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

Welcome to SCCJR’s annual report for 2016-17. Our year began with a celebration of the Centre’s first ten years, in September, and we are moving strongly into our next decade with a rewarding and busy time. My first year as Director has allowed me to get to know the work and scholars across our partner universities and, as you will see in the following pages, the range of projects and the commitment to justice of those within SCCJR is both impressive and admirable.

There are any number of activities one might highlight. SCCJR has always partnered with others, and several events over the year highlight this, including co-sponsorship of events with Howard League Scotland, the Centre for Youth and Criminal Justice, Columbia University and Hong Kong University. We have had major grant successes as well, with Fergus McNeill leading on a large ESRC/AHRC project (Distant Voices: Coming Home); Niall Hamilton-Smith leading a team examining community experience of organised crime; and Beth Weaver developing a strong CPD dimension to SCCJR’s work most recently developing a participatory training package for social workers for reimaging justice. And we send our congratulations to SCCJR colleague Susan McVie on her £2.5 million ESRC award to develop a centre on inequalities, an issue at the core of SCCJR activity. As some projects end, new ones are always in the offing: well done to Gill McIvor and Hannah Graham on completing in 2017 one of the largest ever European studies of electronic monitoring, and best wishes to Laura Piacentini for her work with SCCJR associate Gavin Slade developing a major project exploring the shadow of the Soviet Gulag. Such work conveys the diversity and international engagement of our Centre. The Centre also is proud to continue its reputation for pioneering work on gender-based violence and victimisation with new projects and networks initiated by Michele Burman and Oona Brooks.

Work such as this also demonstrates how the Centre’s scholars are changing the way we think about, study and produce justice. On this theme, Ali Fraser is leading a large group of staff and students in a collaboration with Glasgow Museums to reimaging crime and justice by producing an alternative guide to Glasgow’s People’s Palace. Margaret Malloch and Bill Munro have completed their own project directly engaging grassroots thinking on justice, talking to people about how their views on this have changed since the 2014 Independence Referendum. Questioning justice has taken other SCCJR scholars further afield – spatially and temporally. Susan Batchelor will be starting up an oral history of girls’ experience of justice in institutional and community settings. Donna Yates is recently returned from Cape Town for a project looking at connections between wildlife and antiquities trafficking. Finally, the images featured on the cover and throughout this report have been generously provided by Anna Souhami and come from her groundbreaking ethnography Policing at the Periphery, and illustrate nine months’ fieldwork Shetland and the Western Isles.

The very last thing to note as part of a fantastically successful year are the achievements of our PhD and early-career researcher community. This group inspires enthusiasm and ensures our work is at the cutting edge of interest, impact and criticality. There have been numerous completions, new jobs, prize-winning publications and more this year, topped off by a two-day residential PhD conference. SCCJR’s mission to make meaningful change through rigorous research will always involve this support and building of the PhD community. Congratulations and well done to all.

Sarah Armstrong
Director, SCCJR
August 2017
SCCJR is a collaboration between the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling and Strathclyde. It currently comprises more than 30 research staff and 70 postgraduate students, plus an administrative team based at the University of Glasgow. Each year we also appoint several paid postgraduate interns to work with us on research and knowledge exchange activities.

This year we welcomed a number of new staff members and welcomed back two early-career academics who completed their PhDs with SCCJR.

**Andy Clark** joined the University of Stirling as a research fellow, and is working with Niall Hamilton-Smith and Alistair Fraser on their project *Community experiences of organised crime*. His research interests focus on the multifaced impacts of deindustrialisation on working-class communities in Scotland from the 1980s to the present.

**Maria Fotopoulou** was appointed as a Lecturer in Criminology at the University of Stirling. Prior to joining the university, she worked in the field of policy and service evaluation of the health and social care of problem drug users and more broadly marginalised groups in the UK and Greece.

**Michelle Donnelly** joined the Stirling team as a research assistant and is working with the crime and justice research group to explore concepts of ‘justice’. Her interests lie primarily in the areas of youth justice, care and protection.

**Nughmana Mirza**, whose research interests include the policing response to domestic abuse in South Asian communities in the UK, joined the team at the University of Glasgow as a Lecturer in Criminology.

Former SCCJR PhD student **Shadi Whitburn** won an ESRC global challenges postdoctoral fellowship to work with Andy Aydın-Aitchison at the University of Edinburgh on the project *Working around Drug War-Torn Communities on the US-Mexico Border*. Another SCCJR alumna, **Caitlin Gormley**, was appointed as a lecturer at the University of Glasgow with a focus on gender, crime and justice.

**Marguerite Schinkel** and **Donna Yates** (Glasgow) and **Sarah MacQueen** (Edinburgh) have become permanent staff members. We offer congratulations to our widening group of colleagues.
AWARDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS
2016/17

LESLEY MCARA and SUSAN MCVIE (Edinburgh) won the University of Edinburgh Chancellor’s Medal for Impact in recognition of their contribution to changing the landscape of youth justice. The award were presented by Edinburgh’s Lord Provost at the Palace of Holyrood in September 2016.

KATH MURRAY (Edinburgh) and Diarmaid Harkin were the winners of the BSC Policing Network Annual Prize for best co-authored paper, for Policing in Cool and Hot Climates: Legitimacy, Power and the Rise and Fall of Mass Stop and Search in Scotland, as published in the British Journal of Criminology.

SUSAN MCVIE (Edinburgh) and an international team of research partners were awarded a large grant of £2.5 million from the ESRC to develop a new project on Understanding Inequalities, which will examine the multi-dimensional and multi-spatial dimensions of inequalities and their effect on Scottish Society.

PhD student SARAH ANDERSON (Glasgow) was the 2016 winner of Probation Journal’s Best Article prize, for The value of bearing witness to desistance.

ALISTAIR FRASER (Glasgow) was named as one of BBC Radio 3’s New Generation Thinkers of 2017. Ali beat off competition from across the UK to become one of 10 early-career researchers selected for the scheme, which aims to bring fascinating research to a wider audience through BBC broadcasts. He was introduced to listeners alongside the other New Generation Thinkers at the Free Thinking Festival in Gateshead, then contributed a segment to the Free Thinking show titled What’s in a Gang?

DONNA YATES (Glasgow) was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in recognition of her research and outreach work in the area of antiquities trafficking research. She joined an international community of “achievers and influencers” seeking innovative solutions to social challenges. Donna also won the Glasgow University Student Teaching Award for Best Online Learning Experience.
DISTANT VOICES, the partnership between Vox Liminis and the SCCJR, secured funding for a new project, Coming Home. The Economic and Social Research Council (60%) and Arts and Humanities Research Council (40%) have agreed to co-fund the project, which is also supported by Creative Scotland, the Scottish Prison Service and Glasgow Community Justice Authority. Turning conventional understandings of ‘offender rehabilitation’ on their head, Distant Voices is concerned not with ‘correcting offenders’ but rather with exploring and changing how they are received when ‘coming home’ after punishment. The new project will be led by the SCCJR’s Fergus McNeill (Glasgow), Alison Urie (Vox Liminis), Jo Collinson Scott (University of the West of Scotland) and Oliver Escobar (University of Edinburgh).

ANNA SOUHAMI (Edinburgh) was awarded funding from both the Carnegie Trust and the British Academy/Leverhulme to conduct fieldwork in Shetland and the Western Isles for her project Policing at the Periphery: Understanding Police Work in Remote Scottish Islands.

DONNA YATES (Glasgow) was awarded a Carnegie Trust Research Incentive Grant to visit the University of Cape Town’s Centre for Criminology to begin the initial work on a new project that seeks to comparatively analyse the illicit trafficking of rare and elite goods, starting with cultural objects and wildlife products originating with Africa.

MARIA FOTOPOULOU (Stirling), working with Paul Rigby, was successfully awarded funding from the Carnegie Trust for a current research project on Responding to unaccompanied minors in Scotland.

MARGARET MALLOCH and MARIA FOTOPOULOU (Stirling) are among a group of researchers who were awarded funding from the Scottish Funding Council to host the Drugs Research Network for Scotland at the Salvation Army Centre for Addictions Services and Research.

FERGUS MCNEILL (Glasgow) was awarded a British Academy Mid-Career Fellowship. This work, which began in September, aims to consolidate his four years of work leading a network of European researchers to address the neglect of “mass supervision” in scholarly and public discussion of criminal justice. As well as seeking to re-shape “punishment and society” debates by de-centring the prison, the fellowship aims to use innovative and creative methods to explore and to represent the lived experience of supervision. Specifically, it will use photography and song to make supervision ‘seen and heard’.

HANNAH GRAHAM and GILL MCIVOR (Stirling) were successful in their bid to develop an open-access IRISS insight resource about electronic monitoring, based on their research, for practitioners in the field of social care in Scotland, commissioned by the Institute for Research Innovation in Social Services (IRISS).
MAKING A DIFFERENCE

Informing through research

The SCCJR has spent the last academic year considering how we might shape our research. The University of Strathclyde is a new partner in SCCJR so it has been important for us to give time to settling into the new centre configuration and, at the same time, maximise the energy, positivity and collegiality of working with criminologists across the consortium. Our discussions have centred around how we develop our operational and normative thinking around SCCJR for going forward. These helpful and positive discussions have been led by a small team made up of Laura Piacentini (Strathclyde), Niall Hamilton-Smith (Stirling) and Fergus McNeill (Glasgow).

In terms of how we sustain and then grow our research capacity in each institution and across institutions, we first engaged with Professor Paul Wiles’ Report (University of Cambridge), which marked the ten year anniversary of SCCJR to identify future directions for research. We have now established that three key principles lie at the heart of what we all do: inter-disciplinarity, inter-institutionality and international scholarship. Academic and non-academic partners feature very strongly in the research undertaken. Work is still under way to establish a clear mission/vision statement that recognises previous key achievements and successes of SCCJR and which then lays out the landscape for its next iteration. In the meantime, the role of research portfolio lead this last year has included: drilling down to get to know colleagues’ individual research expertise in criminology, assembling information on institutional strengths and collating all the academic CVs of staff in SCCJR. This has helped hugely in establishing the key principles. The research role also involves leading on the management and oversight of the small capacity building grants (we are now in round two) and the development of strategic links with international research centres.

One remarkable research achievement is that almost immediately after the new iteration of SCCJR was established, all the institutional partners came together to produce a major grant bid for the ESRC-GCRF Global Challenges Fund that also involved leading criminology scholars and stakeholder groups in Scotland, Denmark, Georgia, the Philippines and Argentina. The title was ‘Co-Creating Justice: Building Resilient Concepts and Practices’ and the aim was to produce a network that brought together scholars and practitioners to address how criminal justice practices might be re-conceptualised and re-oriented to support just, inclusive and thriving societies. While the bid was unsuccessful, the commitment, enthusiasm and motivation to work together to be visible and engaged in a common vision is evidence of the genuine potential to capacity build in criminological research across leading universities in Scotland and beyond.

In terms of the next phase, we will work to develop the principles and seek to position SCCJR at the forefront of criminological and criminal justice research that seeks to tackle and reduce social injustice.

Laura Piacentini
Associate Director
Research
Engaging internationally

The academic year 2016/2017 has been a busy one for international activity at SCCJR. We have hosted 13 international scholars from 10 countries, for a range of seminars and longer visits, and several of our PhD community spent time overseas. In March 2017, Glasgow University hosted a workshop on ‘Global Social Science? Practical issues, ethical dilemmas’ with colleagues from Columbia and Hong Kong Universities, involving a cross-section of researchers and academics. A steering group on internationalisation was formed - including Hannah Graham (Stirling), Laura Piacentini (Strathclyde) and Richard Sparks (Edinburgh) – and a strategy document is in preparation. 2017/18 will see the launch of funding opportunities and a list of emerging international partners for SCCJR.

Alistair Fraser
Associate Director
Internationalisation

Building capacity by developing early-career researchers

Post-graduate research is a priority for SCCJR and an area that the PGR team are working to support, in terms of enhancing the PGR environment and ensuring that training and developmental opportunities are available across all our institutions. Our PGR team is co-ordinated by Margaret Malloch and includes staff and student members: University of Edinburgh: Andy Aydin-Aitchison (staff), Ben Collier and Griff Williams (students); University of Glasgow: Marguerite Schinkel (staff), Alejandro Amal and Neil Cornish (students); University of Strathclyde: Beth Weaver (staff), Mhairi Gavin and Fern Gillon (students); Glasgow Caledonian University: Victoria Troy (student).

The SCCJR Post-Graduate Researcher Residential Event 2017 took place on June 19-20 at the University of Stirling. Over two days, PGR participants highlighted their work and heard from a variety of speakers who presented on various aspects of undertaking doctoral study. The event was an excellent opportunity to hear about the impressive range of doctoral research taking place across SCCJR and for students to share their experiences and suggestions for future events. The group is currently considering socio-legal training across SCCJR and how best to collaborate and enhance provision.

Margaret Malloch
Associate Director
PhD Community
10-Year Celebration Conference

In addition to our annual lecture, we also held an all-day conference celebrating SCCJR’s first decade. The conference brought together staff and students from all the SCCJR partner institutions (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Glasgow Caledonian, Stirling and Strathclyde), as well as participants from government, the third sector and other universities. The conference had two main parts, beginning with a set of roundtables organised by PhD students in which the SCCJR community reflected on key issues they identified: Doing and Thinking Theory; Doing Justice: Where does morality fit in criminology?; Activism and academia: where does the balance lie?; and, Moving criminology off the street: alternative sites of engagement. The second part of the day featured workshops with mixed panels of academics, policymakers and practitioners on: What evidence is good?; What good is evidence?; Accessing justice, accessing the academy; and Partnerships.

2016 Annual Lecture: Mary Bosworth: Punishment in an Age of Mass Mobility

Capping off the Decennial Event, this lecture by Professor Mary Bosworth (Oxford University) was the perfect vehicle to synthesise the conference themes of activism, criticality, real-world engagement and advancing theoretical concepts. Prof Bosworth shared findings from her major European-funded research project on the exercise of administrative power in such institutions. She described a system in which detainees are reduced to case numbers within a system of detention that looks and feels like imprisonment … but without the certainty of a release date. Penal and administrative power intersect and amplify each other, casting people as suspect, dangerous and “other”, not simply incarcerating and excluding them but casting them out of society. Concluding her excellent lecture, she provocatively queried whether such detention centres serve a purpose beyond expulsion, serving in addition to construct and confer a permanent excluded status.

Professor Mary Bosworth is Professor of Criminology at both the University of Oxford and Monash University, Australia; and Assistant Director of the Centre for Criminology and Director of Border Criminologies.

SCCJR ANNUAL LECTURE 2016 AND 10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
OUR PROJECTS

SCCJR researchers work across institutions and disciplines to carry out a wide range of research relating to all aspects of crime and justice. We work with partner universities and other institutions in Scotland, the UK and beyond, and with third-sector organisations, government agencies, grassroots groups and others.

Here we profile a selection of projects on which staff and students have been working in 2016/17. A full list of current projects follows the profiles.

Policing at the Periphery: Understanding Police Work in Remote Scottish Islands

Anna Souhami (University of Edinburgh)

What is the project about?
This research, funded by the Carnegie Trust, and by a British Academy/Leverhulme Small Grant, explores the experience of policing at the periphery of police practice and scholarship. Through an ethnographic study of policing in the most remote islands in the UK, the research sets out to challenge the way we think about what policing is, how it works and who does it. Remote islands offer particular challenges to the model of urban policing which underpins both traditional police work and academic scholarship. The physical environment of remote islands (for example their landscape, climate, scattered populations and distance from the mainland) disrupts traditional police strategies. Further, the distinctive dynamics of islands foster complex local identities and community relationships. How does this context affect what officers do, and how they are experienced by islanders? How is order understood and maintained, and by whom?

Why does it matter?
This study has two key contributions. First, it will feed into the debate on the relationship between localism and central services which is currently of acute strategic importance in Police Scotland. After an intense period of centralisation with the formation of Police Scotland, there is now renewed attention to the importance of recognising distinctive local needs and autonomy. Second, it aims to challenge the ways policing is thought about in academic research. The conceptual development of police scholarship has been based almost exclusively on a model of urban policing: studies of rural policing are rare, and of remote policing rarer still. This is the first study of policing in small islands. As a result, core elements of working life unconnected to urban contexts have been overlooked. What alternative concepts of culture and practice emerge in remote environments? How do they extend our understanding of police work?

What methods are being used?
Research involves extended ethnographic fieldwork in two remote island archipelagos. The primary site is Shetland, the most Northern and peripheral archipelago in the UK, which has a particularly complex economic and cultural relationship to mainland UK. Research has been conducted in the Western Isles (where a local culture contrasts strongly with Shetland) to explore continuities and differences across island sites. In both sites, research involves i) ethnographic observation of policing in action across all roles and shifts, and across all island locations to capture local differences within the archipelago; and ii) interviews and observations with island communities to explore how policing is perceived and how communities organise and police themselves. Research has been conducted across seasons to take account of changing climate and population.

When did it begin and when will it end?
Fieldwork began in mid-December 2016. To date Anna Souhami has spent six and a half months in Shetland (spanning winter and summer), and two months in spring/summer in the Western Isles. She is planning to return to the Western Isles for a further month in the winter. She will also be returning to Shetland in the winter to present the work to the police teams and to the Shetland Islands Council.

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Lives Sentenced

Marguerite Schinkel (University of Glasgow)

What is the project about?
This project, funded by the ESRC Future Research Leaders scheme, examines how men and women who are in and out of prison give meaning to these short sentences, in the context of their wider lives. Early findings are that the meaning of such sentences changes over time, from often quite fun in the beginning to a waste of time and life later on. Even though people often stop offending for long times, or change their reasons for offending, because of their criminal record they are often sent back to prison without much consideration, which makes it difficult for them to build up a better life.

When did it begin and end?
The three-year project started in October 2013 and ended in May 2017. Dr Schinkel is continuing to write up the findings for publication and developing a graphic novel and website for public engagement.

What methods are being used?
The project used life history interviews with 37 men and women, 25 of whom were interviewed in prison. Two years later, 17 of them were interviewed again to see how things had changed for the over this period.

Why does this matter?
We know very little about how sentences are given meaning, and how we might encourage (or at least not impede) the desistance from crime of those who are labelled as ‘persistent offenders’. Finding answers to these two questions might make it possible to influence criminal justice policy and practice in such a way that people will be less likely to get stuck (again) in the revolving door of offending and short-term imprisonment.

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User Engagement: What Really Works to Involve Service Users in Community Justice?

Beth Weaver (Strathclyde University) and Claire Lightowler and Kristina Moodie (CYCJ)

What is the project about?
This project is reviewing and developing models of user engagement in justice and other policy areas. It covers all levels of user involvement from service design and delivery to governance including evidence of what really works to engage users in the process. At the end of this work, a plan...
will be produced for user engagement for Community Justice Ayrshire that could be adapted to other locales and sectors. A range of community justice service user groups have been convened including People’s Involvement Networking Group (PING) in South Ayrshire, Make a Difference (MAD) in North Ayrshire and Community Voices Network (CVN) in East Ayrshire. The researchers will work with these groups to inform and support the design, development, implementation and review of a multi-layered service user engagement strategy/plan and practice across Ayrshire Community Justice Services. While this aims for a positive impact on services, the project is equally focused on creating spaces for service users to participate in services in ways decided by these service users. Each group comprises agency and service user representatives who work to embed user engagement in their own agencies, service or groups.

**When did it begin and end?**
The project started in June 2016 and ends in 2018.

**What methods are being used?**
The methods primarily flow from a participatory action research design and include close involvement of all the community groups listed, plus interviews and a literature review.

**Why does this matter?**
If services are co-designed or co-produced by those who are, or have been, supported by these services, they may well be more likely to be fit for purpose and thus effective. This project also uses research itself as a means of inclusion, learning from, modelling for and returning benefit to those involved in services to develop belonging in communities.

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**Examining the decline of the youth justice population**

Lesley McAra and Susan McVie
University of Edinburgh

**What is the project about?**
In recent decades, there has been a dramatic fall in recorded crime in many Western countries including Scotland. Although there is no general agreement about the key drivers of the crime drop, evidence suggests that a change in the behaviour of young people may be a key contributor. In Scotland, there is evidence of a significant transformation in youth offending over the last decade. For example, referrals to the Children’s Reporter on offence fell by 80%; convictions for 16 and 17 year olds fell by 77%; and use of custody as a disposal for under-21s fell by 64%. The aim of this work was to examine the shrinking youth justice client group in Scotland and identify what underpinned it. For example, whether it was due to a change in offending behaviour by young people, or changes in youth justice policy resulted in fewer young people entering the system.

**When did it begin and when will it end?**
This project was inspired by a series of sessions at the European Criminology Conference in Porto and Muenster organised by the Thematic Working Group on Juvenile Justice, which led to the development of a collection of papers edited by Barry Goldson (University of Liverpool). This work began in 2015 and is ongoing. A summary of this work was published in Scottish Justice Matters in April 2017, and the edited collection of paper is due for publication in early 2018.

**What methods are being used?**
This research draws on a variety of data sources and analytical approaches. This includes secondary analysis of data from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime; time series analysis of data from Police Recorded Crime Statistics, Criminal Proceedings, the Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration, the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, and the Scottish Adolescents Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey; and demographic analysis of geographical patterns of stop and search in Scotland.

**Why does this matter?**
This research shows that the shrinking youth client group has coincided with a renewed policy emphasis on diversion. However, such policies alone have not caused a mass reduction in young people being processed by the youth justice system. Instead, the client group of youth justice has been shaped by: displacement effects which have transposed much anti-social behaviour from the physical to the virtual world and thereby radically reduced the population available for policing; cultural dissonance effects which mean that the police are continuing to focus most of their activity on the much reduced street-based crime of the urban poor; and, concomitant, concentration effects such that the youngsters sucked deepest into the system form a smaller but highly vulnerable group. This work matters because it highlights that, without rigorous and reliable data sources, it is difficult to understand change in the ebb and flow of young people within youth justice systems. In addition, by overlooking the four effects identified in our work, youth justice systems will always be set up to fail.

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Justice, Civic Engagement and the Public Sphere: Mapping Democratic Transformations in Scottish Society

Margaret Malloch, Bill Munro, Ashley Rogers (all University of Stirling)

What is the project about?
This project, funded by the British Academy/Leverhulme, explored the impact of the 2014 independence referendum on civic participation, and what this means for conceptualisations of justice. It set out to examine the extent to which a reinvigorated public sphere had emerged, and exerted influence on concepts of social justice and active citizenship in Scotland.

When did it begin and end?
Initial interviews were conducted in 2015, with the majority carried out in summer 2016. A research report, Justice, Civic Engagement and the Public Sphere: Mapping Democratic Transformations in Scottish Society, was published in 2017.

What methods were used?
The team mapped the broad political and social context of the referendum, and also carried out qualitative interviews with representatives from civil society organisations as well as grassroots activists. These interviews explored their perceptions and experiences of the Referendum and how their understanding of civic consciousness was formed, reproduced and often constrained.

Why does this matter?
The high level of citizen engagement which marked the 2014 Referendum in Scotland was significant. 97 percent of the population were registered to vote, encouraged by the actions of local political activists and a registration awareness campaign. A turn-out of 84 percent appeared to represent a healthy indication of active citizenship and the re-emergence of democratic debate. This study examined the extent to which civic participation was sustained following the Referendum and explores the relationship between concepts of ‘justice’ and citizenship, and the institutional structures of governance which sustain them.

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Reimagining Crime and Justice: An Alternative Guide to the People’s Palace

Alistair Fraser, Alejandro Rubio Arnal (University of Glasgow)

What is the project about?
This project, funded by the ESRC Impact Acceleration Account with in-kind support from the People’s Palace/Glasgow Life, is a collaboration between SCCJR staff/students at the University of Glasgow and curatorial/outreach teams at the People’s Palace/Glasgow Life. The aim is to bring displays from the Palace into dialogue with cutting-edge research. This “alternative guide” will reimagine existing exhibits for the new millennium, in light of key areas of research strength within SCCJR, using iBook technology. The work will culminate in a planned SCCJR “take-over” day of the People’s Palace, whereby staff and students from SCCJR will be on-site to explain their work and relate it to the permanent exhibits. Project leader Alistair Fraser and project assistant Alejandro Rubio Arnal will work with colleagues throughout SCCJR.

When did it begin and when will it end?
Work began in May 2017 and is expected to finish around April 2018.

What methods are being used?
Glasgow Museums have been using iBooks for a number of years within workshops for both primary and secondary
schools. Pupils work in groups and use a map and iPads to make their way around the museum, stopping at specific objects. Once they have stopped at an object they use the iBook to explore themes and stories related to the object using text, film, sound and images. The iBook will be used by a range of groups including adult groups, young people (under 16); older adults who are socially isolated or living in poverty; BAME communities; tourists, and repeat local visitors.

Why does this matter?
Crime and justice form a central part of mythology, lore and collective memory in the city of Glasgow. From the razor gangs to the Ice Cream Wars, myths and realities of crime form part of the city’s popular history. Yet crime and punishment in Glasgow are changing: crime rates are declining, and ideas of social – rather than criminal – justice have increasingly come to the fore. At the same time, museum displays are becoming increasingly attentive to more open-ended and interactive forms of public engagement, envisaging displays less as permanent exhibits and more as instigators for new forms of dialogue.

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Typologies of domestic abuse: Analysing victim experience with the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey
Sarah MacQueen (University of Edinburgh)

What is the project about?
Building on previous analyses exploring disparities in risk of domestic abuse, victim help-seeking, and police involvement, the current project addresses critical concerns around the differential nature of abusive experiences reported within the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey. The survey has demonstrated year after year that victims of abusive behaviour/s present very different patterns of experience, and that these patterns may be markedly influenced by gender and other factors. Yet to date survey reporting, and subsequent engagement with findings, has persisted in masking these crucial differences by collapsing respondents experiencing any form of abusive behaviour into a singular group. This project deconstructs the overarching measures typically employed in discussing the survey and its findings to explore how the nature and impact of abuse varies across key groups.

When did it begin and when will it end?
Work on this project, which is funded by the Scottish Institute for Policing Research, commenced in the latter half of 2015. Following a break for maternity leave, this project is currently in the writing-up phase and due for completion in late 2017/early 2018.

What methods are being used?
Drawing on a pooled Scottish Crime and Justice Survey sample, latent class analyses identify ‘typologies’ of victims according to the nature of abusive behaviour reported by respondents. Further analyses explore the impact of the experience of these different forms of abuse, as well as the demographic composition of the identified groups.

Why does this matter?
Much criticism has been levelled at the use of survey methodology to capture experiences of domestic violence and abuse. Historically surveys have failed to contextualise physical violence occurring in relationships, in particular omitting to capture dynamics of psychological abuse and control, and have presented erroneous conclusions as to the nature and prevalence of domestic violence. The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey has provided such important indicators and is a leading survey in this regard. However, these indicators have been under-examined and under-utilised, meaning that the full potential of the survey to inform us about victim experience is yet to be realised. Moreover, chances to critique, and improve, the operationalisation and conceptualisation of abuse within the survey have been missed. This project facilitates these important methodological discussions. The substantive exploration of domestic abuse in Scotland is further pertinent in light of recent legislative and strategic policy developments. As we move towards the introduction of the domestic abuse offence, the need to understand and distinguish coercive control and other forms of abusive behaviours as they manifest in relationships, as well as how this may vary across particular demographics, is crucial for those who must respond to victims and perpetrators.

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Community experiences of organised crime

Niall Hamilton-Smith and Andy Clark (University of Stirling), Alistair Fraser (University of Glasgow) and William Graham (Abertay University)

What is the project about?
The project assesses the community experience of serious organised crime in Scotland. It will provide information on everyday life, the opportunities available and the potential challenges posed by forms of crime – including forms of serious, organised and enduring crime – in a number of communities across Scotland. It is intended that these findings will contribute to new policy approaches for developing capacities for resistance to organised criminality.

Who is involved and how is it funded?
The project involves collaboration across Scottish universities and third-sector partners. Academic staff involved are: Dr Alistair Fraser, University of Glasgow (Principal Investigator); Dr Niall Hamilton-Smith, University of Stirling (Principal Investigator); Dr Colin Atkinson, University of the West of Scotland; Dr Andy Clark, University of Stirling; Dr Bill Graham, University of Abertay. There is also a team of fieldworkers based in universities across Scotland conducting work as required.

The key third sector partner is the Scottish Community Development Centre. The project is funded by the Scottish Government.

When did it begin and when will it end?
Fieldwork commenced in early 2017 with a final report being due in early 2018.

What methods are being used?
The project is primarily qualitative and interview-based in its approach, and is designed to offer a holistic, nationwide perspective on the challenges posed by organised crime. We have drawn on a typology to represent the diversity of relationships between SOC and communities in Scotland with the intention of sampling a community that falls into urban, rural and national categories. Two sets of interviews are being conducted in each fieldsite: those with respondents from statutory agencies (led by Hamilton-Smith); and those with community members, activists and volunteers (led by Fraser).

Why does this matter?
Serious organised crime has a range of direct and indirect impacts on the communities throughout Scotland, affecting opportunities, aspiration, and community wellbeing. This project will place the reflections of those impacted by SOC at the centre of its analysis, shaping the subsequent examination. With the input of statutory experiences, this will offer an extensive and holistic account of the community impact of serious organised crime in Scotland, influencing new approaches to challenge the ability of organised criminality to become embedded in localities.

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Experiences and Effects of Vicarious Traumatisation on Those Who Work with Troubled Young Women and Girls

Michele Burman and Annie Crowley (University of Glasgow), Robin Robinson (University of Massachusetts Dartmouth)

What is the project about?
This study, funded by the Wellcome Trust (Social Sciences and Humanities), involves exploring the views and experiences of practitioners who have experience...
with working with justice-involved women and/or girls. We know that many women and girls who are in the justice system, or who are ‘at risk’ of becoming so have backgrounds of abuse and trauma. On an individual level, those who work with victims/survivors of victimisation and psychological trauma may experience vicarious traumatisation (VT) - a process of psychological and somatic symptoms of stress that may result from close work with traumatised individuals. Our exploratory study seeks to explore and understand the dynamics of VT amongst service providers who engage with women and girls in prisons, youth-justice facilities, community-based agencies, and other services. Key research questions are:

- What is the impact of women/girls’ behaviours and experiences of victimisation on the mental and physical health of workers, their relationships, perceptions and emotions?
- How does this impact on the efficacy of workers’ efforts to work with justice-involved women and girls deliver their services, and the operation?
- Can we discern ways in which education and training about VT and its prevention might make a difference?
- How might prevention and/or amelioration of VT impact the efficacy of services?

What methods are being used?
Primarily in-depth semi-structured interviews with professionals who work closely with women and girls drawn into the youth or criminal justice system.

Why does this matter?
Little is known about the process and effects of vicarious trauma on those who work closely with justice system-involved women and girls, in both institutional and community settings, as it may manifest in workers’ personal and/or professional lives or service delivery. Our aim is to provide a preliminary understanding of whether and how a defined process of vicarious traumatisation may affect the personal and professional spheres of those who work with women and girls, whether court-involved or identified through welfare services, and how this can be prevented or alleviated.

When did it begin and when will it end?
The project started in January 2017 and will be completed in January 2018.

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Evaluation of the Rape Crisis Scotland National Advocacy Project

Oona Brooks, Michele Burman, Lisa Bradley
(all University of Glasgow)

What is the project about?
The project, funded by the Scottish Government via Rape Crisis Scotland, is an evaluation of a new National Advocacy Project designed to assist victims/survivors of rape and other serious sexual offences in their engagement with the criminal justice system. The project is funded by the Scottish Government and hosted by Rape Crisis Scotland with an Advocacy Worker located in each of the 15 Rape Crisis Centres across Scotland.

When did/does it begin? When did/will it end?
February 2016 – February 2018

What methods are being used?
Mixed methods: analysis of quantitative project monitoring data; local case studies; interviews with service users; interviews with key national stakeholders; and a Scotland-wide survey of specialist police, COPFS representatives, Rape Crisis Managers and Rape Crisis Advocacy Workers.

Why does this matter?
There are long-standing concerns about the criminal justice response to rape and other serious sexual offences, not least the ‘secondary trauma’ that victims/survivors may experience as a result of their efforts to engage with the criminal justice system. The provision of advocacy support has the potential to significantly improve these experiences and the evaluation of this new service will play an important role in identifying best practice for future developments in this area.

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SCCJR PROJECTS 2016-17

Administrative Data Research Centre – Scotland (Crime and Justice Workstream)
Susan McVie, Paul Norris (University of Edinburgh)

Applied Quantitative Methods
Network Research Centre
Susan McVie, Paul Norris, Ellie Bates, Rebecca Pillinger (University of Edinburgh)

Building an Agenda for Justice
Margaret Mallach, Bill Munro, Ashley Rogers, Michelle Donnelly (University of Stirling)

Coproducing Desistance: The Role of Social Cooperatives and Social Enterprises in Supporting Desistance and Social Integration
Beth Weaver (University of Strathclyde)

Crime control and democratic politics
Richard Sparks (University of Edinburgh)

Criminology of Atrocity
Andy Aydın-Aitchison (University of Edinburgh)

Developing, Designing and Delivering Community-Led Women’s Centre: A Participatory Action Research Project
Beth Weaver, Claire Lightowler (University of Strathclyde)

Distant Voices
Fergus McNeill (University of Glasgow)

Domestic Abuse Victim Helpseeking
Sarah MacQueen, Paul Norris (University of Edinburgh)

The Dynamics of Co-Offending in Scotland: An Initial Study
Alistair Fraser and Sarah Anderson (University of Glasgow), Beth Weaver (University of Strathclyde)

Emotions and Justice
Fiona Jamieson, Cyrus Tata (University of Edinburgh)

Evaluation of Online Offenders Project
Sarah Armstrong, Debbie Kyle (University of Glasgow)

History of the lowering of Scotland’s minimum age of criminal responsibility
Kath Murray (University of Edinburgh)

Human Trafficking: Constructs and Complexities
Margaret Mallach, Paul Rigby (University of Stirling)

Impact of Law Enforcement Operations Against Cyber-Criminal Marketplaces
Richard Jones, Angus Bancroft (University of Edinburgh)

In the Gulag’s Shadow: Consuming, Producing and Perceiving Prisons in the Former Soviet Union
Gavin Slade (University of Glasgow), Laura Piacentini (University of Strathclyde)

Justice Stories
Sarah Armstrong, Kirsty Deacon (University of Glasgow)

Museums, Security and Terrorism
Donna Yates (University of Glasgow), Colin Atkinson (University of West of Scotland)

Neoliberalism and Gender
Gemma Flynn (University of Edinburgh)

New Media Crime Narratives
Gemma Flynn (University of Edinburgh)

Partners in Scrutiny: Local Governance of Policing
Alistair Henry, Ali Malik, Andy Aydın-Aitchison (University of Edinburgh)

Policing, Democracy and Human Rights
Andy Aydın-Aitchison (University of Edinburgh)

Prisoner Reading Groups
Sarah Armstrong (University of Glasgow), SCCJR community

Rapid Review of Scottish Higher Education Responses to Gender Based Violence
Melanie McCarry (University of Strathclyde)

Reimagining Justice: Participatory Training Workshops for Criminal Justice Social Workers, East Ayrshire
Beth Weaver (University of Strathclyde), Sarah Armstrong (University of Glasgow)

Scoping Employment and Employability in Scottish Prisons
Laura Piacentini, Beth Weaver, Cara Jardine (University of Strathclyde)

Sentencing and Judicial Culture
Fiona Jamieson (University of Edinburgh)

State-Transformation and Polity Building: Flux, Chaos and Consolidation
Andy Aydın-Aitchison, Lambros George Kaoullas (University of Edinburgh)
Trafficking Transformations
Donna Yates (University of Glasgow), Annette Hübschle (University of Cape Town)

Typologies of Domestic Abuse: Analysing Victim Experience in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey
Sarah MacQueen (University of Edinburgh)

Understanding Inequalities
Susan McVie, Paul Norris, Lesley McAra (University of Edinburgh)

Universities-Prisons Engagement
Sarah Armstrong (University of Glasgow)

User Involvement:
A Pan-Ayrshire Community Justice Project
Beth Weaver, Claire Lightowler, Kristina Moodie (University of Strathclyde)

Visible Prisons, Missing Prisoners:
Pre-Soviet, Soviet and Post-Soviet Prisons in Russia
Laura Piacentini, Sarah Badcock (University of Nottingham)

Working around Drug War-Torn Communities on the US-Mexico Border
Shadi Whitburn (University of Edinburgh)
The SCCJR has several channels for communicating about its activities: our website (www.sccjr.ac.uk), which features news, events, publications and profiles of staff and students; our Twitter feed (@TheSCCJR), which keeps more than 2000 followers up-to-date on developments in criminal justice in Scotland and beyond; and our quarterly e-newsletter, which is sent to nearly 1500 subscribers including academics, politicians, policy-makers, third-sector workers and the general public.

The SCCJR Blog

In 2016, our 10th anniversary year, we launched the SCCJR Blog (sccjrblog.wordpress.com), which provides a space for reflections from the Centre’s staff and students on justice-related issues; a platform for PhD students to write about their research; and a round-up of crime and justice-related events in Scotland. Highlights:

- Welcome! Introducing the Blog by SCCJR Director Sarah Armstrong
- A compassion deficit? How immigrant detention in the UK masks humanity - Annual Lecture by Mary Bosworth
- Recognising Daniel Blake: Review and Reflection by Fergus McNeill
- Ava DuVernay’s 13th lays bare the intersection of race, politics and mass incarceration
- Aim higher: protecting Scotland’s prison education in an age of austerity
- Viva: La Resolución!
- Being believed: How Denise Clair has challenged views of rape
- Who runs the ‘DarkNet’? Online research with a global reach
- Guest blog: ‘Life means life’ call ignores the reality of sentencing
- Global Social Science? Practical issues and ethical dilemmas
- Can a restorative approach help survivors of sexual violence get justice?
- The use of Community Payback Orders is rising: what does this mean for community justice?
- Crime and ‘kidulthood’: should there be specific court processes for young adults?
- Reflections on Free Thinking and Academic Practice
- Young citizens or social monsters? Reflections on stigmatisation
- Visits, memories and mementos: family life in the context of imprisonment
- You can’t collect antiquities without risking buying looted ones
Consultations

Sarah MacQueen (Edinburgh) led on an SCCJR response to the Scottish Government’s consultation on the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, a large-scale social survey asking people about their experiences and perceptions of crime.

The SCCJR also responded to the Scottish Parliament’s consultation on the proposed Children (Equal Protection from Assault) (Scotland) Bill, which calls for all physical punishment of children to be outlawed, citing evidence from a literature review by former SCCJR alumna Laura Robertson. And PhD Researcher Maureen McBride (Glasgow) drafted a response to the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Repeal) (Scotland) Bill.

The Scottish Prisoner Advocacy and Research Collective (SPARC), which includes a number of SCCJR members, responded to a call from the Scottish Parliament’s Health and Sport Committee for responses to its inquiry into healthcare provision in Scotland. The collective specifically addressed health in prison.

The University of Glasgow’s Rehabilitation Reintegration and Desistance Research Group, which involves several SCCJR members, submitted written evidence on prison reform to the UK Parliament’s Justice Select Committee.

Collaborations

SCCJR worked with the Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services division to explore and summarise existing evidence on the nature and scale of prostitution/sex work in Scotland, and to examine the available international evidence on the criminalisation of the purchase of sex. An expert Research Advisory Group supported the work of SCCJR, and the report, titled Evidence Assessment of the Impacts of the Criminalisation of the Purchase of Sex: A Review was published in June.

Oona Brooks (Glasgow), along with colleagues from Law, Politics, Sociology, Urban Studies, Medicine, Nursing and the Institute for Health and Wellbeing, has established a new Gender-Based Violence Research Forum for staff and postgraduate research students across the University to share information, develop research ideas and receive support in relation to gender based violence research.

A team coordinated by the SCCJR is working with the editorial team of Inside Time, a newspaper distributed to prisons in the UK, to produce a Scotland-specific section combining news, commentary and analysis of issues of particular interest to Scottish prisoners. The first Scottish section appeared in the newspaper’s August edition featuring stories by Cara Jardine (Strathclyde), Shona Craven (Glasgow) and others.

The SCCJR’s Learning Resources for Schools, designed for Modern Studies learners in Scotland, were first published in 2015 and have been very well received by teachers and pupils. The SCCJR is working with partners in education to update, expand and refresh these resources for 2017.
EVENTS

The Centre regularly works in partnership with the Scottish Government, statutory bodies and third-sector organisations to deliver knowledge exchange events. These are some highlights from 2016/17.

JULY 2017

Research Seminar: Rehabilitation and managing risk in the community: new approaches, changing dynamics

This research seminar co-hosted by the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Stirling and SCCJR took place in July 2017. It brought together academics and student researchers, policymakers, practitioners and others with relevant interests in criminology, the fields of criminal justice and alcohol and other drugs and addictions services. Hannah Graham (Stirling) and Stuart Ross (University of Melbourne) presented their extensive research on work cultures and conditions in supporting desistance and treating high risk offenders in the community. The event comprised a rich half day of presentations and discussions of a multi-disciplinary audience, providing an excellent example of SCCJR researchers connecting theory, research and practice in effective ways.

MAY 2017

Launch: Things Left Unsaid – Women in Community Justice

New songs, created through songwriting workshops with women with lived experience of the criminal justice system, practitioners, managers and sector leaders, were brought to a public audience for the first time at a launch event in May. Distant Voices: Women in Community Justice was created by Vox Liminis and SCCJR in close partnership with Tomorrow’s Women, Includem, Turning Point 218, Catalyst, and HMPYOI Polmont, and was funded by GCJA, SPS and Creative Scotland. The evening was titled ‘Things Left Unsaid’ and offered a hands-on evening of question, thought and action, exploring women’s experiences of community (and) justice through songs and creative dialogue. Adding new stimulus to an important national conversation, Things Left Unsaid sought to make space for people to imagine a more just Scotland.
Co-sponsored Panel Discussion: The Secret Penal System – Benefits Sanctioning in the UK

A panel of academic and third sector experts considered at a May event the impact of a ‘secret penal system’ produced through benefits sanctioning. The panel was chaired by Sarah Armstrong and featured Satwat Rehman, Director, One Parent Families Scotland; Dr Kirstein Rummery, Professor of Social Policy, University of Stirling; and Dr David Webster, Honorary Senior Research Fellow (Urban Studies), University of Glasgow. In recent years, the number of financial penalties imposed on benefits claimants by the Department of Work and Pensions exceeded the number of fines imposed by courts. The benefits sanctioning process lacks the checks and balances of the mainstream criminal justice system and panelists discussed the profound negative impacts of this. Panelists also considered powers the Scottish Parliament has to mitigate the impact of these sanctions on benefit claimants in Scotland. The event was a successful example of partnering with others to widen the conversation on justice, identifying overlapping issues and concerns in criminal justice and poverty/inequality work. It drew an audience of 100 including activists, students, academics, judges and policymakers.

Co-hosted Seminar: Landscapes Of Liberalism: Towards A Plural Account Of Liberal Legal Subjectivity

Internationally renowned urban studies scholar, Prof Mariana Valverde (Toronto University) delivered a seminar co-hosted by SCJR and Glasgow Law School’s Legal Theory Group. Prof Valverde argued that a premise of ‘neoliberal’ critique is of a single form of liberalism. Her talk exposed and countered this premise through exploration of the development of multiple liberal ideas and tradition in the 18th and 19th centuries. She focused particularly on the emergence of philanthropy as a particular form of private welfarism. Distinguishing this from longer standing notions of charity. She made a compelling argument for the need to situate and analyse ideas of both liberalism and neoliberalism in their institutional, social and historical contexts. Prof Valverde’s talk builds on SCJR’s international agenda to prioritize partnerships with global leaders in crime, law and justice research.

April 2017

Joint Event with CYCJ: The Price of Prejudice – When Attitudes Shape Policy

SCCJR held jointly with the Centre for Youth and Criminal Justice (CYCJ) a panel focused on whether ‘hidden prejudices’ get in the way of equal treatment of young people. The event, chaired by Sarah Armstrong (Glasgow), featured CYCJ Associates Max Rutherford (Criminal Justice Programme Manager at Barrow Cadbury Trust) and Dr Fernando Fernandes (Community Learning and Development, University of Dundee) challenging stigmatizing practices in the justice system, discussing a young adult court pilot scheme that can help young people ‘grow out of crime’, and arguing why youth justice interventions should be extended to include young people well into their twenties. The audience of practitioners, academics and policymakers heard about and discussed the extent to which our attitudes and social representations shape how we work with young offenders, and how we might make vital progress in this area.

March 2017

International Panel: Global Social Science? Practical issues, ethical dilemmas

In this panel discussion, we heard from leading global academics and PhD researchers in criminology and sociology. Chair Alistair Fraser (Glasgow) introduced Prof Karen Joe Laidler from the University of Hong Kong; Prof Shamus Khan from Columbia University; and PhD researchers Annie Crowley (Glasgow), Louise Brangan (Edinburgh) and Ashley Rogers (Stirling), who all reflected on their experiences of mobility in work and study. The event was organised in response to the fact that Sociology and Criminology today are highly globalised fields of inquiry. As a result, students and researchers are increasingly mobile, be it for visits, ethnographic fieldwork, or employment, which presents a range of ethical and practical dilemmas. As well as everyday concerns, from finding funding to getting somewhere to stay, there are also critical questions that require interrogation.
What does it mean to be mobile in a world where many are not? What are the challenges and opportunities for critical scholarship? In what ways can ethnography and qualitative research interrogate these questions?

FEBRUARY 2017

Community Payback and Community Justice Workshop

SCCJR PhD researcher Griff Williams (Edinburgh) with support of The University of Edinburgh Criminology Reading Group led a one-day Community Payback and Community Justice workshop on February 24th in Edinburgh. It featured contributions from Fergus McNeill (Glasgow), SCCJR alumnus Paul McGuinness and Strathclyde Professor Neil Hutton. The event explored the reparative and restorative aims of Scotland’s Community Payback Order (CPO); the need to de-label, requalify and integrate and shifting in focus from the harms COPs reduce, to the goods they promote; the perspectives of Sheriffs in issuing the Orders; and ethnographic research showing how practitioners put reparation into practice, and how they are hindered in this effort.

DECEMBER 2016

Seminar: UK’s Racist “Crimmigration” System: Asylum Seeker Narratives of Injustice and Harm

Dr Monish Bhatia presented in December The UK’s Racist “Crimmigration” System: Asylum Seeker Narratives of Injustice and Harm at the University of Stirling, an event organised by Stirling’s Crime and Justice Research Group in association with SCCJR. Based on primary research, Dr Bhatia discussed his work highlighting asylum seeker and refugee experiences of the immigration and criminal justice systems, and the harms that result from state practices.

NOVEMBER 2016

Mass Supervision: Seen and Heard

An exhibition, workshop and performance on mass supervision – referring to the dramatic proliferation and diversification of community-based forms of punishment in recent decades – was held in Glasgow in November. This event was organised in partnership with Vox Liminis and co-hosted by the Glasgow branch of SASO. Through photographs (curated by the artist Carolyne Kardia) taken by people subject to offender supervision or by the people who supervise them, a performance (led by Louis Abbott of Scottish indie group Admiral Fallow) of songs stimulated by the pictures and co-written with supervisees, supervisors and others; and a discussion of the underlying research (with Fergus McNeill), assumptions about supervisory sanctions (like Community Payback Orders) were challenged. These include the idea that such sanctions lack punitive ‘bite’ and, consequently, public credibility.

Bringing Research to the People: Barras Social

The SCCJR had two stalls at the “Barras Social”, a University of Glasgow event that took place in November and formed part of the ESRC Festival of Social Sciences. It brought together social scientists from across the university to showcase their wares – i.e. their research – to shoppers at the famous Barras market in Glasgow’s east end. Centre academics spread the word about how their work seeks to understand and change lives. There were games, music, exhibitions, demonstrations and a screening of The Divide, a documentary based on the best-selling book The Spirit Level.

Following on the success of this event, SCCJR Glasgow researchers will be participating in the 2017 ESRC Festival of Social Sciences this November planning two floor displays of research at IKEA – keep an eye out for the next catalogue!
Our staff and students are in-demand expert contributors to print and broadcast media, in Scotland, the UK and beyond. Below are some highlights from 2016/2017.

**Alistair Fraser** (Glasgow) has had a very busy year of media activity since being selected as one of BBC Radio 3’s New Generation Thinkers of 2017. His first radio appearance in this role was a Free Thinking segment titled What’s in a Gang?, and he contributed to a segment on BBC Scotland’s Timeline programme on the same topic. He also wrote an article for The Conversation titled A tale of three surprisingly different street gangs around the world, looking at gangs in London, Brussels and Chicago.

**Donna Yates** (Glasgow) was in great demand as a media commentator on antiquities smuggling, particularly after a significant case in the US involving retail giant Hobby Lobby. A diverse range of publications sought her expert perspective, including the Washington Post, CBC News, Hyperallergic and Artsy. **Donna Yates** also appeared on BBC Scotland’s Shereen show, talking about the Trafficking Culture team’s research on antiquities (and a little bit about Lego), and joined an expert panel for a Newshour radio discussion on heritage protection titled What’s The Cost of Preserving the Past?, to coincide with Edinburgh International Culture Summit. Donna and SCCJR colleague **Simon Mackenzie** (Glasgow) contributed an article to New Zealand’s Newsroom titled World of high culture polluted by art looters. Simon also wrote about Justice in an Age of Unreason for news and information website stuff.co.nz.

**Distant Voices**, the collaboration between SCCJR and the charity Vox Liminis, continued to attract media attention. In December the Daily Record ran a feature on the project Learning rhyme while doing time can cut back on crime, and in June **Fergus McNeill** (Glasgow) appeared alongside musician Louis Abbot on BBC Radio Scotland’s Sunday Morning with... live from the Solas Festival in Perth.

SCCJR research by **Susan McVie** and **Kath Murray** (both Edinburgh), which found police are more likely to search black people and gypsies, was reported in The Herald and subsequently picked up by other outlets including the BBC and The Sun. Susan also appeared on BBC Radio 4’s Law in Action to talk about the implications for the criminal justice system – especially the courts and prisons – of the growing number of prosecutions and convictions of older people for sexual offences; and in an article in the Washington Post on the changing profile of youth offending. Kath continued to be in-demand as a commentator on policing matters, writing for Sceptical Scot about Taking the politics out of policing appointments in response to the storm around the Scottish Police Authority, and for Policing Insight on ‘A change in the political weather? Police Scotland’s new ten year strategy’.
Susan McVie (Edinburgh) was also interviewed by STV news on January 11 about the laying before parliament of the new Code of Practice on Stop and Search in Scotland. Susan is a member of the independent Advisory Group on Stop and Search, appointed by Justice Secretary Michael Matheson, to oversee the development of policy and practice around the use of stop and search.

Laura Piacentini (Strathclyde) contributed to a vibrant discussion on BBC4’s flagship academic radio show Thinking Allowed in which she discussed the past 15 years of work on the subject of Russian prisons and future directions.

Hannah Graham and Gill McIvor (both Stirling), co-authors of an SCCJR international evidence review on electronic monitoring, were extensively quoted in coverage of a Scottish Government consultation on proposed primary legislation to enable new and expanded uses of electronic monitoring tagging, including coverage in the Herald, STV and Holyrood Magazine. Hannah also joined a discussion on the subject on the BBC’s Good Morning Scotland. Hannah also appeared on ABC Radio in Australia talking to Leon Compton about prisoner rehabilitation and reducing prison numbers.

Visiting Fellows

In 2016-2017, SCCJR welcomed three international visiting fellows.

Dr Davide Donatiello of the University of Turin visited SCCJR in November and December 2016. Dr Donatiello is working on the research programme Mafias in Europe: territorial expansion, illegal trafficking and criminal networks within the CRIME (Cross Border Italian Mafias in Europe – University of Turin) project, and visited to gain insights into the Italian Mafia’s presence in UK and in particular Scotland.

Professor Robin A Robinson, of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, returned to the SCCJR for a three-week visit in February 2017. Prof Robinson’s work concerns gender, crime, and justice – specifically, girls in care and correctional systems. She is working with the SCCJR’s Professor Michele Burman and PhD student Annie Crowley on a project titled ‘Experiences and Effects of Vicarious Traumatisation on Those Who Work with Troubled Young Women and Girls’ (see Project Highlights 2016/17 for more information).

Professor Peter Carlson, of Christopher Newport University in Virginia, US, visited the SCCJR in spring 2017. Prof Carlson’s research is in the applied areas of public policy and the criminal justice field, and is the editor of the best-selling academic volume Prison and Jail Administration: Practice and Theory. Before becoming an academic he had a 30-year career with the US Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Prisons as a federal prison warden and as the Assistant Director of the agency.

Professor Maria Carmen Navarro Villanueva visited the SCCJR from May-December 2016. Prof Villanueva is Professor of Prisons Law and Criminal Proceeding at the Autonomous University of Barcelona, and her research is centred in women’s prisons. During her stay in Scotland, her work revolved around the influence of the motherhood in relation to desistance.
THE SCCJR PHD COMMUNITY

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

There were 15 PhD completions during 2016-17. Warm congratulations are extended to:

- **Adam Aitken** of the University of Glasgow, for ‘G2014 - The Security Legacy’.
- **Dinah Aitken** of the University of Edinburgh, for ‘How young people experience the imprisonment of a family member: critical reflections on policy’.
- **Jamie Buchan** of the University of Edinburgh, for ‘The restructuring of community justice in Scotland’.
- **Catherine Davidones** of the University of Stirling, for ‘A Study looking at the Governance of Community Safety Partnerships in Scotland’.
- **Rebecca Foster** of the University of Glasgow, for ‘Half in/half out: exploring the experiences of the families of prisoners in a Scottish prison visitors’ centre’.
- **Caitlin Gormley** of the University of Glasgow, for ‘Prison, Power, and People with Learning Disabilities: The Complexities of Curtailed Lives’.
- **Rebecca Leonardi** of the University of Stirling, for ‘Paws for Progress: The development and evaluation of the first prison based dog training programme in the UK’.
- **Ali Malik** of the University of Edinburgh, for ‘Democracy and epistocracy reconciled? The Scottish Police Authority and police governance in Scotland after 2012’.
- **Ben Matthews** of the University of Edinburgh, for ‘Criminal Careers and the Crime Drop in Scotland, 1989-2011’.
- **Clare McFeely** of the University of Glasgow, for ‘The Health Visitor response to Domestic Abuse’.
- **Briege Nugent** of the University of Edinburgh, for ‘Locked out, locked in: Young People, adulthood and desistance from crime’.
- **Laura Robertson** of the University of Glasgow, for ‘A Practice-Based Approach to Youth Justice: The Whole System Approach in Scotland’.
- **Anna Schliehe** of the University of Glasgow for ‘Tracing Outsideness: Young women’s institutional journeys and the geographies of closed space’.
- **Heather Tolland** of the University of Stirling, for “She helps me to cope”: An exploration of the experiences of women in the Sacro Women’s Mentoring Service’.
- **Caterine Ward** of Glasgow Caledonian University, for ‘Wartime Sexual Violence at the International Level- a Legal Perspective’.

Funded PhD studentships

Our PhD community continues to grow steadily, with new doctoral students joining us each year. In the session 2016-17, we were successful in obtaining a number of prestigious funded PhD studentships, from the ESRC/Scottish Graduate School Doctoral Training Centre to the Criminology and Socio-legal Studies Pathway and the Scottish Government co-funded Studentships. These studentships, which in some cases continue our tradition of cross-institutional supervisory arrangements, also reflect our ongoing engagement with policy and practice communities.
PHD SNAPSHOTs

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

Human Trafficking and Poverty in South-south Nigeria

Osasere Greg Igbinomwanhia, University of Stirling
Supervisors: Niall Hamilton-Smith and Paul Rigby

What is your research all about?

Using qualitative methods, this research work mainly explores the relationship between human trafficking and poverty in South-south Nigeria.

Individuals who go through exploitative and dehumanising encounters are not the only victims of human trafficking (especially sex trafficking): families and entire nations can suffer. Women and young girls are exposed to the danger of maternal mortality, unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS and other health and social impacts.

More broadly, with human trafficking, a nation’s active population is threatened and exploited, with young people unable to attain their full potential. This significantly adds to development challenges for such countries. The reported prevalence of trafficking in Edo state, South-south Nigeria, juxtaposed with the poor living conditions of a vast majority of the population, is a particular cause for academic concern. This research explores the relationship between sex trafficking and poverty using qualitative methods to investigate individual, family, and organisational understanding and decision-making in Ikpoba-okha, an area in Edo state where human trafficking is particularly endemic. Attempts are also made to critically compare conceptualisations of human trafficking in the West with those in sub-Saharan source countries like Nigeria.

The research primarily aims to explore the nature of the relationship between trafficking of women abroad for commercial sex and poverty; examine key explanatory factors; and consider the extent to which these explanatory factors are reflected in official understandings and responses to the problem.

Why are you interested in this?

First, as a native of the area of focus which is considered an endemic area where human trafficking is prevalent, I am naturally inclined to investigate the problem. Secondly, since human trafficking is a persisting global challenge affecting society, I am investigating whether local populations and officials of most endemic regions like South-south Nigeria understand the cause and characteristics of the problem; and most importantly, if this is reflected in responses to it. In all of this, my ultimate focus is to bring out of the study better informed policy and practice responses that are based on a more accurate understanding of how the indigenous Nigerian population and officials perceive human trafficking (especially sex trafficking).

Where and how did you carry out the research?

Eight months of qualitative fieldwork was carried out at Ikpoba-okha in Edo state, Nigeria as well as in Glasgow and Edinburgh (September 2016 and April 2017). About 90 interviews, two focus group discussion sessions and three life stories were conducted. Participants range from ex-victims, relatives, inhabitants, officials of government agencies and departments, and officials of non-governmental agencies.

The following are emerging findings:

- There are figures to show that Ikpoba-Okah local government area is the most endemic area in terms of prevalence of sex trafficking in the whole of Nigeria. Also, opinions are rife that almost every home in the area is involved.
- Most participants, but not all, believe there is a relationship between poverty and sex trafficking, stressing that rising cost of living has not helped the situation.
- Though many non-governmental organisations and public agencies responding to human trafficking have a good understanding of the cause and characteristics of the problem and try to reflect this in their responses, the same cannot be said of government and state actors.
- Where government agencies show commitment to effective response to the challenge, resources and honest commitment from the political elites are in short supply.
- The data gathered also indicates a potential disparity between the way the West conceptualises the problem and the way it has been conceptualised in Nigeria.
A key finding relates to the role of parental and peer pressure. Parents in many cases also play a major role in forcing their young daughters into trafficking for prostitution abroad.

From the pattern of participants’ responses, it was also noted that most trafficked women and young girls from the area are trafficked for the purpose of organised commercial sex abroad. It was often mentioned that deception plays a role in successfully recruiting victims.

There was also indication from responses that traffickers are encouraged to continue in the business because of the huge profit in it arising from disparity between the value of the currency of the source country (e.g. Nigerian naira) and Western countries (e.g. European Euro, British Pound, US Dollar etc).

Most of the participants were not too sure if some kind of cultural practices like discrimination against women and other patriarchal tendencies were strong enough factors to account for the prevalence of trafficking in the area.

The next few months of my work will see me rounding off data analysis and moving to the next stage of the thesis.

**Why does this matter to you?**

It matters to me because human trafficking, especially sex trafficking, is an enduring global challenge affecting individuals, families, (including some of my very close relatives) and nations, to the extent that huge human and material resources have been lost. For these reasons, I see it as an area worth researching for my PhD.

**Contact**

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**Exploring the relationship between recovery from complex trauma and desistance from offending**

Sarah Anderson, University of Glasgow  
Supervisors: Fergus McNeill and Sally Wyke

**What is your research all about?**

My research looks at the role of psychological trauma and its recovery in men’s journeys of offending and desistance.

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**Why are you interested in this area?**

Before I started my PhD I worked as a practitioner and researcher in the voluntary sector looking at responses to mental health need in the criminal justice system. At the time I started my research, there was a growing focus on issues of trauma in the lives of women in the criminal justice system, but less focus on trauma in the lives of men.

**Where and how did you carry out the research?**

My research involved participants from Scotland and England. It combined traditional life history interviews with arts-based methods. As well as the interviews, some of the participants were involved in a series of art workshops in which they created collages (using magazines and other materials) to represent their lives visually.

**What are your findings so far?**

My early findings suggest that the link between trauma and offending is mediated by extreme emotions and substance use, but can only be understood in the light of other forms of violence in the men’s lives: institutional, structural and symbolic violence. Responses to trauma are critical to determining its impact, so that recovery from trauma for some men involves recovery from criminalisation and punishment. Many of the men remain stuck, unable to move forward with their lives, even where they have not been involved in offending for some time. Progress can also be undone by new experiences of trauma or the re-enactment of past events.

**Why does this matter?**

Recently there seems to be a welcome growing public discourse on men’s mental health. My research suggests that how we respond to trauma matters: criminalisation of signs of distress can exacerbate damage with lasting impact. Leaving offending behind is only one part of the change process and we need to think more about men’s mental health and the emotional context of desistance from offending – and how better to support life after desistance.

**Contact**

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An Exploration of Public Sensibilities Towards Cybercrime and Cybersecurity

Shane Horgan, University of Edinburgh
Supervisors: Richard Jones and Richard Sparks

What is your research all about?
In 2015 questions about the incidence of cybercrime were included in the crime survey for England and Wales for the first time. Although experimental, it found that the incidence of fraud and cybercrime far outnumbers conventional offending. My thesis explores the sensibilities towards cybercrime and cybersecurity of different groups of people in the city of Edinburgh. It is concerned with the experience of a society with cybercrime, how different people feel about it, and ultimately how they go about managing that risk in their everyday lives.

Why are you interested in this?
I grew up in a neighbourhood that had transformed rapidly from high-crime area to quiet elderly suburb whose social notoriety had for the most part disintegrated. Despite that, what some might describe as the ‘fear of crime’ had a profound structuring effect on things I did and was allowed to do, the places I was allowed to go and with whom. The ‘fear of crime’ literature shed light on and transformed the way I made sense of my younger years and the place in which I lived. When I went to university and my family spread itself across greater distances, the internet became an important part of our lives. In parallel with that emerged a different set of ‘fears’ that would come to shape our social relations. I wanted to make sense of this for myself, but also to inform how problematic perceptual constraints on internet use might be lifted for those who would benefit most.

Where and how did you carry out the research?
My fieldwork employed multiple qualitative methods and was conducted primarily in the City of Edinburgh between January 2016 and February 2017. Initially, focus group discussions were carried out with students, parents, and older computer users to generate data on feelings about the internet, crime online and cybersecurity in the context of everyday life. As the research evolved, for both thematic and practical reasons, I utilised individual semi-structured interviews to supplement my existing data.

What are your findings?
A number of themes emerged which paint a complex picture of sensibilities towards and experiences of crime online. These sensibilities are deeply entangled with individuals’ perceptions of self, technology, and wider social change. Cybercrime was accepted as a normalised and inevitable feature of everyday online life; a mundane reality which respondents had developed various strategies to manage. Each group was largely accepting of the responsibility to manage their own personal safety and security on the internet, and drew a boundary around what they thought the state and public police ought to be responsible for. The kinds of cybercrime and disorders to which individuals were routinely exposed were mostly considered outside the remit of the public police, except in cases with a tangible harm or a local identifiable offender.

Equally, everyday cybersecurity habits and practices both shape and are shaped by the practical reality of living everyday life - something which cybersecurity advice and guidance doesn’t always consider. Individual users are frequently bombarded with awareness messages, and informed about various products to enhance their online security. Advice and products were often felt to over-complicate or inconvenience users who balanced cybersecurity amongst a range of other competing needs and values. Taking password management guidance as an example, some participants were largely aware of how they ought to use passwords. However, the impracticality of remembering and manually entering different passwords undermined the convenience and usability of the internet. As a result, many had adopted modified strategies that partly followed what they believed was expected of them and fit more easily into their routines, but ultimately left them vulnerable.

The findings raise questions about awareness campaigns and their role in the production of individual security. Interestingly, awareness campaigns weren’t often seen to inform people’s security behaviours, offering little more than ‘common sense’ information. Instead, many participants derived a sense of security from their own perceived ability to navigate the internet safely - a security ‘habitus’ that they had developed through years of experience. People also relied on networks of friends and family to inform security decisions, solve security breaches, and sometimes avoid vulnerability entirely.

Further semi-structured interviews were conducted with practitioners working in the area of cybercrime prevention and awareness. The results and implications of my fieldwork are borne out of a thematic analysis conducted with the aid of nVivo.
Everyday life emerged as a site in which the competing and conflicting, internal and external agendas of organisational and institutional actors play out. The demand on individuals to maintain their own security is increasing, however the practices involved in realising those demands often conflicts with other priorities like a companies’ generation of profit, a state's intelligence gathering, and sometimes software itself. These tensions play out in the lives of individuals by forcing them to make choices about their balance between security on the one hand, and everyday demands, desires, goals and values on the other.

**Why does this matter?**

These findings have a number of implications. First responsibilisation strategies are founded on rational choice theories of behaviour, however, account must be taken of the varying ways individuals and ‘experts’ rationalise solutions to the ‘problem’ of cybersecurity. Individual’s accounts have their own rationale, and these may contravene or even resist ‘expert prescriptions’. This becomes most visible when we think about cybersecurity ‘projects’ in the context of everyday life. Second, responsibilisation has important consequences that need to be acknowledged. While feasible for those with sufficient social and economic capital, those without are inevitably left more vulnerable, exacerbating pre-existing disadvantage in a society online. Furthermore, by placing the responsibility for risk management and personal safety on individual actors, this inevitably means placing blame on victims, further alienating the most vulnerable. Feelings of embarrassment can prevent speaking up, inhibit reporting, avoid asking for help, and victims who would most benefit may deny themselves the empowerment and independence that internet use could bring. Overall my research extends criminological theory further into the field of cybercrime and cybersecurity, while raising important points about the changing nature of social reaction to crime in a life online.

Contact

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**Early and Effective Intervention? How and why are decisions made in Scottish Youth Justice**

**Fern Gillon**, University of Strathclyde  
Supervisors: Monica Barry, Claire Lightowler

**What is your research all about?**

My research aims to explore how and why decisions are made about young people involved in offending in Scotland, looking specifically at a process known as Early and Effective Intervention (EEI). It is collaboratively funded between ESRC, Sacro and the Centre for Youth and Criminal Justice (CYCJ).

**Why are you interested in this area?**

My research interests are around young people’s interactions with various aspects of the justice system. Previous research conducted for my Masters suggested the early intervention and specifically the practice of EEI was accounting, in part, for the recorded decrease in youth offending.

**Where and how did you carry out the research?**

The research employs a case study approach which is complemented with modified grounded theory in order to address the complexity of the research field. Following an initial scoping study involving 28 interviews with EEI coordinators considerable variation in the practice of EEI across Scotland was found. Interviews, observations and collection of descriptive statistics in 4 local authorities in Scotland are being analysed and conducted concurrently, in keeping with grounded theory methodology.

**What are your findings so far?**

My emergent findings explore reflections on current practice, underlying discourses and implications of this EEI practice for both young people, practitioners and the wider youth justice system.

**Why does this matter?**

EEI is a multi-agency approach to dealing with low level offending by young people in Scotland, as part of a Whole System Approach. It is understood to produce efficient and proportionate outcomes for young people, however due to a lack of research on EEI it is unclear if this is actually the case.

Contact

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Post-Graduate Researcher Residential Event

Over two days in June 2017, SCCJR postgraduates from all of our partner institutions spoke about their research with students and academic staff in panel presentations, with work across various stages of study (early, mid and advanced stage) highlighted.

Lively discussions and debates took place in formal and informal sessions in the picturesque surroundings of Stirling Court Hotel on the University of Stirling campus.

The event began with presentations from Andy Clark (Stirling) and Alistair Fraser (Glasgow), who recounted the process of completing the PhD and going on to thrive in academia in a session on The PhD and Beyond. This highlighted the opportunities and challenges of working in academia and offered tips on how best to approach finding employment.

There were many opportunities to meet other students from across SCCJR partner institutions during a ‘Speed Networking’ session, where staff and students explored aspects of their work that crossed over. Other contributions included staff input on academic citizenship (Hannah Graham, Stirling), fieldwork (Laura Piacentini, Strathclyde), the viva experience (Andy Aydin-Aitchison, Edinburgh), reaching diverse audiences (Marguerite Schinkel, Glasgow) and engaging with theory (Bill Munro, Stirling). Each of these was followed by discussion.

The organisation of the event was led by PhD student Ashley Rogers with her able team of PGR representatives, and was rounded off with some inspired discussion of potential future events.

PhD Poster Competition

The SCCJR’s third annual PhD poster competition was held in early 2017, and as with the previous contests the standard of entries was extremely high. Three entrants tied for first place:

- **Ben Collier** of the University of Edinburgh (‘Cybercrime and Cyborgs: Tor 2017’)
- **Kirsty Deacon** of the University of Glasgow (‘Young People’s Experiences of the Imprisonment of a Family Member’)
- **Emma Forbes** of the University of Glasgow (‘The Challenge of Criminalisation: Perception and Reality for Victims of Domestic Abuse’)

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<td>The criminalisation of ‘sectarianism’ at football in Scotland.</td>
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<td>Weinrich, Christine</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>Mackenzie/Brodie</td>
<td>The Application of Situational Crime Prevention Theory to the International Market in Illicit Antiquities</td>
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<td>*Williams, Griff</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>Sparks/Jones</td>
<td>Tripartite Communication under the Community Payback Order</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yule, Nicola</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>Malloch/Hamilton-Smith</td>
<td>The Impact of the Whole System Approach to Dealing with Young People Involved in Offending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* SCCJR PhD Student Representative
PUBLICATIONS

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**SCCJR Research Reports**

**August 2016 to July 2017**


**Robertson, L.** (2017), Literature review on outcomes of parental discipline styles, evidence on effective parenting styles and the international experience of prohibition of physical punishment in law. Glasgow: Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research

**Publications by SCCJR members**

**August 2016 to July 2017**


Fraser, A. and Hagedorn, J. (2016) Gangs and a Global Sociological Imagination. Theoretical Criminology (online first)

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