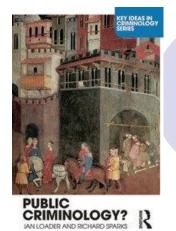
The Myopia of Public Criminology & the need for a Critical Education 'Impact'



Marc Jacobs,
University of Portsmouth
Institute of Criminal Justice Studies

Myopia of Public Criminology

REF2021 Research Excellence Framework

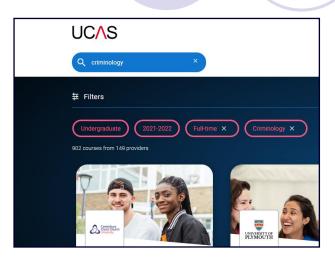
Vs.



"But where is the student? How can an analysis of the success/failure paradox of criminology...be complete without criminology's role in education & the ways student attitudes, experiences & careers become part of the publicness?"

(Walters, 2011 pp.732-733)

Army of Untapped Public Criminologists

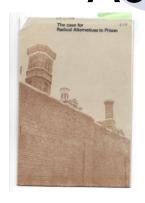


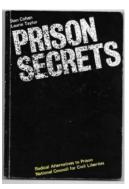


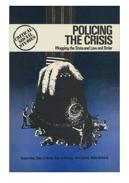


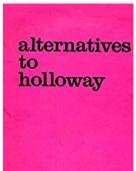
- 902 full time undergraduate criminology courses from 149 providers
- 150 Masters degrees in criminology (<u>findamasters.com</u>)
- UoP 1,300 FTUG students, 115PG, 450 UG/PG DL
- Professional/contracted courses
- Add these numbers to those studying where you work

Public Criminology in the 1960s/70s – Activist Academics/Students

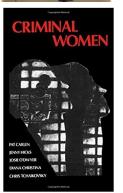












"...there was a massive expansion of social science education in this period ... Courses in criminology & the sociology of deviance sprung up in every major institution of higher education & were taught very largely by individuals in & around the new radical criminology organisation the National Deviancy Conference & to sociology students heavily imbued with the New Left ideas & practice"

(Young, 1988, p.298)

Obstacles of Criminology Students becoming Public Criminologists

"Criminologists have had to confront the embarrassing fact that in a society saturated with 'crime talk', they have utmost difficulty in communicating with politicians, policy makers, professionals & the public"

(Chancer & McLaughlin, 2007, p.157)

- What difficulties exist with communicating with students?
- 1. Not taking sides (Becker, 1967)
- Marginalisation & denuding (sociological) theory
- Teaching theory rather than teaching students how to theorise.

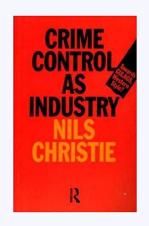
Applied 'Cool' Education Value Neutrality Goal Oriented

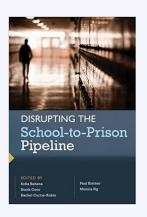
Radical 'Heated' Education Critical Conscience



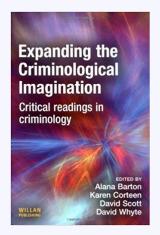


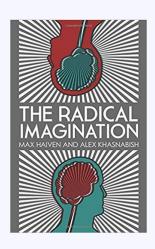








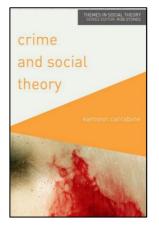


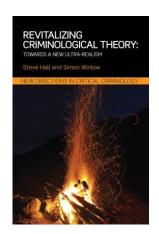


Criminology is impoverished when adrift from Sociology



"British criminology seems to have given up [the] sociology of deviance, sociology of crime & control ... [which] was part of a wider intellectual project. Increasingly criminology is taught as a discrete discipline bereft of epistemological considerations ... What were once thought of as the foundations are increasingly ignored ... This is reinforced by the availability of expertly produced handbooks & textbooks Criminology is no longer a branch of sociology, it's karaoke" (Hobbs cited in Rock 2005, p.484)

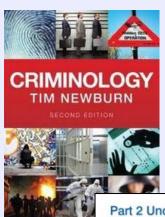




Atheoretical vs Theoretical (critical) (epistemological questions)

Apolitical (neutral)

Political (Partisan)





Part 2 Understanding Crime: theories and concepts

- 5 Classicism and positivism
- 6 Biological positivism
- 7 Psychological positivism
- 8 Durkheim, anomie and strain
- 9 The Chicago School, culture and subcultures
- 10 Interactionism and labelling theory
- 11 Control theories
- 12 Radical and critical criminology
- 13 Realist criminology
- 14 Contemporary classicism
- 15 Feminist criminology
- 16 Late modernity, governmentality and risk





- 1. Classical criminology and the positivist revolution
- 2. The appeal of positivism
- 3. Durkheim and the break with 'analytical individualism'
- 4. The early sociologies of crime
- 5. Social reaction, deviant commitment and career
- 6. American naturalism and phenomenology
- 7. Marx, Engels and Bonger on crime and social control
- 8. The new conflict theorists

Woke

/wauk/ adjective

- 1. Well-informed, up-to-date.
- 2. Alert to injustice in society, especially racism.

'we need to stay angry, and stay woke'





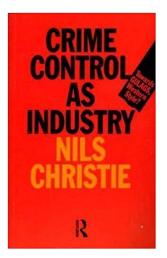


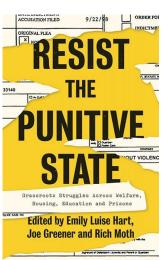






Having Impact on Students involves A Partisan Pedagogy





"We need to develop ways of fostering a criminology that is more than a relatively passive witness to the destruction wrought by contemporary global forces—much less an accomplice—& instead vigorously steps up to take on the job of combating those forces & dedicating itself unapologetically to the reduction of needless pain, fear, & injustice around the world".

(Currie, 2016, p.29)

References

- Becker, H. (1967). Whose Side Are We On? Social Problems, 14(3), 239-247. doi:10.2307/799147
- Chancer, L. and McLaughlin, E. (2007) Public Criminologies: Diverse perspectives on academic and policy. Theoretical Criminology, 11 (2), 155-173
- Currie, E. (2016) The Violence Divide: Taking "Ordinary" Crime Seriously in a Volatile World. In R. Matthews (Ed) What is to Be Done About Crime and Punishment? Towards a 'Public Criminology (pp.9-30). Palgrave Macmillan
- Rock, P. (2005), Chronocentrism and British criminology. The British Journal of Sociology, 56: 473 491. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-4446.2005.00078.x
- Walters, R. (2011) Public or civil criminology? A critique of Loader and Sparks. British Journal of Criminology 51 (4), 730–734.
- Young, J. (1988) Radical Criminology in Britain: The Emergence of a Competing Paradigm. The British Journal of Criminology, 28 (2), 289-313