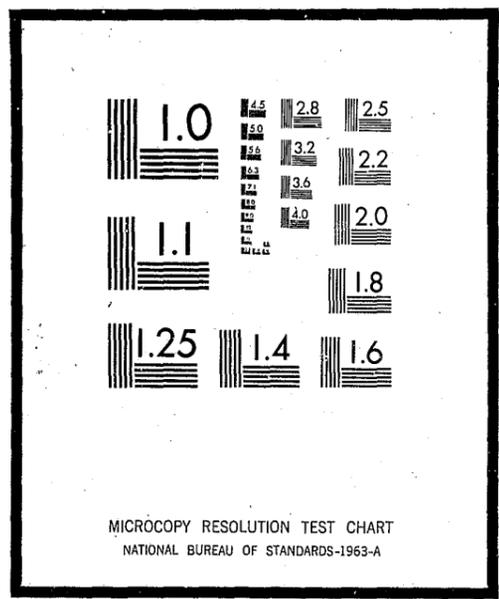


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LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

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8/27/75

# HOME OFFICE RESEARCH UNIT

## Summary of Research within the Unit and of Research supported by Grant

014253

JUNE 1974

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## FOREWORD

The Criminal Justice Act 1948 authorised the Home Secretary to conduct, or support financially, research into the causes of delinquency, the treatment of offenders and matters connected therewith. From 1951 onwards, grants were made to various universities. In 1957, the Home Office Research Unit was established to initiate and carry out research and to extend the assistance given to outside research bodies. The Research Unit's responsibilities were further extended by the Children and Young Persons Act 1963, which included provision for expenditure on research into child care and adoption; by the Race Relations Act 1968 in respect of research on race relations; and by the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.

Universities and other institutions considering research projects of possible interest to the Home Office are invited to get in touch with the Head of the Research Unit to whom applications for grant should also be addressed.

This summary gives brief particulars of research projects in progress in the Home Office Research Unit (Part I), and of projects supported by Home Office grants administered by the Research Unit (Part III). Part II lists projects that the Unit has completed since publication of the last Summary in June 1973; and Part V lists reports published in the Home Office Series. Apart from initiating and carrying out research, the Unit gives extensive advice and information on social science research relevant to policy formation in the various fields of Home Office activity. To facilitate this work, a small information section has recently been set up.

The Research Unit has staff under a Senior Research Officer in Edinburgh to advise on and carry out research in Scotland. They also act as the liaison between the Home Office and Social Work Services Group and the Scottish Home and Health Department. That Department has provided Part IV of this Summary showing the research they are supporting.

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PART I

CURRENT RESEARCH

BY THE

HOME OFFICE RESEARCH UNIT

## A. COMMUNITY ACTION, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF CRIME

### DAY SCHOOLS AND THE BEHAVIOUR PATTERNS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Dr R V G Clarke  
K Heal  
Miss J A Sturgess

Dates  
1972-1975

The effect of transition from primary to secondary schools on the behaviour patterns of young people is being studied. The results should help to clarify the nature of the relationship between school environment and pupils' behaviour. It is hypothesised that this transition in the child's education will also be accompanied by changes in his peer group commitment and life style, both of which are regarded as important determinants of behaviour.

Information on the activities of children both during and after school hours will be obtained by the use of self report questionnaires and other methods. These data will be gathered for a cohort of children passing from primary to secondary education in an urban area. A pilot study has been completed, and the main study involving fifteen primary and four secondary schools has begun.

As part of this study, information is also being collected about all children of compulsory school age who came to the attention of the police during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 in an urban district in the south of England. The data will be used for a detailed study of juvenile delinquency in the area, including the way juveniles come to the attention of the police, and the decisions the police make about them.

### STUDIES OF VANDALISM

A series of related studies is being undertaken to describe and measure the incidence of vandalism in a number of localities. It is hoped that the research will result in improved techniques for measuring vandalism and that findings from the separate projects will combine to give a picture of vandalism as it occurs in the community. The following studies are in progress:

#### 1. MEASURING VANDALISM IN THE COMMUNITY

Dr R V G Clarke  
T F Marshall  
A Sturman

Dates  
1972-1975

Manchester, and some other local authorities, have implemented schemes in the community with the aim of reducing vandalism. Exploratory research was undertaken with the co-operation of the local authority to devise ways of evaluating such schemes. In the initial stages various approaches to measuring vandalism were explored, and the measures being taken to reduce vandalism were examined. Data on recorded vandalism in the whole of Manchester, and in a particular estate where there is a community development officer, have been obtained from local authority departments, the police and the Post Office. Residents on the estate are being interviewed about their experience of vandalism.

## 2. A SELF-REPORT STUDY OF VANDALISM AMONGST LIVERPOOL SCHOOLCHILDREN

Dr R V G Clarke  
T F Marshall  
F J Gladstone

Dates  
1973-1974

The aim of this study is to estimate what proportions of schoolboys aged 11-15 are involved in vandalism and what characteristics distinguish them from 'non-vandals'. Vandalism (and associated delinquent behaviour) was measured by means of a self-report questionnaire. Also included were questions about such factors as the neighbourhood, peer-group and school, which are hypothesised to be important influences in vandalism. A representative sample of about 600 boys was drawn from Liverpool schools, and after it had been piloted, the questionnaire was administered to them in the summer term of 1973. The data are being analysed.

## 3. VANDALISM ON HOUSING ESTATES IN LONDON

Dr R V G Clarke  
T F Marshall  
Miss S Wilson

Dates  
1973-1975

This study, which is being undertaken with the co-operation of the Department of the Environment, aims to test the hypothesis that the design and layout of housing estates affects the rate of vandalism. To establish the main parameters affecting vandalism rates, a preliminary statistical study is being made of data on recorded damage to a wide variety of estates in two boroughs. In order to discover how the construction of an estate affects the people living there, and their satisfaction with their environment, the preliminary study will be followed by intensive interviewing of residents on two estates designed on different principles.

## CRIMINAL SUBCULTURES IN A NORTHERN TOWN

T F Marshall

Dates  
1973-1974

Data about known associations between persistent offenders, collected during the course of the Central Lancashire Family and Community Project (Director, Dr G Rose) are being used to investigate by socio-metric methods the existence and nature of criminal subcultures in a particular town. The aims are to find out how far criminals interact socially with each other, and how important this is for the causation of crime amongst adults and juveniles. The project will focus specifically on the two areas of 'criminal careers' and of juvenile recruitment to the criminal subculture.

## CRIME AND URBAN AREAS

Dr R V G Clarke  
Miss M J Shaw

Dates  
1974

A survey of the literature on crime and urban areas is being carried out primarily for use in the Home Office. It is intended to present a critical review of the methodology and findings of criminological research in an urban setting.

## DEPRIVED AREAS IN CITIES

Dr R V G Clarke  
T F Marshall  
F J Gladstone

Dates  
1973-1974

This study grew out of the Liverpool self-report vandalism project. Data from various sources are being re-analysed using multivariate techniques possible with a computer. The aim of the analysis is to identify different types of deprived area.

## NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY TO CHILDREN

Dr R V G Clarke  
K H Heal  
Miss J A Sturgess

Dates  
1974

This is an exploratory study, the aim of which is to determine the nature of the involvement of the Probation Service with offenders responsible for crimes commonly known as 'child battering', and to provide information about such crimes. Data are being gathered in probation areas by means of questionnaires completed by probation officers.

## THE PREVALENCE OF SELF-REPORTED DRUG MISUSE

Miss J W Mott

Dates  
1974

A review of the published, and some unpublished, papers describing the prevalence of self-reported drug misuse (among those sub-samples of the population that have previously been surveyed) is being prepared for the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs. This review of the literature will also consider the differences that have been described between the social and personal characteristics of self-reported misusers and non-users.

## THE INFLUENCE OF NARCOTICS ON CRIME

Miss J W Mott

Dates  
1974

A paper, which includes a review of the literature, is being prepared for presentation to a conference organised by the Council of Europe to be held in Strasbourg in November 1974.

## B. CRIMINAL PROCESS AND PENAL POLICY

### STUDIES OF CRIMINAL HISTORIES

Dr W H Hammond

Dates  
1962-1974

In the course of various research studies, the Research Unit has obtained details of the criminal histories of samples of offenders of all ages. For some of the samples there is also social and psychological information. These samples have been followed up for varying periods and, by a comparison of one group with another, it is hoped to identify patterns of progression with which individual offenders may then be identified, preferably at an early stage in their career, with a view to providing the means for making prognoses and suggestions for treatment. The samples are also being used to study the sentencing practice of the courts and to evaluate the effect of different sentences upon the individual's subsequent career.

Four main features are being investigated: a. at what stage different types of offence appear in the offence record; b. the probability that a given offence, once it has been committed, will be repeated; c. at what stage in the criminal career, and for what kinds of offence, different sentences are imposed; and d. what special characteristics (if any) distinguish the early offence behaviour of those who subsequently become persistent offenders from that of those who do not.

A report is in preparation.

### STUDIES ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 1972

C P Nuttall  
Dr R J Baxter  
Miss C M Simpson  
P Softley  
R Tarling  
Miss J Vennard

Dates  
1973 - continuing

Research on four specific measures is under way. The aim is to describe the use made by the courts of these measures and to estimate their impact on the sentencing system.

1. Community service orders; )  
2. Day training centres; ) these projects are described on pages 15 & 16.

3. Deferment of sentence: courts in Greater London have made a return whenever a sentence was deferred in the second quarter of 1973 and again when sentence was passed; these returns give details of the offences and offenders, the circumstances of the deferments and the eventual disposals. The information thus collected has been augmented by information on the social and criminal background of the offenders. A report is being prepared.

4. Use of compensation orders in 1972 and 1973 by Crown Court centres in London: the aims are to discover factors associated with the use, and non-use, of compensation and to measure changes between 1972 and 1973 in the extent to which compensation was ordered for loss or damage resulting from burglaries and theft.

Consideration is being given to the possibility of carrying out research on the operation of other provisions of the Act, including those relating to:

5. Legal aid;

6. The use of, and enforcement of, monetary penalties.

Proposals are also in preparation for a comparative study of the effects of new measures introduced by the Criminal Justice Act 1972, as well as of perceptions of crime and the criminal process.

#### OUT-PATIENT SERVICE FOR THE PREPARATION OF MEDICAL REPORTS ON PERSONS REMANDED ON BAIL

Miss A Dunlop

Dates  
1973-1974

This out-patient service, set up at Holloway Prison in August 1971, enables a large number of London courts to obtain medical reports on women remanded on bail. The operation of the scheme, and in particular, the reasons why some courts do not use it, is being examined in co-operation with the medical staff at Holloway.

#### BAIL AND CUSTODY BEFORE TRIAL IN SCOTLAND

P J Didcott  
M Melvin

Dates  
1972-1974

The Procurators-Fiscal have completed a questionnaire in respect of all persons either released on bail or committed to custody in all sheriff courts in Scotland between 1 February 1972 and 31 January 1973. This will provide basic information on the relative incidence of bail and custody; time periods; amounts fixed for bail; opposition to bail; and so on. It will provide information about the personal and social circumstances and criminal histories of those granted bail and those committed to custody. Information has been collected on abuses of bail; the intention is to produce predictive measures of good and bad bail risks. A report is in preparation.

#### STUDY OF CHILDREN SENTENCED UNDER SECTION 58A OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACT 1937

P J Didcott  
Mrs M J Rushforth  
C C Richards

Dates  
1972-1974

Since the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 came into force, most of the children placed in List D ('approved') Schools have been sent there by children's panels. A minority however are placed there by the Secretary of State as a result of a court order deriving from an amendment (section 58A) of the 1937 Act.

The aim of this research is to find out whether children placed under a section 58A order differ to any extent from those placed by children's panels. A report is in preparation.

#### C. TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

##### "IMPACT" EXPERIMENT (Intensive Matched Probation and After-Care Treatment)

Dr M S Folkard  
A J Fowles  
D E Smith  
D D Smith

Dates  
1971-1977

An experimental research project is being carried out in five probation and after-care areas, to evaluate the provision of more intensive and matched treatment for high risk offenders. Samples of offenders include male probationers aged 17 years or over with two or more previous convictions and with two or three year probation orders, borstal after-care cases, and homeless voluntary after-care cases. Emphasis is being given to situational treatment in families, work and leisure with extended use of ancillaries, voluntary workers and other agencies. In London and Sheffield the experimental treatment is provided through specialised units comprising one senior probation officer and five probation officers. In Dorset, Liverpool and Staffordshire the experimental design has been adapted to local circumstances. Two interim reports have been prepared.

##### COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

Dr M S Folkard  
Dr K G Pease  
P Durkin  
I Earnshaw  
D Payne  
Mrs J Thorpe

Dates  
1972-1974

Section 15 of the Criminal Justice Act 1972 provides that, "Where a person who has attained the age of 17 is convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment, the court ... may ... make ... a community service order ... requiring him to perform unpaid work ..."

The probation and after-care committees of Durham, Kent, South-West Lancashire, Inner London, Nottingham and Shropshire have arranged facilities for such orders to be made.

The aims of the research are to: a. describe the setting up and running of the schemes, including the background to the Act, and the administration of community service in each area; and to monitor press coverage to see how the schemes are presented to the public; b. describe the work done by offenders, the number of hours worked and offenders' opinions of the scheme; c. describe probation officers' attitudes to community service and the criteria they use when making a recommendation for a community service order; d. obtain community service officers' views of the scheme and the problems encountered, and to describe the way they would like the scheme to progress; e. evaluate the success of the schemes in terms of reconviction statistics and successfully completed orders; and f. examine the relationship between recommendations for community service orders and eventual disposal by the court.

## DAY TRAINING CENTRES

Dr M S Folkard  
Dr K G Pease  
P Durkin  
I Earnshaw  
D Payne  
Mrs J Thorpe

Dates  
1972-1975

Section 20 of the Criminal Justice Act 1972 provides that, "Where a court makes a probation order in the case of an offender it may ... include in the order a requirement that he shall during the probation period attend at a day training centre" on not more than 60 days.

The probation and after-care committees in Glamorgan, Liverpool, Inner London and Sheffield have each agreed to set up a day training centre.

The aims of the research are to: a. provide a description of course content in day training centres and the problems, sources of help, staffing problems and other difficulties encountered in setting up and running these centres; b. describe the criteria used in selecting offenders for the centres and the types of offenders ordered to attend; c. describe the problems that offenders say they have on first attending the centre, and the problems they have at the end of the course; d. describe the view staff and offenders have about the centres and their relationships there; e. describe how probation officers see their work in the centres in comparison with normal probation work; f. evaluate the "success" of the centres in terms of reconviction statistics; and g. examine reported changes in trainees during their attendance at the centres.

## SURVEY OF THE PRISON POPULATION

Dr C Banks  
S Brody  
Miss J Emerick  
Miss S Fairhead

Dates  
1971-1974

A survey of men in prisons in the south-east region has been undertaken to provide systematic descriptions of a representative sample of the prison population, in order to identify and delineate 'types'. Such an analysis has three main uses: a. to provide estimates of the numbers of men of different types who have to be catered for, and to suggest methods for identifying them; b. to provide indications for treatment; and c. to suggest what information from prison records is necessary for research. Reports are in preparation.

## OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Dr C Banks  
Miss J Worth  
Miss A Beer  
R Sapsford

Dates  
1969-continuing

A manual index of men serving life imprisonment has been set up to provide a statistical basis for research and information for management. Transfer of the data to a computer index is being planned.

Current research aims to: a. identify factors related to length of stay in prison; b. forecast the size of the 'lifer' population, and estimate the number of places needed for lifers in the various types of institutions; and c. describe and compare special groups of lifers.

Seven interim reports and a number of short papers and notes have been prepared.

## ASSESSMENT OF THE PRE-RELEASE EMPLOYMENT SCHEME

Dr W H Hammond  
C P Nuttall

Dates  
1964-1974

Part I of this study is based on the analysis of recorded information about samples of long sentence prisoners released from prison or on the pre-release employment scheme between 1961 and 1970. It compares those selected for the scheme with those released from prisons without passing through the scheme, and includes a reconviction prediction study to assess the effectiveness of the employment scheme and releases from prison direct, for different kinds of prisoner.

Part II is concerned with the working of the pre-release employment scheme. It includes a history of the scheme, a study of the operation of a selection board, and analysis of the views of staff and inmates on the scheme, and an investigation of failure rates in various hostels lived in by those in pre-release employment.

A report is in preparation.

## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MALES FIRST NOTIFIED AS OPIATE ADDICTS BY HOSPITALS OR PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1972

Miss J W Mott

Dates  
1973-1974

The social, clinical and criminal characteristics of random samples of males first notified as opiate addicts by hospitals and penal establishments during 1972 are being described and compared. The samples will be followed-up for two years following their first notification, for re-notifications, psychiatric hospital in-patient admissions, and further criminal convictions.

PART II

RESEARCH PROJECTS COMPLETED

BY THE HOME OFFICE RESEARCH UNIT

JUNE 1973 - MAY 1974

A. COMMUNITY ACTION, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF CRIME

A SURVEY OF DAMAGE TO BUSES

Dr R V G Clarke  
T F Marshall  
A Sturman

Dates  
1973-1974

As part of a linked series of studies of vandalism (see Pt. I, p. 9) a survey of damage to a sample of 99 buses in the north-west of England was carried out. Amounts of damage were related to such variables as the position in the bus, the material of the seats, the age of the bus and whether it was operated by one or by two men. To supplement findings from this survey, an investigation was made of where people of different ages and sexes choose to sit. A report has been prepared.

## B. CRIMINAL PROCESS AND PENAL POLICY

### POLICE SPECIAL COURSE FOLLOW-UP

C P Nuttall  
A F C Crook

Date  
1973

Each year since 1962 a "Special Course" has been held at Bramshill Police College for some forty to fifty young police officers. The course provides training not only in matters of direct application to police work, but also in social and academic activities and is part of a process designed to enable the most promising young officers to rise quickly to senior rank.

The aim of the research was to provide a comparative assessment of the subsequent performance of officers selected for the fifth of these courses with those who were unsuccessful at the final stage of selection for it. A report has been prepared.

### DRIVING WHEN UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS

P Softley

Date  
1973

This is a statistical analysis of cases in which criminal proceedings result in convictions for driving, or being in charge of, a motor vehicle when under the influence of drugs. It aims to assess the proportion that these offences form of all "impairment offences" (as defined in section 5 of the Road Traffic Act 1972), and to throw light on the types of drugs involved in the offences. A report has been prepared.

### SENTENCING OF WOMEN

Miss N M Goodman  
P Durkin

Dates  
1972-1974

This study is in three parts:

- a. an examination of the trial proceedings adopted by the court in the case of women brought to trial. A report is being prepared;
- b. an examination of the relative effectiveness of various court disposals by relating criminal and social factors to subsequent reconvictions. Information was collected about all women upon whose cases decisions were made in 1969 and 1970 by higher courts serving the London area; it included offence histories and some social background; and
- c. directives and decisions by appeal courts relevant to the sentencing of women were studied. Information on women's appeals in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) was used to investigate the suggestion that women are treated more favourably than men in regard to deterrent sentences. Reconviction rates were examined, particularly in cases where, on appeal, a non-custodial sentence was substituted for a custodial one. A report is being prepared.

## C. TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

### PRISON INDUSTRY

Dr C Banks  
S R Brody  
Mrs B Alexander  
Miss S Fairhead

Dates  
1969-1973

A small exploratory investigation was carried out into the relation between results of tests of general and special aptitudes and successful performance in a prison tailors' shop. A report on the distribution of abilities among men in an open prison has been prepared.

### LONG TERM FOLLOW-UP OF BORSTAL GIRLS

Miss N M Goodman  
Mrs E Maloney

Dates  
1973-1974

A Home Office Research Unit study (Girl Offenders aged 17 to 20 years: No 14 in the Home Office Research Studies series, pp 42 et seq) showed that the incidence of re-offending is not a satisfactory measure of how girls are managing in the community after release from borstal. The present study aimed to follow-up a group of girls over the eight years following their release from borstal, and to obtain information on the problems these girls encountered and how they dealt with such problems. Special attention was given to those who were mothers and how they coped with the problems of bringing up children. A report is being prepared.

### COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MALES FIRST NOTIFIED AS OPIATE ADDICTS BY HOSPITALS OR PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1969

Miss J W Mott  
J A D Macmillan

Dates  
1971-1973

A report has been prepared describing and comparing the social, clinical and criminal characteristics of random samples of males first notified as opiate addicts by hospitals and penal establishments in 1969. The samples were followed up for two years following their first notification, for re-notifications, psychiatric hospital admissions, and further criminal convictions.

### PAROLE RESEARCH

Reports have been prepared on the following studies:

#### 1. PREDICTION FOR PAROLE

C P Nuttall  
Dr W H Hammond

Dates  
1968-1974

This study was conducted to devise and test a system for predicting reconviction after release of men eligible for parole.

## 2. EVALUATION OF PAROLE

C P Nuttall  
A J Fowles  
J A Perry

Dates  
1971-1974

This is a study of the reconvictions of men released from prison either directly or via parole, in 1968 and from October 1969 to March 1970.

## 3. FAILURE ON PAROLE

C P Nuttall

Dates  
1970-1973

This study deals with the incidence of failure on licence during the first two years that the parole scheme was in operation and the types of men who failed.

## 4. MEN WHO REFUSED TO BE CONSIDERED FOR PAROLE

C P Nuttall  
Mrs P M Mayhew

Dates  
1971-1974

Research was carried out on men who refuse to be considered for parole. The study deals with the incidence of 'opting out' in different types of prison, the sort of men who decide to refuse consideration and the reasons they have for doing so. Information was also collected from both 'opters out' and from men who did not refuse their reviews on their attitudes to the parole scheme generally.

## 5. LOCAL REVIEW COMMITTEES

C P Nuttall  
J A Perry  
Mrs M Weatheritt

Dates  
1973-1974

A preliminary examination of the role and influences of the local review committee in the selection process was completed.

## PART III

### CURRENT RESEARCH SUPPORTED

### BY HOME OFFICE GRANT

Total of grants for the listed projects: £636,000

A. COMMUNITY ACTION, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF CRIME

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK  
AND ADMINISTRATION

THE OPERATION OF PART I OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG  
PERSONS ACT 1969

Professor R A Parker  
P Priestley  
Mrs D S Fearn

Dates  
1971-1974

Part I of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 provides a system for deciding what to do about children who are considered to be in need of 'special forms of treatment because of their, or their parents', behaviour. This research seeks to determine how the system works, and to show what criteria are used for the selection of children to be dealt with under the Act.

SECURITY OF PROPERTY IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Professor M Banton  
Dr G L Millerson  
W R H Flavel  
R J Workman  
Miss J E M Hopkins

Dates  
1971-1976

The main object of this research is to investigate the nature and extent of the problem of security of property in industry and commerce.

The research will include investigation of: attitudes towards, and extent of, losses; factors leading to prosecution; attitudes to security (including those of the public); and security methods and related problems. (The research will not cover industrial espionage).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION, PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND  
ATTITUDES TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Dr R F Sparks  
Miss H G Genn

Dates  
1971-1974

This study has two main objects: a. to test and develop new research techniques for use in surveys of criminal victimization; and b. to collect data on perceptions and definitions of crime, and attitudes towards the system of criminal justice.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF KNOWN CRIMINAL VIOLENCE  
IN URBAN AREAS

Professor F H McClintock  
N Miller

Dates  
1973-1974

A comparative survey is in progress of criminal violence in certain urban areas in Great Britain and Scandinavian countries. The Institute has already made detailed studies of criminal violence in the London area, the Metropolitan area of Manchester and the urban area of Nottingham, while similar surveys have been carried out in Oslo and Stockholm.

Criminal violence in the Greater Glasgow area is now being studied; and legal definitions of crime, and the methods of compiling official crime returns are being considered.

THE CAMBRIDGE STUDY IN DELINQUENT DEVELOPMENT

Dr D J West  
Dr D P Farrington  
Mrs G Gundry

Dates  
1961-1976

This project, originally known as the Family Development Study, aims to elucidate some of the factors responsible for juvenile delinquency and maladjustment. The original plan was for a long-term study of the progress of 411 school boys from the age of 8 until the age of 15, with reference to the development of delinquent behaviour and other forms of social disturbance. These boys were all originally attending primary schools in the area of one local education authority. A first report, "Present Conduct and Future Delinquency", which followed the sample up to the age of 11, was published in 1969; and a second report "Who becomes Delinquent?" which followed the sample up to the age of 16 was published in 1973.

The extended project, which maintains the original aim of the study, is to follow the sample until the age of 21. This will involve collecting information concerning work history, current living circumstances, leisure pursuits and social contacts, and physical and mental health, in addition to that about delinquency. Information has also been obtained on aggressive behaviour among the boys in the sample.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

SURVEY OF RACIAL DISADVANTAGE

J Pinder  
D J Smith

Dates  
1972-1975

This survey, which is also in receipt of a grant from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, is designed to provide information that will enable the bodies concerned with administering the Race Relations Act 1968 to plan their work effectively. It aims to assess how far any differences in the circumstances and pattern of life of minority groups are associated with various forms of disadvantage, or with cultural differences.

The project comprises a. a survey of racial minorities; b. a comparison survey of the white population; c. a survey of employers; and d. case studies of housing policies and practices of selected local authorities.

THE RUNNYMEDE TRUST

AN ANALYSIS OF THE COLOURED POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

Mrs G Lomas

Dates  
1973-1974

This project is also in receipt of a grant from the Hilden Charitable Trust. It is designed to provide an assessment of the distribution, housing and working conditions of the coloured population of Great Britain, by means of an analysis of the 1971 Census. A preliminary report was published in November 1973.

B. CRIMINAL PROCESS AND PENAL POLICY

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

SENTENCING POLICY OF THE COURT OF APPEAL  
(CRIMINAL DIVISION)

D A Thomas

Dates  
1963-1976

This is a study of the principles underlying the decisions of the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal. A report, "Principles of Sentencing", was published in 1970. An index of current decisions of the Court is being maintained and a supplement to the main report is being prepared for publication.

MAXIMUM PENALTIES

D A Thomas

Dates  
1973-1974

The aim of this project is to carry out a study on an historical and comparative basis of the principles underlying the statutory framework of sentencing in England and Wales, with particular reference to maximum penalties. Three main studies are envisaged: a. the evolution of the present pattern of maximum sentences in England and Wales; b. judicial attitudes to the maxima established in legislation; and c. a comparative survey of maximum penalty provisions in the major continental and common law systems, with particular reference to current developments in the USA.

HULL UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF LAW

INTERPRETATION BY THE COURTS OF THE CHILDREN AND  
YOUNG PERSONS ACT 1969

Professor H K Bevan  
D A C Freestone

Dates  
1972-1974

The aim is to examine the legal process in a juvenile court, in both care and criminal proceedings, from the time of the issue of the summons, or of arrest, until the final determination of the case by the court.

The basic objects are: a. to examine the interpretation by juvenile courts of the relevant substantive law, and to determine the degree of uniformity in interpretation; and b. to examine the operation of procedural rules in juvenile courts, and to determine the degree of uniformity in application.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: PENAL RESEARCH UNIT

THE DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION OF CRIME

Dr R Hood  
Mrs S F McCabe  
Miss M McIntosh  
D Steer  
F Sutcliffe

Dates  
1971-1976

This is a programme of research into the definition and explanation of crime, and into the processes of definition and decision making involved in the operation of law-enforcement agencies.

Nuffield College has appointed a Research Fellow to help in devising, and to participate in, the programme of research. The cost of the fellowship is being grant-aided by the Home Office.

A review of causal theories and their relevance for different approaches to the problems of delinquency, has been completed.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE DEFINITION OF CRIME

This study aims to investigate: a. the criminal incident from the point of view of the public and the police; and b. the definition of crime as a function of police activity.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ORGANISATION OF PROSTITUTION

The aim of this study is to examine the ways in which law and law enforcement affect: a. the organisation of prostitution; and b. the self-definition of prostitution.

C. TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CARDIFF: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

EVALUATION OF LONG LARTIN PRISON

Professor Howard Jones  
C Archer  
P Cornes  
P J Pope  
Mrs S Seale

Dates  
1973-1976

The aim is to investigate the functioning of a new prison designed for the custody of long-term prisoners. Certain innovations at Long Lartin have been based on recommendations for a greater degree of freedom within the prison, made possible by maximum security measures confined to the prison perimeter.

The research will include a study of life in prison on a comparative basis with an existing traditional prison, and a study of the effects of the regime on individuals.

EVALUATION OF THE COMMUNITY TRAINING CENTRE - GLOUCESTER

Professor Howard Jones  
R Foggit

Dates  
1973-1974

A community training centre has been set up in Gloucester to provide a day training programme for adult male offenders as an alternative to short sentences of imprisonment to which they would otherwise be liable. It is intended that the majority of trainees will come from magistrates' courts, and will choose to attend the centre as an alternative to prison.

This project which takes the form of a pilot study aims to provide an account of the development of the centre during its first year of operation and to assess whether or not the objectives the centre sets itself are met.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE PRISON SERVICE

Professor T C N Gibbens  
Dr J C Gunn  
Mrs S Dell  
G Robertson

Dates  
1970-1975

The research is examining the extent of mental disorder in prisoners that requires (and is suitable for) psychiatric treatment in prison, as well as mental disorder which requires transfer under section 72 of the Mental Health Act 1959.

The programme includes four studies:

a. REMANDS FOR MEDICAL REPORTS

The objects of this part are to study i. the demands from the courts for medical reports on remand; ii. characteristics (psychiatric, criminal and social) of those remanded in custody for reports, including those factors which appear to influence the choice of bail or custody; and iii. the extent to which National Health consultants supply reports on persons on bail, and their experience of, and attitude to, this part of their work. A report has been prepared.

b. REFERRALS OF SENTENCED PRISONERS FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

Data are being collected about social, criminal, psychiatric and medical attitudes of prisoners, in order to study: i. the proportion of prisoners referred for psychiatric treatment; ii. types of psychiatric treatment given to prisoners; iii. types of prisoners who asked, or were recommended, for psychiatric treatment; and iv. progress made by those prisoners having psychiatric treatment. A pilot study to test the methods to be used has been completed, and samples of prisoners in various types of penal establishments are being compared. A report is being prepared.

c. PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF PRISONERS

Questionnaires about physical and mental health have been sent to all prisoners in the Home Office Research Unit's current Survey of the Prison Population (see Part I of this Summary). A small sub-sample of these prisoners has been given a standard psychiatric interview by Professor Gibbens's team.

d. DISTURBED BEHAVIOUR AND DISRUPTIVE MEN IN PRISON

This study aims to investigate the causes of disruptive behaviour. Three main areas of research are to be covered: i. an assessment of "disruptiveness"; ii. an assessment of "environment"; and iii. assessment of the individuals. A report is in preparation.

PERSONALITY OF OFFENDERS

Professor H J Eysenck  
Dr S B G Eysenck

Dates  
1971-1974

This research aims to test theories about the susceptibility of certain personality types to the development of criminal tendencies and to investigate some of the causal mechanisms involved. It is based on a sample of prisoners and matched controls.

Intelligence, personality, psychological and physiological tests have been applied to a sample of 170 prisoners, and the results have been processed for computer analysis. A report is in preparation.

PART IV

CURRENT RESEARCH SUPPORTED

BY SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT GRANT

Total of grants for the listed projects: £75,000

In addition, research is being done in Scotland by Research Unit Staff stationed in Edinburgh: see Part I.

Senior Research Officer in Edinburgh: P J DIDCOTT

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY - THE SOCIAL CONTROL NETWORK

Professor R Illsley  
D May

Dates  
1972-1975

This is a detailed investigation of law enforcement and the juvenile offender in Scotland since the introduction of the Social Work (Scotland) Act, 1968. The research will adopt an explicitly processual model and will examine the successive stages of identification and referral of juvenile offenders. It will also look at the context in which referral decisions emerge and the criteria, both formal and informal, upon which they are based.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY

Professor F H McClintock

a. THE WORK OF LOCAL REVIEW COMMITTEES IN THE  
SCOTTISH PAROLE SCHEME

Mrs S W Bannister

Dates  
1973-1975

This is a comparative study of two local review committees. The aims are to describe the way in which the committees work; to examine the decision-making process; and to relate the committees' decisions both to outcome and to decisions made by other bodies in the parole process.

b. INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG OFFENDERS

Dr Ann Smith

Dates  
1971-1975

This is a comparative study of young men committed to institutions for young offenders and to borstals and detention centres. It is based on statistical data extracted from records.

c. CHILDREN'S HEARINGS

Mrs A Morris  
Mrs M McIsaac

Dates  
1971-1974

The purpose of this research is to study the operation of Part III of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 and to compare the operation of the new system for dealing with children in trouble with that of the old system which the 1968 Act replaced.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY

FULL-TIME CRIMINALS AND CRIMINAL NETWORKS

J A Mack  
Miss M Ritchie

Dates  
1967-1975

An inquiry is being carried out into those who make a full-time job of crime. The sample consists of 100 full-time criminals resident in a large city. The research is primarily descriptive and classificatory and, among other things, attempts to describe the relationship these criminals establish.

STIRLING UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

VIOLENCE WITHIN THE FAMILY SETTING: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

Dr Russell Dobash  
Dr Rebecca Dobash

Dates  
1974-1975

This research will be particularly concerned with violence between husbands and wives. Descriptive information will be collected about the nature of family violence and the circumstances surrounding its occurrence and continuance. These data will then be related to existing conceptual frameworks and an attempt made to develop a typology of such violence.

PART V

REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE HOME OFFICE SERIES

REPORTS PUBLISHED BY HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
IN THE HOME OFFICE SERIES STUDIES IN THE CAUSES OF  
DELINQUENCY AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

1. Prediction Methods in Relation to Borstal Training  
by Hermann Mannheim and Leslie T Wilkins (1955)
2. Time Spent Awaiting Trial  
by Evelyn Gibson (1960)
3. Delinquent Generations  
by Leslie T Wilkins (1960)
4. Murder  
by Evelyn Gibson and S Klein (1961)
5. Persistent Criminals  
by W H Hammond and Edna Chayen (1963)
6. Some statistical and other numerical techniques for  
classifying individuals  
by P Macnaughton-Smith (1965)
7. Probation Research. A Preliminary Report  
by Steven Folkard, Kate Lyon, Margaret M Carver  
and Erica O'Leary (1966)
8. Trends and Regional Comparisons in Probation  
by Hugh Barr and Erica O'Leary (1966)
9. A Survey of Group Work in the Probation Service  
by Hugh Barr (1966)
10. A Validation Study of Hewitt and Jenkins' Hypothesis  
by Elizabeth Field (1967)
11. Studies of Female Offenders  
by Nancy Goodman and Jean Price (1967)
12. The Use of the Jesness Inventory on a Sample of  
British Probationers  
by Martin Davies (1967)
13. The Jesness Inventory: application to Approved School Boys  
by Joy Mott (1969)

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HOME OFFICE RESEARCH STUDIES

1. Workloads in Children's Departments  
by Eleanor Grey (1969)
2. Probationers in their Social Environment  
by Martin Davies (1969)

3. Murder  
by Evelyn Gibson and S Klein (1969)
- ✓ 4. Firearms in Crime  
by A D Weatherhead and B M Robinson (1970)
- ✓ 5. Financial Penalties and Probation  
by Martin Davies (1970)
- ✓ 6. Hostels for Probationers  
by Ian Sinclair (1970)
- ✓ 7. Prediction Methods in Criminology  
by Frances H Simon (1971)
- ✓ 8. Study of the Juvenile Liaison Scheme in West Ham 1961-1965  
by Marilyn Taylor (1971)
- ✓ 9. Explorations in After-Care (1971)
  - i. After-Care Units in London, Liverpool and Manchester  
by Martin Silberman and Brenda Chapman
  - ii. After-Care Hostels receiving a Home Office Grant  
by Ian Sinclair and David Snow
  - iii. St Martin of Tours House  
by Aryeh Leissner
10. A survey of Adoption in Great Britain  
by Eleanor Grey (1971)
11. Thirteen-year old Approved School Boys in 1962  
by Elizabeth Field, W H Hammond and J Tizard (1971)
12. Absconding from Approved Schools  
by R V G Clarke and D N Martin (1971)
- ✓ 13. An Experiment in Personality Assessment of Young Men  
Remanded in Custody  
by H Sylvia Anthony (1972)
14. Girl Offenders Aged 17 to 20 years  
by Jean Davies and Nancy Goodman (1972)
- ✓ 15. The Controlled Trial in Institutional Research -  
paradigm or pitfall for penal evaluators?  
by R V G Clarke and D B Cornish (1972)
16. A Survey of Fine Enforcement  
by Paul Softley (1973)
17. An Index of Social Environment  
by Martin Davies (1973)

- ✓ 18. Social Enquiry Reports and the Probation Service  
by Martin Davies and Andrea Knopf (1973)
- ✓ 19. Depression, Psychopathic Personality and Attempted Suicide  
in a Borstal Sample  
by H Sylvia Anthony (1973)
- ✓ 20. The Use of Bail and Custody by London Magistrates' Courts  
before and after the Criminal Justice Act 1967  
by Frances H Simon and Mollie Weatheritt (1974)

**END**