

The background of the slide features a grey, textured surface, possibly concrete. Overlaid on this are several white, three-dimensional geometric shapes that resemble stylized mountain peaks or a jagged line graph. A silver metal handrail, typical of a staircase, runs diagonally across the lower right portion of the image.

ECSO6002: Surveillance, Crime & Control

CRIME & DEVIANCE VERSUS
POWER & CONTROL

Surveillance

- Surveillance associated with
 - policing and crime control
- Surveillance can also be seen as
 - a technology of governance,
 - has been viewed as an integral feature of social control,
 - disciplinary power
 - and modern subjectivities (Foucault, 1977, 1991; Cohen, 1985; Rose, 1999).

Surveillance as a Form of Social Organisation

- Surveillance as
 - social organization based on
 - computerization
 - and the decentralization of data flows,
 - a process constitutive of what Deleuze (1992) termed 'societies of control'.
- Surveillance is also a component of new forms of
 - crime control
 - and policing-at-a-distance,
 - such as the shift to
 - the 'new penology'
 - which entails the classification and management of groups by ascribed levels of risk and related calculations (Feeley and Simon, 1994; Ericson and Haggerty, 1997).
 - This is significantly amplified by the vast information storage and processing facilities of contemporary computers.

Old Ways to New Digital Practices

- Digitally facilitated practices such as
 - profiling,
 - mapping,
 - modelling,
 - simulation,
 - intelligence-led policing
 - and pre-emption
- These increasingly replace conventional methods of investigatory policing work such as
 - manual note taking,
 - post-crime evidence gathering
 - and personalized decision making.

Predicting Risk: Contemporary Security and Crime Control

- Visualizing and anticipating unknown futures
 - important element of policing and security landscapes.
- To deliver there needs to be
 - a steady supply of reams of information,
 - something that can only be secured through distributed practices of data collection,
 - extraction
 - and processing.
- Surveillance measures are now woven into the fabric of everyday life,
 - cameras gazing at assorted urban spaces and entry points
- In due course the rollout of unmanned drones to patrol territorial boundaries.
 - Fingerprints,
 - electronic tags,
 - transponders,
 - iris scanning,
 - photo ID,
 - breathalysers,
 - databases
 - and DNA

Foucault's Panoptic Model (1977)

- Foucault's theory of disciplinary power,
 - mobilizing Jeremy Bentham's metaphor of utopian prison design (Bentham, 1995)
- suggested that the potential for
 - observation
- was equally as important as
 - observation itself
- The panopticon was the template for distinctively modern configurations of disciplinary power
 - reshaping individual subjectivities through the promise
 - of omniscient observation

Panoptic Surveillance (Foucault, 1977)

- Had both
 - individualized
 - societal implications
- While seeking to reform individual subjectivities,
 - surveillance also helped to fashion the temporal and corporeal discipline
 - required to produce an industrial workforce

Historical Panopticon: Globalised Transnational Capitalism

- The combined influence of the historical development of
 - globalized transnational capitalism
 - enhanced information technologies
 - new modes of governance
- have inspired multiple reformulations of the panoptic model in a bid to
 - better understand the contemporary context
- Surveillance scholars from a wide range of disciplines have subsequently posited a plethora of new 'opticons', including the
 - 'superpanopticon',
 - 'post-panopticon',
 - 'periopticon',
 - 'neo-panopticon'
 - and 'ban-opticon' (Haggerty, 2006).

Beyond Crime

- While the panopticon continues to cast a theoretical shadow over studies of surveillance and crime control,
 - recent scholarship has increasingly problematized and transcended this metaphor
- In the realm of architecturally embedded forms of surveillance
 - not all such monitoring was uniformly disciplinary
 - but rather also served the ends of organizational efficiency
 - hierarchy
 - and even fellowship (Andrzejewski, 2008; Haggerty *et al.* 233)

Societies of Control

- Deleuze's (1992) notion of
 - 'societies of control'
- This extends Foucault's analysis from
 - the role of surveillance in disciplinary societies
 - To societies based on massive decentralized flows of data
- Surveillance is now concerned with the distribution of
 - entitlements based on identity
- The power of surveillance derives from
 - aligning and integrating
 - diverse actors and systems
- Thus, surveillance is increasingly manifest in
 - decentred,
 - fragmented
 - and perpetually shifting alliances and combinations
 - with various rationales
 - and often unanticipated consequences (Haggerty and Ericson, 2000).

Surveillance & Monitoring: Classification Hierarchies and the Dynamics of Power

- In the Modern World there has been a move to a central concern in all studies of surveillance on how
 - monitoring
 - is intertwined with
 - classificatory hierarchies
 - and the dynamics of power

(Haggerty and Ericson, 2000).

Surveillance as Social Sorting

David Lyon's (2003) notion of

- 'social sorting'
- categories and codes emanating from databases
- have real consequences in terms of social inclusion and exclusion (Gandy, 2009)

The distribution of surveillance varies greatly according to

- one's social grouping,

meaning some perceive surveillance in terms of

- enhanced convenience,

while others experience it as

- an invasive feature constraining nearly all aspects of everyday life (Goffman, 2009).

Social Exclusion & Criminalisation: Who is Watching What and Where

- Studies of visual surveillance have highlighted how
 - security cameras sharpen and deepen processes of
 - social exclusion and criminalization (Norris and Armstrong, 1999; Coleman, 2004)
- Surveillance is often mediated through
 - human agents and security networks
 - which can mean that its outcomes can be ambiguous
 - context specific
 - and highly variable (McCahill, 2002; Smith, 2007, 2012)
- Indeed, it is also the case that,
 - notwithstanding the technological wizardry of much new surveillance,
 - a considerable subset of monitoring
 - still involves people watching other people
 - with minimal technological mediation (Marx, 1988; Natapoff, 2009).

Who has the Power?

Who does not have Power?

- There is a conception of surveillance as
 - augmenting asymmetrical flows of power have been shown to be problematic
- Alternatively, surveillance is consciously and subconsciously resisted (Gilliom, 2001; Marx, 2003)
- The targets of surveillance,
 - far from being passive,
 - are often masters of disguise,
 - evasion
 - and subversion (Nippert-Eng, 2010)
- The study of surveillance and crime control is thus increasingly about the
 - ambiguities,
 - paradoxes
 - interplays between the surveillers and the surveilled

Surveillance: Asymmetries of Power

- The study of surveillance has often been predicated upon the notion of
 - Asymmetries of power
 - Doctors watching patients,
 - guards watching prisoners
 - and supervisors watching factory workers
- While such hierarchies remain
 - there is also strong evidence that they are being reconfigured within the contemporary context (Manning, 2008; Goldsmith, 2010).

New Modes of Visibility

- The widespread availability of
 - mobile phone
 - and digital cameras
 - internet distribution platforms
 - social networking sites
 - and ubiquitous media
- have created new modes of visibility that stretch both the
 - sites of surveillance
 - and its potential objects
- How such reversals of surveillance might operate has been noted by a number of scholars who have accentuated how
 - policing
 - traditionally a low-visibility activity
 - has never been more transparent (Manning, 2008; Goldsmith, 2010)

50 Years of Crime Prevention Theory in 5 Minutes

[50 Years of Crime Prevention Theory in 5 Minutes](#)

Security & Liberty

Security & Liberty: William 'Pat' Schuber

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