Annual Report for the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research
April 2011 – March 2012
Key highlights during the past year include the securing of significant levels of external research funding from prestigious sources:

- a 4 year European Research Council (ERC) award to Simon Mackenzie on the global traffic in illicit cultural objects that aims to gather and analyse evidence on cultural heritage trafficking from around the world, and to engage with policy options for designing more effective law and regulation in the field;
- a European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research (COST) programme on Offender Supervision in Europe, led by Fergus McNeill, developed by staff from SCCJR and 15 European partners;
- an ESRC seminar series on ‘Crime control and devolution: policy-making and expert knowledge in a multi-tiered democracy’ awarded to Richard Sparks in collaboration with colleagues in England, Northern Ireland and Wales;
- a Leverhulme Artist in Residence award to Sarah Armstrong and photographer Jenny Wicks for a project entitled ‘Punishing Photography’;
- an ESRC Knowledge Exchange Grant for the ‘Desistance Knowledge Exchange Project’ (DesKE) awarded to Fergus McNeill (with colleagues at Queen’s Belfast, Sheffield and RISS) which includes the production of a documentary film that will be translated into several European languages.

Key Highlights of 2011-2012

Welcome to the 2011-2012 Annual Report of the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research (SCCJR)

The SCCJR is an academic research consortium forged from a unique partnership between Glasgow, Edinburgh, Stirling and Glasgow Caledonian Universities, in alliance with Aberdeen, Dundee, Strathclyde and St Andrews Universities. SCCJR is core funded by the Scottish Funding Council and Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services Division, along with additional investment from the participating universities to support staffing and infrastructure.

It has allowed for a critical mass of criminologists’ working collectively across institutions to widen the research agenda, engage in international research endeavours, and take forward a programme of research.

Our main aims are to:

- expand the Scottish research infrastructure in crime and criminal justice by integrating existing research capabilities and creating new expertise;
- carry out integrated programmes of research which stimulate theoretical discussions of crime and its governance and improve the evidence base of criminal justice policies; and
- make informed methodological, and analytical contributions to theoretical thinking and policy development, both nationally and internationally.

Now in our sixth year of operation, our main success has been to establish SCCJR as a multi-disciplinary and collaborative research centre, drawing together staff and postgraduates with cognate research interests from across Scotland. Together with those working in policy and practice to plan and participate in research and knowledge exchange activities.

SCCJR has 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 also has notable strengths in research methodologies, in particular quantitative criminology, ethnography, visual methodology, and evaluation research. Some of its more recently commissioned projects - funded by the European Commission Europa, European Research Council, ESRC, AHRB, Scottish Government, Leverhulme Trust and Equalities and Human Rights Commission - are at the cutting edge of research and knowledge exchange.

We work closely with the Scottish Government and local governmental bodies and provide ad hoc advice on a range of policy matters, research projects, and knowledge mobilisation. SCCJR has also worked closely with Audit Scotland and provide advice to various Commissions and Parliamentary Committees, including the Scottish Commission on Women Offenders, the Scottish Prisons Commission, and the Justice Committee of the Scottish Parliament.
We are growing!

New Staff

We are delighted to welcome several new externally-funded research staff to SCCJR during the past year.

Dr Katrina Morrison and Dr Suzanne Young, both of whom were awarded their PhDs (from Edinburgh and Stirling respectively) have been appointed as research assistants on the G2014 Security project which is funded by the European Commission. Jenny Pickering has also joined us as a research assistant on the same project.

Dr Neil Brodie and Dr Suzie Thompson have been appointed as Senior Research Fellow and Researcher respectively as a Research Fellow on the European Research Council project on trafficking in global antiquities. Both Neil and Suzie are archaeologists with strong interests in criminal markets, and so enhance our claims for multi-disciplinary.

Promoted Staff

This has also been a very good year for existing staff. Our warmest congratulations go to Simon Mackenize, who was awarded a personal chair in Criminology, Law and Society and to Dr Susan Batchelor, who was promoted to a Senior Lectureship, both at the University of Glasgow.

Postgraduate Community

There were four PhD completions during 2011-2012. Congratulations are extended to Dr Katrina Morrison, Dr Kristen MacKay, Dr Stephanie Fohring and Dr Katrina Morrison, and are currently working on their PhDs (from Edinburgh and Stirling respectively).

Our PhD community has also grown steadily with new doctoral students joining us. In the session 2011-2012, we were successfully in obtaining three prestigious PhD studentships from the Scottish Graduate School (ESRC/SCOTTISH Government) and the University of Stirling (ESRC/Scottish Government and University of Stirling). Many congratulations to the recipients: Yarin Eski (Glasgow), Kath Murray (Edinburgh) and Kirsty Primrose (Stirling).

In June 2011 the Scottish Government announced the establishment of a Commission on Women Offenders to address the increase in female imprisonment highlighted in McVor and Burman’s (2011) report. SCCJR members contributed in a number of ways to the work of the Commission including the provision of oral evidence (Gill McVor and Fergus McNeill), contributions to seminars for organisations submitting evidence to the Commission (Michele Burman and Gill McVor) and participation in a stakeholder reference group (Gill McVor). Research by SCCJR was drawn on extensively in its subsequent report (Commission on Women Offenders, 2012).

Internationalisation

SCCJR has continued to forge important international links with academic, policy and practice communities, notably in Europe but also, increasingly, more widely.

Simon Mackenize spent a period in early 2012 as a Visiting Professor at the Institute of Criminology at the Victoria University of Wellington, in New Zealand. Richard Sparks travelled to Argentina as a guest of Universidad Nacional del Litoral in Santa Fe. During his visit Richard taught a short postgraduate course in Neuquen in Northern Patagonia and again in Santa Fe. He also, with David Garland, helped to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the journal Delito y Sociedad in Buenos Aires.

Michele Burman went to the University of La Coruna, in Spain in September 2011 to contribute to a postgraduate course in Feminism and the Law.

Fergus McNeill taught his ‘Rehabilitation and Desistance from Crime’ Masters option at Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona in December 2011 (to a group of PhD researchers from across Europe and South America); he will be teaching the same course at Flinders University in Australia in September 2012. He also delivered a keynote address at the International Corrections and Prisons Association annual conference in Singapore in 2011, discovering in the process that the Singapore Prison Service had already been re-framing its approach to rehabilitation in the light of desistance research.

Fergus’s work in establishing the EU funded COST Action ‘Offender Supervision in Europe’ and in engaging with the Erasmus Life Long Learning project developing a ‘Forensic Social Work European Education Programme’ has been discussed elsewhere in this report.

Several SCCJR members presented papers at international conferences, which included:

11th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology ‘Rethinking Crime and Punishment in Europe’ 20-24th September 2011

• Burman, M. & McVor, G. ‘Understanding Changes in the Sentencing of Women’

• Mackenzie, S. & Henry, A. ‘Community Policing as Security Ritual’

• McAra, L. & McVor, G. ‘A Society of Capitives? The Longer-term Impacts of Juvenile Justice on Patterns of Desistance from Offending’

• McGuinness, P. ‘Old Wine into New Wine: Implementing Reparative Sanctions in Scotland’

• McGuinness, P. ‘Medium vs Message: Communicating Justice - Lessons from Pornography’

• McVor, G. & Hallock, M. & Burgess, C. ‘Women in Focus: Evaluating Support for women subject to community supervision’ at CREDO, European Society of Criminology, Vinnus, Lithuania.

Looking Forward, Key Events and Priorities for 2012-13 include:

• continuing to pursue research excellence through the generation of research income and development of an integrated programme of research;

• the further development and implementation of innovative approaches to knowledge exchange/ dissemination (including the innovative use of media, art and culture);

• increased internationalisation, building on strategic relationships with academic and public sector research partners and policy groups at a national and international level and on our growing international profile;

• and continuing to build research capacity and expand opportunities for cross institutional supervision and training.

Michele Burman, Gill McVor and Richard Sparks (Co-Directors, April 2012)
The cross-institutional partnership arrangements have established SCCJR as one of the UK's strongest and most high profile crime and justice academic research centres. SCCJR currently comprises 19 academic researchers, 46 affiliated PhD students and 66 associates from a number of organisations around the world.

Research Strengths
SCCJR has key strengths in a range of research areas, including: cultures and practices of penalty and punishment; gender, crime, and criminal justice; youth crime and youth justice; violence; crime prevention, community safety and (in)justices; illicit markets; organised crime; transnational crime; security and policing. Our staff have demonstrable 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. One of our research leaders, Susan McVie, also heads the Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMEN), which is funded by the ESRC and Scottish Funding Council to build capacity in the use of intermediate and advanced level quantitative methods across the social sciences in Scotland.

Further information about our areas of expertise can be found on our website (http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/subjects/).

Core Staff
We have three Co-Directors (Michele Burman, Gill Mulvor and Richard Sparks); six senior research leaders (Jon Bannister, Liz Gilchrist, Niall Hamilton-Smith, Fergus McNeill, Simon Mackenzie and Susan McVie); five research fellows/assistants (Sarah Bannister, Alistair Forsyth, Margaret Malloch, and Neil Brodie); and five research fellows/lecturers (Sarah Armstrong, Susan Batchelor, Alan Bannister, Susan McVie and Suzanne Young). Our business and support staff include our Centre Administrator (Business Manager Tim McBride) and a part-time secretary (Karen Hegyi). Detailed staff profiles are available on our website (http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/people/).

Governance
SCCJR’s organisational structure includes a Management Committee, an Executive Committee and an external Research Advisory Group. The Management Committee provides overall co-ordination of SCCJR’s research programme; agrees SCCJR strategies; ensures appropriate governance arrangements are in place; monitors progress; and oversees the financial arrangements. The Executive Committee develops and oversees SCCJR’s day-to-day activities. The Research Advisory Group is comprised of established international academics, and policy and practitioner experts, reflecting a range of perspectives. The Advisory Group provides strategic advice to the Management Committee in terms of the overall direction and quality of SCCJR’s work.

SCCJR Affiliated Postgraduates
We are proud of our active and growing postgraduate community; we currently support 46 affiliated postgraduates (supervised by one or more members of SCCJR, some of which are cross-institutional supervisory arrangements). Our postgraduates benefit from regular PhD ‘away days’ (in partnership with the Scottish Institute for Policing Research (SIPRI)) where students can network, share ideas and engage with more experienced researchers. Our postgraduates are also active members of SCCJR reading groups, they get involved in various ways in our research and knowledge exchange activities and regularly attend SCCJR seminars and working lunches. For the names of all our PhD students and their research interests, see http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/postgraduates/.

SCCJR Associates
We have established an SCCJR associate scheme for active crime and justice researchers who want to become more closely involved in our activities, from simply keeping informed about our work to more active collaboration on research and publication activities and direct participation in the wider intellectual life of SCCJR. New associates are invited to present at an SCCJR seminar, attend our events and are kept in touch with our work through regular electronic updates. This is an opportunity to join a vibrant group of researchers, forge new research partnerships and expand research networks. For further details about our 66 associates, and for information about to apply, visit http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/associates/.

Visiting Scholars
We actively encourage applications from scholars interested in engaging with us by spending a period of research in one of our member institutions. For details on how to apply see: http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/research/visiting-fellowships/.

Communicating and Engaging
SCCJR has a number of mechanisms for dissemination and knowledge exchange: our web-site (www.sccjr.ac.uk) showcases a growing amount of information, and continues to facilitate access and engagement.

SCCJR organises a regular seminar series inviting contributions from national and international speakers. We also host a weekly 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.

Over 1200 people receive our monthly Bulletin, distributed by e-mail, which acts as a notice-board of upcoming events and disseminates information on SCCJR activities and plans.

We are active on Twitter (www.twitter.com/thesccjr) where we have over 550 followers, and on Facebook (www.facebook.com/thesccjr).

SCCJR provide a range of resources: research reports; research briefings and published articles on the web-site. These resources are increasingly used by pupils and community groups as well as other academics and policy and practice users.

“I just wanted to take the time to send you a quick thank you note on behalf of my class and myself for providing the resources on your page (http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/subjects/Research-Methods-and-Criminological-Theory/) My students just completed their criminology projects and your page proved to be a great reference for them, so from Mrs. Miller’s class - thank you for your help :)”

Mrs Kathryn Miller, Psychology Teacher, California. (April 2012)
Graeme Barton, SCCJR Intern:
Interview with visiting Doctoral student Tania Reneaum Panszi, University of Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain.

Background
Tania is from Mexico, and started her working life as a lawyer for the Ombudsman in Mexico City.

In 2008 Tania studied a Masters in Law, and started her PhD under the supervision of Elena Larrauri, University Pompeu Fabra. Tania’s thesis is on Responses to Gender Violence in Barcelona, exploring how the criminal justice system appropriates agency and will of victims, focusing on women.

Why Glasgow?
I had previously read a great deal of Professor Michele Burman’s work on gender violence, in particular, attrition in rape cases. Having previously met Michele several times, I asked Michele if there was an opportunity to work in Glasgow, and as a result I have been able to arrange a six-month period working at the SCCJR in Glasgow, which I commenced in April 2012.

What research methodology have you employed in your PhD?
I have interviewed 68 women, following 20 women from first contact with the criminal justice process to trial and then for one year afterwards and interviewed five judges. I am planning to include a comparative element in my PhD, exploring how problems are addressed in Scotland when women do not declare during the trial, against the perpetrators of rape cases. This will seek to understand what can be learned from Scotland’s process.

Our research publications and knowledge exchange activities have made a contribution to academic thought and debate at the 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. In this section, we profile some of our research activities, in order to demonstrate the range of work we have been undertaking and to illustrate its impact on academia, policy and practice.
The research, commissioned by the Scottish Government in 2010, focussed on the application of football banning orders (FBOs) in Scotland. The work involved an analysis of cases of football related violence and disorder, from point of arrest to the imposition (or not) of orders in a court of law. The work also involved a comparative element examining the use of orders in England and Wales, where FBOs had been developed several years before their introduction into Scotland.

**Key Findings**
- Football banning orders were predominantly utilised for similar purposes to FBOs issued in England and Wales even though the professed focus of their introduction in Scotland was different (tackling sectarianism in football).
- FBOs were under-used for sectarian incidents, but rather tended to be focussed on repeat offenders who committed violent offences in football stadia.
- Scottish criminal justice practitioners were less confident in using the legislation to target offences that – whilst football related – did not occur within the confines of football stadia.
- The greater use of FBOs in England and Wales did not so much reflect differences in practitioner attitudes, or in how legislation was drafted, but rather related to how the legislation was practically facilitated and resourced within Scotland.

**Impact (on Academic Thinking and Amongst those Outside Academia)**
- The findings directly fed into the policy and legislative responses that arose out of incidents or disorder in the 2010-11 Scottish Football Season. In particular, many of the reports’ recommendations relating to the resourcing of football banning orders were adopted by the Government convened action group.
- Evidence on the handling of sectarian disorder was fed into the deliberations of the Scottish Parliament’s justice committee, whilst the Scottish Government also requested further SCCJR assistance with a follow-on KE event and analytical work.

**Publications**

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This project was funded by Alcohol Research UK to give voice to a group of stake-holders often neglected by researchers and policy makers – namely those who sell alcohol at the shop counter. The project was conducted between June 2011 and March 2012, researcher Neil Davidson (who successfully completed his PhD at SIPR during the project), and comprised qualitative interviews with shopkeepers and a quantitative survey of shops (over 200 shops, including half of all local off-sales in Glasgow city, participated).

**Publications**
Women in Focus: An Evaluation
Cheryl Burgess, Margaret Malloch and Gill McIvor

Women in Focus was set up to reduce the number of women entering prison from across South West Scotland Community Justice Authority, by providing support to women on community supervision orders and thereby reducing the likelihood of breach. The service, a partnership between Women in Focus Community Social Work and Barnardo’s, aimed to link women into a wide range of community based services which would allow them to address a range of welfare-based issues likely to impact on their ability to comply with a court order. The evaluation of the service was conducted between 2009 and 2011 and used a mixed-method approach to capture the nature and scope of the service.

Key Findings

The evaluation highlighted that women who engaged with the service were more likely to experience improvements in a number of areas of their lives; improvements which increased their ability to comply with court orders, thereby reducing the likelihood that orders would be breached and subsequently that they would be at risk of a custodial sentence. Through Women in Focus, women were able to link into community based resources and agencies (notably in relation to financial and accommodation difficulties, addiction and domestic abuse); services which many of the women struggled to access in the past. Women who made use of the service also indicated that they had experienced improvements in terms of confidence and self-esteem and had developed relationships with support workers and indeed other women, which was likely to support personal resilience and desistance from further offending in the future. The evaluation concluded that once these links were established, the potential for women to retain and benefit from other services was considerable.

Impact (on Academic Thinking and Amongst those Outside Academia)

This evaluation is located within a wider body of work ongoing within SCCJR, to examine criminal justice responses to women both practically and theoretically. This project highlighted the benefits that interventions such as Women in Focus can provide women, but also highlighted the significant difficulties that characterise the lives of women who come into contact with criminal justice. These difficulties (poverty, abuse and addiction) are exacerbated by criminal justice responses and this project identified the extent to which this occurs, and importantly, the wider social needs that many women encountered.

Publications


Presentations


One social worker indicated: “I thought it was a great idea, ... I had quite a number of probationers that were female, I think a lot of the time we don’t have the time that we want for female offenders. When [support worker] was speaking about her service (Women in Focus), it was the support really. ... I think that’s what they need because women are kind of missed really in the justice system, because our role really is specifically looking at the offending and we don’t get the opportunity to look at the wider support.”

During 2011/12, a number of projects have been developed under the general theme of youth crime and justice. The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime is a prospective longitudinal study involving a cohort of around 4,300 young people living in Scotland’s capital city. Started in 1998, the study has followed the lives of the cohort over the last 14 years and this year marked the completion of a seventh sweep of fieldwork, at which members of the cohort were aged around 25. The findings from the research have been highly influential in informing and shaping recent policy development in Scotland, including the rolling out of a new Whole System Approach (WSA) to youth justice in September 2011. The CJ-Quest team were involved in the Edinburgh Study research, the evaluation of Early and Effective Intervention and Diversion from Prosecution in Dumfries and Galloway. More recently, Sarah and Susan have been commissioned by the Scottish Government to conduct a baseline evaluation of the implementation of the WSA across Scotland’s 32 Local Authorities.

Key Findings

Evidence from the Edinburgh Study (McAva and McIvor 2007, 2010) has consistently shown that the deeper a child penetrates formal systems of justice, the less likely they are to desist from offending. Specifically, Lesley and Susan identified four key factors that should be taken into consideration by any youth justice system. Firstly, serious offending is linked to a broad range of vulnerabilities and social adversity amongst young people which make them at risk of a range of negative outcomes. Secondly, early identification of ‘at-risk children’ is not an exact science and runs the risk of labelling and stigmatising young people further if it is handled in the wrong way. Thirdly, pathways out of offending are facilitated or impeded by critical moments that occur in the early teenage years, in particular school exclusion, and this phase of development is central to which intervention is most needed. And finally, the study has shown that diversionary strategies that desensitise and desegregate are likely to be far more effective in facilitating desistance from offending than criminal justice approaches to offenders. These findings fed into Scottish Government policy decision making processes via a number of knowledge exchange events between 2009 and 2011. They were subsequently described as forming the ‘well-established’ evidence base for the Scottish Government’s proposed reforms to youth justice. The ‘Whole System Approach’ developed to prevent offending by young people began being piloted by Northern Community Justice Authority in June 2010, and was finally rolled out to the whole of Scotland in September 2011. Meanwhile, policy shifts in different parts of Scotland (precipitating the national launch of the WSA) had resulted in a shift within some Local Authorities towards more diversionary strategies for dealing with youth crime. Dumfries and Galloway are one area of Scotland where inter-agency cooperation has been developing in this vein for a number of years. In January 2011, SCCJR submitted a successful tender to evaluate Early and Effective Intervention (EEI) for 8-15 year olds and Diversion from Prosecution for 16-17 year olds in Dumfries and Galloway. The research, conducted by Sarah and Alistair, found implementation of EEI across multi-agency case progression for 8-15 year olds to be well-advanced and well-integrated, with decreasing numbers of referrals to the Scottish Children’s Hearings System, and relatively few repeat referrals to the process. EEI process appeared to provide a sound model for informing effective and efficient working relations. In relation to diversion from prosecution to social work for 16-17 year olds, the Youth Justice Diversion Scheme was a longstanding established service. Stakeholders identified key success factors as: shared values and support from all agencies; individual personalities; size and locality; and simplcity of the service. Key barriers were cited as: ‘loss of key supportive individuals from core agencies; fluctuating referrals numbers; and a lack of communication between the prosecution service and the other agencies. Beyond facilitating a reduction in the numbers of 16-17 year olds prosecuted in court, case study analysis indicated young people with very different needs found the experience of participation in the Youth Justice Diversion Scheme positive and beneficial.

The robustly integrated nature of the Youth Justice Team in Dumfries and Galloway was found to be the key to successful operation of both Multi-Agency Case Progression and Diversion from Prosecution. The evaluation found consistent support for the proposed Whole System Approach to Children and Young People who Offend and the evaluation concluded that existing levels of integration must be consolidated and developed to fully encompass wider criminal justice partners, such as the procurator fiscal, if the principles and practices underpinning the ‘Whole System Approach’ were to be effectively implemented.

Impact

Our work on crime and justice has had impact both locally and nationally. At the national level, the research findings from the Edinburgh Study became a core element of the evidence base underpinning the policy development of the Whole System Approach to youth justice in Scotland. While at the local level, our work evaluating the approach to youth justice in Dumfries and Galloway had a significant impact on enhancing the diversionary work ongoing in that Local Authority. Further work with the City of Edinburgh Council is having a strong impact on forging new policy and practice solutions to youth crime and justice and to putting flesh around the bones of the Getting it Right for Every Child Model.

Publications

- Fraser, A. and MacQueen, S. (2011) Evaluation of Effective and Early Intervention (EEI) and Diversion from Prosecution in Dumfries and Galloway, ‘Getting it Right for Every Child Model.
Examining Patterns of Police Notification Amongst Victims of Partner Abuse

Key Findings

The analysis undertaken utilised data from the partner abuse module of the self-completion questionnaire within the SCJS. The addition of this element to the questionnaire was new to the 2008/09 sweep of the survey and data had not previously been subjected to in-depth analysis. While provision of this module created an excellent opportunity to develop a greater understanding of the type of cases of partner abuse that the police come to know about, the study concluded that further development of the questionnaire was required to improve the information captured and the explanatory power of any subsequent analyses.

Impact

The researchers have presented key findings at a number of events targeting academic, policy and practice audiences within the last 6 months, including the ESIDS Crime Survey Users meeting (Royal Statistical Society, London), the AQMeN Seminar Series (University of Edinburgh) and the Scottish Government Justice Statistics Users Day (Edinburgh). Raised awareness of the findings and the methodological implications of the study has led to the researchers developing proposals for further analyses to inform policing practice with police force analysts in Strathclyde and Lothian & Borders, and allowed the researchers to participate in the recent Scottish Government redesign of the SCJS questionnaire. The redesign has led to the development of a number of salient and informative questions on victim experience hitherto lacking in the questionnaire, and the updated version is currently in the field for the 2012/13 sweep of the survey.

Scottish Crime and Justice Survey Capacity Building Work

A key aim of the CJ-Quest Network within SCCJR is to promote the use of, and expand expertise and capacity in, large-scale survey methodology, advanced statistical analysis and complex data modelling within Scottish Criminology. Thereby contributing to knowledge growth within the UK and internationally. Specifically, we have been concerned to expand the usage of and build capacity in the analysis of the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS). During 2011/12, we have undertaken a number of specific projects aimed at meeting these capacity building aims.

One of our key areas of work during this time was to develop and publish the ‘Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2008/09 User Guide’ (McVie et al 2011). The guide provides a comprehensive introduction for anyone wishing to know more about or use the data from the 2008/09 Survey. Structured in four sections, the guide provides a short historical account of the development of crime surveys in Scotland, followed by technical information on the background, sample design and methodology of the 2008/09 survey in particular. It also provides practical guidance on using the data, including how to access it, data file formats and levels of analysis, how to choose the appropriate dataset, selecting and using weights and defining variables. Illustrative examples are given which allow users to see how common analytical questions can be approached, and demonstrates how to merge different datasets together. The examples include SPSS syntax and output, which are intended to allow users to replicate analysis contained in the published reports. There are also some useful resources for survey users contained in the guide.

The User Guide was launched in June, to coincide with one of three user events that we held throughout the last year. This one-day (SCJS) Training Event, held at the University of Edinburgh, highlighted the backdrop and policy importance of the SCJS before going on to explain the survey design, fieldwork and development. Susan and Sarah provided an introduction to the User Guide itself, before leading participants through four practical sessions with hands-on SPSS training using the 2008/09 SCJS datasets. This training event was organised jointly by SCCJR and the Applied Quantitative Methods Network (AQMeN), and was free to attend. Sixteen people participated in the event, which was very positively received and highly rated during evaluation. Two further training events held in April 2011 (for Scottish Government analysts) and February 2012 (for students at the University of Edinburgh), received similar positive feedback.

In addition, Susan participated in an event organised by the Survey Skills Network (SSN) to highlight the wealth of data available within the SCJS. The event was part of a series of workshops held around the country to promote large-scale UK social surveys. Attended by 26 people from both academic and non-academic backgrounds, the aim of the workshop was to increase understanding of survey research, including the resources available and build knowledge of the survey research process. It gave participants the opportunity to develop new skills and competencies which could be applied to their research. SCCJR provided funding for five postgraduate students to attend the event, each of whom wrote a short testimonial about what they had learned. One student also wrote a short analytical piece about confidence in the police, based on secondary analysis of the survey data. These papers were all published on the SCCJR’s website.
Illicit Antiquities and Global Criminal Markets

Simon Mackenzie, Neil Brodie, Suzie Thomas, Donna Yates, plus one fully funded PhD studenthip commencing September 2012

Project Outline

The transnational traffic in antiquities and other cultural objects has been shown to be harmful in several respects. It compromises historical knowledge and deprives communities of a cultural and economic resource. National and international laws intended to regulate or suppress the trade have been only partially successful, and the illicit trade has been linked to further criminal problems such as corruption and physical violence. By developing new empirical approaches and drawing upon criminological theory, this project will work towards a regulatory regime that goes beyond straightforward law enforcement, allowing the legitimate exchange of cultural objects while suppressing the illicit market. The project comprises four main themes:

1. Mapping and measurement. Through a series of case studies, the project will examine publicly available sales data to establish whether they can be used to estimate flows of illicit material through the market, and therefore to assess the effectiveness of any implemented regulation.

2. Qualitative data-gathering and analysis. Through ethnographic interview of market agents such as dealers, collectors, museum curators and university academics, the project will gather information about the trade in illicit and cultural objects, and opinions about suitable regulation and opportunities for novel regulatory interventions. It will also, by means of a major case study, trace the path taken by a defined category of illicit material from ground to market, thereby offering greater depth to the analysis.

3. Regulation theory and practice. There will be a comprehensive review of the academic and policy literature as regards comparable transnational criminal markets and their regulation. Regulatory successes and failures will be identified, and considered in relation to the traffic in cultural objects, utilising information obtained through themes 1 and 2. The project will also consider whether the traffic in cultural objects is ‘linked’ together with other criminal activities in such a way as to render it insoluble as an isolated problem.

4. Knowledge mobilisation. The project will establish a website that will make available project outputs and data, and that will also contain an ‘encyclopedia’ of material relevant to the project and to the traffic in cultural objects more generally.

Funding

The project is funded by the European Research Council with a grant of approximately €1 million and runs for 4 years from February 2012.

Key Findings

The project will be building on prior key findings in this field of research, which have tends to suggest that policy makers and criminal lawyers who aim to regulate or control transnational criminal markets through legal or other crime prevention approaches need better (i.e. more detailed) information about the particular nuances of trading practices and routines in the particular illicit market in question. Often global criminal markets function alongside legal versions of the same market, providing what some researchers have called an ‘illicit shadow’ to the legal trade. This is different from the conventional view in policy and other public debate circles such as the news media, which tends to rely on global business activities into an ‘upward’ and an ‘underworld’. In fact, the research evidence on illegal markets often provides a picture of substantial overlap between legal and illegal trade, where for example illicit objects such as looted antiquities or conflict diamonds are fed into legal channels for sale ultimately to unwitting consumers in major international market trade centres. In such cases, we may be better served by using an image of a ‘grey market’ to understand the trade in question rather than a black/white analytical division between an ‘illegal’ and its illegal counterpart. This is not least because in global markets for specialist and collectable commodities like gems, wildlife or cultural objects, many of the key players in public legal trading networks are also the people or institutions through which illicit items will have to pass in order to achieve full value and reach the ultimate consumer or collector. This ERC project aims to map out in explicit detail the ways in which illicit cultural objects are excavated, exported, imported and traded around the world, in order to add to this developing picture criminological insight building up of global trafficking networks. It also aims to develop and use robust methods of evaluating interventions – we have some evidence from previous pilot studies on promising methodological directions in this regard and will be scaling these up for use in this study.

Impact

The aim of the project is to develop policy, both in the specific field of illicit antiquities studies, and in relation to broader comparable questions of regulating other ‘global’ criminal markets such as drugs, wildlife, arms and human trafficking. In this respect we are building on previous SCCJR work with international crime agencies like UNODC, and the prior work of some of the team members with UNESCO and other cultural organisations. Our focus has developed from within the developing field of transnational crime and criminal justice, which is based in a recognition that globalisation has brought significant challenges for national criminal justice systems which are increasingly required to address issues of cross-border international trafficking in various illicit commodities. As well as developing this field of criminology, the project is breaking new interdisciplinary ground by bringing into SCCJR researchers from fields outside criminology, in particular archaeologists. The ERC research team therefore represents a new collaborative move towards developing embedded and productive links between the disciplines of criminology and archaeology, which meet in the field of illicit antiquities studies. The project has had a substantial capacity building impact for SCCJR and we are delighted to have recruited several excellent colleagues to the team. Dr Neil Brodie joins us from Stanford University as Senior Research Fellow. Neil is a leading authority on the illicit antiquities trade, having previously been director of the Illicit Antiquities Research Centre at Cambridge University for ten years. Dr Suzie Thomas joins the team from the Council for British Archaeology where she has been developing community archaeology research and outreach, and researching the local illicit trade in cultural objects discovered by metal detectors here in the UK. And Dr Donna Yates joins us from Cambridge University where she has just completed her PhD in the law and cultural history of Bolivian artefacts. Donna has just won a Fulbright fieldwork grant to spend three months in Bolivia researching the trafficking of antiquities there compared to the well known illicit trade in drugs.

Evaluation of Time For Change Young Women’s Project

Susan Batchelor, Michele Burman and Nadine Imlah

Up-2-Us was established in 2008 to serve very vulnerable and disadvantaged young people for whom statutory and other organisations have found hard to help and who, as a result, are at high risk of admission to secure care or custody. Through its Time for Change Young Women’s Project, established initially as a twelve month pilot in May 2010, Up-2-Us provides dedicated services for vulnerable girls and young women who are at high risk of secure care or custody, and for whom other mainstream options have proved unsuitable. This is a gender-specific service targeted at young women aged between 14 and 18. SCCJR were commissioned to undertake an evaluation of the Project in order to:

• gain an insight into how the delivery and effectiveness of the service is improving;
• assess the impact of this service on girls and young women in terms of reducing their risk of admission to secure care or custody;
• assess the impact of this service to the wider community.

The research involved a set of qualitative interviews with young women attending the project, the professionals or stakeholders working with them as well as the practitioner’s of the Time for Change project itself. In addition, documentary analysis of the agency’s case file data of young women has also contributed to the assessment and evaluation of the project’s principal approaches namely: holistic intensive support, gender-specificity, person centred premise and relationship based practice.

Publications


Presentations:

• The trouble with girls presented at Youth Justice National Conference on Vulnerable Girls and Young Women ‘So What ARE We Doing About Girls’? April 2011.
• In the eye of the storm: supporting young women and girls at high risk of custody presented at Women, Crime and Criminal Justice Practice: Diversity, Diversion, Desistance and Dignity Conference, Cambridge University, January 2012.
From February through November 2012, audio and visual artist Jenny Wicks is in residence at SCCJR. Support for Jenny’s residency comes from the Leverhulme Trust. Her project – ‘Punishing Spaces, Working Spaces’ – explores the relationship of criminological researchers to the spaces in which they work. By tracing the activities of researchers through photography and soundscapes, the project aims to expose how the activity of studying crime and justice participates in giving meaning to these concepts. Central to this aim is unpacking features of the criminological landscape that have become taken for granted, unremarkable, in the researcher’s gaze and, through the outsider perspective of an artist, restoring a sense of surprise, wonder and even horror. A series of sub-projects are underway and include a study of micro spaces in the form of criminologists’ desks; a portrait project of researchers and researched that questions the role and value of the mugshot; and extensive photographic documentation of penal spaces. All of these activities are slowly revealing the particular combination of the mundane and the spectacular inherent in the professional study of crime and its control.

Images, commentary and reactions related to the residency can be followed at the project blog (http://punishingphotography.wordpress.com/), and a final installation is being planned for November 2012 to which all are warmly welcomed.

The image from Low Moss Prison on the cover of this Annual Report is taken from the project and some more pictures are reproduced below providing a sample of the work so far.

In late 2011, the Scottish Government requested that SCCJR conduct an international review of the use of conditional sentences and consider their effect on: sentencing practices (including possible net widening effects), reoffending rates and public and other stakeholder perceptions. By ‘conditional sentences’, the research team examined available research from jurisdictions which use suspended prison sentences systematically in exchange for a period of good behaviour. These include parts of Australia, Canada, England and Wales.

This research reported that:

• In all places where conditional (suspended) sentences have been introduced, concerns about expanding prison populations have formed one of the motivations for doing so;
• Beyond this common interest, understanding among the public and judiciary about the purpose and effect of such sentences has been limited;
• While suspended sentences coincided with falling prison populations when they were first introduced in Canada, this has not been the case in the other jurisdictions, and in fact there is some evidence of net widening (expanding and higher tariff use of criminal justice sanctions) in England and Wales.

This work has been submitted to the Scottish Government and is feeding into ongoing policy discussions over penal reform and management.

Publication/Impact

Women kill less frequently than men but when they do research suggests they are more likely to kill an intimate partner. Furthermore, there is a body of literature which suggests that when women kill their abusers, they do so in self-defence, but this is an issue which has been given little to no consideration in the Scottish context.

Scottish homicide statistics show that between 2000 and 2010 47 men have been killed by their partner or ex-partner. In the PhD research to date, 25 of these 47 cases have been examined. In 14 cases, the female accused pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of culpable homicide and a further four were found guilty of the reduced charge of culpable homicide after trial. In only three cases was self-defence raised (and it was successful in all three cases).

Against this background, my research has examined potential barriers to justice which women face, with a particular emphasis on their use of the full defence of self-defence.

This socio-legal research is based mainly on qualitative methods and adopts a feminist perspective. Thirty semi-structured interviews have been completed with a range of defence agents (senior counsel, junior counsel, solicitors).

Forthcoming Publication

My research project is concerned with the implementation of the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010, relating specifically to the introduction of the Community Payback Order taking the place of Probation, Community Service and Supervised Attendance Orders as the default choice for less serious offenders. The overall aim of the project is to investigate how the Act is interpreted in practice by social workers who are tasked with formulating the substance and supervision of orders to support a reparative realignment of non custodial sentencing in Scotland, helping offenders in “turning their lives around” (Scotland’s Choice, 27, 2008). To better perform this task the Act inducted social workers post penalty for their expertise into what constitutes a payback order’s best form and supervision. The theoretical gaps left by the Act’s underdetermined reparative conceptualisations are to be filled by the inputs and interpretations of Sheriffs and social workers. However, without reconciling what these interpretative processes are, payback in theory and practice is further obfuscated.

By ‘shadowing’ social workers as the cornerstone of my research can be summed up by the question ‘What makes Community Payback different from its predecessors?’ The Act’s precursor documents were of intense criminological interest, making recommendations that drew from desistance and restorative justice literatures, most strikingly in the phrasing (ultimately, one of the best ways for offenders to pay back is by turning their lives around” (Scotland’s Choice, 27, 2008). To better perform this task the Act inducted social workers post penalty for their expertise into what constitutes a payback order’s best form and supervision. The theoretical gaps left by the Act’s underdetermined reparative conceptualisations are to be filled by the inputs and interpretations of Sheriffs and social workers. However, without reconciling what these interpretative processes are, payback in theory and practice is further obfuscated.

By ‘shadowing’ social workers as the substantive element of workplace ethnography, I aim to broaden my understanding of payback orders, especially how they are implemented and supervised. This technique allows the development a rich understanding of office dynamics, the subtle purposes and perspectives influencing actions in real time.

Social workers in their interpretative, logistical and supervisory capacity play a vital role in imbuing meaning to an order, of framing and contextualising a sentence. What are their perspectives on community payback and how are they empowered in its function? Does their work space reflect their ‘justice space’?
Identifying the Underlying Social Structures Which Push/Pull Victims into Human Trafficking.

(Tara Warden, University of Stirling: 4th year)

Supervisors: Samantha Punch and Niall Hamilton-Smith

Trafficing is increasing now more than ever in light of the current global economic system and the ever emerging technology of globalisation. The United Nations has recently identified human traffic as the second most profitable illegal business, behind drug traffic, but equal to arms traffic. While references can be found on the scope of human trafficking into sexual exploitation, the global experience of combating sex traffic is relatively young.

Little is known about the underlying social structures which reinforce human traffic. In 2000, the United Nations Protocol called for further action and research into human traffic prevention (Article 9). In order to create a comprehensive preventative effort, more needs to be understood about the social connections that make trafficking possible. In order to address this gap, this PhD project has used an ethnographic approach to mapping these structures relating to women and trafficking. Specifically, this research focuses on the sex worker community given that the line between sex work and sex traffic is crossed numerous times by the same people.

Efforts to combat human traffic exist worldwide. Yet, as the action and research in Asia and Eastern Europe strengthens, anti-trafficking efforts in Latin America remain largely left behind. There are still areas in Latin America, specifically in Central America, in where it is easier (less consequentially) to traffic a person than a drug. Few sources of information on trafficking in Central America have asserted that, “the sex industry in Guatemala and in particular, Guatemala City—has shown enormous growth in recent years, so that some now refer to Guatemala as ‘the new Thailand’” (Farr 2005:155). The US State Department’s Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report, Guatemala is “a source, transit, and destination country for Guatemalans and Central Americans trafficked for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor” (TIP Report 2008). While existing sources on human traffic from Latin America mainly focus on the law and order aspect of human trafficking, there remains a real need to identify its social links to mainstream society. This PhD project is based on a 13 month ethnographic research project in Guatemala, Central America between 2009-2010. During that time I worked closely with sex workers and former traffic victims in and around the capital gathering data focused on the extreme social exclusion within Guatemala society and how that relates to the wider push/pull factors of sex traffic with the intention of making generalisations about these root causes that can be utilised internationally in the fight against human trafficking. It also provides an analysis of current anti-trafficking laws in Guatemala and documents real time flows of human traffic through Central America.

Harbouring Global Insecurity: Constructing Transnational Port Security

(Yarin Eski, University of Glasgow: 2nd year)

Supervisors: Fergus McNeill and Simon Mackenzie

Having started in 2010, Yarin Eski researches the everyday lives of policing and security agents in European port areas, e.g. Rotterdam and Hamburg. In his first year, he developed his initial theoretical ideas and methodology, which are grounded in the intersection of criminology, critical security-studies, phenomenology and ethnography. The SCCJR’s ethnography reading group played an important role in those developments. Based on several papers he wrote that year, Yarin published an article (2011) on how to engage in a critical criminological analysis of port security in post 9/11 security consumption societies, which actors are involved, and how they perform their tasks in cultures of fear and control. Next to his research on port security, in cooperation with other SCCJR staff members and affiliated postgraduate students, he carried out work for Audit Scotland. In his second year, he started his fieldwork. Despite a legally and culturally closed area, Yarin managed to gain access to the Port of Rotterdam, and currently in the Port of Hamburg, where he interviews participants and participates during their activities to get a full understanding, a criminological ‘verstehen’, of the port security’scape. One of the pillars of his research focus is to comprehend to which extent the paradoxical security increase narrows tolerance of the remaining insecurity. Another pillar is how participants (socially) construct security and experience its influence on logistical operations. In line with that, he focuses on socialisation and cultures that form and are formed by local port security realities, in order to obtain a deeper understanding of the global security drift. Besides these goals, he is actively involved in thinking along about constructing sensible and legally just port security. He does this via an internship at a prominent Dutch research institution, TNO, and more specifically, at TNO’s Defence, Safety and Security department. He delivers input into a newly developed detection system called SOBER, that can monitor above water and underwater activity. Additionally, Yarin has presented at several criminology as maritime security conferences. During his third year of the project, he will return to Glasgow to continue his analyses and drafting of his thesis.

Presentations


Publications


2011 Changes to Scotland’s Criminal Justice System Post-Decriminalisation: Main legislative developments, major reviews of policy and procedure, and the introduction of ‘new’ bodies (with P. McGuinness, M.Sc. and Prof M. Burnman), Audit Scotland.

2011 Scottish Crime, Punishment and Justice Cost Trends in Comparative Context (with Dr. S. Armstrong), Audit Scotland.


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

This PhD project seeks to extend this research base by using an Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis (ESDA) approach to explore if and why some places have consistent high concentrations and other low concentrations of vandalism. The research has concentrated on a varied study area within the City of Edinburgh in collaboration with Lothian and Borders Police. Six years of police recorded crime data on vandalism (within Scottish crime recording standard Group 4) have been studied. A range of crime mapping techniques have been used to visualise high and low concentration of vandalism. In particular Gi* and USA analysis, complemented by focus groups with police officers involved in community policing which discussing local factors; Group Based Trajectory Modelling has been used to examine clustering of vandalism.

The research hopes to contribute to a better understanding of issues around vandalism and place and show-case techniques that might be particularly useful for further analysis of vandalism and potentially other crimes, thereby assisting police and their partners working with local communities to develop policies to both counteract vandalism, and also, where appropriate, reassure local people about the nature of vandalism in their neighbourhood.

Emerging Findings and Conclusions
It would be very useful to independently study crime patterns of police recorded ‘smashing’ type and graffiti type vandalism separately, but the current recording standard does not separate vandalism out in this way. Low concentrations of vandalism seem to be fairly stable across space and time. Within the study area certain local neighbourhoods appear consistently, year in, year out, to experience low concentrations of vandalism. High concentrations of vandalism appear more mobile and less stable across space and time. However there do appear to be stable patterns within the day (more vandalism in the evening) and across the week (more vandalism at weekends). Within the study area, high concentrations of vandalism can be very localised, for example a particular street or part of a street can be a feature for vandalism within a local neighbourhood, with other parts of the neighbourhood less directly affected. The research suggests the following theoretical implications:-

- It may be useful to consider vandalism as a place crime rather than a property crime, as complex understandings of place better represent the complexity of vandalism across space and time than simpler definitions of property.
- There is currently no one theory that explains why some places experience greater concentrations of vandalism than others. A routine activity approach (Felson, Clarke and others), collective efficacy (Sampson) and theories around advanced marginality (Waiquart) persistent inequality (Sampson) are all important.

The research suggests the following methodological and policy implications:-
- To properly understand driving forces behind vandalism and more generally crime and place a multi-level mixed method approach is needed which pays attention to both micro and macro level effects.
- A combination of crime mapping techniques combined with focus groups with community police officers have been particularly useful for exploring issues around vandalism and place, therefore:- there may be great value in analysists and community officers sharing and pooling knowledge to investigate strategic crime problems, and
- continued knowledge exchange and joint research between academics and police could be very beneficial to both.

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The research suggests that there is no one theory which currently encapsulates the complexity of vandalism and place. Current theoretical and methodological approaches either tend to ignore the importance of wider community effects focusing on the routine day to day micro effects, or focus mainly on macro community and neighbourhood level issues ignoring the importance of more mundane patterns of ordinary daily life. A useful way forward may be to simultaneously examine and value the importance of both micro and macro effects and explore the interactions between them.

Presentations

20 October 2011 – Exploring Vandalism in the Local Neighbourhood - The Role of Collaborative Exploratory Spatial Data Analysis in Participatory Interpretation of Recorded Vandalisms - a conference paper by Ellis Bates, given at the University of Edinburgh Crime Mapping Research Conference, Crime, Social Ills and Place-Based Solutions, Hilton Miami Downtown, Miami, Fl.

15th September 2011 - Crime Mapping is not just for Crime Science – an illustrative example from the case study of vandalism in a local neighbourhood - a conference paper by Ellis Bates given at the 3rd Annual PhD Criminology Conference 'Emerging Research in European Criminology' at University of Edinburgh.

16 May 2011 - Exploring the Place and Time Dynamics of Vandalism using ESDA, ESA, Going beyond interesting patterns? - a conference paper by Ellis Bates given at the AGM PhD conference - Generating New Knowledge through Quantitative Approaches to Social Science at University of Edinburgh.

This ESRC/Scottish Government funded PhD project examines the use of police stop and search in Scotland. Police statistics indicate that stop and search is used extensively in Scotland, with over 1,000 stop searches were recorded in 2010, resulting in a stop search rate over 3.5 times greater than in the comparable rate in England and Wales. Search activity tends to target young people, and is most marked amongst 15 and 16 year olds, although the statistical likelihood of securing evidence is lowest at this age, compared to older populations. Approximately 70% of searches are undertaken on a non-statutory or ‘voluntary’ basis (without reasonable grounds for suspicion) which in 2010 carried a detection rate of 6.6%. Despite this remarkable set of statistics, stop and search is wholly absent from the policy and agenda of the national level. No national policy on stop and search exists, data are not collated at the national level and the accountability mechanisms currently in place are particularly weak.

Against this background, the broad aim of the project is to develop our understanding of the nature, distribution and impact of stop and search in Scotland. The study ranges from the origins and development of stop and search in the post-war period, to current police practice. Particular emphasis will be given to the policy implications that arise from the project.

The project is underpinned by a series of stop and search datasets collated via Freedom of Information requests to the eight forces in Scotland. More broadly, the project has a mixed-methodology and uses both qualitative and quantitative methods. Quantitative work includes statistical modelling of police stop and search records and Scottish Crime and Justice Survey data to assess the likely impact of search encounters on attitudes to the police.

Qualitative work to date includes a series of interviews with serving officers, and retired Chief Constables. The project also draws on archived data, for example, parliamentary records, archived Scottish Office records and media reports in order to unpack the development of stop and search in the post-war period.

Emerging Findings and Conclusions
The work undertaken thus far carries important policy implications for Scottish policing. The extensive use of non-statutory or ‘voluntary’ searches requires immediate policy attention and, as currently practiced, seems unlikely to comply with article 8 of the Human Rights Act, the right to respect for private and family life (Mad2, 2002). This legal ‘loophole’ enables officers to search young people and children (without reasonable grounds for suspicion) whose grasp on the notion of consent is likely to be tenuous, with detection rates that are difficult to justify. More broadly, it is clear that more transparent and robust mechanisms of accountability are required, in particular at the force and national level, with greater policy emphasis on the aggregate distribution and patterning of search activity across populations. In sum, the stop and search policy framework in Scotland should be substantively reworked, ideally in conjunction with the move to a single national police force.

Potential Impact of the Research
As detailed above, the project carries important implications for police accountability in Scotland, with particular emphasis on the move to a single national police force. The work is also intended to rebalance a recent policy emphasis on the quality of police-public encounters and to draw attention to the social distribution of policing, and the legal and regulatory mechanisms which facilitate the extensive use of stop and search in Scotland.

Publications

Book chapters

Awards
• 2011 Essay prize: Scottish Association for the Study of Crime and Justice (SACJ) ‘Stop and search in Scotland and perceptions of police fairness’.
• 2011 2nd year PhD Poster competition: Joint first prize, awarded by the School of Law, University of Edinburgh.
Much current research on victimisation focuses primarily on demographic risk factors associated with those who have experienced crime and how these factors affect the likelihood of a person becoming the so-called ‘first hurdle’. That is, the probability of moving from a state of non-victim to one of victim. In contrast, this thesis argued that in order to achieve a more comprehensive understanding of victimisation, it is not only desirable but necessary to move beyond the study of the causes of criminal victimisation and examine the consequences for victims as well as the criminal justice system as a whole. Thus, it sought to explain the experience of victimisation not just as an isolated incident, but as a process consisting of a number of steps or stages of progression through the criminal justice system, each one building on the previous. Therefore, in addition to considering risk factors, this research also examined the decision to report a crime to the police, the use of victim services, as well as the perceived satisfaction with services received. So in doing so explored not only the causes and consequences of crime, but the longer term impact of criminal victimisation. This research was based on the secondary analysis of data from the 2008/9 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey complimented by a data set acquired through in-depth interviews with victims of crime from the Edinburgh area. Interview data was used to provide a greater depth of meaning to the patterns which emerged from the survey data; lending insight into the psychological processes driving victim decision making and behaviour. This work thus provides an example of how a combination of techniques including multi-level modelling and interview analysis, provide a clearer understanding of how victims experience crime.

Findings and Conclusion

Three hypotheses were tested and in turn supported over the course of the research. The first of which predicted the presence of a pattern of key characteristics expected to influence not only the initial risk of victimisation but the decision to report crime and make use of available services. Three distinct patterns emerged from the data, the first of which suggested risk results from a combination of life stage, lifestyle and location with those at more vulnerable stages and locations facing greater amounts of risk. A second pattern also emerged which demonstrated the importance of perceptions of crime and psychological impact in victim decision making. Finally, a third pattern demonstrated some consistent gender differences across all aspects of the victimisation process.

The second hypothesis tested related to the methodology of the study, and was supported in the assertion that a significant amount of variance would be found between neighbourhoods, and that multi-level models, specifically those employing MCMC estimation, would produce the best estimates of coefficients.

The third hypotheses suggested emotional reactions to victimisation would play a significant role in the decision-making and actions of victims, a finding that was strongly supported by both the quantitative and qualitative data.

Potential Impact of the Research

As my PhD was a case studentship co-funded by the ESRC and Scottish Government, I have the opportunity to share my results with policy makers working directly with victim policy in Scotland. To this end, I have identified a number of policy concerns in my work and will be sharing them with Scottish Government through both a written report and presentation this June.

I am hoping to build on the research I have completed over the course of the PhD in a post-doctoral project which will examine the significance of victim’s interpretation of crime in their decision making and behavior. This project will also seek to explore patterns of victimisation over time by creating a quasi-longitudinal data set of linked Scottish Crime Survey Data. Funding for this project is being sought from the British Academy, the results of which will be announced in early May.

The thesis has recently been completed and successfully defended. Minor corrections are to be made, and final submission will be in early May.

Forthcoming Presentations


Publications


Restoring Legitimacy to America’s Prisons - the View from Castle Rock

Professor Jonathan Simon, Berkeley Law, University of California.

5th Annual SCCJR Lecture: 11 May 2011
University of Edinburgh’s John MacIntyre Conference Centre

The fifth SCCJR annual lecture was delivered by Professor Jonathan Simon on 11 May at the University of Edinburgh’s John MacIntyre Conference Centre to a capacity audience of around 160. Professor Simon’s lecture ‘Restoring Legitimacy to America’s Prisons - the View from Castle Rock’ vividly addressed a number of key problems of contemporary prisons, including the major challenges presented by prison healthcare, and the ways in which these had been exacerbated by the drift towards mass incarceration.

Professor Simon, who has been resident in Edinburgh throughout this academic year 2010-11 as an SCCJR visitor and Leverhulme Visiting Professor, took the opportunity to reflect upon the divergent courses of American and European penal politics in recent times. His book, ‘Governing Through Crime’ (Oxford University Press, 2007), represents the most complete single-volume account to date of the mechanisms whereby crime control practices, and associated forms of governance, have been reconstructed over recent decades, and the consequences of that reconstruction for American penal politics and more generally American political culture.

Prof Simon’s lecture was the curtain-raiser for a short series of linked events. On Thursday 12 May the conference ‘Punishment & Society: Politics & Culture’ was addressed by, amongst others, Loïc Wacquant and David Garland. On Friday 13 May a GERN ‘Interlabo’ focused on questions of the relationship between the production of criminological knowledge and its uses in contemporary policy and practice. The events featured contributions from our own Fergus McNeill, Lesley McAra, Sarah Armstrong and Richard Sparks as well as an internationally distinguished group of visitors.
Current Research Projects

Below is an alphabetic list of current and completed SCCJR research projects, the people named are the key contacts for the project.

Current Projects

Analysis of Supervision Skills by Juvenile Justice Workers
Gill McIvor

This research, funded by the Australian Criminology Research Council, examines the nature and effectiveness of different styles of supervision of offenders. The research is being conducted in collaboration with the Department of Juvenile Justice in New South Wales and involves observation of 200 worker/client interviews, follow up interviews with the clients and the workers and outcome data from files and police records. The study provides information about what takes place in worker/client interviews and what works best in fostering compliance and reduced recidivism. This research is being conducted with Chris Trotter who is the project lead.

Artist in Residence: Jenny Wicks
Sarah Armstrong

From February through November 2012, audio and visual artist Jenny Wicks is in residence at SCCJR. Support for Jenny’s residency comes from the Leverhulme Trust. Her project – ‘Punishing Spaces, Working Spaces’ – explores the relationship of criminological researchers to the spaces in which they work. By tracing the activities of researchers through photography and soundscapes, the project aims to expose how the activity of studying crime and justice participates in giving meaning to these concepts. Central to this aim is unpacking features of the criminological landscape that have become taken for granted, unremarkable, in the researcher’s gaze and, through the outsider perspective of an artist, restoring a sense of surprise, wonder and even horror. A series of sub projects are underway and include a study of micro spaces in the form of criminologists’ desks; a portrait project of researchers and researched that questions the role and value of the mugshot; and extensive photographic documentation of penal spaces. All of these activities are slowly revealing the particular combination of the mundane and the spectacular inherent in the professional study of crime and its control. Images, commentary and reactions related to the residency can be followed at the project blog (http://punishingphotography.wordpress.com/), and a final installation is being planned for November 2012 to which all are warmly welcomed.

AQMMeN
Susan McVie and Jackie Palmer

AQMMeN is an ESRC funded network of around 1400 people with a shared interest in quantitative methods and who wish to refresh their existing knowledge or learn a range of new skills. The main aim of AQMMeN is to build capacity in quantitative expertise amongst the social science community of Scotland. The Network is led by a group of academics from eight of the Scottish Universities and its activities are aimed primarily at Scottish postgraduate students and academics of all levels, although around a third of our members are non-academic. AQMMeN organises a range of training and knowledge exchange events covering all social science disciplines. Specific examples of activities for those interested in crime and justice during 2011/12 included: training to use the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey and training events for crime analysts on statistical methods and GIS hotspot mapping. For more information, and to join the network, see the AQMMeN website: http://aqmen.ac.uk/

Collaboration of Researchers for the Effective Development of Offender Supervision (CREDOS)
Fergus McNeish

This research, funded by the Australian Criminology Research Council, examines the nature and effectiveness of different styles of supervision of offenders. The research is being conducted in collaboration with the Department of Juvenile Justice in New South Wales and involves observation of 200 worker/client interviews, follow up interviews with the clients and the workers and outcome data from files and police records. The study provides information about what takes place in worker/client interviews and what works best in fostering compliance and reduced recidivism. This research is being conducted with Chris Trotter who is the project lead.

COST Project
Fergus McNeish (Chair of the Action), Prof. Kristel Beyens (Vice Chair of the Action)

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Crime, Critique and Utopia
Margaret Malloch, Bill Munro and Sarah Armstrong

AQMMeN is an ESRC funded network of around 1400 people with a shared interest in quantitative methods and who wish to refresh their existing knowledge or learn a range of new skills. The main aim of AQMMeN is to build capacity in quantitative expertise amongst the social science community of Scotland. The Network is led by a group of academics from eight of the Scottish Universities and its activities are aimed primarily at Scottish postgraduate students and academics of all levels, although around a third of our members are non-academic. AQMMeN organises a range of training and knowledge exchange events covering all social science disciplines. Specific examples of activities for those interested in crime and justice during 2011/12 included: training to use the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey and training events for crime analysts on statistical methods and GIS hotspot mapping. For more information, and to join the network, see the AQMMeN website: http://aqmen.ac.uk/
Current Research Projects

Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime
Lesley McAra, Susan McVie, Sarah MacQueen, Ailene Barclay and Jackie Palmer

The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime (ESYTC) is a programme of research that aims to address a range of fundamental questions about the causes of criminal and risky behaviours in young people. The core of the programme is a major longitudinal study of a single cohort of around 4,000 young people who started secondary school in Edinburgh in the autumn of 1998. The aims of the study are to investigate and identify the factors which impact on young people’s involvement in offending behaviour and desistance from it. The study is particularly interested in examining the striking differences between males and females in terms of the extent and patterns of criminal offending. Patterns of offending are explored in three different contexts: individual development, interactions with agencies of crime control and the social and physical structure of neighbourhoods. The outputs from the project include a large number of published research digests, journal articles and book chapters. For further information go: [http://www.law.ed.ac.uk/cls/esytc/](http://www.law.ed.ac.uk/cls/esytc/)

Evaluation of the Skills for Effective Engagement and Development (SEED) Pilot
Joanna Shapland (PI), Tony Bottoms, Steve Farrell and Gwen Robinson and Fergus McNeil

The Skills for Effective Engagement and Development (SEED) pilot is testing out a model of offender engagement and practitioner skills development, based on the desistance research. This is funded by the National Offender Management Service and part of the National Offender Engagement programme.

Organised Crime in the Procurement Process
Simon Mackenzie and Niall Hamilton-Smith

Simon Mackenzie and Niall Hamilton-Smith have recently completed a research project examining how public sector procurement processes may best be ‘proofed’ to prevent businesses linked to organised crime from successfully bidding for public sector contracts. This work was commissioned by the Scottish Government and conducted in collaboration with the Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency. The Project examined international and national regulations and directives governing procurement practices, and interviewed procurement professionals from a range of public sector organisations. The research aimed to identify how procurement exercises can be designed to deter or deflect bids from suspect organisations, whilst still meeting the various rules and legal obligations governing such exercises. The fieldwork was supplemented by a literature review. A report on the findings from the project is currently in draft.

Quality of Engagement in Probation Practice
Fergus McNeil, Joanna Shapland, Tony Bottoms, Gwen Robinson, Steve Farrell

SCCRJ’s Fergus McNeil is working with a team from Sheffield University, lead by Joanna Shapland, examining “Quality of Engagement in Probation Practice”. This two year research project has been commissioned by the National Offender Management Service and is due to be completed in August 2012.

Scottish Crime and Justice Survey
Sarah MacQueen and Susan McVie

This project, funded by the Scottish Equalities and Human Rights Commission, will undertake secondary analysis of the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey. The analysis is to examine crime and harassment and its impact on the different groups protected by equality legislation. Three broad research questions inform the study; whether certain groups of individuals more likely to be victims of crime and harassment; whether different groups of individuals have distinct perceptions of, and concerns about, crime and potential victimisation; and whether different groups of individuals have distinct perceptions of the police.

Strengthening the Health Visitor Response to Families affected by Domestic Abuse
Lorna Paul (PI), Clare McFeele (RA), and Michele Burman (Co-I)

This two year action research project is funded by the Burdett Trust in Nursing and commenced in March 2012. The aim of the study is to assist community health visitors to identify, and actively engage with women exposed to domestic abuse, in order to more effectively assess and address their health and support needs. The research will utilise police and health service data, and interviews with service users to increase knowledge of the extent and nature of domestic abuse by health visitor service users, and to investigate the health needs of women affected by domestic abuse. Informed by this information and, in collaboration with health visitors and service users, a best practice response model will be developed and the feasibility of integrating this with current services explored.

The Governance of Security and the Analysis of Risk for Sporting Mega-events: Security Planning for the 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games
Michele Burman, Simon Mackenzie, Niall Hamilton-Smith in collaboration with Prof Nick Fyfe (SIPR) Prof Chris Johnson, Computing Science, University of Glasgow

The Commonwealth Games will be held in Glasgow in 2014 (G2014), and policing and security planning arrangements are co-ordinated through a Strategic Security Committee. This project will monitor, evaluate and inform the planning process leading up to the Games and has, in principle, been given access to specific security and policing planning and preparations. Drawing on the model driving the process of planning, maintaining and directing security at G2014, the project will monitor and evaluate how the model is used to identify and respond to specific security threats. Particular attention will be paid to the governance arrangements that lie behind the coordination of the security planning for G2014, as evidenced by the multi-level (central and local) government relationships, and the public-private partnerships that underpin in relation to policing, security and surveillance technologies, and the training of security personnel. The project commenced in Dec 2010 and will run until June 2013.

The Strathclyde Community Intelligence Pilot
Simon Mackenzie and Niall Hamilton-Smith

Simon Mackenzie and Niall Hamilton-Smith, together with colleagues from the Scottish Institute for Policing Research and at Cardiff University, have recently completed a pilot study introducing a new approach for gathering community intelligence. The pilot was conducted in collaboration with Strathclyde Police and with funding from the Scottish Government. The work involved implementing a computer-assisted approach – designed by Martin Innes and colleagues at Cardiff – to collecting information on ‘signal’ crimes and disorders. The aim was to collect community intelligence in a way that is more rigorous and that accurately captures the sorts of crime and disorder incidents that drive community concerns and feelings of insecurity. The pilot was implemented by community police officers, in a number of areas within one Strathclyde police division. The officers collected the information from a sample of community members. Analysts at Strathclyde police then took this information to produce profiles of the pilot areas. A report on the findings from the project is currently in draft.
Current Research Projects

Whole System Approach to Children and Young People who Offend
Sarah MacQueen and Susan McVie

The project funded by the Scottish Government will involve phase one of the evaluation of the implementation of the national Whole System Approach to Children and Young People who Offend. The programme of work on the Whole System Approach will be extended from September 2012 with the appointment of two full-time +3 PhD Studentships (funded through the ESRC/Scottish Government Co-funded Studentship scheme) to research aspects of its operation.

Improving Research use in the Third Sector
Claire Lightowler (IRISS and Glasgow University)

This project, funded by the ESRC and Apex Scotland, involves working with Apex Scotland, a third sector organisation which supports those who have previously offended and those at risk to turn away from crime, over the course of a year. The project involves the post-holder working with Apex Scotland for a day a week over the year trying out various activities designed to improve their research use and evaluating the impact of these different interventions. Through better understanding how research use can be improved in one organisation it is hoped that there will be wider lessons for others, particularly for third sector organisations. The placement period will be completed by the end of June 2012 and a case study about Apex’s journey through the project produced by this date. Further outputs to be completed by spring 2013 include a briefing paper (designed for organisations seeking to improve their research use) and a journal article.

Building Safer Communities: ESRC Engaging with Scottish Local Authorities Initiative
Jon Bannister, Nick Fyfe (SIPR) and Simon Mackenzie

This collaborative project, led by Jon Bannister, between Scottish Community Safety Network and the Universities of Glasgow, Dundee and Edinburgh sought to support the delivery of community safety interventions across Scotland. This brought researchers and community safety practitioners together to share information about good practice in community safety. A key output is the production of a high quality website designed to support the building of practitioner capacity. Web-based resources were developed and practitioner fellowships were established as information and training needs were addressed. The outcomes (the engagement with knowledge mobilisation resources and their impact on practice) and sustainability of this endeavour, however, are subject to the very same challenges that provoked its establishment.

Community Policing in Scotland
Simon MacKenzie and Alastair Henry

This AHRC funded knowledge transfer project was completed in Dec 2011 after three years of activity. It involved working with the Scottish police to interrogate available conceptual models of community policing and develop best practice in Scotland. The final year of the project involved developing the Edinburgh Police Research and Practice Group, which ran a series of twelve knowledge transfer seminars and workshops at Fettes Police HQ in Edinburgh. Follow-on funding has now been obtained to build on the AHRC project by constituting a policy forum for policing research based on the Harvard ‘executive sessions’ model. Executive sessions will take place throughout 2012 and 2013 and will bring police, academics and policy makers together to develop evidence-based policing research and policy.

Criminal Justice Interventions for Drug Users
Margaret Malloch

The review was commissioned by the Scottish Government to examine interventions for drug users as part of the criminal justice system in Scotland. The report highlighted the challenges of measuring ‘effectiveness’ in terms of reductions in offending and drug use; and costs. While identifying recent initiatives in Scotland and examining findings from evaluations, the review questions the knowledge-base currently available and the potential for comparing initiatives in terms of outcomes and costs. The report was published in November 2011, and is available on the SCCJR website:
http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/documents/SCCJR%20REVIEW%20OF%20EFFECTIVENESS.pdf

DesKE’ (Desistance Knowledge Exchange)
Fergus McNeill, Shadd Maruna (Queen’s University Belfast), Stephen Farrall (University of Sheffield) and Claire Lightowler (Institute for Research and Innovation in Social Services)

Discovering Desistance, funded by the ESRC, is a project aiming to share knowledge and improve understanding about why people desist from offending. The project involves producing an educational documentary exploring the issues related to desisting from crime; holding a series of workshops for probation professionals to examine the issues raised in the documentary; and exploring the implications of desistance research for probation practice and developing ideas about how to better support the process of desistance. An online blog on this project is available: http://blogs.iriss.org.uk/discoveringdesistance/
Completed Projects

Early and Effective Intervention Services for Young People in Dumfries and Galloway
Alistair Fraser, Sarah MacQueen and Michele Burnam

This research was commissioned and funded by Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary, on behalf of Dumfries and Galloway Youth Justice Strategy Group. The research evaluated two core aspects of Early and Effective Intervention (EEI) in Dumfries and Galloway: Multi-Agency Case Progression and Diversion from Prosecution. This entailed research, statistical analysis and process evaluation. The research identified the following key strengths of EEI in Dumfries and Galloway: a timely response to young people who offend; a reduction in paperwork, and an ability to focus on more challenging cases; a consistent, appropriate and proportionate response to young people who offend; and an informed, holistic view of the young person for participating agencies. Strengths of the EEI Model also include: close-knit working relations between partner agencies; shared agendas and strong leadership; and integration of the voluntary sector. In relation to 16 and 17 year olds committing low level offences, the Youth Justice team have successfully run a diversion from prosecution scheme since 2006. Stakeholders identified the following as key factors facilitating the successful operation of the diversion service over the last 6 years: shared values and support from all agencies; individual personalities; size and locality; and simplicity of the service. Beyond the fundamental aim of reducing the numbers of 16 and 17 year olds prosecuted in court, there are a number of other long and short term impacts that the diversion service could have on young people, with a case study analysis finding that young people find the Scheme beneficial.

Knowledge Brokers in Higher Education
Claire Lightowler and Christine Knight
(University of Edinburgh)

“Knowledge brokers” are intermediaries who work to promote the use of academic research by non-academics, such as government policymakers, practitioners involved in service delivery and businesses. Within the social sciences there has been a growth in those employed with a specific knowledge brokerage remit in UK HEIs, driven in part by the increased importance placed on the “impact” of academic research. However, little is known about this emerging group of professionals. Based on qualitative research with knowledge brokers at the University of Edinburgh (College of Humanities and Social Science), the research begins to explore issues relating to who knowledge brokers are and what they do. The paper looks at the background of knowledge brokers, exploring their career pathways and experiences to date. It specifically examines the hybrid nature of their career paths, which tend to include a range of experience in different sectors and fields. We also explore what knowledge brokers do, examining the activities undertaken by knowledge brokers and the amount of time spent on different tasks. Finally the paper explores the future for these knowledge brokers, looking at career aspirations and plans for the future. Although these issues were investigated through interviews with a small group of knowledge brokers within one university, we suggest that experiences reported by this group may be representative of issues facing knowledge brokers in Higher Education Institutions across the UK, and possibly further afield.

Recording Crime and Justice Exchanges
Claire Lightowler

This completed project, funded by the Higher Education Academy’s C-SAP network, involved recording a number of small group discussion sessions where academics explored key crime and justice issues and ideas with other academics and with those outside academia.

Economics of Crime
Jon Banister, Gwilym Pryce and Mark Livingston

This project, funded by the SFC, ran from June 2009 through to 2011. The economics of crime project extended the current knowledge on the economic impact of crime by combining two unique data sets one on crime and the other on house sales in the same geographical area.

Evaluation of the Women in Focus Programme
Cheryl Burgess, Margaret Malloch and Gill McVitor

The Women in Focus Programme is aimed at reducing the number of women imprisoned from the South West Scotland Community Justice Authority area by offering additional support within the framework of a statutory order. The evaluation, funded by the South West Scotland Community Justice Authority, was conducted between 2009 and 2011 and used a mixed-method approach to capture the nature and scope of the service. It highlighted the improvements made to women’s lives as a result of the programme, resulting in reducing levels of breach and levels of custody for women offenders, reducing rates of re-offending and re-conviction and effecting positive community integration. The report was published in June 2011 and can be accessed via http://www.swscaja.org.uk/view-document-details/id:4-women-in-focus-an-evaluation.html

Restorative Practices for Serious Adult Offenders - Literature Search
Jenny Johnstone and Yulia Chistyakova

This project involved research of literature around the development of restorative practices for serious offences. This has been widely debated and attempts to develop schemes have been documented in various jurisdictions. However, the sustainability of such projects has been difficult with resource implications in order to meet the needs of both victims and offenders in such a context, for example sexual offences and domestic violence. The literature search shows a gap in the evaluations of such projects and the impact of outcomes on both victims and offenders.

Evaluation of Football Banning Orders in Scotland
Niall Hamilton-Smith, Ben Bradford, Matt Hopkins, Claire Lightowler, Dave Mcardle and Nick Tiley

This project was an evaluation of the application of football banning orders in Scotland. The evaluation involved a review of administrative data (including conviction records and case files) and relevant documentation (including legislation); and interviews and focus groups with strategic and operational stakeholders. A Research Report was published for the Scottish Government in July 2011 and a further journal publication is in press in March 2012. The findings played a key role in policy and legislative responses to football disorder, many recommendations were adopted by the Government’s action group and its evidence was utilised in the Parliament’s justice committees.

Restorative Justice Survey for Criminal Justice Professionals
Jenny Johnstone; Viewpoint; SCCJR Research Working Group; members of RPS

The Restorative Justice/Practice Research Working Group SCCJR (Scotland) has been involved, along with Viewpoint in developing a Restorative Survey for Criminal Justice Professionals (Scotland). The survey was an online survey and was sent via a purposive sample of key contacts from professional agencies to disseminate on a wider basis within their organisations. The survey is attitudinal based and had several aims: to ask participants about their knowledge and involvement in RJ/RP; to ask participants about their understanding of RJ/RP; to ask participants about their different practices; to ask participants about their knowledge and involvement in RJ/RP; to ask participants about their understanding of RJ/RP; to ask participants about their different practices; to ask participants about their knowledge and involvement in RJ/RP; to ask participants about their knowledge and involvement in RJ/RP.
### Completed Projects

**Shop Servers’ Experience of Alcohol-Related Issues and Interventions in Socially Contrasting Neighbourhoods**  
Alasdair Forsyth (with co-applicant Anne Ellaway MRC Public Health Sciences Research Unit, University of Glasgow)

This project was funded by Alcohol Research UK to give voice to a group of stakeholders often neglected by researchers and policy makers - namely those who sell alcohol at the shop counter. The project was conducted between June 2011 and March 2012, researcher Neil Davidson (who successfully completed his PhD at SIPR during the project), and comprised qualitative interviews with servers and a quantitative survey of shops (over 200 shops, including half of all local off-sales in Glasgow city, participated). The research was timely coinciding with a great deal of alcohol licensing law reform and the proposed introduction of a minimum unit pricing policy. The project found that local shopkeepers often have a stake in their community, do not want to contribute to its problems (e.g. drink-fuelled disorder) and are willing and able to third-party-police alcohol issues.

**Trafficking in Human Beings**
Margaret Malloch and Niall Hamilton-Smith

Margaret Malloch and Niall Hamilton-Smith have recently completed work on care and support services for victims of human trafficking. A review of care and support services for adult victims of human trafficking was produced for the Scottish Government; and a report *Child Trafficking: Models of Intervention* was completed (with Paul Rigby, University of Edinburgh) for international non-governmental organisation Love 146. While there has been a considerable amount of attention given to the issue of human trafficking recently, very little is known about the scale of this problem in Scotland (or internationally); or how to best meet the needs of those individuals who are identified as trafficking victims. This project has attempted to consolidate existing evidence on models of intervention to inform current policy and academic gaps in knowledge.

**Working with Men Project**
Liz Gilchrist and Claire Dalton

A small qualitative study on strengths based interventions for Intimate Partner Violence used data collected from the Working with Men Project, a non-mandated programme run in Edinburgh social work, and supported by their workers. The results were presented at the Stockholm Criminology Conference in June 2011. The results suggest that adopting a collaborative and strengths based approach to intervention with non-mandated intimate partner offenders helps the participants remain in intervention longer, but is less effective for offenders who also report acute intoxication at the time of offence. Follow up work may be undertaken looking at outcome of other IPV programmes as the data becomes available. The work coming up currently focuses on alcohol and IPV and parenting and IPV.

**Co-producing Criminal Justice: A Review of the Evidence**
Beth Weaver (Glasgow School of Social Work, University of Strathclyde), Trish McCulloch, University of Dundee

Co-producing Criminal Justice: A Review of the Evidence was commissioned by the Community Justice division of the Scottish Government and completed by Beth Weaver and Trish McCulloch in partnership with the SCCJR. Completed in April 2012, the report provides a review of existing research evidence relating to the concept, practice and value of user engagement in criminal justice policy and practice. The key findings of the report are as follows: There is a paucity of systematic and comparable evidence available on the extent, impact, outcomes or efficacy of current approaches to involving prisoners/probationers (former and current) in shaping, influencing or co-producing criminal justice policies and practices. Notwithstanding the above, the evidence reviewed suggests that meaningfully involving prisoners/probationers in the design, delivery and evaluation of criminal justice services can improve the design and delivery of services and contribute positively to the progression of Criminal Justice Social Work objectives (including the pursuit of: reduced re-offending, desistance and ‘a good life’). On the basis of the evidence reviewed, there is a clear rationale for pursuing a more inclusive, participatory and collaborative approach between prisoners/probationers, policy makers and professionals to the design, delivery and evaluation of criminal justice policies, services and practices at various levels.

**Recording Crime and Justice Exchanges**
Claire Lightowler (IRISS and SCCJR)

This project, funded by the Higher Education Academy’s C-SAP network, involved producing audio and visual recordings about key crime and justice topics. Recordings are a mixture of small discussion groups and talking heads, on topics such as women’s imprisonment, football violence, public criminology, desistance from crime and many more. To access the recordings visit [http://www.iriss.org.uk/crime-and-justice-research-collection](http://www.iriss.org.uk/crime-and-justice-research-collection)