

CENTRE FOR CRIME
AND JUSTICE STUDIES



ANNUAL REVIEW

Welcome to our latest review

This year's review differs from those of previous years. We do not attempt to offer an exhaustive account of everything that we have done over the 12 months to June 2008. Rather, we seek to explain why we have undertaken the various projects we have over recent years and we preview some of our future plans. Our website contains a wealth of information and detail for those looking for a more in-depth account of our work.

It is worth pointing out that the year formally covered by this Annual Review – July 2007 to June 2008 – was a busy one for the Centre. We held more than ten events, produced over 20 publications, wrote various newspaper and magazine articles and delivered numerous speeches. Demand for our expertise from journalists, parliamentarians, policy makers and practitioners continued to be high.

Sound management of the Centre's finances remains a top priority for the trustees and staff, especially in these uncertain times. We have made strong progress in this area over recent years, as the financial pages in this review make clear. We plan to take further steps to streamline and improve our financial management and administration.

We continue to benefit from a fruitful relationship with King's College London. I would like to place on record our thanks for its support. I would also like to thank our members, supporters and funders, whose commitment to the Centre makes our work possible.

Three valued members of Council stood down during the course of the year. Kathy Biggar, Marion Janner and Rod Morgan have given great service to the Centre. Their distinctive contributions will be missed. Leo Abse, one of our vice presidents, sadly died during the course of the year. Our thoughts are with his family. We also said goodbye to Julie Grogan, a long-standing and much valued member of staff. We wish her the very best for the future.

Finally, I would like to thank Richard Garside and his colleagues for their hard work over another demanding year. A growing number of academic and other collaborators have contributed to our work in recent years. But it is the Centre's staff who ultimately make the difference between success and failure. We are indeed fortunate to have such a talented team. This review is an account of their achievements.

Tony Pearson CBE



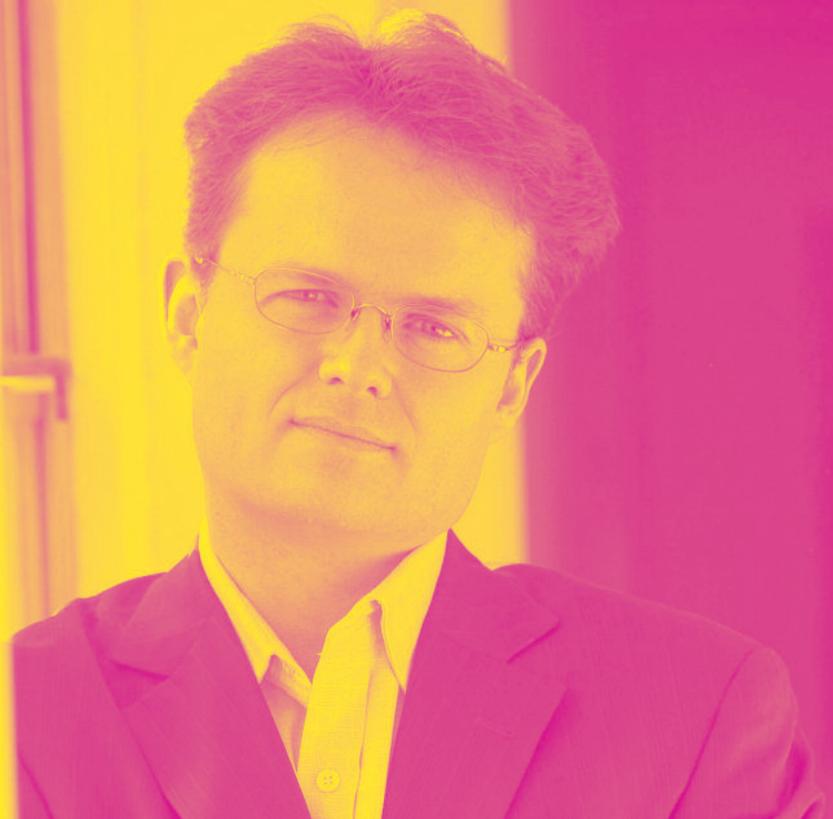


PHOTO: RICHARD LEA-HAIR

DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION

For nearly 80 years the **Centre for Crime and Justice Studies** has championed rational and informed approaches to crime and harm, underpinned by a resolute commitment to fairness and justice. I feel fortunate to be part of the Centre's present and honoured to be its director.

Unlike many charitable and voluntary sector organisations working in the field of crime and criminal justice, we do not engage in campaigning or lobbying activity. This does not stop us making interventions informed by our values and principles. But we do ground our work in the evidence base, rather than relying on moral certainties or ideological commitment. In everything that we do we aim to promote just and effective responses to crime and related harms by informing and educating through critical analysis, research and public debate.

We take our independence as a charity very seriously. Independence is partly about being vigilant to the risk of our work being improperly influenced by party-political, commercial or other vested interests. It is also about ensuring that the funding we receive does not come with inappropriate strings attached.

But independence is also about having the confidence to produce research and analysis of relevance and rigour in a policy environment that is often highly politicised, and where the independent production of knowledge presents a challenge. Our work sometimes generates

robust reaction from government and others with a vested interest in the status quo. The test of our independence rests in our holding true to our principles and our commitment to high-quality research when faced with such pressures.

As the following pages make clear, our research and policy interests range widely, from critical analysis of crime and criminal justice to questions of social harm and social policy. In this review we aim to explain the thinking behind our work and preview some of our future plans, rather than offer an exhaustive account of everything that we have done. I would encourage the reader wishing to explore the themes of this review to go to the Centre's website, which contains a wealth of detail.

The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies is a unique organisation engaged in innovative and challenging work at a time of great flux and change. I hope that you enjoy reading this latest account of our work.

Richard Garside

Our history



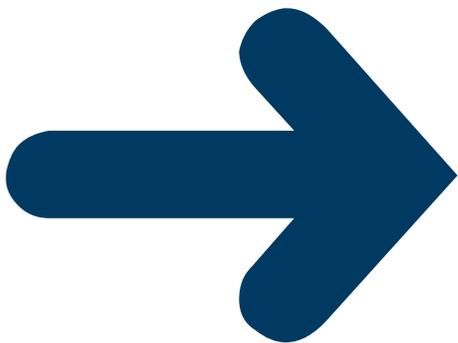
The Centre for Crime and Justice Studies is a unique organisation. Founded more than 75 years ago as the Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency, our original purpose was to provide psychotherapy to 'delinquents'. We are now primarily interested in research and policy analysis in the related areas of crime and criminal justice, social harm and social policy. Our current name was adopted in 1999.

The journey from psychotherapy to research and analysis might seem a strange one. But surprising and creative developments have often characterised the Centre's history and those associated with it. Our founder, Dr Grace Pailthorpe, served as a surgeon during the first world war, trained as a psychotherapist during the 1920s and undertook groundbreaking research with women in Holloway Prison. She later developed an interest in surrealism and became a noted surrealist artist. A retrospective exhibition of her work was held by Leeds City Art Gallery in 1998.

The then Institute set up a clinic to treat 'delinquents' in 1933. The clinic became part of the new National Health Service in 1948. It is now known as the Portman Clinic. In the post-second world war period the Institute moved away from direct service provision and into research and policy analysis. It established a learned journal in 1950 called the *British Journal of Delinquency*. Now known as the *British Journal of Criminology*, it is one of the foremost English language journals in its field. A Scientific Group for the Discussion of Delinquency Problems was set up within the Institute as a forum for academic research and debate. The Group became an independent body in 1955 and is now known as the British Society of Criminology.

We are currently based at King's College London and our links with the academic profession remain strong. But through our extensive links with journalists, politicians, policy makers and practitioners our reach extends far beyond the academy.

Our present

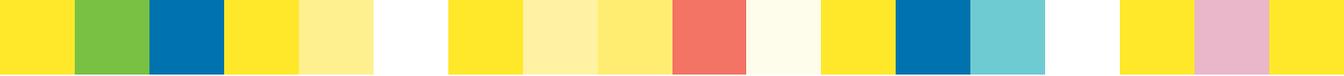


The Centre has changed and adapted to new challenges since its establishment in 1931. But we retain a distinct set of values and commitments. Our current vision is an ambitious one: a society in which everyone benefits from justice, safety, economic and social security. We recognise that our own role in achieving this vision is necessarily more modest and circumscribed. It is defined in our current mission: to promote just and effective responses to crime and related harms by informing and educating through critical analysis, research and public debate. It is a mission very much in keeping with our founders' original commitment to championing rational, just and evidence-based policy and practice.

The Centre is not a campaigning organisation, nor do we engage in overt lobbying for particular policy changes. We work closely with politicians from across the political spectrum, but we do not engage in party-political activities, nor seek to intervene in current policy or political debates in ways that overtly support particular interests or leave us open to inappropriate influence. We are resolutely committed to safeguarding

our independence. Our work will not be influenced by party-political, commercial or other vested interests.

This does not prevent us from making principled interventions. Everything that we do is informed by a commitment to fair and just responses to crime and related harms and to challenging disadvantage, discrimination and inequality. However, the interventions that we do make are based on a clear analysis of the evidence base, rather than merely relying on ideological or moral commitment. We pride ourselves on producing high-quality work of relevance and rigour, presented honestly and with clarity.



OUR
purpose

Developments in crime and criminal justice in recent years perplex many commentators, campaigners and practitioners.

The official crime rate has fallen markedly over a long period. Instead of simply standing still, or down-sizing to track this change the criminal justice system continues to grow and become more expansive than it has ever been. Record levels of expenditure and an often confusing proliferation of legislation and major structural upheaval have not resulted in the kind of 'step change' ministers and their advisers hoped for.

Our starting point is that specific changes and developments within the criminal justice system cannot be understood or explained without serious consideration and reflection on the nature of a broader set of social and structural changes within British society over a period of many years.

The political economic context for recent criminal justice developments has been the major programme of economic and structural reforms pursued by successive governments since the mid-1970s. This has resulted in major changes across a range of areas of government policy: flexibility in the labour market, deregulation of businesses, changes in corporate and individual taxation and the creeping privatisation of public services to name but a few.

The social effects of such a political programme have been significant. The UK is, in aggregate terms, a wealthier place than was the case 30 years ago. But the increased wealth has not been shared equally. Income inequality rose sharply between the late 1970s and the early 1990s. It has since stabilised at a much higher level than was the case 30 years ago.

Income inequality is highly correlated with a wide range of social problems. The growth in income inequality has had distinct and deleterious effects on large swathes of the British population. This is true when social problems are viewed in aggregate terms. It is also true

when they are examined individually. The rising homicide rate in Britain between the late 1970s and the late 1990s, for instance, is highly correlated with rising levels of income inequality. The relative advantages and disadvantages related to income and other inequalities also accumulate over time.

The social problems that have emerged as a result of these changes have caused political leaders to adopt a range of policy fixes. These have included the significant growth and development of the criminal justice system. It is a change that some commentators have described as a shift from a 'welfare state' to a 'security state'. The size of the prison population, for instance, correlates strongly with the UK's level of income inequality. Internationally, countries with high levels of income inequality, such as the USA and the UK, have high per capita prison populations. Countries with lower levels of income inequality, such as Japan and Norway, have much lower per capita prison populations.

We believe that an informed understanding of developments in crime and criminal justice, social harm and social policy, against the background of these broad social and structural changes is necessary for effective policy. In other words, it is in the public interest. Enhanced understanding and a clear engagement with the evidence base will not in themselves result in just and effective policy. But without them just and effective policy is unlikely to develop.

Through our research, policy analysis and our engagement with politicians, policy makers, journalists and practitioners, we aim to be an independent and authoritative source of knowledge, expertise and critical analysis on crime and criminal justice, social harm and social policy.



Our work



The year formally covered by this Annual Review – July 2007 to June 2008 – was a busy one for the Centre. We held more than ten events, produced over 20 publications and delivered numerous speeches. Demand for our expertise among journalists continued to be high. We wrote articles and were interviewed or quoted hundreds of times during the year. We contributed to various government consultations and parliamentary inquiries. We sat on advisory committees and conducted numerous meetings with policy makers, politicians and their advisers.

This was all achieved by a core staff group of ten, supported by a growing network of academic and other collaborators.

More important than the volume of work is the purpose and rationale for undertaking it. This part of the Annual Review examines the reasoning behind our recent work as well as looking ahead to our plans for the coming year.

Understanding crime and criminality

Crime is rarely out of the headlines and is a perennial subject of public debate. That debate is also bedevilled by misunderstandings about the nature and extent of crime and lack of clarity about its causes. Even the term ‘crime’ itself is ambiguous and problematic. Much that is formally criminal is not necessarily harmful. Much that is undoubtedly harmful is not formally criminal.

In 2008 we launched a major new project called ‘What is crime?’ with the aim of stimulating debate about what crime is, what it is not and who gets to decide. It will also explore the boundaries of what is currently defined as criminal. The project builds on earlier work we did on what gets included and excluded from the official crime statistics.

Our first What is crime? publication, on workplace death and injury, was launched in the House of Commons in June 2008. The December 2008 issue of our magazine, *Criminal Justice Matters* (CJM), examined the process of criminalisation from a variety of perspectives. During the coming year we will be exploring questions of violence, environmental and financial crime and harm through a series of publications, guest lectures, inquiries and events. We will also be running a photography competition to stimulate thinking about harm, injustice and crime.

Alongside such ‘big picture’ initiatives we have undertaken detailed research on particular crime types, particularly those involving weapons. We have produced influential analyses of knife crime, gun crime and street violence. These have filled an important knowledge gap, providing clear and accessible assessments of the state of knowledge.

Some of the most challenging crimes to understand are acts of abuse and violence perpetrated by children and young people. Over the years the Centre has made a point of researching difficult and controversial



areas of practice and policy. In July 2008 our systematic review of evidence about treatment and other interventions for young people who sexually abuse was published by the Youth Justice Board. In the coming year we will be embarking on a major research project interviewing young people who have committed serious acts of violence to shed light on their reasons and motivations.

Critical perspectives on criminal justice

In early 2007 we published a detailed audit of the government's criminal justice reforms, which examined the budgetary, legislative and policy impact of ten years of activity under the Labour government. It confirmed that criminal justice budgets, workloads and staffing had grown markedly over the previous decade. The impact of these changes – in terms of lower crime for instance – were rather more difficult to pin down.

In the past year we have continued this work. In April 2008 we published a detailed analysis of budgets, staffing and workloads in the probation service. A detailed audit of the youth justice system followed in May. We will continue this work in the coming year. Our plans include in-depth spending briefings on prison, probation, the police and the court services. We will also revisit and update our original 2007 audit of criminal justice.

The rising prison population during a period of falls in the official crime rate has been the focus of regular comment. In July 2008 we published an analysis by Professor Carol Hedderman that sought to shed light on this problem. Earlier in the year, in March 2008, a special issue of *CJM* examined the various aspects of prison and detention at an international level. An earlier issue of *CJM* published in mid 2007 looked at the burgeoning field of security and surveillance, reminding readers that prison is only one of the ways in which states and other bodies seek to control and manage 'problem' populations.

Prison is probably the first thing most of us think of when it comes to judicial punishment. But far more community sentences are imposed each year than prison sentences. Over the past three years we have undertaken ongoing research tracking the implementation and

impact of the reformed community sentence regime. This research is due to come to an end during the course of 2009. Also as part of our interest in community sentences, we continue to track the impact of educational initiatives on public understanding of and attitudes to community sentences.

In September 2007 we published scoping research on the options for community supervision for those who might otherwise end up in prison. We will build on this work in the coming year, launching a major new initiative aimed at identifying and harnessing radical good practice in relation to those caught up in the criminal justice system.

Social harm and political economy

In 2005 we published a short collection of essays called *Criminal Obsessions*. Conventional preoccupations with crime, the authors argued, were distracting attention from the far more significant 'social harms' that affected many more people. These included the impact of industrial pollution, the effect of pension 'misselling' and regressive taxation and welfare policies.

One of the key strengths of the social harm perspective is that it demands an interdisciplinary response at both policy making and service delivery levels. Engaging with the perspective has encouraged us to reach out to a wide array of disciplines. These include public health, epidemiology, social policy, international relations, geography, political economy and labour relations – to name but a few – in an attempt to understand and develop responses to the many predictable and preventable socially mediated harms experienced in contemporary society.

Since that initial publication we have undertaken a range of activities. We held a major international conference in London in July 2007. The conference papers were published as *Social Justice and Criminal Justice* in November 2007. A special issue of *CJM* in December 2007 applied political economic perspectives to questions of crime and social harm. Professor Richard Wilkinson of the University of Nottingham delivered the annual Eve Saville Lecture in July 2008 on the social impacts of inequality.

In the coming year we will continue to develop this work further. A second edition of *Criminal Obsessions* was published in October 2008. We also plan to co-sponsor a high level academic conference to flesh out the social harm perspective. In addition, we will participate in developing a new book series on the theme.

The uses of research

For a number of years we have been concerned that research and the evidence base appears so infrequently to inform policy making. In late 2005 a special issue of *CJM*, called 'The uses of research', uncovered evidence from a variety of related policy areas of the ways in which independent research had been ignored, distorted or manipulated by government. This was in spite of the government's official commitment to evidence-based policy making. In June 2008 *CJM* returned to this theme with an issue on the prospects for independent research of influencing policy debates and implementation.

In March 2008 we launched a new series of occasional publications: the 'Evidence-based policy series'. This series aims to offer critical

and new perspectives on the scope, purpose and context of criminological research funded and published by the UK government. Through the publication of the series we hope to further constructive debate on how such research is managed in the public interest.

We will continue to champion the importance of the evidence-based policy making, as well as ensuring that our own work is informed, and our assumptions challenged, by the research evidence, however 'inconvenient'.

We will also continue to undertake research that seeks to analyse and voice the experiences of groups at the pressure points in society. Instead of viewing problems 'from above', as policy makers often do, our current studies of the safety of migrants and the situation of black voluntary and community sector organisations contribute to a better appreciation of the 'view from below'. Our work on ethnicity, harm and crime is intended to draw attention to the full range of harms experienced by black and minority ethnic people.

With thanks

Many people have contributed to our work over the past year. We would like to thank in particular: Nigel Balmer, Jamie Bennett, Christine Blake, Ben Bowling, Noel Cross, Danny Dorling, Kate Gleason, Ben Gorban, Micayla Greschner, Louise Hazell, Carol Hedderman, Paddy Hillyard, Tim Hope, Brian Jones, Vicky Kemp, Sam King, George Mair, Christopher McDowell, James Nazroo, Mark Oldfield, Christina Pantazis, Simon Pemberton, Lucinda Platt, Pascoe Pleasance, Jim Rose, Joe Schwartz, Basia Spalek, Peter Squires, Stephen Stanley, Stuart Taylor, Steve Tombs, Reece Walters, Dave Whyte, Richard Wilkinson, Rachel Wingfield.

We would also like to thank the Editorial Board of the *British Journal of Criminology* and the Editorial Advisory Board of *Criminal Justice Matters*, as well as the contributors to both journals.

Many individuals and organisations have supported our work over the past twelve months. Our especial thanks to: The Atlantic Philanthropies, BT, Barrow Cadbury Trust, The Bowland Charitable Trust, Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, Lady Edwina Grosvenor, The Hadley Trust, ITV, King's College London, Ministry of Justice, Napo, Probation Association, Stepping Stones Trust, UNISON Welfare, Wates Foundation.

The Centre relies on the generosity of charitable trusts, companies, and individuals. If you would like to support our work by making a donation, becoming a member or arranging a legacy please contact our office. We are always delighted to receive donations and may be able to claim Gift Aid to maximise the amount you give.

Financial information

Trustees' Statement

The summarised accounts are a summary of information extracted from the full audited accounts and contain information relating to both the Statement of Financial Activities and the Balance Sheet. These summarised accounts may not contain sufficient information to allow for a full understanding of the financial affairs of the charity. For further information, the accounts, which received an unqualified report, should be consulted. Copies of these can be obtained from Centre for Crime and Justice Studies, School of Law, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. The annual accounts were approved by the Trustees on 12 December 2008 and have been submitted to the Charity Commission and Companies House.

Auditors' statement to the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies

We have examined the summarised financial statements of the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies.

Respective responsibilities of Trustees and Auditors

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the summarised financial statement in accordance with the recommendations of the charities SORP. Our responsibility is to report to you our opinion on the consistency of the summarised financial statements with the full financial statements and Trustees' Annual Report. We also read the other information contained in the summarised annual report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the summarised financial statements.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 1999/6 'The auditors' statement on the summary financial statement' issued by the Auditing Practices Board for use in the United Kingdom.

Opinion

In our opinion the summarised financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements and the Trustees' Annual Report of the Centre for Crime & Justice Studies for the year ended 30 June 2008.

haysmacintyre

Registered Auditors
Fairfax House
15 Fulwood Place
London WC1V 6AY

Summary accounts for the year ended 30 June 2008

	2008 Unrestricted Funds	2008 Restricted Funds	2008 Total Funds	2007 Total Funds
	£	£	£	£
Income				
Grants, contracts and donations	68,314	255,075	323,389	459,882
Events, membership, publications and other income	195,042	—	195,042	293,649
Investment income	14,985	—	14,985	14,736
Total	278,341	255,075	533,416	768,267
Expenditure				
Cost of generating funds	3,053	—	3,053	3,013
Charitable activities	118,584	546,026	664,610	725,413
Governance costs	12,347	—	12,347	12,570
Total resources expended	133,984	546,026	680,010	740,996
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	144,357	(290,951)	(146,594)	27,271
Balances brought forward at 1 July 2007	12,950	403,627	416,577	389,306
Balances carried forward at 30 June 2008	157,307	112,676	269,983	416,577
Balance sheet				
Fixed assets			2008	2007
			6,356	8,587
Current assets			312,405	466,914
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			(48,778)	
Net current assets			263,627	407,990
Total net assets			269,983	416,577
Unrestricted funds			157,307	12,950
Restricted funds			112,676	403,627
			269,983	416,577

The organisation

Presidents, Vice Presidents, Council, Committees and Staff for the year to 30 June 2008

President

- The Right Honourable the Lord Slynn of Hadley

Vice Presidents

- Sir David Calvert-Smith
- Cedric Fullwood CBE
- The Honourable Mrs Justice Hallett
- Lord Imbert
- Sir Joe Pilling KBE, CBE
- Sir Richard Tilt
- The Right Honourable the Lord Woolf

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- Tony Pearson CBE

Vice Chairs

- Elizabeth Hill
- Elaine Player

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- Paul Campayne *to September 2007*
- Sian Thornthwaite *from September 2007*

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- Rob Allen
- Paul Bebbington
- Kathy Biggar MBE *to November 2007*
- Robert Colover
- David Downes
- Peter Francis
- Marion Janner *to March 2008*
- Rod Morgan *to March 2008*
- Peter Neyroud QPM
- Helen Rinaldi
- His Honour Judge John Samuels QC

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- Richard Garside

Deputy Director

- Enver Solomon

Research Director

- Roger Grimshaw

Policy Director

- Will McMahon

Assistant to the Director

- Sandra Harper *from January 2008*

Office Manager

- Julie Grogan *to June 2008*
- Ed Brenton *from June 2008*

Senior Associate

- Sean Roberts *to November 2007*

Senior Policy Associate

- Rebecca Roberts

Research and Policy Associate

- Helen Mills *from January 2008*

Events Organiser

- Sunita Patel *maternity leave from December 2007*

Membership and Events Co-ordinator

- Sylvia Kusi-Appouh *maternity leave from December 2007*

Membership and Networks Officer

- Anna Gilmour *from January 2008*

Project Officer

- Zoe Davies *to April 2008*

Research Assistant

- Arianna Silvestri

Administrative Assistant

- Tammy McGloughlin *from March 2008*

Interns

- Avril Smith
- Louise Hazell

British Journal of Criminology

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- Chris Hale
- Barbara Hudson
- Susanne Karstedt
- Ian Loader

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- Reece Walters
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- Anne Worrall
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Criminal Justice Matters

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- Enver Solomon

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- Betsy Stanko
- Kevin Stenson
- René van Swaaningen
- David Wall
- Reece Walters

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