# Audio file

# [Transcript](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

[Dr Ellen Reeves](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

[But I guess from the very beginning I was able to see the kind of impact that research can have and that was a real push to keep going and doing that sort of work.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

[Nick Jones](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

[Welcome everybody to this edition of the Research in Focus Podcast from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences here at the University of Liverpool. I'm Nick Jones. I'm part of the research and impact team here and today and I'm very pleased to be joined by Doctor Ellen Reeves, lecturer in the Department of Sociology, Social Policy and Criminology. Today, Ellen will be talking to us about her work on the unintended consequences of domestic violence law and policy reform. So first of all, thank you very much for joining us. Ellen, it's lovely to see you.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Thanks for having me.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[And just as a first question, why this subject? What drew you to this area of research?](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Yeah. So I think during my undergraduate degree, unfortunately, there wasn't a lot of attention given to feminist criminology and the sort of criminal justice issues that specifically relate to women. But it was sort of those times when it was covered that probably was. Most engaged I was always really interested in how laws and legislative reform are often felt in quite unique ways by women, particularly women, from multiply marginalised backgrounds. I think at the time I was really interested in women's experiences in prison, and I remember I met with one of my lecturers once, just for some career advice, and she told me that, you know, yes, you can go and get a job in a women's prison. But the unfortunate reality is that you're not actually going to be able to make. The change that you want to from within and that actually research is a really powerful tool for change, which kind of piqued my interest in going into academia. When I did my honours year and in Australia, this is sort of an optional year. When you do your undergraduate dissertation and there was a bursary available for a student who did their project on domestic abuse and as a struggling UNI student, I thought the bursary sounded really nice. And so I pitched a project on women victim survivors of domestic abuse who are criminalised by the system that's meant to protect them. I got the bursary, and I'm still researching that exact topic eight years later. Yeah. I think one of the things that really drew me to this topic was that it kind of challenged all of my previous assumptions. The kind of baseline teachings around domestic abuse. That it's under criminalised that there aren't enough laws protecting women and children, but I guess my work sort of looks at the flip side of that, looking at how the law is actually used to criminalise victim survivors, which forces us to grapple with the reality that maybe. More law isn't what is actually needed to address gender based violence. I'd also say that what sort of spurred me on to continue this research was that I kind of tapped into something very specific that was happening in Australia at the time. So the Australian state of Victoria had just had a landmark royal Commission into family violence and the issue of women. Victim survivors being misidentified as perpetrators was flagged in the royal Commission, but we actually knew very little about it. It was kind of a bit of a side note. So you know, I was just an undergraduate student, but I I published this article in the conversation about my little dissertation project, and I was immediately sort of contacted by third sector organisations, you know, wanting to know more about it. I was being asked to give expert advice, which I felt completely. Were clipped for at the time, but I guess from the very beginning I was able to see the kind of impact that research can have and that was a real push to keep going and doing that sort of work.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Marvellous. Thank you very much. And you touched a little bit there on obviously you began your career in your Australia like your native homeland. Could you tell us a little bit about your academic journey that brought you to the University of Liverpool?](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Yes it is. Yeah. So I did my PhD at Monash University in Melbourne and I was situated within the Monash Gender and Family Violence Prevention Centre, which was led by a fantastic group of scholars doing world leading research on preventing and responding to gender based violence. Yeah. During that time I was given some pretty amazing opportunities to contribute to projects being led by the centre. And I was also teaching criminology throughout my degree, as you do as a PhD. So I finished my PhD in 2021 and then was directly appointed. Into a postdoctoral research fellow with the Monash Gender and Family Violence Prevention Centre. So the centre had just received a large grant from the Victorian government and was able to hire something like 7 or 8 postdocs, so it was a really exciting time and my role there was specifically focused on domestic abuse policy reform and criminalisation and. We worked on a number of projects, including a study on Australians, experiences of coercive control and their views on its criminalisation, which at the time was being very hotly debated in Australia about, you know, to criminalise or not to criminalise. And also led my own project on LGBTQ+ victim survivors experiences with civil protection order systems. Yeah. So I was in that role for about two years, and my contract was coming to an end. And I heard about the Liverpool jobs and I sort of knew some people that that worked here. Yeah. It was just kind of perfect timing. I'd already been thinking about moving overseas. Yeah, it just felt like a really good fit. And here we are.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Welcome aboard. Lovely to have you here. So in your blog that we've posted part of the research and focus feature, you introduce your work as questioning the assumptions of carceral feminisms. Could you explain what that phrase means for us, please?](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Yeah, sure. So without giving too much of a history lesson that yeah, in the 60s and 70s, this was kind of when the battered women's movement emerged, which was sort of an offshoot of the Women's Lib movement. And the battered women's movement, you know, it started off really localised in grassroots, you know, it was women setting up houses that shelters that sort of thing and and, you know, these efforts, they weren't supported by the government and the movement sort of gradually shifted away from understanding domestic abuse. According to individual women's experiences. And towards understanding women's experiences through this lens of patriarchy, you know, looking at how gender inequality feeds domestic abuse and how the systems in place actually enable it, and given this, you know, there was a lot of anger directed at the state for its failure to protect women from men's violence. So sort of. You know, radical feminism at the time was just that, complete rejection of the state. But in the 80s there was this shift in some factions of the movement, so activists recognise. That without help or commitment from the state, things actually weren't going to improve for women who did need support for domestic abuse and also other forms of gender based violence like sexual violence. So this is kind of where the term the personal is political came in, you know, the movement was saying. That the division of public and private life is harmful and that the state should actually be involved and care about what's happening to women behind closed doors. So the solution to some activists in the movement was to criminalise domestic abuse and these are the activists that we sort of refer to as carceral feminists. And so they wanted to force the state to protect women and to hold perpetrators to account. And the way that they thought this could be done was through legal sanctions and and essentially the state was pretty on board with this. It did fit really neatly within the 1980s law and order politics of the day. But it, yeah, it wasn't that straightforward. In order for the state to be on board, the movement needed essentially to take it down a notch. You know, to be less radical. And what this looked like was the movement abandoning some of its core principles. So, for instance, they created this narrative of the every woman. So this is the idea that domestic abuse could happen to any woman, not just those from, you know, low socioeconomic background. Because they thought that if the government thought that it was happening to white, middle class women, then maybe they'll actually care. So of course it was happening to white middle class women as well. But yeah, the the movement kind of sold out and the impact has been that domestic abuse laws were and continue to be designed for. Yeah, that that white middle class woman. And yeah, the impact of that is that women of colour, migrant women, women with disability, women with mental health issues, substance abuse issues, they're extremely disadvantaged under domestic abuse laws and they face really high rates of criminalisation under these laws. So when we refer to carceral. Feminism sort of referring to this belief held by those activists that the legal system is the right system to address domestic abuse.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[And so from that, it sounds like you know some of your responses to that have to question it. And and it's it's validity.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Yeah. So the anti carceral perspective, you know, which is definitely where I sit is one that recognises that the law often causes more harm than good in the lives of victims, survivors. That the state itself is an oppressive presence in women's lives, and we can't necessarily rely on it to provide meaningful safety to women. The criminalisation doesn't stop domestic abuse, which we know, and that ultimately the funding that is allocated towards. The criminal legal system takes funding away from areas where women really need it, such as housing and healthcare. Yeah. So for me, the first sort of step is to stop introducing new laws every time there's a high profile murder. We see politicians capitalise on this to win votes, to show that they're doing something about violence against women. And you know, when we're talking about winning votes, it always seems to be law and order related. You know knee jerk reaction, like for example here in the UK last year, you know, there was a lot of talk about introducing public domestic abuse perpetrator. Sisters, which is not helpful at all. It further stigmatises marginalised individuals and communities. It encourages vigilante justice. It probably does very, very little in the way of women's safety, but from the outside it looks really appealing and you know, it looks like a genuine commitment from the government. But it's yeah, it's just for votes. And again, things like that are diverting money away from the key areas where it's needed. So the anti carceral perspective is all about thinking about how we can better spend this money to make more meaningful steps towards victim survivor safety.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[OK, fabulous. Thank you very much. Thank you for explaining that so clearly, thank you. And now you've worked on some big projects exploring topics such as the criminalization of coercive control, domestic violence, disclosure schemes and LGBTQ+ victim survivor engagement with civil protection order schemes. So from what you've seen, have been any common themes or concerns in these kinds of legislative interventions?](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Yeah, I'd say probably the common theme is that for the most part, these initiatives are not improving victim survivor safety, which should be the number one thing that they achieve with coercive control criminalisation. This has it has done a really good job of raising public awareness of the. Lesser known aspects of domestic abuse here in the UK. And there have been some positive outcomes. But what we're seeing is that it's still really challenging for police to grasp and to know how to respond to non-physical forms of abuse. And we're seeing that the law isn't being used as intended. Yeah. The same could be said of domestic violence disclosure schemes. So this initiative is meant to give women or victim survivors more broadly the ability to find out if their partner has a history of domestic abuse. And then you know, be able to make an informed decision about whether they want to stay in that relationship or not. What staying in that relationship might look like. And our study in Australia and New Zealand showed that women may be commonly accessing the scheme after they've already left the relationship because of the abuse. So it's giving them validation about their experiences, but it's a really expensive scheme just to tell women what they already know. And again, it's sort of not operating as intended. And our study also showed that. There was a lack of follow up support for women after receiving a disclosure which was concerning to, you know, sit someone down and say your partner has this extensive history of domestic abuse. You know, off you go, no more support. It's pretty problematic. And yeah, the LGBTQ+ study has essentially echoed the concerns raised by domestic abuse researchers for decades. Civil Protection Orders are treated as just a piece of paper. You know, they don't mean anything if they're not being enforced. And unfortunately, that's what's happening in a lot of contexts and also the court system is becoming increasingly complex and increasingly expensive as well. And. And in specific relation to clear Community. These it's also a very serious and heteronormative system that leaves very little space to consider and understand the plight of clear victim survivors. So yeah, I'd say the threat is safety and lack thereof, resulting from legal system intervention.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[OK. And I mean what you just touched on there, is that what we can expect to see more from the monograph that you're currently working on clearing civil law responses to domestic violence, which looks at the LGBTQ+ victim survivors experience? What can we expect from that?](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Yeah. So the book is based off the data from the LGBTQ+ civil Protection Order study and it follows participants through the legal process. So looking at why they sought help, how they came to be engaged with the system, what their interactions with police were the court. Experience and then considering how engagement with the civil protection order system overall impacted on their life, you know what impact did it have on their sense of safety and well-being? I'd say the book does 2 sort of distinct things. So in the first instance it is well, to my knowledge at least, the first study to specifically examine LGBTQ+ victim survivors experiences with civil protection order systems. So the reality is that. Very few LGBTQ+ victims survivors actually seek. Help from the law. And the existing literature on this has focused primarily on why this is so you know why are clear victim survivors reluctant to do that, which has meant that there's very little research that looks at what happens when clear victim survivors do turn. To the law. So the book really. Those how despite the fact that legislation is more inclusive than it was in the past, this has kind of been tokenistic and the legal system, it's not well equipped to respond to domestic abuse. That happens in queer relationships. And this is really highlighted by. Participants experiences of. Being misidentified as a predominant aggressive, for example, often simply because they're they were the more masculine presenting person in the relationship. So this is where we see the sort of cis-normative and heteronormative understanding come through and it leaves queer experiences largely invisible. So the second thing that the book does is it more broadly highlights the fundamental problems with the civil protection order system. It's obviously in an Australian context, but it's relevant internationally. So the idea behind civil Protection Orders was that. They would provide an easier to access form of legal protection, which was in recognition of the range of barriers to accessing criminal legal system protections. So the orders, you know, they've been around since the 70s and 80s, but they often kind of fly under the radar in terms of research and reform because every year we have this shiny new criminal law, and that's what everyone's researching. But I find what is happening in the civil protection order. System. Pretty scary. So essentially, they're being used in this really risk averse way in. Here, where ultimately anyone can apply for one, you know, no evidence is needed, no investigation and and this means that they've actually become a really sorry, really common tool for abuse. So perpetrators are using them as a form of control and punishment and retaliation. Yeah. And the system ultimately lets them do that, despite the huge consequences that it it can have for the victim survivor, you know, they can lose their job. They might drop out of their studies because they think they won't be able to get a job in their field. They don't get access to the same services, they might lose custody of children. It's huge and the system is kind of just churning people through with no real regard for the principles of risk and safety. Which is actually meant to underpin the legislation. So yeah, the book isn't just about clear experiences. It's about these larger cracks in the system that haven't received enough attention. And in the book, I draw a lot on the work of trans and queer abolitionists to to argue that. Or maybe to question you know whether the best response is. You know, we're really focused on how we can get where people to feel more comfortable using the law and how we can make this a safer space. But I sort of argue that instead of doing that and getting more people to go through this system that is broken, we should be focusing more attention on community based initiatives. And transformational justice, you know, if we if we are going to address the issue of domestic abuse and that's probably the approach that's needed. Because I mean, the key argument of the book is that this system doesn't even work for white middle class heterosexual women who it was designed for. So how could we expect it to work for groups that have historically been extremely marginalised and oppressed by the legal system like clear? Communities have, so that's kind of the the gist of the book at the moment. It's a work in progress.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Brilliant. Thank you very much. Sounds like it's going to deliver some really important findings, I think. Thank you beyond that, where do you see your research heading beyond that area of research?](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Yeah. So I think probably at this point I've spent a lot of time critiquing the law and its response to domestic abuse and probably not enough time, you know, thinking about alternatives. So I think that's where I'm at now. Yeah, I want to focus more on what. Responses that sit outside of the criminal justice system look like sort of through this lens of transformational justice. But I've also become, yeah, really fascinated with the ways in which victim survivors are creating their own space for justice and engaging in their own sort of discourse to counter the invisibility of domestic abuse. More broadly in society, so an example of this is online spaces such as. Domestic abuse support groups on Facebook, so I'm doing a study on this at the moment. Surveying members of these groups in the UK and Australia. Yeah, it's a really interesting space because you have victim survivors from every stage of the process. You know, you have. Women who have. Maybe notice some red flags in their relationship and they want to ask others if it's domestic abuse. And then you have women that are now 20-30 years out of an abusive relationship and are hoping to, you know, impart some wisdom. And also, you know, they want support for their own ongoing recovery journey because victims, survivors are still recovering 20-30 years later. And and what really interests me about these spaces. Is it? I mean, they're not all sunshine and rainbows. Sometimes you have people giving super problematic advice to others. You have full blown arguments, you have victim blaming, you have perpetrators trying to infiltrate the groups all the time. Time and then you have moderators who are victim survivors themselves. Having to spend this huge amount of time, you know of unpaid time managing this space and making sure it's safe for thousands and thousands of members, and they're bearing this burden because the state has failed. So badly that often, you know this is the only space where victim survivors can go to feel a sense of safety or to get the information and the support that they need. Yeah. So that's sort of what I'm focused on at the moment.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[OK, really interesting. Interesting idea about the moderators, they're having to take on that, that weight and potentially you know. Traumatising themselves or others on a consistent, you know, repetitive basis.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Absolutely, yeah. And when you think about, you know, the the gendered dimensions of unpaid labour and the emotion work that women do, this is a really good example of that.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Yeah. Fascinating. Fascinating. Thank you so much. So far in your research, what's been the most interesting or powerful thing that you've come across the? The the the thing that's really stopped you in your tracks.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Yeah, this is a tricky one. I mean, I don't think it's one thing, it's probably something I've just observed so far in my career. But yeah, I think that every day I'm pretty amazed by the power and strength of victim survivor. As most of my research is informed by lived experiences of victim survivors, you know I've done. I've interviewed, I think over 150 victim survivors across different projects and I'm always just blown away by how eager they are to share their story and for the sake of improving. Justice outcomes for victim survivors. So you know people, these are people who have been through horrific. Experiences that have left them, you know, physically, emotionally, financially depleted and they absolutely do not even hesitate to talk to researchers and most of the time they will acknowledge that the specific research project might not benefit them directly, but they kind of just want to play. Their small part in hopefully improving the system for someone down the line. Uh. And I think this is important because victim survivors are constantly being undermined and disempowered by perpetrators, by the systems, by university ethics committees. They're often treated like children. But they're so incredibly strong and courageous, and it's really nice to be able to provide. The platform for that, for them to share those voices.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Yes, a a real show of strength and altruism there from those people.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Yeah, absolutely.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[So you mentioned impact right at the beginning of our conversation and you know how impactful a lot of this work can be, what would you like to see as the most significant change to come around in the real world as a result of your research?](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Yeah, I think right now especially you know, in the wake of the pandemic, Black Lives Matter movement, conversations about abolition are more real than ever. That probably haven't been taken very seriously in the past, but they they are now, and I'm talking about, you know, prison abolition and everything that comes with that. And, you know, dismantling those criminal justice institutions. So you know, there's a there's a greater focus on reallocating criminal justice funds elsewhere and thinking about how as a community, we can mobilise to sort of create that meaningful change. And this. Yeah, it applies to domestic abuse as well. Scholars are increasingly thinking about what? And non-criminal justice response to domestic abuse could look. Like, yeah, this of course is not something that will happen overnight. But yeah, it's my hope that my research can really be part of that conversation and maybe influence a greater investment in community controlled organisations in order to, you know, develop their own programmes, whether that's behaviour change programmes. For programmes to support victim survivors. You know, programmes that just they don't cede into the criminal justice matrix. So, you know, I think it's all about the chipping away slowly and yeah, I'd be thrilled to just be a small part of that puzzle and to have my research sort of recognised in that space.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Wonderful. Thank you very much and well from what you told me, it looks like you're well on the way to to that happening. Thank you so much, Doctor Ellen Reeves. That's all the questions I have for you. That's been a really interesting and fascinating talk. Thank you so much for joining us today.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[Good. Thanks for having. Me.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)

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[It's an absolute pleasure and thank you all for listening. Please look out for our next edition of our Research in Focus Podcast, where we'll continue to explore the work taking place across the faculty here at the University of Liverpool. Thank you very much and goodbye.](https://theuniversityofliverpool-my.sharepoint.com/personal/ndjones_liverpool_ac_uk/Documents/Transcribed%20Files/Dr%20Ellen%20Reeves%20Researcher%20in%20Focus%20Podcast.mp3)