

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.1: Explain the role of agencies in social control : Police

Year 13: Unit 4

Social Control

1

Definition

Social Control involves getting people to conform to society's norms and laws.

Agencies involved in social control; The police, The CPS, The judiciary, Prisons, Probation service, Charities , Pressure Groups
Largely sponsored and Controlled by the Government-some privately run prisons and companies providing probation.

The Role of the Police in Social Control

1

Aims and Objectives

According to the Association of Chief Police Officers, the aims of the police are to ;

Keep the peace and maintain order

- a) Protect life and property
- b) Prevent , detect and investigate crime
- c) Bring offenders to justice
- d) The police seek legal powers to achieve these aims using the powers covered in Unit 3- AC 1.4.
- e) They can; Stop, question, search, arrest, detain in a police station and interview a member of the public in relation to crime.

2

Philosophy

Sir Robert Peel set up the Metropolitan Police force in 1829.

Peel's philosophy:

- a) The basic mission of the police is to prevent crime and disorder
- b) The police's ability to perform their duties depends on public cooperation and approval.
- c) The use of physical force is a last resort
- d) The police's duty is to impartially serve the law.
- e) The police are the public and the public are the police. The police are just citizens in uniform, paid to do full-time what all citizens must do-uphold the law.

Peel's philosophy is embedded in **the Police Code of ethics.**

- a) This stresses that the police are public servants .
- b) They need to maintain and respect the support of the public in order to perform their duty.

3

Funding

In 2018/19;

Total police budget was £12.3 billion. This comes from three sources;

- 1) About two-thirds from central government
- 2) Most of the rest comes from local council tax
- 3) A small amount comes from charging for services eg football matches

- This funding has fallen in recent years-by 19% between 2010 and 2018.
- There was a fall in police numbers- 20000 during the same period. There were just over 123000 police officers in England and Wales in March 2019.

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The Role of the Police in Social Control

1	Working Practices National and Local Reach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In the UK today there are; b) 39 regional police forces in England and 4 in Wales. c) One police force for Scotland and one for Northern Ireland. d) There are also specialist police organisations with UK-wide reach, such as the National Crime Agency, the British Transport police and the Border Force.
2	Working Practices Types of criminality and offender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The police will deal with all types of offences and offenders. b) Some specialist law enforcement agencies will deal with certain types of criminals and crime. c) For example, HM revenue and customs deals with tax evasion and tax fraud.
3	Police Duties General Duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Patrolling the “beat” or local area b) Work with local community c) Responding to public calls for assistance-routine and emergency d) Securing crime scenes e) Gathering evidence from witnesses f) Apprehending offenders
4	Police Duties Specialist Policing	<p>There are special departments within the police with specialist duties;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CID-criminal investigations department b) Fraud and drugs squad c) Special Branch <p>Some forces also have;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Covert operations and surveillance teams b) Traffic and mounted police, c) Air support d) River police e) Underwater search teams f) Dog handler units <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Unarmed policing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police in the UK are usually unarmed. • This reflects Peel’s philosophy-use of force as a last resort. </div> <p>Other specialists may work on a national level;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National Crime Agency eg. Child exploitation and online protection (CEOP) b) Metropolitan Police eg SO15, counter terrorism command – SO stands for Special Operations c) Special Constables: unpaid, part-time volunteers -same training ,same legal powers as paid officers. d) Police Community Support Officers have limited powers.-deal with anti-social behaviour.Eg. They may offer fixed penalty notices for litteringThey can ask police officers to arrest a person. e) Police and Crime Commissioners: PCCs are elected representatives of the people of the area covered by a Police Force eg West Yorkshire.

The Role of the CPS in Social Control

1	Aims and Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This is the main prosecutor in England and Wales. 2. It was set up in 1986 under the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985. 3. It took over the prosecuting role from the police to prevent the risk of bias. 4. The police can still prosecute some very minor offences but the CPS prosecutes serious and complex cases. <p>The role of the CPS involves the following;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It advises the police in their investigations about lines of inquiry and the evidence needed to build a case. 2. It independently assesses evidence submitted by the police. 3. It keeps cases under continuous review. 4. It decides whether to prosecute and which charges should be brought. 5. It prepares the case for the prosecution and presents it in court, using it's own lawyers and self-employed specialists. 6. It assists, informs and supports victims and prosecution witnesses.
2	Philosophy	<p>The values that underpin the CPS are;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Independence and fairness-prosecuting without bias and always seeking to deliver justice 2. Honesty and openness 3. Treating everyone with respect 4. Behaving professionally and striving for excellence 5. Equality and inclusion-to inspire greater confidence in the CPS from victims and witnesses
3	Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the income comes from the Government. • The budget is around half a billion pounds per year. • The CPS recovers some costs when the court is awarded costs against defendants. • It can also recover assets confiscated from criminals. • There have been funding cuts; • 2018-Head of the CPS -Alison Saunders : Budget had fallen by 25% -it had lost a third of it's staff-concerned it would not be able to carry out it's role effectively.

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1	Working Practices: Types of criminality and offender	<p>The CPS deals with the majority of offences and offenders-except very minor offences.</p> <p>They deal with all serious offences.</p>
2	Working practices: Local and National Reach	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This is a national body throughout England and Wales. 2. There are 14 regional teams prosecuting cases locally. 3. They are each headed by a Chief Crown Prosecutor. 4. They work with local police forces and other criminal justice partners. 5. CPS Direct is a virtual 15th area-it provides charging decisions to police nationwide- 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.
3	Working Practices : Decisions to prosecute:	<p>The Evidential test Prosecutors need to be satisfied that they have enough evidence to secure a conviction for the suspect.</p> <p>They need to decide if evidence is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Admissible – allowable in court. It can't be hearsay. 2. Reliable and credible (believable) <p>If it fails the test, there can be no prosecution of the suspect.</p> <p>The Public interest test Prosecutors need to decide whether the prosecution is in the public interest. They must consider 7 questions-although not every one will be relevant in a particular case;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How serious is the offence? 2) What is the suspect's level of culpability (blame)? 3) The suspect's age and maturity? 4) The impact of the offence on the community? 5) Is prosecution a proportionate response to the offence? 6) Do information sources require protecting, eg in relation to other investigations? <p>The Threshold Test Even if there is not enough evidence currently available, a suspect may be charged under certain circumstances. In this case the CPS must apply for a Threshold Test:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There must be reasonable grounds to believe that the suspect is guilty and enough evidence could be gathered later to secure a conviction. 2. The offence is serious enough to justify immediate charging and it would be too risky to allow bail. Any decision to charge must be kept under review.

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The Role of the Judiciary in Social Control

1	Aims and Objectives	<p>The basic aim of the judiciary is to interpret and apply the law to the cases that come before it in the courts.</p> <p>In Crown Court: The judge has to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. manage the trial ensuring fairness to all parties 2. explain the legal issues and procedures to members of the jury 3. sum up the evidence 4. pass sentence if the defendant is found guilty. <p>In the appeal courts: The Court of Appeal and Supreme Court</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judges make rulings in the appeals that come before them from the lower courts in the hierarchy. 2. This may involve creating precedents through the principle of judicial precedent, which then bind the future decisions of the lower courts.
2	Philosophy	<p>6 principles : The Guide to Judicial Conduct (2016)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judicial Independence:Free from Government interference in their decisions. This helps them to uphold the rule of law and safeguard citizens' rights against the power of the Government. 2. ImpartialityThe must not show favour to one side or the other. 3. Integrity Being honest with strong moral principles 4. Propriety Upholding society's accepted standards of behavior and morals 5. Ensuring equal treatment For everyone who comes before the courts 6. Competence The knowledge and ability to do the job. <p>When they are appointed judges swear two oaths:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The oath of allegiance:Loyalty to the Queen, her heirs and successors. 2. The judicial oath:To "do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this realm, without fear or favour, affection or ill will."-They vow to treat people equally, with impartiality and according to the law.
3	Funding	<p>The Senior Salaries Review Body: Make recommendations to the Prime Minister and Lord Chancellor on how much judges, MPs and senior civil servants should be paid.</p> <p>2018: Lord Chief Justice earned £257,000 whilst district judges earned £110,000. However, a senior lawyer could earn much more than a judge- some barristers in commercial law can earn more than £1m-this may discourage people from becoming judges. Lawyers in criminal courts may earn a lot less.</p>

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The Role of the Judiciary in Social Control		
1	Working Practices National and Local Reach	At the most senior level, the Supreme Court has nationwide jurisdiction and settles points of law of national importance. Judges working in the lower courts such as Crown Court venues handle local cases.
2	Working Practices Types of criminality and offender	Judges deal with all types of offence and offender. Less serious cases are handled by magistrates, in most cases, or by cautions and fixed-penalty notices issued by the police
3	Working Practices: Independence	The duties of a judge uphold the principles of independence: 1) Scrutiny of tenure: Can't be removed from office except by a petition to the Queen and passed by both Houses of Parliament. Only happened once in 1830. 2) Salary is guaranteed: The judiciary is organised in a hierarchy. They can be divided into superior judges-sit in Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and High Court. Inferior judges sit in the Crown Courts-sometimes in a magistrates' court. Salary is guaranteed at each stage.

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The Role of Prisons in Social Control

1	Aims and Objectives	<p>There are 3 main aims of prisons;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To protect the public from harm 2) To help people who have been convicted of offences to rehabilitate so they can contribute positively to society. 3) To hold prisoners securely and implement sentences and orders of the court.
2	Philosophy	<p>HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) is the government agency responsible for UK prisons.</p> <p>It's purpose is to "preventing victims by changing the lives of offenders."</p>
3	Funding	<p>The Government funds prisons through general taxation.</p> <p>In 2018, the total budget for prisons was approximately £3 billion-16% lower than in 2010.</p> <p>This has resulted in cuts to staffing levels- a 15% reduction in the number of prison officers between 2010 and 2018.</p> <p>Many experienced officers have left the service-a third of officers in 2018 had less than 2 years' experience.</p>
4	Working Practices National and Local Reach	<p>The prison service is organised nationally.</p> <p>When sentenced to prison, the offender will first be placed in a local prison.</p> <p>They are then classified based on a risk assessment-this may result in them being moved to a prison elsewhere.</p> <p><u>1) Closed Prisons:</u></p> <p>Category A: Those who escape would be highly dangerous to the public eg murderers, terrorists, rapists.eg Belmarch</p> <p>Category B: Do not require max security but for whom escape still needs to be made very difficult eg Pentonville</p> <p>Category C: Cannot be trusted in open conditions but unlikely to try and escape.eg Dartmoor</p> <p><u>2) Open Prison:</u></p> <p>Category D: Can be reasonably trusted not to escape. Eg Askham Grange</p>

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The Role of the Judiciary in Social Control

5	Working Practices Types of criminality and offender	The prison service deals with high risk offenders. The range of crimes they have committed varies- theft to murder.
6	Working Practices Public and Private Sector	<u>2019:</u> 122 prisons-holding 82,000 prisoners 108 public sector prisons, 14 private sector prisons. Private sector prisons are run by Sodexo, Serco and G4S. <u>2016</u> A riot at HMP Birmingham led to this G4S prison being returned to the public sector in 2019.
7	Working Practices : Attempted escapes	If a prisoner tries to escape they are put on an escape list and made to wear yellow clothing- nicknamed banana suits. They change cells frequently and have to have some clothes and belongings removed at night.
8	Working Practices: Activities and Routines	In 2018 the Chief Inspector of Prisons criticised the rehabilitation and activities in prisons. It was claimed that half the prisons inspected did not have programmes of useful activities. Only two-fifths of prisons offered good to reasonably good activities compared with two-thirds in 2009-10. The explanation for this was a reduction in numbers of police officers.
9	Working Practices: Incentives and earned privileges-IEPs	They are rewards given to prisoners that follow the rules. <u>There are 3 levels;</u> Basic, Standard and Enhanced. On entry prisoners are placed on the standard level. Poor behaviour will move you to the basic level and good behaviour to the enhanced level. You may have access to more money or a TV above the basic level.

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AC 3.1: Explain the role of agencies in social control: Probation Service

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The Role of the Probation Service in Social Control

1	Aims and Objectives	A	The NPS is “ a statutory criminal justice service that supervises high-risk offenders released into the community and provides statutory support to victims of serious sexual or violent crime.” Its' priority is to protect the public by rehabilitating offenders, by tackling the causes of their offending and enabling them to turn their lives around.
		B	<u>Partnerships</u> The NPS builds partnerships with the courts, police and partners in the private and voluntary sectors to manage offenders. Private sector companies include community rehabilitation companies (CRCs) such as Sodexo Justice Services. CRCs provide probation services for low to medium risk offenders.
		C	<u>The probation service has 2 types of client;</u> <u>1) Offenders serving a sentence in the community:</u> They may have been given a Community Order by the court. This may include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 300 hrs unpaid work • Curfew or exclusion order or a residency requirement. • Group programme- eg. anger management <u>2) Offenders who have been released on licence from prison before the end of their sentence.</u> Prisoners serving 12 mths or more are normally released halfway through their sentence. They are released on licence which has requirements attached- eg. Group programmes to deal with substance abuse-it is supervised by the NPS.
2	Philosophy	The National Probation Service core values and ethical principles include; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The belief that offenders can change for the better and become responsible citizens. 2. Believe in the worth and dignity of the individual. 3. Commitment to social justice , social inclusion and equality and diversity. 	
3	Funding	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The government provides the funding for the HMPPS from general taxation.In 2018 the overall budget for the HMPPS was £4.6 billion. 2. CRCs are private businesses-they have contracts with the MOJ to provide probation services. They have targets to meet before being paid- however, 19 of the 21 CRCs have missed their targets and have a poor record of monitoring offenders.In 2018 the House of Commons Public Accounts Committee believed £342m had been spent on CRCs without any benefit. 3. The Government plans to renationalise the probation service into 10 English regions with an NPS division and one CRC. In Wales NPS will manage all offenders. 	

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The Role of the Probation Service in Social Control		
1	Working Practices National and Local Reach	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NPS is a national service. 2. It provides the same standards across the country but delivers services on a local level. 3. The NPS replaced the 35 probation trusts in 2014. 4. The probation service for England Wales is now divided into 7 areas.
2	Working Practices Types of criminality and offender	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Around 250,000 offenders are on probation. 2. In 2018 40% were supervised by the NPS and 60% by CRCs. 3. Offenders monitored by CRCs are seen to be safe enough to serve their sentence in the community.
3	Working Practices: Responsibilities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparing pre-sentence reports for courts, to help them select the most appropriate sentence for the individual offender. 2. Managing approved premises for offenders whose sentence includes a residence requirement eg they must live in supervised accommodation. 3. Assessing prisoners to prepare them for release on licence back into the community-at which point they come under NPS supervision.

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The Role of the Charities and Pressure Groups in Social Control

1	Aims and Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These are voluntary, non-profit organisations. 2. They are independent of Government control. 3. They aim to promote the interests and welfare of groups they are concerned with eg victims and ex-offenders. 4. Charities are set up to help those in need. 5. Pressure groups campaign for change (see Unit 1) <p>Example: NACRO: National Association for the Care and resettlement of Offenders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is both a charity and a pressure group. 2. It was founded in 1966. 3. It is a social justice charity. 4. It seeks to change lives, strengthen communities and prevent crime. 5. It aims to overcome the stereotyped view of the ex-prisoner. <p><u>It provides a range of services including:</u></p>
2	Philosophy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HOUSING: NACRO has over 3000 tenants in it's own properties. It provides bail accommodation and support services. In 2018, 2600 people left custody with secure accommodation. 2. EDUCATION In 2018 4,900 people studied through it's services. 3. RESETTLEMENT ADVICE Provide information and advice to offenders and those working with them on housing and jobs. 4. OUTREACH PROJECTS Stop young people offending <p><u>NACRO also acts as a Pressure Group.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It campaigns to change laws and policies affecting ex-offenders. 2. Eg the campaign to reform the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. 3. It also supports Ban the Box- it aims to remove the tick box on criminal convictions that appear on job application forms to allow ex-offenders to fairly compete for jobs.
3	Funding	<p>Nacro has an income of £50m a year.</p> <p>The funding comes from public donations, government grants and contracts for providing services for ex-offenders and others</p>

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The Role of the Charities and Pressure Groups in Social Control		
1	Working Practices National and Local Reach	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is a national organisation with local activities and projects in around 50 different parts of England and Wales. 2. It has a large full-time staff and many unpaid volunteers.
2	Working Practices Types of criminality and offender	<p>NACRO works with a range of ex-offenders.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It works with young people at risk of offending too eg excluded pupils 2. It is concerned with the needs of disadvantaged young people and adults.

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AC 3.2: Describe the contribution of agencies to achieving social control

Year 13: Unit 4

BEHAVIOURAL TACTICS

1	Key idea	Behavioural tactics are ways in which agencies seek to change individuals' behavior to make them conform to social norms and laws.		
ASBOs			CBOs and Civil Injunctions	
1	When	Introduced by Tony Blair's New Labour government 1998.		
2	Aim	Designed to tackle low level anti-social behavior eg graffiti, vandalism, public drunkenness and groups of youths playing loud music at night.		
3	Civil orders	They were civil, not criminal orders, and were used to restrain a person from committing actions that threatened the legal right of another person.		
4	Breaches	a) Breaching conditions of an ASBO was criminal though-up to 5 yrs in prison b) Between 2000 and 2013 24,000 ASBOs were issued but 58% of these were breached. c) Over 10,000 orders were repeatedly breached.		
5	Limitations: Labelling theory	a) Labelling theorists argued that this was the result of a self-fulfilling prophecy. b) The individual internalises the label as part of their identity and lives up to this. They earn credibility and status from peers. c) The ASBO had become a "badge of honour", reinforcing rather than reducing offending and led to reoffending.		
1	When	Theresa May introduced them in 2012		
2	Civil Injunction aim	Aimed to deal with low level nuisance and annoyance. Eg dogs, noise, graffiti, bullying, drugs		
3	Civil Injunction breaches	Breaching this could lead to two years in prison for adults and a three month detention order for under 18s.		
4	Civil Injunctions Process	-Person engages or threatens to engage in conduct to cause annoyance or a nuisance -An agency applies for the injunction eg police, local council -case heard in county court /High court for over 18s or in youth court for under 18s -Test met- court agrees with the claim and grant the injunction -Court issues injunction- offender told not to do x and instructed to do y. -Individual will comply with the order or they breach it leading to a custodial sentence.		
5	CBOs-Aims	Aimed to deal with seriously anti-social behaviours. Focus on individuals who cause harassment, alarm or distress to others.		
6	CBOs breaches	It last for up to 2 years for adults and 1-2 yrs for under-18s. Breaching this can lead to up to 5yrs in prison for adults and 2 yrs' detention for under 18s.		
7	CBOs : Positive requirements:	Unlike an ASBO, a CBO can require someone to do something positive to improve their behaviour. Eg. When someone has committed a drug-related offence, a CBO could require them to join a drug treatment programme. Or Ask you to give something back by fixing damage you caused to someone's property.		
8	CBOs : Negative Requirements:	A CBO could forbid you from doing something. You may be asked to; <ul style="list-style-type: none">stay away from a particular place, like your local town centrestop spending time with certain people		

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TOKEN ECONOMIES

1	Definition	a) This is a behaviour modification programme. b) It is used in some prisons, young offender institutions and psychiatric hospitals.
2	Aims	a) It aims to re-shape inmates' behaviour patterns to achieve social control. b) The inmate will receive rewards for conforming to the wishes of this institution.
3	Operant Learning Theory: BF Skinner	a) Behaviourist approach- operant learning theory underpins the Token Economy programme. b) The theory states that if a certain behaviour results in a reward, it is likely to be repeated. c) The reward acts as a reinforcement of the behaviour.
4	How is social control achieved?	1. The institution draws up a list of desirable behaviours. Eg. Obeying the rules, positive interaction with staff and other inmates, staying drug free, engaging in purposeful activity eg. Attending vocational training or an anger management programme. 2. The prisoner earns a token for behaving in the desired way. 3. The prisoner can exchange tokens for rewards eg extra phone calls, tobacco, sweets, TV in their cell. This could also count towards the IEPs system in prison.
5	How Effective are Token Economies? Strength	Through selective reinforcement desirable behavior becomes more likely and undesirable behavior less likely HOBBS and HOLT study: 125 boys 12-15 yrs Alabama Correctional Facility-USA Behaviour change lasted during the 14mth study period.
6	How Effective are Token Economies? Limitation	a) Outside of prison- without reinforcement desirable behaviours disappear. b) Offenders who have gone through these programmes take longer to turn back to crime than those who haven't had behaviour modification. c) Token economy programmes make prisoners more manageable in the institution but there is a risk that this is done simply to meet the needs of the institution rather than the rehabilitation needs of the inmates for when they are released. d) The tokens may not be the reason prisoners change their behaviour- it may just be the result of gaining more attention.

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ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

1	Agencies involved	Architects, planners and councils designing out crime in the local area
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OSCAR NEWMAN: ARCHITECT

1	Indefensible spaces	Confused spaces- where crime is more likely to occur eg stairwells and anonymous walkways. These spaces are observed by no-one and cared for by no-one. Eg. New York study showed 55% of crime occurred in hallways, lifts, stairwells and lobbies- no-one felt ownership of these spaces. Indefensible spaces have a higher crime rate.
2	Defensible spaces	<p>These spaces have clear boundaries. It is clear who has the right to be in these spaces. Defensible spaces have a lower crime rate because of 4 key features;</p> <p>1) TERRITORIALITY: The environment encourages ownership for the people who live there. Certain layouts support the idea that the area is private and encourages a sense of community-for residents only eg a cul-de-sac</p> <p>2) NATURAL SURVEILLANCE: Easily-viewed entrance lobbies and street-level windows allow residents to see strangers, cul-de-sacs allow neighbours to observe each other's houses, unlike concealed entrances in blocks of flats.</p> <p>3) SAFE IMAGE Building design should give the impression of safe neighbourhood. There should be signs that neighbours look out for one another. A negative image means the area will be stigmatised- negatively labelled- and targeted by offenders.</p> <p>4) SAFE LOCATION Neighbourhoods located in the middle of a wider crime-free area are insulated from the outside world by a "moat" of safety.</p>

CR JEFFERY – CPTED- USA

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

1	Key idea	the built environment can create or deny opportunities to offenders.
2	Key idea	We can reduce crime by altering the environment.

ALICE COLEMAN-UK Criminologist

1	Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysed 4099 blocks of flats in two London boroughs. She found that the poor design of flats led to higher rates of crime and anti-social behaviour. She found that three design features encouraged crime-anonymity, lack of surveillance and an easy escape.
2	Recommended	<p>a) No more blocks of flats should be built</p> <p>b) Each block of flats should have it's own garden space so residents could care for it.</p> <p>c) Overhead walkways should be removed because they obstruct surveillance.</p>

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CPTED Examples –UK: “designing crime out.”

1	Lisson Green Estate-London	Removed overhead walkways-50% reduction in crime
2	Architectural Liaison Officer	Police forces now employ these officers to build in crime prevention features at the design stage of new buildings.
3	Secured by Design kitemark scheme	indicates that new builds meet crime prevention standards. 30% lower burglary rate in SBD houses.

CPTED example : GATED LANES

1	Aim	To design out crime. To prevent burglaries but also fly-tipping, anti-social behaviour, dog fouling and creates a safe place for children to play.
2	Which agency?	local authority has the power to erect them.
3	What are they?	They are lockable gates installed to prevent offenders gaining access to alleyways. Usually installed across the alleyways of older rows of terraced houses.
4	How do they work?	SIDEBOTTOM et al : A review of 43 studies found; Gates reduced burglary rates because; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They create a physical barrier-increasing the effort of committing crime • Residents take responsibility to close gates- increased guardianship and surveillance • Gates increase residents' sense of territoriality • Offenders can no longer use the excuse they thought it was a public space
5	Where?	London, Liverpool, Manchester

EVALUATION f GATED LANES

1	Strength	Open alleys may suffer from “Broken Windows” problem-invites crime-whereas gating indicates a cared-for space.
2	Strength	Gating reduces the rewards of crime- hard to steal larger objects if they have to climb over tall gates.
3	Weakness	Cost could be an issue- £728 on average per gate but benefits was over twice the cost £2.19 for every £1 spent.
4	Weakness	They don't work if criminals live inside the gated area.
5	Weakness	They rely on neighbours coming together to install gates-some neighbourhoods do not have this sense of community
6	Weakness	If the alley is a public right of way, there may be issues installing gates. There must be an agreement from all residents concerned.
7	Weakness	Gated lanes can restrict access for the emergency services and refuse collectors.

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CPTED and THEORY: RIGHT REALISM

1	Situational Crime Prevention: SCP	This involves target hardening too. Changing the environment to increase the costs of crime eg locks on windows.
2	Felson's Routine Activity Theory:	The importance of a capable guardian protecting possible targets of crime. CPTED also encourages mutual surveillance by neighbours.
3	Rational Choice Theory: CLARKE	CPTED sees offenders as acting rationally- eg. tall gates and being tackled by residents may deter crime in this gated area.

CRITICISMS of CPTED

1	Weakness	Focus on defence from outsiders but insiders commit crime too. eg domestic violence
2	Weakness	Doesn't work with offences that don't involve physically intruding on a neighbourhood eg cybercrime and white collar crime
3	Weakness	Cul-de-sacs are defensible spaces but may not be actively defended- no surveillance if residents are out at work- need to also consider social patterns such as employment when tackling crime
4	Weakness	Allocation of "problem families" to certain housing estates by local councils may create "sink estates" with higher crime rates- this has nothing to do with the design of the estate.
5	Weakness	The reputation of a certain area may lead to a higher crime rate, not it's design- Police may patrol some estates more than others if they feel it is crime-ridden- leads to more arrests and the reputation does not improve.

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.2: Describe the contribution of agencies to achieving social control

Year 13: Unit 4

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN 2-PRISONS and SURVEILLANCE THEORY

1	Key idea	Another way in which the built environment can be used for social control is the way prisons are designed.
2	The Panopticon Design	Prisoner's cells are visible to all of the guards from a central viewing point eg a watchtower. The guards can see the prisoners but the prisoner's cannot tell if they are being watched at any given point and so they must constantly behave well to avoid punishment. Surveillance turns into self-surveillance-inmates discipline themselves.
3	Surveillance Theory: FOUCAULT	Argues that self-surveillance has become an effective means of achieving social control in modern societies. We know we may be being watched so we don't need to be actively controlled- we monitor and control ourselves. EG. CCTV

EVALUATION of the PANOPTICON/SURVEILLANCE THEORY

1	Strength	Can be cost-effective – self-surveillance removes the need for more guards
2	Strength	CCTV is also an effective measure in controlling crime in our neighbourhoods – this has been used as evidence in court cases
3	Weakness	Marxists- concern over those controlling the surveillance – today this has extended into other areas of our lives eg internet surveillance – we know the state may be watching us but we may not feel the need for self-surveillance in cyber-space
4	Weakness	Some may still take the risk in committing crime despite the threat of being caught.
5	Weakness	Some more recent concerns about civil liberties and surveillance.

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.2: Describe the contribution of agencies to achieving social control: Institutional Tactics and measures

Year 13: Unit 4

INSTITUTIONAL TACTICS	
1	<p>Institutions can use a variety of tactics including token economies.</p> <p>Institutions include families, schools, workplaces , religious organisations, armies and prisons.</p> <p>All institutions have rules regarding the way their members should behave. They use a system of rewards – positive sanctions and punishments- negative sanctions.</p>

Examples of institutional sanctions			
1	Institutions	Rules	Sanctions
2	The Family	Must not stay out late	Withholding pocket money
3	School	Must revise for tests	Gold star for full marks
4	The workplace	Employees must be punctual	Pay docked for lateness
5	The Army	Soldiers must obey officers' orders	Court martial for disobedience

Criminal Justice Institutions: PROBATION SERVICE		
1	Key idea	They supervise and monitor the behaviour of offenders- serving a community sentence or released from prison on licence.
2	Key idea	If the offender fails to meet the requirements of the licence they can be returned to prison or to court for re-sentencing.

Criminal Justice Institutions: Courts		
1	Sentencing	Can sentence offenders
2	Deterrence and retribution	Can be used to achieve individual and general deterrence-punishes the individual to prevent crime but also serves as a lesson to the public.
3	Community orders	Can use Community Orders-requires the offender to rehabilitate- eg undergo drug treatment programme to change problem behaviour patterns

Criminal Justice Institutions: PRISON		
1	Prison Rules	The prison service has a set of prison rules that apply to all prisons. A prison governor can add further local rules for their prison.
2	Examples of prison rules	<p>The Prison Rules cover the following offences;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offending, threatening or hurting someone • Preventing staff from performing their jobs • Escape • Use of drugs or alcohol • Damage to the prison • Possession of prohibited items eg knife • Being somewhere you shouldn't in the prison • Not doing as staff tell you.
3	Breaking the rules;	<p>This can lead to a range of punishments;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of earned privileges • Confined to your cell- even solitary confinement • Prevented from working • Prevented from earning money • More serious offences can add up to 42 extra days on your sentence. • You may be transferred to a Cat A prison if you try to escape. <p>These are time-limited eg cellular confinement can only last up to 35 days.</p>

Criminal Justice Institutions: Disciplinary procedures: Phased /Staged discipline		
1	First offence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A first offence is often dealt with more leniently- in prison or the wider community- this may involve a loss of priveleges for a few days –in prison, a warning, a caution or a conditional discharge.
2	Repeat offending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeat offending –if this is more serious, will face greater sanctions such as probation or prison to deter future offending.

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.2: Describe the contribution of agencies to achieving social control: Gaps in State Provision

Year 13: Unit 4

GAPS in STATE PROVISION			Resources		
1	State agencies have some degree of control but there are still <u>barriers</u> in achieving this.....		1	Key idea	The state social control agencies usually comes from taxes.
New Technology			2	Key idea	There are limits on how much the public are prepared to pay for these services.
1	Key idea	There is now an extra burden imposed on criminal investigations-digital technology.	3	Key idea	The government also has to meet demands for resources from other sectors eg NHS, Education, Pensions and Welfare Benefits.
2	Key idea	Saunders (2018) The then head of the CPS- said that the CJS was “ <i>creaking</i> ” and unable to cope with the huge amounts of data being generated by technology. “ <i>Take one recent rape case where they met on Tinder- it took 600 police hours to go through the digital material..</i> ”	4	Key idea	The Government will often make cuts to budgets during a recession . There was a financial crisis in 2008 which led to cuts in a number of services -this has reduced the effectiveness of state agencies in achieving social control. Example: Between 2010 and 2018; a) Police budget- cut by 19% - 20000 fewer police officers b) CPS budget-cut by 25%-loss of one-third of it's staff. c) Prisons budget- cut by 16%- staff reduction of 15%.
3	Key idea	Director of Public Prosecutions- Max Hill-Problems checking mobile phones in rape cases has led to failure to disclose evidence and a fall in the number of charges.			
4	Key idea	There are also additional costs linked to DNA profiling which limit the police's ability to investigate offences			

Issues related to unreported crime		
1	Key idea	The CJS can only investigate, prosecute and convict offenders if their offence is reported.
2	Key idea	Only 40% of crimes are reported and some crimes are reported more than others.
3	Key idea	1 in 4 rapes and attempted rapes are reported
4	Key idea	2 million domestic abuse cases occurred in 2018 but only 600000 were recorded
5	Key idea	White collar crime is under-reported as victims are unaware of these activities eg pollution, fraud.

Existing Laws		
1	Key idea	Social control can only be achieved by state agencies if there are appropriate laws in place. Sometimes a new type of harm emerges but there may be no existing law in place to prosecute those responsible.
2	Example	If a publisher were to publish extremist material promoting hatred and terrorism in a book, magazine or film, the publisher would be criminally liable. The law is less clear when dealing with social media. Social media companies claim they are not publishers and so cannot be prosecuted under existing laws. This issue has led to a lack of control of hate group and terrorist material on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. Germany, however, changed their law in 2017. Social media now have to remove hate speech, fake news an illegal material or face fines of up to 50m euros. In 2019, Australia passed a law requiring companies t notify police or remove videos depicting terrorist acts, murder, attempted murder, torture, rape or kidnap. Executives of companies could face up to 3 yrs in prison for failing to do this.

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.3: Examine the limitations of agencies in achieving social control : Repeat offending (1)

Year 13: Unit 4

REPEAT OFFENDING

1	Recidivism	the tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend.
2	Recidivism rates	a) In 2017 there was an overall recidivism rate of 30%-of all offenders given a warning, fine, community sentence or suspended sentence in the previous 12 months and all of the prisoners released during this period, a further 500,000 crimes were committed between them. b) The average number of re-offences per offender is four but this has been increasing since 2009. c) the reoffending rate for those serving shorter sentences of less than 12 mths the reoffending rate is 64.1%. d) 40% of juvenile offenders (10-17 yrs) re-offend within a year. This rises to 74% among those who received short sentences. e) More recently reoffending rates have fallen –largely due to COVID-19.
3	The rising prison population	a) The prison population has grown -almost doubled since 1993. b) Repeat offending is one reason for this increase. c) Those on licence will be recalled to serve the rest of their sentence if they commit further offences during this period.
4	Longer sentences:	a) Courts are now giving longer sentences which may be a greater contributing factor to the growing prison population than re-offending b) 2018: Sentences for serious (indictable) offences were on average over 26 mths longer than 10 yrs earlier
5	Who reoffends?	a) The more previous convictions a person has the more likely they are to reoffend. (2017: almost half of offenders with 10 previous convictions reoffended) b) Offenders who serve time in prison are more likely to offend. c) Males are more likely to re-offend than females. d) Dark Figure: The trends in re-offending only refer to proven re-offending. There are likely to be offenders who re-offend who have not been processed by the courts.
6	Theory Links: Repeat Offending	a) Right Realism: Prison works. Offenders are rational actors and so prison acts as a deterrent- a cost of offending. However, high rates of offending shows that this is not the case b) Marxism : Not surprising people re-offend-they have little chance of meeting their basic needs if they are to solely rely on benefits. c) Social Learning theory (Illuminate): This theory would explain re-offending as a product of modelling by criminals in prisons- younger criminals especially may learn criminal techniques from older role models.

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control AC 3.3: Examine the limitations of agencies in achieving social control : Civil liberties and legal barriers (2)

Year 13: Unit 4

CIVIL LIBERTIES and LEGAL BARRIERS: Human Rights Abuses

1	Key idea	In some authoritarian states (often termed police states) social control agencies have the power to force their citizens to behave the way they want them to
2	Who are the victims?	If people in a police state criticise the Government they may be imprisoned or worse.
3	2018 UN report on Turkey	Arbitrary killing and suspicious deaths of those in custody, detention of those who oppose the Government, torture, blocked websites, restrictions on freedom of associations, restrictions on freedom of movement
4	UN Reports on North Korea	Evidence of forced labour camps, prison camps, persecution of religious groups, censorship of the media, detention of foreign nationals, restrictions on opportunities for women, malnutrition in children.

Civil Liberties

1	Definition	Civil Liberties are basic rights and freedoms guaranteed to every individual by law.
2	Freedom of speech	The right to say what you like-including press and media.
	Freedom of assembly and freedom to associate with others	Includes the right to gather to protest peacefully.
	Freedom of movement	The right to go where you want within the law.
	Freedom from arbitrary arrest	Arbitrary arrest is where there is no evidence that the person has committed a crime, or where due process has not been followed.
3	Freedom from detention without trial	People cannot be held in prison without a fair trial.
4	Freedom of religion and conscience	This includes the right to worship and change beliefs.
5	The right to privacy	This includes privacy from the state.

Legal Barriers to achieving social control

1	Key idea	Many of these civil liberties are aspects of the due process model of justice.
2	Why are there legal barriers?	The legal processes involved in due process are a barrier to the state exercising control over it's citizens without good cause.
3	Example	Deportation –unable to take place if someone in danger in their home country but this also applies to criminals and so it can be difficult to deport them to face trial.

CIVIL LIBERTIES and LEGAL BARRIERS: THEORY LINK

1	Marxism	<p>a) More working class people find themselves being arrested and convicted of crimes than members of the ruling class.</p> <p>b) They would say that these laws are needed to protect the interests of the working class.</p>
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CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.3: Examine the limitations of agencies in achieving social control :

Access to Resources and Support and Environment(3)

Year 13: Unit 4

ACCESS to RESOURCES and SUPPORT in PRISON

1	Short sentences	a) The offender does not have enough time in prison to deal with the issues that brought them into prison eg addiction, illiteracy and anger management. There are limited numbers of places on courses within prison.
2	Inadequate resources for education and training	2018 report of the Chief Inspector of prisons- half of prisons had too few programmes of “useful activity”. Only two-fifths were delivering “good” or “reasonably good” activities-down from two-thirds in 2010.
3	A 15% cut in the number of prison officers	a) There are fewer officers to supervise the rehabilitation of offenders. b) Prisoners are often locked up by 6PM due to staff shortages. c) This period of leisure time could have been spent accessing educational facilities such as libraries.
4	Release on temporary licence	The intention of ROTL is to allow trusted prisoners out of prison to attend courses and training. They can also attend job interviews or work in the community. However, there are now staff shortages that means very few prisoners can benefit from this.

ACCESS to RESOURCES and SUPPORT for offenders on licence in the COMMUNITY

1	Lack of money	Prisoners only receive a £46.00 discharge grant on release. They will also earn very little from working in prison.
2	Lack of a job	Only a quarter of prisoners have a job to go to on release.
3	Homelessness	Nacro figures suggest 1 in 9 prisoners has no settled accommodation to go to on release. Prisoners lose housing benefit if they are expected to spend more than 13 weeks in prison. They will lose any tenancy they had.
4	End Friday Releases Campaign	Highlighted the issues facing offenders released on a Friday. Race to gain access to services before they close. Left with minimal funds and maybe on the street- many reoffend.

Access to Resources and Support in the Community: Community Sentences

1	Key trends	a) Some offenders may serve the whole of their sentence in the community. b) Community sentences are more successful in reducing recidivism. c) Only 34% re-offend within 12mths of starting their sentence, compared with 64% among those serving sentences of less than 12 mths
2	Reasons for reoffending	a) Inadequate support for complex needs b) Inadequate supervision by probation services c) Failures by the privatised community rehabilitation companies

ENVIRONMENT

1	Key idea	The environment a prisoner is released into can affect whether a person stays in or out of prison.
2	Key trend	Prison Reform Trust (2016) stated that people are less likely to re-offend if they receive family visits in prison but 68% of prisoners don't have them. Offenders are less likely to reoffend if they live with their immediate family on release- only 61% do.

THEORY LINKS

1	Marxism	The bourgeoisie construct the rules of society to prevent the proletariat from achieving in life and so they have no other option but to commit crimes.
2	Labelling	Once labelled an offender the individual will find it hard to be treated fairly by others in the community and gain access to employment. They will live up to the label (self-fulfilling prophecy) which creates the deviant career.

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.3: Examine the limitations of agencies in achieving social control : Finance (4)

Year 13: Unit 4

Finance		
1	Key idea	The prisons, police and the CPS will all struggle to achieve social control if they don't have enough funding.
2	Key trend	More recently there have been a number of public funding cuts and this has reduced the effectiveness of these agencies.

The Police		
1	Budget cuts	2010-2018: Budget was cut by 19%. The central government funds were cut by 30% but funds from council tax offset this.
2	Consequences	a) The cuts have led to a fall in 20,000 police officers and national shortage of detectives. b) This results in some cases being dropped eg sex offences and arson to "balance the books."
3	Example: Rape cases	Police forces may be tempted to drop cases because they take longer to investigate. Eg rape cases take an average of 129 days to solve compared to two days for theft or criminal damage. Metropolitan Police dropped 2.6 times as many cases on the day they were reported in 2017 as they did in 2016.

CPS		
1	Budget cuts	2010-2018: CPS budget cut by a quarter.
2	Consequences	This led to staff losses of one-third. Head of the CPS said it and the police were failing to investigate thousands of cases efficiently as staff lacked skills and resources to deal with some crimes eg. Rape , fraud and modern slavery cases

PRISONS		
1	Budget cuts	2010-2018: Budget was cut by 16%.
2	Consequences	Staff levels have fallen by 15%-more experienced officers have left the service. rising levels of assaults, self-harm and suicides. Overcrowding and staff cuts have affected access to rehabilitation opportunities. In 2016 the HMP Birmingham riot raised concerns about private companies running prisons. BUT Unlocked charity now recruiting graduates onto a 2yr training programme

PROBATION SERVICE		
1	Budget cuts	Part privatisation – National Probation Service and private CRCs. The CRCs have not been a success and will be taken back under public control.
2	Consequences STACEY 2019	a) There was a national staff shortage and over-reliance on agency staff b) There was sub-standard performance of the private CRCs. c) There were shortcomings in keeping victims safe. d) Concluding that this part-privatisation was flawed and created a lack of confidence in the service.

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.3: Examine the limitations of agencies in achieving social control : Local and National Policies (5)

Year 13: Unit 4

LOCAL and NATIONAL POLICIES

1	Key ideas	These policies limit the ability of agencies to achieve social control. When a new law makes a crime a priority, this means other offences are neglected - as police are instructed to focus on a new one.
2	National Government Policies	These policies affect the work of agencies eg the Police, the CPS
3	Example of National Policy	April 2019: The Home Secretary made it easier for police to stop and search anyone for an offensive weapon without having reasonable suspicion they were carrying one. This power is available to the police under section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
4	Example of National Policy: Serious Violence Strategy	Increased police powers are part of a broader national serious violence strategy. This aims to involve other agencies such as youth services , the NHS, social services and education. Children excluded from school may be at risk of being groomed by gangs to deliver drug deals -a major factor in violence offences.
5	Local Policies	In addition to priorities being set nationally, the different police forces in the UK may also have some priorities set locally in response to local needs. Eg. There may be a higher incidence of knife crime and so there may be a greater need for stop and search.
6	Example of local policy: Weapons Amnesty	In London 2017: A 2 week gun amnesty : 350 guns and 40,000 rounds of ammunition were handed in. This helps to reduce the use of weapons in a local area.
7	Local Policies: Moral Panics	a) On a local and a national level, the priorities of the police and other agencies eg CPS can be affected by media moral panics. b) Link with Unit 1 – Dangerous Dogs moral panic led to law changes that have turned out to be ineffective in protecting the public. c) One response of local police forces is to de-prioritise an offence if they think it is too trivial, a waste of resources or too difficult to enforce.

MORAL IMPERATIVES			Theory Links	
1	Definition	an overriding sense of what is right- so strong that it compels a person to act to uphold it- even if it means breaking the law.	1	DURKHEIM :FUNCTIONALISM
2	Consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It can be difficult to change the mind-set of offenders with a moral imperative. Punishment is unlikely to alter their views- eg Suffragettes Sometimes they may also gain public support.eg Stansted 15. 		argues that without deviance, new social values could not emerge-no change would be possible and society would stagnate.

CASE STUDIES of those acting on Moral Imperatives		
1	Kay Gilderdale. Acquitted	Assisted suicide: Admitted charge of aiding and abetting the suicide of her bed-ridden daughter- suffered a severe form of ME for 17 years. Moral imperative: Assisted suicide - committed with a compassionate motive. A family member may resort to such action if they believe it is at the express wish of the victim
2	Suffragettes Imprisoned but gained public support in time	Campaign of direct action and civil disobedience eg chained themselves to railings, broke windows, attacked politicians, set post-boxes on fire Moral imperative: To force Parliament to change the law and end the injustice of women being denied the vote.
3	Anti-vivisection/Animal rights activist- Luke Steele Convicted but some public sympathy	Intimidation of workers at scientific labs. Attacks on labs. Moral imperative: Believe their actions are the right thing to do-protect the rights of animals
4	Stansted 15 Won an appeal against their jail sentence	Endangering an aerodrome –protested against deportation of 60 people. Moral imperative: Believed they were protecting the lives of those being deported-made more significant at the time of the Windrush scandal.
5	Clive Ponting Acquitted	Civil servant leaked official secrets of the sinking of the General Belgrano during the Falklands War- the British government gave the order to sink the Belgrano killing 323 Argentinians. Moral imperative: Believed that these secrets were in the public interest- any ship inside the exclusion zone around the Falklands would be attacked but the Belgrano was not when it was sunk-British Govt changed the rules of engagement
6	James and Wenham Acquitted	Criminal damage on nuclear submarine HMS Vengeance Moral imperative: Believed they were acting to prevent a war crime
7	Alan Blythe Acquitted	Cultivating cannabis with intent to supply Moral imperative: Claimed this was a compassionate crime to ease the suffering of his wife.

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.4 Evaluate the effectiveness of agencies in achieving social control : The Police (1)

Year 13: Unit 4

THE POLICE and SOCIAL CONTROL			LIMITATIONS:	
1	Social control responsibilities	The police are responsible for the majority of the detection, investigation and prevention of crime.	1	Offences of public concern <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The arrest rate has been falling b) Police have not used bail conditions to protect victims c) Staff shortages have led to delays in responding to incidents d) Body-worn video cameras are not always used to gather evidence.
2	Other agencies responsible for investigating crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) HM revenue-tax evasion b) Dept of Work and Pensions- benefit fraud c) Border force- immigration offences d) Specialist Forces include; e) British Transport police f) Civil Nuclear Constabulary 	2	Inefficiency <p>Some claim that the police are inefficient or incompetent in investigating offences. Example : Macpherson Report – failings in the Stephen Lawrence case meant the family had to wait 20 years for any form of justice.</p>
SUCCESS:			3	Current Trends: more crimes but fewer solved <p>Crime appeared to be on the increase in recent years- from 4.5m in 2016 to 6.08m in 2019. However, in 2020-21 there has been a fall in the number of recorded crimes to 5.44m. This is likely the result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The increase in recorded offences until recently have raised concerns as the clear-up rates have also been falling. In 2015 15.5 % of cases resulted in criminal charges. In 2019 this reached a new low of 7.8% .</p>
1	Offences of public concern	In recent years police have made progress in prioritising some offences of public concern	4	Dropped cases <p>Police also drop a number of cases. Some of these cases are serious. In the period 2014-2016 the Metropolitan Police screened out around one-third of the 2.2m crimes reported.</p>
2	Example: domestic abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing numbers of cases are now reported and recorded. HMIC 2017: Two-thirds of domestic abuse practitioners felt there had been an improvement in the approach by police in the previous 3 yr period. 	5	Financial circumstances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over time police budgets have been cut back. This can affect the ability of the police to achieve social control. Investigations may be dropped as a result. Some investigations take priority over others due to a lack of funds and fewer officers.
3	Recording crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The police may be better at recording crimes now which means the number of crimes recorded will increase. Since criticism in 2014, the police have made efforts to improve crime recording eg Domestic abuse. 	6	Accuracy of Statistics <p>PRC data should be approached with caution.</p>
			7	Counter-evidence from the CSEW <p>The overall number of crimes may not be increasing. The CSEW figures show rates had fallen up to 2017 and remained level in 2018. BUT The two methods deal with different types of crime;</p>
			8	Racism and bias <p>Refer to the Macpherson Report findings that the Met were institutionally racist. Still concerns; tasers, stop and search, recruits</p>
			9	Media reporting <p>Said to work too closely with the media to present an image of successful crimebusting – criticism over Sir Cliff Richard case</p>

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.4 Evaluate the effectiveness of agencies in achieving social control : The CPS (2)

Year 13: Unit 4

CPS and Social Control

1	Role	It acts as the main prosecutor for England and Wales.
2	Aims	It aims to achieve social control by preparing cases and presenting them in court to secure the conviction of offenders.

SUCCESS

1	Prosecutions	In 2018: • It prosecuted 80,000 cases in Crown Court and over 450,000 cases in magistrate's courts.
2	Convictions	84.1% of the defendants it prosecuted were convicted.

LIMITATIONS

1	Prosecutions	UPDATE: COVID impact: The volume of completed prosecutions was only 54,515 in 2020/21
2	Convictions	COVID impact In 2020/21 only 78.1% of defendants in 2020/21 were convicted.
3	Lack of effectiveness Media Reports	Newspapers have not always reported the performance of the CPS favourably. They are critical of their handling of rape cases. The CPS claimed that weak cases were dropped to improve the conviction rates of rape cases. This led to criticism that vulnerable victims might not gain access to justice.
4	Realistic prospect of conviction	The Full Code Test includes an evidential test. The prosecutors must be satisfied there is a realistic prospect of conviction. This approach is criticised- campaigners feel more focus should be placed on bringing cases to justice than their outcomes.
5	Budget cuts	Budget cuts of 25% have led the CPS to lose one third of it's staff. New technologies mean hours of extra work for staff eg smartphone data
3	Evidence disclosure	Problems with budget cuts and new technologies have been illustrated by the collapse of some cases due to failure to disclose digital evidence before the trials. Eg Rape trial of student Liam Allen collapsed
4	Failure to build the case	In some high profile cases the CPS has failed to build an adequate case or conduct proper checks on witnesses. This led to some cases collapsing.
5	Other criticisms	a) It has been criticised for being too closely linked to the police. b) Too bureaucratic-inefficient and slow. c) Fails to communicate with relevant parties- some people have only found out the case against them has been dropped from the media.

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.4 Evaluate the effectiveness of agencies in achieving social control : The Judiciary (3)

Year 13: Unit 4

Media images of the judiciary

1	Image 1	They are represented as old, white, upper-class males.
2	Image 2	They are often seen to be out of touch with modern society.
3	Image 3	They are also described as being soft on crime –their sentences too lenient.

Are judges biased in their judgements?

1	Maybe: Backgrounds:	They do come from a narrow and unrepresentative section of society. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71% are male Over 50% are over 50...BUT among judges under 40 there is a slight majority of females – 51%. Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups are under-represented- only 5% of judges are from minority backgrounds. 74% were educated at Oxbridge
2	Not easy to prove	However, it is hard to find evidence of a clear pattern of bias. Most offenders are young so it is hard to see whether judges consider age in their sentencing decisions
3	BUT Evidence of gender bias	However, there is some evidence of gender bias –lack of empathy for female victims and leniency towards female offenders. Eg. Judge Pickles sentencing
4	Also Evidence of class bias	The case of Lavinia Woodward-escaped jail when she stabbed her boyfriend- as a trainee doctor her skills were seen to be too invaluable.

Are judges out of touch?

1	Maybe: Judge Pickles	Said “Who are the Beatles?” –out of touch with modern times
2	Maybe not or not an issue: Warner -Australia	Most people thought judges were not out of touch or if they were this had not applied to the judge in the trial they had been involved in. If they are in touch they may be swayed by public opinion

Are judges too lenient?

The Unduly Lenient Sentences Scheme

1	No	It allows victims, prosecutors and members of the public to apply to the Attorney General or Solicitor General for a sentence to be reviewed if they feel it was too lenient. The scheme applies to serious offences eg murder, rape, child sex crimes... If it is felt that the judge made a gross error in sentencing the minister will ask the Court of Appeal to review it. If they agree the sentence was too lenient they will increase the sentence. Very few sentences are referred or altered, suggesting judges are not too lenient.
2	Maybe yes	In some cases unduly harsh sentences appear to have been passed eg 2011 Riots Harsh Sentencing: An 18-year-old was imprisoned for one day for stealing two Burberry t-shirts

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.4 Evaluate the effectiveness of agencies in achieving social control : Prisons (4)

Year 13: Unit 4

Social control within prisons:

1	Key image	The prison system is often viewed as being in crisis. There is some evidence that prison officers have lost control of inmates
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Limitations - Within prisons

1	Staff cuts	2010-2018 budget cuts led to a 15% reduction in prison officers	Makes it harder to control inmates
2	Overcrowding	Population of prison has doubled between 1993 and 2019. 58% of prisons overcrowded.	Leads to rule breaking and frustration
4	Not addressing rehabilitation needs	Causes of offending not being tackled. Eg addiction, mental health issues, illiteracy. Not enough time to rehabilitate offenders on short sentences	Inmates will leave prison unchanged and will reoffend.
4	Drugs	New Psychoactive Substances are used more widely in prisons today eg Spice. They are 1000x more potent than cannabis. They can cause psychosis, aggression and depression. Between 2013-2016- 64 deaths in prison linked to NPS use. Mandatory drug testing is inefficient due to staff shortages.	This undermines discipline/increases violence Inmates lack participation in rehabilitation activities Leaves prisoners in debt
5	Security	Prisoners rarely escape from closed prisons. Few abscond from open prisons. However, there have been some breaches of security as drugs are smuggled into prison eg via drones	Prisons are largely effective in keeping prisoners secure
6	Safety	There has been a rise in assaults, self-harm and suicide. In 2018; 8400 assaults on staff, 22000 assaults on prisoners, 5 homicides, 69 suicides, 47000 incidents of self-harm-highest among females	Prisoner and prison officer safety issues can make social control less effective
7	Riots and disorder.	HMP Birmingham 2016- worst riot in 25yrs in prison. In 2018 – more riots at The Mount, Long Lartin, Bedford. Due to issues of infestation and poor living standards	Rioting makes it very difficult for prisons to regain control.

Limitations: Social control after release: Reoffending

1	Key trend	Many ex-offenders will re-offend.
2	Data	37.5% of all ex-prisoners re-offend. Those with many convictions – 11 or more – nearly 50% re-offend 64.1% of those on short sentences (below 12mths) re-offend 40% of all juvenile offenders re-offend.

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.4 Evaluate the effectiveness of agencies in achieving social control : The Probation Service (5)

Year 13: Unit 4

Probation Service and Policy Changes		
1	Key trend	The probation service has had mixed results in achieving social control. There has been a difference in the performance of the public sector NPS and the privatised sector of community rehabilitation companies.
2	Privatisation	2014: Conservative Government : launched a rehabilitation revolution – aimed to reduce reoffending. Part-privatisation of the probation service was a key part of this policy.
3	CRCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Community rehabilitation companies were set up – 21 in total. b) They operated in certain geographical areas. c) They were designed to deal with low-risk offenders and would make money via a payment-by-results basis. d) They would have targets to reduce re-offending.

LIMITATIONS		
1	CRCs	19 of the 21 CRCs failed to meet their targets. An additional £342m had to be invested in them.
2	2018 Inspection report findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Housing needs of offenders were not met –only 54% of cases supervised b) Offenders often supervised only by phone c) Provided inadequate protection for victims in domestic abuse cases d) CRCs cut staff to save money which led to high caseloads.
3	Bias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conservative Government policy is biased in favour of privatisation. b) Dame Glenys Stacey –Head of the Probation Service in 2019 said that part-privatisation was a flawed system. c) She supported the movement of the probation service into public hands to improve confidence.
4	Update on policy 2020	Current Conservative government decided in 2020 that the CRCs had not worked and they must return to public control. The probation service had failed to control offenders and to protect victims of crime.
5	National Probation Service has limitations too	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National shortage of probation officers b) High workloads c) Professional standards compromised d) No national strategy to provide local specialist services e) Shortage of places on specialist programmes to address the causes of offending.

SUPPORT		
1	Conservative support	Conservative government favoured privatisation –they believed it was a more efficient service.
2	The NPS	The National Probation Service The NPS has been more successful than the CRCs in achieving control. It has about half the rate of re-offending compared with prisons.

CRIMINOLOGY

LO3: Understand measures used in social control

AC 3.4 Evaluate the effectiveness of agencies in achieving social control : Charities and Pressure Groups (6)

Year 13: Unit 4

Role of Charities and Pressure Groups in Social Control

1	Charities:	Provide services to specific groups of people eg ex-prisoners
2	Pressure Groups:	Campaign for change to shape Government policies.
3	Examples:	NACRO and Women in Prison combine both roles

LIMITATIONS

1	Gaps in Provision	a) Charities and Pressure Groups are largely voluntary. b) They only exist when people are concerned about an issue. c) They may be set up for victims but not for offenders and so they will not contribute to rehabilitation.
2	Media reporting	Can demonise some categories of offender making it hard for charities to form.
3	Funding:	the public may be more willing to offer funds to victims' charities than those for offenders.

Strength :

1	Strong Commitment	Charities may reduce re-offending rates more effectively as they have a commitment to one particular cause or group. They are motivated to help and will go the extra mile that Government agencies may not.
2	NACRO –End Friday Releases campaign	It campaigns along with other organisations eg to end Friday Releases from prison. It also provides accommodation for people released from prison and supports them to find long-term accommodation. Homelessness is a major factor in re-offending so tackling this will achieve social control.
3	Tackling the root causes : Women in Prison	Recognises that over 50% of female offenders are victims of domestic or sexual violence. The problems they face include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness • Addiction • Poverty • Mental illness WIP aims to tackle the root causes of female offending. WIP provides services as a charity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freephone helpline • Refers women to other specialist agencies • Delivers the CARE programme; Choices, Actions, Relationships, Emotions, for women who are vulnerable –at risk of self-harm or suicide, mental health issues or addiction.
4	Pressure group campaigning	WIP is also a pressure group. It presses Government and criminal justice agencies to change their policies. Eg; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIP calls for the government to drop it's plans to build 5 new prisons for women-they would prefer specialist women's centres and community-based solutions. • WIP calls on the courts to adhere to sentencing guidelines and use prison as a last resort