NOTES

What is crime?

Acts that are legally prohibited by the state and deemed to be deserving of punishment and control.

What is crime control?

The ways in which society responds to crime; in particular, how different institutions of criminal justice, including the state and community-based agencies and bodies, prevent or limit the harms associated with crime and offensive behaviour.

What is the criminal justice system?

The CJS is the system of law enforcement that is directly involved in apprehending, prosecuting, defending, sentencing, and punishing those who are suspected or convicted of criminal offences.

Functioning of the criminal justice system

Criminal Justice is the system of practices and institutions of governments directed at upholding social control, deterring and mitigating crime, or sanctioning those who violate laws with criminal penalties and rehabilitation efforts.

Major institutions of criminal justice system

All intricately linked to one another.

- Police
- Courts
- Prisons/Corrections
- Community based agencies

POLICE AND POLICING

In Australia

• A public police force in each state/territory (Aus Federal Police in the ACT)

• Policing developed in Aus around the security needs in a convict society

- Military-like – police heavily armed, violent approaches
- Poor quality recruits from convict communities
- Purpose to control / facilitate settlement
- Purpose to protect government for (former) convicts
- Experienced Indigenous and community resistance

Eras of policing

Political	1840-1930	- Function was to provide a social service - Maintained close relationships with business owners and citizens - Organised in paramilitary style, focused on serving the politically powerful
Reform	1930-1980	- Police departments became centralised - Professional, kept a distance from citizens and businesses - Officers not seen as approachable, no longer seen as community protectors

Community	1970-2001	- Collaborating with the local community to provide a safer neighbourhood - Decentralised system – officers back to their own areas - Efforts to rebuild relationships - Possibly turns police into 'social workers' rather than 'crime fighters'
Era of Uncertainty		- Adding partnerships with the community to gather intelligence - Builds onto the community era - Emphasis on terrorism prevention - creation of specialist anti-terrorism units

Peel's Principles

Summary:

• Prevent crime and disorder
• Public approval essential
• Need to encourage co-operation and voluntary observance of law
• Minimum and proportionate use of force
• Impartiality
• Adherence to police functions, not judge or punish
• Efficiency is judged on absence of crime, not on visibly seeing police dealing with crime

Roles of the police

• Law enforcement
• Order maintenance and conflict resolution
• Crime prevention
• Provision of social services
• Traffic management

Functions of the police

• Crime fighting
• Law enforcement
• Order maintenance
• Emergency call out response
• Investigating crime
• Gathering evidence
• Prosecuting people in court
• Working with the media
• Managing accident / crime scenes
• Search and rescue
• Arresting people
• Natural disaster and major emergency responses
• Traffic management
• Crime prevention / deterrence

Styles of policing

Traditional	- Client-server relationship - Public is dependent on the police - Reflects the interests of the most dominant groups in society - Idea that only the police can do the policing
Community	- Community can help the police if given the chance - Communities roles in legitimate and active - Use the partnership to address community issues more effectively