Right Realism (Situational & Environmental Crime Prevention & Zero Tolerance Policing)

1) Wilson & Kelling: Zero Tolerance Policing

Cannot change biology or intervene with socialisation (too difficult, too long term). Must seek out ways to make committing crime seem less attractive (**INCREASE COSTS/LOWER REWARDS – RTC**). Must contain, control and punish offenders. It is essential to maintain the orderly characteristics of neighbourhoods and **'CLAMP DOWN' HEAVILY** on even **'MINOR INCIVILITIES'**. Any sign of deterioration such as graffiti, vandalism, dog mess, prostitution, drug taking, drinking in public, begging or litter dropping must be dealt with severely ASAP e.g. heavy fines, lengthy community service orders and heavier jail time.

2) Clarke: Situational Crime Prevention / Wilson & Kelling: Environmental Crime Prevention (Target Hardening)

If opportunity is required for a crime to be committed…reduce such opportunities in any given situation i.e. make it more difficult for C&D to occur. This is a **'PRE-EMPTIVE'** approach to crime prevention. Three ideas underpin SCP:
1) Target specific crimes
2) Manage / alter the immediate environment of the crime **(ENVIRONEMENTAL CRIME PREVENTION)**
3) Increase the effort and risk of committing crime & reduce rewards. **(SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION)**
E.g. locking doors, increase surveillance, use security guards in shops, barbed-wire on business fences, smaller sinks in public toilets, UV lights in public toilets, make benches impossible to sleep on, use Perspex instead of glass on phone booths/bus shelters, house alarms, anti-climb paint, SMART water, wearing handbags across the body rather on the shoulder.

> Young believes that the 'success' of Zero Tolerance in the USA was myth that politicians promoted to take credit for falling crime rates
> ZT is pre-occupied with petty crimes/instances of deviance such as begging and drinking in public – doesn't address serious crime such as murder / corporate crime
> ZT gives free reign to police to discriminate against minorities e.g. the homeless
> ZT risks the potential for Secondary Deviance, Master Status, Deviance Careers (See Labelling)
> New York Bus Terminal – Deviance Reduction: After the terminal was 're-modelled' e.g. smaller sinks in the toilets, less homeless people and homosexual liaisons took place.
> **DISPLACEMENT**: SCP/ECP simply moves crime around:
      - Spatial (New Setting)
      - Temporal (Different Time)
      - Target (Different victim)
      - Tactical (Using a Different Method)
      - Functional (Different type of Crime)
> Successfully reduced instances of suicide by gassing in the UK . Through the 1960s coal gas was gradually replaced by less toxic natural gas & by 1997 such suicides fell to 0.
> Can be expensive for local councils, schools, businesses and individuals to purchase alarms, locks and potentially redesign environments/protect themselves (SCP/ECP)
> Perhaps 'blames the victims' for their own victimisation e.g. you were robbed because you didn't lock the door.

Left Realism (Police Rapport & Social & Community Crime Prevention)

1) Police Community Rapport
Military Policing alienates the public and creates distrust/conflict. Police must gain trust of public & involve the public in prioritising. Police also cannot cope alone. A Multi-Agency approach should be taken (Schools, Voluntary Orgs., Social Services, Housing Departments…and the public.

2) Social & Community Crime Prevention
Given that marginalisation is a key cause of crime , long term changes need to be made to counter-act inequalities through Family, Educational and Employment Policy. The encouragement of community-based initiatives – tackling poverty, unemployment, poor housing. Counteract Cultural Deprivation e.g. **PERRY SCHOOL PROJECT** In Michigan (2 Year 'Intellectual' intervention 2-3 year olds)

> S&CCP – too long term, does not tackle crime in the here and now – too idealistic
> If successful, would deal with the root causes of crime e.g. tackling marginalisation / social exclusion

Surveillance

Surveillance entails, 'observing/monitoring public behaviour for the purposes of population or crime control. It involves observing to collect data about behaviour, using the data to regulate, manage and/correct behaviour'.

'Sovereign Power ': <19th Century – Monarch exerted total control over subjects and this power was enforced through very public, very physical means – punishment was a spectacle to warn others.
'Disciplinary Power' has since replaced sovereign power . Disciplinary power aims to control the mind, psyche and spirit – not just the body. This is achieved through Surveillance (of which there are many types found in many places). Foucalt suggests that surveillance has allowed for the 'dispersal of discipline' whereby a multitude of agencies are responsible for and have the power to monitor and keep people under surveillance e.g. schools, teachers, hospitals, nurses, doctors, police, courts, the workplace, army barracks and asylums.

Types of Surveillance:

The Panopticon/ Panopticism: A design for prisons whereby prisoners in cells are always under the watch of a guard from a central 'hub' in the prison yet the guards are not visible to the inmates. The prisoners effectively do not know if they are being watched or not at any given point in time.

Discipline becomes 'self-discipline' – the prisoner/ member of the public (in the case of CCTV) monitors their own behaviour which empowers the individual and puts them in control of their on behaviour and saves the need to physically punish from the outside. It means control takes place on 'the inside' (with the mind) – link to RCT! Also saves resources (the few monitor the many)

CCTV (a form of panopticism) only really passifies the public an makes them feel safe whilst not really reducing crime – it offers a false reassurance to thee public (many CCTV cameras are in fact dummy cameras which are not real and many would-be offenders know this!) - Loveday

CCTV allows male camera operators to act as voyeurs and observe women. Women therefore are under-threat from such surveillance, they are not made any safer – Koskela

CCTV / Panopticism simple causes displacement (see SCP) – Norris

Synopticism / Synoptic Surveillance: Whilst panopticism allows the few to monitor the many (top-down), in contemporary society there are increased instances of where the media and media technologies (camera phones, social media, recording equipment) allow everybody to monitor everybody – Mathiesen. This means that even the most powerful groups are under surveillance by the public (bottom-up) and thus their actions are controlled. Other examples include head-mounted cameras on cyclists, dashcams and home-surveillance systems. This means that ordinary citizens are able to 'control the controllers e.g. by filming police brutality.

Contributes a 'new' level of understanding to surveillance and power to Foucalt's 'Disciplinary Power/Panopticism' (i.e. surveillance as bottom-up rather than simply top-down, surveillance empowering the 'lay person' rather than the power of surveillance belonging to only those already in power. Also, might play a key role in reducing criminal and deviant behaviour (RCT)

Synopticism is limited – it could be argued that a hierarchy of surveillance exists whereby though the public might feel empowered, their power of surveillance is limited compared to those in power e.g. the police can confiscate phones and recording equipment from the public and online posts and shares can be censored from the top down.

Surveillant Assemblages: New technological developments have allowed surveillance technologies to 'talk to'/ 'communicate' with each other and 'combine/track' e.g. CCTV can implement facial recognition technology, online searches can be flagged up by control agencies, surveillance agencies can pass information on instantaneously, DNA data, fingerprinting and microchipping allows instantaneous recognition and location. All of this occurs in 'cyber-space' beyond the physical presence/physical surveillance of a individual. – a 'data double' is created.

Contributes a 'new' level of understanding to surveillance and power to Foucalt's 'Disciplinary Power/Panopticism' i.e. surveillance has become more complex and sophisticated than simply those in power physically watching over someone.

Actuarial Justice/Surveillance:
Feeley & Simon – suggest that surveillance has developed so much that it more complex than Foucalt's 'Disciplinary Power' model.
Surveillance now differs because:
> It is much more focused on groups
> It is not interested in rehabilitating offenders but focusses instead on prevention of potential offences
> It uses calcualiations of 'risk' or 'actuarial analysis (which is how insurance companies work calculate risk/cost). This is where data is studied to calculate the risk of certain groups of offending (think content analysis and the study of variables in stats!)

E.g. Airport Scanners/Checks. These are based on calculated 'risk factors i.e. people with certain characteristics (religion, sex, ethnicity etc.) Some people score higher than others under the 'risk analysis'. Actuarial Justice is based on surveillance techniques to identify, classify and manage groups sorted by levels of dangerousness. No attempt to rehabilitate, just predict and prevent.

This is effectively social sorting which could lead to stereotyping, labelling, prejudice. It could be used to promote racist views/practices/policies. Instead of seeing crime as an individual issue – whole groups become 'tarnished' and this generates future problems (See Labelling Theory and Neo-Marxism)

Punishment

Why Punish?

Two justifications for inflicting 'harm' on an offender:
1) **Reduction** (Deterrence, Rehabilitation, Incapacitation)
2) **Retribution** (Payback/Revenge)

Functionalist Perspective:

Uphold Social Solidarity. Punishments are 'expressive ' – the express collective outrage. Punishments and related **proceedings reaffirm the VC and the CC**. There are TWO ways punishments achieve this:
1) **Retributive Justice** (pre-modern societies – expressive, passionate, often violent and severe – an eye for an eye. Collective unities against the individual.
2) **Restitutive Justice** (modern societies – offender encouraged/forced to 'restore' the balance/the norm through compensation (monetary/time/community service) i.e. restore things back to how they were before the crime.

Marxist Perspective:

Punishments help to uphold Ruling Class interests by reinforcing the existing class structure. Punishments are dealt out for many crimes against private property (theft, vandalism, trespass, robbery). In the 18th Century crimes such as these were dealt with severely and publicly to act as deterrent for others and/or to remove the offender from 'circulation'. Public hangings are a good example of this – 'rule by terror'.

The form of punishment given out reflects the economic base of society e.g. monetary fines. Likewise Capitalism puts a 'price on time' – the language used is very 'economically-orientated' i.e. pay a debt to society, 'do time to pay for the crime'. It should also be noted how similar prisons are to the workplace in terms of rules, regulations, restrictions on time, sanctions, hierarchy, obedience ad subservience. Whilst in prison offenders can be re-socialised/re-programmed to fit back in to Capitalist society.

Prison as Punishment:

<18th Century prison was used to 'hold' offenders prior to a punishment. In the 19th Century this changed – prisons became seen as a form of punishment themselves. Nowadays with liberal democracies such as the UK – prison is seen as the highest form of punishment available but the use of prison is gained many critics;

'Populist Punitiveness' (politicians calling for harsher punishments such as linger prison sentences to gain votes) has created many problems with overcrowding in prisons such as poor sanitation, barely edible food, clothing shortages, lack of educational and work provision/opportunities and inadequate family visits **(Carribine et al)**. This is particularly a problem in England & Wales where 147 out of every 100,000 are in prison compared to France (100), Germany (76), Ireland (80), Sweden (55), and Iceland (45). The USA (698) and Russia (447) are experiencing a crisis within prisons at the moment.

Garland – We have entered in to the 'Era of Mass Incarceration'. Best exemplified in the USA where 3% of the adult population is in prison/under probation/on parole), Mass Incarceration means that prisons are going beyond the punishment of individuals and instead are being used against whole groups of people. This is particularly an issue for black male youths in the USA where, despite making u 13% of the US population, they make up 37% of the prison population. According to Downes, mass incarceration serves an ideological function whereby the US prison sytem 'soaks up' 30-40% of the unemployed which in turn makes Capitalism look more successful.

The use of prisons increase the likehood of a) offenders and b) future generations of children experiencing **'Transcarceration'**. A situation where people are simply 'passed around' varying control (carceral agencies) e.g. someone might be bought up in care, the sent to a young offenders' institution, and then adult prison with time spent in mental hospitals in between.

Alternative Punishments to Prison:

Fines:
A monetary fine imposed on someone:

Short-term Deterrent

Many are too low to de-incentivise / many do not get paid

Curfews:
A regulation requiring people to remain indoors between specified hours, typically at night

Less opportunity, removal of offender from public

Short-Term, may create more domestic-based crime

ASBOs:
A court order which can be obtained by local authorities in order to restrict the behaviour of a person likely to cause harm or distress to the public

Easy way to monitor where young people are

Often seen as too harsh for trivial offences. Becomes a 'medal of honour' for young people

Other Crime Reduction Strategies

Recruitment of Ethnic Minorities into the Police to counter-act racism and institutional racism

Reduces labelling. Builds positive relationships with minority groups. Increases trust in police

'Token Gesture'. Not enough to combat institutional racism

School-Based PCSOs

Educate about dangers of drugs an knives. Reaches large groups of young people at one time

Not all schools have them. Not taken seriously as not 'real' police.

Knife Bins/Knife Amnesties

Anyone can drop off a knife in designated blade bins without fear of prosecution.

Less knives on the street. No repercussions, public take responsibility

Often brings about a moral panic about knife crime and encourages more people to use them – see Young & Deviance Amplification

Assess different sociological views on the effectiveness of surveillance in helping to reduce crime and deviance in society (30)

Assess the effectiveness of strategies used to prevent crime in society (30)

Examine the use of prisons as a method of crime prevention (30)