

**Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

Tuesday 14 June 2022 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies

J270/02 Citizenship in action

Resource Booklet

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**



FIG. 5.1

Youth justice statistics 2018/19 for England and Wales (Official government data)

21,700 children cautioned or sentenced:

15% girls*

85% boys*

73% White*

23% aged 10–14

77% aged 15–17

27% Black, Asian, minority ethnic*

***Where ethnicity and gender are known**

In the last year, there were changes in:

Arrests – down 5%

First time entrants to youth justice system – down 18%

Knife and offensive weapon offences – down 1%

Children given a caution or a sentence – down 19%

Sentencing – In the past year, the number of sentencing occasions fell by: 16%

Children in custody – Remands up +12%, Custody down –4%

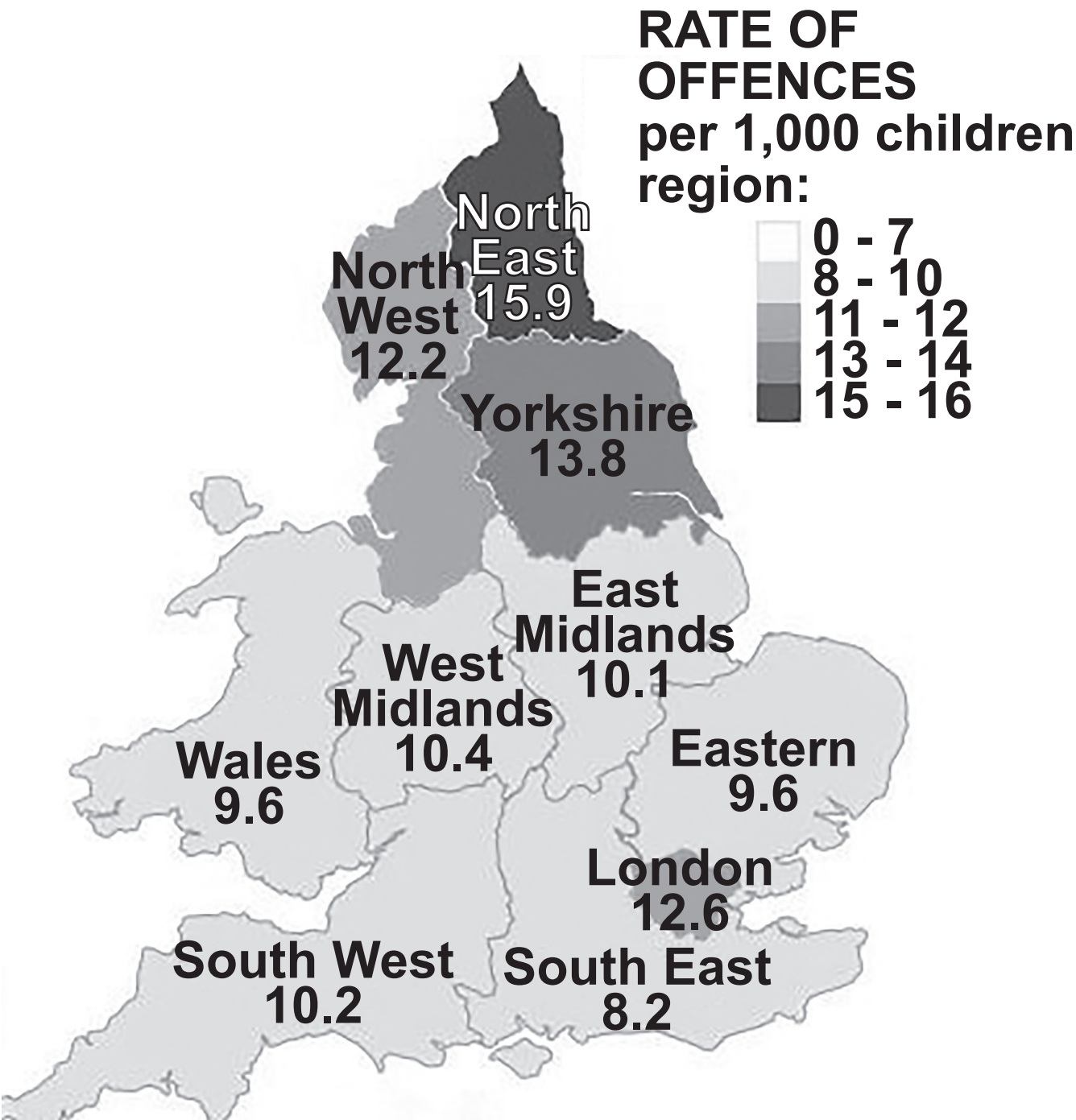
Restraint – up 16%

Reoffending rate – The reoffending rate is down to 38.4%, down 2.5 pp**

****percentage points**

FIG. 5.2

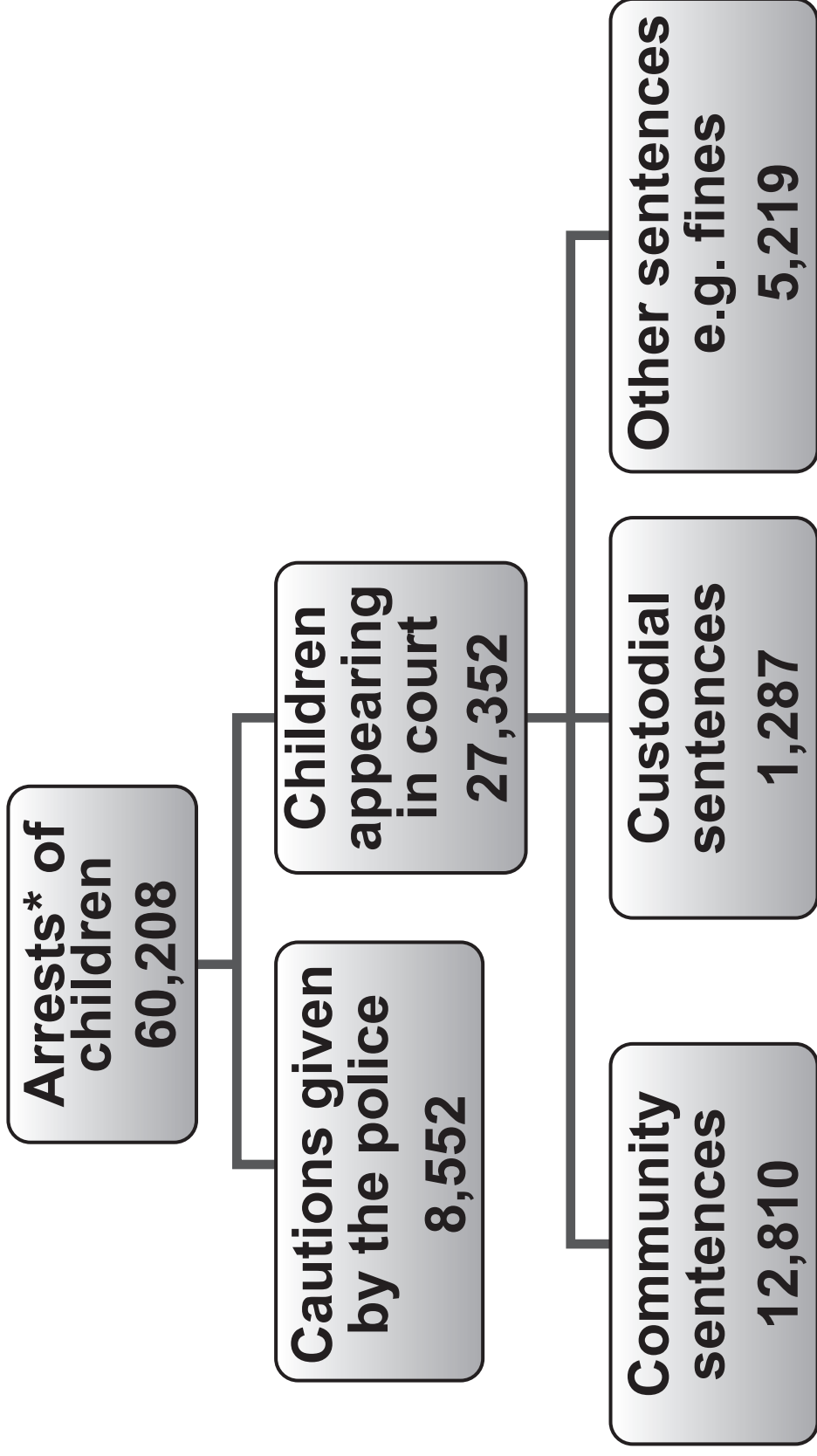
Youth justice statistics 2018/19 for England and Wales (Official government data)



Change in the proportion of offences committed by children between 2009 and 2019

Offences committed by children	Change in the proportion of total offences committed by children
Breach of a court order	−3.4%
Burglary	+1.7%
Criminal damage	−0.8%
Drugs	+3%
Motoring offences	+0.9%
Public order	−1%
Robbery	−0.4%
Sexual offences	+1%
Theft and handling stolen goods	−8.7%
Violence	+10.3%

Flows through the youth justice system, year ending March 2019



***The police may decide to use a community resolution with a young offender.
This means the young person does not enter the formal youth justice system.**

BLANK PAGE

Table 6

UK average hourly pay by ethnic background, 2018

Ethnic background	Percentage (%) with hourly pay up to £8.50	Percentage (%) with hourly pay from £8.51 to £11.83	Percentage (%) with hourly pay from £11.84 to £17.80	Percentage (%) with hourly pay above £17.80
Bangladeshi	40	26	20	14
Black**	28	30	27	16
Chinese	15	16	27	41
Indian	19	24	21	36
Pakistani	37	24	20	19
White British	23	26	26	25
White (other)*	26	27	23	24

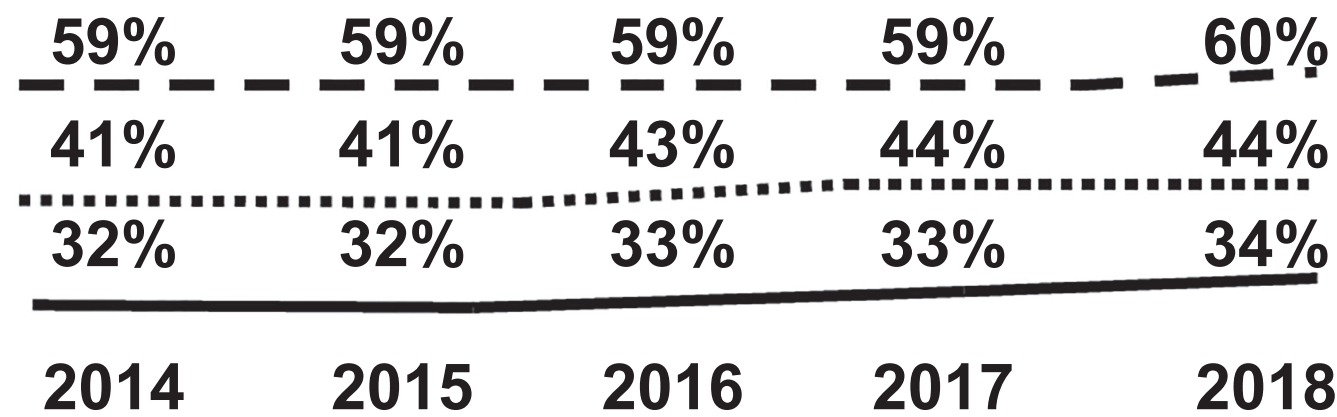
***White (other) includes people with Australian, American or European backgrounds.**

**** Black includes people with African, Caribbean and Black British backgrounds. (The table shows figures rounded to the nearest whole number. So, the figures in each row may not add up to 100%).**

Extract from the Office for National Statistics

FIG. 6.1

Percentage (%) of people working in professional occupations from different class backgrounds 2014–2018



Key:

- — — —** People from professional class backgrounds
-** People from intermediate class backgrounds
- People from working class backgrounds

Professional occupations include: head teachers; lawyers; doctors and engineers
Intermediate occupations include: nurses; junior managers and administrators
Working class occupations include: factory workers; care workers and bar staff

The Social Mobility Commission is asking school and university leaders, politicians, government and employers to act so that people from all backgrounds have access to equal opportunities.

Social Mobility Commission, State of the Nation Report issued in 2019

FIG. 8

News report – 16th June 2020

England footballer Marcus Rashford has thanked the Prime Minister for changing government policy so that disadvantaged children could have free meals during the 2020 school summer holidays.

Before the Prime Minister's change of mind, Rashford had told his many thousands of social media followers: 'We aren't beaten yet'.

The Prime Minister was forced to reconsider after many Conservative Members of Parliament (MPs) supported Rashford's campaign and even threatened to vote against the government in a future Commons debate.

Labour leader Keir Starmer MP said: 'This is another welcome U-turn from the Prime Minister. The thought of 1.3 million children going hungry this summer was unimaginable.'



Marcus Rashford, England footballer

“I had the talent to kick a ball around to pull us out (of poverty). Many can’t find a way out and aren’t being offered a helping hand to do so.”

News report – 1st September 2020

Following his successful campaign to get free summer holiday meals for disadvantaged children, Marcus Rashford has written to the Prime Minister and every MP saying ‘the stability of the country’ is at risk unless further action is taken on child food poverty.

Rashford’s campaign has grown with the

formation of a Task Force (Child Food Poverty Task Force), supported by 12 of the country's leading supermarket chains and brands, including Asda, Tesco, Aldi and Kellogg's.

The Task Force is calling for the expansion of free school meals to every child in a household on Universal Credit or the equivalent.

FIG. 9

Supporting your local food bank

What food banks do

Food banks rely on the support of local communities to help stop UK hunger. People are asked to donate food at collection points in shops, community centres and places of worship. Health, educational and community workers identify people and families who are going hungry and give them a food bank voucher. The voucher can be exchanged for a 3-day supply of food from the local food bank.

Donation collection point for a local food bank



Why food banks need extra support

Food banks are run by volunteers.

Volunteers:
collect donations
support people who need help
campaign to prevent food poverty in the future.

The Covid-19 pandemic meant that more people needed emergency food support but there were fewer volunteers to run the service. Local food banks made big changes to keep volunteers and customers safe. These changes were expensive.

Your plans
Food bank volunteers usually need to be over eighteen. But you still want to support your local food bank somehow. You and your class decide to:
encourage people to donate food or money

encourage people over eighteen to volunteer

raise awareness about the work of your local food bank.

Staying safe

Whatever you do, it's important for you and your friends to stay safe when taking your citizenship action.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment, which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.