



AQA A -LEVEL SOCIOLOGY SUMMER TRANSITION BOOKLET



We hope you enjoy completing this activities pack and look forward to welcoming you in September! Don't forget to bring this to your first Sociology lesson!

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A Huge Welcome to the Cohort of 2021-22 !

It has been a very unusual year, in `normal times` you would now be sighing with relief having finished your exams and looking forward to a blissful Summer break before you join us at TIGHS.

We hope that this `Taster Week` will help you decide what subjects you hope to complete at A Level. It is a tough decision – so do consult your parents, family and University prospectuses to ensure that you have selected the subjects that are right for you and your future career ambitions.

We have compiled this transition booklet for you to start over the next week and then complete in your own time over the Summer break. We expect that you will enjoy completing the tasks and reading about Sociology. Completing this now (to a high standard) will ensure that you are ready and prepared to embrace learning in September.

Please bring this completed booklet into TIGHS on your first day, we look forward to meeting an enthusiastic and well informed group of learners.

**Do get in touch if you have any questions!
Enjoy!**

Mrs Zenub Patel
&
Mrs Rizwana Patel

Why Study A level Sociology??

Ever wondered...

How we developed into the society we are today?

Whether men or women are more likely to commit a crime?

Who owns the media?

AS and A-level Sociology will help you to make sense of the society we live in and understand the cultural and identity issues which affect us all.

**You will learn a number of skills
including**

the use of evidence to support your arguments,

how to investigate facts,

critical thinking,

reading behind the headlines

**It will make you a more rounded, knowledgeable
and better person**

**It is relevant to the society you live in
so you are bound to enjoy learning about topics
that are relevant to everyday life;
plus it opens the door to a fantastic range of interesting careers.**

Where will AS and A-level Sociology take you?

**Possible degree options According to bestcourse4me.com, the
top six degree courses taken by students who have an A-level in
sociology are: • Sociology • Psychology • English studies •
Business studies • Law • Teaching.**

What is Sociology ??

Sociology is the study of how society is organized and how people interact and experience life

SOCIOLOGISTS ARE INTERESTED IN.....

1. WHAT MAKES YOU?

Is our behaviour genetically influenced or shaped by our environment?

2. WHY WE ACT IN THE WAYS WHICH WE DO?

Is our behaviour motivated by individual choice or are we shaped by outside forces such as Class, Ethnicity, Age or Gender?

3. WHAT IS SOCIETY LIKE?

Do people all share the same basic beliefs or are there major differences and divisions within society?

4. HOW DO THEY DO THIS?

Sociologists carry out research, they use different research methods such as observation, interviews and questionnaires.

5. WHAT DO THEY DO WITH THIS RESEARCH?

Their findings are often used to inform government policy and to improve society.

Sociology invites us to challenge and question our common sense assumptions about society and develop a sociological imagination.

“Sociology enlarges our sympathies and imagination, Opens up new perspectives on the sources of our own behavior and provides an improved understanding of our society”

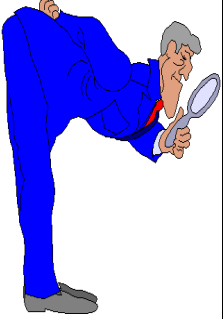

Anthony Giddens (1993)



What Will I Study in AS Level Sociology?

Spec: AQA 7191.

For a detailed breakdown of the spec please see: <http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/sociology/as-and-a-level/sociology-7191-7192>

Paper 1 Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the roles and functions of the education system? • Why do some social groups achieve greater success in the education system? • How do teacher – pupil relationships impact on educational attainment? • What is the impact of educational policies on improving educational success for different social groups?
Paper 1 Methods in Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this section you will analyse and evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of using different research methods to research education
Paper 2 Research Methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the difference between quantitative and qualitative methods of research; primary and secondary data; Positivism and Interpretivism • What are the advantages and disadvantages of using different research methods in sociological research -questionnaires, interviews, participant and non-participant observation, experiments, documents and official statistics • What are the theoretical, practical and ethical considerations influencing choice of topic and choice of research method
Paper 2 Families and Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the roles and function of the family? • How has the role and function of the family changed? How much of this change is due to government policies? • What are the reasons for the changing patterns of marriage, cohabitation, separation, divorce, and childbearing, housework, power relationships and the life course, including the sociology of personal life? • What is childhood? To what extent has childhood changed over the last 100 years? • What are the key demographic trends in the United Kingdom since 1900?
A2 year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Deviance • Media • Sociological theory

Microsoft Teams



Microsoft Teams is an online learning platform where we can hold video and audio learning sessions, you can work with your peers on projects and you can share interesting articles and notes with the rest of the group.

You will be expected to engage on MS Teams frequently and check for updates on homework, assessments and other important messages your teachers have.

You will be given log in details when you join the Sixth form.

Sortfolio (Scrapbooking)



WHAT IS IT?

- A creative outlet to complement weekly learning
- An array of news articles/info related to the week's learning
- Own viewpoints/links
- Global perspective/different cultures/changes over time
- Generate an exam question from your scrapbook page.

CRITERIA

- Creativity: Should be colourful / eye-catching. Make it your own!
- Links made to A-level Sociology /topics taught
- Submit every 2 weeks for Sociology
- Should spend no longer than 30 mins
- End of term prizes!

SOCIOLOGY IS EVERYWHERE !!

Let's start reading ...

Sociology is the study of society – everytime we read the papers, book, a jornal or watch a cultural documentary you are in fact studying society – the more you read, observe and reseach the better your insight into society and how it works – This will equip you with the skills needed to evalaute the work of Sociologists and take part in class discussion.

Over the holidays – make a point of exploring different news websites/ social media – keep a particular look out for artices that are based on the topics we will study - education and the family, crime and the media.

- Keep a note of what you read and jot down your opinion on the article in the table below.
- See example below about Dominic Cummings.
- Please ensure you analyse at least 4 articles at different time points, try to use a range of sources, consider comparing how the story is reported in diffrenent news outlets, For example do the Gaurdian and the Daily Telegraph report the story in the same way? Why do you think there may be a diffrence?

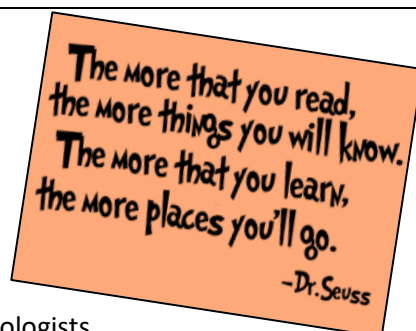


The following list outlines a suggested reading list /useful resources.

Try to get into the habit of reading the news daily.

Over the holidays why not read a few fiction book that link to Sociology?

1	www.bbc.co.uk The National Newspapers (Available online) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Daily Telegraph • The Independent • The Times • The Gaurdian 	For up to date information on news and politics. All newspapers are valuable resources for students. A number of key newspapers have sociologists writing articles, and cover stories in a very sociological in-depth way. As a sociology student you will learn how to `unpack headlines` and critically analyse them.
2	www.statistics.gov.uk	Government statistics on all areas of sociology and more
3	www.sociology.org.uk https://thesociologyguy.com/revision-notes/	Sociology central! Excellent revision notes, mind maps and links for AS and A2 subjects



4	Twitter / Social Media websites	Are the opinions expressed the same as those expressed on the BBC / National newspapers
5	<p>Fiction</p> <p>The following books have a particular sociological value. As you read them think about how they tackle issues of gender, inequality, wealth and poverty. Ones to look out for include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Women Who Walked into Doors : Roddy Doyle • Educating Rita By Willy Russell • Blood Brothers By Willy Russell • Girl, Woman, Other By Evaristo Bernardine • The Handmaid's Tale By Atwood Margaret • Animal Farm By George Orwell • 1984 Nineteen Eighty-Four by George Orwell • The Women Who Walked into Doors : Roddy Doyle 	

In the Summer holidays I read / watched ...

Website And date read	Summary of article/ book/ blog	My opinion
https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-52784290 10.6.20 https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/may/26/bame-people-fined-more-than-white-population-under-coronavirus-laws	<p>This article explains the time line of events in the Dominic Cummings saga in which he was accused of breaking lock down role.</p> <p>Dominic Cummings is the most senior adviser to the PM, he was part of the team that wrote up the lock down rules – including ‘Stay home’ and ‘Stay Alert’ law/ slogan. The Guardian which does not support the Conservative party broke the story after carrying out some investigative journalism.</p> <p>They have been leading the campaign to get Cummings sacked/ resign. He explained that he had no intention of resigning and that he used his ‘common sense’ when making the decision to travel to his parents’ house and then travel to a tourist hot spot to check his eyesight.</p>	<p>As of yet, there has been no resignation or police prosecution, despite over 80% of the public being highly critical of his actions – This begs the question, do powerful people dodge the force of the law?</p> <p>We see that BAME people are fined more than white population under coronavirus laws; The analysis shows BAME people were fined at a rate of 26 per 100,000, while the rate for white people was 16.8 per 100,000. I think this is due to police more likely to hold racist stereotypes of BAME people and therefore more likely to fine them.</p> <p>White middle class people may be better at ‘explaining away’ their criminal behaviour by explain it as ‘going to see my sick mother, etc’.</p>

Key Sociological Terms

Familiarise yourself with the following terms – You will be using them in your first week. Jot down examples for each term.

1. **SOCIETY**- a social system made up of social institutions such as the family, education, law politics, the media, religion, peer groups etc. e.g. British society, American society
2. **CULTURE**- the way of life of a particular society or social group.
e.g. British culture, school culture, pub culture
3. **NORMS**- rules of behaviour in social situations.
e.g. Shaking hands as a form of greeting, Wearing shoes outdoors
4. **VALUES**- widely accepted beliefs that something is worthwhile.
e.g. Human life is worth protecting, Money is desirable
5. **ROLES**- positions in society such as 'mother' or 'police officer'. Roles are made up of norms. There are expected ways of behaving associated with a particular role. e.g.
.....
6. **STATUS**- social position e.g. Children have less status than adults, poorer people have less status than their richer counterparts
7. **CUSTOMS**- traditional forms of behaviour associated with particular social occasions. e.g.
.....
8. **SOCIALISATION**- the process by which we learn acceptable cultural beliefs and behaviour. e.g.....
9. **PRIMARY SOCIALISATION**- socialisation in the very early years of life, normally through the parents.



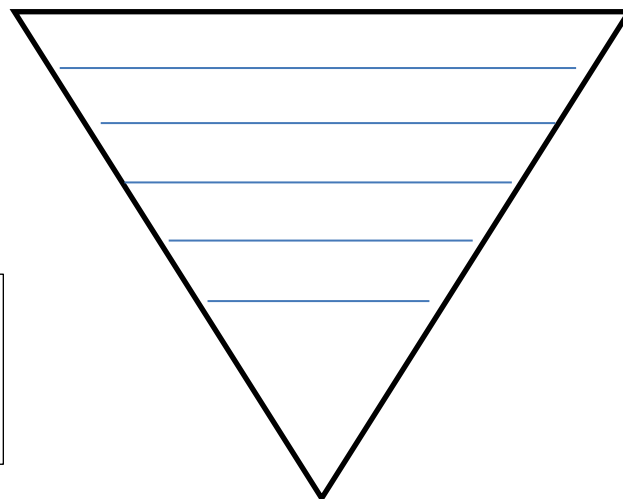
10. **SECONDARY SOCIALISATION**- socialisation that continues throughout life. This is done in
11. **DEVIANCE**- rule- breaking behaviour. E.g.
12. **ETHNOCENTRICISM**- the belief that one culture is 'normal' and others are inferior e.g. the belief that Xmas is the most important religious festival.
13. **SANCTIONS**- actions that encourage or discourage particular behaviour e.g.
.....
14. **SUBCULTURE**- a group within a larger culture that shares aspects of that culture but also has some of its own values, customs and so on. E.g.
15. **SOCIAL INEQUALITY**- differences, divisions and unbalance between groups. e.g.
.....
16. **HIERARCHY**- the ranking of individuals or groups according to status and power. e.g. Can be on the basis of power, wealth, gender, ethnicity
17. **SOCIAL ORDER**- the pattern or state of stability in society. It can allow us to predict social behaviour. E.g. there is an existing social order in Britain based on how things such as education, the law, politics, family life etc are organised and controlled.
18. **SOCIAL CLASS**- a broad groups of people who share a similar economic situation such as occupation, income and wealth. E.g. Professional people such as doctors and lawyers may have different lifestyles to Manual routine workers such as labourers and shop workers
19. **STEREOTYPE**- a generalised, over simplified view of the features of a social group, allowing for few individual differences between members of the group. It is often used negatively e.g. the stereotype of a gay person as camp and effeminate.

Norms and Values



Your task is to put the 6 people in order of how deviant you perceive their actions to have been. Start with the 'most' deviant first. Explain why you have come to decide on this order. What norms and values influenced your choices?

1. Claude has just arrived in England on a business trip from France. He leaves Heathrow airport in his hire car but turns onto the wrong side of the motorway and proceeds to drive on the wrong side for a number of minutes. He is eventually pulled over by the police.
2. David has paid a lot of money to watch England play. He is not happy with the performance of one of England's central midfielders and decides to boo him throughout, questioning his place in the team. Strong language is also used.
3. Sarah regularly downloads entire films off a Russian website that does not charge a penny for the privilege. She does not attempt to make further copies and sell them on, although she has invited friends round to watch the films.
4. Peter is waiting for a bus in the morning and decides to light a cigarette. There are other people at the bus stop, none of them are smoking.
5. Jade is taking part in a reality TV show whereby she is living in the same house as an Indian woman named Shilpa. Jade is seen mimicking Shilpa's accent and making fun of her in general. Some moderate racist terms are used.



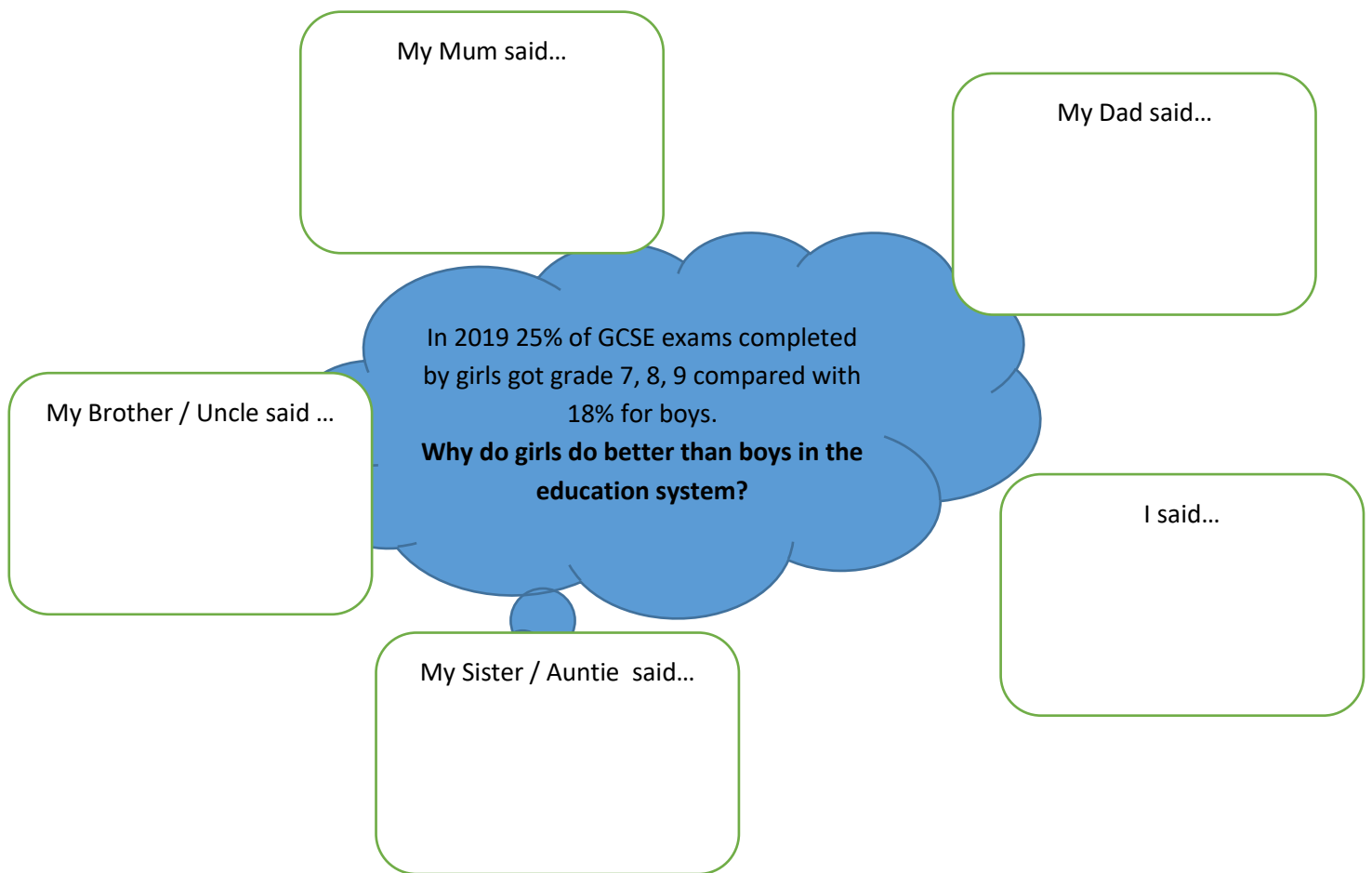
Most Deviant

Least Deviant

Place the
corresponding number
in the Deviancy
Pyramid Hierarchy

An Introduction to Sociological Theory

Sociology is the study of society. We answer questions such as why do people get divorced? Why are some people richer than others? Why do girls perform better than boys at GCSE? And much more. When you discuss these questions with your family and friends it is likely you will all have different opinions on these questions. **Why not interview your family members ?**



In the same way, sociologists also have different opinions. These opinions are guided by their sociological perspective.

In Sociology there are 4 key perspectives.

- Functionalism
- Marxism
- Feminism
- Interactionism

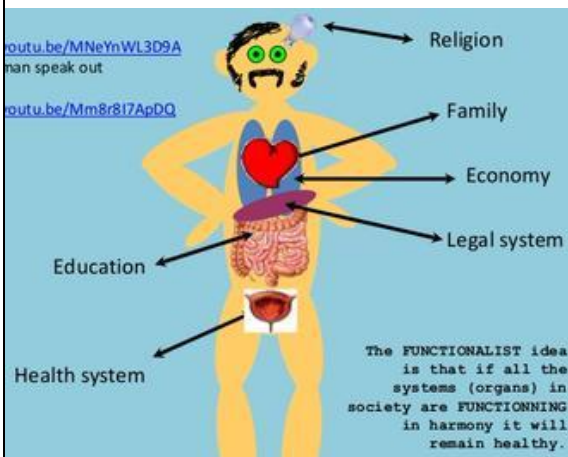
A perspective is a particular way of looking at the world – for example the religion of Islam influences how we see the world

Find out more about each of the theories by reading the information below and watching the clip <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OyFxxnLVAOk>.

Then answer the questions that follow. Feel free to use online research to find out more.

Functionalism

- Functionalist believe that all individuals in society share the same values and norms, this enables society to function smoothly.
- Functionalist regard society as a system made up of different parts that are dependent on each other.
- They compare society to the human body- the



respiratory system would not function with the brain, In the same way, in society, the economy would not

function without the education system; take one of them away and society would struggle to exist or function.

1. List 3 values and norms that you share with your family and friends.
2. Does everyone in society share the same values and norms? If not why not?
3. Where do we learn shared norms and values?
4. How would you identify if the human body was not working? What follow up measures would you take ?
5. How would you identify if society is not working? What follow up measures would you take?
6. What do you think

Marxism

- Durkheim's views are heavily criticised by Marxist.
- Marxist believe that Capitalist society is based on inequality between the rich (the middle class) and the poor (the working class).
- Marxist believed that all society's institutions help to maintain and benefit Capitalism, so that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.



1. Explain the term 'capitalist society'
2. List 3 examples of inequality that exists within our society.



3. Marxist argue that the media is an institution that helps to maintain Capitalism. How do you think it does this?
4. Do you agree with the Marxist view point? Explain your response.

Feminism

- From the 1960's onwards a new branch of sociology developed and this was feminism.
- Argue that society is in conflict and that the source of inequality for this is gender
- They argue that the UK is patriarchal: dominated by men
- They argue that men generally have more power and prestige than women across most institutions if not all of them



- They aim to address the gender inequality in society

1. List 3 ways in which society may be considered patriarchal.
2. List 3 ways in which the government has tried to create policies that create gender equality in society.
3. How do Feminism differ from Marxism

Interactionism

- Interactionist are concerned with observing and explaining real life social situations or interaction between people in society. They argue that we all react to situations differently.
- This approach promotes understanding human behaviour through the meanings that we give to our own behaviour and the behaviour of others.
- For example they research the interactions between teacher and pupil and consider how this interaction may impact on pupil achievement



1. How may the following groups feel if they saw a group of police officers in their community?
 - an elderly women
 - a 3 year old
 - a gang of boys
 - a family out for a walk
2. A Year 10 teacher is very critical of a student and gives her the label of 'not clever'. How do you think the student will respond to this label. What grade do you think the student will secure at GCSE? Why?
3. Ask 5 different people to use 1 word to describe you – Does everyone see you in the same way?

Which theory do you find most convincing ? Explain your response.

Education - An Introduction to Differences in Educational Achievement



Did you know that children whose parents have professional jobs are 3 times more likely to get 5 A*-C at GCSE than children whose parents have nonprofessional jobs?

Watch this 6 min clip about 2 girls called Karen and their different experiences of the education system

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAMJgIJ9AG8>



Why does the middle class Karen perform better in the education system ?	Why does the working class Karen perform badly in the education system ?

Family Life : Who does the Housework ?

One of the topics that has been researched by feminist is 'who does the housework in the family?' We will study this in November as part of the Families topic.

Read the article from the Guardian newspaper below and complete the activity that follows. As you read the article highlight the sections you feel are important. Highlighting is an important skill that you will need at A level.

Dirty secret: why is there still a housework gender gap?

Research shows that British women do 60% more housework. Is there any hope for balance when it comes to emptying the bins?

Oliver Burkeman Sat 17 Feb 2018

Why, exactly, is housework so annoying? Certain specific chores are obviously pretty unpleasant: few people relish cleaning the toilet, or extracting mouldy vegetables from the bottom drawer of the fridge. But why housework in general? Part of the answer, surely, is that it's unending, so you never achieve that satisfying sense of getting it out of the way, nor even of having made a little progress. The only reason you're stacking the dishwasher is so the dishes can be dirtied again tomorrow; the only reason you're taking your child's toys from under the bed is so you can be fling them



housework is also annoying because, if you're a woman living with a man, it's highly likely you end up doing most of it, no matter who earns more, or who spends longer at the office. To be fair to us, men do a lot more housework than in 1949. But women still do a lot more than that.

What's puzzling is that housework doesn't seem to be following the same trends as other fronts in the struggle for equality. Over the last half-century, across the developed world, more and more women have gone to work, the gender pay gap has been steadily narrowing, and fathers have spent more and more time with their children. But the "housework gap" largely stopped narrowing in the 1980s.

Men, it seems, conceded that they should be doing more than before – but in Britain in 2016, according to the Office for National Statistics, women did almost 60% more of the unpaid work, on average, than men, women were averaging 45 more daily minutes of chores.

Dig deeper into the numbers, and things look worse: according to some studies, in heterosexual households where the woman is the main breadwinner, the more she earns, the less her partner will contribute to the housework. And, of course, to the extent that women scale back their career ambitions in order to focus on domestic matters – childcare plus housework – this inequality at home perpetuates inequality at work. ("It's not a glass ceiling, it's a sticky floor," to quote the title of one book addressing that question.) Meanwhile, everywhere, men get special credit for the chores they do do, because their contribution gets assessed at "the going rate", as the sociologist Arlie Hochschild put it in her 1989 book The Second Shift: if a man does a bit more than the notional average man in his community, he's viewed as exceptionally helpful.

A Case Study – Julia and Tom

Julia

How many hours of housework do you do in an average week? About eight.

What chores do you most resent doing? Tidying up, constantly. After meals, after the cat – it takes ages and it's boring.

Are there any chores your partner always does? He cleans the bathroom and the guest toilet. We just decided he would take responsibility for that.

What “secret” chores do you do? Tidying up all the time, putting the jumpers in the cupboard because the cat sits on them and makes them hairy.

How many hours does he spend on household chores? Three, being kind.

When did you last argue about housework? Lunchtime. He said he had tidied up the kitchen and that he'd spent ages on it, and I thought it still looked grotty. So I started rushing around tidying things up and he said it was horrible of me because he'd already done it and I didn't even notice.

How often do you argue about housework? Not often really.

Do you ever feel guilty about the amount of housework you do? No.

How significant is housework to gender inequality? I feel as if I ought to want to do it, as if I'm selfish if I get pissed off doing housework so much. I just think it's a waste of time, though I hate it being scruffy. And I don't want a cleaning lady because it's awful, people cleaning for you when you don't really need it –

Verdict Doing the diary, I didn't like how much I was doing. Putting stuff in the washing machine, taking stuff out of the washing machine, taking the rubbish down – you start making a list and it's quite long, so no wonder I don't have time to do my Italian homework. I just don't want to spend so much time on it. It's boring.



Tom

How many hours of housework do you do in an average week? Four.

What chores do you most resent doing? Mopping.

Are there any chores your partner always does? The laundry, ironing, taking the rubbish out, and making the beds.

What “secret” chores do you do? I do administration things on the computer, such as stuff with tax returns. Julia doesn't think that counts, but I do.

How many hours does she spend on household chores? More than me. Six or seven.

When did you last argue about housework? Today. I cleaned the surfaces in the kitchen and took out all the things from the dishwasher, and then when Julia came home she said there was nothing done, and so I was a little bit angry about that.

Do you ever feel angry about housework but say nothing? A little bit, when I don't think she notices what I've done.

Do you ever feel guilty about the amount of housework you do? Sometimes. I don't want to do more, but I feel guilty that I don't want to. I know if I don't do it, Julia will have to so I feel bad about it.

How significant is housework to gender inequality? It's very highly significant. Women do more. I think in the UK, a, women mostly do a lot of housework and the men don't. Of course I could change but I don't. I'm too comfortable.

Verdict I was surprised by how little I was doing. Perhaps I'll plan to do more. I could do more, I know that, but I don't like housework so very much. I think for our family it's OK, what I do.

<p>Explain 2 reasons (from the extract or your own) why women do more house work.</p>	<p>The A Case Study about Julia and Tom was carried out using a face to face interview with a female sociologist. They were also asked to keep a diary noting down their housework habits.</p> <p>Why may the responses of Julia and Tom not be reliable? Why may they lie or exaggerate?</p>	<p>Explain 2 consequences of women doing the majority of the housework?</p>
<p>Based on your experiences, do men in Asian families do more or less housework? Why do you think this is?</p>	<p>Family Life : Who does the Housework ?</p>	<p>Carry out an interview with your parents and ask them the same questions as those posed to Tom and Julie.</p> <p>Record your findings?</p> <p>What problems did you face in carrying out this research?</p> <p>Were your parents truthful?</p>
<p>How may Feminist explain the differences in housework completed by men and women?</p>	<p>List 2 reasons why you think men are now doing more housework than they used to.</p>	<p>How may Functionalist explain the differences in housework completed by men and women?</p>

Race, Inequality and the Criminal Justice System

You will all be familiar with the George Floyd killing by a Police officer in the USA. The killing has sparked protests throughout the world.

Watch the video clip below in which The Times has reconstructed the death of George Floyd on May 25. Security footage, witness videos and official documents show how a series of actions by officers turned fatal.

George Floyd killing

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/31/us/george-floyd-investigation.html>

8 Minutes and 46 Seconds: How George Floyd Was Killed in Police Custody

By Evan Hill, Ainara Tiefenthäler, Christiaan Triebert, Drew Jordan, Haley Willis and Robin Stein May 31, 2020

On May 25, [Minneapolis police](#) officers arrested [George Floyd](#), a 46-year-old black man, after a deli employee called 911, accusing him of buying cigarettes with a counterfeit \$20 bill. Seventeen minutes after the first squad car arrived at the scene, Mr. Floyd was unconscious and pinned beneath three police officers, showing no signs of life.

By combining videos from bystanders and security cameras, reviewing official documents and consulting experts, The New York Times reconstructed in detail the minutes leading to Mr. Floyd's death. Our video shows officers taking a series of actions that violated the policies of the Minneapolis Police Department and turned fatal, leaving Mr. Floyd unable to breathe, even as he and onlookers called out for help.

The day after Mr. Floyd's death, the Police Department fired all four of the officers involved in the episode, and on Friday the Hennepin County attorney, Mike Freeman, announced murder and manslaughter charges against Derek Chauvin, the officer who can be seen most clearly in witness videos pinning Mr. Floyd to the ground. Mr. Chauvin, who is white, kept his knee on Mr. Floyd's neck for eight minutes and 46 seconds, according to the criminal complaint against him. Our video shows that Mr. Chauvin did not remove his knee even after Mr. Floyd lost consciousness, and for a full minute after paramedics arrived at the scene.

The three other former officers, Thomas Lane, J. Alexander Kueng and Tou Thao — all of whom can be seen in our video participating in Mr. Floyd's arrest — remain under investigation.

Now read the article on fines issues to different ethnic groups for breaching lock down rules

Met police twice as likely to fine black people over lockdown breaches – research

Clear disproportionality revealed in number of police arrests and fines in London

Vikram Dodd *Police and crime correspondent* Wed 3 Jun 2020

The Metropolitan police are facing claims of bias after figures showed that officers enforcing the coronavirus lockdown were more than twice as likely to issue fines to black people as to white people.

The Met, issued 973 fines between 27 March and 14 May.

- White people, who make up 59% of London's population, received 444 fines, or 46% of the total;
- Black people, who make up 12% of London's population, received 253 fines, or 26%.
- Asian people, who make up 18% of London's population, received 23% of the fines.

Analysis for the Guardian by Dr Krisztián Pósch, a lecturer in crime science at University College London, shows a clear disproportionality.

Posch said: "Compared to their share of the population, people from a black ethnic minority were 2.17 times more likely to receive a fine and Asians around 26% more likely. In comparison, whites were 23% less likely to be fined."

There was also a disproportionality in the number of arrests made for alleged breaches of Covid-19 lockdown rules. White people were under-represented, making up 38% of arrests, while black people were over-represented, making up 31% of arrests.

The Met says it tried to avoid issuing fines, preferring to seek to persuade people to obey the lockdown rules, which limited the reasons why people could leave their homes and how many people could gather together.

The Met said: "In total, more white people received FPNs [fixed penalty notices] or were arrested than other individual ethnic groups. However, when compared with the composition of the resident population, higher proportions of those in black and minority ethnic (BAME) groups were issued with FPNs [fixed penalty notice] or arrested across London as a whole.

"The reasons for this are likely to be complex and reflect a range of factors. This includes interactions between the areas subject to significant proactive policing activity targeting crime hotspots and both the variation in the age profile and geographical distribution of ethnic groups in London."

The fairness of police powers, such as stop and search, is a long-running theme for policing, and for the Met especially.

Leroy Logan, a former Met superintendent, said: "I can't discount that these figures exhibit a racial bias, because practically everything the Met does has a racial bias. The Met is still institutionally racist and the use of Covid powers is part of this."

"It shows that even though we're going through one of the biggest social upheavals since anyone can remember and having to adjust to a new way of doing things, if you're black then disproportionality will always remain a constant in our lives.

"There are a number of things that already impact on black communities, like living in a more densely populated areas, which has made adhering to the lockdown slightly more challenging. Our essential workers who may live in these areas have no choice other than to do their part to keep London functioning. But because they are black, because they live in a 'high crime' area, they fall into a profile that stereotypes them."

Now read and watch the video clips on the murder of Stephen Lawrence.



Stephen Lawrence: timeline of key events

Stephen Lawrence was a black British teenager from Southeast London, who was murdered in a racially motivated attack while waiting for a bus in Well Hall, Eltham on the evening of 22 April 1993

- <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2018/apr/19/stephen-lawrence-timeline-of-key-events>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZsHwKPE0mjU>

The 3 articles above highlight racism within the criminal justice system.

You will now take on the role of a news journalist. You will write an article aimed at 16 -18 year old students. Your article should be around 300 words

- How have black people been treated in the CJS?
- Has this changed over time?
- What is the cause of negative treatment of people from ethnic backgrounds? What may interactionist argue is the cause of negative treatment?
- How can we eradicate racism within the CJS?

What Will I Need to Bring to my First A-Level Sociology Lesson ?

Here is a short list of things to get ready for September!

To Buy:

- Lever Arch Folder
- Plastic Wallets
- Dividers
- Writing Pad
- Stationary Selection including a stapler
- A notebook or an academic diary

To Do:

- Complete all the activities in this booklet – feel free to use online resources to help you, and do try to complete all the tasks - but do not worry if some things appear complicated! We will soon fix that in class!!
- Spend some time looking through the sociology reading list outlined on page 4
- Keep up to date with the news

And, of course ... you must come brimming with lots of enthusiasms and a commitment to doing really well!