# A Level Criminology virtual taster session

Springwood High School July 2020

### Meet the team



**Miss Webb** lead teacher of Criminology and Psychology (A Level) and Sociology (GCSE)



Miss Fletcher (Head of Social Sciences) teacher of Sociology (A Level and GCSE)



**Mr Kendrick** teacher of Criminology and Psychology (A Level)



**Miss Mallen** teacher of Criminology and Sociology (A Level and GCSE)

## Welcome and thank you...

- ★ WJEC Level 3 Applied Certificate & Diploma
- ★ Same UCAS points as traditional A Level
- ★ Accepted by all universities including Russell Group (subject to individual clauses)
- ★ Grade 4 in English, Maths and a Humanity
- ★ 2 x 8 hour controlled assessments
- ★ 2 x 1 hour 30 minute written exams
- ★ LOTS of written work, theory, case studies etc. not a 'doss'!
- ★ Not always for the faint-hearted!

## Welcome and thank you...

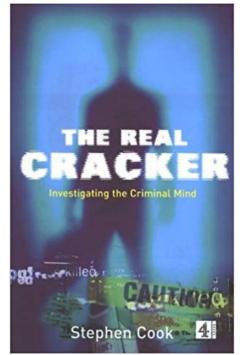
Unit 1- Changing Awareness of Crime

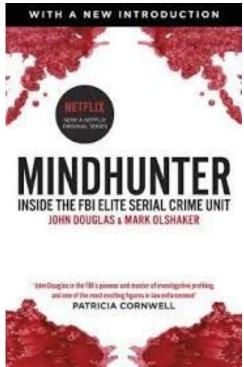
Unit 2 - Criminological Theories

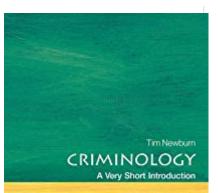
Unit 3 - Crime Scene to Courtroom

Unit 4 - Crime and Punishment

### Sources of true crime







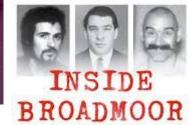


Christopher Berry-Dee



Talking
Psychopaths
and Savages

A journey into the evil mind



Up close and personal with Britain's most dangerous criminals



JONATHAN LEVI & EMMA FRENCH

### Sources on true crime

We may not all have time to read books, but there are lots of ways you can consume true crime that don't require reading...



#### **Podcasts:**

- They Walk Among Us
- UK True Crime Weekly
- Redhanded
- Locked Up



#### YouTube:

- Real Crime Stories channel
- True crime 'vloggers' such as Kendall Rae, Georgia
  Marie and Eleanor Neale

## NETFLIX



#### **Streaming platforms:**

 A huge resource for true crime! Making A Murderer, When They See Us, Killer Women, Behind Bars... hundreds of programmes available to watch.

## AC3.1 The role of personnel in criminal investigations

- ★ Police officers
- ★ Crime scene investigators
- **★** Forensic scientists
- ★ Forensic pathologists
- ★ The Crown Prosecution Service

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## Police officers' role in criminal investigation

Police officers are often the first to arrive at a crime scene. Here, they have several roles:

- ★ Safeguarding the public
- ★ Attending to any injuries
- ★ Arrest of any suspect(s)
- ★ Secure the crime scene
- Conserve the evidence
- ★ Collect statements from victims and witnesses.

These often have to be completed very quickly, in what is referred to as the "golden hour" (the period immediately after a crime is discovered).

## When does the police force become problematic?

### Institutional racism

"Racial discrimination that has become established as normal behaviour within a society or institution (such as the criminal justice system)."

Institutional racism can be **implicit** - unconscious or unintentional - such as who is deemed suspicious, who is stopped and searched, who is deemed a threat, what determinations of 'reasonable force' are made, who is judged to be armed and dangerous etc. or **explicit** - such as speech or behaviors that demonstrate a conscious acknowledgement of racist attitudes and beliefs

### Institutional racism

As of 19th March 2020, ONS figures show that:

- ★ 4 in every 1000 White people are stopped and searched by the police, in contrast to 38 in every 1000 Black people. This means, Black people are **approximately 8 times more likely to be stopped and searched** by police.
- ★ Black people were over **three times as likely to be arrested** as white people.
- ★ Black people were more than five times as likely to have force used against them by police as white people.
- ★ A quarter of the prison population comes from BAME backgrounds, despite representing just 14% of the population. In young offenders institutions, this increases to 50%.
- ★ Black people in England and Wales were **twice as likely as White people to be detained by police under the Mental Health Act** last year. This means that police can formally detain a
  person if they appear to have a mental disorder, in the interests of their own health or safety,
  or for the protection of other people.















Left to right:

Belly Mujinga (UK, May 2020)
Stephen Lawrence (UK, April 1993)
George Floyd (USA, May 2020)
Sean Rigg (UK, August 2008)
Breonna Taylor (USA, March 2020)
Mark Duggan (UK, August 2011)
Kevin Richardson, Antron McCray,
Raymond Santana, Korey Wise, and
Yusef Salaam (USA, April 1989)

## The Stephen Lawrence case

On the 22nd April 1993, 18 year old Stephen and his friend Duwayne Brooks were waiting for a bus in Eltham, London when a gang of White men approached and stabbed Stephen, leaving him to die.

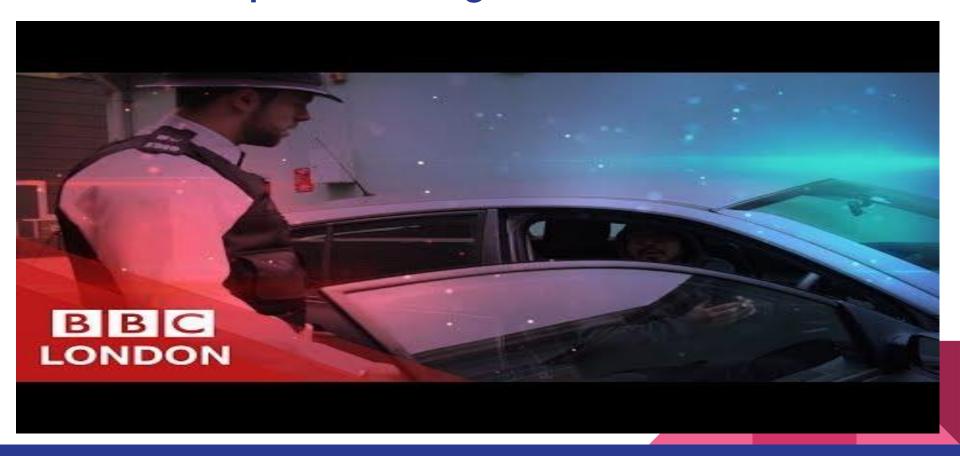
In January 2012, Gary Dobson and Dave Norris are found guilty of Stephen's murder, despite being identified on the night, and sentenced to life in prison.



READ: The Stephen Lawrence timeline



### How are the police dealing with institutional racism?



### **Questions to consider:**

- 1. Why is institutional racism in the criminal justice system a problem? What are the potential consequences of this?
- 2. What could be done to improve the issues of institutional racism?
- 3. What impact does institutional racism have on the attitudes and beliefs of the wider society?
- 4. Why is it difficult to detect, report and charge incidents of institutional racism?
- 5. Why do you think members of the criminal justice system are less likely to be prosecuted than members of the general public?

## Thank you!

Please join the live Q&A session on Google Meet (date TBC)

Any queries, email: <a href="mailto:c.webb@springwoodhighschool.co.uk">c.webb@springwoodhighschool.co.uk</a>