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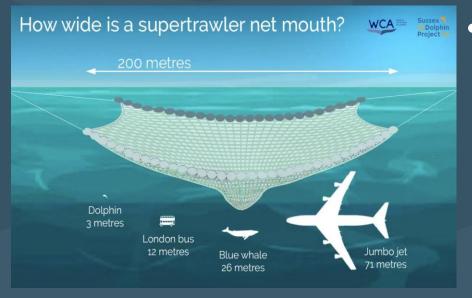
Sustainable Supervision: Safer nets & safety nets

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Netwidening as a metaphor

- Cohen (1985)
 - Wider nets (more people caught up)
 - Denser nets (more intense intervention)
 - Different nets (new agencies and measures)



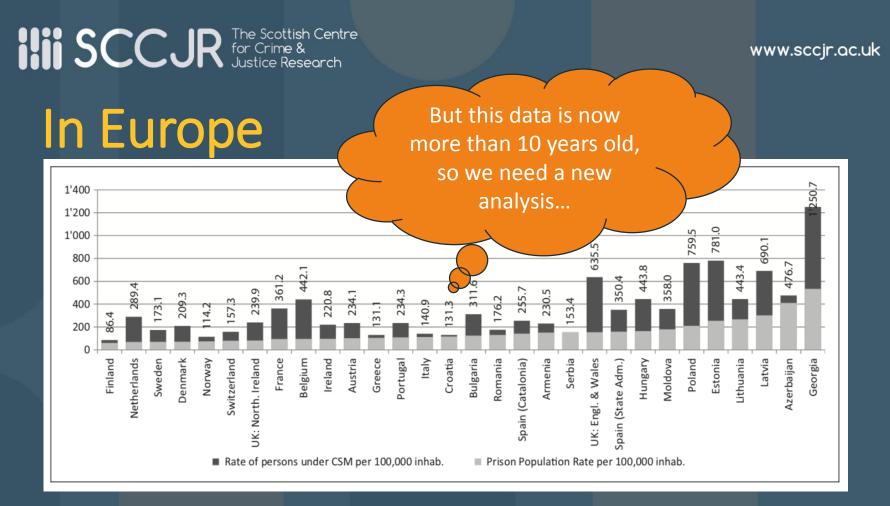
• McMahon (1990)

- Misuses of concepts by managers/officials to justify prison building...
- Is the idea too pessimistic?
- Does the data stack up?



STANLEY COHEN

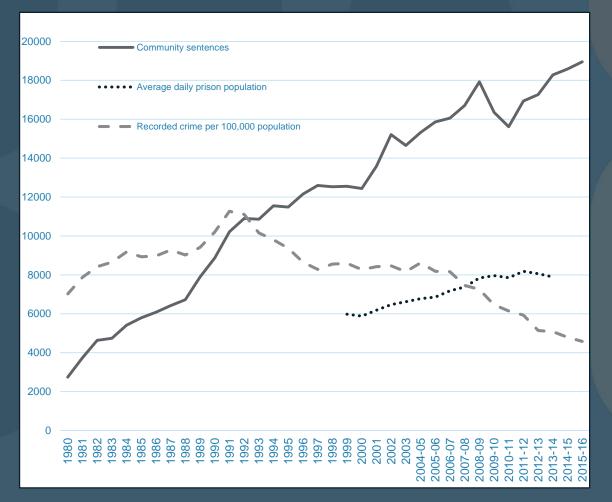
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"...the increased use of community sanctions and measures did not lead to a decrease of prison populations across Europe... In sum, instead of being alternatives to imprisonment, community sanctions and measures have contributed to widening the net of the European criminal justice systems... These results suggest that CSM have become one of the instruments of an increasingly punitive approach to crime control" (Aebi, et al., 2014: 589).

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Scotland: A successful failure, 1980-2016



In 1980, the ratio of recorded crimes to community sentences was 256:1.

In 2015-16, it was 24:1.

There are 10 times as many community sentences per crime today as there were in 1980.

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PERV

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Accounting for failure?

- The importance of constitutional dynamics (which shape contestation) and of both national and professional identities and discourses
- The complex relationship between reductionism and rehabilitation
- The failure to recognise (and restrain) supervision as punishment
 - By identifying supervision so closely with rehabilitation, we write out its penal character and the suffering it creates, blinding ourselves to questions of parsimony and proportionality.
 - Welfarism's tragic quality

How to address net-widening

- Narrow the entrance
 - Better targeting to ensure diversion from custody
- Accelerate the process (thinner mesh)
 - Lightening the load by reducing conditions
 - Improving the service (help and support)
- Widen the exit
 - Early discharge

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Sustainable supervision?

- 1. 'Since supervision hurts, decisions about imposing and revoking supervision must be bound by considerations of proportionality. No one should be subject to more demanding or intrusive supervision than their offending deserves.
- Supervision must be delivered in ways that actively minimize unintended and unnecessary pains both for those subject to supervision and for others affected by it (for example, family members)' (McNeill and Beyens, 2016: 9).

Parsimony, proportionality, productiveness

Parsimonious supervision

- Limiting punishment (at its imposition)
 - No unnecessary order
 - No unnecessary curtailment of liberty
 - No unnecessary restriction of autonomy
 - No unnecessary invasion of privacy
 - No unnecessary disqualification from ordinary citizenship
 - No unnecessary interference with other human rights

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Parsimonious supervision

- Limiting punishment by making it end
 - Positive rights to re/integration through and beyond supervision
 - Equal access to services to develop human potential and citizenship capabilities...
 Equal access to opportunities
 - Timely access to legal requalification

Proportionate supervision

- Involving consideration of...
 - Length of time subject to supervision
 - Depth of supervision's interference with autonomy
 - Weight of supervision's burdens
 - Tightness of supervision's control
 - Degradations of supervisee status
 [All informed by evidence about the lived experience]
- Plus taking due account of collateral consequences.

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Productive supervision (to secure the 'gains'...)

- Requires...
 - Respect for the dignity of supervised persons
 - Pursuit of the development of human potential and human capacities
 - Advocacy for access to equal opportunities
 - Commitment to fairness/procedural justice
 - Maximising voluntarism

