

Ethnic differences in patterns of offending and victimisation		
1	<b>Victims</b>	A lower proportion of Asian adults were a victim of personal crime in 2018/19. Highest rates amongst black and mixed ethnicity pop. In the Black ethnic group, a larger proportion of homicide victims were children .
2	<b>Stop and Search and Arrests</b>	2018-2019, there were 4 stop and searches for every 1,000 White people, compared with 38 for every 1,000 Black people. 2017/18 Black people were over 3 times as likely to be arrested as White people
3	<b>Court</b>	White defendants had the highest guilty plea rate since 2012. White defendants have had a lower average custodial sentence length than all other ethnic groups since 2014.
4	<b>Prison</b>	Black prisoners served a greater proportion of their sentences in custody.
5	<b>Offenders</b>	In 2018, a higher proportion of White offenders had a long history of offending. The Black ethnic group had the highest reoffending rate and White reoffenders had the highest number of reoffences per reoffender.
6	<b>CJS</b>	The proportion of white practitioners in the CJS has slightly decreased over the last 5 years -with equivalent increases seen across most minority ethnic groups. – However, members of the BAME community are still under-represented in the CJS.

Data is misleading;		
1	<b>Key idea</b>	-Differences in the rate of stop and searches <b>could just reflect policing strategies or institutional racism in the CJS.</b>
2	<b>Phillips and Bowling (2012)</b>	Evidence of institutional racism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass stop and search operations:</li> <li>• (see stop and search data)</li> <li>• Paramilitary tactics-riot police</li> <li>• Excessive surveillance-esp. re terror suspects</li> <li>• Armed raids</li> <li>• Police violence/Deaths in custody: BLM –raised again with George Floyd- Sandra Bland, Dalian Atkinson</li> <li>• Failure to respond effectively to racist violence- eg Stephen Lawrence and findings of the Macpherson Report.</li> </ul>
3	<b>Roger Hood (92) Courts</b>	Even when previous offences and severity of crime was considered- black men were 5% more likely to receive a custodial sentence
4	<b>Hudson and Bramhall (2005) Probation</b>	Harsh <b>sentences may be the result of probation officers' unwitting discriminatory practice.</b>
5	<b>Institutional Racism in Prison</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2014 – just over a quarter of the prison population were from ethnic minority groups-majority were Black.</li> <li>• Black people 4x more likely to be in prison than whites.</li> <li>• Black and Asian prisoners serve on average 4yrs longer in prison than white offenders.</li> <li>• Ethnic minorities also more likely to be on remand- not granted bail before trial.</li> <li>• There are similar patterns in USA; 2 out of 5 prisoners held in local jails are black, while one in 5 is Hispanic.</li> </ul>

KEY LANGUAGE	
1	<b>Custodial sentence:</b> Prison term
2	<b>Indictable offence:</b> Serious offence- may lead to a custodial sentence.
3	<b>Stop and Search:</b> A police officer has powers to stop and search you if they have 'reasonable grounds' to suspect you're carrying: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•illegal drugs</li> <li>•a weapon</li> <li>•stolen property</li> <li>•something which could be used to commit a crime, such as a crowbar</li> </ul> You can only be stopped and searched without reasonable grounds if it has been approved by a senior police officer.
4	<b>Institutional Racism</b> Discriminatory treatment of ethnic minorities is present in the policies and practices of an organization- eg the Police
5	<b>BAME</b> Black Asian Minority Ethnic population.

**\*\*see part 1 : Data is accurate: Evaluation of the claim that the data is accurate**

1	<b>Key idea</b>	<b>Data on ethnic differences in offending is accurate- some ethnic groups do commit more crime than others- need to understand why they do.</b>
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### LEFT REALISM : LEA and YOUNG

1	<b>Key idea</b>	Statistics represent real differences in the rates of offending. <b>Black crime is a real problem</b> that can be explained by;
2	<b>Marginality</b>	Racism has led to marginalisation and economic exclusion;
3	<b>Relative deprivation</b>	The media emphasis on consumerism promotes relative deprivation by setting materialistic goals that many members of ethnic minority groups cannot reach by legitimate means.
4	<b>Subculture</b>	Some form delinquent subcultures. This leads to an increase in utilitarian crime eg theft to cope with the <b>relative deprivation</b> . BUT as a result of <b>marginalisation of these groups and their political exclusion- we see more violent crime/rioting too- non-utilitarian crime.</b>

### Evaluation of Left Realist approach

1	<b>Weakness</b>	Arrest rates may be lower for Asian people than for black people as a <b>result of racial stereotyping by the police-</b> not because they commit fewer crimes.
2	<b>Weakness</b>	<b>Since 9/11</b> South Asian people are now also <b>viewed as dangerous</b> by the police and so there is a <b>rising criminalisation and surveillance</b> of this group.
3	<b>Strength</b>	However...it does help us to understand intra-ethnic offending rates.

L7 of L6-8 :See L7 powerpoint for wider reading on recent contributions- also see L6 and I8 to complete the debate

### NEO-MARXISM : GILROY

1	<b>Key idea</b>	Statistics are socially-constructed through the racist labelling and discrimination in the criminal justice system. Political actions are labelled as crimes by the CJS.
2	<b>Myth of black criminality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crime is the <b>outcome of racist stereotypes</b> of African Caribbean and Asian people.</li> <li><b>The criminal justice system acts on these stereotypes-</b> ethnic minorities are criminalised and so appear in greater numbers in the crime statistics.</li> <li><b>Crime committed by ethnic minorities is a political act- a resistance against a racist society.</b></li> <li>This resistance has its roots in the struggles Black and Asian people faced in the colonies used as a defence mechanism when ethnic minorities have faced racism in the UK.</li> <li><b>BUT..the state have criminalised this political struggle.</b></li> </ul>

### Evaluation of GILROY

1	<b>LEA and YOUNG</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>First-generation migrants</b> in the 1950s and 1960s were very <b>law-abiding</b>.</li> <li><b>Most crime is intra-ethnic-</b> within the same ethnic group- hardly an anti-colonial struggle</li> </ul>
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### NEO-MARXISM: HALL: Policing the Crisis

1	<b>Key Idea</b>	The 1970s <b>moral panic of the black mugger</b> served the interests of capitalism.The <b>ruling class can usually obtain the consent of subordinate groups</b> but during times of crisis social order is threatened. <b>The crisis of capitalism marginalised black youth and led them into petty crime as a means of survival.</b>
2	<b>Moral Panic: Black Mugger</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The moral panic about mugging was seen as a symbol of the disintegration of social order.</li> <li><b>The effects of the moral panic were two-fold;</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It divided the working class on racial grounds</li> <li>It won popular consent for authoritarian forms of rule.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

### Evaluation of HALL

1	<b>Downes and Rock (2011)</b>	Hall is <b>inconsistent-</b> how can black street crime be <b>exaggerated but also rising</b> due to unemployment?There is <b>no discussion of how a capitalist crisis led to a moral panic</b> . There is no evidence that the public were panicking or blaming black people for muggings.
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Hate Crime		
1	<b>Definition</b>	Describes an incident whereby the victim or witness perceived the offence to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on one of the following protected characteristics: Disability, race, religion, transgender identity or sexual orientation.

Racist victimisation		
1	<b>Definition</b>	When an individual is <b>selected as a target for crime because of their race, ethnicity or religion.</b>
2	<b>Repeat victimisation</b>	<b>Sampson and Phillips Repeated minor instances of abuse and harassment are interwoven with periodic incidents of physical violence. Long term psychological impact</b> needs to be considered alongside the physical injury and damage to property caused by the offenders.

The Extent of Racist Victimisation		
1	<b>Key Idea</b>	Until recently the focus of much research into ethnicity and crime has been on the <b>over-representation of ethnic minorities in the criminal justice system.</b> <b>However, more recent research</b> has been concerned with the <b>racist victimisation of ethnic minorities.</b>
2	<b>Case Study: Stephen Lawrence and the Macpherson Report</b>	This is a case study of racist victimisation. The issue received <b>greater public attention because of this case and the outcome of the Macpherson Report (99)</b>  As well as finding evidence of institutional racism the report found that police had failed to act on this racist victimisation /hate crime and also failed in their duty of care of the family. ** Also see Black Lives Matter case studies
3	<b>Spike in hate crime</b>	Following the EU Referendum on Brexit and acts of terror eg London Bridge Attack, Manchester bombing, there have been several spikes in hate crime- showing evidence of racist victimisation despite law changes.
4	<b>Police recorded crime (2014/5):</b>	PRC logged 54,000 incidents in England and Wales in 2014/15. Also recorded 38,000 racially or religiously aggravated offences in 2014/15 ie assault- most cases were harassment.
5	<b>CSEW 2014/15</b>	Suggests that many racist incidents go unreported. Estimated 89,000 racially motivated incidents 2014/15.

Explaining the Extent of Racist Victimisation		
1	<b>Bowling and Phillips (2012)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher risk of victimisation is the result of the relatively high proportion of minority ethnic groups living in cities, especially inner cities, where rates of victimisation are high.</li> <li>Per capita rates of racially motivated offences are higher outside the major cities- especially in rural areas.</li> </ul>
2	<b>Ethnicity may not be the only factor: Youth</b>	BAME groups contain a disproportionate number of young people compared to the white ethnic majority, explains higher rates of criminality and this is also linked to victimisation.

Responses to victimisation	
<b>Newburn (2013)</b>	The fear of crime is greater amongst ethnic minority groups than among white people who live in the same area. <b>BUT</b> <b>Minority groups do not respond passively to the fear of crime. Campaigns</b> have called for <b>greater police protection</b> following the Stephen Lawrence Enquiry (99)