



Reading the 2011 Riots

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A riotous island?

Location	Year	Extent	Spark	Arrests
St Pauls, Bristol	1980	One day	Police raid on local café	130 arrested
Brixton, London	1981	3 days	Police operation	82 arrested
Manchester	1981	48 hours		150 arrested
Liverpool	1981	Two separate disturbances of over 48 hours each	Arrest of a local man	Over 500 arrested
Birmingham	1981	3 days	Attack on a police officer	121 arrested
Brixton, London	1985	48 hours	Shooting of Cherry Groce during police raid	Over 200 arrested
Birmingham	1985	3 days		420 arrested
Broadwater Farm, London	1985	24 hours	Death of Cynthia Jarrett during police raid	400 arrested
Trafalgar Square, London	1990	Under 24 hours	Protest against the 'Poll Tax'	391 arrested
Oldham/Burnley/Bradford	2001	Burnley – 3 days Oldham – 2 days Bradford – 2 days	Racial tensions/ provocation from far right	157 arrested 37 arrested 297 arrested
Student protests	2010	One day	Protest against fee rises	153 arrests in London
London/Birmingham/Manchester/Liverpool/Nottingham	2011	4 days	Shooting of Mark Duggan by police officers	Over 4,000

READING THE RIOTS

The 2011 England riots

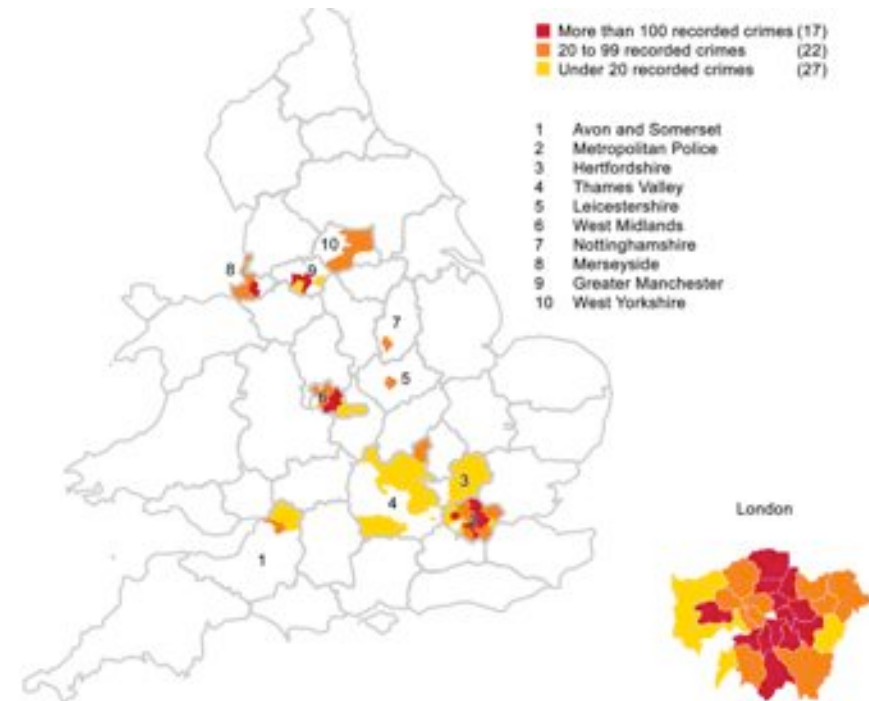
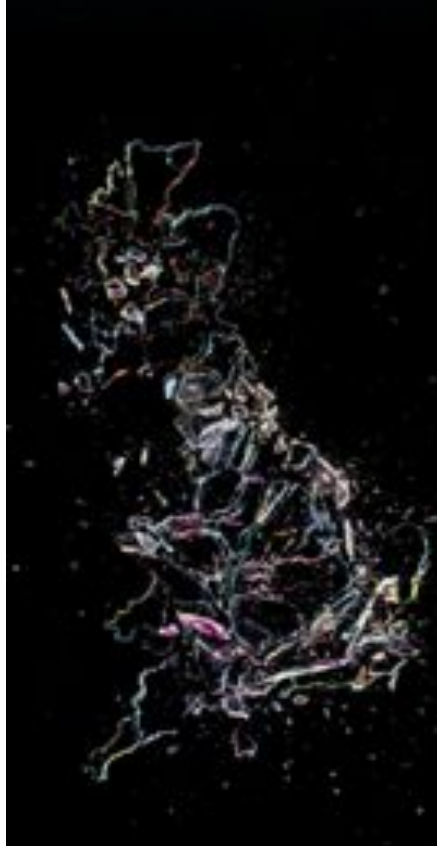
Thurs 4th August: Mark Duggan shot

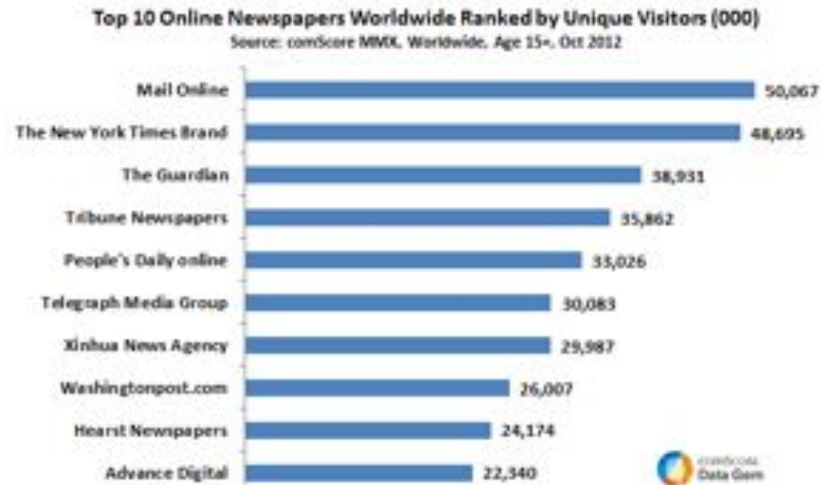
Sat 6th August: Tottenham disorder

Sun 7th August: Wood Green, Enfield, Brixton

8th August: 22 London boroughs; Birmingham, Liverpool, Nottingham

9th August: Woolwich; West Bromwich; Wolverhampton; Birmingham; Nottingham; Manchester; Salford





- A week of rioting: 43 dead, 467 injured, over 7,200 arrests
- **Phil Meyer** (Knight Newspapers/Detroit Free Press): “The U of California had just released their report into the Watts riot & I thought we could do this too. It took the Professors two years to do this. We’re journalists; we can do the same damn thing in 3 weeks”
- **Nathan Caplan** (Psychology, U of Michigan): “My academic colleagues had a habit of interpreting reality as though it’s just a special case within theory. God forbid that anything they did became useful or that they actually spoke to anybody”

Detroit 1967



The Non-Rioters: A Hopeful Majority

BY PHILIP MEYER
The Free Press Staff

Despite the recent week of rioting, Detroit's Negro community is basically calm and committed to the official American value.

The rioters were a small and distinct minority—growing out of a long history of economic and social deprivation.

These are the basic findings from a survey recently placed in the hands of the people of Detroit and the entire Negro community.

The findings bear out, in a surprising degree, many of the views of Detroit Negroes that were widely held before the riot. Detroit Negroes agree that they are as well off as in better position than Negroes in other northern cities.

They have many problems but these are not the real ones. They are not the real ones. They are not the real ones. They are not the real ones.

THE PEOPLE
BEYOND 12TH STREET
12TH

Rioters stand in sharp contrast to majority of Detroit Negroes. Page 1B.

Police brutality cited as No. 1 cause of Negro discontent. Page 4B.

Many rioters were venting old grievances. Page 7B.

There was not a hint of looting, burning and shooting as critics. They have done it all for years and do not care more serious attacks.

Only a few Detroit Negroes see themselves as worse off in terms of education, income and jobs than Negroes in other northern cities.

Of those who see any difference at all, the most are those who think Detroit Negroes have more education than 50 percent who think they have less.

Fifty-six percent think Detroit Negroes have more money, while eight percent think they have less. Only one percent think Detroit Negroes have better jobs.

There are grounds for hope, but these grounds are not shared by all. The report suggests that they did not riot because an exclusive political group demanded reform. The riot took its toll on a city's economy.

These points are reported more fully in the entire survey on Page 2B of today's Free Press.

Special survey report published by the Detroit Free Press on August 20, 1967. (Courtesy of Philip Meyer)

- Raised emergency research funding
- Recruited local interviewers
- Surveyed local residents
- 437 surveyed; 11% admitted to rioting
- Published findings within a month
- Detroit Free Press won a Pulitzer Prize

The riots: political reaction

“This is **criminality, pure and simple**, and it has to be confronted and defeated.”



Prime Minister,
David Cameron

“But nobody doubts that the violence we have seen over the last five days is the symptom of something very deeply wrong with our society... **Why does a violent gang culture exist** in so many of our towns and cities?”



Home Secretary, Theresa May

“What I found most disturbing was the sense that the hardcore of rioters came from a **feral underclass**, cut off from the mainstream in everything but its materialism.”



Former Justice Secretary,
Ken Clarke

Aims & approach

- Combine journalism & social science
- Speed – quick enough to be part of political & policy debates
- Focus: phase one – the rioters
- Method?
 - In-depth interviews or survey methods?
 - In prison or in the community?
 - Size of ‘sample’
 - Access?

The Guardian | Monday 3 December 2012

Reading the riots

guardian.co.uk/reading-the-riots »
The data. All the figures behind the study

Body of evidence: 270 interviews, 1.3m words, 2.5m tweets

Methodology
Intricate study drew on analysis of 1967 US riots

Paul Lewis and Tim Newburn

Reading the Riots is the only research study into the causes and consequences of the summer riots involving interviews with large numbers of people who actually took part in the disorder. A project run jointly by the Guardian and the London School of Economics (LSE), the aim was to produce evidence-based social research that would help explain why the rioting spread across England.

The research was inspired by a study of the Detroit riots in 1967 involving a collaboration between the Detroit Free

We wrote to 1,000 people convicted during the riots and offered them the opportunity to take part in the study. Researchers also visited their homes. But primarily, local contacts were used to find people who were involved in the riots but had not been arrested. After being promised anonymity, a surprising number agreed to take part, often because they wanted their story to be heard.

Interviews were held in various locations, such as people's own homes, youth clubs, cafes and fast-food restaurants. The Ministry of Justice gave Reading the Riots access to prisons, enabling interviews with about 11 people convicted for

their involvement in the riots. But a large majority of the 270 people interviewed for the project had not been assessed.

All interviews were recorded, transcribed and stored in a database. In total, Reading the Riots collated more than 1.3m words of first-person accounts from rioters. Rigour in the analytical phase - mostly undertaken in November - was vital.

Once all the data was collected, five research analysts recruited by the LSE began the complex task of analysing the lengthy transcripts in search of themes. The process began with an analyst reading a transcript to get an overview. After several readings, each transcript was then

coded so that particular themes could be identified and evidenced.

A list of coding labels was produced - essentially themes and sub-themes appearing in the interviews - and these were reviewed by the research team on a regular basis. The links and relationships between dozens of themes and sub-themes such as government injustice, riot motivation, police, community, and the role of social media, were constantly updated, providing an ever more detailed picture of why the riots happened.

The relationships between the themes were recorded and displayed on an thematic map document, allowing the team to see the larger, overall picture as a cohesive set of findings began to emerge.

The analysis that has gone into producing these Reading the Riots findings is a first attempt; transcripts will be subject to more advanced analysis in the weeks and months to come.

The Ministry of Justice granted access for 11 interviews with people jailed for their involvement in the riots



An unusual project: speed phase one timetable

- Initial conversation: 16th Aug 2011
- Start talking to funders: 24th Aug
- Launch project publicly: 5th September
- Advertise for interviewers: 5th September
- Shortlisting: 19th September
- Seek ethical approval: w/b 26th Sept
- Recruitment 23rd, 26th – 28th Sept
- Training 3rd – 4th October
- Fieldwork began 5th October
- Analysis began: 11th October
- Fieldwork ended: Mid-November
- Initial findings out: w/b 5th Dec
 - BBC2 Newsnight
 - Week-long newspaper coverage
- Conference 14th December 2011

Ed Miliband backs Guardian/LSE riot report – video



Video (5min 06sec)
Speaking at the Reading the Riots conference at the London School of Economics, the Labour leader criticised the prime

minister, David Cameron, for trying to provide simplistic explanations to the August unrest

Theresa May announces review of police stop-and-search powers - video



Video (3min 33sec)
Theresa May tells the Reading the Riots conference at the London School of Economics she has asked Acpo to look at

its best practise in stop-and-search tactics

An unusual project: staffing

Directed by:

- Guardian and LSE



With:

- Journalists



- Freelancers



- Analysts



Interviewers



..and 'Fixers'



An unusual project: scale & speed

	Approx. number of interviews
• Phase One (Sept-Dec 2011)	
– Rioters	270
• Phase Two (Jan-July 2012)	
– Police	130
– Defence lawyers/CPS	75
– Victims	30
– “Vigilantes”	25
– Places that didn’t riot	30
– [District Judges, Crown Court Judges, magistrates]	

READING THE RIOTS

An unusual project: publication...

Phase One

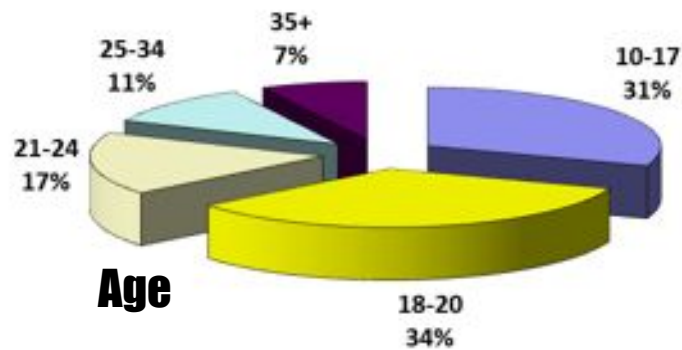
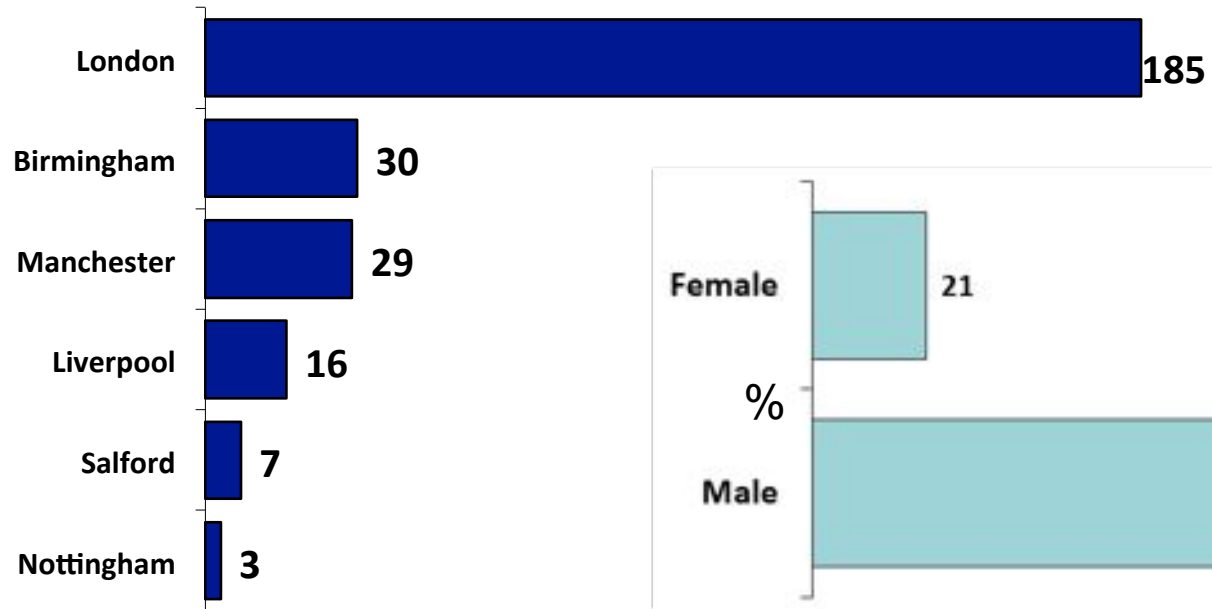
- 6 days early December 2011
 - Rioters & the police
 - Looting
 - Gangs
 - Social media
 - Policing, victims

Phase Two

- 3 days early July 2012
 - Policing
 - Victims/vigilantes
 - Criminal justice system



Phase 1 interviews: rioters



What the rioters talked about...

- 1. The best day of my life forever..**
- 2. Free stuff**
- 3. Empowerment & revenge**
- 4. The biggest gang**
- 5. They always get away with it**

-
- A. Gangs**
 - B. New social media**

'The best day of my life forever...

- Curiosity and excitement (carnival)
 - 'there's just so many people doing it. You just think you're missing out as opposed to anything else'.
 - 'I was having a laugh I swear to god. It was like a dream, it was like a game. Do you know what I mean? It was better than a game. I was actually doing it. I felt alive there's no word to explain it. It was like that first day it happened will always be the best day of my life forever ever I swear to god'
- Free stuff
- Empowerment and revenge

Free stuff

- Shopping for free

“...there was some trainers I wanted to buy from JD, some white ones, and I was thinking I can go inside and get them. So I just went inside and got them...then once you do it and nothings happened... Everyone was like, ‘Christmas came early’ then we all just going into any shop we want.”

- Status

“People with the Ralph, the Gucci, the Nike, the trainers, the Air Forces; it’s all style, just everyone wants it. If you don’t have it, you’re just going to look like an idiot”

- Opportunistic or organised?

“When I saw how much good stuff people were getting I saw like that most of the damage had already been done, so it was a case of what’s that there? That looks nice...”

Reading the Riots

Investigating England’s summer of disorder

In partnership with the London School of Economics
Supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and the Open Society Foundations

‘It was like Christmas’: a consumerist feast amid the summer riots



Empowerment & revenge

- A brief role reversal

“We had them under control.. We had them on lock.. running away from us.. Getting them out of our town because they ain’t doing nothing good anyway for no-one”

“It was buzzing to be honest, was really happy to be honest, ‘cause we had total control of the precinct.. we all hate them, we’ve all spent time in that police station, and you know it was ours for a day”

- ‘The biggest gang’

“You don’t really win fights against the police. You might win a few battles, but you don’t win the war against them... And they’re a bigger, biggest gang on the road to be honest. That’s what the police are. Because they are bullies”

READING THE RIOTS



The biggest gang...

- Widespread anger/hostility
 - Police an obvious target
 - Historically poor police-community relations?
 - Much anger was very real
 - Everyday experiences appear crucial
 - Perceived police misuse of power central
 - Stop and search



"..the MPS is aware of perceptions that stop and search is a major source of discontent with the police. The most significant issue raised... is not the use of the stop and search power itself but the nature of the encounter"

You see the rioting yeah? Everything the police have done to us, did to us, was in our heads. That's what gave everyone their adrenaline to want to fight the police ... It was because of the way they treated us"

'They always get away with it..

Injustice – double standards (morality)

1. Police
 - i. Initial shooting
 - ii. General conduct
2. Government/elites
3. Nothing to lose
 - i. Varied motivations, emotions, explanations, & justifications
 - ii. Broad sense of discontent
 - iii. Substantive experience of marginalisation - living in the poorest communities – with sense of diminishing opportunity
 - iv. Many quite politicised & felt targeted
 - v. 'Best 3 days of my life..'

Mail Online, December 15, 2011

This week, the chattering-class media seized on a report claiming the August rioters were the victims of oppressive policing. But as this investigation reveals, the research behind it was dangerously flawed



APOLOGISTS FOR THE MOB

Mail Online

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Stop excusing greedy rioters looking for instant gratification Theresa May tells LSE

- Theresa May rejects Reading the Riots study, claiming it is 'limited'
- Home Secretary tells conference all 'the riots really came down to was money'

By JACK DOYLE, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT
UPDATED: 12:24, 15 December 2011

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35 View comments

Most August rioters were hardened criminals driven by a desire for 'instant gratification', Theresa May declared last night.

The Home Secretary rounded on apologists for the summer riots, dismissing claims those involved had been protesting about spending cuts and police harassment.

In an unforbearing speech to the London School of Economics, she criticised the Reading the Riots



Journalism & Social Science

The future for an uneasy alliance

READING THE RIOTS

The Problem

The New York Times

Professors, We Need You!

FEB. 15, 2014



Nicholas Kristof

SOME of the smartest thinkers on problems at home and around the world are university professors, but most of them just don't matter in today's great debates.

The most stinging dismissal of a point is to say: "That's academic." In other words, to be a scholar is, often, to be irrelevant.

THE NEW YORKER

FEBRUARY 21, 2014

WHY IS ACADEMIC WRITING SO ACADEMIC?

POSTED BY JOSHUA ROTHMAN

Newspaper Death Watch

March 5, 2007

Chronicing the Decline of Newspapers and the Rebirth of Journalism

theguardian

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News > Media > Investigative journalism

Sheffield Doc/Fest

Investigative journalism 'dying a death'

Panorama and Dispatches documentary-maker says financial pressures are curtailing newspapers' and broadcasters' reporting

theguardian



READING THE RIOTS



- Project was designed with profile in mind

Considerable media coverage

- Press: coverage guaranteed
- Radio & Television - crucial
- Drama

- Public profile

- Evidence to: Home Affairs Committee; Communities and Victims panel

- Political & other reaction

- Home Secretary & Shadow
- Leader of the Opposition
- Archbishop of Canterbury
- ACPO, individual chiefs, Fed

theguardian

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Comment is free

A riot born in deprivation

The government data on August's rioters should be treated with caution – but the picture is grim



Tim Newburn
guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 25 October 2011 18:30 BST
Article history



Reading the Riots

Investigating England's summer of disorder

In partnership with the London School of Economics
Supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and the Open Society Foundations

Archbishop of Canterbury says riots will return unless we reach out to young

UK must rescue those who think they have nothing to lose or face further civil unrest, says Rowan Williams



The archbishop of Canterbury warns that marginalising the young will lead to more 'lulls anarchy'. Photograph: Tim Ireland/PA

theguardian

LSE THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Journalism & social science

- Could 'Reading the Riots' have happened:
 - without a news organisation?
 - Pace
 - Flexibility
 - Access
 - Multi-media
 - Television; data visualisation; drama
 - (Leading to) 'Impact'
 - without a university?
 - Design
 - Rigour
 - Access
 - Credibility

Journalism & social science

- A future for such collaborations?

“Social scientists tend to divide themselves into two camps: qualitative and quantitative. One side explores, the other tries to confirm. Both have stuff journalists can emulate. The Guardian and LSE have collected and organised a body of data that will be built upon for a long time to come.”

(Phil Meyer – ex-Detroit Free Press)

- Plenty of barriers

- Cultural differences
- Working practices
- Aims/objectives

- Much to gain

- One (small) answer to journalism’s uncertain future
- Combatting the marginalisation of social science
- Research done with pace, rigour and impact

Thank you...

All project materials (reports, articles, films etc) available at:
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/series/reading-the-riots>

The screenshot shows the Guardian website's 'Reading the Riots' series page. At the top, the Guardian logo is visible, followed by a search bar and navigation links for News, Sport, Comment, Culture, Business, Money, Life & style, Travel, Environment, Tech, TV, Video, Dating, Offers, and Jobs. Below this, there are sub-navigation links for News, UK news, Reading the Riots (highlighted), Behind the riots, UK riots, Young people, Riots news, Riots comment, and Video. The main heading is 'Reading the Riots' with the subtitle 'Investigating England's summer of disorder'. Below this, it mentions 'In partnership with the London School of Economics' and 'Supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and the Open Society Foundations'. The section is titled 'Phase one: the rioters' and features three main articles with accompanying images: 'Rioters say anger with police fuelled summer unrest', 'A fire lit in Tottenham that burned Manchester: the rioters' story', and 'How riot rumours spread on Twitter'. The first article has 1044 comments.



@TimNewburn

READING THE RIOTS

Some extra slides
relating to possible
questions



Gangs

MailOnline

Gangs ferried thugs into riot hotspots by bus and were orchestrating violence, say police

- Gangs a real everyday presence for many young people involved in the riots
- Gangs/gang members present in the riots
- Isolated examples of an organising role
- The 'truce'
 - 'There weren't no gangs. I didn't know no-one there, but we all got together that day... It felt like we were one big gang. We took over Birmingham. Normally we don't get on. [But] we weren't fighting each other, we were fighting the police'.
 - 'Basically, all the gangs put down all the beef for one day.. Suwu red bandannas, Pembury, Mare St, Well St, Mother's Sq – the whole of them, Holly St.'

New social media



Flow of information



An early twitter image

...and rumour



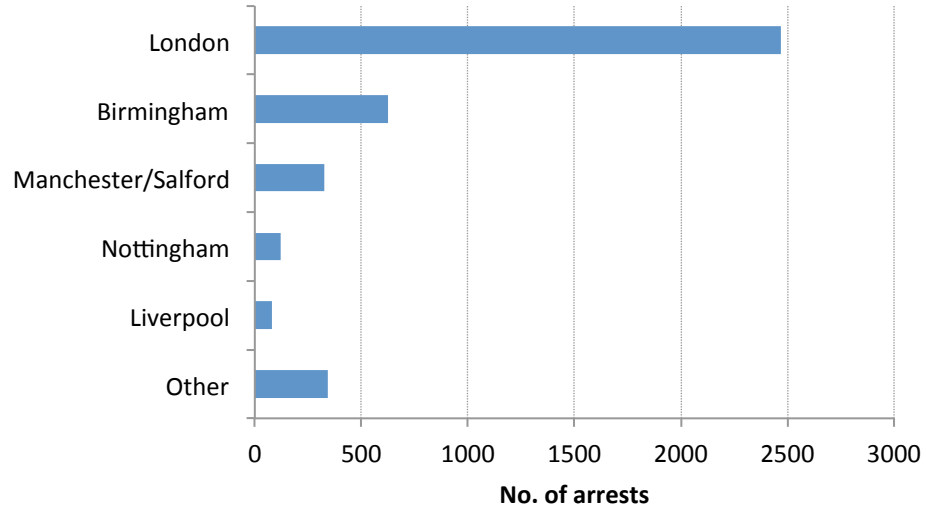
#London eye burning down. Told you so.

'Flashmobs' & crowd co-ordination

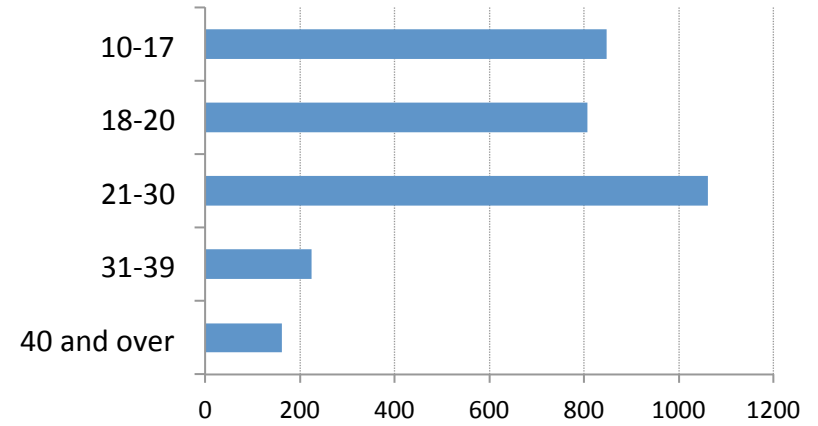


The watchers are also watched

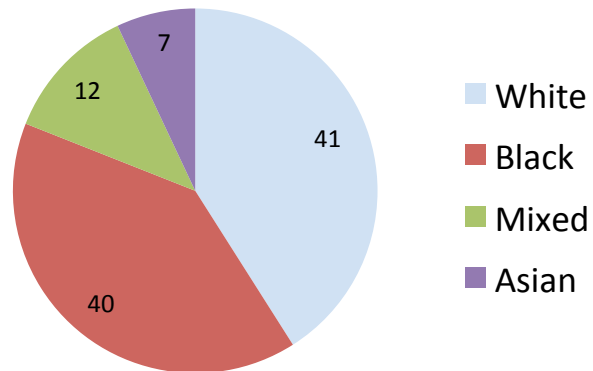
Location



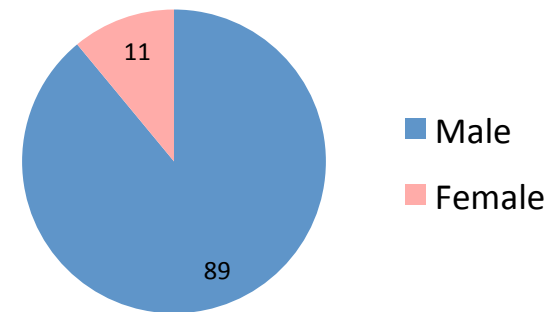
Age



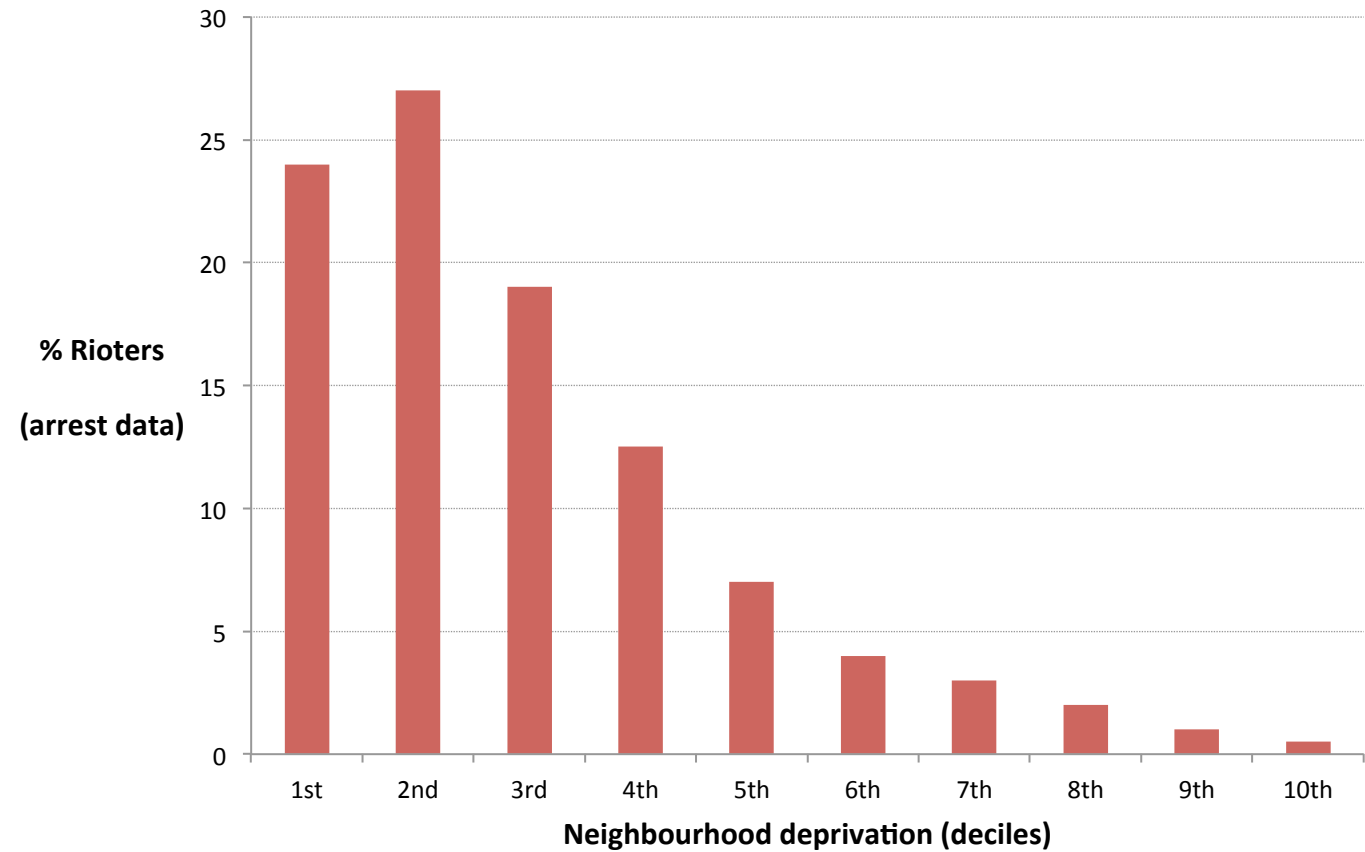
Ethnicity



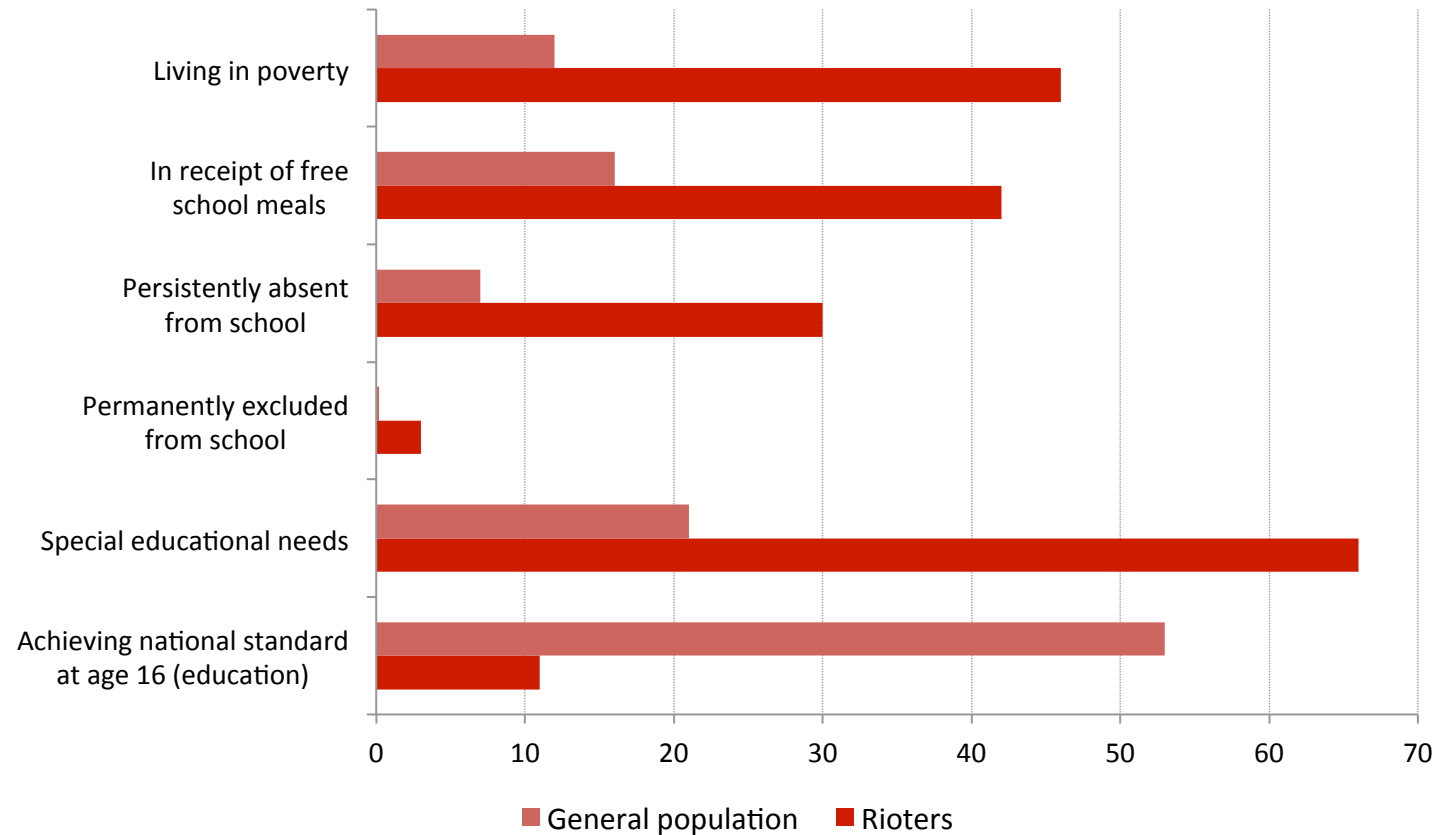
Gender



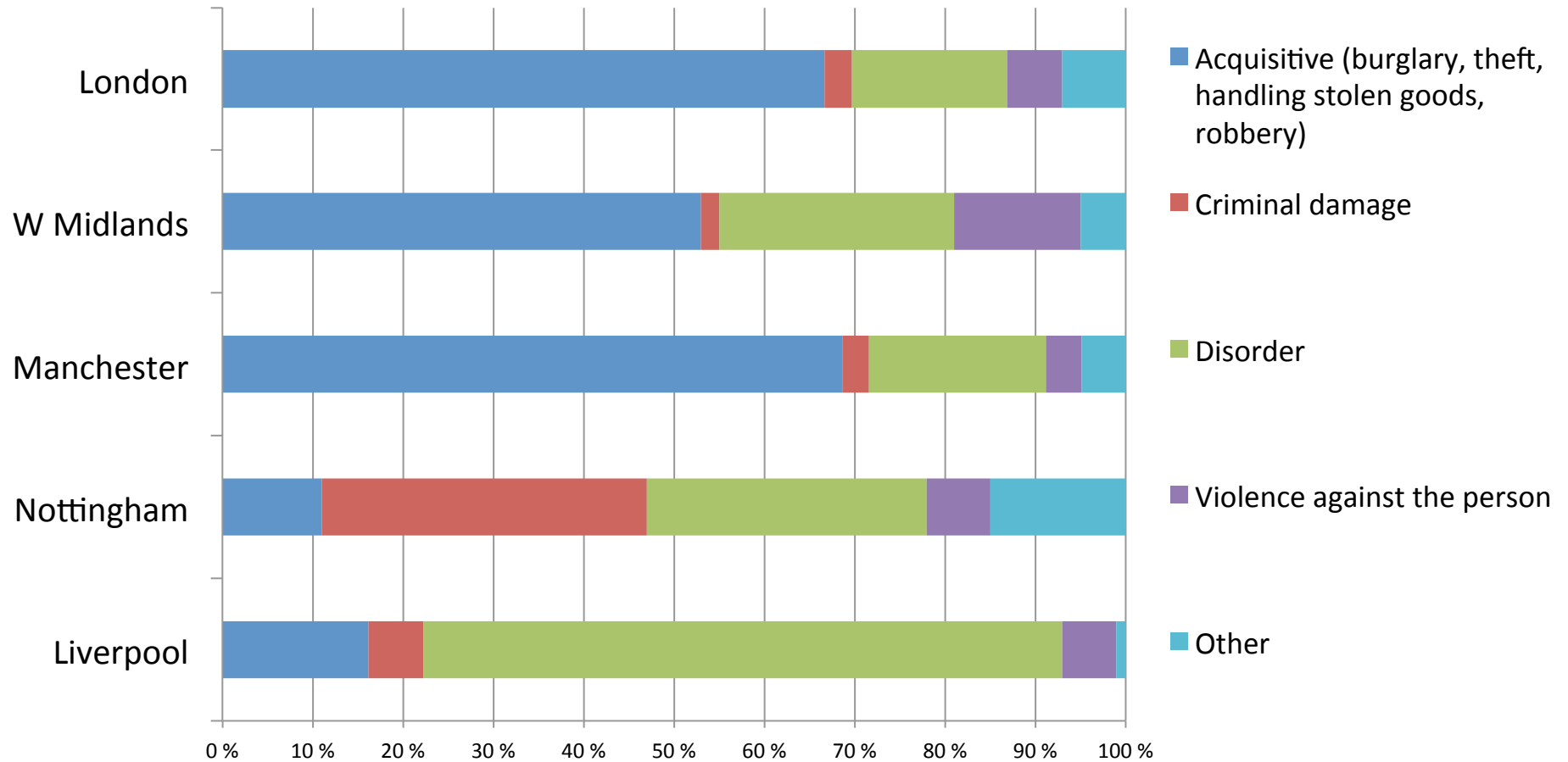
Living in the poorest areas



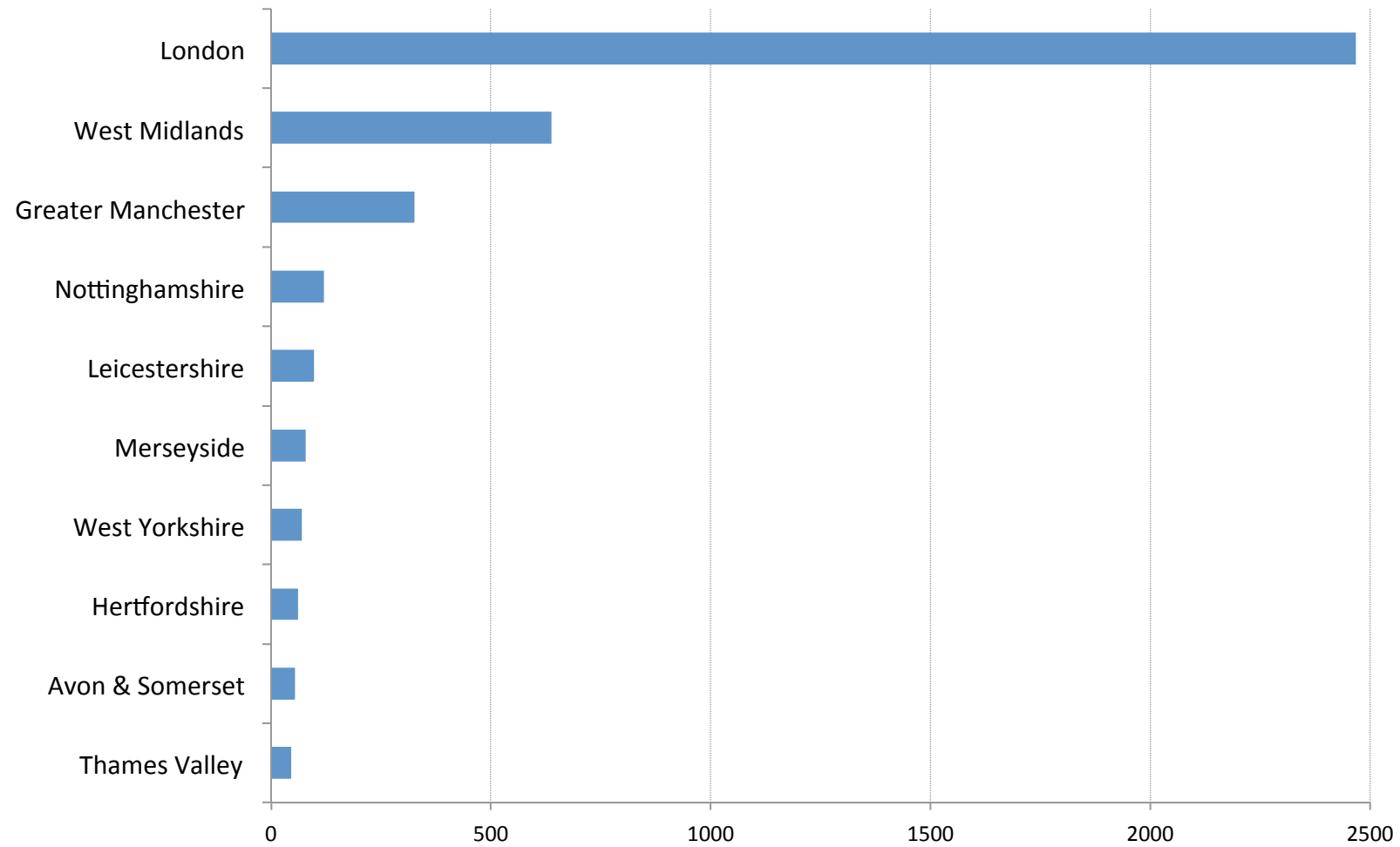
School age: poor, disadvantaged & underachieving



Distribution of recorded offences



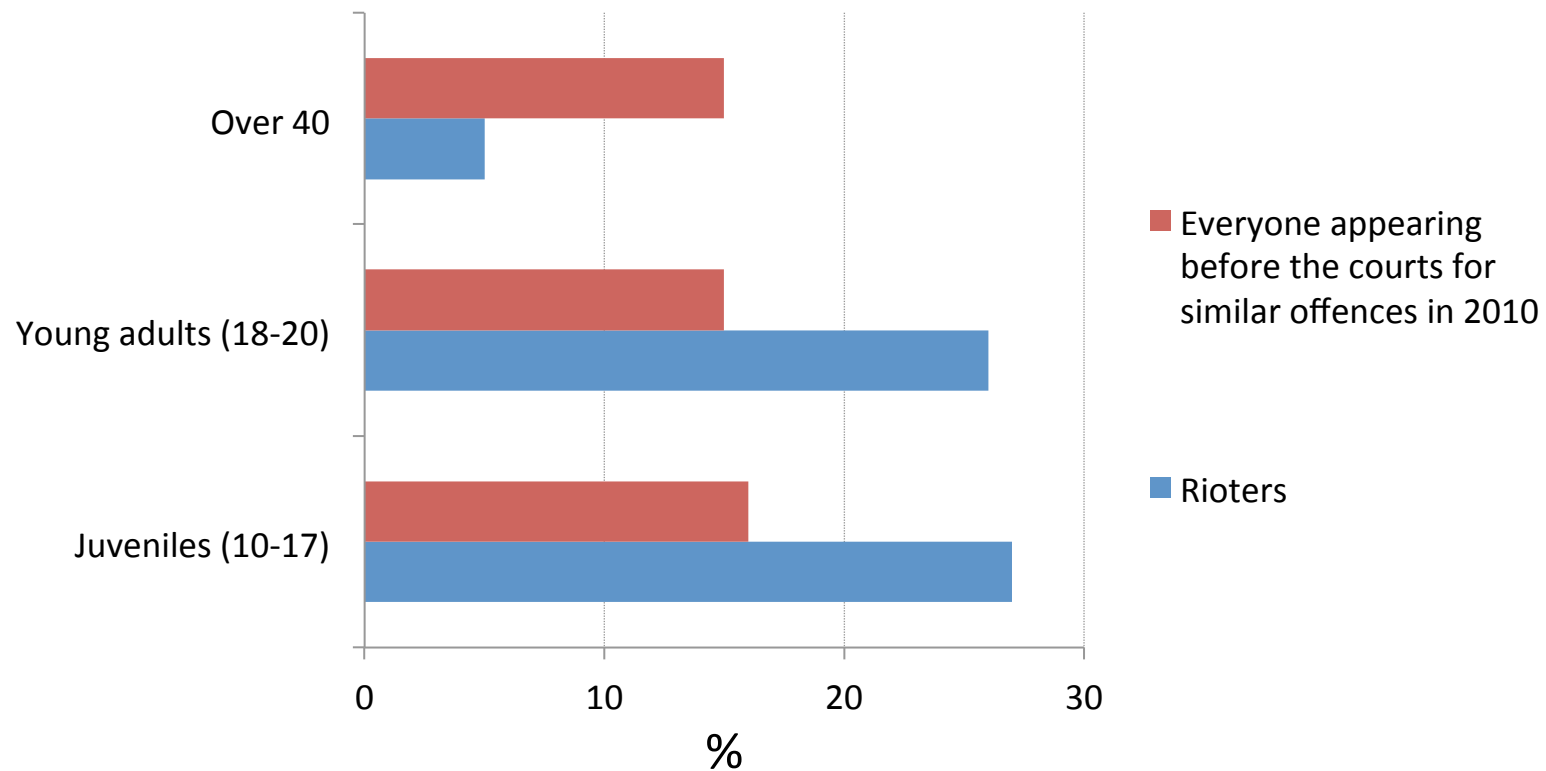
Arrests in the first month



Court proceedings

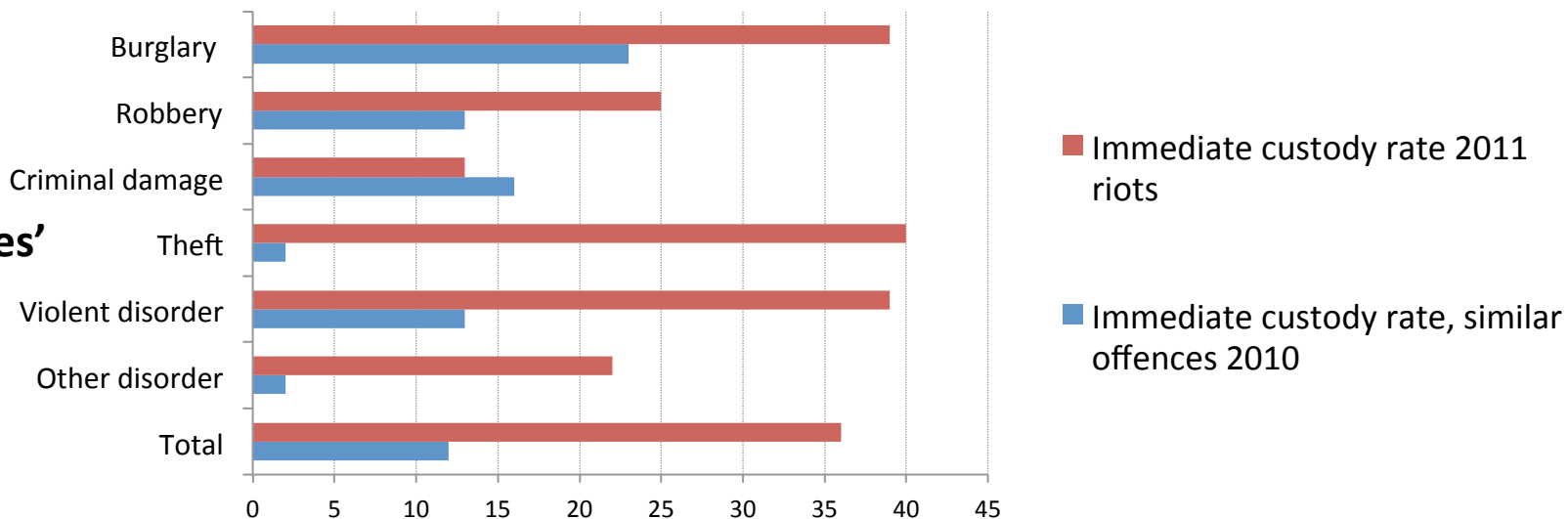
- In the first year after the riots:
 - 3,103 people appeared before the courts
 - 27% were juveniles (aged 10-17)
 - 26% were aged 18-20
 - 15% (459) were still awaiting a final outcome
 - Of which, 126 (27%) were remanded in custody
 - 85% (2,646) were completed
 - Of which, 1,405 (53%) were sentenced to immediate custody

Age of those proceeded against

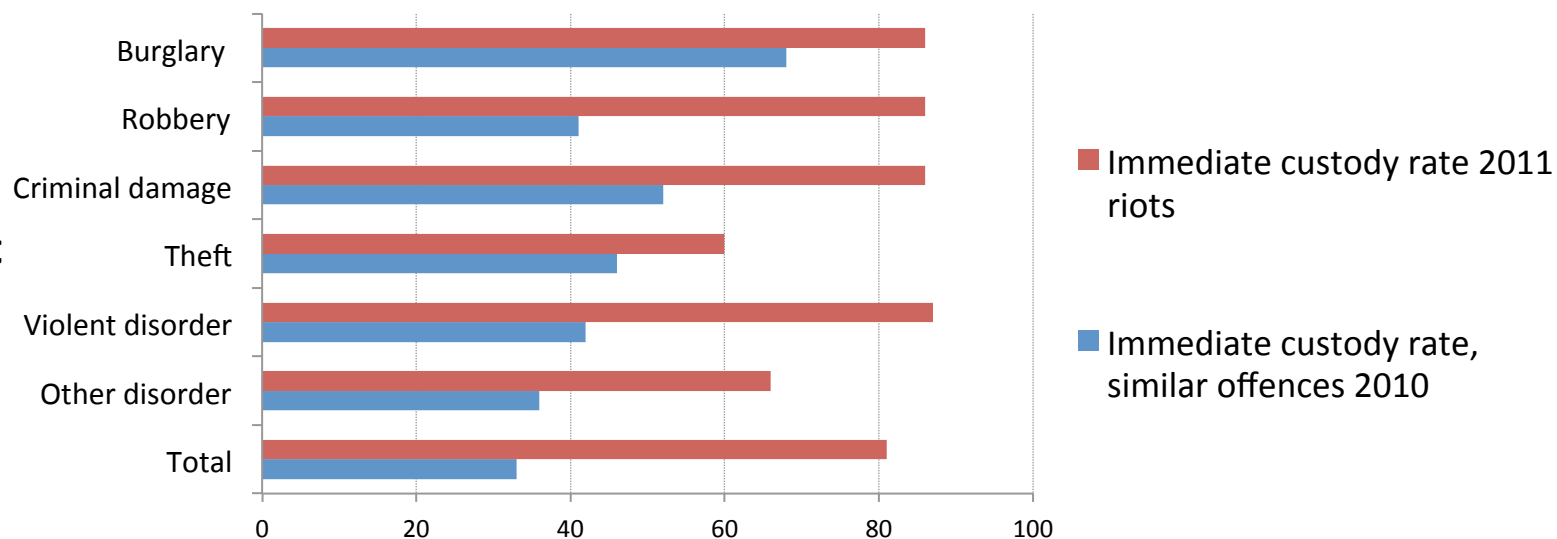


Custodial sentencing

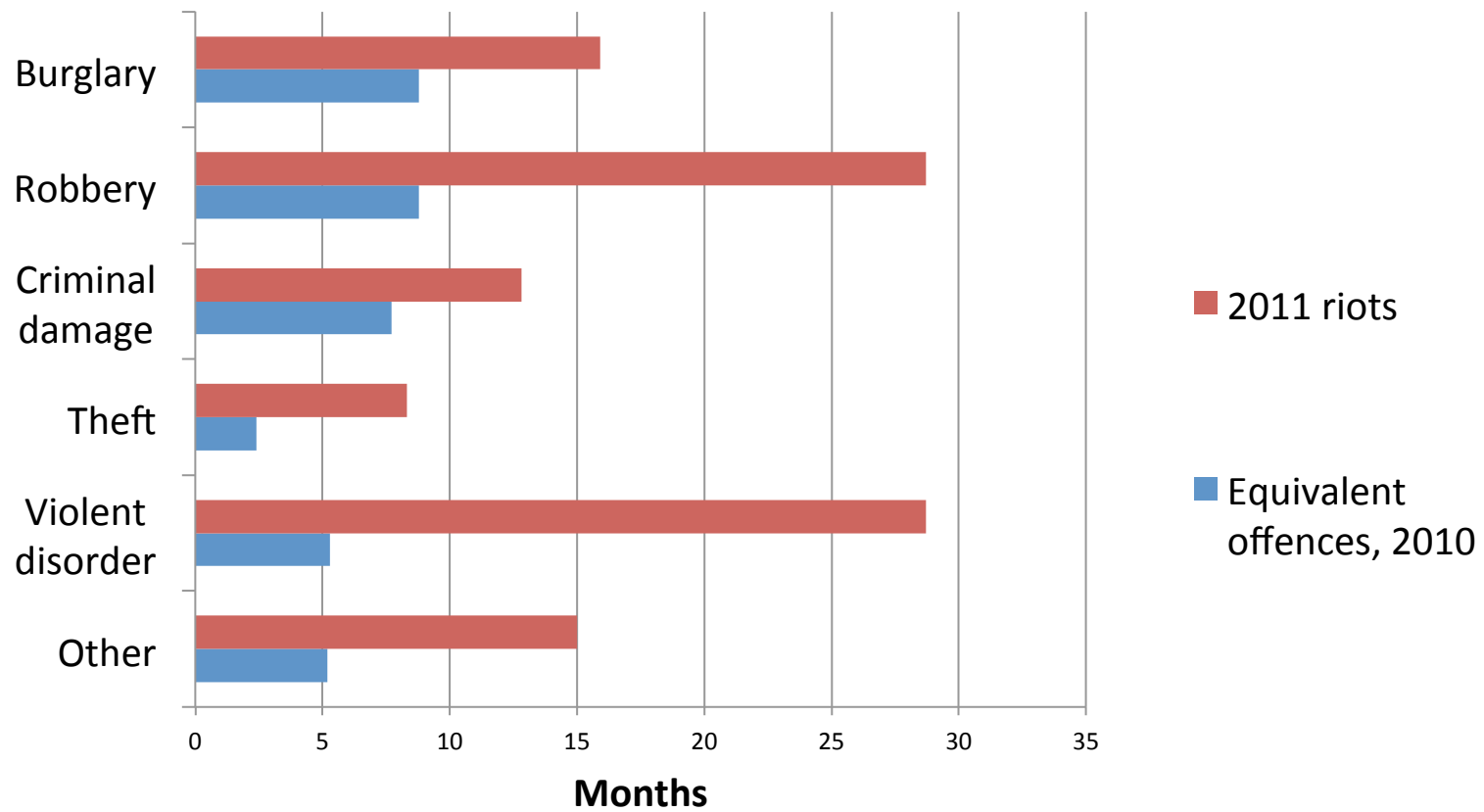
Magistrates' courts



Crown Court

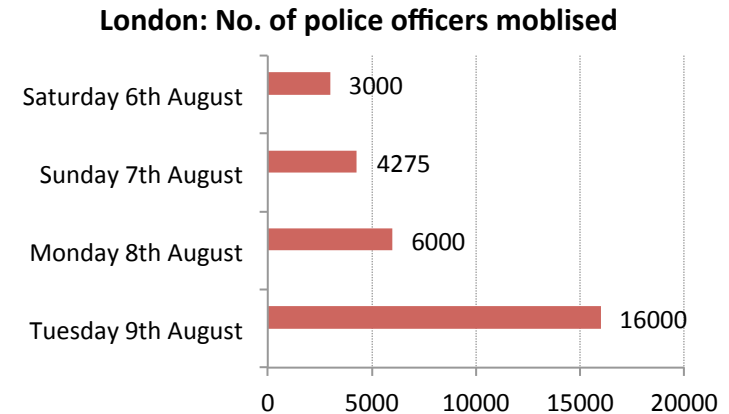


Average prison sentence lengths

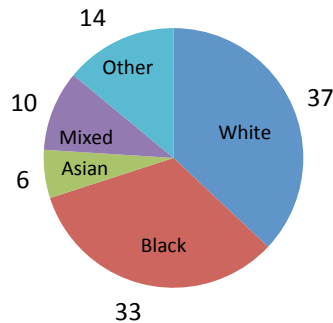


Policing the 2011 riots

- Unpreparedness
- Short on numbers
- Inactivity – lack of arrests
- Variable area to area
- Confusion around tactics/use of force (post-G20)
- Problem with ‘mutual aid’ in London
- Volume of information (esp. London)



August 4th		August 6th	August 7th	August 8th	August 9th
Mark Duggan shot	"Riots": Tottenham	Enfield, Wood Green	Brixton	Ealing, Hackney	Woolwich
				Camden Tn, Peckham	W. Bromwich, Wolverhampton
				Dalton, Bromley	Birmingham
				Barking, Clapham	Nottingham
				Enfield, Merton	Manchester, Salford
				Birmingham	
				Liverpool	
				Nottingham	



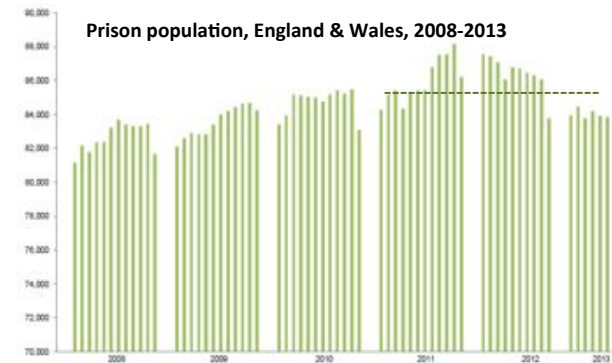
Were the 2011 England riots unusual?

Context	Structural	Political/ideological	Cultural
Dynamics	How it starts ('flashpoint')	How it matures, spreads	How long it lasts, and how it ends
Nature	Who is involved, how many & why	How the disorder is policed	What is involved: violence, arson, damage, looting..
Response	Political reaction/public inquiry	Criminal justice	Public policy response



In the year after the riots:

- 4,105 arrested (within 2 months)
- 3,103 prosecuted
- 2,646 sentenced
- 1,405 sentenced to custody
- 126 remained on custodial remand



MailOnline

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Police and politicians play the riot blame game: War of words as both sides say the other was 'ineffective'

- Politicians coming back from holidays was 'irrelevant' says Sir Hugh Orde
- 'People making comments weren't there', says acting Met chief Tim Godwin

Jakautuuko SUOMI?

Tutkijat, toimittajat ja eriarvoistuminen
Is Finland becoming polarized? Researchers,
journalists, and social inequality

16.5.2014

#jakautuukosuomi

KONEEN SÄÄTIÖ

Kuka tutkii, kuka tulkitsee?

Jakautuuko Suomi?

16.5.2014

Elina Grundström

Reading the Riots

- **Perinteinen asetelma:**
- Tutkija tutkii, toimittaja haastattelee.
- Media noteeraa tutkimusta.
- Toimittaja hakee tulkintoja tutkijoilta.

- **Reading the Riotsissa:**
- Sekä tutkimus että tulkinnat tehtiin aidosti yhteistyössä.
- Tutkijat ja journalistit raportoivat tulokset omissa julkaisuissaan ja omilla ehdoillaan.

Suomessa trendi ollut 2000-luvulla vastakkainen

- Sosiaalitieteiden medianäkyvyys heikentynyt.
- Toimittajien ja tutkijoiden yhteistyö vähentynyt.

Median murros

- **Ei ole laskenut sisällön määrää ja laatua.**
- **Vaan muuttanut journalismin lajityyppejä ja tavoitteita siten, että toimittajien ja tutkijoiden suhde on muuttunut.**
- **Noteerausjournalismi on kärsinyt inflaation.**
- **Toimittajat ovat astuneet tutkijoiden tontille.**

BBC: The Class Calculator

The Great British class calculator: What class are you?

[Middle class?](#) [Click calculator](#) [US view](#) [Reader reactions](#) ['Huge survey'](#) [The results](#) [The methodology](#) [Relative results?](#)

Traditional British social divisions of upper, middle and working class seem out of date in the 21st Century, no longer reflecting modern occupations or lifestyles.

The BBC teamed up with sociologists from leading universities to analyse the modern British class system. They surveyed more than 101,000 people and came up with a new model made up of seven groups. To find out where you fit in use the calculator below.

Take the test

The results from BBC Lab UK's Great British Class Survey reveal a brand new class system of seven groups.

Answer five questions to see where you fit in.

Tell us about you

• Your personal information is safe - all calculations are carried out on your computer.

• BBC Lab UK's Great British Class Survey was launched in January 2011. More than 101,000 people took part, making this the largest ever study of class in the UK.

• The Great British Class Survey was designed and the data analysed by Professors John Torrance and Fiona Clarke and their teams at the London School of Economics.

Tapaus luokkakone

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a page from the website of the City of Helsinki. The main heading is "Selvitä Kuukausiliitteen Luokkakoneella, mihin yhteiskuntaluokkaan kuulut" (Find out with the Monthly Fee Class Machine, which social class you belong to). Below the heading, there is a short introductory text and a paragraph explaining the purpose of the tool. The main content is a registration form with several sections:

- Mikä on ikäsi?** (What is your age?) - A slider input field with a value of 34.
- Mikä on sukupuolesi?** (What is your gender?) - Radio buttons for "Mies" (selected) and "Nainen".
- Oletko työelämässä vai työttö?** (Are you in the workforce or unemployed?) - Radio buttons for "Työssä" (selected) and "Työttö".
- Kuinka suuret ovat bruttopuolisi kuukaudessa (suittäm työtulot, pääomatulot ja kaikki tuet)?** (How large are your gross monthly income (including wages, capital income and all benefits)?) - A slider input field with a value of 2000.

On the right side of the form, there are several progress bars indicating the status of different criteria:

- ADANTUNTOJA: Full bar (dark blue)
- SEUTTI: Full bar (dark blue)
- KIPUJA: Full bar (dark blue)
- LEFFITYÖLÄINEN: Full bar (dark blue)
- SAUNARI: Full bar (dark blue)
- VÄHKÖLAININ: Partial bar (red)

At the bottom right of the form is a "SIIRRETTÄÄ" button. To the right of the form is a vertical sidebar with a "veroilmoitus" (tax declaration) icon and a "VERO SUKUPUOLIN" logo. Below that is a banner for "JÄRJESTÄ KAIKKIEN AISTIEN MERIELÄMYS PURJE-LAIVALLA" (Organize the experience of all senses on a sailing boat).

Tapaus luokkakone

- Herätti kiinnostavaa keskustelua.
- Mutta sovelluksena puutteellinen, jopa virheellinen.
- Luokittelu oli epäsymmetrinen.
- Esitti tulkintaa vaativia tilastollisia tuloksia yksiselitteisinä faktoina.

Hävittävätkö journalismin uudet muodot yhteiskunnan?

- Kevyet ”koneet” ja ”testaa itsesi” –kyselyt muuttavat yhteiskunnalliset ilmiöt yksilön ongelmiksi.
- Media pyrkii esittämään ilmiöt yksinkertaisina jakaumina pohtimatta syitä.
- Ilmiöitä ei nähdä valintoina, joihin voi vaikuttaa.

Saako juuri media Suomen jakautumaan? (IL 1.6.2013)



Länsiväylä 25.10.2013



ULTTUURI KUMPPANIT KEIKALLA MAKIMAAILMA LIKENNE MINNE MENNÄ

25.10.2013 - 11:23 | PAIKALLISET

Twittaa

Seoittelu

Jaa

Tutkimus: Yli neljännes välttelee maahanmuuttajalähiöitä



Maahanmuuttajien määrä kasvaa pk-seudulla lähivuosina voimakkaasti. Samalla asuinalueet uhkaavat eriytyä yhä voimallisemmin, varoittelevat tutkijat.

KUVA
Eise Kyhälä

Jo vuosia pääkaupunkiseudun asukkaita puhuttanut "valkoinen pako", eli kantaväestön muutto pois maahanmuuttajien suosimista lähiöistä, saa vahvistusta nyt myös tieteellisestä tutkimuksesta.

Tutkijoiden mukaan pk-seudun alueet ovat erkanemassa toisistaan etnisesti. Osa kantaväestöstä muuttaa pois alueita, joilla maahanmuuttajien osuus on noussut suureksi. Uudet maahanmuuttajat taas päätyvät asumaan seudun itä- ja kullisiosien lähiöihin sekä radanvarsi-alueille, joissa heidän osuutensa on jo suuri.

Linda Haapajärvi, Lotta Junnilainen:

- ”Paikkakeskeinen selitystapa on sekä eettisesti arveluttava että poliittisesti kestävä, koska leimataksaan osoitteita ja asukkaita se myös häivyttää suomalaisessa yhteiskunnassa tärkeämmät eriarvoisuuden tuottajat kuten köyhyyden ja työttömyyden.”

Median lemmikit:

1970-luvulla yksinhuoltaja,
2000-luvulla start up -yrittäjä



1980-luvulla valtion tehtäväksi hahmotettiin heikossa asemassa olevien kansalaisten auttaminen.
2000-luvulla valtion tehtäväksi nähdään yritysten auttaminen.



Blogimaailma on tehnyt tutkijoista toimittajien kilpailijoita

- Sosiaalinen media on lisännyt mielipidekirjoitusten suosiota.
- Tämä synnyttää kilpailuasetelmia.
- Jotkut toimittajat eivät suhtaudu tutkijoihin kiinnostuneesti vaan lähes vihamielisesti.

Toimittajien koulutustaso alenee

- Journalistikoulutus on siirtynyt ammattikorkeakouluihin.
- Kun toimittajat eivät enää tule tiedeyliopistoista, heidän ymmärryksensä ja kiinnostuksensa yhteiskuntatieteisiin vähenee.
- Toimittajantöihin rekrytoidutaan nopean ja kevyen nettiutistuksen kautta.
- Koulutuksessa painotetaan teknistä osaamista
- Nuorten tutkijoiden ja toimittajien ystävyys- ja parisuhteet sekä yhteiset bileet vähentyneet.

Syytä on myös tutkijoissa

- Meritoitumiskäytännöt ohjaavat julkaisemaan tieteellisissä julkaisuissa ja ulkomailla.
- Tutkijat tavoittelevat julkisuudesta vain pr:ää omille hankkeilleen.
- Suomessa on vahva, keinotekoinen ja yleisöä aliarvioiva ”tieteen kansantajuistamisen” ihanne.

Kaikki ”tiedeviestimään”!

- Suomessa on kymmeniä ”tiedeviestinnän” tai tieteen yleistajuistamisen kursseja vuodessa.
- Mutta onko jutuille julkaisupaikkoja?
- Ja kannattaako meidän jatkaa vanhoja kiistoja siitä, ovatko tutkijat norsunluutornissa vai toimittajat pinnallisia?

Linnakkeet murtuvat

- Viime vuosina on alkanut syntyä uusia yhteistyön muotoja.
- Verkkojournalismi ja datajournalismi suosivat tutkijoiden ja toimittajien yhteistyötä.
- Yhteistyökokeiluja myös esimerkiksi tutkivan journalismin ja featurejournalismin parissa.

Vaalikoneet tehty yhdessä tutkijoiden kanssa

rylänele_poukalle_aanesi_eu-vaaleissa_mennee/7228376


Ohje

na... Pазно Соебѣда. Время и ... Sällyntä jondartsmetaller ... Talouselämä 31-2012 - Nä... & Markkinointi

Näin EU-ryhmäkone tehtiin

Toimitus valitsi journalistisin perustein 11 kiinnostavaa parlamentissa esillä ollutta kysymystä. Euroopan parlamenttia tiiviisti seuraavat virkamies, tutkija ja toimittaja sijoittivat ryhmät kysymysten ympärille niiden menneellä kaudella tekemän käytännön politiikan perusteella.

Asiantuntijaraati: Tuomas Iso-Markku (tutkija, Ulkopoliittinen instituutti), Pekka Nurminen (päälikkö, Euroopan parlamentin tiedotustoimisto), Susanna Turunen (EU-toimittaja, Yle). Raadin äänettömänä puheenjohtajana toimi politiikan toimittaja Tero Koskinen ja sihteerinä tuottaja Juhon Salmiinen Ylestä.



1. EU:ssa tulisi olla yhtenäiset kriteerit minimipalkalle.

TÄYSIN ERI MELTÄ	OSITTAIN KYSYMYKSIÄ	TÄYSIN SAMAA MELTÄ
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Pörssiyhtiöiden hallituksissa pitäisi vuoteen 2020 mennessä olla pakollinen 40 prosentin naiskiintiö.

TÄYSIN ERI MELTÄ	OSITTAIN KYSYMYKSIÄ	TÄYSIN SAMAA MELTÄ
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tampereen yliopiston johtamiskorkeakoulun professori Olli-Pekka Ruuskanen

TAMPEREEN YLIOPISTO

Björn Wahroosin polku pääomien kentillä

Käsitteellinen pääoma

- Käsitteellinen
- Käsi
- Käsitteellinen

Suorituskykyinen pääoma

- Suorituskykyinen
- Suorituskykyinen
- Suorituskykyinen

Symbolinen pääoma

- Aineelliset
- Aineelliset
- Käsitteellinen
- Lähtökohdat, lähtökohdat

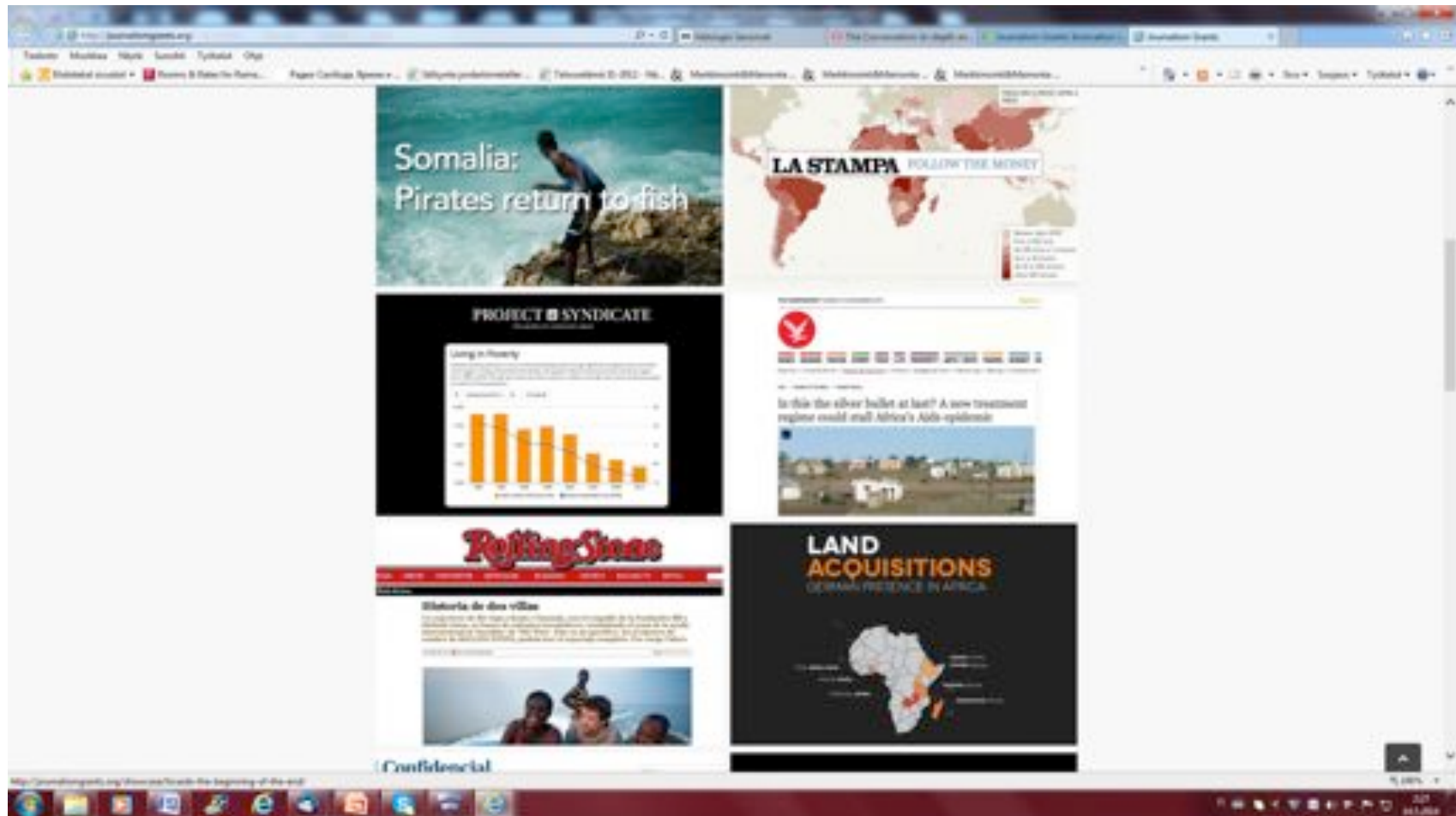
Tutkimuksellinen pääoma

- Omatutkimus
- Tutkimus

Björn Wahroosin vallan verkosto

6 174

Innovation in development reporting (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)



Feature-yhteistyö: Yksinäisyys- juttukooste

Yksinäisyys on yhä arvoitus
Se ei ole pelkkä yhden ikkunan tunne, vaan yhteiskunnallinen ongelma, joka tulee kalliiksi. Mistä yksinäisyys johtuu? Altistaako se muille ongelmille? Sitä tutkijat nyt selvittävät.

Anna Ilma Niskanen

Juha Saari toimii fyysioterapeutin ja professorin RII-tuomari yksinäisyyden. Hän on Suomessa parhaimpia yksinäisyystutkijoita. Hänen lausunnollaan on ollut vaikutusta yksinäisyystutkimukseen ja jopa politiikkaan.

Tutkijat nyt selvittävät, millä tavalla yksinäisyys on fyysistä ja psyyttistä ongelmaa. Yksinäisyys on ongelma, joka liittyy ikään, sukupuoleen, koulutukseen ja jopa terveyteen.

Yksinäisyys on yhä arvoitus. Se ei ole pelkkä yhden ikkunan tunne, vaan yhteiskunnallinen ongelma, joka tulee kalliiksi. Mistä yksinäisyys johtuu? Altistaako se muille ongelmille? Sitä tutkijat nyt selvittävät.

YKSINÄISYYS ON KOLMEA LAJIA.
Näin lausuu fyysioterapeutti ja professori Juha Saari, joka toimii RII-tuomari yksinäisyyden ja fyysioterapeutin ja professorin RII-tuomari yksinäisyyden.

Yksinäisyys ei ajaviihe, vaan on ongelma, joka liittyy ikään, sukupuoleen, koulutukseen ja jopa terveyteen.

Yksinäisyys on yhä arvoitus. Se ei ole pelkkä yhden ikkunan tunne, vaan yhteiskunnallinen ongelma, joka tulee kalliiksi. Mistä yksinäisyys johtuu? Altistaako se muille ongelmille? Sitä tutkijat nyt selvittävät.

Yksinäisyys on yhä arvoitus
Hannes Heikara kasvaa yksinäisiksi Heikkinen ylösti
Tämä kirjailija on yksinäisyyden tutkija ja hän on Suomessa parhaimpia yksinäisyystutkijoita. Hän on Suomessa parhaimpia yksinäisyystutkijoita. Hän on Suomessa parhaimpia yksinäisyystutkijoita.

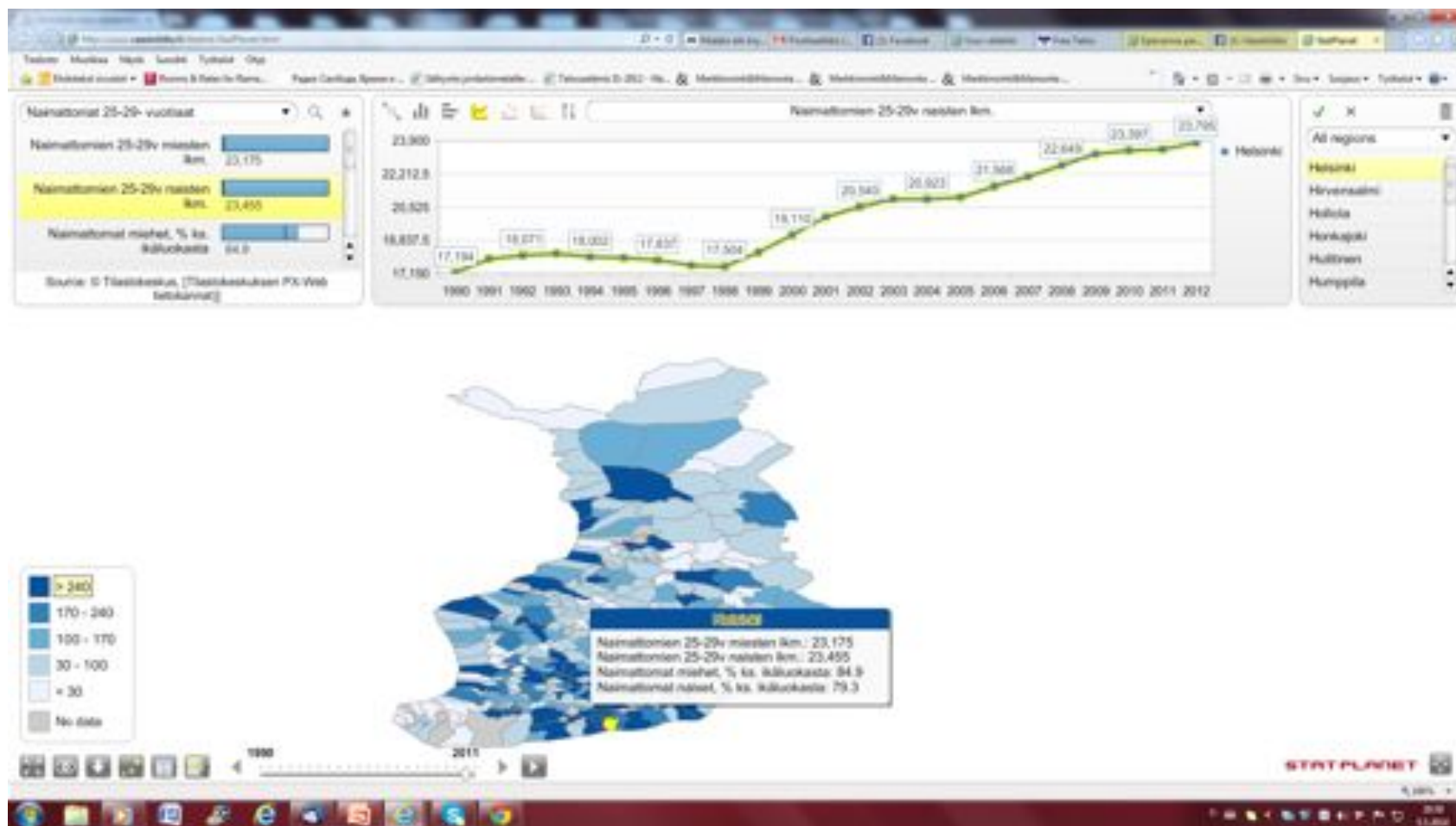
Kari Hatakainen kertoo, miten yksinäisydestä pääsee eroon
Kirjailija Kari Hatakainen on professori ja hän on Suomessa parhaimpia yksinäisyystutkijoita. Hän on Suomessa parhaimpia yksinäisyystutkijoita.

Kerro yksinäisyydestä HES: yksin
Oletko sinäkin kokenut yksinäisyyttä? Vastaa kirjailija ja professori HES: yksin.

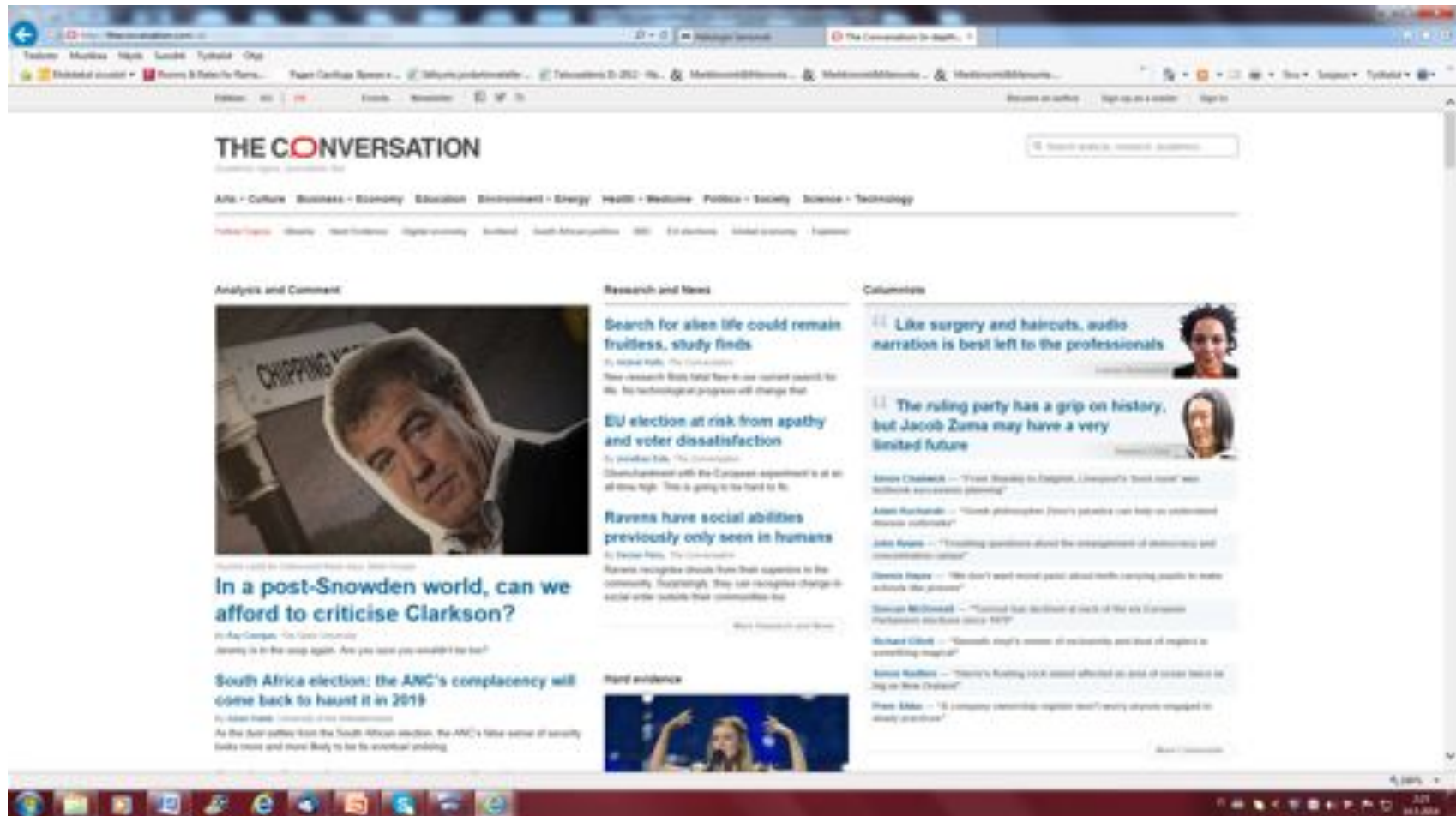
Elina Hirvonen: Suojelupäätöksiä (Long Play)



Tutkimusjulkaisut lähenevät datajournalismia (Väestöliitto)



The Conversation: “Academic Rigour, Journalistic Flair”



Alustat lisääntyvät, julkaisumahdollisuudet paranevat



Mikä oli hienointa Reading the Riotsissa?

- Ei lähtenyt toimittajien yksisuuntaisesta tarpeesta saada haluamaansa tietoa tutkijoilta.
- Ei myöskään tutkijoiden viestintätarpeista.
- Vaan kaikkien yhteisestä tarpeesta ymmärtää akuuttia ongelmaa.
- Kiinnostavinta ei ollut ”data” vaan uudet, uskottavat tulkinnat.

Arkijärki erehtyy helposti

- Sosiologiassa on hienointa sen kyky kyseenalaista ja ylittää arki ajattelu ja tuottaa siten uutta tietoa.
- Myös paras journalismi tuo esiin asioita ja näkökulmia, jotka ovat uusia, mutta silti viiltävän totta.

Kohti tutkijoiden ja toimittajien aitoa yhteistyötä

- Yksinkertainen toimittajavetoinen haastattelemine ja tutkimusten noteeraaminen on historiaa.
- Mutta: Tutkijaa sitoo tutkimusetiikka.
- Toimittajan taas tulee toimia journalistisin periaattein.
- Hän ei ole tutkimuslaitoksen tiedottaja, eikä varsinkaan PR- tai markkinointi-ihminen.

- “Journalism is printing what someone else does not want printed: everything else is public relations.”

Journalistin ohjeet

- 1. Journalisti on vastuussa ennen kaikkea lukijoilleen, kuulijoilleen ja katselijoilleen. Heillä on oikeus saada tietää, mitä yhteiskunnassa tapahtuu.
- **2. Tiedonvälityksen sisältöä koskevat ratkaisut on tehtävä journalistisin perustein. Tätä päätösvaltaa ei saa missään oloissa luovuttaa toimituksen ulkopuolisille.**
- 3. Journalistilla on oikeus ja velvollisuus torjua painostus tai houkuttelu, jolla yritetään ohjata, estää tai rajoittaa tiedonvälitystä.

Suomi on maailman avoimin yhteiskunta

- Ei pilata sitä.
- Ei luoda käytäntöjä, joissa toimittajien odotetaan maksavan tutkijoille tiedoista.
- Vältetään myös tilanteita, joissa journalistit ovat suoraan lähteidensä palkkalistoilla.
- Uskotaan aitoon yhteistyöhön ja ammatilliseen autonomiaan.