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On behalf of all of the staff and postgraduates of the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, we have great pleasure in welcoming you to our 2014-2015 Annual Report, which demonstrates the strong and continuing research collaboration between the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling and Glasgow Caledonian. SCCJR is now in its 9th year. It 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. It continues to receive an element of core funding from the Scottish Government.

SCCJR represents a unique alliance of criminologists working collectively across four 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 25 research staff, 62 postgraduate students, a full-time administrator and a part-time communications assistant; each year we also appoint 2-3 paid postgraduate interns to work with us on various research and knowledge exchange activities.

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 Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). Further information about our areas of expertise can be found on our website (www.sccjr.ac.uk/about-us/themes).

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 website 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 2015
Dr Colin Atkinson joined us as a Research Associate, based at the University of Glasgow. Colin’s research interests are primarily at the intersection of crime, policing and security, and he joined us from Police Scotland, where he was an intelligence analyst for eight years. His email address is c.atkinson.1@research.gla.ac.uk

Dr Ellie Bates, a previous SCCJR PhD studentship award holder, was appointed as a Research Fellow for the Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMeN) Crime and Victimisation Strand. Ellie joined existing Research Fellow Dr Rebecca Pillinger to work on the AQMeN programme of research around changing crime trends, patterns and populations in Scotland. Her email address is ellie.bates@ed.ac.uk

Dr Hannah Graham was appointed as a Research Fellow on the European Commission-funded project ‘Creativity and Effectiveness in the Use of Electronic Monitoring as an Alternative to Imprisonment in EU Member States’. Hannah joined us from the University of Tasmania, and is based at the University of Stirling. Her email address is h.m.graham@stir.ac.uk

Dr Paul McGuinness joined us as a Research Associate, based at the University of Glasgow. His research interests focus upon the intersection between sentencing practices and communicative theories. He is currently evaluating the Whole System Approach to dealing with Youth Justice in Scotland. His email address is Mcguinness@glasgow.ac.uk

Dr Kath Murray joined us as a Research Associate, based at the University of Edinburgh. Kath is working with Paul McGuinness on the Evaluation of the Whole System Approach to Youth Offending and is also working with Susan McVie on the Scottish element of an international survey of young people. Her email address is k.h.murray@sms.ed.ac.uk

Dr Christos Tsirogiannis joined the Trafficking Culture project as research assistant. Christos graduated from the University of Cambridge with a PhD in Archaeology in 2013, and is a well-known researcher and commentator on the illicit antiquities trade. Prior to completing his PhD, Christos worked for the Greek police art squad. His email address is Christos.Tsirogiannis@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 (Alasdair Forsyth, Niall Hamilton-Smith, Simon Mackenzie, Fergus McNeill, and Susan McVie); two Readers (Sarah Armstrong and Margaret Malloch); one Senior Research Fellow (Neil Brodie); two Senior Lecturers (Susan Batchelor and Nancy Lombard); six Research Fellows (Ellie Bates, Hannah Graham, Sarah MacQueen, Rebecca Pillinger, Marguerite Schinkel and Donna Yates), two Lecturers (Oona Brooks and Richard Jones); four Research Associates (Colin Atkinson, Paul McGuinness, Kath Murray and Christos Tsirogiannis); a Centre Administrator/Business Manager (Tim McBride) and a Communications and Knowledge Exchange Assistant (Shona Craven).

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

Dr Niall Hamilton-Smith was promoted to a Senior Lectureship at the University of Stirling.

Dr Sarah Armstrong was promoted to Reader in Criminology at the University of Glasgow.

Dr Nancy Lombard has become a member of ENEGE (European Network of Experts in Gender Equality) as an expert in gender violence, and was accepted as a member of the Global Young Academy. Dr Lombard also won a ‘Write to End Violence Against Women’ award for her article ‘Girls are taught young that violence towards them is normal’. The article can be found at www.theconversation.com
Our eighth annual lecture, ‘Moving targets: Reputational risk, rights and accountability in punishment’, was delivered at the University of Glasgow on May 19 by Professor Kelly Hannah Moffat (University of Toronto, Mississauga; Director, Centre for Criminology and Socio-legal Studies).

Professor Hannah Moffat described how, despite the passage of human rights legislation in Canada, prison activists find themselves dealing with the same troubling situations as before. She used a recent and highly publicised case of a prisoner’s suicide to inquire why real improvements in the legislative and regulatory oversight of prisons had not produced a significant decline in the kinds of incidents such oversight was brought into police. Ashley Smith was a young woman whose act of tossing an apple at a postman triggered her initial institutionalisation, and provided the setting for four more years of incarceration and troubling and defiant behaviour. In 2007, Ashley finally succeeded in killing herself in her cell, as guards watched, interpreting orders from above as preventing them from intervening.

Prof Hannah Moffat argues that contemporary punishment and society studies have failed at explaining tragedies such as that of Ashley Smith, and new questions and frames of analysis are needed. She notes that in the Smith case the guards and prison administrators followed every regulation put in place to protect the human rights of inmates, and argues that rather than calling simplistically for more rights recognition or better enforcement of rights, we need to understand how penal administrators attempt to protect rights, while at the same time ‘justifying extreme interventions (such as prolonged isolation, chemical sedation, restraint, force, and insufficient health care)’. One way this becomes possible, according to Prof Hannah Moffat’s analysis, is that ‘prisoners’ rights become risks to be managed’, entailing development of copious institutional standards and procedures. This in turn tends to create a focus on particular incidents rather than on overall prisoner well-being, protecting the penal organisation from legal challenges and limiting the prisoner’s ability to raise a rights problem. These developments, according to Prof Hannah Moffat, require us to shift our attention to the world of policy, considering the ‘agency of documents’ in fighting for and realising more justice and humane results for people like Ashley Smith.
SCCJR Research Snapshots

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 that take place in a variety of contexts, from research on the use of electronic monitoring and the community impact of marches and parades to research on police and citizen engagement 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.

The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey
Sarah MacQueen, Susan McVie, Kath Murray, Laura Robertson and Ellie Bates

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 social research company 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.

The current Scottish Government crime survey team are actively seeking to improve dissemination of and promote increased public engagement with the survey and its findings. In line with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice, the team want to better address user needs and have undertaken a programme of activity to explore these and the ways needs may be met. Members of the SCCJR have contributed to this process in a number of ways over the last 12 months, feeding in to the User Review and participating in the most recent Crime Statistics User Event held in Edinburgh in October 2014. The SCCJR also participates in the newly formed SCJS User Group (along with representatives from Scottish Government, the criminal justice system, and the third sector), providing feedback to date on survey result reporting and questionnaire and sample design. Student engagement is also being encouraged, with Alistair Henry and Sarah MacQueen facilitating the participation of the Scottish Government crime survey team in the teaching of research methods on the MSc Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Edinburgh. Patricia Campbell (Research Officer, Scottish Government) attended a seminar in February 2015 to showcase the survey and to engage students with related, policy-relevant research topics for dissertations and other projects. Sarah MacQueen and Susan McVie also continue to represent the SCCJR and AQMeN on the wider Scotstat Crime and Justice Committee, providing user feedback on the broader range of justice statistics.

Members of the SCCJR have also had an important role in the analysis and reporting of the data from the most recent sweep of the SCJS. In 2014, a team of SCCJR researchers led the production of the UK Statistics Authority approved reports on the key modules from the self-completion element of the survey. This involved analysing data on sensitive topics such as partner abuse, stalking and harassment, sexual victimisation and drug use and providing reports that appropriately reflected the often difficult experiences that individuals were sharing. Final reports were published in June 2014.

References
Creativity and Effectiveness in the Use of Electronic Monitoring as an Alternative to Imprisonment in EU Member States

Gill McIvor

Growing prison populations are an urgent and major challenge for penal administrations across the EU. This project, which has been funded by the European Commission Directorate General Justice, focuses on the potential of electronic monitoring (EM) to provide a credible and workable alternative to imprisonment, therefore assisting in the management and reduction of EU prison populations. The use of EM has grown rapidly in the EU and elsewhere and it is likely to continue to do so, but knowledge about its operation and effectiveness are limited. The project is being undertaken across four member states (five jurisdictions) by Professor Anthea Huckleby (University of Leeds), Professor Gill McIvor (University of Stirling), Professor Kristel Beyens (Vrije Universiteit, Brussels), Professor Frieder Dunkel (University of Greifswald) and Professor Miranda Boone (Utrecht University).

Currently EM is used in most EU member states but it is employed differently. It is utilised at different stages of the criminal justice process in different jurisdictions and its implementation varies: for example, it is used as a standalone measure and/or alongside other community sanctions, and the length of curfews and curfew hours vary as does the approach to ending the sentence. The varied use between jurisdictions provides an opportunity to undertake comparative research to examine the similarities and differences between jurisdictions, what these tell us about what works in terms of providing a credible and workable alternative to imprisonment, and enhance our knowledge and understanding of best practice in relation to EM.

The Action comprises of four substantive, sequenced and complementary workstreams. Workstream 1 analyses the legal and policy context in which EM operates, identifying ways in which EM is implemented in each jurisdiction and identifying and analysing European frameworks, rules and decisions relevant to EM. Workstream 2 employs empirical research methodologies and an analysis of statistical data to identify how EM is implemented and used in each jurisdiction, exploring conceptions of effectiveness and a range of outcomes including compliance and offending rates. Workstream 3 utilises the findings from Workstreams 1 and 2 to compare practices and outcomes between jurisdictions to reach conclusions about best practice in the implementation of EM. Workstream 4 disseminates the Action findings and recommendations about best practice, which is a key component of the project. Dissemination activities will be embedded into the action throughout but will be the sole focus of this workstream. Multiple avenues of dissemination are being used including a bespoke website, documentary material (reports, briefing papers and articles), conferences and workshops and social media. The tangible nature of the outputs will ensure that the Action findings continue to be available after its completion to influence the future direction of EM.

Despite the widespread use of EM, evidence about its operation and impact is limited. A core element of the project is therefore the first empirical study of the use of EM at three stages of the criminal justice process – pre-trial, sentence and post-release – across five jurisdictions which, coupled with a systematic and comprehensive analysis of legal and policy frameworks at the national and European levels, will provide a unique comparative study of EM. The more specific objectives are to:

- Describe and explain the legal and policy context in which EM operates in each jurisdiction;
- Identify the ways in which EM is employed in each jurisdiction;
- Identify and analyse European frameworks, rules and decisions relevant to EM;
- Explore the operation of EM in each jurisdiction;
- Explore a range of outcomes including compliance rates and offending rates for defendants/offenders subject to EM;
- Compare practices and outcomes between jurisdictions;
- Identify best practice in relation to the implementation of EM; and
- Disseminate Action findings and best practice to a range of policy-makers and practitioners.

The findings will fill a significant knowledge gap about the capacity of EM to operate as an alternative to imprisonment and inform recommendations on best practice to enhance its effectiveness and ensure its legal, ethical and humane use across the EU. The project began in May 2014 and will be completed in April 2016. The partners are being supported by an Advisory Board of experts from research user communities across the EU.
Evaluation of the Whole System Approach to Youth Offending

Kath Murray, Paul McGuinness, Michele Burman and Susan McVie

The Scottish Government’s Whole System Approach for Children and Young People who Offend (WSA) was launched in September 2011. The stated aims of the WSA, unique to Scotland, are to prevent unnecessary use of custody and secure accommodation wherever possible and appropriate by increasing the availability and use of services; and to seek opportunities to engage such young people more productively in education, skills and positive activity, by putting in place a more streamlined and consistent response that works across all systems and agencies (a ‘whole system’ approach) to achieve better outcomes for young people and their communities. These outcomes are to be achieved through:

- Integrated processes and services across child and adult services;
- Streamlined and consistent planning, assessment and decision-making processes for young people who offend, ensuring they receive the right help at the right time;
- Effective ways of working with high-risk young people involved in offending;
- Diversion of young people from statutory measures, prosecution and custody;
- Increased opportunities for community alternatives to secure care and custodial sentences;
- A consistent approach to risk assessment and risk management;
- Improved support for young people attending court;
- Improved services for young people in custody and reintegrating into the community.

The WSA operates across the 8 to 18-year-old spectrum, and aims to ensure that a consistent and evidence-based approach is delivered to support young people who are responsible for offending and/or who have been harmed. It encompasses three main policy strands: Early and Effective Intervention, which aims to reduce referrals to the Children’s Reporter via pre-referral screening; Diversion from Prosecution, which aims to keep young people away from the criminal justice process; and Reintegration and Transition supporting young people in secure care and custody, and planning for their reintegration into the community. In recognition of the importance of early and effective intervention, an aim of the WSA is to try to ensure that only those under 18 who really need formal measures – such as compulsory supervision by the Children’s Hearings System, prosecution, secure care or custody – are taken through this process. This incorporates the idea that less serious behaviour may be better dealt with by diversion and positive supports than with courses of action that label the young person as an offender (McAra and McVie: 2010).

Fundamentally, the WSA aims to achieve positive outcomes for some of Scotland’s most vulnerable young people, helping them to fulfil their potential and become valuable contributors to their communities. This is consistent with the National Performance Framework aims of better outcomes for young people, improved life chances and making lives safer (Johnstone and Burman: 2010). To better secure such an outcome, this evaluation sets out to:

- Assess the extent to which the WSA is working and why;
- Demonstrate the impact and likely future gains of the WSA for stakeholders, both partner organisations and the young people subject to its processes;
- Consider the benefits of fully committing to the WSA on a mainstreamed basis, and;
- Provide lessons for the Scottish Government and beyond on how to best deliver and develop future WSA models.

The research examines the implementation of the WSA in three local authority areas, with the aim of identifying progress towards the intended outcomes of WSA. It employs a mixed-method approach, documentary analysis of policy materials and guidance notes, a series of interviews with WSA practitioners and stakeholders, observation of WSA meetings in each case study area, and quantitative analysis of relevant management data.

References
The Support to Report (S2R) advocacy support service was piloted in Greater Glasgow for a period of 15 months from December 2013, in recognition of the need for additional support to assist victims/survivors at the initial stage of reporting rape to the police. Police Scotland and Rape Crisis Scotland secured Scottish Government funding for this pilot project, which was the first of its kind in Scotland. The service was evaluated by a team of three researchers from SCCJR between February 2014 and January 2015.

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

The S2R service had three broad objectives, which were 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, and high levels of attrition whereby, for different reasons, cases do not proceed successfully through the system.

The objectives for S2R were to show:
- an improvement in the support available to victims of rape;
- an improvement in the experience of the criminal justice process for victims of rape;
- a reduction in the level of abstraction from the criminal justice process of victims of rape.

The Evaluation
The evaluation adopted a mixed-method research design. Quantitative monitoring data was utilised to evaluate operational elements of the project and provide a picture of the service being delivered to survivors of rape. This was complemented by qualitative data gathered through interviews with members of the S2R Strategic Group, Sexual Offence Liaison Officers, Advocacy Workers and S2R service users; and attendance at post-implementation project development workshops and Strategic Group meetings.

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

KATY MATHIESON, RAPE CRISIS SCOTLAND

Advocacy support provided
Between the launch of the S2R service in December 2013 to the end of November 2014, advocacy support was delivered to 55 victims/survivors of rape. It was originally envisaged that advocacy support would be delivered primarily at the point of reporting to the police. However, in response to the needs of victims/survivors, S2R quickly evolved to encompass advocacy support delivered before, during and after reporting to the police.

Practitioners described the main aspects of advocacy support as: clarification of the reporting process; seeking and providing relevant information; advocating for the needs of the victim/survivor with the police and other agencies; and provision of practical and emotional support. Emotional support and reassurance typically related to anxieties about being unable to recall aspects of the incident, understanding the police need to ask particular questions, concerns about being believed, and understanding emotional reactions associated with reporting rape. The independence of the Rape Crisis trained advocacy worker was considered an important aspect of advocacy support due to the specific role of the police in relation to the investigative process.
Referral routes and numbers

Unlike some rape advocacy services, where advocacy workers are based within a referral centre, the S2R service was initially designed to be offered by the police to those reporting rape with an advocacy worker from GRCC being called out to attend (within an hour). To enhance accessibility and take-up of the service, referral routes were subsequently broadened to include self-referral or referral from another agency.

Police referrals account for the majority of referrals, yet most (81%) of the eligible victims/survivors reporting rape to the police declined the service at the police statement-taking stage. The main reason cited for declining the service was that the victim/survivor did not perceive a need for the service at the point of reporting – partly due to an adequate level of support being provided by the police, a friend, family member or another agency. Other reasons included reliance on a call-out system, the way that the service is offered, and the limited point at which the service is offered in the reporting process. Referral mechanisms have recently been extended to include the period following reporting, though the impact of this most recent change remains to be seen.

The value of advocacy support

All service users interviewed provided positive feedback about the support they had received; advocacy support assisted them to engage in, and continue with, the criminal justice process. The key benefits of the service were described as: the provision of support and advice about how to cope with the criminal justice process (rather than just information about the process); reassurance and assistance in understanding their own reactions to the process (and the incident itself); building confidence in ability to cope; having someone to talk to when it is difficult or impossible to tell family or friends; having someone to liaise with the statutory agencies; and the provision of a comfortable environment for giving a statement to the police.

Development of the advocacy support model

Evaluation findings point to the importance of partnership working – particularly at an early stage and at an operational level. However, the 24-7 service model, with support primarily being concentrated at the police reporting stage, may not be the best use of resources or the best way to meet the needs of victims/survivors. Reflecting the needs of service users, advocacy support is beneficial not just at the point of reporting to the police but prior to and after reporting.

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

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

References

Football and Domestic Abuse in England and Scotland: A Feasibility Study
Oona Brooks, Nancy Lombard, Emma Williamson

This study builds upon an earlier SCCJR literature review examining links between football and domestic abuse that was commissioned by the Scottish Government and conducted by Crowley, Brooks and Lombard (2014). The literature review confirmed that a link does appear to exist between domestic abuse and football matches; however, it concluded that there was a lack of clear evidence to explain this link and cautioned against the assumption based primarily on quantitative studies that football causes domestic abuse. It is also unclear what this link might mean for victims, perpetrators, and those who provide services.

The overarching aim of the feasibility study is to develop a robust programme of research which builds upon, and meets the needs of, key stakeholders responsible for tackling the possible links between football and domestic abuse, and the needs of those who experience it. The research is funded by the Sir Halley Stewart Trust and the research team from Glasgow, Glasgow Caledonian and Bristol Universities will be working in partnership with Scottish Women’s Aid and the Women’s Aid Federation in England from April to July 2015.

The Scottish Community Engagement Trial (ScotCET)
Sarah MacQueen and Ben Bradford

ScotCET, a randomised field trial undertaken in 2013/14 (funded by the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPR) and the Scottish Government), was designed to replicate an experimental study conducted in Queensland, Australia. The Australian study demonstrated that altering the ways in which police officers interact and communicate with members of the public during routine police-initiated encounters could positively influence public attitudes towards the police. Crucially, implementing elements of the procedural justice model developed by Tyler (2006) by treating individuals with dignity and respect, inviting citizen participation, and providing clear explanation during encounters was observed to enhance public satisfaction with the police, to improve levels of trust and confidence in the police, and to confer greater legitimacy to police authority (Mazerolle et al. 2011; 2012). This contributes to an expanding evidence base that supports the importance of procedural justice and, through the application of robust experimental methods, was the first study to demonstrate the causal link between the implementation of procedurally just forms of policing, and the formation of public opinion and conferment of legitimacy.

ScotCET was intended to address the dearth of robust, Scottish-based evidence by replicating the Queensland study and testing the relationships observed in Australia within a Scottish context. Findings were to inform the development of the Reassuring the Public programme and the wider Justice Strategy for Scotland. Applying the same broad approach in the context of road policing in Scotland, a randomly selected group of officers delivered a set of key messages and distributed a leaflet designed to enhance perceptions of procedural justice during vehicle stops conducted during a road safety campaign. Throughout the same campaign, a control group of officers delivered ‘business as usual’ and a driver survey, distributed to both groups, was used to measure public opinion and perception following encounters.

ScotCET tested a series of hypotheses that, overall, assumed the findings from the original Queensland study would be repeated, with the experimental intervention positively influencing perceptions of procedural justice, and levels of satisfaction, trust and confidence and legitimacy.
However, in the event, a very different set of results emerged. While driver opinion overall was highly favourable across each of the key constructs, analyses revealed that the ScotCET experimental intervention had the opposite effect to that predicted, leading to decreased levels of public satisfaction and undermining the belief that principles of procedural justice had been adhered to by the police encountered. General trust and conferment of legitimacy were shown to be similar across both groups. Overall however, the experimental intervention had some unintended detrimental impact on policing practice, which led to some small but significant negative effects on public perception.

In contrast to prior evidence (Mazerolle et al 2013; 2014), the results indicate that, in policing contexts where police/citizen interaction and satisfaction are already high, it is not enough to simply up the ‘dosage’ of procedural justice within police/citizen encounters to positively ‘shift’ public perception. Verbal dialogue and written messages are not enough. At a time when procedural justice theory is rapidly being developed into a model of policing practice, we highlight that the operationalisation and implementation of a procedural justice model of policing is not a straightforward matter. Subtleties and nuances of communication context, content and style may in fact be important but, as yet, under-developed elements of delivering policing that both is, and is perceived to be, procedurally just. Future research is needed to explore this further and establish the critical elements of communication and interpersonal skill required to implement procedurally just policing.


References


The Community Impact of Marches and Parades
Niall Hamilton-Smith, Margaret Malloch, Stephen Ashe, Alasdair Rutherford and Ben Bradford

This study was commissioned in 2013 by the Tackling Sectarianism Advisory Group to examine the community impact of public processions in Scotland.

The specific research objectives were:
- To identify which organisations regularly arrange and take part in processions across Scotland
- To identify the aim of these events and community and participants’ understanding of their cultural significance
- To understand any impacts on community life (in terms of fear, alarm or public disorder)
- If any processions are associated with disruption to community life, to understand what factors contribute to this

Although Scotland has a rich tradition of ‘processions in public’ with community parades, festivals and political rallies taking place across the country, this study examined the community impact of public processions, with a particular focus on processions which were perceived to be ‘problematic.’

Qualitative and quantitative data was collected across case-study sites (selected on the basis that they hosted prominent key processions) and extensive ethnographic research (including participant observation, formal and informal dialogue across the fieldwork sites) was carried out at 12 processions; 713 surveys and mini surveys of residents and businesses were collected across five live case-study sites (Coatbridge, Govan, Parkhead, Bridgeton and Airdrie). In addition, in-depth formal interviews were conducted with 40 respondents. Ten focus groups were carried out with key stakeholders (including police, local authority and community representatives; and members of processing organisations).

Our study indicated that for local authorities where complete data was available, the majority of processions in 2012 were community events, constituting approximately 62% of all notifications (n=1417). Processions by Loyalist organisations (Orange Order, Apprentice Boys of Derry and Royal Black Institute) and related bands accounted for circa. 34% (n=773) of procession notifications in 2012. Political processions were a minority, accounting for 2% (n=45) of procession notifications. Irish Republican processions were also very few in number (n=41). However, beneath these national patterns there continue to be marked variations in the number and type of events held in different local authority areas.

Public processions often have a significant meaning for participants in terms of celebrating culture or religious identify, or campaigning around issues of social justice. However, for Loyalist and Irish Republican processions, there appeared to be a gulf between the purpose and meaning of processions for participants, and how these processions were viewed by the wider public. Survey respondents in communities which ‘hosted’ these processions often associated them with broader community and social problems and sectarianism. This was in contrast to most other types of processions, including community and other political (which tended to be viewed positively). A key issue that the study identified was that communities are not homogenous and that the concept of a distinct and bounded ‘community’ existing within a specific locality is rare (and often difficult to define). There was a gulf in understanding between how these organisations perceived themselves and the purpose of their processions, and how they were viewed by the wider public.
Some emerging organisations were identified with significant public concerns. They included the Regimental Blues, which describes itself as: ‘a pressure group standing for the Protestant Loyalist community of Scotland’, and the Scottish Defence League (SDL), which claims to seek to maintain what it perceives to be Scotland and Britain’s Christian heritage and traditions, whilst at the same time mobilising against what it claims to be the ‘Islamification’ of Scotland and Britain. Although small in number, processions organised by the SDL and emerging Loyalist organisations created problems for local authorities and Police Scotland and often took the form of static demonstrations, thereby avoiding the legislative requirements of public processions. On occasions, this caused significant disruption and upset to local residents.

The following key aspects were identified as important in determining impact: the size of the procession, the nature of the relationship (or lack of it) to the community ‘hosting’ it (and their prior awareness of it), the behaviour of followers and supporters and the presence and actions of counter-demonstrators. Good working relationships built on trust between event organisers and statutory agencies were highlighted as key in dealing with the challenges posed by processions.


As well as ongoing meetings with, and presentations to, relevant non-statutory organisations, the research is also being developed further through an SCCJR-funded knowledge exchange workshop. The workshop aims to develop and explore key issues arising from the research, principally how problematic group identities are constructed, conceptualised and regulated.
The Alba Project
Liz Gilchrist and Sarah Landale

Background and Aims
The Alba Project is a three-year pilot research study funded by the Scottish Government (2012-2015). Glasgow Caledonian University (GCU) has been funded to implement and evaluate an asset-based parenting programme (Triple P) delivered to perpetrators of domestic abuse who are fathers of children aged between two and 13 years old. The aims are to increase participants’ positive parenting skills, increase their motivation to address relationship skills, and decrease their coercive and abusive interactions with their (ex-)partner and (child)ren. The material is offered to the (ex-)partners/mothers/victims, so that they are aware of what the father is doing, but their parenting is not the focus of this study.

One of the innovative aspects of the project is that of partnership working across Criminal Justice Social Work, ASSIST (advocacy workers), women’s support agencies, children’s support workers, Police Scotland, the Sheriff’s courts, Triple P International, and GCU. To reduce the associated risks to the victims and children, a multi-agency safety management process was set up, which links in to existing processes in Strathclyde. Part of this was a formal Memorandum Of Understanding across stakeholders and careful selection of agencies to attend the ‘Operational Group’ which regularly reviews and addresses issues that arise, including fluctuations in risk over the course of the project.

It is hypothesised that perpetrators who complete the intervention will show lower levels of domestic abuse; less resistance to addressing domestic abuse; reduced levels of re-offending; and improved parental regulation of negative emotions.

Methods
A mixed methods approach was employed:
- Pre, post and follow-up questionnaires for the perpetrators
- Analysis of police call-outs for further incidents of violence, before and after intervention
- Case file analyses of perpetrators, and a comparison group
- Qualitative interviews with (ex-)partners/victims/mothers, post intervention
- Qualitative interviews with the perpetrators post intervention
- Focus groups with practitioners

Emergent Findings
Key findings to date include:
- Implementation of this intervention has required two years of preparation. Various changes to the research design have taken place in response to project developments.
- One major change has been to mandate men, instead of recruiting them voluntarily.
- 19 men have successfully completed Triple P, and the sixth group is now taking place with a further five men engaging.
- Numbers have been smaller than anticipated, but those who do engage are retained and experience positive benefits.
- Reasons for small numbers are varied, e.g. the requirement for perpetrators to undertake formal domestic abuse change work prior to Triple P; practitioners’ high workloads and other competing demands.
- Qualitative feedback from the perpetrators and the victims of those who complete Triple P has been extremely positive.
- We are currently seeking interviews with perpetrators who have been mandated to do Triple P but did not turn up, to explore their reasons and barriers to engaging.
- Practitioner feedback has been very positive, and suggests that continuing Triple P would be desirable and important.
- It may be difficult to separate the role of enhanced professional relationships from content when evaluating impact. It may be that we have enhanced our coordinated community response to domestic abuse in a manner similar to Duluth, and we may find that it is less about the content of the programme and more about the quality of the interrelated services, which helps to promote safety in victim/survivors, and reduce risk in perpetrators.
- Delivering the intervention is highly resource-intensive, however all stakeholders agree that it has been worthwhile and confirms the hypotheses. The Alba Project has reinforced the idea that parenting should be a part of domestic abuse intervention work, and will provide a knowledge base of the benefits and challenges associated with doing this. However, given the challenges associated with resources and in the context of budget cuts, it is unclear which organisation is most appropriate to deliver future parenting interventions.
Impact

The Alba Project is developing current forensic psychology thinking by promoting a strengths-based approach to intervention for domestic abuse. It is developing practice by challenging a ‘one size fits all’ model of domestic abuse, seeking to provide alternatives to standard domestic abuse programmes that are currently available to some in Scotland but not all. Glasgow East Women’s Aid has suggested that this may currently be the most significant development in responding to domestic abuse in Scotland.
The Effect of the Media on the Public’s Opinion of Community Payback

Paul McGuinness, Fergus McNeil and Greg Philo

This study draws upon methods developed by the Glasgow Media Group (GMG), which utilise a multi-dimensional model of the communications circuit in looking at media production, content and audience reception. The general aim of the GMG methodology is to explain the power of the media in shaping perspectives and the impact that has on social change. Focusing on this third element, we interrogate explanations provided by members of public for their opinions of Community Payback and the field of community sanctioning by using in-depth focus groups. Such audience analysis allows for data to be gathered explaining factors shaping audience perspectives other than simply their consumption of media content.

Methods

The research employs the use of focus groups to first map the knowledge and beliefs of the participants, the content they have engaged with previously, their relationship with these media (particularly important for social media), and the effect of their other sources of knowledge (direct experience, word of mouth, etc). Second, the focus groups are used to gauge reactions to news stimuli, as well as the development or modification of opinions during the meeting. Augmenting the traditional focus group methodology, we created an information environment showcasing a variety of existing news content, in a variety of media, on community sanctioning so as to inspire conversations, as well as allowing us to challenge the group on any before-and-after effect on their opinions.

The GMG’s previous research has specific relevance to this project:

- An audience’s beliefs are shaped by “the steady flow of preferred structures of understanding and the absence of alternatives” (Philo and Happer 2013: 42).
- Whilst direct experiences and/or access to specialised knowledge may play a role in overcoming media explanations, in certain cases, i.e. those centred on fear, the power of the media can be stronger than that of direct experience when it comes to in shaping beliefs.

These findings highlight the importance of maintaining a comprehensive vision of the power of the media to shape responses.

The stimulus material used in the information environment allows for triggering-factors to emerge during the focus groups, so we can understand the processes by which beliefs and attitudes may be modified in social interactions and which factors may potentially produce significant attitudinal shifts, allow us to better understand the role of select triggers which may be missing in the media, and which may reveal detailed dynamics of change. It will also allow us to investigate potential processes by which information is negotiated by audiences, the role of their life-course that has not emerged from previous investigations, and the potential for information to shape attitudes and beliefs.

Through interrogating audiences’ reactions to specific content we can better understand why they uphold certain opinions, or why they may alter their opinions in relation to that content. We cannot measure how these beliefs have developed and how audiences might actually change their perspectives, being the product of a more complex set of relations, with audiences subject to varied and evolving flows of media discourse and social experience.

Such an approach elucidates the processes through which audiences construct and modify their opinions regarding community sanctioning. In addition, the study provides opportunities for the development of more effective communicative approaches regarding the dissemination of news regarding criminal justice and sentencing decisions.

This research is in progress, with findings to be made available later in the year.
Offender Supervision in Europe
Fergus McNeill

A number of SCCJR researchers continue to be actively involved in an EU-funded COST Action (basically a research network) on Offender Supervision in Europe (see www.offendersupervision.eu), chaired by Professor Fergus McNeill and hosted by the University of Glasgow. Supervision in Europe has developed rapidly in scale, distribution and intensity in recent years, but 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. 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.

The third year of the Action involved a meeting in Belfast in October 2014, and in April 2015 a conference will be staged in Athens with an excellent line-up of speakers including Prof Sir Anthony Bottoms, Dr Gwen Robinson and Prof Fergus McNeill.

The network’s second book, ‘Community Punishment: European Perspectives’, which is being coedited by Dr Robinson and Prof McNeill, is due to be published by Routledge in August 2015. This collection will examine similarities and differences in how supervision has emerged and adapted in different states. The Action’s final conference will take place in Brussels in March 2016.

Trafficking Culture

Trafficking Culture aims to produce an evidence-based picture of the contemporary global trade in looted cultural objects. This research programme is based at the University of Glasgow and is funded by the European Research Council from 2012-16 with a grant of approximately €1 million.

This year Trafficking Culture has continued to develop its profile as the world’s leading academic research group in the field of empirical research and analysis on cultural property trafficking. Dr Suzie Thomas left the project in Spring 2014 to take up a lectureship at the University of Helsinki. She was replaced as the project’s Research Assistant by Dr Christos Tsioxiannis, who had recently completed his PhD at the University of Cambridge. Dr Tsioxiannis works with several major archives of photos and documents identifying illicit antiquities. These archives were seized by the police from international dealers in looted cultural property, and used as evidence in their prosecution. They are also useful for researchers as they allow us to identify looted antiquities which have passed through the hands of these dealers and into the global market, including those which come up for sale at public auction as well as those which have already been sold and are now held in major world museums.

In other highlights this year: Donna Yates continued her research into cultural property thefts from temples and churches, undertaking investigative fieldwork in Belize, Mexico and Nepal. Simon Mackenzie and Neil Brodie edited a special issue of the European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research on ‘Trafficking Cultural
Objects’, including papers by several team members. The group presented their research at several international conferences, including by invitation at the University of Geneva and the University of Pennsylvania, where important research collaborations have grown. Public engagement is an important part of the project and as well as regular commentary in the media, we are developing an exhibit on our project’s research which will be shown at Glasgow University’s Hunterian art gallery in September 2015. The Trafficking Culture website at www.traffickingculture.com continues to grow and the project’s twitter feed now has nearly 3,000 followers.

(Re)Imagining Youth: A Comparative Sociology of Youth Leisure in Scotland and Hong Kong
Susan Batchelor, Alistair Fraser, Leona Li Ngai Ling and Lisa Whittaker

In recent years, the ‘global’ question has become central to debate in the social sciences. For some, processes of globalisation have created increased homogeneity of culture in geographically diverse communities; for others, the effects of globalisation are both heterogeneous and unpredictable, as global and local cultures conflict and merge. (Re)Imagining Youth aims to engage with these debates through analysis of youth leisure in two geographically and culturally diverse research sites: Glasgow and Hong Kong. The project runs from September 2013 until August 2015 and more than 200 young people aged 16-24 years have participated in the project to date. The research team are now nearing the end of the fieldwork phase and focusing their energies on data analysis, writing for publication and impact generation. In 2014/15, across the two research sites, the team conducted 22 focus groups and 70 individual interviews with young people, and more than 100 young people filled in the project’s online survey. In January/February Susan Batchelor and Lisa Whittaker visited their Hong Kong research partners. Alistair Fraser and Leona Ling hosted the visit, which included a number of seminars, workshops and meetings with Criminology colleagues within the Sociology Department targeted at consolidating and developing connections and collaborations. During their trip, Susan and Lisa also visited the Hong Kong fieldsite and gave a number of presentations on their various research interests.

Boys and Girls: Transitional Constructions of Gender-Based Violence
Nancy Lombard

This study, funded by the Richard Benjamin Trust, is developing the concept of ‘intersecting transitions’ as a means to analyse the co-existing dimensions of temporality, space, gender and violence in the lives of children and young people aged five to 11.

There is a need for prevention work to be grounded in a gendered and nuanced understanding of the relationship between gender identities and violence. This study aims to contribute to the evidence base for such prevention work and also to highlight pertinent points in the lifecourse of younger people to target intervention much earlier than is done presently. It builds upon Lombard’s earlier work that looked at what 11 and 12-year-olds think about men’s violence against women. Gender equality training is currently being delivered in conjunction with Glasgow City Council Education Department on the back of the original findings.

Fieldwork for this current study began in four Glasgow primary schools in October 2014. This research takes a longitudinal approach to the lifecourse, interviewing young people at three stages, providing the analytic potential to measure change over the lifecourse as opposed to viewing attitudes and behaviours as static concepts. Due to time and financial constraints it is not feasible to follow the same young people over a period of several years, therefore three age groups are taking part at each fieldwork site to simulate the analytical advantages of longitudinal research. Group interviews are ongoing with P2, P4 and P6. Children from P6 are also making a short film titled ‘My life as a child growing up in Glasgow’.

Girls Today: The situation of young women in Scotland
Susan Batchelor and Lisa Whittaker

This is a pilot research project to identify the key issues facing girls and young women today, from the point of view of young women themselves and the adults who work with them. Key questions include:
- What are young women’s and related professionals’ views about the lives of girls and young women in Scotland?
To what extent, if at all, do they believe that young women’s lives in Scotland have changed in recent years?

What are their views on the suitability and effectiveness of current service provision vis-a-vis girls and young women?

What are professionals’ perspectives on the interpersonal aspects of working with girls and young women?

Funded by the Adam Smith Research Foundation (ASRF) Seedcorn Fund, the project utilizes a qualitative, comparative case-study design, comprising: semi-structured interviews with professionals/practitioners, including youth workers, social workers, youth justice professionals and representatives from national women’s and youth organisations; four focus group discussions with young women aged 16-24, each involving approximately six participants selected to reflect diversity across key variables including age, social class, and ethnicity. Themes covered will include education, employment, leisure, and relationships.

Further information about the research can be found on our website at: www.reimaginingyouth.wordpress.com/girlsandyoungwomen

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

Liz Gilchrist, Lana Ireland, Alasdair Forsyth and Tim Laxton

Funded by Alcohol Research UK, this project used a mixed-methods design, incorporating: secondary police data (comprising nearly a quarter of a million ‘domestic’ incidents); an original demographics form (aimed at accessing aspects of social identity); three 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 intimate partner violence). Comparable data for the three existing instruments was collected from each of a (‘convicted’) offender / perpetrators sample, a comparable (‘conflicted’) victim/survivor sample and a (‘contented’) control group recruited from community football clubs (football derbies having been a feature of the police data). The final report was published in December 2014.

A Systematic Review of Police Interventions against Serious Organised Crime

Simon Mackenzie, Niall Hamilton-Smith, Colin Atkinson

This research project is being undertaken as one of the work packages included in a series coordinated by What Works Centre for Crime Reduction (WWCCR), hosted by the UK College of Policing. It focuses on the extent to which, if at all, law enforcement disruption interventions effective in reducing the level of threat and harm posed by organised crime groups and networks. Specifically, this research contributes to the WWCCR Work Package 2, as one of the five work packages commissioned to map the existing evidence base for crime reduction, label it for quality, cost and impact, and make it easily accessible for practitioners and decision makers.

This study takes the form of a systematic review of the available literature on interventions against serious organised crime. A research protocol has been devised that defines the key terms in the research question and provides an overview of the review process, a search strategy for the identification of relevant studies, and a set of inclusion and exclusion criteria. This research protocol also identifies the methods for the retrieval of relevant studies, including search terms and lists of relevant databases. This has been designed to ensure both rigour and replicability.

Police Crime and Intelligence Analyst Training

Susan McVie, Heather Thompson and Vernon Gayle

During 2014/15, the Scottish Institute of Policing Research funded the Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMeN) team to provide two days of bespoke training in statistical analysis and data modelling for newly recruited crime and intelligence analysts from Police Scotland, working in partnership with the Principal Trainer from the Scottish Police Training College. The first day of training, held on November 17 and delivered by Professor Vernon Gayle, focused on introducing basic statistical concepts and techniques at a conceptual level in order to show how statistical ideas could address major social scientific issues. The second day of training, held on January 13 and delivered by Professor Susan McVie, was aimed at providing more in-depth knowledge of statistical concepts and hands-on experience of conducting analyses. Most
of those attending the first day of training indicated that they had 'very little' experience of data modelling prior to the training, so they learned a lot from the session. All participants gained a better understanding of statistical ideas and concepts and felt they would be likely to recommend the event to a colleague. Similarly, most of those attending the second day of training described themselves as having 'very little experience' in statistics but all of them felt they had benefited from attending the training and particularly enjoyed the practical elements of the course. Overall then, the feedback from the training courses was positive and it is clear that there is enthusiasm for even more advanced training in statistical methods by police analysts. This may have significant benefit in terms of building capacity within Police Scotland. It is hoped that this training might be considered alongside the wider professional development of the Police Scotland analysts and a widespread needs assessment conducted on exactly what capacity-building needs exist in terms of further statistical skills.

For further information on available training from AQMeN, go to www.aqmen.ac.uk/events or contact info@aqmen.ac.uk.

Dual Reports of domestic abuse made to the police in Scotland

Oona Brooks

This pilot study uses police data to undertake exploratory analysis of ‘dual reports’ of domestic abuse. Dual reports occur when both parties in a relationship are reported to the police as perpetrators of domestic abuse at the same time. This means that both partners are reported simultaneously as the perpetrator and the victim of domestic abuse. As such, dual reports present a particular challenge to both conventional understandings of domestic abuse and the police response to these offences. The pilot study examined the nature of dual report incidents, how common they are, and how the police respond to these incidents. Preliminary research findings were presented at a knowledge exchange event with Police Scotland and other practitioners in December 2014, and at the Asia-Pacific Conference on Gendered Violence and Violations in Sydney in February 2015. This work was funded by SIPR, the Socio-Legal Studies Association (UK) and SCCJR, and findings from the study are due to be published in June 2015.

Developing a professional qualification to support desistance in Scottish prisons

Richard Sparks, Kirstin Anderson, Marguerite Schinkel and Fergus McNeill

This project began following the publication in 2013 of the Scottish Prison Service’s ambitious organisational review Unlocking Potential, Transforming Lives. Each of the SPS’s seven strategic priorities presupposed a competent, committed and capable workforce, so it was clear that staff education and training would be essential if the desired outcomes were to be achieved. The SCCJR was asked to conduct a consultation with prison staff at all levels, in order to contribute to the development of proposals for a professional qualification. This exploratory work, involving 176 interviews of staff members in seven establishments, found that not all were convinced of the need for a step-change in the provision of educational opportunities in the SPS. However, the majority were supportive of at least some enhancements in education and professional development. Our research concluded that the aim of developing a professional qualification of a kind comparable to leading examples of international practice in Scandinavia and elsewhere to support the promotion of desistance in Scottish prisons was both desirable and feasible, provided there was adequate consultation with staff. Since then Kirstin Anderson has worked very closely with SPS colleagues based at the SPS College at Polmont to develop new learning materials in a range of key areas. SPS has also invited SCCJR to undertake a number of knowledge exchange events. The first of these—a day of discussion on the challenges presented by the presence of a growing number of older people within the prison population—will be held at Pollock Halls, University of Edinburgh on June 15.

Assessing the role that entertainers play in alcohol-marketing and the maintenance of good order within on-trade licensed premises

Alasdair Forsyth

This recently completed project was funded by Alcohol Research UK, building upon previous research projects by the investigator into alcohol-related disorder in Glasgow’s night-time economy (NTE). These prior studies
had highlighted the roles of music (e.g. karaoke or DJs) and other entertainments in structuring the NTE and influencing levels of violent disorder (‘sonic governance’). Evidence for this was found via participant observation and interviews with pub/nightclub patrons and bar staff. However, the entertainers themselves were not consulted. The present project filled this knowledge gap by conducting 24 qualitative interviews with a range of Glasgow-based entertainers working across different licensed venues (e.g. pubs, clubs, arenas and festivals). The sample was divided between three groups: eight DJs (each playing different music genres or in different venue-types), eight band-members (in different music genres or instruments) and eight other/variety acts (including comedians, performance artists, cabaret/lounge acts and host/presenters).

The research found that alcohol and live entertainment were much inter-related, with performers thinking they would be without a job if there were no alcohol-licensed premises. Interviewees struggled to think of anywhere they had performed where alcohol was not available or where the audience was completely sober. It was felt that if alcohol was not involved people would not come to see them or would not get involved in the show (e.g. they would not start dancing). Working in alcohol environments impacted on most interviewees’ own consumption, with some claiming to always drink at a show (either before or after, e.g. for ‘Dutch courage’) and some were encourage to promote alcohol by venues, either verbally, by taking breaks or by conspicuously consuming certain beverages while on stage. This alcohol consumption impacted upon negative behaviour, including alcohol-related violence – whether involving the audience only, between entertainers or directed at entertainers from the audience. Interviewees were divided on how best to deal with trouble – should they intervene, change their tune (e.g. to calming music) or quite literally should the band play on. Many took steps to minimise disorder, such as adopting non-threatening conflict-diffusion strategies. However these were usually learned on the job, often from repeated negative experiences such as verbal abuse, vandalism of expensive/dangerous equipment or personal assault. Interviewees were favourable towards being trained in crowd control (how to deal with drunk people) and violence-reduction strategies, and we recommend that formal music/drama courses should include advice on how to deal with the problems students will face when performing as gigging entertainers in the NTE.

Pre-evaluation Review of the Caledonian System
Michele Burman and Sarah MacQueen

The Caledonian System is an integrated intervention system to address men’s domestic abuse. It works with men convicted of domestic abuse-related offences on a Men’s Programme to reduce their re-offending whilst simultaneously offering integrated services to women and children.

The Caledonian System is due to apply to the Scottish Advisory Panel for Offender Rehabilitation (SAPOR) for reaccreditation, and this is to be informed by a full and independent process and outcome evaluation. The Scottish Government commissioned SCCJR to undertake a pre-evaluation review of the Caledonian System in order to inform the parameters of the planned evaluation. The main aims of the pre-evaluation review are to clarify understanding of the ‘theory of change’ underpinning the System, and ascertain the current state of service provision and data collection.

Methodology for the pre-evaluation review includes scrutiny of the nine Caledonian System Manuals and the current logic model setting out the theory of change underpinning the System; examination of the Caledonian System database and full Reports generated by the database; and qualitative individual and group interviews with key personnel in each of the five Caledonian sites with responsibilities for generating and inputting data relating to the System.

Women and Communities: Gendered Conceptualization of ‘Sectarianism’
Kay Goodall and Margaret Malloch

This project was established through the SCCJR Capacity Building Fund and first began in 2011. It set out to examine women’s understanding of ‘sectarianism’ and to locate this concept within neighbourhoods and communities. Using innovative visual and ethnographic methods, the study considered the gendered meanings which may be attached to notions of sectarianism and contextualised this through an examination of issues considered by women to be of importance and significance in the formation of neighbourhoods and communities in Scotland. The project has to date produced a number of outputs. Initial findings were used as the basis for a chapter in an edited book ‘Women, Football and Communities: Gendered

Evaluating the Implementation and Impact of the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012
Niall Hamilton-Smith

The evaluation of the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012 is nearing completion, having been commissioned by the Scottish Government in 2013. Fan and stakeholder interviews and focus groups, as well as the second iteration of the fan survey (based on fans who have provided contact details to Scottish Supporter’s Direct, and conducted by ScotCen) were all completed by the end of 2014. The second survey iteration (the first survey took place in summer 2013) resulted in an equivalent sample size to the first (more than 2000 respondents). Through our focus groups, we also ultimately achieved access to a really diverse range of fans. The final report was submitted to the Scottish Government in March, with the final publication due in mid-2015.

Domestic Violence in Scotland
Sarah MacQueen and Paul Norris

Analyses of prevalence and risk of domestic violence in Scotland are controversial. The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) is a key source of domestic violence data, yet its findings are often contested. Recent multivariate analyses have problematised the consistent reporting of the SCJS results, by both Scottish Government and a variety of media outlets, as indicating similar prevalence of abuse amongst men and women in Scotland (see MacQueen 2014; Scottish Government 2011; Macleod and Page 2010; Macleod et al 2009). This single-figure finding is frequently used by academic and other commentators to dismiss the survey as a means to explore the prevalence and experience of violence and abuse. However, multivariate analyses suggest that an assessment of risk should not be based on summary, top-level figures, and that lifetime prevalence of abuse must be considered in doing so, so as not to falsely label victims as non-victims. Exploring the effects of a range of factors on the likelihood of victimisation, including gender, age, socio-economic disadvantage, characteristics of local communities, ethnic minority status, sexual orientation, disability, as well as experiences of wider victimisation and offending behaviour highlights the importance of utilising an intersectionality framework in conceptualising domestic violence, and highlights that, while gender is a critical risk factor, current explanatory models need considerable development.

Applied Quantitative Methods Network Crime and Victimisation Scotland
Susan McVie, Jon Bannister, Brian Francis, Les Humphreys, Rebecca Pillinger, Paul Norris, Ben Matthews, Sara Skott Bengtsson and Ellie Bates

There have been dramatic falls in crime across many countries worldwide, although most of the existing research has focused on the US and there has been little international comparative research, no comparison of the UK jurisdictions, and no research at all in Scotland. Therefore, the main aims of the Crime and Victimisation Strand are to address a series of questions about the dramatic change in crime in Scotland in recent decades and explore this by examining known populations of both victims and offenders, with a view to informing the development of effective interventions. During the last year our research has focused on exploring and explaining change in crime over time at different levels of geography and looking in more detail at the participants in crime (both victims and offenders) to determine how the crime drop has impacted on these groups. We published four research briefings during 2014 that highlighted our key findings from the research so far: ‘Understanding the crime drop in Scotland’ by Les Humphreys, Brian Francis and Susan McVie; ‘Changing patterns of victimisation in Scotland 1993-2011’ by Paul Norris, Rebecca Pillinger and Susan McVie; ‘Local variance in the crime drop: Are there winners and losers?’ by Jon Bannister, Ellie Bates and Ade Kearns; and ‘Where have all the young offenders gone?’ by Ben Matthews.

Governing Youth Justice
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), the 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. On the basis of her research, Dr Souhami has been invited to advise both the Ministry of Justice and the YJB on the future of role and direction of the institutions of English and Welsh youth justice.

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 more than 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. The Study has provided the primary evidence-base for flagship government policies: Getting it Right for Every Child; Early and Effective Intervention (for under 16s); the Whole System Approach (diverting young people under 18 away from the criminal justice system). This example of direct research-into-policy has resulted in major reductions in: the proportion of youngsters referred to juvenile justice (80% reduction since 2008); convictions in the criminal courts (76% and 72% reduction respectively for those aged 16 and 17); the number of young people in prison (the population of Polmont Young Offenders’ Institution falling by around a fifth); and in youth crime (reduction of some 52% according to government best estimates), with concomitant improvements in community safety.

The Scottish Police and Citizen Engagement (SPACE) Trial: Introducing the Principles of Procedural Justice into Police Training Programmes
Annette Robertson and Lesley McMillan

This Scottish Government and SIPR-funded project ran from 2013-14 and tested the impact of introducing focused procedural-justice training to probationers at the Scottish Police College. Modelled on the Chicago Quality Interaction Training Programme, the hypothesis underpinning the SPACE Project was that probationers who were exposed to focused procedural justice training as part of their standard police training course would exhibit enhanced awareness of the significance of this framework to policing and consequently place greater value on positive engagement with the public. This would be demonstrated through relevant measurements of probationers’ attitudes, perceptions, and behavioural intentions using key procedural justice indicators: ‘fairness/neutrality/impartiality’, ‘respect’, ‘trust’, and ‘participation/voice’, all of which are closely interlinked with, and dependent on ‘communication’. The research took a cohort study approach with a control group who received training as usual and an intervention group who received training as usual plus additional procedural justice inputs. Data collection took the form of pre- and post-training surveys, observation exercises, focus groups and an evaluation of the SPACE inputs. The findings revealed a positive effect on communication for those probationers exposed to additional procedural justice training compared to those who were not, suggesting additional training inputs have a significant and important effect on probationers’ communication. Additionally, both control (one measure) and intervention group (two measures) demonstrated lower levels of respect by the end of their training. Those in the intervention group reported a higher level of knowledge of procedural justice by the end of the training, however this did not always translate into behavioural intentions. Focus groups revealed that there was a tendency by some probationers to dismiss the procedural justice approach as ‘common sense’, and therefore perceive any specific focus on it as ‘not core policing’ and even a ‘distraction’ from ‘real’ police training. More research is therefore required to explore why measures of core principles such as respect decreased over the course of training.
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.

SCCJR’s commitment to using excellent social scientific research for the public good spans the full range of our work. In this section, we highlight impact case studies involving SCCJR staff and postgraduate students.

Desistance Knowledge Exchange Project

Our research on desistance from crime (which concerns how and why people stop offending) has had significant international impact. In particular, our ‘Desistance Knowledge Exchange Project’ (blogs.iriss.org.uk/discoveringdesistance/), led by Professor Fergus McNeill at the University of Glasgow, brought together world-leading academics, policy-makers, practitioners and people with lived experience of punishment and reintegration to reshape penal policy and practice. Last year, this project received an ESRC award for Outstanding Impact in Public Policy (see: www.esrc.ac.uk/news-and-events/features-casestudies/case-studies/30855(transforming-offender-rehabilitation.aspx).

One of the project’s key messages was that criminal justice needed to better engage with the public about processes of reintegration and desistance, since communities play a key role in these processes. That message provided a key source of inspiration for Alison Urie in her decision to establish a new charity, Vox Liminis (trans. ‘voices from the threshold’), which aims to bring creative practice to criminal justice reform.

SCCJR and Vox are partners in the Distant Voices project which, in its first phase, brought together artists, criminologists, musicians, ex-prisoners and others in a creative exploration of attitudes to punishment and reintegration. We co-created a series of songs reflecting from different perspectives on a crime and punishment scenario, before using the scenario and the songs in a public event as a way of engaging a diverse range of people in deliberation about punishment and reintegration. We found that music communicated much more than words alone, producing a deeper quality of engagement with the issues, even motivating people to ask what they could and should do to facilitate reconciliation and reintegration, and to support penal reform.

The project has now entered a second stage with further funding from the ESRC, the University of Glasgow and the Scottish Prison Service. This phase focuses more specifically on the challenges and possibilities of reintegration, and involves song-writing workshops with prisoners in a range of prisons, with some of their families, and with community groups in areas affected by high imprisonment rates. These workshops will produce material that will be shared later this year in a series of high-profile public events, through the media and online.
DISTANT VOICES IS JUST ONE EXAMPLE OF SCCJR’S INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE
Police Stop and Search

The publication of the key findings from Kath Murray’s PhD research by SCCJR in January 2014 has had a major impact on police policy and practice. Murray’s research revealed the scale of stop and search in Scotland, the fact that most searches were non-statutory and lacked reasonable suspicion, and that searches fell disproportionately on children and young people in some parts of the country. The research identified a lack of accountability, notably the absence of published statistics on the use of stop and search. The findings also suggested that the use of non-statutory stop and search was likely to be incompatible with Article 8 of the Human Rights Act (right to Privacy).

On sight of Murray’s research in 2013, the Scottish Police Authority (SPA) requested information on stop and search from Police Scotland, and subsequently instigated a detailed scrutiny review. The SPA published its review in May 2014, which, like Murray, found no evidence to support a causal relationship between search rates and patterns of offending. It called on Police Scotland to clarify its procedures and policies, and to justify the extensive use of the tactic. Murray’s research was also drawn on by the Scottish Commissioner for Children and Young People to critique the targeting of young people and the use of non-statutory stop and search. In October 2014, a report submitted to the UN Human Rights Committee by the Scottish Human Rights Commission asked the Committee to review Police Scotland’s stop and search practice, and in January 2015 the Commissioner called for the immediate cessation of non-statutory stop and search.

Looking to developments within Police Scotland, in May 2014 a National Stop and Search Unit was established in response to political and public concerns over the targeting, effectiveness and transparency of police practice. Two groups were appointed to provide advice on policy: the Expert Working Group for stop and search, and the Children and Young Persons Reference Group. In June 2014, Police Scotland announced that children aged eleven and under would no longer be searched on a non-statutory basis. Also, for the first time in Scottish policing, national stop and search statistics were made available. From July 2014, a six-month pilot ran in Fife Division with the aim of introducing measures to improve transparency in relation to stop and search, and to ensure practice was lawful, ethical, proportionate and effective.

In February 2015, the Scottish Liberal Democrats tabled amendments to the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill which sought to place stop and search on an exclusively statutory footing, and introduce a statutory Code of Practice. In March 2015, following the publication of a highly critical audit report by HM Inspectorate for Constabulary in Scotland, and a Police Scotland review of its own practices, the Cabinet Secretary for Justice announced that an Independent Advisory Group would be appointed to examine the use of stop and search: to draft a Code of Practice, and make recommendations to Ministers on whether non-statutory stop and search should be fully or partly abolished.
Scots Law and Criminal Justice

In February 2015, SCCJR staff ran a half-day workshop for new staff of Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services Division (SGJASD). Academics affiliated with SCCJR (Sarah Armstrong, Fiona Leverick, Fergus McNeill and Colin Atkinson from the University of Glasgow; Margaret Malloch from the University of Stirling; and Sarah MacQueen from the University of Edinburgh) introduced distinctive principles and foundations of Scots Criminal Law and Justice Processes and current patterns and trends in crime, court proceedings, policing and penal practices. In addition, staff reviewed some of the key contemporary developments in the field including the proposed abolition of Scotland’s unique corroboration rule, and the implementation of a Whole System Approach to dealing with children and young people. This inaugural event was well received, with strongly positive feedback on the value and usefulness of the day’s content. As a result, discussions are under way to develop this as a module that could be delivered in the future and to additional audiences.

In May 2014, PhD student Gunilla Ekberg was invited by the Global College at the University of Winnipeg in Manitoba, Canada, to develop and teach an online and in-class room undergraduate/graduate course on Sex Trafficking: From Global to Local.

Liz Gilchrist and PhD Student Catherine Creamer undertook a visit to Georgia for the Council of Europe to assist with the development of a programme to reduce suicide and self-harm in their prisons.

Nancy Lombard’s work on gender, which looked at what 11 and 12-year-olds think about men’s violence against women, will soon be incorporated into Glasgow City Council’s Sexual Health and Relationship Education training programmes.

Richard Sparks, Marguerite Schinkel and Fergus McNeill continue to work with the Scottish Prison Service (SPS) on ‘Developing a Professional Qualification to Support Promotion of Desistance’. This work is exploring the role of SPS in facilitating and supporting desistance from crime, mapping out proposals for a graduated, modular qualification for prison staff that encapsulates the new or enhanced skills, knowledge and contextual understandings demanded of prison staff at all levels. The first in a series of knowledge exchange events – a day of discussion on the challenges presented by the presence of a growing number of older people within the prison population – is due to be held in June.

Police Crime and Intelligence Analyst Training

A two-day training course has been developed to be delivered to new and existing Crime and Intelligence Analysts through the Scottish Police Training College. The main objectives of the course are to: a) build capacity in quantitative skills amongst Police Analysts by teaching them about techniques they have never or rarely used; b) build confidence amongst Police Analysts in their ability to conduct analysis and to interpret it accurately; and c) to identify new ways in which Police Analysts could analyse and present their own data in the course of their current role that would both enhance their own career development and provide valuable additional information to Police Scotland. This project builds on a previous pilot project in which basic level training was provided in 2011 in collaboration with Crime Analysts in the legacy Fife Constabulary, funded by a Knowledge Exchange grant from the University of Edinburgh and working in partnership with the Scottish Institute for Policing Research; and on a knowledge exchange event held in early 2014 titled ‘Statistical Modelling for Qualitative Researchers’ that was funded by the Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMeN) Research Centre and run in partnership with Police Scotland.
In April 2014, Lesley McAra and Susan McVie delivered a presentation titled ‘What works in promoting desistance from offending?’ to the Holyrood Conference on Youth offenders in Scotland: The challenges and the successes, hosted at Dynamic Earth. The event was chaired by former First Minister Henry McLeish and also featured presentations from Colin McConnell, chief executive of the Scottish Prison Service; Tam Baillie, Scottish Commissioner for Children and Young People; and Karyn McCluskey, director of the Violence Reduction Unit. Presenting new findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, Lesley and Susan highlighted what factors did not work in reducing re-offending and pointed to a set of processes and mechanisms that did appear to promote desistance amongst the cohort.

In May 2014, Sarah Armstrong presented SCCJR’s evaluation of the Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA) (Fife) service by Sacro. CoSA make use of community volunteers to form a circle around socially isolated, high-risk offenders to offer them support while also monitoring. The research report is available on the SCCJR website at www.sccjr.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Sacro-Fife-Circles-Final-Report-30-May-2014.pdf.

In June 2014, Alasdair Forsyth participated in the Alcohol Academy’s workshop ‘Selling to Drunks’ held at The Guildhall, in the City of London. In the same month, Susan McVie gave the Keynote Address at a one-day national conference for policy-makers and practitioners on Preventing and Managing Exclusion. The address focused on national policy on managing exclusions and explore the impact of Getting it Right for Every Child, Curriculum for Excellence and the Children and Young People’s Bill on promoting positive behaviour and working towards reducing school exclusions.

PhD student Selina Doran formed a collaborative partnership with Sensible Solutions Now, a multi-faceted program focused on ‘prevention,’ ‘control’ and ‘response’ to reduce school violence. It incorporates the expertise of law enforcement, academics, security specialists and criminal justice professionals to carry out risk management, intervention and also manage incidents when they do occur. For further information visit: www.sensiblesolutionsnow.com

In July, Gunilla Ekberg appeared via video link as an expert witness before the Canadian House of Common Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights on Bill C36, Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act.

In September, Lesley McAra delivered 2014’s Apex Scotland Annual Lecture in the Signet Library, Parliament Square, Edinburgh. The title of her lecture was ‘Crime and Justice: A Vision for Modern Scotland’. Richard Jones (with Charles Raab and Ivan Szekely) presented on ‘Resilience: Theory and Practice in a Surveillance Society’ at a Workshop on Political Action, Resilience and Solidarity at King’s College London.

The (Re)imagining Youth team participated in a ‘Meet the Expert’ public engagement workshop at Glasgow Science Centre. This involved presenting a hands-on workshop to children, young people and their families, based the (Re) Imagining Youth study. Using methods/tools employed in the research (a drawing activity for younger children, a writing activity and questionnaire for older children and young people, and an elder interview to engage young people and their (grand)parents) the team introduced members of the public to social science research and engaged them in discussion about changing experiences of youth leisure and urban space.

In October, Kath Murray took part in the Scottish Association for the Study of Offending (SASO) Glasgow Branch debate, ‘This House believes Stop and Search should be put on a statutory footing’.

In the same month, Susan Batchelor and Michele Burman gave a joint presentation titled ‘From “Girls Matter” through “Mean Girls” to “Risky and Vulnerable Girls”: taking stock of what we know about criminalised young women and responses to them’ to an audience of practitioners at the ‘Pulling Together for the Girls’ workshop held at the Scottish Universities Insight Institute.

Also in October, Susan McVie took part in a panel event as part of the Liberal Democrat Autumn Conference in Glasgow, which examined the interaction between police and young people in UK cities. Susan was joined on the panel by Stephen Greenhalgh (London’s Deputy Mayor for Policing), Karyn McCluskey (Director of the Violence Reduction Unit), Brian Paddick (former Metropolitan Police Deputy Chief Inspector and London Mayor candidate), and Tom McNally (former Justice minister).

Members of SCCJR participated in the ‘Living it: children, young people and justice’ event organised by the Centre for Youth & Criminal Justice, the Scottish Consortium on Crime and Criminal Justice, and Venture Trust. Hosted by Kenny MacAskill MSP at the Scottish Parliament, the event brought together ministers, MSPs, practitioners and young people.
Liz Gilchrist was a speaker at the Holyrood conference ‘Domestic Violence: A renewed focus on prevention’ held at the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh. She gave a presentation titled ‘Understanding the barriers to disclosure and supporting families who have experienced Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)’.

Later in October, Sarah McQueen and Ben Bradford (University of Oxford) presented the paper ‘Procedural justice in practice: First findings from the Scottish Community Engagement Trial (ScCET)’ at the Scottish Institute for Policing Research, George Mason University Research Symposium, at the Police Scotland Headquarters, Tulliallan. In addition, Fergus McNeill presented at the Sutherland Trust Autumn Lecture in Lauriston Hall, Edinburgh on ‘Reforming Narratives: Is there life after punishment?’

Ending a busy month of knowledge exchange, Nancy Lombard gave a presentation titled ‘Qualitative research in child welfare and protection: Challenges and opportunities’ at the ‘With Scotland Research Network’ in Edinburgh, and Oona Brooks presented at a half-day seminar organised by the Gender Based Violence Research Network, titled ‘Sexual Abuse as a Moral Panic?’ The seminar provided an opportunity to discuss and debate the implications of framing sexual abuse in these terms for survivors, practitioners and researchers.

In November, the Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMeN) hosted an event in the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Festival of Social Science programme. The event, titled ‘Contours of Crime: The changing nature of crime in Scotland’, was aimed primarily at policy-makers, practitioners and others involved in the criminal justice system or the development of responses to tackle crime in Scotland. It featured the early findings of research led by Susan McVie to explore changes in crime trends and patterns and examine the profile of those involved in crime in Scotland using evidence from the ESRC funded Crime and Victimisation Strand of the AQMeN research centre.

In the same month, Michele Burman gave a presentation at the ‘Are we Morally Policing Young Women and Girls?’ event hosted for those working with young women and girls by the Centre for Criminal and Youth Justice. Susan Batchelor joined a panel of experts for a discussion following the presentation.

Also in November, Richard Sparks presented on ‘Performance frameworks in community justice’ at a Lothian and Borders Community Justice Authority Knowledge Exchange Workshop in Edinburgh.

Ending another busy month, Susan McVie gave the keynote address at 2014’s Growing up in Ireland conference in Dublin. Her address was titled ‘The impact of educational experience and school exclusion on criminal careers’ and drew on findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime about the long-term impact of negative school experience on later offending and conviction.

In December, Sarah Armstrong gave a presentation on her research on Circles of Support and Accountability at a SASO Edinburgh Branch Seminar held at Edinburgh Sheriff Court.

In the same month, Susan McVie delivered the keynote address for the launch of the Dumfries and Galloway Youth Justice Strategy 2014-17. Her address was titled ‘Young people who offend: the research evidence’ and she also offered comment on the Youth Justice Strategy in the light of this evidence. The event also involved input from Tam Baillie, Scotland’s Commissioner for Children and Young People, and Tom McNamara, Head of Youth Justice and Children’s Hearings in the Scottish Government.

In December, PhD student Jessica Dietzler was invited by the Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies to speak as a panellist for the Organised Crime Hub Launch in Whitehall, London. The event brought together policy-makers, practitioners and organised-crime researchers to exchange knowledge with the aim of creating better-informed policies and policing. Jessica presented a paper titled ‘State of the Art: Transnational organised crime and illicit markets – shapes and flows’, participated as part of an expert panel on transnational illicit markets, and engaged in a roundtable knowledge exchange discussion with her fellow panellists, other researchers, practitioners, members of the Home Office, and the National Crime Agency.

In January, Susan McVie spoke at the Scottish Government’s Youth Justice Strategy Refresh Event. The aim of the event was to engage with practitioners and stakeholders about the key priorities for and the future of Youth Justice Strategy. It was chaired by Robert Marshall, Deputy Director for Care and Justice, and also involved a presentation from Claire Lightowler, Director of the Centre for Criminal and Youth Justice Strategy. It was chaired by Robert Marshall, Deputy Director for Care and Justice, and also involved a presentation from Claire Lightowler, Director of the Centre for Youth and Criminal Justice.

In the same month, Margaret Malloch and Niall Hamilton-Smith presented on the ‘Community Impact of Public Processions’ at a Scottish Government Sectarianism event at the Trades House in Glasgow. Michele Burman and Sarah MacQueen were invited to the Scottish Government Justice Analytical Service Group consultative meeting on Domestic Abuse, at which Sarah presented a paper ‘Domestic Abuse in Scotland: Evidence from the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey’.

Also in March 2015, Margaret Malloch gave a keynote presentation at Glasgow Women’s Library ‘Mixing the Colours’ conference, ‘Women Speaking About Sectarianism’, at St Andrew’s in the Square, Glasgow.
Under this Agreement, SCCJR provides a range of research and research-based knowledge exchange activities that 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 2014-2015, SCCJR undertook 12 projects under the Collaboration Agreement. These were: SCOTSTAT Crime and Justice Committee – Building Safer Communities Programme (McVie); Scottish Longitudinal Study (McVie); Criminal Justice System Training for Scottish Government Justice Analytic Staff (Armstrong, Atkinson, McNeill, Leverick, MacQueen and Malloch); Domestic Abuse (Burman, Brooks, Lombard, MacQueen and Campbell); international review of the law relating to smacking, and approaches to disciplining children (Robertson); approaches to child contact enforcement (McPherson and Burman); Review of effective service responses/better practice with regards to specialist services for older problem drug users (Atkinson); International review of the use of Electronic Monitoring (McIvor and Graham); Pre-evaluation review of the Caledonian System (Burman and MacQueen); What Works to Reduce Reoffending: A Summary of the Evidence (Updated in 2014) (McNeill); and Scottish Advisory Panel on Offender Rehabilitation (McNeill).

We are very pleased to say that in February 2015 SG JASD provided continued core funding to SCCJR for a further 12 months to continue this work.
Internationalisation

Our links with international academics and criminal justice practitioner and policy organisations are strengthening through a number of key collaborations. The work of the COST Action on ‘Offender Supervision in Europe’ led by Fergus McNeill has continued apace, with the network now involving 20 countries and 100 researchers. Its management committee and working groups met in Belfast in October 2014. The annual progress report of the Action and a wide range of other documents and resources can be downloaded here www.offendersupervision.eu/documents-and-resources.

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The intrepid Trafficking Culture team continue to clock up thousands of miles between them. In April 2014, the team attended the 79th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Austin, Texas. Donna Yates chaired a symposium titled ‘Trafficking Cultural Objects’. Donna, Simon Mackenzie, Neil Brodie, Jessica Dietzler and Tess Davis all also delivered papers on the topic. In the same month, Annemiek Rhebergen presented a paper titled ‘Indigenous peoples and attempts to curtail the looting of archaeological sites’ at the National Archaeology Student Conference at Flinders University in Adelaide, Australia, and Tess Davis presented a paper titled ‘From Temple Raider to Homme d’État: Cambodian Ruins, Stolen Statuary, and the Trial of André Malraux’ at the International Center for East Asian Archaeology and Cultural History at the University of Boston. In May, Tess Davis was invited by the US Attorney’s Office to attend the ceremony in New York commemorating the return of the lootd Duryodhana statue to Cambodia. She also participated in a roundtable discussion on looting and trafficking with the Deputy Prime Minister of Cambodia His Excellency Sok An, which was organized by the Antiquities Coalition. In June, members of the team attended the Art-Law Centre at the University of Geneva in Switzerland, which hosted the first All Art and Cultural Heritage Law Conference.

Simon Mackenzie chaired Panel 3, ‘Beyond the law: fighting illicit traffic in the field’, and Neil Brodie and Donna Yates presented a paper titled ‘Cultural Property Protection Failures’. In October, Neil Brodie was an invited observer to the Nineteenth Session of UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation in Paris, France. In the same month, Tess Davis organised and presented at a conference at the National World War II Museum in New Orleans, in partnership with the American Society of International Law and the Federal Bar Association of New Orleans, titled ‘Spoils of War: Plunder and Destruction of Cultural Heritage in the Pacific Theatre of World War II’. Tess was also invited to join a roundtable discussion at the Middle East Institute in Washington, DC on trafficking culture and terrorist financing. In November, Simon Mackenzie presented a paper, ‘The global illicit antiques trade as economic crime’, on a panel on Art and Antiquities Trafficking at the American Society of Criminology Conference in San Francisco, USA. Simon and Donna Yates presented the paper ‘Organised temple looting and international trafficking’ on a panel on Emerging Illegal Markets and the Role of Organised Crime Groups at the same conference. In the same month, Simon Mackenzie, Donna Yates and Neil Brodie presented the paper ‘Trafficking culture: researching the global traffic in looted cultural objects’ at the University of Pennsylvania, USA. In December, Neil Brodie delivered a keynote lecture on ‘Transnational organised crime and the antiques trade’, at Kulturgut in Gefahr: Raubgrabungen und illegaler Handel, Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin, and in January he presented on ‘The Benin Bronzes and Ivories’, at Unmasking Ideology: The Vocabulary and Symbols of Colonial Archaeology at the Center for the Humanities and the Public Sphere at the University of Florida, USA. In February, Simon Mackenzie presented a paper titled ‘The mechanics of the grey market in stolen cultural objects’ at the conference ‘Interfaces between Legality and illegality in Markets’ held at Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies in Cologne, Germany. In March, PhD student Emiline Smith presented a paper titled ‘Cross-Border Cultural Property Trade in Hong Kong’ at the University of Hong Kong. In the same month, Tess Davis, presented at the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s National Preservation Law Conference at Georgetown Law School, Washington, USA, on the topic of auction houses and the repatriation of cultural property, and also presented at the University of Chicago’s conference ‘Archaeological Looting: Realities and Possibilities for New Policy Approaches’ on ‘Lessons for the Arab Spring: An Empirical Case Study of the Illicit Antiquities Trade During the Cambodian Civil War’. Neil Brodie delivered the keynote lecture at the same conference, titled ‘Cultural property protection failure in Syria’. Throughout the year, Donna Yates continued her research into cultural property thefts from temples and churches, undertaking investigative fieldwork in Belize, Mexico and Nepal.
The (Re)Imagining Youth team also presented at several international conferences this year. In July, Alistair Fraser and Susan Batchelor (in absentia) presented a paper titled ‘(Im)mobile Youth?: Globalisation, Leisure and Social Change in Scotland and Hong Kong’ at the World Congress of Sociology in Yokohama, Japan. Details of the presentation are available on the (Re)Imagining Youth website: www.reimaginingyouth.wordpress.com/outputs/presentations. In August 2014, Alistair presented ‘Homologies of (Youthful) Habitus: Mapping Theory and Method Beyond the Metropole’ at the Youth Beyond the Northern Metropole Conference at the University of Newcastle, Australia. In January, a seminar titled ‘(Re)Imagining Youth: Emerging Findings’, was held in Hong Kong with social work outreach staff.

In April 2014, Oona Brooks presented a paper based on provisional findings of a pilot study examining dual reports of domestic abuse reported to the police in Scotland at the European Network on Gender and Violence Conference at the University of Malta. In the same month, Richard Sparks presented the second annual Tony Peters Lecture at the University of KU Leuven in Belgium, titled ‘The question of public criminology: still searching for a better politics of crime’. Also in April 2014, Richard Jones presented two papers at the Surveillance and Society Conference in Barcelona, Spain: ‘Taking “Resilience” Seriously: Exploring its Implications in the Surveillance Context’ (with Charles Raab and Iván Székely) and ‘The Affective Dimension of Surveillance’.

In May, Richard Sparks delivered a presentation titled ‘What is the best we can hope for in penal politics?’ with Albert Dzur and Ian Loader at the Law and Society Association Annual Meeting in Minneapolis, US.

PhD student Gunilla Ekberg participated as an expert advisor during the three-year-long legislative process culminating in the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Bill being passed in the Northern Ireland Assembly. Gunilla’s knowledge and understanding was praised in the Assembly by the Bill’s promoter. The legislation, which will come into force in June 2015, criminalizes those who purchase sexual services, introduces a statutory provision to provide assistance and support for victims and potential victims of human trafficking, and simplifies the legislative framework surrounding offences of human trafficking.

In December Gunilla gave a keynote speech at the international conference Internationaler Kongress zum Abbau der Prostitution: Stop Sexkauf in Munich, Germany. The conference, organized by German non-governmental organisations, was attended by more than 200 participants, including members of Parliament, law enforcement representatives, and victim support organisations, who discussed proposed changes to the German laws and policies on prostitution and human trafficking.

Liz Gilchrist and PhD student Catherine Creamer undertook a visit to Georgia (European country) for the Council of Europe to assist with the development of a programme to reduce suicide and self-harm in their prisons.

In June, PhD student Laura Robertson presented a paper at the 8th International Conference on Restorative Justice hosted by Queens University in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

In July/August, 2014 Fergus McNeill was an invited speaker at the 10th annual Reintegration Puzzle Conference held in Singapore. Organised by Deakin University, Singapore Prison Service and Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises, the conference focused on the role of community organisations in supporting individuals and families during imprisonment and after release. A pre-conference Desistance Knowledge Exchange Workshop took place centring on the film ‘The Road from Crime’, which explores how and why people stop offending. For more information, see: www.conferenceworks.com.au/rpc2014/page/Speaker
Sarah MacQueen spent two month in Australia in August/September 2014, where she presented on ‘The Scottish Community Engagement Trial (ScotCET): Replicating QCET in Scotland’ at two seminars during her period as visiting scholar at the University of Queensland: the Queensland Police Service seminar chaired by Acting Deputy Commissioner Peter Martin at the QPS Headquarters, Brisbane; and the Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice & Governance Seminar Series 2014, at the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University, Nathan. In September Sarah also presented on ‘Victim crossover with young people who display harmful sexual behaviour’ at the International Association for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders Conference in Porto, Portugal.

In September, Liz Gilchrist attended the 19th International Conference & Summit on Violence, Abuse & Trauma, in San Diego, USA and gave a paper titled ‘Parenting, Relationship Conflict, Substance Misuse: Research Issues and Intervention Implementation’.

In the same month, there was a large presence of SCCJR staff and students at the European Society of Criminology Conference at the University of Edinburgh. Many of the sessions attracted very large audiences and interesting discussion.

- PhD student Sarah Armstrong, Michele Burman, Lesley McAra, and Susan McVie delivered a panel chaired by Loraine Gelsthorpe of Cambridge University titled ‘Can Criminologists Change the World?’
- As part of the ESC Working Group on Gender, Crime and Justice, Michele Burman chaired the panel ‘Punishment and Its Impact’ and presented at a second panel ‘Young Women and Justice’ with a paper titled ‘In the eye of the storm; working with girls and young women at risk of custody’.
- As part of the ESC Working Group on Community Sanctions, Fergus McNellie chaired and presented a paper at the ‘Penal Adaptation and Community Punishment’ panel, and also chaired and presented at a second panel entitled ‘Towards a better understanding of (re-)integration in theory, policy and in practice’.
- Richard Jones presented on ‘The electronic monitoring of offenders: penal moderation or penal excess?’
- Members of the AQMeN crime and victimisation team presented a panel, and Susan McVie chaired a session titled ‘Contours of Crime: The changing nature of crime in Scotland’.

Also in September, Richard Sparks and Charles Raab presented on ‘Societal “Resilience” to Mass Surveillance in the Post-Snowden Era’ at Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest, Hungary.

In November, Richard Jones and Charles Raab presented on ‘Socio-Legal Change: Criminologists Change the World’ at the 19th International Conference & Summit on Violence, Abuse & Trauma, in San Diego, USA. Richard Sparks and Charles Raab presented on ‘Punishment, citizenship and democracy (or can we imagine a penal system that is not an affront to democracy?)’, at the Escuela Intensiva de Criminología ‘Problemas y perspectivas sobre policías y prisiones’ at Universidad Nacional del Litoral in Santa Fe, Argentina.

Also in March, PhD student Elaine McLaughlin was invited to present at the annual United Nations Commission on the Status of Women meeting in New York. She delivered a presentation of her research titled ‘Ethnic Minority Women & Domestic Abuse in Scotland: Risks associated with having an uncertain legal status and no recourse to public funds’ via Skype.

In the same month, Richard Sparks presented a paper on ‘Punishment, citizenship and democracy (or can we imagine a penal system that is not an affront to democracy?)’, at the Escuela Intensiva de Criminología ‘Problemas y perspectivas sobre policías y prisiones’ at Universidad Nacional del Litoral in Santa Fe, Argentina.
SCCJR Visiting Fellows

In 2014-2015, SCCJR welcomed two international visiting fellows.

Dr Judith Ryder, Associate Professor of Sociology and Anthropology from St John’s University in New York, spent September with us collaborating with Michele Burman on the development of a volume of international research that critiques representations of and responses to young women who engage in violent behaviour. During her visit she presented an SCCJR seminar titled ‘Conflicting relations: Adolescent girls and violent behaviour’.

Zulfiqar Larik joined us in July for a three-month stay as a Commonwealth Professional Fellow. Zulfiqar is Senior Superintendent of Police in the Baluchistan province of Pakistan, and his research area of interest is ‘Policing Honour-based Killings’. During his stay at SCCJR he was involved in field attachments with Police Scotland, meetings at organisations dealing in violence against women, and attending activities of SIPR and the Glasgow Refugee, Asylum and Migration Network.
Susan McVie is the Scottish media’s go-to person for comment on crime and victimisation rates and questions relating to crime figures and data sources. She featured on the BBC’s flagship programme Scotland 2014 in May in a discussion about figures released under FOI highlighting a large number of children, including those as young as three or four, being recorded by the police for crimes such as vandalism, violence and shoplifting. The programme focused on the longer-term impact of police contact on young people and proposed changes to the age of criminal responsibility in Scotland.

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

Many SCCJR members provide information about gender and justice; Michele Burman is frequently asked for comment on the investigation and prosecution of violence against women, and, along with Margaret Malloch and Gill McIvor, in demand for commentary on female offenders, especially as Scotland reviews the imprisonment of women. Oona Brooks explored the rising rape figures in Scotland in an article for The Conversation titled ‘Rising rape figures in Scotland can be seen as a step forward’, while Alasdair Forsyth wrote for the same publication about the difficulties researchers face when interpreting official statistics under the title ‘If you use drugs, you must be very naive or very principled to answer a survey honestly’. Over the past year, Alasdair Forsyth also gave several media interviews on alcohol and crime.

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. The Simon Mackenzie and Tess Davis article ‘Temple looting in Cambodia: anatomy of a statue trafficking network’, was widely covered in the press, including in National Geographic, Deutsche Welle and the Cambod Daily, and Tess Davis’s article ‘Egypt’s History Is Being Lost to Criminals’ was published by the Huffington Post in April. Donna Yates gained extensive press coverage for her light-hearted Lego Academics Twitter feed, and was subsequently profiled at length in Times Higher Education. In January she spoke about King Tut’s beard on BBC Radio Scotland. Also this year Donna established www.stolengods.org, and the Culture Crime News newsletter.

Findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime on the links between education and offending, which were presented by Lesley McAra and Susan McVie to a Holyrood Conference on Youth Offending in Scotland in April, were featured in articles in the Times Educational Supplement Scotland and the Evening News. The articles focused on the disproportionately high rates of exclusion amongst young people from more disadvantaged backgrounds, despite declining exclusion rates overall, and the longer-term negative effects in terms of poor educational outcomes, reduced access to employment and heightened risk of imprisonment. In the articles, Susan McVie advocated the immediate banning of exclusion from primary schools, and a phased reduction in secondary schools, alongside increased engagement with third-sector organisations that offer mentoring and restorative re-integration programmes.

The launch of the Scottish Government-commissioned report ‘Football and Domestic Abuse: A Literature Review’ by Oona Brooks, PhD Student Annie Crowley, and Nancy Lombard gained extensive media coverage, including in The Scotsman, The Herald, Evening Times, The Courier, and Press and Journal newspapers and Reuters online.

Kath Murray’s research on stop and search in Scotland continued to receive significant press coverage as national debate about the practice continued and intensified.
SCCJR organises a regular seminar series inviting contributions from national and international speakers. For example, in April 2014, in conjunction with the Scottish Prison Service, we hosted an event titled ‘Confinement, coping and change’. Speakers included Colin McConnell, Chief Executive of the Scottish Prison Service; Dr Esther van Ginneken, Liverpool Hope University; Dr Marguerite Schinkel, University of Glasgow; Professor Shadd Maruna, Queen’s University Belfast; and Professor Fergus McNeill, University of Glasgow. In March 2015, we co-hosted a seminar with the Centre for Gender History at the University of Glasgow. Titled ‘Women, class and writing about prison in 19th-century England’, the seminar was given by Dr Anne Schwan of Edinburgh Napier University.

Also in March 2015, SCCJR hosted a workshop at the University of Edinburgh on ‘University-Prison Partnerships in International Perspective’, bringing together academics and professionals involved in, or hoping to develop, university-prison links. Lori Pompa, Founder and Executive Director of the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program at Temple University, Philadelphia, shared her insights and experience alongside Fiona Measham, director of the UK’s first Inside-Out prison teaching programme at Durham University. The event provided an opportunity for participants to discuss educational initiatives and prison-university partnerships under way in Scotland. The aim of the event was to explore a diversity of models, their potential benefits and challenges, in international comparison.

SCCJR also runs an informal working lunch programme, held in Ivy Lodge at the University of Glasgow, which encourages open, informal discussion on a range of research topics, facilitated by SCCJR staff and postgraduates.

### Working Lunch Programme 2014-15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Researcher &amp; Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 24th 2014</td>
<td>Zulfiqar Larik, Commonwealth Professional Fellow, SCCJR</td>
<td>Violence against Women and Law Enforcement in Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 8th 2014</td>
<td>Lisa Campbell, Communication and Knowledge Exchange Assistant, SCCJR</td>
<td>Developing Social Media in SCCJR</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 5th 2014</td>
<td>Professor Michele Burman, co-director of SCCJR</td>
<td>SCCJR work in progress</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 3rd 2014</td>
<td>Dr Christine Goodall, University of Glasgow</td>
<td>Medics against Violence: Prevention is better than cure.?</td>
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<td>February 18th 2015</td>
<td>Peter Kelly (Director), Fiona McHardie (Research and Policy Officer) and Lisa Whittaker (Research Officer).</td>
<td>Collaboration opportunities with the Poverty Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 4th 2015</td>
<td>Susan Batchelor and Lisa Whittaker, SCCJR</td>
<td>(Re)Imagining Youth: A Comparative Sociology of Youth Leisure in Scotland and Hong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 18th 2015</td>
<td>Caitlin Gormley, SCCJR</td>
<td>Viewing of ‘Stories from the Inside’: Young Offender institutions in Australia</td>
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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. More than 1000 people are registered to receive our newsletter, distributed by e-mail, which acts as a noticeboard of upcoming events and disseminates information on SCCJR activities and plans. We are also active on Twitter, where we have more than 1,200 followers. Join the conversation at www.twitter.com/thesccjr.
Susan Batchelor was the recipient of several grants this past year to augment the (Re)-Imagining Youth project. These included £1,500 from the University of Glasgow to conduct additional interviews on ‘Gang Identity in Drumchapel’; $17,732 from University of Hong Kong to conduct additional interviews on ‘Gang Identity in Hong Kong’; Adam Smith seedcorn funding of £1,700 to conduct interviews with ‘Young Women in Scotland’; a £1,000 University of Glasgow Research Incentivisation Grant to commission a professional artist to produce sketches and drawings of youth leisure in Glasgow; a $15,000 University of Hong Kong Department of Sociology Small Grant to commission a professional artist to produce sketches and drawings of youth leisure in Hong Kong; and £3,730 from the University of Glasgow Principal’s Early Career Mobility Fund to allow Lisa Whittaker to visit the University of Hong Kong.

Michele Burman and Susan McVie were awarded £50,000 by the Scottish Government to undertake an ‘Evaluation of the Whole System Approach in Youth Justice’ which commenced in mid-September 2014, with fieldwork undertaken in three local authority areas in Scotland.

Fergus McNeill was awarded a European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST) grant of £102,648 for his European network on offender supervision.

Gill McIvor was awarded £84,756 from the Directorate of General Justice for the project ‘Creativity and Effectiveness in the Use of Electronic Monitoring as an Alternative to Imprisonment in EU Member States’.

Margaret Malloch and Bill Munro were awarded a £10,000 British Academy/Leverhulme Small Research Grant for their project ‘Justice, Civic Engagement and the Public Sphere: Mapping Democratic Transformations in Scottish Society’, due for completion in November 2016.

Oona Brooks was awarded £8,417 from the Scottish Institute for Policing Research and a further £4,911 under the SLSA Small Grant Competition scheme for the research project ‘Dual reports of domestic abuse made to the police in Scotland’.

Susan McVie, Heather Thompson and Vernon Gayle (members of the AQMeN Research Centre at the University of Edinburgh) were awarded £3,000 in funding under the 2014 SfPR Small Grant Competition scheme to develop training for Crime and Intelligence Analysts working within Police Scotland in collaboration with the Scottish Police Training College at Tulliallan.

Sarah MacQueen (in partnership with Professor Lorraine Mazerolle and Dr Emma Antrobus, University of Queensland) was the recipient of a University of Queensland Travel Award of £5,000 for International Collaborative Research. Sarah travelled to the University of Queensland in the summer of 2014 to share findings from ScotCET with the QCET team and begin comparative work. She was also awarded £1,800 from the Moray Endowment Fund for ‘Procedural justice in practice: Exploring the outcomes of the Scottish community engagement trial (ScotCET)’.

Nancy Lombard was awarded £10,000 by the Richard Benjamin Trust to fund a research project exploring ‘Boys and Girls: Transitional Constructions of Gender-Based Violence’, working with young people aged five to 11.

Alasdair Forsyth was awarded £4,997 by Alcohol Research UK for ‘Assessing the role that entertainers play in alcohol-marketing and the maintenance of good order within on-trade licensed premises’.

Richard Sparks was awarded £29,446 by the Scottish Prison Service for the project ‘Developing a professional qualification to support desistance in Scottish prisons’.
Doctorates awarded

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

- **Yarin Eski** of the University of Glasgow for his thesis ‘The Port Securityscape: an Ethnocriminology’
- **Ellie Bates** of the University of Edinburgh for her thesis ‘Vandalism: A crime of place?’
- **Paul McGuinness** of the University of Glasgow for his thesis ‘Room for Reparation? An ethnographic study into the implementation of the Community Payback Order in a Scottish Criminal Justice Social Work office’
- **Selina Doran** of the University of Glasgow for her thesis ‘News Media Constructions and Policy Implications of School Shootings in the United States’
- **Fiona Jamieson** at the University of Edinburgh for ‘A socio-legal study of judicial sensitivities’
- **Kerry Hannigan** of the University of Stirling for her thesis ‘Protection and Security in a Technologically Advanced Society: Children and Young People’s Perspectives’
- **Kath Murray** of the University of Edinburgh for her thesis ‘The Proactive Turn: Stop and Search in Scotland’
- **Andrew Woof** of the University of Dundee for his thesis ‘Space, Place and anti-social behaviour in rural locations’

Funded PhD studentships

Our PhD community continues to grow steadily, with new doctoral students joining us each year. In the session 2014-2015, 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, and the Scottish Government co-funded Studentships. These studentships, which in some cases continue our tradition of cross-institutional supervisory arrangements, also reflect our ongoing engagement with policy and practice communities.

Prisoner /PhD Student Reading Groups

Since July 2014, SCCJR PhD Students have joined with prison-based students in peer-led academic reading groups. Reading groups are a familiar and important part of academic life and nurture a sense of intellectual community for students, whether based inside or outside of prison. Reading topics change every month, with the entire group discussing and deciding the subject for discussion. Topics have included: zemiology, metaphor, sociology of food, representation of women in media, and the political space of drones. Suggestions for topics come from personal interests and wider events, for example reading about mega sporting events during the recent Commonwealth Games held in Glasgow, or debating science and religion at a session attended by the prison chaplain. The initiative was begun by New College Lanarkshire, which runs education in several Scottish prisons and invited SCCJR to support its wider efforts to expand support for higher education study in prison.
The reading groups are not part of a specific education or offender intervention programme, however, aiming instead to create a space of learning where those who experience and those who study prisons can encounter each other as equals with shared interests. The groups have been highly successful with lots of interest from both prison-based and non-prison-based students. Feedback was collected from all group members, who reported that a sense of equality and support has largely been achieved. The positive experience of the reading groups led to the organisation of a workshop in Edinburgh on March 20 2015 on university engagement with prisons, which attracted practitioners, voluntary-sector organisations and representatives from a dozen universities in Scotland and England. Plans are now in place to apply for funding for further knowledge exchange events as well as research on these kinds of initiatives.

PhD Poster Competition

The SCCJR held its inaugural PhD poster competition this year, and the standard of entries was extremely high. Joint first prize went to Shadi Whitburn of the University of Glasgow for her poster on ‘Is the War on Drugs producing refugees? The impact of drug violence around the U.S border communities’ and Rebecca Foster, of the University of Glasgow for her poster on: ‘Exploring the ‘pains of imprisonment’ for prisoners’ families: an ethnographic study with prisoners’ visitors at a Scottish Prison’. Runner-up was Dinah Aitken of the University of Edinburgh, whose topic was ‘In harm’s way: the experience of young people with a family member in prison’. To view the winning entries please visit: www.sccjr.ac.uk/news-events/news/phd-poster-competition-entries-2014.

PhD Away Day – Making Connections Matter

By Caitlin Gormley

In May 2014, the SCCJR’s academic and postgraduate community packed up and set off for a two-day away event near the idyllic Scottish Borders at the Peebles Hydro Hotel. The theme of the event was ‘Making Connections Matter’ and this aim was certainly achieved through the variety of discussions we had in the sessions, over coffee and through the vast woodland grounds that surround the hotel. We started with some ‘Networking Bingo’ to ease ourselves into the event and to finally put faces to the email list. We also discovered that Michele Burman is expert in creating a fantastic Criminology Pop Quiz that had our minds boggled after the evening meal, particularly with the ‘Name that Prison’ picture round! (We hope our low scores will not be taken into account at the Viva…)

The overall aim of the event was to open a dialogue. To do so, we invited one postgraduate and one academic staff member to jointly lead each session, with a strong focus on discussion. To cater for the variety of research interests across the centre’s postgraduate community, we consulted with our peers in advance and decided to run parallel sessions to make sure there was always something for everyone. These sessions included:

- Researching Sensitive Topics
- Working Collaboratively and Public Engagement
- Managing Research Crises
- Linking Theory and Practice

The final session was run as a plenary, titled ‘Life after PhD’. We heard from academic staff all at different stages of their careers, from early career, mid-career, and … further along. This seemed to really cement the aim of the event – to make connections, and make them matter – as the staff kindly shared their career progression journeys in a reassuring and inspiring way, and welcomed our questions for advice. We received fantastic feedback on the away day:

- “Learning about the practical nitty gritty of doing a PhD where it is normally hidden away in polished, finalised PhDs.”
- “Meeting other people doing similar PhD’s. Being reassured you’re not alone in your anxiety re: theory/life after PhD”
- “Gained more insight in how other people experience their PhD, how they manage crises etc. Also useful was the panel about life after PhD, good to make us aware of what you should be doing/considering while doing PhD”
- “Actually making connections!”

We’re sure we can speak on behalf of everyone who attended (after reading the overwhelmingly positive feedback sheets) when we say that we can’t wait for this year’s away-day event!

Organising committee: Caitlin Gormley (University of Glasgow); Ben Matthews (University of Edinburgh); Kirsty Primrose (University of Stirling); and, Katy Proctor (Glasgow Caledonian University)
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.

**The community public health nurse response to families experiencing domestic abuse**

Clare McFeely, University of Glasgow
Supervisors: Michele Burman and Lorna Paul, School of Nursing

Domestic abuse is a major public health issue. The Scottish Government’s Domestic Abuse Delivery Plan for Children and Young People (2008) identified the specific needs of families affected by domestic abuse and the role of health services in responding to this. Health visitors (community public health nurses) provide a universal service to families with children aged under five years old. Health visitors have a duty to respond to women and children at risk of abuse. However, the literature suggests that the needs of women who experience abuse are often unrecognised by health professionals.

Initially the study aimed to describe the health visitor response to families experiencing ongoing domestic abuse. In the exploratory phase of this study, focus groups were conducted with a sample of 20 practicing health visitors in 2010/11. Participants reported that they rarely encountered ongoing abuse. Instead discussions focussed on police-reported domestic incidents. Since 2009, police in Scotland have routinely notified health visitors when their service users are involved in domestic incidents. Health visitors stated that in their experience, police-reported incidents were most often isolated, minor events, associated with alcohol use and that children were rarely involved in or aware of these incidents. Contrary to the current evidence base, health visitors concluded that police-reported incidents were not indicative of ongoing domestic abuse.

Given the divergence between health visitors’ views in phase one and the evidence base, subsequent phases of this study sought to explore the nature and extent of abuse experienced by health visitor service users (HVSUs) involved in police reported domestic incidents. In phase two, a secondary analysis of routinely collected police data was conducted on a sample of 100 HVSUs involved in incidents in 2012. This demonstrated that police-reported incidents were rarely isolated events (72% had previously been involved in police reported incidents); that women involved in these incidents often had violence or weapons used against them (62% on at least one occasion); that alcohol was not always a factor (in 45% of incidents neither the victim nor accused had consumed alcohol), and that children were often aware of (51%) or involved in the abuse (45%) at some point.

In phase three, 17 HVSUs participated in semi-structured interviews. This supported the findings of the secondary analysis in phase two. For the majority of participants, the police-reported incident had occurred as part of ongoing domestic abuse which included physical and psychological abuse. Participants identified a number of barriers to disclosure of abuse to health visitors, including fear that they would lose care of their children and a belief that the health visitor role was to respond solely to the needs of children.

These findings suggest that often the health and safety needs of families affected by domestic abuse are not recognised. Further, the findings identify barriers to disclosure which can be addressed through practice. These results can be used to increase practitioners’ knowledge of abuse within their service user population and ultimately, to improve the service response.

This study was conducted for a PhD at the University of Glasgow, to be submitted in 2015. Phase one was supported by the National Gender Based Violence & Health Programme at Scottish Government. Phases two and three were funded by the Burdett Trust for Nursing.
Protection and Security in a Technologically Advanced Society: Children and Young People’s Perspectives
Kerry Hannigan, University of Stirling
Supervisors: Brigid Daniel and Gill McIvor

The continuous advancement of new technology, specifically in the area of internet technology, has led to an increase in concerns surrounding children and young people’s safety when online. My thesis describes a study of protection and security on the internet from the perspective of children and young people and contributes and expands on the findings of my Masters Dissertation which examined parents’ perceptions of children at risk on the internet. The research focuses on young people’s perspectives about what risks they face and what would keep them safe and is set within literature on child sex abusers and internet grooming.

The thesis is based on an online survey which gathered information about the behaviour and opinions of 859 children and young people living in Scotland.

Key Findings
Children and young people’s behaviour on the internet

- Ninety percent of respondents believed that children and young people need to be protected when using the internet.
- Dangerous adults and inappropriate content were the main reasons given for the need to keep children safe when using the internet.
- Four hundred and three respondents stated that they would share personal information in private chat rooms.
- Three hundred and twenty eight stated they would share personal information in social networking sites.
- Fifteen respondents claimed to have gone on to meet online strangers face-to-face.
- Twenty-eight per cent of male respondents and thirty percent of female respondents indicated they would not know what to do if they were to experience something uncomfortable on the internet.

Children and young people’s perception of strangers both online and offline

- Forty-seven percent stated that there was a difference between ‘strangers on the internet’ and ‘strangers outside in the real environment’.
- Respondents who did make a distinction between strangers in the ‘online environment’ and strangers in the ‘outside environment’ indicated four key differences:
  - Online strangers can pretend to be someone else.
  - Strangers in the ‘real’ environment can be worse than those online.
  - Online stranger can be a threat or danger as they can get away with more.
  - Being able to physically see strangers outside can reduce the danger.
- Seventy-eight percent of respondents claimed they felt unsafe rather than safe with adults they did not know when on the internet.
Children and young people’s opinion of education on internet safety

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents reported that they felt schools were doing enough to teach children and young people about safety on the internet.
- The older the young person, the more likely they were to report that schools are not doing enough to teach children and young people about safety on the internet.
- The main suggestion or request that was made by respondents was that it was not enough to target older children; internet safety education needed to be targeted at younger children as well.
- A second frequent suggestion by respondents was for internet safety lessons to clearly explain internet safety measures and describe the associated dangers with the internet in more detail.
- A minority of respondents stated that by teaching internet safety in schools teachers were overstepping their boundaries as this was seen as the role of parents rather than teachers.

Children and young people’s opinion of the government’s role in relation to their safety online

- Nineteen percent of respondents believed that the Scottish Government was doing enough to listen to children and young people’s opinions on being protected from dangerous adults when using the internet.
- Many respondents claimed that they were unaware of what the government currently does or is doing with regards to protecting children and young people on the internet.
- Two hundred and seventy-six respondents suggested they would like the Government to do more so that children and young people can be listened to more.
- Eighty-one percent of respondents stated that they were aware of current safety measures in place to help protect them when using the internet.
- More than 60% of respondents had not heard of internet protection sites/ and measures such as, CEOP, ThinkUKnow and Internet Watch Foundation.
- The majority of respondents’ stated that currently safety measures played a large part in making them feel safe, only 35/630 suggested this was not the case.

Vygotsky’s (1978) theory of the Zone of Proximal Development and Wood et al.’s (1976) development of the concept of scaffolding, which has been developed in an educational rather than criminological context, were identified as offering some promise for explaining the behaviour of both the victims and the offender as other theories of sexual offending (either specific theories or explanations developed from general theories) are incapable of fully providing an explanation that will encompass grooming in general and online grooming in particular. It is argued that if these theories are applied to internet safety education they have the potential to empower children and young people and make grooming tactics and approaches less effective.

The findings also indicated that more child and young people-oriented protection measures may be needed. Perceptions of protection and security on the internet were wide ranging but respondents were keen to provide possible solutions and examples of how to improve their safety when online. This would suggest that communicating with children and young people when developing policy, legislation, research and educational materials is the way forward if we wish to improve their safety and eliminate or reduce the dangers they face when using the internet.

G2014: The Security Legacy

Adam Aitken, University of Glasgow
Supervisors: Simon Mackenzie and Michele Burman

This ESRC/Scottish Government funded PhD Project investigates the security legacy of the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games in the east-end community of Dalmarnock, with a particular focus on how local residents interpret, make sense of, and react to the securitization process. The overall aim of the thesis is to understand the communicative properties of security for the games, to look at how particular security strategies are understood and interpreted in different ways, to identify what messages are conveyed by the presence of overt displays of security, and to uncover the effects and consequences that these have for peoples sense of safety.

I am currently in my third year of the PhD and have just began analysing data and writing up findings.
Overview

Notions of ‘legacy’ and ‘security’ are synonymous with the hosting of large scale sporting events, yet ‘security legacies’ have received little attention in the literature. Hosting a mega event requires exceptional security planning and the implementation of various security and control strategies which juxtapose deterrence with reassurance. The ultimate aim is to make the event safe and secure for athletes, spectators and local community members alike. The east end community of Dalmarnock was host to the largest concentration of games related activity and subsequent security infrastructure and so presented an ideal opportunity to understand how locals make sense of and interact with the various types of security and control measures.

Key research questions were:

1. What security and control measures are deployed, what are the official rationales which underpin them and how does this compare with how they are being interpreted and experienced?
2. How do particular strategies influence individual and collective feelings of safety and security?
3. What are the various ‘signals’ that are being transmitted by aspects of the security operation and how does the way that they are being received relate to the wider social setting and context?
4. What effect are the security and control signals having? - i.e. the cognitive, affective and behavioural reactions and how might these shape the overall ‘security legacy’?

A qualitative approach was used which consisted of two phases. The first phase involved semi-structured interviews with personnel from the key stakeholder organisations involved with security planning, delivery and community consultation. This provided contextual information on the security operation and identified how specific features were intended to operate. The second phase involved episodic interviews with local community members. These were conducted in the period immediately before, during and after the games and took place in streets, gardens and homes within Dalmarnock.

Some initial research findings

- The most talked-about aspects of security were those which were most visible within local residents everyday environments - discussions mainly revolved around the use of CCTV, perimeter fencing, police patrols and private security personnel. Comparisons were often drawn with their experiences of how these features operated before the games, noting that the level of security was not what they were used to. The lack of discussion around more subtle aspects of security such as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and net increases in CCTV brought to the area by the new venues points to some strategies having greater resonance than others, it also identifies a degree of normalisation to certain control strategies and a recognition of the exceptional nature of others.

While some local residents, particularly the elderly, liked aspects of the security operation such as the increased presence of the emergency services, many actually felt that aspects of the security operation signalled to them a constant reminder of the multitude of risks which accompany hosting an event of this scale. As such, there were both positive and negative signals. Whether someone perceived aspects of security as positive or negative depended on individual experience and their social and physical position that they occupy.

- In the absence of detailed information regarding the security operation, many local residents sought to construct their own meanings as a way of making sense of the security. One of the way that this was facilitated was through the use of rumours (true and false) which circulated among community members. Knowledge of certain, high profile encounters with security and control measures had significant influence in shaping wider community perceptions.

- Individual aspects of security intermingle with other experiences and encounters which are not directly related to the security operation itself. For instance, many local residents associated and made comparisons of their experiences and understandings of security overlay in relation to their experiences of the wider regeneration/physical changes that have been happening in the local area for years prior to the games.

- Reactions to security and control measures ranged from subtle changes in perceptions to more obvious forms of behavioural modification. Ultimately, changing the way that people think and act in the everyday environment. Demonstrating how security can direct particular outcomes relates closely to the idea of legacy.

Impact

This research provides a case study account of mega event security and its impact on a local community. In doing so, it contributes to a growing body of knowledge surrounding mega event security. Furthermore, by examining individual and collective experiences of security and control, it develops upon existing concepts such as ‘Control Signals’ (Innes 2004). It provides a way of thinking about how security and control measures communicate to their different audiences and how they can be designed to optimize public safety, security and confidence in them and the organisations they represent.
Constructing Family in the Context of Imprisonment: a study of prisoners and their families in Scotland

Cara Jardine, University of Edinburgh
Supervisors: Anna Souhami and Lesley McAra

My doctoral thesis explores what it is like for families when a person is sentenced to a period of imprisonment in Scotland. While families affected by imprisonment were largely ignored until the late 1990s, there is now an exciting and growing body of research and policy activity directed towards better understanding the wider impact of this particular form of punishment on families. However, this work often focuses on particular types of relationships, such as children or partners, arguably neglecting the growing diversity of family models in modern Scottish society. Therefore, key to this project was developing a more careful and nuanced understanding of which relationships are affected when a custodial sentence is imposed, what this means for those involved and the longer-term implications for the family as a whole. In order to explore these questions I conducted interviews with men and women in custody, family members in the community and relevant professionals, and also quantitative analysis of prison visiting data.

Findings
Participants gave full and rich accounts of their families and relationships which were often, despite their current circumstances, warm, heartfelt and at times humorous. Importantly, however, these accounts were also individual and unique; just as in wider society there is no one model of “prisoners’ families”. Rather, family relationships are actively constructed and maintained through displays and practices such as spending time together, sharing food, engaging in family traditions and telling family stories. This analysis sheds light on why seemingly everyday objects and activities, such as photographs and phone calls, are accorded such significance by men and women serving a prison sentence. While families found creative ways to continue these practices and displays, imprisonment imposes considerable barriers both as a result of the restrictive environment and also the emotional strategies adopted by both prisoners and families to cope with the sentence.

This data also presents something of a paradox: while the impact of imprisonment is widely felt by a range of different relationships, at the same time the provision of support to a family member in custody is highly gendered, with female partners or mothers often playing a key co-ordinating role here. This reproduces the gendered patterns in caring labour seen in families and communities more generally, and can have particularly serious implications for women who find themselves in custody, as they are much less likely to benefit from active family supports. This gendered caring burden can also have considerable costs for the women who provide practical, financial and emotional support to a family member in custody. Indeed, many of the family members who took part in this research were already experiencing social marginalisation: only one participant reported being in regular, paid employment and many had experiences of victimisation, poor mental or physical health or drug or alcohol misuse. As a result, nearly all were reliant on benefits and as a result could exercise little autonomy over their housing or access to community resources. Actively supporting the person in custody compounds many of these problems, serving as a drain on their already scarce supplies of time, money and emotional energy.

As noted above, researchers, policy-makers and practitioners are increasingly working to support families affected by imprisonment. These are welcome developments, however this research has also found that the criminal justice system is poorly placed to engage with the complexity and diversity of family life. Participants often felt that their circumstances as individuals were not recognised at various points throughout the criminal justice system, and that they had experienced poor treatment as a result. This is significant as the ways in which families are seen and responded to have implications for the overall legitimacy of the system. Repeated, negative interactions between families and prison staff or other professionals risks further entrenchment of oppositional relationships between marginalised communities and the criminal justice system, something that should cause us to reflect critically on the wider costs of imprisonment.
Implications
There are a range of theoretical, methodological and policy focused implications from these findings, which I intend to refine and develop further as this project reaches its final stages. Here I will give some initial observations:

- **Families are diverse, complex and messy.** As a result, those seeking to collect (or rely upon) statistics on families affected by imprisonment should be cognisant of the potential impact of the social processes through which family relationships are seen, counted and recorded. It should be remembered that the significance of relationships may not be captured by their legal status.

- **Supporting a person in custody often requires considerable emotional, practical and financial resources, and the gendered nature of this ‘caring burden’ should be recognised.** Families require high quality supports that are appropriately resourced and targeted, and Prison Visitors’ Centres may have a key role to play here.

- **The emotional impact of a prison sentence on both men and women in custody and families in the community, and the potential damage to family relationships, should not be underestimated.** Both may require support to maintain (or rebuild) relationships.

- **The quality of contact is important: enabling families to do ‘things we would do at home’ will help to support and maintain relationships.**

- **The way in which professionals interact with families has significance beyond that individual encounter, and repeated negative interactions can be delegitimising.** Professionals should seek to build positive relationships with families as individuals. Part of this will include the provision of consistent, clear and accurate information about the criminal justice system and how this relates to their individual circumstances.

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**Segregation in Scottish Prisons: A Socio-Spatial History**

Jessica Bird, University of Edinburgh
Supervisors: Richard Sparks and Christine Bell

This research traces the development, operation and experience of segregation arrangements in Scottish prisons from the late 1950s until the present day. Whilst this project focuses on the contemporary history of special handling measures – with greatest emphasis placed on the network of small, specialist units – consideration is also given to the development of more routine segregation measures. These include, classification procedures (to differentiate people), both internal spatial zoning and the functional designation of individual institutions (to separately organise and contain discrete groups of prisoners), and a range of situational controls (to sustain the boundaries these first two elements produce). Together these constitute what Foucault (1977) terms an internal system of ‘disciplinary partitioning’.

In this way, segregation in prisons, understood as a ‘setting apart’ of people and resources, functions as both a discrete tactic of control specifically for the management of ‘problem’ prisoners, i.e. those who are considered excessively difficult, dangerous and/or vulnerable, and as a broad strategy of penal organisation extending to all prisoners. The nature of these more standardised, routine measures has a bearing on the kinds of special handling arrangements operative at a given time; the two are intimately connected and therefore ought to be analysed concurrently. It is asserted that the segregation paradigm is a sine qua non of contemporary imprisonment. Indeed, the dominancy of cellular confinement in modern prisons and later the gradual proliferation of sophisticated segregation forms in the post war period illustrates the fundamental role that ideas and practices of division, isolation and boundaries (of many kinds) have come to play in the carceral sphere.
Within the context of a factual policy account of segregation arrangements, this research adopts what Soja (1989) calls a ‘spatial consciousness’ as an entry point for analysis. The first premise of an integrated historical-geographical approach is that, in addition to a range of variables (political, ideological, fiscal, etc.), space itself is an important category or determinant for exploring change. On that basis, straight diachronic analyses of prisons worlds are enriched by – and may even require – a carceral geography approach. A socio-spatial lens is therefore valuable to the extent it provides a way of seeing the generative relationships between the development of penal policy and practice (as well as individual experience) and the particular spatial contexts that have, quite literally, shaped them. Deciding who, how and why to segregate prisoners raises questions of a conceptual, operational, political and moral nature. But deciding where to segregate prisoners situates such questions within the physical limitations and possibilities of space.

The contemporary history of ‘special handling’ in Scottish prisons includes myriad sites operating simultaneously and with significant operational overlap between the three ostensibly distinct regulatory frameworks (administrative, protective and punitive). Discrete sites within both the small unit network (e.g. the Inverness ‘Cages’, the Barlinnie Special Unit, the Shotts Unit, and the Individual Cell Unit) and more mainstream special handling locations (e.g. the traditional segregation unit, notably the Peterhead ‘Digger’, VP Wings, and Silent Cells, etc.), have been variously imagined and thus experienced by prisoners as: warzones, graves, sanctuaries, and creative spaces. The design, use and atmospherics of such spaces have contributed to these specific representational constructions with significant repercussions for the ways prisoners behave and are responded to. And such effects have wider implications for the prison system as a whole, as noted by one insightful politician who commented: “a prison moves at the speed of its most dangerous prisoners. Everything is geared to that prisoner.” (Tony Worthington for Clydebank and Milngavie, 1988).

As an original contribution, through the prism of segregation arrangements this research builds on and extends our historical knowledge of contemporary Scottish imprisonment, during which time a number of key legislative, political and penal management shifts have fundamentally restructured the nature and operation of it. Of particular significance are (1) approaches to the management of the long-term prisoner population and the anxieties they produced, those which were especially piqued following the abolition of the death penalty in 1965, (2) the waves of highly incendiary rioting and violent disturbance across the Scottish prison estate that took place in the early 1970s and again in the late 1980s, and (3) the policy reform agenda of the early 1990s, running in parallel to similar broad-scale shifts south of the border. All of which had considerable consequences for approaches to segregation in Scottish prisons; the ways it functions, the types of prisoners upon whom it is imposed, the spaces within which it is experienced, and the rules and regulations that govern its use. To that extent, spotlighting segregation arrangements offers a distilled portrait of the broader penal philosophies and management approaches that have evolved across the Scottish prison system as a whole.

To capture this socio-spatial history, archival research methods were used along with a number of more experimental approaches, including: the use of spatial prompts (maps, photographs, floor plans) as mnemonic devices in narrative interviewing – precipitating discussion of how, whether and to what extent particular features of space impacted experience; and ‘situated storytelling’, whereby interviews were conducted whilst touring (both abandoned and still operative) segregation sites. The value of this technique for narrative historical studies is rooted in the link between what is unconsciously provoked or spontaneously retired through what is coincidentally encountered in space.

Maureen McBride, University of Glasgow
Supervisors: Susan Batchelor and Satnam Virdee

Overview
The aim of my research is to develop a critical analysis of the views and experiences of key stakeholders in the current debate on sectarianism in Scotland, within the contexts of football and communities. Sectarianism has become a far more topical and contested issue in the past decade, particularly in response to the Scottish Government’s recent Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012. This research intends to use the legislation as a lens through which to view perspectives on wider issues such as sectarianism, identity and political expression. The Act, which gives police and prosecutors additional tools to tackle alleged sectarian or otherwise offensive songs, chants and banners in the context of football, essentially posits such behaviour as criminal activity requiring a clear and firm legal response. I will seek to privilege the perspectives of those who are being targeted under the controversial legislation, whilst acknowledging the ‘methodological dilemma’ of reinforcing the dominant narrative of sectarianism in Scotland being a ‘football problem’ despite the vague understanding of what that actually means. Sectarianism is reconstructed through such mainstream explanations as the inevitable outcomes of individual or community pathologies as opposed to a consequence of structural inequality and cultural discrimination. I am particularly interested in how these narratives are being played out in current debates on the expression of ‘Irishness’ in Scotland.

Progress
Whilst still in the course of my fieldwork, some emerging themes can be identified from the interviews and observations that I have carried out to date. Football supporters are experiencing what they regard as a process of criminalisation, citing over-policing, and harassment from stewards. This is far more common when speaking to younger supporters (generally those under 30), particularly if they are part of a specified ‘ultras’ group. Many fans have spoken of what they perceive to be ‘anti-working class snobbery’, partly propagated by the media, with football supporters, constructed as violent, sectarian, and a problem to be dealt with urgently. In relation to debates on sectarianism, many fans resist the labelling of particular forms of identity as ‘sectarian’, with many believing they are being scapegoated for a wider social problem.

Publications and Presentations
I presented a paper entitled ‘anti-Irish racism in Scotland’, based partly on my initial fieldwork, at the British Sociological Association Annual Conference 2015. I also work as a Research Assistant on the project ‘Evaluating the implementation and impact of the Offensive Behaviour and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012’ with Niall Hamilton-Smith and others.
Unseen Women and the Exception – Women Associated with Armed Movements and the Occurrence of Gender-Based Violence

Lucy Mathieson, Glasgow Caledonian University
Supervisors: Nancy Lombard, Bill Hughes and Andrew Tickell

This thesis draws upon feminist approaches in discussing International Humanitarian Law (IHL). In so doing, an interesting, problematic case study from the Sudan is utilised to discern, challenge and contest an underlying assumption around the perpetration of sexual violence in conflict, including the resulting practicable approaches to its prevention. In this respect, the essentialised nomoi underlying IHL will be examined, alongside their interaction with International Criminal Law (ICL).

The thesis utilises Robert Cover’s conceptualisation of Law and Nomos, drawing also upon Arendt and Schmitt. It uses a subaltern feminist methodology to analyse the application of IHL in a complicated context of sexual violence in the Sudan, which directly confronts and challenges normative assumptions around the occurrence and instigation of “strategic” rape in conflict. Here, a traditional tribal phenomenon of women instigating war is examined through a Feminist Subaltern approach, examining understandings of women’s agency in conflict as set against IHL’s Substantive Gender Norms.

The intention in undertaking this approach is to examine a more nuanced understanding of sexual violence in conflict in a specific conflict locale.

In harm’s way: the experience of young people with a family member in prison

Dinah Aitken, University of Edinburgh
Supervisors: Anna Souhami and Lesley McAra

In a country with such a high rate of imprisonment as Scotland, the impact of a prison sentence ripples out to a large number of people. It is estimated that 27,000 children in Scotland are separated from their parent each year due to parental imprisonment (Families Outside). This means that about twice as many children each year experience a parent’s imprisonment than a parent’s divorce. Although this estimate gives some idea of the scale of parental imprisonment, it does not indicate how many siblings are affected, nor how many young people find themselves separated from their intimate partner. There is very little research among young people, aged over 16, who have a family member in prison, and my thesis aims to explore how this neglected group describes the experience.

The first stage of the research involved interviewing 14 young people, and an initial analysis, which uncovered themes such as loss and grief, neglect by the criminal justice process and institutions, and the multiple difficulties inherent in the prison visiting regime. The second stage involved interviews with 18 professionals, based in the voluntary sector, with experience of working with teenagers and young adults who may have a family member in prison. This evidence will help to explain some of the issues flagged up by the young people themselves, and will contribute to the methodological findings about conducting research with young people who are hard-to-reach. The methodological discussion will also consider the practical and ethical issues that arise when researching a sensitive subject.

There is a growing interest in the role of prisoners’ families, particularly in relation to desistance from offending, but this tends to focus on the needs of the offender rather than the wider needs of the family. This thesis will question how policy can at one and the same time seek to harness the support of the family whilst sanctioning a form of punishment that is harmful to them. The thesis will draw from theories of social harm and the philosophy of punishment in order to offer an explanation of this paradox.
The research provides an original contribution firstly by undertaking direct research with teenagers and young adults. The research on the impact of imprisonment on family members does not often include qualitative interview material and, as one interviewee commented, young people are ‘the overlooked of the overlooked’. By focusing on the perspectives of the young people, this research provides a fresh insight into the phenomenon of imprisonment.

Additionally, by considering the problems described in the interviews from a harm perspective the thesis approaches the issue of families affected by imprisonment in an original way, and offers the potential to consider the policy response to the issue afresh.

The acceptability and feasibility of parenting interventions for women in the criminal justice system who have a history of substance abuse

Victoria Troy, Glasgow Caledonian University
Supervisors: Kerri McPherson, Liz Gilchrist and Carol Emslie

Definitions of child maltreatment tend to be broad: “any act of commission or omission by a parent or other caregiver that results in harm, potential for harm, or threat of harm to a child” (Gilbert et al, 2011) but key features include, physical, sexual and/or emotional abuse, witnessing of violence within the home and neglect. In the UK, neglect is thought to be the most prevalent form of child maltreatment (Radford et al 2011) and refers to the “persistent failure to provide for a child’s physical or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development” (Scottish Government, 2014).

Mothers in the criminal justice system often experience a multitude of difficulties such as addiction, mental health difficulties, violent interpersonal relationships and histories of trauma, all of which are thought to be factors that put children at heightened risk of maltreatment. Understandably, child protection is at the forefront of policy initiatives and intervention programmes designed for and delivered to families considered “at risk”. However, engaging families with complex needs, to community interventions, is often extremely difficult and plagued with high drop-out rates (Turner & Sanders, 2006).

Research has identified that stigma, perceived power imbalances and fear of child welfare involvement/custody issues result in mothers being a particularly difficult group to engage with. Furthermore, a lack of understanding or consideration of the life experiences and challenges which mothers in the criminal justice system face has resulted in interventions which may not be acceptable or feasible.

The proposed project argues that given the often complex life experience of mothers in the criminal justice system, there is a need to develop programmes which acknowledge such complexities and that are designed and developed using a strength based model. Interventions which take into account previous and current life experiences of mothers could help to improve their engagement with effective, evidence based, services which are designed to benefit the entire family. Researchers from a number of backgrounds, criminology, sociology and psychology have advocated for a move away from deficit models towards strength based and empowerment approaches.

The proposed research aims to further our knowledge into the life experiences of mothers involved in the criminal justice system in order to highlight the complexities and challenges that these women face. Furthermore, the research aims to identify the strengths and assets which these mothers have in order to inform the optimization of evidence based interventions.

In order to understand and make sense of the dynamic life experiences of mothers in the criminal justice system the research will employ an ecological framework during investigation and analysis. Ecological theory, described by Bronfenbrenner (1977), focuses on the dynamic interrelationships between person and environment and is underpinned by the interrelationship of biology, psychology and social context. An ecological approach allows for sensitivity to contextual factors, complex family structures and individual characteristics which means it could be extremely beneficial for developing or optimizing interventions for families involved with criminal justice (Arditti, 2011).
The influence of neighbourhoods on victimisation and perceptions of crime: An empirical test of new ecological approaches in Santiago neighbourhoods

Liliana Manzano, University of Edinburgh
Supervisors: Paul Norris and Susan McVie

The main aim of this research project is to examine the extent to which living in different Santiago neighbourhoods influences the risk of crime victimisation (especially violent crime) and public perceptions of incivilities and crime. In particular, it looks at the effect of structural conditions, perceptions of organizational and public control mechanisms within these neighbourhoods. The research is based on secondary analysis of a community survey which involved responses from 5,860 individuals who lived in 242 neighbourhoods in Santiago, the capital city of Chile.

Social Disorganisation Theory (SDT) states that in poor and unstable neighbourhoods, residents may have difficulty developing and maintaining social order, due to the weaknesses of their social networks and the infrequent exercise of informal control. As a consequence, criminal victimisation and perceptions of crime increase and persist over time. Latin American poor neighbourhoods are often characterised by high residential stability, dense informal networks, strong social cohesion, and yet they often have high levels of crime, which constitutes a challenge for SDT. Recently, studies from new ecological approaches have asserted that even if informal networks are weak, neighbours can engage in actions to prevent crime when the form of intervention is appropriately targeted and the activity is conducted in a partnership with agencies of public control, such as the police and local authorities. These findings have important policy implications because they suggest that in disadvantaged communities it is imperative that public organisations, such as the police and local authorities, not only try to reduce crime through traditional preventative approaches but that they work hard to achieve the trust and engagement of the public in order to work in partnership to reduce crime and make people feel safer in their local area.

The multilevel nature of the Santiago community survey data (which incorporates both individual and neighbourhood level measures) presents an excellent opportunity to evaluate the interplay between individual perceptions and the characteristics of the area in which residents live. The research has shown that in neighbourhoods with a higher concentration of poverty and lower residential stability the probability of being a victim of violent crime is higher, and people frequently perceive there to be public disorder and violence in public places. However, where people have a strong degree of belief and trust in organizational mechanisms (such as the police and the local authorities) and they perceive that these organisations are effective in maintaining public control, this largely mediates the negative effects of structural conditions on both violent victimisation and perception of crime, thereby reducing or eliminating these effects.

These findings have important policy implications because they suggest that in disadvantaged communities it is imperative that public organisations, such as the police and local authorities, not only try to reduce crime through traditional preventative approaches but that they work hard to achieve the trust and engagement of the public in order to work in partnership to reduce crime and make people feel safer in their local area.

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