

# SUGGESTED ANSWERS

Here are some suggested answers for many of the activities/questions in the Revision Guide. Answers are not provided for all of them, particularly in Units 1 and 3, due to the nature of the Level 3 Criminology controlled assessments.

## Unit 1 Changing Awareness of Crime

### Activity 1.1. page 8

No answers provided.

### Explore online. page 9

1. The deep web refers to sections of the internet that ordinarily we do not access on a daily basis. Most of the time, only 4% of the internet is used. However, the deep web refers to the other 96% of the internet that can be accessed via navigating through individual sites, restricted access journals, archives, etc.

Some parts of the deep web are not visible or traceable and are not regularly monitored. These parts of the deep web are known as the dark web. The dark web refers to parts of the internet that are concealed through identity-masking layers. This allows users to interact on the dark web without being tracked; however, encryption software may be needed for this as it often hides the origin of the data. (Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=9nLWbeWWw3E>)

2. The deep web can be accessed through customised digging through individual sites, subpages, restricted access journals or archives, etc.

To access the dark web, often encryption software is required such as TOR (The Onion Router). TOR routes everything through a series of encrypted computers all around the world, making locations untraceable. (Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=9nLWbeWWw3E>)

3. Facebook released a second URL for its site that can only be accessed through TOR (The Onion Router). This allows users to log in anonymously, even in countries where Facebook is heavily monitored or blocked. (Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=9nLWbeWWw3E>)
4. The National Cyber Crime Unit (NCCU) leads the UK's response to cyber crime, supports partners with specialist capabilities and coordinates the national response to the most serious of cyber crime threats.

The NCCU has the capability to respond in fast time to rapidly changing threats and collaborates with partners to reduce cyber crime by:

- Providing a powerful and highly visible investigative response to the most serious incidents of cyber crime: pursuing cyber criminals at a national and international level.

- Working proactively to target criminal vulnerabilities and prevent criminal opportunities.
  - Assisting the NCA and wider law enforcement to pursue those who utilise the internet or ICT for criminal means. This includes offering technical, strategic and intelligence support to local and regional law enforcement, as well as supporting the training of the Cyber Crime Units within each Regional Organised Crime Unit (ROCU).
  - Driving a step-change in the UK's overall capability to tackle cyber crime, supporting partners in industry and law enforcement to better protect themselves against cyber crime. (Source: <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/about-us/what-we-do/national-cyber-crime-unit>)
5. On 21 October 2015 TalkTalk was hacked and almost 157,000 customers' personal details were accessed.
- 'TalkTalk said:
- 156,959 customers had personal details accessed.
  - Of those customers, 15,656 bank account numbers and sort codes were stolen.
  - 28,000 stolen credit and debit card numbers were "obscured" and 'cannot be used for financial transactions'.
- The police claimed that a 16-year-old boy was on bail and was the fourth person to be arrested in connection with the hack. (Source: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-34743185>)

### Activity 1.2, page 10

No answer provided.

### Explore online, page 10

1. Hate crime is any crime committed because of prejudice towards a person's race, religion or belief, disability, transgender identity or sexual orientation.
  2. The strands of hate crime are: race, religion or belief, disability, transgender identity or sexual orientation.
  3. Verbal abuse/insults, harassment, bullying, physical assault, sexual assault, murder, abusive/obscene telephone calls, damage to property, theft, fraud, burglary, hate mail/offensive graffiti.
  4. Call 999 or 112; call the police; [www.report-it.org.uk](http://www.report-it.org.uk); contact Europol.
- (Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kkgVZ5CzyqA>)

### Activity 1.3, page 11

No answer provided.

### Take it further, page 11

This case challenges the concept about victims of domestic abuse typically being female, as Alex Skeel was a male domestic abuse victim. Alex Skeel claimed he was '10 days away from death' before receiving help from authorities. (Source: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-beds-bucks-herts-43799850>)

More information about the case can be read: 'Alex Skeel: Domestic Abuse Survivor was "Days From Death"' (2018, 17 April), BBC News, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-beds-bucks-herts-43799850>.

## Activity 1.4, page 12

Personal reasons		Social and cultural reasons	
Fear	Domestic abuse Honour crime Hate crime	Lack of knowledge	Vagrancy White-collar crime Cyber bullying
Shame	Domestic abuse Rape Sexual offences	Complexity	White-collar crime
Disinterest	Criminal damage Littering Prostitution Vagrancy Under-age drinking Illegally downloading music Drug abuse Petty theft	Lack of media interest	Common assault Vandalism Criminal damage Littering Vagrancy Prostitution Under-age drinking Illegally downloading music Petty theft
Not affected	Common assault Vandalism Criminal damage Littering Vagrancy Prostitution Drug abuse Illegally downloading music Hate crime Assisted suicide Under-age drinking Petty theft	Lack of current public concern	Common assault Vandalism Criminal damage Littering Illegally downloading music Prostitution Under-age drinking Petty theft
		Culture-bound crime	Honour crime

## Explore online, page 14

1. Out of every 1,000 rapes, 230 are reported to the police.
2. 20% of female students will report sexual assaults to the police.
3. The three most common reasons for not reporting rape are:
  - 20% feared retaliation
  - 13% believed the police would not do anything to help
  - 13% believed it was a personal matter.

However, 30% gave another reason, or did not cite one reason.
4. The three most common reasons for reporting rape are:
  - 28% to protect the household or victim from further crimes by the offender.
  - 25% to stop the incident or prevent recurrence or escalation.
  - 21% to improve police surveillance or they believed they had a duty to do so.

(Source: <https://www.rainn.org/statistics/criminal-justice-system>)

**Activity 1.5, page 17**

4 marks awarded as the response includes a clear and detailed explanation of the consequences of unreported crime. Relevant examples are embedded to strengthen the explanation and the response is well written with key terminology used. Sufficient for a 4 mark AC. A link to the assignment brief could be embedded, however marks cannot be limited as a result of this as it is not directly mentioned in the mark band criteria.

**Activity 1.6, page 18**

Important term	Definition
Sensationalise	To cause events (especially in newspaper reports) to seem more vivid, shocking, etc. than they really are.
Over-report	To say something has happened more times than it has.
Invasive	Tending to intrude on a person's thoughts or privacy.
Glamorise	To make something seem better than it is and therefore more attractive.
Misrepresent	To describe falsely an idea, opinion or situation.
Glorify	Describe or represent as admirable, especially unjustifiably.
Scaremonger	To spread stories that cause public fear.
Embellish	To add or change some details of a story, usually to make it more interesting or exciting.

**Explore online, page 20**

No answers provided.

**Activity 1.7, page 21**

No answers provided.

**Activity 1.8, page 22**

No answers provided.

**Explore online, page 22**

1. 'Criminals are stereotyped as poor and uneducated, which most people equate to being callous and untrustworthy.'
2. 'These stereotypes help explain public anger and fear of crime, as well as increased support for more harsh policies.'
3. 'This over-representation of low-status individuals might be seen as justified, because of stereotypes linking low status to a perceived evil and callous disposition. This link between thinking that criminals have a low social status and feeling angry and punitive toward crime suggests that growing social inequality and failure to address disadvantage could contribute to even greater public demands for harsh policies.'
4. 'This demand for harsh sentences has therefore increased the prison population.'
5. 'Additional reforms will be necessary to tackle persistent public calls for harsher policies. Efforts could be made to change the way in which individuals perceive and feel about criminals. Political and advocacy group campaigns should aim to attenuate punitive trends by countering stereotypical perceptions of criminals, particularly non-violent offenders

or those in pre-trial detention. Policies that reduce social inequality, such as improving educational attainment, could also decrease public demand for harsh policies and have the added benefit of reducing crime and the victimisation of vulnerable populations.'

(Source: <https://www.lawgazette.co.uk/commentary-and-opinion/debunking-stereotypes-of-criminals/5053490.article>)

### Activity 1.9. page 23

1. Statistics are collected by the police. When a crime is reported and recorded by the police as a crime this will be regarded as Police Recorded Crime (PRC) and the government (Home Office) will collect and publish this data. This type of data is known as Home Office Statistics. Data may also come from 999 calls and surveillance.

Statistics about crime can also be collected through victim surveys. A victim survey includes a series of questions about victimisation and/or experiences of crime. Victim surveys were introduced to the UK in 1972 with the British Crime Survey. This survey is now called the Crime Survey for England and Wales (as of 2012). The Crime Survey for England and Wales is sent to households asking respondents a series of questions, including questions regarding crimes against adults, children, households, society and even businesses.

2. Police, prisons, Probation Service, DVLA, HMRC, courts.
3. The purpose of collecting crime statistics includes the following:
  - To inform the government and police about trends in offending/criminal activity.
  - To develop crime reduction policies.
  - To raise awareness of particular crimes and the consequences such as drink driving and drug driving.
  - To inform resource management (government and police).
  - To protect potential victims.
  - To make the public aware of police workload and initiatives.
  - To raise awareness of the emergence of 'new' crimes such as technological crime.

## Activity 1.10, page 26

Campaign for change: Sarah's law		Campaign for change: Brexit	
Purpose of the campaign (to change policy, raise awareness, etc.)	Introduce a law to provide a legal right for parents or carers to formally ask police if someone with access to a child has a record for sexual offences.	Purpose of the campaign (to change policy, raise awareness, etc.)	To allow a constitutional change in the membership of Britain in the European Union (EU). British citizens to vote to exit the EU
Focus (criminal law, constitutional law or other)	Criminal law	Focus (criminal law, constitutional law or other)	Constitutional law
Driving forces behind the campaign (individuals/ organisations, etc.)	Individuals – parents (after a tragic event) <i>News of the World</i>	Driving forces behind the campaign (individuals/ organisations, etc.)	Politically motivated, key driving forces were politicians such as Boris Johnson and Michael Gove
National or local campaign	National	National or local campaign	National
Campaign methods/media	<i>News of the World</i> – petition Mother attended events such as Police Federation Conference and fundraising events	Campaign methods/media	Prime-time televised debates, newspaper coverage, posters, demonstrations
Celebrity support	No. However, support from the media in general, especially the <i>News of the World</i>	Celebrity support	Elizabeth Hurley, Michael Caine, Joan Collins, President Donald Trump and Katie Hopkins
Success (was the campaign successful, partially successful? What changes did it bring?)	Successful as it introduced the Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme in 2011 across England and Wales (piloted in 2008). According to BBC News (2013), almost 5,000 applications seeking disclosure of sex offenders living in the area had been made and more than 700 paedophiles identified since the scheme began.	Success (was the campaign successful, partially successful? What changes did it bring?)	It was a successful vote outcome as the UK voted by a majority of 52% to 48% to leave the European Union However, at time of writing, arguably it has not achieved full success yet as Britain has not formally left the EU

### Activity 1.11, page 33

Questions 1–6 no answers supplied.

Strengths	Limitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Powerful/emotive imagery to attract the audience.</li><li>• Music that fits with the campaign.</li><li>• Memorable imagery which makes the viewer emotional – more likely to donate or react to the advertisement.</li><li>• Celebrity endorsement making it more memorable</li><li>• Wide audience due to the number of viewers, particularly during prime-time slots.</li><li>• TV advertising can take several minutes to raise awareness to the audience whilst including text and information on how to donate. This allows the viewer to understand and engage with the information, compared to a poster which the audience views for seconds unless they stop to read it.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expensive to make, often unavailable for smaller campaigns due to cost.</li><li>• Prime-time slots will increase cost, therefore the target audience will not necessarily be as wide as intended.</li><li>• Many people can skip adverts if a programme is recorded or simply not pay attention.</li><li>• Many do not watch live TV due to apps such as Netflix or ITV Hub, etc.</li><li>• Adverts can be quite graphic in terms of imagery, which may make the viewer feel uncomfortable or upset.</li><li>• Negative impact on vulnerable viewers.</li></ul>

### Activity 1.12, page 34

No answer provided.

### Explore online, page 35

No answer provided.

### Explore online, page 36

No answers provided.

### Explore online, page 39

No answers provided.

### Activity 1.13, page 40

No answers provided.

### Activity 1.14, page 45

- The paragraph lacks statistics to support why the campaign for change is needed. Statistics linked to domestic violence or statistics based on the typical victim would be appropriate, especially as the candidate is aiming to target women.
- The paragraphs lack reference to a case study to support the reasoning.
- The paragraph does not focus on the aims of the campaign and the potential success in sufficient detail, it is very brief.
- There is no reference to any existing campaigns for change that support the justification, however this is not always necessary.
- The paragraph generally lacks detail for a 15 mark AC; however, this is only one paragraph of the whole AC.
- The paragraph lacks persuasive language, the justifications are not truly convincing as a result.

## Unit 2 Criminological Theories

### Activity 2.1, page 50

N	S	K	M	M	D	A	D	Y	Y	X	Q	J	S	J
V	O	M	I	W	E	H	H	U	M	U	X	T	U	K
S	K	I	R	W	K	N	A	S	H	M	B	D	E	U
W	I	C	T	O	Z	I	S	B	V	X	I	Y	R	P
R	C	U	X	I	N	O	I	R	V	C	H	K	S	B
G	C	M	Z	X	N	E	N	S	E	P	C	V	U	L
Q	O	T	T	I	O	I	N	W	A	A	Q	G	T	L
Y	M	J	F	Z	U	O	F	I	D	Y	S	Z	C	A
A	P	Y	Z	S	I	O	L	E	I	G	G	N	A	G
Z	A	D	M	T	Q	V	Q	D	D	Q	B	C	D	E
V	R	B	C	Q	A	H	N	U	D	F	O	I	S	L
S	E	N	M	L	M	F	K	D	T	P	C	A	Q	N
U	A	A	U	V	J	L	L	F	O	W	M	P	H	O
S	C	E	B	H	G	W	H	E	K	E	M	I	R	C
I	S	S	O	B	E	D	E	V	I	A	N	C	E	T

### Test yourself, page 50

1. Laughing at someone, ignoring or refusing to speak to someone and name-calling the deviant person.
2. Prison, fine and a community order such as unpaid work.
3. It depends on the criminal law of a country. In England and Wales, people under the age of 16 are legally not allowed to smoke and police are able to confiscate cigarettes from those that do. Also, smoking indoors in a public area such as a restaurant is a criminal offence. However, in your own home and generally outdoors it is not illegal. Smoking could be argued as being deviant as only 15% of the adult population smoke cigarettes and therefore arguably are against social norms (Office for National Statistics Bulletin, 'Adult Smoking Habits in the UK: 2017', 3 July 2018).
4. Murder, stealing from a charity and walking around outdoors naked.

### Explore online, page 51

The status of women in different cultures is an important aspect to this question. Women have equal status and rights as men in England and Wales. However, the status of women, as revealed in the article, is very different in Afghanistan. In addition, religion, and what Islam and Christianity say about women, plays another important role in this situation.

However, campaigners and activists fought for women's rights and slowly legislation was passed to prevent abuse happening. Police were trained to intervene if abuse was involved. This links to Claire's law and the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme in Unit 1. Most recently, the Serious Crime Act 2015 created a new offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in intimate or familial relationships.



## Activity 2.2, page 52

	1950's laws	Modern laws
The selling of cigarettes	Very little restrictions on the sale of cigarettes. Children could purchase them for their parents. Advertisements and promotions were popular.	Purchase of cigarettes is restricted to those over 18 years. They are sold in packages with no own branding or logos.
Capital punishment for the offence of murder	State execution for murder was possible. The last death by hanging, in England and Wales, took place in 1964.	Capital punishment was temporarily abolished for murder in 1965 and permanently abolished in 1969.
Minimum wage laws	There was a minimum wage for farm workers but not for most employees.	The minimum wage was introduced in 1999 when it was £3.60 per hour for adults. It is now £7.83 for over 25s.
Homosexuality	Practising homosexual men could be sentenced to up to 2 years in prison, with or without hard labour, under gross indecency laws.	It is illegal to discriminate about anyone because of their sexuality. Civil partnerships and same sex marriages are rights under the law.

## Take it further, page 52

At one time, albeit centuries ago, a woman was considered to be the property of the husband and was therefore subject to his control. A man could beat, divorce or murder his wife.

At the start of the 20th century women had very few legal rights, for example property was only put in a man's name and women were prevented from entering the professions, such as law and medicine. They were unable to exercise the right to vote in political elections.

In the 1970s, police usually refused to get involved in arguments between husband and wife, even if violence was involved. It was often thought of as a 'domestic'.

However, campaigners and activists fought for women's rights and slowly legislation was passed to prevent abuse happening. Police were trained to intervene where abuse was involved. This links to Claire's law and the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme in Unit 1. Most recently, the Serious Crime Act 2015 created a new offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in intimate or familial relationships.

## Activity 2.3, page 53

1. All except B
2. C
3. All except A
4. All
5. D

## Test yourself, page 54

Laws change over time as a result of society changing their views and opinions. For instance, capital punishment was once available for over 200 crimes, including acts as minor as shooting lambs or picking pockets. This was to protect the wealthy and ensure their property was safe. However, as society changed so too did this area of law. Eventually, the death penalty was reserved for only the most serious crimes such as murder and treason. However, in the 1950s and 1960s the views of society changed; influenced by miscarriages of justice cases, the death penalty

became unpopular. Eventually, the death penalty for murder was temporarily abolished by the Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act 1965, with permanent abolition taking place in 1969.

In addition, different societies around the world will influence their own laws. Hence, the practice of female genital mutilation is illegal in the UK as the dangers of such surgery are understood. However, in some areas of Africa, the Middle East and Asia the religious beliefs of a society mean that the practice occurs. In addition, possession of the illegal substance cannabis is treated differently in various places. For instance, in Columbia possession of this drug has been decriminalised and prosecutions do not occur. Whereas, in many police areas in England and Wales, such as Cumbria, offenders could find themselves breaching the law.

Finally, different cultures have different norms and values, and hence laws will differ accordingly. For instance, adultery is not a crime in the UK. However, given the religious views in an Islamic culture, adultery in Saudi Arabia and Pakistan is illegal. Likewise, the traditions of some cultures and the status of women influence honour crimes. In cultures originating from Asia and the Middle East, honour crimes can occur if a family's honour is shamed. In the UK such practice is illegal and criminal prosecution would occur.

### Activity 2.4, page 54

The missing words are: criminal responsibility, arrested, prosecuted, manslaughter, diminished, loss.

### Test yourself, page 56

1. Chromosomes that determine our gender. Males normally have XY chromosomes and females XX. However, the XYY male has an extra chromosome.
2. The theory suggests that criminality is linked to the extra chromosome. It produces a 'super male' who produces more testosterone and aggression, which can result in the commission of crime.
3. Patricia Jacobs.
4. Her research suggests that men with XYY syndrome are more aggressive than the typical XY male. She found XYY men were over-represented in the prison population with 15 per 1,000 compared with 1 in 1,000 in the general population.
5. Richard Speck, a killer who murdered eight student nurses in America, was thought to have XYY but it was later discovered he was XY. Also, the serial killer John Wayne Gacy was XYY.

### Explore online, page 56

In the USA in 1966, Richard Speck raped and murdered eight nurses. He was tall and had acne on his face: symptoms of men with XYY. It was thought that he had a chromosomal abnormality and that his criminal behaviour was linked to being an XYY man. However, genetic testing showed he was just XY.

Patricia Jacobs and colleagues researched XYY syndrome in a special security hospital in Scotland for patients with dangerous, violent or criminal propensities. They carried out a survey of 315 male patients. The research found that 16 (5.1%) had abnormal chromosomes with nine being XYY.

### Activity 2.5, page 57

*A scenario could be:*

Preha and Sidra are twins separated at birth. Preha lived with her natural parents who are both sent to prison when she turns 18 years old. Preha, who is involved in drug dealing, hopes she does not follow her parents. Sidra was adopted by a very respectable family but they are upset that she has turned into a thief in order to fund her drug addiction. She is the first person in the adopted family to have a criminal conviction.

### Take it further, page 57

Stephen Mobley committed the crimes due to a tragic consequence of a genetic predisposition. There was no free will involved and so he should be not guilty. Various members of the Mobley family over the past four generations have inexplicably been very violent, aggressive and criminal. Hence, it was genetics that was responsible not Mobley.

### Activity 2.6, page 58

#### **Lombroso (1876)**

An Italian psychiatrist and military medical doctor who developed theories about criminals. He pioneered the use of scientific methods in criminology.

Lombroso argued that the criminal is a separate species – a species that is between modern and primitive humans.

The theory links physical characteristics to criminal behaviour. He argued the physical shape of the head and face determined the 'born criminal'. He claimed that criminality was heritable.

Criminals had 'atavistic' (i.e. primitive) features that were 'throwbacks' or biological characteristics from an earlier stage of human development that manifested as a tendency to commit crimes.

Such features included low, sloping foreheads, large jaws or forward projection of jaws, receding chins, twisted noses, long arms relative to lower limbs, excessive cheekbones, large chins and lips, large monkey-like ears, excessive wrinkles on the skin and an extensive use of tattoos.

#### **Sheldon (1949)**

Advanced a theory that shares with Lombroso's principle the idea that criminal behaviour is linked to a person's physical form. It introduced the idea of different somatotypes or body shapes.

As a result of a meticulous examination of photographs showing the front, side and back view of 4,000 scantily clothed men, Sheldon put forward that there were three fundamental body types or somatotypes.

Endomorphic (fat and soft) tend to be sociable and relaxed. Ectomorphic (thin and fragile) are introverted and restrained. Mesomorphic (muscular and hard) tend to be aggressive and adventurous.

Sheldon found that many criminals prone to committing violent and aggressive acts were mesomorphic, and they were least likely to be ectomorphic.

He used a sample of photographs of college students and delinquents rated on a scale of 1 (low)–7 (high) their resemblance to mesomorphy. The results showed that the delinquents had a higher average mesomorphy rating than the college students (4.6–3.8).

**Activity 2.7, page 59**

The answer is worth 3/5. There are some positive points such as the use of terminology, including 'inherited', 'atavistic' and 'homo-delinquents'. The idea of criminals not being fully evolved and examples of the atavistic features ensure it is at the top of mark band 1–3. To reach the next mark band more detail is needed. For instance, phrases and words such as 'the born criminal throwback' and 'primitive'. Also, features relating to particular crimes could be added, e.g. sex offenders having thick lips and protruding ears. The theory is by Cesare Lombroso, often called the 'Father of Modern Criminology', who also thought that criminals had an insensitivity to pain, many tattoos and excessive wrinkles on the skin, and spoke using criminal slang.

**Activity 2.8, page 59**

There are three somatotypes: namely endomorphic (fat and soft) who tend to be sociable and relaxed; ectomorphic (thin and fragile) who are introverted and restrained; mesomorphic (muscular and hard) who tend to be aggressive and adventurous. Sheldon found that many criminals prone to committing violent and aggressive acts were mesomorphic, and they were least likely to be ectomorphic.

**Test yourself, page 60**

1. Primitive.
2. Low, sloping foreheads, large jaws or forward projection of jaws, receding chins, twisted noses, long arms relative to lower limbs, excessive cheekbones, large chin and lips, large monkey-like ears, excessive wrinkles on the skin.
3. Cesare Lombroso.
4. Sex offender.
5. They both believe criminality is inherited and down to your physical shape.
6. Fat and round.
7. Introverted and restrained.
8. Ectomorph.
9. Bloodshot eyes and curly hair.
10. Mesomorph.

**Activity 2.9, page 60**

As it is a mind map it is difficult to provide an answer.

**Take it further, page 62**

A study has showed that watching violent films can make people more aggressive. However, a person's reaction depends upon how aggressive they were to begin with. Fifty-four men were asked questions and then split into two groups: those who were aggressive, including a history of physical assault, and those were calmer. Their brains were scanned as they watched both violent and non-violent video footage.

While watching violence the aggressive group had less activity in the orbito-frontal cortex, which controls emotion-related decision-making and self-control. Their blood pressure also went down progressively, while the calm group's rose. The violent group were less upset or nervous than their non-aggressive counterparts when watching violence instead of only

emotional scenes. The research concluded that 'Aggression is a trait that develops together with the nervous system over time starting from childhood. Patterns of behaviour become solidified and the nervous system prepares to continue the behaviour patterns into adulthood when they become increasingly coached in personality.'

### Activity 2.10, page 62

Your answer can be checked against the sample on page 99 of the textbook.

### Activity 2.11, page 62

#### Across

3. Superego
5. Id
6. Childhood
9. Oedipus
10. Unconscious
12. Sigmund
13. Mediator

#### Down

1. Guild
2. Criminal
4. Grtification
7. Bowlby
8. Psychodynamic
11. Ego

### Activity 2.12, page 63

The personality type that is most likely to be criminal is 'Neurotic introvert', between extroversion and neuroticism. Eysenck later added the dimension of psychoticism in this same area.

### Take it further, page 63 (top)

1. Nick Leeson made unauthorised speculative investments that made huge sums of money for the bank and earned him very large bonuses. However, once the investments failed the losses were so great the bank lost money to the extent that it could no longer operate.
2. His personality type could largely be that of extroversion.
3. People with an extroversion personality type have a higher risk of offending, principally because it is difficult for them to learn to control their impulses. Criminals are more likely to be extraverts with the following traits: impulsive, thrill-seeking and willing to take chances. This was seen in Leeson's behaviour while working at the bank and making the speculative investments.

### Take it further, page 63 (bottom)

Andrea is quite wealthy but starts to steal clothing from her local fashion store. She views this as a challenge to try to outwit the security staff. She becomes quite depressed when she is not stealing the clothes and gets a buzz when she gets away with the crimes.

Analyse Eysenck's personality theory to Andrea's criminality .

### Activity 2.13, page 64

All three answers would score 4/5 as they are all provide a correct individualistic theory in good detail. In addition, all use specialist terminology. A little more detail and a focus on how criminality is connected to the theory would ensure full marks.

**Test yourself, page 65**

1. Criminality, like any other behaviour, can be learned or copied. Hence, if children see their role models, often parents, committing crime then they may copy them and become criminals.
2. Parents or carers, peer groups and cultural symbols such as the television.
3. Albert Bandura and Edwin Sutherland to name two.
4. We learn different things from different people. So too can we learn to be criminal from some people.
5. The Id is selfish and has animalistic urges. The Ego seeks rational and sensible control. The Superego is our moral conscience and always wants to do what is right.
6. It links to early childhood experiences and how we are treated as children. In particular, maternal deprivation can have a negative effect on people as they grow and develop.
7. Extroverts need high levels of arousal and stimulation. Introverts are the opposite and need little external stimulation. A neurotic personality reacts strongly to stimuli and has extreme emotional changes. Again, opposite is the stable personality with little emotional change. The later-added psychotic personality was thought to be cold, uncaring and aggressive.
8. Make sure you use the specialist terminology in all your answers.

**Explore online, page 68**

Conformist – Revise to pass exams

Innovator – Puts part of two cars together and sells as a legitimate car

Retreatist – Lawful person but not bothered about appearance or what society think about them

Ritualist – Lack of self-respect: drug abuse/homelessness

Rebel – Outlaw motorcycle gang, with own rules

**Activity 2.14, page 70**

1. Émile Durkheim.
2. Not every member of society can be equally committed to the collective sentiments or values and beliefs.
3. When its rate is usually high or low.
4. There will be little change, e.g. acceptance of homosexuality.
5. There will be too much crime and the status quo breaks down.
6. Loss of shared principles or norms (strain).
7. Society comes together in a supportive and collective way.
8. Society sets boundaries of what is acceptable and what is not acceptable.
9. When the community came together following the abduction of Shannon Matthews.
10. Albert Cohen.

**Activity 2.15, page 71**

Right realism: A, B, D, F, H, I

Left realism: C, E, F, G, J, K

### Take it further, page 71

Deterrence to future crime, social retribution, strong social authority founded on traditional morality, working-class crime, capitalist society, efficacy of policing, recidivism, relative deprivation, pre-emptive deterrence, crime prevention, policy development, multi-agency intervention.

### Activity 2.16, page 76

Interactionism could be used to analyse Edna's criminality. This refers to how people in society interact with one another. Theorists such as Howard Becker use the labelling theory to explain why people commit crimes. Many of the neighbours shout abuse at Edna calling her a 'mad woman'. In addition, Sidney calls her a 'crazy old woman'. This name calling can be seen as labelling. A label carries with it certain prejudices and images that could result in other people interpreting the behaviour of the labelled person in a particular way. Edna decides to react in a way that fits the label of being mad and carries out an act that can be described as crazy. She takes a kitchen knife and stabs Sidney through the heart. She can be said to take the label as her master status and allows it to guide her actions. There is a self-fulfilling prophecy where Edna becomes the label of being crazy. Edna has internalised the name calling and acted in a way that mirrors it.

### Take it further, page 76

No answer provided. You are to write your own scenario.

### Activity 2.17, page 78

Marxism: This theory ignores individual motivation, or the connection between crime and other inequalities such as gender. A further limitation is that it disregards other issues, especially the free will of offenders. A principal concern of this theory is that not all people who have a low income commit crime. However, capitalism does encourage competitiveness and greed. A key strength is that crime can result from the inequalities in the social structure. It may be argued laws are created to protect the ruling classes.

Strain theory: This theory links to criminality because it explains how crime occurs as a result of social strain and the consequences of how individuals adapt to the strain. In addition, it also explains why working-class crime rates may be higher. A further strength is that it allows for individuality, as people react differently to social strain. However, conversely, such an approach can avoid group crime. A limitation of the theory is that it fails to explain crime that does not have a monetary gain. It is deterministic as not all working-class individuals resort to crime.

Interactionism: A key limitation of this theory is that it does not explain why deviant behaviour occurs in the first place. In addition, it can be deterministic and stereotypical. A further problem is that it can focus on the negative effects of labelling and conversely it can ignore the victims of crime focusing on the offender. Alternatively, it highlights the differences in deviance between people and shows that rules can be applied in a discriminatory way. It shows weaknesses in official statistics suggesting they are more a record of activities of the control agents rather than criminals.

### Activity 2.18, page 78

Your answer can be checked using pages 116–118 of the textbook.

**Sample answers, page 80**

Answer A: would score 4/8. It considers two theories and provides some detail in trying to evaluate their effectiveness. However, in particular, the psychodynamic theory is a little weak.

Answer B: would score 7/8. Three theories are considered, which provides a range. Strengths and weaknesses are considered for them all. There is also good use of specialist terminology. However, the points made are very similar and lack different ideas.

**Take it further, page 80**

Suggested improvements are in the text of the Take it further instructions.

**Take it further, page 81**

An experiment is not a real-life experience and therefore may produce different results or unnatural responses.

**Activity 2.19, page 82**

Formal policies	Informal policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• custodial sentence</li> <li>• community orders including probation</li> <li>• curfews</li> <li>• fines</li> <li>• cognitive behaviour therapy (could be argued to be both)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• detention in school</li> <li>• withholding of pocket money</li> <li>• grounding by parents</li> <li>• cognitive behaviour therapy (could be argued to be both)</li> </ul>

**Activity 2.20, page 83**

Psychoanalysis may help Glenn verbalise his thoughts, through a variety of methods, aiming to access unconscious, repressed thoughts, which are believed to have led to the criminal activity. Such thoughts may be linked to his childhood and his parents' separation. Arguably, this technique is not favoured in contemporary approaches to working with offenders. Criticism comes from Blackburn (1993) who points out that there are very few positive evaluations of classic psychoanalysis as a treatment method with offenders. Andrews et al. (1990) argue: 'Traditional psychodynamic therapies are to be avoided within general samples of offenders.'

Alternatively, a behaviour modification technique to extinguish undesirable behaviours and promote desirable ones could be considered. The underpinning principle is that behaviours that are reinforced are strengthened, whereas behaviours that are punished are weakened. Fo and O'Donnell (1975) devised a 'buddy system' in which adult volunteers were assigned to a young offender to provide consistent reinforcement for socially acceptable ways of acting. While this appears to have improved the behaviour of serious offenders, its impact on those who had committed less serious offences was mixed. However, this may be something that can improve Glenn's behaviour. Finally, Glenn may benefit from an anger management course to deal with his anger issues that have resulted in his ABH convictions. If resourced effectively this treatment could be successful.

**Activity 2.21, page 83**

Egg and cheese salad; smoked salmon or turkey; nuts and seeds to snack on.



### Explore online, page 84

1. The genetic makeup of modern dogs has been changed to the extent that they are not the same as the makeup of dogs in the past. This is suggesting that man has significantly influenced the development of dogs into a form that suits them.
2. Cattle, plants.
3. To increase their yield, their resistance to disease and to make them more visually appealing.
4. Sir Francis Galton.
5. It was hailed as a solution for a higher-quality population, and a way of removing criminals from the population.
6. Selective breeding of humans seems appalling, it has aspects of racism, murder and cruelty.

### Take it further, page 84

1. 94% agreed that there was little empirical evidence to support the deterrent effect of the death penalty.  
90% said the death penalty had little effect overall on the committing of murder. Additionally, 91.6% said that increasing the frequency of executions would not add a deterrent effect.  
87.6% said that speeding up executions wouldn't work either.
2. It does not deter murder from taking place and is therefore ineffective.  
Is it right to take a life for a life?  
The death penalty can be expensive.  
It is a way for the government to exercise control.  
In some countries executions could be carried out in secret.  
Gives dictatorships power.

### Activity 2.22, page 85

1. E
2. A
3. F
4. C
5. D
6. B

### Take it further, page 87

According to the recommended website: 'Very few people in England are likely to get a prescription for medical cannabis. Currently, it is only likely to be prescribed for the following conditions:

- children and adults with rare, severe forms of epilepsy
- adults with vomiting or nausea caused by chemotherapy.

And it would only be considered when other treatments weren't suitable or hadn't helped.'

**Take it further, page 89**

A continued rise in the number of offences involving knives or sharp instruments. A 2% rise in recorded offences involving firearms.

The number of homicides recorded by the police showed a fourth consecutive rise, increasing by 12% compared with last year.

These offences tend to be concentrated in London and other metropolitan areas.

**Explore online, page 91**

1. A term used to describe the act of taking a photograph up someone's skirt without their permission.
2. Two years.
3. In Scotland it is already a criminal offence under the Sexual Offences Act.
4. A petition that received more than 100,000 signatures and then attracted the attention of the Ministry of Justice, and support from several political parties.
5. The government has issued its own Bill to change the law.

**Test yourself, page 91**

1. From a sophisticated activity encouraged by the media and even the medical profession to an unpopular and almost deviant behaviour. Banned in enclosed open spaces due to medical consequences.
2. Health Act 2006 – banning smoking of cigarettes in enclosed public spaces; and Children and Families Act 2014 – enables the government to implement regulations to prohibit smoking in vehicles when children are present.
3. Originally an illegal act to the strand in a hate crime. The changes are as follows:
  - Sexual Offences Act 1967 – private sexual relationships between consenting men over the age of 21 no longer a criminal offence. (The age of consent was lowered to 18 and eventually 16 years.)
  - In 2003 – the ban on ‘promoting’ homosexuality in schools was overturned (removed from law).
  - In 2004 – Civil Partnership Act: civil partnerships allowed same sex couples to enter into civil unions.
  - In 2008 – it became illegal to encourage homophobic hatred: it became a hate crime.
  - In 2013 – the Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013: same sex marriage was legalised.
4. Temporary abolition in 1965, which became permanent in 1969. Several cases of potential miscarriages of justice contributed to a change in people's views of the death penalty. Cases included Timothy Evans, Ruth Ellis and Derek Bentley.
5. Sex Discrimination Act 1975.
6. Clare's law (Clare Woods).

**Activity 2.23, page 92**

A – 8 B – 5 C – 2 D – 6 E – 1 F – 7 G – 4 H – 3

### Explore online, page 94

The charity Protection Against Stalking (PAS) and Napo, the probation and family court union, launched a campaign to raise awareness of the consequences of the stalking of women. The previous law was no longer fit for purpose and change was needed. A Parliamentary Inquiry was set up to review the law. When the Protection of Freedoms Bill was going through Parliament an amendment was added which created a stalking offence and made it a criminal offence as well as a civil one.

### Sample answer, page 95

This answer would achieve 6/8. There are three campaigns considered, albeit that the last one is very brief. To reach full marks the actual laws/policies introduced as a result of the campaigns should be stated. In addition, the last campaign would also benefit from a little more information.

### Test yourself, page 96

1. Bobby Turnbull's campaign to change the gun laws.
2. Sarah's law supported by the *News of the World*.
3. British Lung Foundation helped bring about changes in the law on smoking cigarettes.
4. *News of the World*.
5. Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme.
6. The law against double jeopardy for murder.
7. Because the man, Billy Dunlop, who she believed had killed her daughter, Julie Hogg, was cleared of her murder but then he admitted to doing it. The law, at the time, meant he could not be charged with the crime for a second time.
8. Criminal Justice Act 2003.
9. His mother's ex-partner, Michael Atherton, had been involved in domestic abuse but was still allowed to keep his gun licence. He shot Turnbull's mother, sister and aunt with his licensed gun.
10. Roadside drug testing.
11. The campaign for equal right for LGBT and anti-smoking campaigns such as ASH and the British Lung Foundation.

## Unit 3 Crime Scene to Courtroom

### Activity 3.1, page 97

No answers provided.

### Explore Online, page 98

No answers provided.

### Activity 3.2, page 99

No answers provided. (Refer to the assessor commentary in the activity box.)

### Activity 3.3, page 100

No answer provided. (Points can be found in the Link to brief section on page 100.)

### Activity 3.4, page 101

No answers provided.

### Explore online, page 102

No answer provided.

### Activity 3.5, page 105

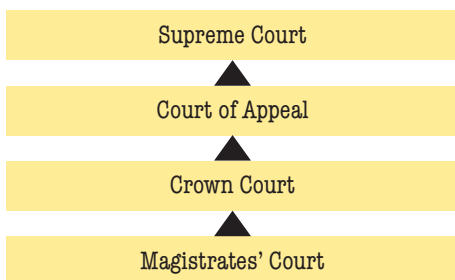
No answer provided.

### Explore Online, page 107

No answers provided.

### Activity 3.6, page 109

#### Trial heard at Magistrates' Court



#### Magistrates' Court – Summary Trial

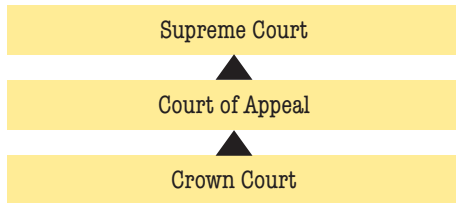
If the trial was heard in the Magistrates' Court, the defendant can appeal to the Crown Court against both the sentence and conviction if the defendant pleaded not guilty.

However, if the defendant pleaded guilty, the defendant can only appeal against the sentence.

The defendant may then appeal from the Crown Court to the Court of Appeal (Queen's Bench Division) on a point of law. The defendant will need permission to appeal in this instance, known as leave to appeal.

The defendant may then appeal from the Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court on a point of law regarding national importance.

### Trial heard at Crown Court



Crown Court – Trial on Indictment

If the trial was heard in the Crown Court, the defendant can appeal to the Court of Appeal.

If the defendant pleads guilty, then an appeal may regard a point of law or the sentence.

However, if the defendant pleads not guilty, then an appeal may regard a point of law, point of fact (conviction) or the sentence.

The defendant may then appeal from the Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court on a point of law regarding national importance.

### Take it further, page 111

No answer provided.

### Explore online, page 111

1. Lawyers, referred to as Crown Prosecutors.
2. 'The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) prosecutes criminal cases that have been investigated by the police and other investigative organisations in England and Wales. The CPS is independent, and we make our decisions independently of the police and government. Our duty is to make sure that the right person is prosecuted for the right offence, and to bring offenders to justice wherever possible.'

(Source: <https://www.cps.gov.uk/>)

### Activity 3.7, page 111

No answers provided.

**Activity 3.8, page 113**

Magistrates' Court	Crown Court	Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	Supreme Court
<p>Three magistrates who decide both guilt and an appropriate sentence for the defendant.</p> <p>Legal clerk: legally trained to assist the three magistrates.</p> <p>A solicitor will usually represent the defendant.</p> <p>CPS will present the case for the prosecution.</p> <p>Sentencing powers limited to six months and/or £5,000 fine for one offence, this is doubled for two or more offences.</p> <p>Hears approximately 95% of all criminal cases.</p> <p>Can deal with pre-trial issues such as bail.</p> <p>Can hear summary or triable either-way offences.</p>	<p>Trial by jury: the jury is made up from 12 members of society – lay people who are not legally trained.</p> <p>The jury listen to evidence from the prosecution and defence. The members of the jury can take notes and ask the judge questions.</p> <p>The jury will retire and consider the verdict, in secret. It then will decide if the defendant is guilty or not guilty.</p> <p>The judge will maintain law and order in the courtroom, ensure a fair trial, advise the jury on the law and pass an appropriate sentence.</p> <p>The defendant will be represented by barristers. The CPS will present the case on behalf of the Crown.</p> <p>The sentencing powers of the Crown Court are unlimited.</p> <p>This court will hear triable either-way offences and indictable offences.</p>	<p>Cases are heard by judges – usually three.</p> <p>There is no jury in the appeal court.</p> <p>This is an appeal court to decide if the decision made in the Crown Court is safe or not.</p> <p>Permission, or leave, is required to appeal.</p> <p>It does not hold a retrial but can direct one to take place. The court can dismiss the verdict (quash it) or amend a sentence (making it longer or shorter). Therefore, no sentencing powers restrict this court.</p>	<p>Twelve Justices of the Supreme Court sit in this court. Formally known as law lords.</p> <p>It was previously known as the House of Lords.</p> <p>No jury.</p> <p>This is the highest court in the court hierarchy and a case may proceed to the Supreme Court if it concerns a point of law of general public importance.</p> <p>Leave – permission – is required here.</p> <p>This court will bind the decisions made by all lower courts.</p> <p>There are no sentencing restrictions.</p>

**Activity 3.9, page 116**

No answers provided.

**Activity 3.10, page 117**

No answers provided.

### Explore online, page 118

No answers provided.

### Activity 3.11, page 121

No answers provided.

### Activity 3.12, page 122

#### **Juror**

1. I am an ordinary member of the public, without any legal training or knowledge.
2. I am randomly selected to take part, as names are taken from the electoral register. However, I must be between the age of 18 and 75, have lived in the UK, Channel Islands or Isle of Mann for five or more years and have no recent criminal convictions.
3. Crown Court.
4. Triable either-way offences (if heard at the Crown Court) or indictable offences.
5. My role is to listen to the evidence presented in court and then decide if the defendant is guilty or not guilty. The judge can advise on points of law and I am able to take notes during the trial and ask questions, via the judge, if need be.

#### **Magistrate**

1. I am also known as a justice of the peace and I will be appointed to this role. I am not legally trained and have no legal knowledge.
2. I apply for this role and must be between the age of 18 and 65 on appointment.
3. Magistrates' Court.
4. Summary offences and/or triable either-way offences (if heard in the Magistrates' Court).
5. I will receive training and support to carry out my role. My role in a court is to decide if a case has been proved by the prosecution and also deciding an appropriate sentence.

### Activity 3.13, page 122

No answer provided.

### Explore online, page 124

No answers provided.

### Explore online, page 125

No answers provided.

### Activity 3.14, page 126

No answer provided.

### Activity 3.15, page 126

No answer provided.

**Explore online, page 126**

No answers provided. Links provided in task to assist in the debate.

**Explore online, page 127**

No answers provided.

**Activity 3.16, page 128**

No answers provided.

**Explore online, page 129**

No answers provided.

**Explore online, page 130**

No answers provided.



# Unit 4 Crime and Punishment

## Explore online, page 131 (top)

Legislation (Acts of Parliament or parliamentary law-making) is made by Parliament through a detailed democratic process involving elected representatives and members of the House of Lords and House of Commons. Judge-made law is made by unelected judges as and when a case appears in the court. The superior members of the judiciary can make law through judicial precedent and statutory interpretation.

## Explore online, page 131 (bottom)

The law-making process begins with a Bill, introduced by the government, individual MPs or members of the House of Lords. There are various stages a Bill goes through in both the House of Commons and House of Lords. Changes can be made but must be agreed by both Houses. There are techniques for a Bill to become law without the approval of the Lords. Law produced by Parliament is known as primary law.

## Activity 4.1, page 132

Proposed new law is introduced into Parliament in the form of a **Bill**.

While the Bill is considered in Parliament it is subject to much **debate**.

A Bill is a **proposal** for new law or a change to existing law.

One of the chambers in Parliament is called the House of **Commons**.

The other chamber is known as the House of **Lords**.

Once a Bill has been given the Royal Assent it is known as a piece of **legislation**.

The last stage of making an Act of Parliament involves the Royal Assent given by the **Monarch**.

The process of involving the members of both the House of Lords and House of Commons is very **democratic**.

Once a Bill has passed through all the stages it becomes an **Act** of Parliament.

## Take it further, page 132

The task is to watch a video clip, so no answer is required.

## Sample answers, page 134

Answer 1: This answer would receive 2/4 as, while it is an accurate description of judicial precedent, it lacks specialist vocabulary such as judicial precedent and original precedent. Also, there is no mention of statutory interpretation.

Answer 2: This answer would achieve 3/4 as it describes judicial precedent and gives the example of negligence. However, it could be improved by including the fact that future cases must be similar and precedents must be followed by cases lower in the court hierarchy. There is no mention of statutory interpretation.

**Take it further, page 134**

The *ratio decidendi* of a case involves the reasons for making the decision and are binding on future similar cases.

The *obiter dicta* of a decision are the other things said by the way and are not central to the decision. They are not binding on future cases but may be persuasive.

**Test yourself, page 134**

1. First Reading, Second Reading Committee Stage, Report Stage, Third Reading and Royal Assent.
2. A Bill.
3. *Donoghue v Stevenson* and *Daniels v White*.
4. *Whitey v Chappell*.
5. The superior courts, in particular the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court.

**Activity 4.2, page 135**

1. Acts of Parliament, statutory instruments (a type of delegated law-making) EU law and common law (judge-made law).
2. If it is an out-of-date decision.
3. Less serious ones.
4. All of them.
5. 90%.
6. Magistrates are not legal professionals and do not get paid as they are volunteers.
7. Circuit judges and High Court judges.
8. Chancery, Family and Queen's Bench Division.
9. At the Royal Courts of Justice in London.
10. The Supreme Court.

**Explore online, page 135**

This is a proposal to tackle the most persistent and urgent problems facing ten of the most challenging prisons.

The focus will be on reducing violence through radically increasing security against drugs and challenging all abusive behavior.

There will be additional investment in leadership and dedicated resources to tackle drugs, security and building issues.

Good practice will be spread across the prison estate – ultimately reducing re-offending and the future of victims of crime.

The project will focus on challenging violent and disruptive behaviour and includes £10 million funding to fight drugs, improve security and, crucially, boost leadership capabilities through new training.

Governors at each prison will be provided with new scanners capable of detecting packages inside bodies, and sniffer dogs trained to detect new psychoactive substances.

Management will train and support staff to set the highest expectations for prisoners and challenge disruptive and violent behaviour.

It will curb the flow of drugs and phones into prison, improve safety and decency, and develop new standards of leadership.

### Take it further, page 136

MAPPA allows agencies in social control to come together to consider the successful management of violent and sexual offenders. This includes the police, probation trusts and prison service. There is information sharing, disclosure and risk assessment, and, importantly, they put in place risk management plans.

### Explore online, page 138

You should note the increased punishment as the crime or actions become more serious. Also consider factors that make the crime more serious (aggravating factors) or actions that make the offence less serious (mitigating factors).

### Take it further, page 140

Colin Stagg could be considered under the crime control model. Siôn Jenkins was allowed an appeal so was given due process. Gary Weddell was given bail on a murder charge and therefore the due process model was justice, which can be seen in the principle of innocent until proven guilty.

### Sample answer, page 141

This answer would achieve 5/6 as it describes in detail a model of justice that could apply to Colin's case. There is some use of specialist terminology, with terms such as assembly line and zero tolerance. Full marks would be awarded if there was some reference to a criminological theory such as right realism, or consideration of an area of law that promotes this model, such as the increased pre-charge detention time for suspected terrorist suspects.

### Activity 4.3, page 142

Your answers can be checked using pages 214–215 of the textbook.

### Activity 4.4, page 142

For inspiration watch 'Criminal Justice System' on YouTube (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PMAI2yNJOHc>).

### Test yourself, page 142

1. Herbert Packer.
2. The acknowledgement of the need for police procedural safeguards by the introduction of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.  
The Human Rights Act 1998 allows for criminal justice practices to be thoroughly looked at from a human rights perspective.  
The removal of the 'double jeopardy' rule for murder and other serious offences.  
All police interviews are now recorded and suspects have the right to legal representation.
3. Left realism theory of criminality.
4. Right realism theory of criminality.
5. Colin Stagg.

### Activity 4.5, page 143

Answers could be along the following lines:

- Your morals/conscience.
- Religious views.
- Upbringing and influence from parents and others.

### Activity 4.6, page 145

Your answer can be checked using pages 220–221 of the textbook.

### Activity 4.7, page 146

- Internal forms of social control such as conscience, upbringing and family traditions may make individuals abide by the law. Often, religion dissuades us against committing criminal actions.
- External pressures persuade or compel members of society to conform to their rules. The most visible form of external social control is exercised by people and organisations specifically empowered to enforce conformity to society's laws.
- The Police Service, courts, National Probation Service and HM Prison Service are the most obvious agents of external social control.
- Coercion is the use of force to achieve a desired end. It may be physical or non-violent. For example, the police and prison services have the power to restrict liberty of person. Enforced detention is overseen by HM Prison Service.
- Fear of punishment is inherent in deterrence where punishment is used as a threat to deter people from offending.
- The concept of deterrence has two key assumptions: individual deterrence and general deterrence.
- The courts will impose sentences to prevent people from committing further crimes. For example, a suspended sentence or a conditional discharge.
- Control theory: Walter C. Reckless argued that a combination of internal psychological containments and external social containments prevents people from deviating from social norms.
- Travis Hirschi stresses the importance of the individual's bond to society in determining conforming behaviour.

### Explore online, page 147

David Cameron has said that all criminal sentences must have an element of 'punishment' as well as rehabilitation. He said it was a 'tough but intelligent' response to offending. He believes this is what society wants and what victims deserve. There should be incentives to ensure that offenders do not return to prison after the end of their sentence.

### Take it further, page 148

As a result of taking part in a restorative justice project, Peter Woolf, a prolific career criminal, was rehabilitated. He met the victim of his burglary, Will Riley, and realised the effect his criminality had on victims.

### Sample answer, page 149

This answer would score 8 marks. The section considering retribution is slightly better than the one on rehabilitation. It explains what each aim means and also provides examples of punishments that try to achieve them. To reach the top mark band further detail is needed. This could be added by considering links to criminological theories, more specialist terminology and other punishments that try to achieve the aim of rehabilitation.

### Activity 4.8, page 151

Any aim of punishment could be justified from the article. For example:

- **Retribution:** revenge for carrying a weapon with an increase custodial sentence to recognise the danger involved.
- **Protection of the public:** due to the danger of the weapon the public need protection and prison would provide this.
- **Rehabilitation:** having liberty taken away may reform the offender and prevent them wanting a repetition of the offence.
- **Deterrence:** an increase in prison sentences may deter others from acting in a similar way and also the individual concerned so they do not return to prison.
- **Denunciation:** increased custodial sentence could be seen as society expressing its disapproval of this dangerous crime.

### Test yourself, page 151

1. Community order – perhaps with a probation requirement.
2. Retribution.
3. Deterrence.
4. Deterrence.
5. The Karen Matthews case.
6. Repairing or putting something back. Often through the use of a financial penalty.
7. Backward.
8. Protection of society.

### Take it further, page 151

Women are more likely to be given short sentences due to the type of offences they commit. Statistics show that women are more likely to re-offend than men. Short prison sentences take women away from their families and potentially their children. Prison can also negatively impact on mental health. Also, due to the short nature of their prison sentences, they do not have time to get the support they need.

### Activity 4.9, page 152

A – 3 B – 4 C – 2 D – 1

**Explore online, page 152**

Prison is an academy of crime where criminals learn, from each other, how to be a better criminal. It does not help people to rehabilitate. Family ties can help stop re-offending but prisons do not encourage families to stay together. Less people should be sent to prison, which should be reserved for the most dangerous. Other punishments such as curfew with electronic monitoring and education or employment should be used instead.

**Activity 4.10, page 154**

Think about decorating a community centre or clearing an overgrown garden area.

**Take it further, page 155 (top)**

Given that in 2012 there were almost £2 billion unpaid court fines and confiscation orders, it would suggest that no aims are being achieved. This is because a large sum of money is not being paid.

**Test yourself, page 155**

1. Community payback (unpaid work 40–300 hours), treatment and programmes (to help with addictions and mental health issues), or restrictions such as a curfew, electronic tag or residence condition.
2. The number of people recalled back to custody has increased, particularly among women. 8,825 people serving a sentence of less than 12 months were recalled to prison in the year to December 2017. Prison has a poor record for reducing reoffending – nearly half of adults (48%) are reconvicted within one year of release. For those serving sentences of less than 12 months this increases to 64%.
3. An offender manager from the Probation Services.
4. Restorative justice focuses on the rehabilitation of offenders through reconciliation with victims and the community at large.
5. Custody, curfew, chemical castration and motoring disqualifications.

**Take it further, page 155 (bottom)**

Contact your local police station to discover the details of the community beat area responsible for your school/college. They may be willing to visit. Also contact the Magistrates in the Community (MIC) Project (a Magistrates Association initiative) which has teams of magistrates willing to visit schools/colleges.

**Activity 4.11, page 157**

1. Prosecution of Offences Act 1985.
2. By the government through taxation.
3. (i) support police by deciding which cases should be prosecuted; (ii) determine the appropriate charges and advise the police; (iii) prepare cases and present in court; (iv) support victims and witnesses.
4. To be independent and fair, honest and open, treat everyone with respect and behave professionally and strive for excellence.
5. There are 13 geographical areas across England and Wales. There is also CPS Direct. The head of the CPS is the Director of Public Prosecutions, at time of writing (2019) Max Hill.
6. (i) Evidential test (ii) public interest test.

### Explore online, page 158

For centuries the House of Lords was the Supreme Court of Appeal on points of law for the whole of the UK in civil cases, and for England, Wales and Northern Ireland in criminal cases.

This was an unusual role for a legislative body: in most other parliaments the judiciary is separate from the legislature (another term for parliament).

From 1 October 2009 the judicial powers of the House of Lords transferred to the new and separate Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

### Explore online, page 159

The task is to watch a video clip, so no answer is required.

### Activity 4.12, page 160

1. High-risk offenders.
2. Privately run companies that monitor mid- to low-risk offenders.
3. An offender manager oversees the monitoring and rehabilitation of offenders. If appropriate, conditions may be attached to the order relating to education and treatment.
4. Prisoners who have served between two days and two years must serve at least 12 months on probation upon release.
5. Attendance at treatment centres for issues such as drugs and alcohol. Education courses which may be linked to the area of offending. Also, unpaid work within the community.
6. The National Probation Service is funded by the government through taxation.
7. The Community Rehabilitation Companies are businesses and so privately funded.
8. Work within the community such as gardening and litter collection.

### Take it further, page 160

The private probation companies have been seriously criticised in a government report. The support these companies need means that the government must invest more than half a billion pounds in them.

Eight private firms that run 21 'community rehabilitation companies' (CRCs) in England and Wales are to have their contracts terminated in 2020, two years earlier than agreed.

### Test yourself, page 161

1. Through government taxation and through council tax.
2. Evidential Test and Public Interest Test.
3. Police.
4. Arrest, search, detention, interview, etc.
5. Government taxation.
6. The Senior Salaries Review Body (SSRB).
7. The system is adversarial, which means that the parties run their cases, with the judge acting as referee. The judge has to ensure, as far as possible, that the jury understands the evidence and the issues. The judge will deal with any points of law that have to be decided and will advise the jury on how to apply the law to whatever facts they find. The judge will advise the jury on procedure and explain their duties. The judge will ensure a fair trial and ensure it is human rights compliant. The judge will also pass sentence if the defendant is found guilty. Under the criminal Justice Act 2003, it is possible for a judge to sit alone, without a jury, to determine a verdict.

8. Mainly the government but there are a small number of privately run prisons.
9. The system was part privatised with Community Rehabilitation Companies overseeing mid- to low-risk offenders. However, the provision was found to be very poor in some cases and a number of the contracts are to be ended early.
10. Protect the public by the effective rehabilitation of high-risk offenders. They try to get offenders to turn their lives around by tackling the causes of offending.

### Activity 4.13, page 162

1. • Prison should be reserved for those whose offending is so serious that they cannot serve their sentence in the community.
  - The only justification for the sentence of imprisonment is the measured punishment of an individual for an offence.
  - Overcrowding in prisons undermines the effectiveness of education, rehabilitation and other programmes aimed at reducing re-offending.
2. • Reducing unnecessary imprisonment and promoting community solutions to crime.
  - Improving treatment and conditions for prisoners and their families.
  - Promoting equality and human rights in the justice system.
3. • Prison rules.
  - Life in prison.
  - Your rights in prison.
  - Prison conditions.
  - How to get help in prison.
4. By gathering and disseminating clear and accurate information about the prison system, and by promoting practical and constructive solutions to entrenched problems.
5. The Prison Reform Trust neither seeks nor receives funding from central government. As a result, they are entirely dependent on voluntary donations to support their work.
6. Mental health, care review, out for good.

### Activity 4.14, page 162

1. 1866.
2. John Howard, one of the first prison reformers.
3. To work for less crime, safer communities and fewer people in prison.
4. The charity has been working with police forces in England and Wales to keep as many children as possible out of the Criminal Justice System. It publishes annual data about the number of child arrests and looks at ways of reducing the number of arrests.
5. It analyses the evidence and promotes lasting solutions to crime. Its work has improved the law and secured support for young people when they are released from custody.
6. It ensures that children in trouble with the law are kept safe and not made the adult criminals of tomorrow. Working with the police, the number of arrests fell by 68% between 2010 and 2017.



### Test yourself, page 163

1. Police, courts, judiciary, CPS, prisons and probation.
2. Anti-terrorism, Criminal Investigation Department (CID), firearms.
3. 39.
4. Evidential and public interest test.
5. Senior Salaries Review Body.
6. High Court, Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court.
7. A, B, C, D – in order of risk.
8. HMP Birmingham or HMP Northumberland.
9. Privately run part of probation.
10. The Prison Reform Trust is an independent UK charity working to create a just, humane and effective penal system. It does this by inquiring into the workings of the system; informing prisoners, staff and the wider public; and by influencing Parliament, government and officials towards reform.

### Activity 4.15, page 163

1. People with convictions who are facing stigma and obstacles because of their criminal record, often long after they have served their sentence.
2. It provides information, advice and support to people with convictions, including running an information site and a confidential peer-run helpline.
3. There are over 11 million people in the UK with a criminal record.

Its work will vary over time but the type of policies include: fair use of the criminal record system by the state and fair access to employment, education and training and financial service.

### Explore online, page 165

Dense, full spaces – Use of landscaping and good security provisions can help here.

Poor lighting – Good light at an entry point allows good visibility.

Obstructed view – Blind corners should be avoided if possible, but good lighting can improve this.

Places to hide – Blind corners should be avoided if possible, but good lighting can improve the position.

High-level bushes and foliage – Also allow light to get through.

Opaque door material – Clear glass doors provide good visibility.

### Activity 4.16, page 166

1. Gates are installed at the entrance to rear alleyways in order to deter criminals.
2. Local authorities.
3. Reduction of crime and prevention of rubbish being dumped.
4. Crime may be dispersed elsewhere and cost can be prohibited.
5. Preston (Lancashire) or Cardiff.

**Take it further, page 166 (right)**

Bastøy tries to focus on making a change to the offenders' way of thinking rather than on the crime. The use of human ecology and an awareness of the environment, and the part offenders play in it, are important. Their human and socio-ecological approach is key where there is an attempt to be self-sufficient. Offenders have responsibility for aspects such as minimising CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions, farming and agriculture. Mutual respect is also encouraged in an attempt to change offenders' mindsets.

**Take it further, page 166 (left)**

There is a large number of studies making claims about the effectiveness of this intervention. Gated lanes refers to the use of lockable gates, usually made of steel, which are designed to restrict entry and are generally installed to reduce burglary. They also reduce opportunities for other crimes that commonly occur in alleyways such as fly-tipping, prostitution, dog fouling and drug dealing. Evidence suggests that alley gating is an effective burglary reduction measure as it provides a physical barrier that makes it harder for offenders to gain access to the alley.

**Activity 4.17, page 167**

If you break the rules it is an offence whether committed by an adult or a youth. The prison rule numbers are different in a prison and a Youth Offender Institution. Young offenders only could be stopped from taking part in activities for up to 21 days, or may have to do two hours extra work a day for up to 21 days.

**Activity 4.18, page 169**

Lack of resources: A lack of resources can prevent social control taking place. If there are no educational courses available it can be difficult to change an offender's mindset. If treatment or support is not available there is a gap in provision.

Unreported crime: If crime is not reported to the police they can never investigate and solve it. Hence, justice cannot be achieved as the offender is not being punished. There is under-reporting in cases such as domestic abuse and white-collar crimes.

Unrecorded crime: This is where crime occurs and is reported to the police. However, the police take the decision not to record the incident as an actual crime. This means they do not investigate and bring about social control.

Budget cuts: Many of the agencies involved in social control are funded through the government and taxation. However, the agencies have had their budgets cut over recent years. This means they have less staff and can provide less resources to bring about social control.

**Test yourself, page 169**

1. Crime prevention through environmental design.
2. C. Ray Jeffery.
3. Good lighting, glass or see-through doors/windows and low-level foliage or bushes.
4. The traditional design is the panopticon, which allows an all-seeing design. This means prisoners are trapped by visibility.
5. Steel or iron gates at either end of an alley.
6. Research shows that it restricts access for criminals and hence crimes such as burglary are prevented.

7. Token economies and behaviour modifications tactics.
8. Criminal Behaviour Orders.
9. Behaving in a way that could offend, threaten or hurt someone else; taking drugs or alcohol and causing damage to the prison or young offender institution. Sanctions include spending extra days in prison, getting a caution and removal of privileges such as having a TV in the cell.
10. The police can issue a 'simple' caution or a formal warning to adults who admit committing an offence. This is designed to dispose of the case without a prosecution if it is in the public interest to do so. The police can also offer a 'conditional' caution if it is considered there is sufficient evidence to charge the offender with an offence and that it is in the public interest to offer the conditional caution. The offender must also admit the offence.
11. Budget cuts, police privatisation and unreported crime.

#### Activity 4.19, page 171

1. England and Wales.
2. Sweden.
3. 77%.
4. Nearly 65,000.
5. Nearly a quarter.
6. £38,042.28.
7. 25%.
8. 26% of women and 16% of men.
9. 5.1.
10. 64%.

#### Sample answer, page 172

The sample answer would secure 7/7 as it is a detailed examination of the limitations in achieving social control in prisons. There are several limitations included and examples to support the points made. Perhaps one limitation not included in the answer is the problem of the use of illegal drugs, such as spice, in prisons.

#### Explore online, page 173

- Drugs such as spice.
- Lack of prison staff.
- Violence.
- Drones delivering drugs and mobile phones.

#### Take it further, page 173 (top)

Government action plan:

- Move out 300 prisoners and realign court catchment areas.
- Bring in 32 additional staff, including a new experienced governor.
- Refurbish cells.
- Revise prisoner routines, including daily access to showers and time outside.
- Identify and reduce drug supply.
- Mental health support phone line.
- Increased support for those leaving prison.

**Take if further, page 173 (bottom)**

In *R v Owen* the defendant's son was killed by a careless driver who was given a 12-month prison sentence. However, he drove a truck that was not insured or roadworthy. The driver had not passed a driving test and was blind in one eye. Owen was so upset and believed the driver had not been appropriately punished, so he shot him in the back and arm. Despite being charged with attempted murder, the jury imposed their own morality and found Owen not guilty.

**Test yourself, page 174**

1. Recidivism shows that offenders can learn from each other how to commit different crimes. This links to social learning theory. The home environment can have an impact on an offender. If they live in a deprived area, they may have few opportunities to advance and seek employment. This links to Marxist theory, as it supports the view that crime is furthered by the unequal social status in society. Crimes committed by those with moral imperatives can produce boundary maintenance and show people what is acceptable in society. This follows functionalism and shows that crimes can serve a purpose.
2. Lack of prison staff, lack of educational resources, drugs, violence and budget cuts.
3. When an offender commits a crime because they feel it is the right thing to do from a moral viewpoint. An example would be assisted suicide.
4. Social control agencies could argue that allowing liberties and freedoms can prevent convictions being obtained. The liberties would be seen as a restriction and may prevent a guilty verdict. Often human rights law is seen to act in this way.
5. If offenders return to a deprived lifestyle they are likely to return to re-offending and potentially a lifestyle of drug taking. This prevents rehabilitation taking place and social control being achieved.

**Sample answer, page 177**

The sample answer would gain 4/6 marks as it is a balanced response with some developed points addressing the issue. The answer lacks examples such as cases or reports. For instance, the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry or a discussion of unrecorded crime.

**Explore online, page 177**

There is a debate as to whether a rise in violent crime is linked to cuts in neighbourhood policing. The reduction in police numbers has resulted in political debate between conservatives and labour. Police numbers fell from 144,353 in 2009 to 123,142 in March 2017. The police and similar agencies believe the lack of officers means crime is more difficult to prevent. This includes knife and gun crime. However, others claim it is more difficult to prove this link. They suggest that statistics have not always shown a rise in crime and that ways of recording crime have changed over time.

**Take it further, page 178**

The CPS has not always been effective. For instance, it has failed to hand over evidence to defendants in rape cases. At least four rape trials have collapsed or been dropped shortly before trial. One example is a rape trial that collapsed after the CPS offered no evidence when it emerged that images from the defendant's phone of him in bed with his alleged victim had not been disclosed.

### Activity 4.20, page 179

An official report is suggesting that prisoners have killed themselves because of conditions in jails. Prisoners are feeling unsafe and at risk of serious violence, and they may take the option of killing themselves. Issues such as drug usage and mental health aggravate the situation.

### Explore online, page 179

Connor Marshall, aged 18, was beaten to death by David Braddon who was on probation for drug offences and assaulting a police officer. However, Braddon was not properly supervised. He had missed eight probation appointments while being monitored by a community rehabilitation company.

### Explore online, page 180

The voluntary sector plays a large part in the Criminal Justice System.

66,344 people – volunteers and employees – work for charities in this sector.

Support includes housing, help getting a job, drug and alcohol services, mentoring, advocacy, finance, benefit and debt support, mental health services and legal advice. The list goes on.

There has been a large increase in the number of people using their services.

### Take it further, page 181

Personal reading for development.

### Test yourself, page 181

1. Police, CPS, judiciary, probation, prisons, charities and pressure groups.
2. The police failed to investigate this case correctly. They missed vital evidence and showed a reluctance to investigate white men for the murder of a black man. The police were even accused of being institutionally racist.
3. The role of the PCCs is to be the voice of the people and hold the police to account.
4. They are not connected to the police and make decisions independently.
5. Statistics would suggest that they are not. They have been labelled as male, pale and stale.
6. A matter of opinion but could be budget cuts or drug usage.
7. Community rehabilitation companies are the privatised part of probation. They monitor low- and mid-risk offenders.
8. They play a large part in promoting and helping achieve social control. For example, they will campaign to improve conditions in prison and support prisoners and their families.

### Activity 4.21, page 182

Suggested articles to read include:

- Toyin Owoseje (2019, 12 January), 'Prison Sentences of Less than Six Months Should be Abolished, Says Minister', *Independent*, <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/prison-jail-sentences-less-six-months-minister-a8724311.html>.
- Jack Maidment (2018, 26 June) 'Scrap Jail Terms of Less than 12 Months for All but the Most Serious Offences, Says Prisons Minister', *Telegraph*, <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/politics/2018/06/26/scrap-jail-terms-less-12-months-serious-offences-says-prisons/>.

Also consider the Bromley Fact Files (on the Prison Reform Trust website) for statistics in support of your debate.