Chapter 1 : Social Media a 'Game-Changer' for Police Investigations

The social media dynamic that drives offenders to post their crime performances has also influenced the treatment of crime victims, so that 'performance victimization' is also a new reality and adds a public humiliation element to criminal victimization in a perverse 'shaming-the-victim' process.

Leading public figures and their supportersâ€"including mayors of large northern cities, such as Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia and Richard J. Daley of Chicago, and conservative southern Democrats, such Sen. Sam Erwin and Sen. Strom Thurmondâ€"began calling for even more law enforcement power in response to rising crime rates and the demands of blacks for greater rights in the cities to which they had migrated. In response to these pressures, the Johnson Administration reformulated the law-and-order problem and expanded federal support for crime policy. Because Johnson-era initiatives expanded the role of the federal government in state and local crime policy but did not directly promote harsher penal policy, there are a variety of views on the significance of these measures for later policy. This approach suggested investing more in education, health, welfare, and other social and economic programs, not just law enforcement. Numerous presidential and other national commissions assembled in the late s and early s also highlighted the social and ecological dimensions of crime prevention. While conservatives fashioned a coherent point of view on the crime and punishment issue during these years, liberals had trouble finding a clear voice on the issue Flamm, , p. As mentioned earlier, some liberals had been arguing since the s for greater investments in law enforcement. Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: Crime, Politics, and Social Change. The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequences. The National Academies Press. Others had been arguing for this greater investment in law enforcement, but for more punitive reasons. In short, strengthening investments in cities and social programs to mitigate the stresses and strains of the Great Migration had long been a secondary priority for many liberals, along with enhancing law enforcement and professionalizing the police. This legislation established the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance to award grants and administer other programs aimed at improving and expanding law enforcement, court administration, and prison operations at the state and local levels. The dollar amounts involved were small, but the political significance was considerable. This measure engaged the federal government in criminal justice and law enforcement, both rhetorically and substantively, to an unprecedented degree Flamm, ; Thompson, The act garnered strong support spanning the political spectrum. Liberal Democrats, who had been ardently pushing since the s for more proceduralism, neutrality, and uniformity in policing practices and sentencing policies, generally supported the act. Some of them rallied for greater police professionalism in the hope that this would yield racial fairness and thus reduce political unrest and crime among minority groups. Some of them also viewed an increase in expenditures on the police as complementing the recent series of Supreme Court decisions that had expanded procedural rights for suspects and defendants. In contrast, conservatives in both parties sought to use the expansion of federal involvement in law enforcement as a means of empowering police to deal forcefully with urban unrest. Many of them also hoped to counteract the Warren Court decisions that in their view had procedurally handcuffed the police and prosecutors Kamisar, ; Allen, Thus, with mixed motivations, both liberals and conservatives helped clear the political ground for this and subsequent measures that expanded the criminal justice system and ultimately gave local, state, and federal authorities increased capacity for arrest, prosecution, and incarceration. Liberals were generally supportive of initial drafts of this legislation, which provided federal grants to police for equipment, training, and pilot programs and also greater federal investments in rehabilitation, crime prevention, and alternatives to incarceration. But as the bill moved through the legislative process, southern Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: They added funding formulas that gave state governmentsâ€"not cities or the federal governmentâ€"great leeway to distribute the large amounts of federal money that would be funneled over the years through the new Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Furthermore, they successfully inserted provisions on wiretapping, confessions, and use of eyewitnesses that curtailed the procedural protections that had been extended by Supreme Court decisions Flamm, Still, some liberals viewed passage of the Safe Streets Act as another important step toward modernizing,

professionalizing, and federalizing the criminal justice system. A number of them also saw it as an important mechanism for containing the growing social and political unrest in their own cities and states Murakawa, forthcoming; Hinton, However, many other liberals were strongly opposed to the measure. They also were strongly opposed to several provisions in the bill that they viewed as an inappropriate erosion of core civil liberties. The assassination of Robert F. Kennedy in June , near the end of the primary season, helped tip the balance in favor of the Safe Streets Act Flamm, , pp. Two weeks after the assassination, Johnson signed the Safe Streets Act, though with considerable reluctance. The lack of political consensus at the time on the causes of the increase in violent crime and what to do about it served to increase public concern. Fear of crime continued to provide political opportunities for candidates and office-holders even after crime rates began to fall. The responses of politicians, policy makers, and other public figures to rising crime rates were political choices not determined by the direction in which the crime rate was moving. Certain features of the social, political, and institutional context at the time help explain why in the U. As the Democratic Party split over civil rights issues, the south became politically competitive for the first time since the end of Reconstruction a century earlier. This development ushered in a major political realignment. Furthermore, key features of the political structure of the United States, which are discussed in greater detail below, made it especially vulnerable to politicians seeking to exploit public fears concerning crime and other law-and-order issues. Between and , the U. The homicide rate continued to oscillate around a relatively high rate of 8 to 10 per , until the early s, before beginning a steady and significant drop that has since continued. Other Western countries have experienced strikingly similar patterns in their crime rates, although from smaller bases Tonry, The rise in homicide rates was concentrated geographically and demographically. As far back as the s, the homicide rate for blacks in northern cities was many times the rate for whites Lane, The gap in black-white homicide rates widened further over the course of the Second Great Migration as millions of blacks moved to urban areas outside the south, and it continued to grow thereafter Jacoby, Before crime rates began their steep drop in the early s, the homicide rate among young black men aged 18 to 24 was nearly per ,, or about 10 times the rate for young white men and about 20 times the rate for the U. Unfortunately, historical data on homicides among Latinos have been largely missing or unreported in existing official sources such as the UCR. Still, homicide rates for Latinos in were 7. The disparities are more pronounced for young men aged 15 to 24, with 31 deaths per , for Latinos compared with Like the Great Migration, earlier waves of immigration from Ireland and southern and central Europe that flowed into U. This vision grew out of the view that white criminality in urban areas was rooted primarily in the strains of industrial capitalism and urban life. Thus, policy makers, legislators, and social activists in the Progressive era sought to ameliorate those strains by pressing for greater public and private investments in education, social services, social programs, and public infrastructure in urban areas with high concentrations of European immigrants. In contrast, the country responded to the rise in urban crime rates that followed the influx of many African Americans into U. For example, the rise in Mexican immigration to communities in the southwest was associated with increases in arrests without cause, denial of legal counsel, and harsh tactics ranging from interrogation sessions to beatings Grebler et al. Research also suggests that the federal antimarijuana law of was directed primarily against Mexican Americans Hoffman, This split, together with deep differences over civil rights, the Vietnam War, and a series of controversial U. Supreme Court decisions that extended the rights of defendants, created a ripe opportunity for the political ascent of the Republican Party in states and localities where the Democratic Party had long been dominant, notably in the south and the southwest and in the growing suburbs around northern cities. Many leading Republican candidates and office-holders began developing political strategies that used the crime issue to appeal to white racial anxieties in the wake of the burgeoning black power movement and the gains of the civil rights movement. They viewed heightened public fears over crime as a by-product of political posturing and an artifact of inaccurate and misleading statistics. For example, Nicholas Katzenbach, who served as U. It does appear that the UCR data exaggerated the extent and duration of the crime increase for certain offense categories Flamm, , pp. Department of Justice began its yearly household survey of crime victims the National Crime Victimization Survey , the UCR were the major source of national-level crime statistics. These data, which were recorded and collated by local police departments and then reported to the

FBI, were often systematically skewed in recording and reporting, due in part part to incentives to record more crime in order to receive more government funding to combat crime Ruth and Reitz, ; Thompson, The rise in national crime rates beginning in the s coincided with an exceptional period in which punishments for many crimes were easing. During this time, moreover, the U. The UCR aggravated assault series trended upward from the early s through the early s, while the NCVS aggravated assault series which is defined similarly was trending downward. Taken together, these developments helped foster a receptive environment for political appeals for harsher criminal justice policies and laws. So, too, did the escalation of clashes between protesters and law enforcement authorities during the s and s. Internal Democratic Party divisions over civil rights and the law-and-order question created new opportunities for the Republican Party in the south and elsewhere. In the north, many urban white voters initially maintained a delicate balance on civil rights. Although personally concerned over and often opposed to residential integration at the local level, they supported national pro-civil rights candidates. It also prompted numerous calls for a national moratorium on prison construction Gottschalk, , p. They had done so, with some success, long before Nixon political operative Kevin Phillips popularized the idea of a southern strategy in the late s Shermer, ; McGirr, ; Schoenwald, ; Thompson, ; Kruse and Sugrue, The southern strategy was different in that it rested on politicizing the crime issue in a racially coded manner. Nixon and his political strategists recognized that as the civil rights movement took root, so did more overt and seemingly universally accepted norms of racial equality. Effectively politicizing crime and other wedge issuesâ€"such as welfareâ€"would require the use of a form of racial coding that did not appear on its face to be at odds with the new norms of racial equality. As top Nixon aide H. Although there were many factors contributing to the rise in crime, this coincidence created an opportunity for claims that greater investment in social and other programs did not reduce crime.

Chapter 2 : How Social Media is Changing Police Investigations

Social changes, crime and the police Social changes, crime and the police Seabury, Elizabeth Current PublicationsAbstracts derstanding how youths perceive and react to laws because, from to , that country's legal structure was one of the most oppressive in the world.

Police said tips from the public helped them identify Edith Hodak as the suspect in a Sept. That case is the latest example of how area police departments are using social media as a place where they can share information with the public and perhaps get valuable tips in return. Researchers say that kind of activity is on the rise with departments nationwide. Its earliest post appears to be from March 8, Outlets such as Facebook and Twitter, he said, can be another tool to allow the public to contribute. DeCarlo said there are anecdotal reports from police agencies that social media postings have increased the number of leads they get during investigations. However, he said, hard evidence of that trend is still being researched. DeCarlo said social media also makes it easier for police to publicize the news they want people to see and departments are taking advantage of that â€" especially in light of the negative attention that has been focused on police nationwide since mid Those cases remain under investigation. The Facebook and Twitter pages were online for years but were mostly inactive until Marks took over the role this year. Marks, a veteran with nearly 20 years of experience, said his interest stems from use of his personal social media accounts. He said the department tries to put out information quickly at all times, a marked contrast to just a few years ago when the goal was to make details available for traditional media deadlines, such as the 6 p. He said the department does have to do a balancing act to figure out what information it should release without compromising details that need to be kept confidential. He said Marks has the experience and judgment to know what ought to be posted. Alan Brown, an assistant professor of sociology at Southern Connecticut State University, also said police departments are using their social media presence to gather clues about crimes and suspects and to solicit information from the public. One area of concern, according to Brown, is that once information is published online, people can react to it or repost it in ways that might not be constructive. He pointed to an Oct. However, the public has a desire to know some information and agencies try to meet that demand, sometimes with unintended results. Area departments all have different approaches with regard to what they share, how often they do so and how long they leave it up. The department regularly posts information for everything from infractions to felony arrests, as well as notices to the community and more detailed information and mugshots for notable cases, such as the July arrest of an Ansonia man in connection with several shed break-ins. Sometimes there can be several arrest posts on the page but Cuozzo said people also email him with different kinds of content to post. This week, for instance, the department will have posts related to Teen Safe Driving Week. The state police, which has resident troopers in towns such as Bethany, has greatly increased its social media use over the past year. Weerden, who does many of the posts, said state police are trying to reach larger numbers of people who are getting their news from websites and apps on their phones than from traditional media like television and newspapers. He said the pages have been helpful. The pages can also help people feel more comfortable interacting with the state police. People can leave comments or questions and get a response online, whereas they might rarely talk to a trooper in person. David Tammaro said in an email. Warnings or other information may be longer, depending on if our incidents are still occurring. Police found the scooter and arrested a year-old boy in connection with the theft. The department does not have a Twitter page. Its spokesman, Officer David Hartman, frequently sends information about incidents to media outlets and distributes multipage flash sheets with information about incidents in New Haven and elsewhere, department events and press coverage of the department. Given the size of the city and department, Hartman said there is a large amount of information that needs to be put out. That leaves little time to frequently post on social media pages or monitor them, responding to comments and questions and pruning away derogatory comments or posts. Hartman said having a designated person for social media remains a priority for Chief Dean Esserman. He is a transparency chief.

Chapter 3 : How social media is changing the way people commit crimes and police fight them. | USAPP

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL CHANGE ON CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT Lloyd E. Ohlin I. Introduction Americans have come to take for granted that constant changes in the.*

It is generally assumed, among people who think about it at all, that the police were created to deal with rising levels of crime caused by urbanization and increasing numbers of immigrants. John Schneider describes the typical accounts: The first studies were legal and administrative in their focus, confined mostly to narrative descriptions of the step-by-step demise of the old constabulary and the steady, but often controversial evolution of the professionals. Scholars seemed preoccupied with the politics of police reform. Its causes, on the other hand, were considered only in cursory fashion, more often assumed than proved. Cities, it would seem, moved inevitably toward modern policing as a consequence of soaring levels of crime and disorder in an era of phenomenal growth and profound social change. Despite its initial plausibility, the idea that the police were invented in response to an epidemic of crime is, to be blunt, exactly wrong. Furthermore, it is not much of an explanation. This, of course, is not an explanation but an assertion of a natural law for which there is little evidence. Riotous mobs controlled much of London during the summer of , but the Metropolitan Police did not appear until almost fifty years later. Public drunkenness was a serious problem in Boston as early as , but a modern police force was not created there until In Boston, for example, crime went down between and , 5 and continued to drop for the rest of the nineteenth century. They did not generally involve violence or the loss of property, but instead were related to public drunkenness, vagrancy, loitering, disorderly conduct, or being a "suspicious person. Sidney Harring wryly notes: For the first time, more arrests were made on the initiative of the officer than in response to specific complaints. A critic of this view might suggest that the rise in public order arrests reflected an increase in public order offenses, rather than a shift in official priorities. Unfortunately, there is no way to verify this claim. The increase in arrests does not provide very good evidence, since it is precisely the fact which the hypothesis seeks to explain. However, if the tolerance for disorder was in decline, this fact, coupled with the emergence of the new police, would be sufficient to explain the increase in arrests of this type. In December , they adopted a "Golden Rule" policy. Rather than arrest drunks and other public order offenders, the police walked them home or issued a warning. In the year before the policy was established, they made 30, arrests, only of which were for felonies. In the year after the Golden Rule was instituted, the police made 10, arrests, one thousand of which were for felonies. This suggests an explanation for the sudden rise in misdemeanor arrests during the previous century: In other words, during the nineteenth century crime was down, but the demand for order was up--at least among those people who could influence the administration of the law. An area of social life that had been taken for granted, an accepted feature of city life, became visible, subject to scrutiny and intervention. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the official attitude concerning prostitution transformed from one of complacency to one of moral panic. Beginning In the s, when reform societies took an interest in the issue, it was widely claimed that prostitution was approaching epidemic proportions. Probably the number of prostitutes did increase: In , Police Chief George Matsell set the figure at 5, But given that the population of the city increased by more than six times between and , the official estimates actually showed a decrease in the number of prostitutes relative to the population. In , ninety people were committed to the First District Prison for keeping a "disorderly house. Likewise, prison sentences for vagrancy rose from 3, for the entire decade covering , to 3, in and 6, in As prostitutes were generally cited for vagrancy since prostitution itself was not a statutory offense , the proportion of female "vagrants" steadily rose: If it was not crime but the standards of order that were rising, what caused the higher standards of public order? For one thing, the relative absence of serious crime may have facilitated the rise in social standards and the demand for order. In New York, Chief Matsell actively promoted the panic over public disorder, in part to quiet criticism of the new police. This intersection of class bias and rigid moralism was particularly clear concerning, and had special implications for, the status of women. In many ways, the sudden furor over prostitution was typical. As Victorian social mores came to define legal notions of "public order" and "vice," the role of women was redefined and

increasingly restricted. Women were arrested less frequently than men, but were more likely to be jailed and served longer sentences than men convicted of the same crimes. At the same time, the increased demand for order came to shape not only the enforcement of the law, but the law itself. Alcohol-related arrests increased from a few hundred each year to several thousand. Built into the idea that the cops could prevent crime was the notion that they could predict criminal behavior. This preventive focus shifted their attention from actual to potential crimes, and then from the crime to the criminal, and finally to the potential criminal. So, contrary to the crime-and-disorder explanation, the new police system was not created in response to spiraling crime rates, but developed as a means of social control by which an emerging dominant class could impose their values on the larger population. This shift can only be understood against a backdrop of much broader social changes. Industrialization and urbanization produced a new class of workers and, with it, new challenges for social control. They also provided opportunities for social control at a level previously unknown. The police represented one aspect of this growing apparatus, as did the prison, and sometime later, the public school. Moreover, the police, by forming a major source of power for city governments, also contributed to the development of other bureaucracies and increased the possibility for rational administration. In sum, the development of modern police facilitated further industrialization, it led to the creation of other bureaucracies and advances in municipal government, it consolidated the influence of political machines, and it made possible the imposition of Victorian moral values on the urban population. Also, and more basically, it allowed the state to impose on the lives of individuals in an unprecedented manner. Sovereignty, and even states, are older than the police. Organized police forces arose specifically when traditional, informal, or community-maintained means of social control broke down. This breakdown was always prompted by a larger social change, often by a change which some part of the community resisted with violence, such as the creation of a state, colonization, or the enslavement of a subject people. The aims and means of social control always approximately reflect the anxieties of elites. In times of crisis or pronounced social change, as the concerns of elites shift, the mechanisms of social control are adapted accordingly. So, in the South, following real or rumored slave revolts, the institution of the slave patrol emerged. White men were required to take shifts riding between plantations, apprehending runaways and breaking up slave gatherings. Later, complex factors conspired to produce the modern police force. Industrialization changed the system of social stratification and added a new set of threats, subsumed under the title of the "dangerous classes. In response to these conditions, American cities created a distinctive brand of police. They borrowed heavily from the English model already in place, but also took ideas from the office of the constable, the militia, and the semi-professional, part-time enforcement bodies like the night watch and the slave patrols. At the same time, the drift toward modern policing fit nicely with the larger movement toward modern municipal government--best understood in terms of the emerging political machines, and later tied to the rise of bureaucracies. The extensive inter-relation between these various factors--industrialization, increasing demands for order, fear of the dangerous classes, pre-existing models of policing, and the development of political machines--makes it obvious that no single item can be identified as the sole cause for the move toward policing. Scholars have generally relied on one, or a set, of these factors in crafting their explanations, with most emphasizing those surrounding the sudden and rapid expansion of the urban population, especially immigrant communities. Urbanization certainly had a role, but it is not the role it is usually assumed to have had. Rather than producing widespread criminality, cities actually promoted widespread civility; as the population rose, the rate of serious crime dropped. The crisis of the time was not one of law, but of order--specifically the order required by the new industrial economy and the religious moralism that supplied, in large part, its ideological expression. The police provided a mechanism by which the power of the state, and eventually that of the emerging ruling class, could be brought to bear on the lives and habits of individual members of society. The new organization of police made it possible for the first time in generations to attempt a wide enforcement of the criminal code, especially the vice laws. But while the earlier lack of execution was largely the result of weakness, it had served a useful function also, as part of the system of compromise which made the law tolerable. With these limits removed or overcome, the state at once cast itself in a more active role. Public safety was no longer in the hands of amateur night-watchmen, but had been

transferred to a full-time professional body, directed by and accountable to the city authorities. The enforcement of the law no longer relied on the complaints of aggrieved citizens, but on the initiative of officers whose mission was to prevent offenses. In both instances the new police were there doing what would have been nearly inconceivable just a few years before. It was in this way that the United States became what Allan Silver calls "a policed society. Through the same organization, the state retained the ability to concentrate its power in the event of a riot or other emergency, without having to resort to the use of troops or the maintenance of a military presence. Silver argues that the significance of this advance "lay not only in its narrow application to crime and violence. In a broader sense, it represented the penetration and continual presence of central political authority throughout daffy life. With the birth of modern policing, the state acquired a new means of controlling the citizenry--one based on its experiences, not only with crime and domestic disorder, but with colonialism and slavery as well. If policing was not in its inception a totalitarian pursuit, the modern development of the institution has at least been a major step in that direction. Thanks to Emily-Jane Dawson for her comments on an earlier draft of this article. Schneider, Detroit and the Problem of Order, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, Monkkonen, Police in Urban America, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, Lundman, Police and Policing NewYork: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, University Microfilms International [facsimile], Lane bases this conclusion on an examination of lower court cases, jail sentences, grand jury proceedings, and prison records. Roger Lane, Policing the City Cambridge: Harvard University Press, National University Press, Lane, "Crime," ; and Monkkonen, Police, Rutgers University Press, Lane, Policing, ; and Lane, "Crime," Christine Stansell, City of Women Urbana:

Chapter 4 : Policing the Social Crises of the s

Social changes that particularly influence crime patterns are the development of an international economy and cooperation, the weakening of centralized state control, the growth of privatization, and the intensification of social inequalities.

How social media is changing the way people commit crimes and police fight them. Until the early years of the 21st century, crimes tended to be committed away from the eyes of the majority of society, with traditional media broadcasting information about them often on their own terms. He comments that social media has also opened up new ways of combating crime for the police, who can take advantage of the self-surveillance of those who publicize their crimes on social media. In , a 16 year old boy in Ottawa, Canada was arrested for making bomb threats to schools across North America. While sadly this type of crime is now not particularly unusual, what is different is the way in which he was caught; his extensive bragging about his anonymous phone calls on Twitter eventually brought the police to his door. Until now, those who commit crimes have preferred to try and hide their actions and identities. However in the 21st century social media world, these surreptitious crimes now compete with performance crimes like these. The core elements of contemporary performance crimes are that they are created for distribution via social media and involve both willing and unwilling performers. Performance crime can be of two types. The second involves an uninformed, unwitting performance produced without performer knowledge or acquiescence â€" here a person is being recorded in a production similar to a nature documentary. Social media have caused performances of both types to explode. These performances are no longer rare events place and time bound to physical stages and scheduled broadcasts; they are now ephemeral renditions constantly created and digitally distributed. This change came about with the transition from legacy to new media in the s, which in turn has brought about changes in society and created new stressors on criminal justice systems. The content and portrayals of crime and justice in new and legacy media look similar and the transition from one to the other has been largely seamless. The result has been a muted recognition of the substantial impact of the shift on crime and justice and the subsequent emergence of performance crime. Social Media Users as Content Producers and Distributors With the rise of social media a significant change has been that content consumers can also be producers of self-generated content and can be content distributors. In the 21st century people place themselves open to the voyeuristic gaze of others in uncountable small-scale private performances that are socially mediated for public consumption on an often large scale. The result has been the shifting of audiences from passive to active participants and to performance emerging as a common characteristic of media content. Due to these trends, a large amount of seemingly disparate crime and justice activities by offenders and law enforcement and judicial personnel can be understood through the conceptual lens of a performance. In this new social media reality the public not only follows crime and justice, but participates and adds their own performances, the most noticeable being performance crimes. Feeding off of this celebrity culture, social media has resulted in offenders posting pre-crime confessions, videos of themselves committing offences, and post-crime footage holding evidence and bragging about their criminal acts. In the process, these enthusiastic crime performers often generate evidence used for their conviction. Social media-based performance crime waves include activities such as ghost riding , and the knockout game. The regular online posting of terrorism videos and the numerous terrorist group internet sites further exemplify how social media is used to produce online performance terrorism specifically tailored to multiple audiences. The over-sharing that lies at the core of self-incriminating performances is an extension of the significance that social media have come to play culturally. It is better to get your performance out there and be known than to be unknown in a celebrity culture, even if criminality is required. Performance Crime-fighting The main impact of social media performances on law enforcement has been to enhance and extend surveillance. Social media provide access to the personal diaries, photo albums, and home movies of millions of people, most of it freely provided so that the 21st century is an era of unprecedented self-surveillance. The historical prerequisite that a person must be under suspicion to be brought under surveillance has faded, and broadly targeted, automatic, continuous

surveillance is the norm. Public space surveillance as non-consensual passive consent performances is exemplified by law enforcement-operated surveillance camera systems and the rise of car, body, and community surveillance camera systems. From these systems images are regularly culled for evidence as well as news content. The lure of self-surveillance and self-promotion is such that a number of fugitives have provided enough information on social media for law enforcement to determine their identities and locations. Unsolicited voluntary performances from offenders have also resulted in a number of posted confessions. In these performances, offenders post scenes that clearly reflect and sometimes openly boast of their guilt. Lastly law enforcement agencies have developed social media-based counter-performances, a common one being to pose as pedophiles to attract and capture sex offenders. In these performances police falsely perform to lure individuals who then unknowingly perform as predators in surreptitiously recorded performance crimes. What drives crime and justice performances? In criminal justice systems, information traditionally has been textual, linear, impersonal, and paper based and flowed in one direction across loosely coupled criminal justice agencies. Social media content, in contrast, is multi-medium, digital, holistic, emotional, and image dominated. As social media have broadened access to and altered the nature of crime and justice information, crime and justice performances have become more fluid, multi-directional products whose owners are not readily apparent. Thus, information flows naturally in all directions through social media while in criminal justice it traditionally flowed in one downstream direction. Substantial impacts on criminal justice systems from the emergence of free-wielding social media linked crime and justice performances were unavoidable. It is therefore not surprising that social media created both issues and opportunities for criminal justice. Social media performances will alter the way crime is committed by offenders, cases are processed by criminal justice agencies, and justice is experienced by citizens. The growth of performance crime and justice is producing a unique set of phenomena that criminal justice systems worldwide will have to manage. Shortened URL for this post: His recent works include Media, Crime, and Criminal Justice: Images, Realities, and Policies 5th ed. His current research focuses on copycat crime, media crime and criminal justice, and computer vision and public space surveillance camera systems.

Chapter 5 : Progressive Police Reform

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The program â€" a partnership between Government Technology and e. The Digital Communities program also conducts the annual Digital Cities and Digital Counties surveys, which track technology trends and identify and promote best practices in local government. Dunbar is traveling with a teamster by horse and wagon to his new post on the Western frontier. Law enforcement tools have evolved from wanted posters to police radio, patrol cars and social networks, such as Twitter, Facebook and YouTube. Community policing today has also expanded through social networking to locate missing children, alert neighbors of suspicious activity and even inform the public about crimes committed in their neighborhoods. But social networking is a tool that cuts both ways. Flash mobs organized online in Philadelphia swarmed stores to shoplift and attack pedestrians; pedophiles use social networking platforms to share photos and video; and terrorists recruit members and plan attacks via these tools. Even the courts have been affected. Jurors have disregarded instructions and have conducted online research, shared their opinions on Twitter from the jury box, and even posted biased comments on their Facebook pages. From a character tweet to a 56 MB video clip, social networking is a force that cannot be denied or ignored. We hope this special section will assist law enforcement in embracing and understanding this phenomenon. Communication is mobile, motivation may be mass destruction and targets include the innocent. As law enforcement agencies grapple with this new reality, they inevitably encounter social media and social networks. In August, for example, Philadelphia Mayor Michael Nutter announced an expanded curfew for minors following flash mob violence. Flash mobs â€" organized online through various social media â€" convene at a predetermined time and place for a specific purpose. Though many are harmless or merely pranks, in Philadelphia, the purpose was to rob pedestrians and then swarm through stores shoplifting. In perhaps an ill-considered response, BART shut down wireless service in the subway to disrupt organizers, which outraged protesters and created yet more trouble. But social media is having a positive impact, too. The platforms can be used by law enforcement to broaden intelligence gathering and leverage public support. We got a joint terrorism task force involved and worked with the feds. The two suspects were arrested, and no one was hurt. Often, perpetrators brag about their crimes on social networks, and child pornographers and sexual predators have been located and apprehended as a result of their online activities. Mistrials also have occurred because jurors have disregarded instructions and researched cases online, used Twitter to share their opinions from the jury box, or have posted biased comments on their Facebook pages. For example, in late during the Chandra Levy murder trial, a prospective juror was dismissed for using Twitter to discuss the case. And in another case, a juror in California was discovered blogging details of a murder case during the trial. Although social media can help enlist public support, it also can turn on a dime and do the opposite, due in part to the casual nature of the media. In a wake-up call for law enforcement, an Albuquerque, N. In that case â€" Glik v. Cunniffe â€" the 1st U. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that such videotaping is a free speech right protected under the First Amendment. According to Dunwoody, Ga. In an article written for the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Grogan outlined three reasons for this: Social networks offer a natural platform for extending community policing efforts. They provide a way for departments to promote positive accomplishments. And finally, the continuing popularity of these networks simply makes them hard to ignore. Cohen of the Indiana State Police has been training state and local police agencies on social media usage since He said that while criminals are using mobile devices to hide their activities, social media offers huge benefits to law enforcement. Now you can just go to blogs, video or image sharing sites, and in many cases, find those pictures. Photo background information was used last year to find a child pornographer and his victim, Cohen said. Metadata and geotagging of images can help locate where and when photos were taken. Investigators also can get help from government websites, which now provide large amounts of information online. You can find out who my neighbors are, what my neighbors do for a

living â€" all this information is available. Of course I would. With that evidence, we were able to get a conviction. Some of them he took to chop shops, and we were able to arrest folks in the chop shops as well. So that was purely a social media tool. Another example included a blog post that had references to social media and chat rooms, which detectives determined were being used by a pimp. For instance, city leaders monitored social networks on the proposed Sept. The Bad But social networking tools are also increasingly used by criminals, and that can make police work more difficult. Criminals using small mobile devices can create havoc, Edwards said. But how do I download the video so that I can take it into court a year from now, knowing it might go away the minute I refresh my browser? And if somebody is communicating via Facebook, that means, as an Indiana police officer, I need to serve a search warrant on a California company â€" with no storefront or physical location where I can go. State Department, international treaty issues, embassies and other complexities that are very difficult for a small department to navigate. The vast amount of information on the Internet, along with the organizing power of social media, also can make it easier for criminals to succeed. Today, criminals can find instructions online â€" or even be prodded to join an event like a flash mob through a post on a social media platform. Informing the Public In August, as Philadelphia officials were coping with flash mobs, the Digital Communities program traveled to that city for a meeting of its Law Enforcement Information Technology Task Force, which was held in conjunction with the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials conference. Among the attendees was Seattle Chief Technology Officer Bill Schrier, a task force member, who showed off a new iPhone application that lets citizens track calls in the city. But that, it turns out, is just the tip of the iceberg. The city also reconciles reports from calls with information from the scene before posting the information, since initial reports can vary widely from what officers actually find when they show up. Or a burglar alarm is going off, but what happened is a car crashed into the building and set off the alarm. Posting police reports online is, in part, a reaction to the changing nature of the news media. Up until a few years ago, city police dealt with a handful of newspapers and television and radio stations. Reporters would monitor radio dispatch activity â€" or police spokespeople would contact news outlets when a major incident occurred â€" and pick up paper copies of police reports at the station. But an explosion of neighborhood bloggers and other online media made providing paper reports a burden for city police. In response, Seattle began burning reports onto DVDs, but that was a lot of trouble too. Putting reports online solved the problem. The mapping is a way to assist them and also encourage them to contribute data to law enforcement. It also automatically creates redacted police report data that populates the public website and is used by various city departments. And these days that means social networks. The police department routinely distributes information about crimes under investigation â€" including pictures and license plate numbers â€" via social media. We just put it on our website, and then reach out on popular social media sites like Facebook and Twitter. For instance, when software company owners Keli and Robert Wilson lost track of their children at a large California amusement park for 45 minutes, the experience spurred an idea. The Wilsons developed My Family, an online repository of information about children that contains a recent photo, their height and weight and other information. If a child is lost, law enforcement can get immediate online access to current information even if the family is far from home. The AlertID application shows crimes that occur within a three-mile radius of their location as icons on a map. We also give law enforcement the ability to broadcast, for example, a missing elderly person, a school lockdown, a shooting, etc. But we expect family friendly companies to sponsor areas. Social media can and should be used to educate the public about what your department does, how they do it and build confidence and trust in your agency. If you have a story you need to get out there, get it out there. For example, there was a big backup because of a rollover on Sunday. We tweeted a rollover on 35 just north of the Burnsville Split, no serious injuries but a big backup. In the winter when we have a big snowstorm, we tweet how many crashes and cars are off the road, that sort of thing. She utilizes a Facebook setting that emails her when someone comments on a post, picture, album or video. Maroon Days â€" named after the State Patrol colors of maroon and gold â€" are high-traffic days where every state trooper is on the road enforcing Minnesota laws. I went on a ride-along with our lieutenant and produced a video on YouTube. And then on the actual Maroon Day, the State Patrol tweeted with hashtag MSPmaroonday, how many people they had pulled over for things like seat-belt

violations, [driving while intoxicated], etc. Owens said agencies of all sizes need to have a presence on social media. So think before you post. The Old and the New Embracing social media does not negate traditional police work. Ultimately cops still deal with human beings and law enforcement remains a one-to-one business. But social media is becoming an important tool for officers and public safety agencies. Some of it is our own demand. Hanson served as a writer and editor with e. Republic from to , having worked for several business units including Government Technology magazine, the Center for Digital Government, Governing, and Digital Communities. Hanson was a juror from to with the Stockholm Challenge and Global Junior Challenge competitions in information technology and education.

Chapter 6 : The Demand for Order and the Birth of Modern Policing

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Chapter 7 : How Social Media Is Changing Law Enforcement

How Social Media Is Changing Law Enforcement For instance, the city's website includes an interactive map showing incident responses, police reports and crime statistics.