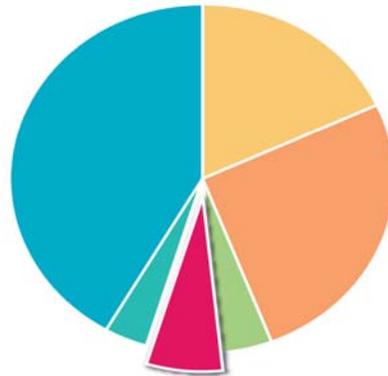


Public Protection



Introduction

Spending on public protection includes the prevention, detection and reduction of crime, including the police service, other security issues such as counter-terrorism and prisons.



**Budget 2013-14:
£31 billion**

*(Source: HM Treasury
March 2013)*

Learning objectives

- To understand the impact crime has on individuals and communities;
- To understand some measures that aim to tackle crime in different ways, and cost varying amounts.

Learning outcomes

- **All must** understand how one crime affects an individual;
- **Most will** give an explanation as to how crime can be tackled in different ways;
- **Some could** compare punitive and preventative ways of fighting crime including the relationship between cost and effectiveness.

Curricula references at Key Stage 4

Citizenship: 1.1 b; 1.2 a, b, c; 3 a, j, k.

PSHEe (EWFC): 1.2 d; 1.3 a; 1.4 a, b; 3k.

Resources

Item	PDF	Presentation slides
Cracking Crime Quiz	Pages 5-6	✓
Little Grimton		✓
Little Grimton Role Cards	Pages 7-8	
Notes for the Little Grimton Public Meeting	Page 9	✓
Crime Fighting Measures	Page 10	✓
Big Society Bank Funding Application	Page 11	✓
Costs of Crime	Pages 12-13	

Lesson Sequence

Starter (15 mins)

- Read out the **Cracking Crime Quiz** (pg 5-6), which is also in the lesson plan presentation slides, to the whole class. Students work in pairs and record their answers on a piece of paper;
- Go through the answers as a class, giving any supplementary information you feel is helpful. Students can mark each other's work.
- Explain that the Government uses a range of measures to fight crime that broadly fall into two categories: those that aim to punish offenders (punitive measures), eg prison sentences and; those that aim to prevent or detect crime, eg policing. These measures are paid for through general taxation. Local police forces receive funding from central government;

Main (30 mins)

In this activity students consider the effect of crime on a local community and debate different crime fighting measures through role play:

- Ask the students about crime in their local community. What are the most common types of crime as far as they are aware? What measures are used to deal with it? Information about local crime and policing can be found on <http://www.police.uk/>;

- Organise the students to work in pairs and give each pair a copy of the **Crime Fighting Measures**, (p 10) (also in the lesson plan presentation slides) but only the left hand column of text. Do not give them the costs at this stage. Ask the students to sort the measures into two sets:

- punitive/punishment
- prevention.

This works best if the crime fighting measures are cut up into individual cards so the students can move them around. Some both prevent crime and punish offenders. The answers are as follows:

Prevent & detect	Punish
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ burglar alarm ■ CCTV camera ■ speed bumps ■ speed camera ■ extra police patrol car between 10pm and 2am ■ youth centre ■ neighbourhood watch scheme. <p>(Some people believe that some of these measures such as CCTV cameras 'punish' innocent people as they are being watched for no reason.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ three month prison stay for a criminal ■ curfew order and electronic tagging for 12 months ■ community pay back sentence to remove graffiti every weekend for six months ■ treatment and training programme that aims to help offenders change their behaviour for the better. <p>(These measures also include an element of prevention. A curfew order for example keeps an offender indoors at times of the day when they are likely to commit crimes.)</p>

Lesson Sequence (cont..)

- Read out the information about **Little Grimton** on the accompanying lesson plan presentation slide;
- Organise the students into groups of 6 and give each group:
 - A set of **Little Grimton Role Cards** (pg 7-8 and in the slides) to share between them. You may want to allocate the roles in advance, or they can be allocated randomly;
 - A copy of the **Crime Fighting Measures** (p 10) with costs;
 - A copy of the **Big Society Bank Funding Application** (p 11).
- Explain to the students that they each need to read their role card and:
 - Think about which crimes they are most concerned about and why;
 - Consider the **Crime Fighting Measures** they think are most effective;
 - Decide which measures they want to include in the bid to the Big Society Bank, within a maximum budget of £150,000.

Students can be given a copy of **Notes for the Little Grimton Public Meeting** (p 9) if they need help structuring their thoughts;

- If time allows, the students can move into groups according to their role card to help each other formulate their arguments, eg all the June Medfords working together;
- When the students have prepared their points of views, the students playing Apollo Barkside MP should call the meeting of their group to order and invite each person in turn to give their opinion on how crime should be reduced;
- Apollo Barkside MP is chairing the meeting and needs to make sure everyone's opinions are heard, including his own;

- Each group has to come to a negotiated agreement about which crime fighting measures will be included in the bid to the Big Society Bank and record their decisions in the **Big Society Bank Funding Application**. They can choose any number and combination of the crime fighting measures up to a maximum of £150,000.

Plenary (10 mins)

- Feedback decisions as a class. Ask:
 - *Did the groups choose punitive or preventative measures, or a mix of both?*
 - *Are there some measures the groups think are more effective than others?*
 - *Are measures that make people feel safe more important than others?*
 - *Do prison sentences work?*
 - *Do community sentences work?*

(Questions also available on the lesson plan presentation slides)

Lesson Sequence (cont..)

Further/additional activities

- Students produce a PowerPoint presentation to use at a meeting with the Big Society Bank that explains:
 - *The problems Little Grimton is experiencing with rising crime;*
 - *Who in the community has been consulted about how to tackle the criminal activity;*
 - *Their approach to reducing crime;*
 - *How the funding will be spent.*

- Give the students a copy of the **Costs of Crime** (pp 12-13) and ask them to match the costs with the crimes.

The list of costs is not comprehensive and students can add more if they think of them.

- You could ask them to consider:
 - *the personal cost to the victim*
 - *the cost to society*
 - *the cost to business or the economy.*

Some of the costs such as crime prevention can fit into more than one category. Burglar alarms for example would be a personal cost. CCTV and speeding cameras would be a cost to the economy.

Cracking Crime Quiz

1. What is the total value of goods stolen from UK shops in one day?

- £15,000
- £375,000
- £1,230,000
- £15,000,000

Answer is £1,230,000

(Source: British Retail Consortium, Jan 2013)

2. How much money was stolen in the biggest bank robbery in the UK?

- 5.7 million
- 15 million
- 35.4 million
- 53.2 million

Answer is £53.2 million from a Securitas deopt in Kent in 2006

(Source: The Tekegraph, 2009)

3. How many police officers are there in England and Wales?

- 27,555
- 72,104
- 132,235
- 218,054

Answer is 132,235

(Source: Home Office, 2012)

This includes officers on patrol (the 'beat'), working in the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), counter terrorism, drugs units, dog handlers and traffic police.

4. Total crime in the UK has risen by 4% in the last year.

- True
- False

Answer is false (crime fell by 9%)

(Source: Office for National Statistics, March 2013)

5. Tim Miller and Bob Burton had been business partners for over 10 years, selling gym equipment. Six months ago a decline in sales led them to fold the business. Tim was convinced that Bob had walked away with most of the cash and assets that were left and was really angry about being out of pocket. One day Bob was walking his dog in the local park, like he did every day. He saw Tim cycling towards him and put his hand up to wave hello. But instead of waving back Tim took a baseball bat out of his rucksack and hit Bob on the side of the head. Bob suffered such severe head injuries that he spent three months in intensive care and the doctors doubted he would make a full recovery. It was proved in court that Tim has taken the baseball bat to the park with the express purpose of attacking Bob.

How long will Tim go to prison for:

- 1-4 years
- 5-9 years
- 10-16 years
- 17-20 years

Answer: the sentencing guidance for judges is 10-16 years custody when a 'victim suffered life-threatening injury or particularly grave injury from a pre-meditated wounding or grievous bodily harm involving the use of a weapon acquired prior to the offence and carried to the scene with specific intent to injure the victim'.

(Source: Crown Prosecution Service)

Cracking Crime Quiz

6. If you are caught driving at 51mph in a 30mph zone, how many points would you expect to receive on your driving licence? (Out of a maximum possible 12 points)

- 3
- 4
- 6
- 12

Answer is 6 points

You could also be disqualified for between 14 and 56 days and fined £2500. Under the New Driver Act, if you get 6 points on your licence within the first 2 years, you will lose your licence.

(Source: www.ukspeeding.co.uk)

Almost 500 people are killed each year on Britain's roads, and 3,000 are seriously injured because drivers travel too fast. Approximately two-thirds of all crashes in which people are killed or injured happen on roads with a speed limit of 30 mph or less. 46 per cent of car drivers exceed the 30 mph limit. At 35 mph a driver is twice as likely to kill someone as they are at 30 mph.

(Source: Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents)

7. How many speed cameras are there in the UK?

- 60
- 600
- 6, 000
- 60,000

Answer is 6,000

A single speed camera on the A610 in Nottinghamshire has caught almost 76,000 motorists in five years. This accounts for almost a third of the speeding drivers in the county and has resulted in £4.2 million in fines.

(Source: www.speedcamerauk.com)

8. What is the total annual cost of removing graffiti in England?

- £ 5million
- £17 million
- £25 million
- £27 million

Answer is £27 million

(Source: Keep Britain Tidy)

In July 2011, Daniel Halpin, one of Britain's most notorious graffiti vandals who attacked railways, buses and even a funeral home, was jailed for 27 months. He was charged with causing more than £200,000 of damage and convicted of seven charges of criminal damage. Sentencing him the judge said 'there is nothing artistic about what you do'.

(Source: London Evening Standard, 2011)

Little Grimton Role Cards



Jack 'Wolfie' Smith Local councilor and publican

Jack is 56 and has run the Jolly Scarecrow pub in Little Grimton for 27 years with his wife Anita. They sponsor the village football team – Grimton Wolves.

As a publican, Jack is worried because takings have been declining. People in the village are buying alcohol cheaply in the supermarket five miles away and the tourists are staying away. Word gets round when a place goes downhill.

As a local councilor he campaigns to keep local businesses alive and thinks creating local jobs is a priority, particularly for young people. The local economy needs to get back on its feet or everyone will lose out.

He thinks everyone needs to rally round and catch the people who are committing these crimes. Action's what's needed, not words.

June Medford Owner of the delicatessen

June and Sam bought the deli two years ago having lived in London for 15 years, working as corporate lawyers.

They moved to the village to experience a slower pace of life and live in the country. They love the village and sponsor the local fete each year.

The deli sells Italian food, wine and beer. It has a small café with outside tables in the summer which is popular with tourists. It also picks up a great deal of trade from commuters returning from work.

They made so much money selling their house in London that the income they get from the delicatessen is not critical. Their quality of life is what's important. They want to feel safe, live in a beautiful place and share that with their customers.

Keith Barret Youth worker

Keith Barret is a divorced father of two boys who lives in the Newby Estate. He has been a youth worker for 15 years.

He spent two years in prison for burglary in his early 20s but has been on the straight and narrow ever since.

He thinks young people get a raw deal. There are no jobs for them and very little help out there. He works all the hours he can to help make sure they don't make the same mistakes he did.

He is very angry that the funding for his youth centre was cut last year and he can only open the centre two nights a week to balance the books.

To him, crime is a failure of society as much as the individual. He thinks that prison doesn't work and often makes people worse.

Marion Jefferson Head of the Local Residents' Association

Marion has lived in the village all her life in a cottage that has been in her family for three generations.

She is 64 and has been retired for five years. She used to be the local doctor. Her husband died three years ago.

Everyone knows Marion. She is President of the Local Women's Institute and spends a lot of time helping in the community gardens. She played a big part in Little Grimton winning the 'Britain in Bloom' award last year.

Marion loves where she lives and is well connected in the older part of the village. She knows fewer people in the Newby Estate and rarely goes there.

She thinks that people that who commit crimes should be punished and put in prison.

Detective Sergeant John Ho Community Police Officer

John has been based at Little Grimton for six months. His patch covers a large rural area which includes Little Grimton and a neighbouring village.

He is very concerned about the rise in crime. The farmers and village residents are getting very angry and don't feel safe. He set up the Farm Watch scheme with the local farmers and wants to do something similar in the village but can't find anyone willing to organise it all.

He's annoyed with the local MP, Apollo Barksdale, who says the police aren't doing enough. He can't cover everything and is sometimes rushed off his feet. He does occasionally drive past the local pub at closing time just to make sure everything is OK, but not every night.

Apollo Barksdale Local MP

Apollo became an MP two years ago in the general election. He moved to the area a few years ago, having been born and brought up in Birmingham. He tried to win a seat in a nearby ward before he was successful in Little Grimton, which he won by 244 votes.

He is on the Select Committee for Home Affairs and is very keen on punishing offenders for the crimes they have committed while at the same time providing them with support to rehabilitate.

He wants to see greater participation by residents in Farm Watch, Neighbourhood Watch and other community schemes that will reduce crime.

Apollo is highly aware that Little Grimton is a marginal seat and he could lose it to another candidate if he doesn't keep residents happy. What they want, he wants.

Notes for the Little Grimton Public Meeting



Role		
Which crimes in Little Grimton are you most concerned about and why?		
Crime (eg assault)	Reason (eg I'm worried about my own safety)	
Which measures do you want to include in the bid to the Big Society Bank?		
Measure (eg a 12 month prison sentence for the offender)	Cost (eg £40,000)	Reason (eg assault is a really serious crime and the offender needs to be in prison so they can't harm anyone else)
	Total £	(There is a maximum amount of £150,000 available)

Crime Fighting Measures



Burglar alarm	£500 per alarm
CCTV camera	£200 per camera
Speed bumps	£15,000 for a 500 meter stretch of road
Speed camera	£30,000 per camera
Extra police patrol car between 10pm and 2am	£1,500 per week
Youth centre	£300 per night
Three month prison stay	£10,000 per criminal
Curfew order and electronic tagging for 12 months	£3,000 per criminal
Community pay back sentence to remove graffiti every weekend for six months	£2,500 per criminal
Treatment and training programme that aims to help offenders change their behaviour for the better	£1,000 per criminal
Neighbourhood watch scheme	£2,000 to set up and maintain for a year

Big Society Bank Funding Bid



Prioritise the crimes your community wants to tackle by ordering them from 1-5 (1 being the most important and 5 being the least) and give your reasons why. Then list the measures you want to fight each crime, giving the reasons why you think they will be effective, and the costs.

Crime	Priority rating (1-5)	Reason for priority rating	Fighting crime measure(s)	Why they will be effective	Cost (£)
<i>Rural theft</i>					
<i>Shoplifting</i>					
<i>Graffiti & vandalism</i>					
<i>Speeding</i>					
<i>Assault</i>					
<i>Total cost to a maximum of £150,000 £</i>					

Costs of Crime

A pensioner was mugged outside their home. Their purse containing £100 was stolen and they broke their wrist when the mugger threw them to the ground.

A car belonging to a family with four children was stolen. It was found in a car park in the nearby town two weeks later. The parents relied on the car to get to work and to take the children to child care.

A woman who runs her own a business with a £10 million turnover isn't honest about how much money she has earned in the past year and manages to pay a lot less tax than she should.

A group of 50 people started a riot in the high street. They overturned cars, smashed windows, looted from shops and started numerous fires.

Costs of Crime

Damaged or stolen property

Emotional suffering of the victim

Physical suffering of the victim

Time spent reporting the crime

Increased insurance premiums

Fear of being a victim of crime

Time off work due to injuries

Criminal Justice System, eg court cases to bring offenders to justice

Community sentences, eg electronic tagging

Emotional suffering of the family of the victim

Decreasing property values

Businesses closing down

Crime prevention, eg burglar alarm, CCTV

Insurance claims

Policing

NHS treatment

Compensation for victims

Prisons