

What is the public's perspective of restorative justice and is there a gender bias towards these systems?

Abstract

This research will investigate the world of restorative justice and whether people believe it is an opportunity for improvement compared to other practices

Sophie Jane Fry (P149827)

Tutor – Claudine Young
Word Count – 1471/15000

Declaration

This work has not previously been accepted in substance for any degree and is not being concurrently submitted in candidature for any degree.

Signed Sophie Jane Fry (candidate)

Date 11/03/2021

STATEMENT 1

This thesis is the result of my own investigations, except where otherwise stated. Where correction services have been used the extent and nature of the correction is clearly marked in a footnote(s). Other sources are acknowledged by footnotes giving explicit references. A bibliography is appended.

Signed Sophie Jane Fry (candidate)

Date 11/03/2021

STATEMENT 2

I hereby give consent for my thesis, if accepted, to be available for deposit in the University's digital repository.

Signed Sophie Jane Fry..... (candidate)

Date 11/03/2021

Contents

Declaration.....	1
Introduction	3
Literature Review	6
Methodology.....	10
Findings	11
Evaluation and Conclusion.....	14
Appendices.....	15
Bibliography	17

Introduction

This research will bring to light the issues with restorative justice, why it is believed to be a better option compared to the usual justice system and have a small insight to the systems within schools. Also looking at primary and secondary research to see if there is a difference in opinion on restorative justice based on gender.

It will be carried out based on past articles as well as issues which have been brought to the forefront recently. Restorative justice has been the topic of numerous conversations and debates since the 1990's. It is not only found within the criminal justice system but within schools, workplaces, and everyday life (Johnstone and Van Ness, 2011).

One of the biggest issues with restorative justice, is finding unbiased analysis. People could have faced the cruelty of others when a crime was committed, these people will not always have the same mindset as others and believe that the retributive justice system which is in place currently is correct and that these people do not deserve a second chance and to make the issue 'right' possibly using restorative justice, however this will be discussed as a study by Sherman et al (2005) suggested that restorative could be beneficial to both victims and the offenders.

Restorative justice is not easily defined therefore people may not understand it in its entirety. To research this subject in depth there will be several issues that will be analysed to give a better understanding of restorative justice. To start with, looking at the retributive system in place and how this works, how the restorative system could be implemented alongside this and how it is already used in smaller cases to see the implications it has.

Specifically, during this research, the common themes which will be looked at will be how restorative justice is already being implemented, whether there is evidence to show a gender bias and also whether there is a resistance in using restorative justice as a way to lower reoffending rates.

This research I believe will highlight that majority of people will not understand fully what restorative justice is and how it works. It will show that there is not a gender bias, but a bias based solely on victims and people that are not, as well as victims of worse crimes having different feelings towards restorative justice than those of lesser crimes.

Literature Review

It is well known within the justice system that when a crime is committed that the response when the perpetrator is caught, is that they face criminal trials. Many reformers have been pushing for a more viable option which they believe could have a better outcome than punishment, they believe that this is restorative justice.

Retributive Justice vs Restorative Justice

Based on work by Walen (2020), he states that retributive justice is best explained as a form of justice that when people commit a crime that they should 'suffer' in a way that is comparable to it. Retributivism is a system that has been in place for many years, it is seen in several ways, and the ideology of it is solely

based on a person's perspective. Retributivism is seen as a rational concept but that it is also a necessary requirement for a justice system that believes in punishment (Sterba, 1977).

The issue with restorative justice is that it can still be 'trial and error'. There are numerous hypotheses which exist, one being that restorative justice would be better for the reoffending rates compared to retributive justice and a second is that restorative justice will help the victim heal from the harm which has been caused by the crime being committed (Sherman et al, 2005).

Gerry Johnstone

Gerry Johnstone is a professor, and he is well known for his work on restorative justice and the ideas, values and practices that follow it. His work in the book '*Restorative Justice: Ideas, Values, Debates*' (Johnstone, 2013) is known worldwide for his research and the way that it is a balanced and accessible analysis into the argument that restorative justice can be used as an alternative method compared to the historic method which was and is still used. This book has two editions, both very similar with one big difference, the second edition adds in a chapter which states the integral changes for restorative justice in the decade between when they editions were written.

Johnstone wrote this book, Brennan and Johnstone (2019) have worked to create another informative piece which gives an insight into how much this issue has been pushed forward and being utilised by practitioners, prisons and the victims.

Building bridges

A program of restorative meetings between prisoners and victims within seven European countries was created known as 'Building bridges'. Authors wrote the experience of this program and described the affects it had on both parties involved. Using case studies from three of these countries, explaining how the programmes were delivered and executed, and the way that these programmes could be utilised on a larger scale (Brennan and Johnstone, 2019).

Myths of Restorative Justice

Daly (2002) stated that there are numerous myths which advocates are claiming about restorative justice. They challenge that; (1) restorative justice is simply the opposite of retributive justice, (2) restorative is a 'feminine' response to crime instead of the 'masculine' (retributive) response and lastly (3) big changes could be seen in people that have the opportunity for restorative justice. In a way, restorative is the opposite of retributive, however it is normally used alongside it rather than instead of which is the misunderstanding that people have.

Methodology

This research will include both qualitative and quantative data, this will give the ability to find more information and to better understand the issues which will be shown. Much of the qualitative data will be within secondary sources which will be found in books, journals and on the internet. Data found within

my own research will also be evident. Quantative data will mainly be found in research carried out by myself which looks at the statistics based on the number of people that answer a questionnaire, this will give percentages and will give the ability to start to answer the research question stated in the title.

When researching, there are numerous approaches to gather information, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. For example, it would not be plausible to use an interview as a way to gain information during the current circumstances due to the covid-19 pandemic, which is currently ongoing, this would be the same with focus groups. Case studies could be used, however there may not be many specific case studies on restorative justice as it is a recent development within the justice system.

A survey will be used as this will give the opportunity for people to learn what restorative and retributive justice is and answer questions based on their beliefs and will hopefully give a clear indication whether people believe one system will/ does work better compared to the other and it will aim to answer whether there is a gender bias and whether a certain gender believe one type of justice is better than the other. An online survey will also allow for a larger amount of people to answer and to get a better understanding on people's opinions.

Hypothesis and Evaluation

Whilst researching this topic, it is my belief that there will not be a bias based on gender, the world has evolved in many ways, and opinions will not differ among people due to this. With this type of research, the answers are going to depend on the sort of environment you have grown up in, as well as the opinions of people around you. If a person has grown up in a forgiving environment, then they are more likely to allow for restorative justice and to see how this could positively impact people and the justice system overall, however it is not possible to test this, and it remains a theory.

The primary research that will be carried out will show both qualitative data and quantitative, it will give a percentage of people that believe in the retributive justice system which we have in place now, but it will also show how people feel when they are faced with the idea of restorative justice and whether they believe this would be a better alternative or if they see it as a 'side project' that could be used alongside retributive.

The research will show many advantages and disadvantages of restorative justice and it will give a deeper understanding of the subject and will allow people to make a judgement on whether they believe this type of justice is the way forward and should be supported and funded. This will give only a small insight into the issues that surround the justice system but it will highlight many issues with both sides of the argument.

Literature Review

Defining Restorative and Retributive

There is no clear definition for restorative justice by criminologists or professors, the best definition which can be used, states that it is a method which deals with criminals in a way that emphasises on the offender, and the way that they take responsibility for their actions against the victim, and to help improve the victim's lifestyle (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021). This brings more attention to the victim and the impact it has had on them whilst also proving that benefits of this type of justice. Looking at the restorative practices, it aims to help both the victim and the offender, however it must be noted that the first thought will be for the victim and ensuring that they can repair the damage caused (Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, 2019). Daly (2015) argues that restorative justice should be deemed as a justice mechanism rather than a system.

Retributive is defined as punishing a person for committing a crime (The Dictionary, 2021), this portrays this type of justice as harsh in its nature and many people view it as 'eye for an eye'. This form of justice is seen as problematic in cases due to its nature and the normality it portrays of suffering and incarceration. There are numerous arguments between retributive and restorative practices, retributive is seen as having better accountability and that it is better than alternative methods, which would be restorative. It is also believed that retributive is a better option as it helps with deeper moral principles which could be suffering as they have caused suffering (Walec, 2020). Retributive justice is a system which offenders are punished based the intentional harm they caused to others (Carlsmith and Darley, 2008). The idea behind this type of system is that there is a psychological need for a response to a wrongdoing, this is in the form of a punishment (Wenzel and Okimoto, 2016).

Restorative Justice

One of the first times the term restorative justice was used, was in the criminal justice sense by Albert Eglash in 1958. He suggested the three types of criminal justice which we know of today, Retributive, Restorative and Distributive.

One of the first instances when the criminal system we have in place was acknowledged was by Howard Zehr, he noted the strengths of the system and the way it worked, but he also noted the growing list of limitations and failures. He stated that the system did not always meet the needs of the victim or the offenders. This frustration was also expressed by justice professionals such as judges. Lawyers and prosecutors. This shows that even in the early stages, it was noticeable that the system was flawed in some ways and that it needed to change. This is where restorative justice comes in.

It is mentioned that within criminal justice, restorative practices are used to give the victim a chance to voice their thoughts and feelings to their offenders and enable them to explain the real impact that the offender has had on them. It is thought that by allowing the victim to face the offender and giving them a voice, that this will empower them (Restorative Justice Council, 2016). Allowing offenders the chance to be held accountable for their crimes and take responsibility, there is an 85% victim satisfaction rate and a 14% reduction in the reoffending rate, based on a study by the Restorative justice council (2016). However, this could be deemed as unreliable as the aim for the council is to advocate for the idea, and

also an article written by Shapland, Robinson and Sorsby (2011), argues that it isn't possible to measure satisfaction as this would be measured by each individual person and the idea of what they thought might happen before actually taking part.

Looking at the work of restorative justice within the prison environment, it is possible to see the impact on the victim and the offender behaviour programmes. The restorative practices also allow for work to be done by prisoners within the local communities. The aim would be to decrease the likelihood of a person reoffending and the also first and foremost, meet the needs of the victim (Shapland, 2008).

The principles and operation of restorative justice is taught so that victims and offenders are aware of the initiative and can be used if they wish. This sort of programme gives the opportunity to facilitate the participants so that they can have a better understanding of the restorative justice system, the impact the criminal's behaviour had, identify with the experience which the victim has due to the crime and for the offender it gives them the opportunity to reconcile and even seek forgiveness and lastly it can help to find the correct steps forward in order to not offend (Feasey and Williams, 2009).

Studies

Shapland (2008) and Feasey and Williams (2009) both have a positive ideology, it is argued that the ideology of restorative justice is not as easy as 'seeking forgiveness'. It is believed that based on work by Cockram (2013), that there is a limited amount of people that believe this type of justice works. Cockram (2013) would be deemed a more reliable article as it is dated later than Shapland and Feasey and Williams, and this could mean that it better reflects the standings more recently. Arguably, this is only one perspective.

To continue arguing that restorative justice is a positive system, it is mentioned that this practice would allow for criminal and victims to be brought together and enable them to find a better and more positive path forward and away from the pain and damage which has been caused. Action plans were also created to ensure the need of the victims were not overlooked and the offenders were always held accountable for their mistakes and actions (The ministry of justice, 2015).

However, although this evidence portrays restorative justice as a positive, there is a small amount of evidence which shows the effectiveness of restorative practices with regards to numerous issues; if a person has been convicted of a violent or sexual crime or when a victim does not wish to have face-to-face with the offender (Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, 2019).

Sherman et al (2005) created a study and article which looked at the effects of restorative justice when face-to-face contact was involved. The issue with this study is that it is small as it was only four trials, however the results are interesting and give an insight into what could happen on the larger scale.

There are deemed to be two major hypotheses which could be tested, the first is that reoffending would be lower with restorative justice than with the conventional justice system which we have, which can also be called the retributive system. The second hypothesis stated, it that restorative would be the better option as it is believed that it would help to reduce repeat reoffending. This idea is supported by McLaughlin et al (2003) as they state that there are many opinions and beliefs about restorative justice and how it works and whether it is effective. Looking at youth offenders, this type of practice helped to

contribute to 32% of the reoffending rate in this area alone (McLaughlin et al 2003). It is also mentioned that violent offenders who were given the opportunity for a conference instead of court were also less likely to reoffend (Hayes, 2005), however these figures do not state whether they involved face-to-face meetings.

Before looking at the results from Sherman et al (2005), it is important to mention Cognitive Behavioural Therapy within psychology. This is used to treat numerous conditions and can be used in a few different ways (American Psychological Association, 2021). This therapy helps when trying to make sense of a large and overwhelming situation by splitting it into smaller and more manageable parts. It breaks the issue down to five areas and these are; situations, thoughts, emotions, physical feelings and actions (NHS, 2021). By using this method, it is suggested that victims can reduce the hurt that they have endured by a crime, by normalising the people and places involved during the crime, and to also reduce the tendency to blame themselves for the crime, it is believed that by having a successful restorative justice meeting that the victim would no longer class themselves as such, and that they would have restored themselves.

Looking at the results from the trial, they show that from the point of view of a victim, the restorative justice conference creates a better and successful ritual for group morality, as well as offenders who take part, stated that they breached their rights and even apologised for committing the crime and how it effected the victim, and the apologies made are deemed sincere in most cases according to the victim, showing a successful study.

Another article on face-to-face meetings between offenders and victims examines the effects of this type of study. In a study by Strang et al (2013), they concluded that based on their own studies, Restorative justice can cause reoffending rates to drop. They also mention that it was a highly cost-effective and with a huge number of benefits to the victims. The experiment in one instance showed that 72% of the victims involved with restorative justice were satisfied with the experience and a significantly high amount of these victims said that taking part made them feel more secure in the long run.

This study also admitted to underestimating the need for revenge in many victims. This was explored in two of the experiments where participants were asked if they would harm their offenders themselves if they had the option. 15% of the victims of property crime said they would and 54% of violence victims said they would also do so if given the chance. This shows that despite the ideology of restorative justice, when confronted with the idea of 'eye for an eye' the victims who had the most harm done to them, would harm them back if they could. When looking at victims of burglary, there were only 5% of them that would harm their offenders, whereas 17% of robbery victims would harm them. All of these figures show that there is a very low proportion of people that felt vengeance towards the offenders and the highest figures were of the people involved in the most violent crimes (Strang et al, 2013).

Wenzel et al (2007) states that with the emergence of restorative justice as an alternative practice, it could have huge and important implications for the psychology side of justice. It is also taught by Aug San Suu Kyi of Burma and the Dalai Lama that the worse the crime is, the bigger the opportunity for forgiveness and grace, and it shows the will to resist cruelty and instead be compassionate (Braithwatte, 2002). A quotation from the Dalai Lama shows that more than two decades ago, the ideology of restorative justice was present as he said;

“Learning to forgive is much more useful than merely picking up a stone and throwing it at the object of one’s anger. The more so when the provocation is extreme. For it is under the greatest adversity that there exists the greatest potential for doing good, both for oneself and for others”.

Braithwatte (2002) also describes how trying to prevent crime is not the way forward, but by confronting crime with this grace and forgiveness which can lead to rehabilitation if done in the correct way.

It was claimed by advocates that there were no connections that could be made between retribution and restoration, however this statement was untrue, (Daly, 2002).

“restorative justice should not be considered a pre-modern and feminine justice, strong stories of repair and goodwill are uncommon, and the raw material for restorativeness between victims and offenders may be in short supply.”

To Critique this further, the article for restorative justice was published in 2002 and this makes it hard to use the article as its information might no longer be accurate and it could compromise the evidence against the effectiveness of it in today’s society. This is due to the re-evaluations and updates which are constantly coming into to place and being carried out by the justice services. Therefore, the concepts that are displayed are good to consider, but it does not have a large weighing in today’s issues due to how outdated the article could be.

Bonta et al (2010) highlighted their belief that the restorative justice system is a better alternative to the more traditional routes such as retributive justice, he also states that the risk of offenders re-offending had dropped significantly and also that this was encouraging for institutions and other places that were looking into experimenting with restorative justice and a more victim centred approach.

Evaluation

Based on most of the evidence, there is only a small number of people that would use retributive justice over restorative. Although from the research here it is difficult to find a gender bias. However, looking at the information by Strang et al (2013), the victims of violent crimes were the most likely to harm there assailant given the opportunity, this supports the theory that was mentioned by myself that there would be a bias on the crimes committed instead of gender.

Methodology

Findings

I created a simple survey to find out if there was a gender bias and peoples views on restorative justice and if they thought it was a better alternative to retributive justice.

The survey had a total of thirty-five responses, there were five questions which I asked and all were simple and they all had the option for people to give their opinions on the issues or skip the question

For the first question I simply wanted to know the number of men and women that took the survey in order to fully understand if there was a gender bias. For this, twenty-eight females took part and six males. This is a big difference and will make it difficult to fully understand if there is a bias based on this information, however it will give a rough guide. It should also hopefully answer whether or not people fully understand restorative justice and the aims of it. See Appendix 1.

The next question was asking if people believed that retributive justice was better than restorative justice, for this question based on the uneven nature of the genders, it is surprising that the responses came back almost even. Eighteen people believe that retributive was better than restorative, whilst seventeen people believed the opposite. See Appendix 2.

The next question was to find peoples views on why they believed that their choice was the better option.

Male responses

First response: answered that restorative was a better option and specified that they believed it stopped reoffending and helped integrate them back into society.

Second response: Said that they believed retributive was better but for the same reason, they believe it would stop reoffending.

Third response: stated that retributive would be better as within certain circumstances some form of a relationship could not be built with the offender and the victim depending on the crime that was committed

Fourth response: believed that restorative would be better as it would give the victim the opportunity to express themselves and the impact that the crime had on their lives. They also believe it could give the offender the opportunity to see the damage which they caused to deter them from continuing on a path of criminality.

Fifth response: Was unsure on what the difference between restorative and retributive was.

Sixth response: believed that restorative would be better, however stated that people should face the consequences of their actions so that they are deterred from committing a crime again.

Female Responses

Fifteen out of the twenty-eight females said that they believe that retributive justice was better for the justice system than restorative, there are numerous reasons mentioned as to why they believe this. One of the biggest points mentioned was that they see retributive justice as a bigger deterrent for reoffending

than restorative. They also believe that it would act as a deterrent for the community as they would see this as a harsher method.

Others believed it was better, but only when the crime permits, should they be punished in this way. This links with another response that stated that it would make other people think twice before committing a crime but also it will deter people from reoffending as previously mentioned.

One female suggested that although restorative justice is good, they feel retributive would be better as a deterrent for others and that it is a better way to punish criminals for their actions. They also state that they believe that victims would not feel as though justice has been served if they didn't face some harsher punishment.

It was also suggested that both types of justice could be used, retributive for the punishment side and to ensure that the victim feels safe and knowing that the person that hurt them can no longer do so. However, they should be given the opportunity after to take part in a restorative justice meeting as this can also be useful for the victim and the offender.

Some believe that the offender would be 'getting away with it' If they only allowed for restorative, they believe that they should be punished no matter the crime and that they shouldn't be given the opportunity to try and make themselves feel better for their own wrong doing.

As stated previously, one suggested that it is better as it is 'eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth' essentially meaning that you get what you deserve and you should be equal.

There were a number of women who answered yes and no that simply explained that they weren't sure on the difference between the two justice practices and did not respond.

For the females that believed restorative was the better option, it was stated by one female that if you have never been on the receiving end of a crime then you might have a different opinion towards each side. However they see benefits of both systems.

Restorative justice could be used to give people the opportunity to see the error of their ways and to understand the impact that they have had on someone's life by committing the crime, it might also give the victim some closure by facing the offender and speaking about how they feel and how they have been affected.

A differing answer is seeing restorative justice as a more humanising system than the retributive system, this is alongside the better therapeutic elements and can give the opportunity for both the victim and the offender to make peace with what has happened and hopefully move forward with their lives.

There were numerous responses that gave the impression that each system would work better for different people. For a more violent crime they believe that retributive would be better for the victim, however they believe that restorative would be better for the low level crimes where the impact on the victim isn't as lifelong or detrimental. Many responses say that it will depend on the crime to decide which system would be better.

Would you use restorative justice if you were the victim?

Due to the nature of the question, I gave the option of possibly, this was so that nobody would feel pressured into a yes or no answer, but also, I wanted to know why they would or would not use it. Given that there was such an even split on retributive justice being a better option than restorative, I expected the split to be about even again, however, giving the option of possibly did not help as a larger number of respondents picked this instead of the yes or no. See Appendix 3

For the majority of these answers, people stated that it would always depend on what crime had been committed as to how they would respond. For a low level crime they believe it would be easier to face the offender, however if it is a more serious crime then they would fail to understand how restorative justice could help.

For the people that said that they would face their offender and try restorative practices, they would like to hear the offender apologise and explain how they made them feel in the hopes that they might never reoffend and that it will stop somebody else feeling saddened, hurt and upset by a crime.

Evaluation of own research

Based on my own research, I believe there is a slight bias, however I believed that the males would be leaning towards retributive justice while the females leaned towards the restorative. However based on the research it would be hard to tell as the sample size for men is so small compared to the females. More females said that they would rather see and use retributive justice than restorative and they also seemed to have the same attitudes that an offender should suffer in the same way that the victim has.

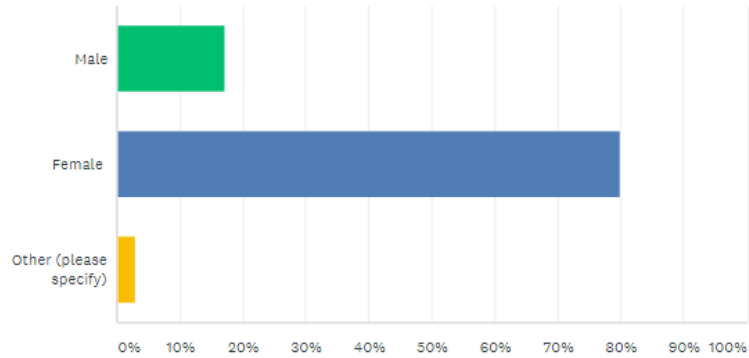
Evaluation and Conclusion

Appendices

Appendix 1.

What is your gender?

Answered: 35 Skipped: 0

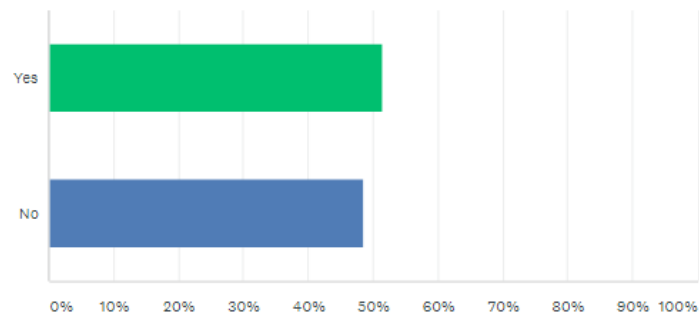


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
▼ Male	17.14%	6
▼ Female	80.00%	28
▼ Other (please specify)	2.86%	1
TOTAL		35

Appendix 2.

Do you believe retributive justice is better than restorative justice? (Please write M or F before answer)

Answered: 35 Skipped: 0

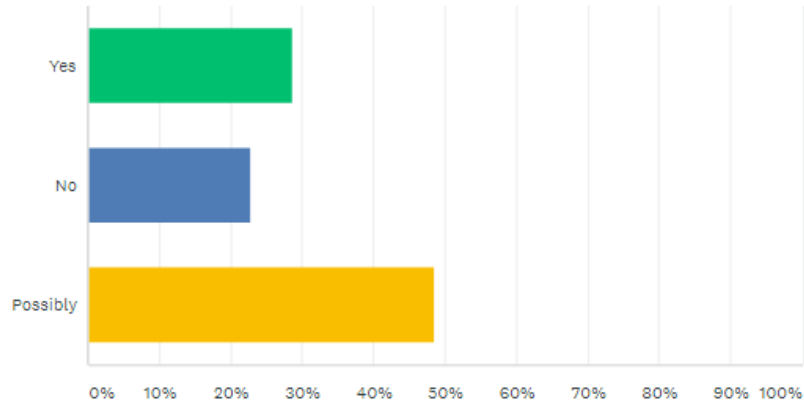


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
▼ Yes	51.43%	18
▼ No	48.57%	17
Total Respondents: 35		

Appendix 3.

Would you allow for restorative justice if a crime was committed against yourself?

Answered: 35 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	28.57%	10
No	22.86%	8
Possibly	48.57%	17
TOTAL		35

Bibliography

American Psychological Association. (2021). 'Cognitive-behavioural therapy'. (Online) Available at: [Cognitive-behavioral therapy. - PsycNET \(apa.org\)](https://www.apa.org/psychnet/psychnet/cognitive-behavioral-therapy)

Angel, C. (2005). 'Crime Victims meet their offenders: testing the impact of restorative justice conferences on victims post traumatic stress symptoms'. (Online), Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Caroline_Angel/publication/45450058_Crime_victims_meet_their_offenders_Testing_the_impact_of_restorative_justice_conferences_on_victims_post-traumatic_stress_symptoms/links/5672f66208aee7a4274366f0/Crime-victims-meet-their-offenders-Testing-the-impact-of-restorative-justice-conferences-on-victims-post-traumatic-stress-symptoms.pdf
Accessed: 9th April 2020

Bonta, J., Wallace-Capretta, S., Rooney, J. and McAnoy, K. (2010). 'An outcome evaluation of a restorative justice alternative to incarceration'. Contemporary Justice Review; Issues in Criminal, Social, and Restorative Justice. Volume 5 (4). Pages 319-338.

Braithwaite, J. (2002). 'Restorative Justice & Responsive Regulation'. Oxford University Press Inc.

Brennan, I., Johnstone, G. (2019). 'Building Bridges' Prisoners, Crime victims and restorative justice.

Cambridge Dictionary (2020). 'Restorative Justice', (Online), Available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/restorative-justice> Accessed: 7th April 2020

Carlsmith, K., Darley, J. (2008). 'Psychological aspects of retributive justice'. Advances in experimental social psychology. Volume 40. Pages 193-236

Cockram, M. (2013). 'Restorative Justice – The Sycamore Tree Project'. Brief. Volume 40 (5).

Daly, K. (2002), 'Restorative justice: the real story'. Punishment and Society, Volume (4), Pages 55-79

Daly, K. (2015). 'What is restorative justice? Fresh answers to a vexed question'. Victims & Offenders. An International Journal of Evidence-based research, policy and practice. Volume 11.1

Feasey, S., and Williams, P. (2009). 'An evaluation of the Sycamore Tree Project Based on an analysis of Crime Pics II Data'. Sheffield Hallam University: Sheffield.

Hayes, H. (2005). 'Assessing reoffending in Restorative Justice Conferences'. Sage Journals: Volume 38 (1) Pages 77-101

Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (2019). 'Restorative Justice and Restorative Practice'. (Online). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/restorative-justice-and-restorative-practice> Accessed: 7th April 2020.

Home Office (2014), 'Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014'. (Online), Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/11/section/15/enacted> Accessed 7th April 2020.

Johnstone, G. (2001). 'Restorative Justice: Ideas, Values, Debates'. Willan Publishing.

- Johnstone, G., Van Ness, D. (2011), 'Handbook of Restorative Justice'. Routledge; New York.
- Johnstone, G. (2013). 'Restorative Justice: Ideas, Values, Debates'. Second Edition. United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis.
- Latimer, J., Dowden, C., Muise, D. (2005), 'The effectiveness of restorativeness justice practices: A meta-analysis'. Volume 85 (2) Pages 127-144
- McLaughlin, E., Ferguson, R., Hughes, G., Westmarland, L. (2003), 'Restorative Justice: Critical Issues' 3rd Edition, Sage Publications: Open University
- Miers, D., Maguire, M., Goldie, S., Sharpe, K., Hale, C., Netten, A., Uglow, S., Doolin, K., Hallam, A., Enterkin, J. and Newburn, T. (2001). 'An exploratory evaluation of restorative justice schemes'. Crown: Home Office
- Ministry of Justice (2013), '2013 restorative justice action plan for the criminal justice system'. (Online), Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/259782/restorative-justice-action-plan-2013.pdf Accessed; 7th April 2020.
- Ministry of Justice (2014), 'One year on Progress report against the 2013 restorative justice action plan' (Online), Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/375582/restorative-justice-progress-report-2014.pdf Accessed 7th April 2020
- Ministry of Justice (2015), 'Restorative Justice', (Online), Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/restorative-justice-action-plan> Accessed: 6th April 2020
- NHS. (2021). 'How it works – Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT)'. (Online) Available at: [How it works - Cognitive behavioural therapy \(CBT\) - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](https://www.nhs.uk/health/how-it-works/cognitive-behavioural-therapy-cbt/)
- Restorative Justice Council (2016), 'Criminal Justice' (Online), Available at: <https://restorativejustice.org.uk/criminal-justice> Accessed 7th April 2020.
- Restorative Justice Council (2020), 'The restorative services standards', (Online), Available at: <https://restorativejustice.org.uk/sites/default/files/resources/files/The%20Restorative%20Service%20Standards%20NEW%20July%202016.pdf> Accessed 9th April 2020
- Roberts, P and Priest, H. (2006). 'Reliability and Validity in Research'. Nursing Standard: Health and Medicine. Volume 20 (44)
- Shapland, J (2008). 'Restorative Justice and Prisons' (Online), Available at: http://biblioteca.cejamerica.org/bitstream/handle/2015/3325/Restorative_Justice_Prisons.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y Accessed 8th April 2020.
- Shapland, J., Robinson, G., Sorsby, A. (2011), 'Restorative Justice in Practice: Evaluating What Works for Victims and Offenders'. Routledge: New York
- Sherman, L.W., Strang, H., Angel, C., Woods, D., Barnes, G., Bennett, S., Inkpen, N. (2005) 'Effects of face-to-face restorative justice on victims of crime in four randomized, controlled trials'. Journal of experimental criminology, pages 367-395.

Sterba, J. (1977). 'Retributive Justice' Political Theory. Volume 5. Pages 349-362. Available at: [Retributive Justice on JSTOR](#) Accessed 5th March 2021.

Strang, H., Sherman, L., Mayo-Wilson, E., Woods, D., Ariel, B. 'Restorative Justice Conferencing (RJC) Using face-to-face meetings of offenders and victims: Effects of offender recidivism and victim satisfaction. A systematic review'. Campbell Systematic Reviews. (Online) Available at: [Campbell RJ review.pdf \(restorativejustice.org.uk\)](#)

The Dictionary (2020), 'Restorative Justice' (Online), Available at: <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/restorative-justice> Accessed: 7th April 2020

The Dictionary (2021). 'Retributive'. (Online). Available at: [Retributive - definition of retributive by The Free Dictionary](#)

Van Ness, D. and Strong, K. (2015), 'Restoring Justice', 5th Edition, Amsterdam: Anderson.

Walen, A. (2020). 'Retributive Justice'. (Online) The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Available at: [Retributive Justice \(Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy\)](#) Accessed at: 22nd February 2021

Weitekamp, E., Kerner, H J. (2003). 'Restorative Justice: Theoretical Foundations'. London.

Wenzel, M., Okimoto, T. (2016) 'Retributive Justice'. Handbook of social justice theory and research. Pages 237-256

Wenzel, M., Okimoto, T., Feather, N., Platow, M. 'Retributive and Restorative Justice'. Law and Human Behaviour. Pages 375-389

Zehr, H. (2014). 'The little book of restorative justice: Revised and updated'. Good books: New York