

WJEC L3 Criminology: Study and Revision Guide Revised Edition

Answers

PLEASE NOTE: This document contains suggested model answers that would achieve a good mark if provided by a student in an exam. They are designed to help guide and instruct you but should not be considered definitive.

Unit 1: Changing Awareness of Crime

Activity 1.1, page 2

No answers provided.

Take it further, page 3

No answer provided.

Activity 1.2, page 4

No answer provided.

Activity 1.3, page 4

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; contact Europol.

(Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kkgVZ5CzyqA>)

Activity 1.4, page 5

No answer provided.

Take it further, Page 5

No answer provided.

Activity 1.5, page 6

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	Lack of current public concern	Common assault Vandalism Criminal damage Littering Illegally downloading music Prostitution Under-age drinking Petty theft

	Hate crime Assisted suicide Under-age drinking Petty theft		
		Culture-bound crime	Honour crime

Activity 1.6, page 8

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 1.7, page 8

No answer provided.

Activity 1.8, page 11

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.

Activity 1.9, page 12

No answers provided.

Take it further, page 13

No answers provided.

Activity 1.10, page 14

No answers provided.

Activity 1.11, page 15

No answers provided.

Activity 1.12, page 16

No answers provided.

Activity 1.13, page 17

No answers provided.

Take it further, page 17

No answers provided.

Activity 1.14, page 18

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.

Take it further, page 19

No answers provided.

Activity 1.15, page 19

No answers provided.

Take it further, page 20

No answers provided.

Activity 1.16, page 21

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?)	<p>Successful as it introduced the Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme in 2011 across England and Wales (piloted in 2008).</p> <p>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.</p>	Success (was the campaign successful, partially successful? What changes did it bring?)	<p>It was a successful vote outcome as the UK voted by a majority of 52% to 48% to leave the European Union</p> <p>However, at time of writing, arguably it has not achieved full success yet as Britain has not formally left the EU</p>

Activity 1.17, page 23

No answers provided.

Activity 1.18, page 25 - Table suggestions only

Questions 1–6 no answers supplied.

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

Activity 1.19, page 27

No answer provided.

Activity 1.20, page 27

No answer provided.

Activity 1.21, page 28

No answer provided.

Activity 1.22, page 30

No answer provided.

Activity 1.23, page 33

No answer provided.

Activity 1.24, page 34

No answer provided.

Activity 1.25, page 36

No answer provided.

Activity 1.26, page 39

Answer A commentary

- 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 45

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

Activity 2.2, page 46

Deviant behaviour is that which goes against social norms whereas criminal behaviour is that which goes against rules that society has developed as criminal law. Examples of deviance may include pushing into a queue, shouting in a library or keeping a large number of cats whereas examples of criminal behaviour may include theft and fraud. In the scenario, David's unusual hobby is linked to deviant behaviour. While deviant behaviour does not have to be criminal, it can be. Similarly, criminal behaviour is often, but not always deviant. For example, murder is both deviant and criminal behaviour whereas going above the speed limit may be seen as criminal rather than deviant behaviour. Referring to the scenario, it could be argued that the hobby of collecting exotic pets may be considered deviant as the norm in society is to own, for example, a dog or a cat as a pet. Sanctions for criminal behavior are usually official court punishments such as fines or imprisonment. However, sanctions for deviance are often more informal such as name calling or laughing at someone.

Activity 2.3, page 47

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 2.4, page 49

	1950s 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 49

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.

You could also consider domestic abuse against males and numerous campaigns that try to prevent it for example, Calan DVS or ManKind Initiative. In the past men did not always feel able to make an allegation of abuse but campaigns have tried to change this view and encourage reporting.

Activity 2.5, page 49

Homosexuality involving males was once a criminal offence in England and Wales. However, this changed as a result of the Sexual Offences Act (1967). The age of consent has also been lowered from 21 to 16 years. As society's views changed so too did the laws and policies in this area. Changes have included the right to have a civil partnership and same sex marriage under the Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act (2013).

Activity 2.6, page 50

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

Test yourself, page 51

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 2.7, page 51

Crimes committed during moral panics can often result in harsher punishments. This was seen from the London riots in 2011. The age of criminal responsibility in England and Wales is 10 years. If a child under 10 years commits an offence they will not be charged, no matter how serious the crime. This is different to those over the age of responsibility, where the Crown Prosecution Service will make a charging decision. Defences can also have an impact on the decision-making process. A full defence, such as self-defence, can result in an acquittal. Partial defences, such as loss of control, can result in a murder allegation being lowered to manslaughter. By laws are made to tackle problems in local areas. Hence some actions may be prohibited in certain areas but not others, for instance walking dogs on a beach during summer months.

Test yourself, page 53

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.

Activity 2.8, page 54

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 2.9, page 55

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.

Activity 2.10, page 55

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 2.11, page 57

Cesare Lombroso was 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" (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 the jaw, receding chins, twisted nose, long arms relative to lower limbs, excessive cheekbones, large chin and lips, large monkey-like ears, and excessive wrinkles on the skin.

Activity 2.12, page 57

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 58

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 2.13, page 58

Question 2 as it specifically mentions brain abnormality which is not listed in the contents column of the specifications.

Take it further, page 59

This report focuses on how neurodivergence affects people who are in repeat contact with the criminal justice system for low-level offences, and how neurodivergence is a form of multiple disadvantage. 'Neurodiversity' refers to differences in the way that people's brains work and interpret information. It was found that neurodiversity is far more prevalent amongst people who are in contact with the criminal justice system, including those in prison and that those people are subsequently disadvantaged as a result.

Richard Ramirez was two years old, when a dresser fell on top of his head, knocking him unconscious. Three years later, a swing knocked him out in a park and he required more hospital treatment. These head injuries caused him to suffer from epilepsy.

Albert Fish fell from a tree, as a teenager, and suffered brain injury.

David Berkowitz was badly hurt, as a child, at least three times. He ran into a wall, was hit with a pipe, and was even struck down by a car. After the third of these incidents, he became withdrawn and anti-social and started torturing animals.

Fred West fractured his skull in a motorcycle accident aged 17

Activity 2.14, page 60

Bandura's social learning theory is based on observational learning. People see role models, such as parents, and copy their behaviour. If the response to this imitation is positive, then it is likely to be repeated (positive reinforcement). Behaviour that is punished (negative reinforcement) is likely to be avoided. Bandura's theory was supported by the bobo doll experiment, where children copied aggressive behaviour role adult role models. This applies to criminal behaviour where any reward can encourage offending. Bandura's theory gained support from Sutherland's differential associations and the explanation for learning criminal behaviour from others.

Take it further, page 60

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 2.15, page

Across

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

Down

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

Take it further, page 61

'The attachment theory can offer a practical lens for understanding the impact of early experiences, the psychological processes involved in empathy and self-regulation, and the supervisory relationship. Equally, it is important not to overestimate the utility of attachment theory or pretend that it offers any predictive powers at an individual level. At best a theory helps to think, and sometimes it has no role at all. Even attachment 'greats' (Bowlby, 1973, Rutter et al, 2009) have cautioned about putting too much weight on attachment – it is not a magic bullet, nor a diagnosis.' From the report 'Using attachment theory in probation practice; by Dr. Maria Ansbroat page 12

Activity 2.16, page 62

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 62

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.

Activity 2.17, page 63

Answer provided in the book.

Activity 2.18, page 64

Social Learning Theory	Albert Bandura	Imitate role models
Attachment Theory	John Bowlby	Maternal deprivation
Operant Conditioning	Burrhus Skinner	Positive reinforcement
Psychodynamic Theory	Sigmund Freud	Id, Ego & Superego
Personality Theory	Hans Eysenck	Unstable extrovert

Take it further, page 63

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.

Test yourself, page 64

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.

Take it further, page 67

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 2.19, page 68

The work of Robert K Merton states that society encourages people to subscribe to the goals of material success and they strive to achieve the American Dream. This may include a large house, expensive car and other luxury items. Clearly a large sum of money is required for such a lifestyle. However, society is unable to provide the legitimate means for all to achieve success. Hence, some people find their opportunities are blocked and consequently they experience feelings of anomie and strain. There are various responses to the strain, such as conformity, rebelliousness and innovation. The later sees people turning to crime to fund the desired lifestyle promoted by society.

Activity 2.20, page 69

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 2.21, page 69

Left realism argues that crime is largely caused by inequality or poverty in society, with a focus on marginalisation, sub-cultures and relative deprivation. It suggests that community intervention is needed to control and reduce crime. Jock Young argues that social justice is achieved by being tough on trying to change factors that impact on long-term crime rates, such as living in a capitalist society.

Right realism suggests that an individual makes a rational choice to commit crime. It has an emphasis on political conservatism and being tough on punishment and reducing crime with policies such as zero tolerance. Charles Murray states that the 'underclass' have weak social bonds which fail to prevent people from committing crimes. The theory does focus on victims and the public's concerns about crime.

Activity 2.22, page 70

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

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

Take it further, page 70

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 2.23, page 72

Marxism

Barbara would be classed as a member of the working class or proletariat as she appears to have little financial worth. Therefore society may have forced her

into crime. She has been unable to obtain employment and earn a salary to fund her purchases as she has had to look after her mother. There is little social care provision for her mother and so this has had to be provided by Barbara. As a result of a capitalist society producing unequal opportunities, Barbara has been forced to commit crimes to achieve what she wants. Barbara may feel she has no choice but to commit crimes by stealing jewellery, as other members of society, such as the bourgeoisie, have all the opportunities to earn a salary and buy such items.

Strain theory of criminality

Barbara's criminality can be explained using Merton's strain theory of criminality. This suggests that society has set goals for people to achieve and this could include Barbara's aims of wanting jewellery and other luxury items. However, Barbara has not been able to secure a job and earn money to buy luxury items as she has provided care for her mother. It could be argued that Barbara is more likely than others to be denied material benefits in life. In other words, her opportunities are blocked and so she cannot reach the goals through legitimate means. Consequently, she has experienced feelings of strain and anomie as she strives for material success. Barbara appears to be an innovator by adopting non-conventional or criminal ways to reach her goals and have a life of luxury and achieve material success. }

Interactionism

Barbara criminality can be explained using Becker's labeling theory of interactionism. She suffers abuse from her neighbours and is called a "weirdo". She has a restricted life by being unable to work and earn a salary as she has to look after her mother. Barbara may have accepted the name calling and adopted the label from her neighbours. She is now stealing jewellery and other items. This is an example of a self-fulfilling prophecy and she has adopted her master status as a "weirdo" and has developed to become a thief.

Activity 2.24 page 74

Toby's criminality can be explained using Sheldon's theory of somatotypes. He enjoys going to the gym, using weights, and looking after his body. As a result of this he has developed a muscular body shape and is likely to be mesomorphic. He also takes protein supplements so is keen to maintain his body shape. He also has an aggressive personality when discussing how society has changed, which fits in with his mesomorphic personality. This accounts for his criminal convictions.

Activity 2.25, page 74

George's criminality can be explained using Lombroso's theory of criminality. He has some of the atavistic features described by Lombroso as belonging to the born criminal. Such features include a pronounced jaw and large ears. According to the theory these features are throwbacks from an earlier stage of man and where present will mean that the person will use criminal behaviour. In addition, it would appear that George has long arms in comparison to his legs which has also been identified as an evolutionary throwback. As George has previous criminal convictions it could be argued this theory is correct/ George also has tattoos on his long arms and short legs which was a feature of a criminal according to Lombroso.

Take it further, page 75

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

Take it further, page 75

Marxism or strain theory = Shipman was from a working class family and wanted to qualify as a medical practitioner. He may have wanted material benefits in life. He also altered the wills of patients for his financial benefit.

Learning theory = Shipman saw his mother receive morphine injections from her doctor to ease her pain caused by lung cancer. He copied this and used it as the means to end many of his patient's lives.

Eysenck's personality theory = It could be argued that Shipman has an extrovert and neurotic personality as he seeks the thrill and excitement of the murders. He was also convicted of taking drugs during his career as a doctor and so may have been someone who wanted stimulation.

Activity 2.26, page 77

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 2.27, page 79

Answer A: would lie in the middle mark band of 3-4 marks. The positives are that it does not describe the theory and goes straight into evaluation. The points made are both positive and negative, which is appropriate. The weaknesses are slightly better than the positive points as they give some development of the point and try to explain the result or consequence of the issue. The answer could be improved with development of the 2 positive points at the start of the answer. For instance, which aspect of his work is still used 'in research today' why that is a strength. Also the importance of childhood experiences could be better developed with the consequence of ensuring the experiences are positive or better managed to avoid the issues.

Answer B: would lie in the bottom mark band of 1-2 marks. There is very little detail and first point is very vague. The second point is certainly valid and the structure of the response if appropriate. More detail and a deeper understanding is required to increase the mark.

Answer C: This lies in the top mark band of 5-6 marks. It contains clear detail and does try to develop the points to state why they are strength or a weakness. However, the answer could be improved with more of a focus on the actual theory and not just the bobo doll experiment. ,

Activity 2.28, page 81

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

Activity 2.28, page 82

Theory	Theorist	Policy
Operant conditioning	Skinner	Token economy
Pyschodynamic theory	Freud	Psychoanalysis
Social learning theory	Bandura	Mentoring/buddy schemes
Genetic theory	Lombroso	Eugenics
Left realism	Young	Sure start centres
Right realism	Murray	Zero tolerance

Take it further, page 82

The policy of psychoanalysis has been developed from Freud’s psychodynamic theory. This theory is focused on the idea that the unconscious mind controls behaviour, including criminality. The mind suppresses trauma during the stages of development which produces conflict between id, ego and superego. This links to psychoanalysis as a treatment which allows a patient to use free association and verbalise their unconscious thoughts and feelings that are believed to lead to criminality. This encourages law-abiding behaviour.

Activity 2.29, page ?

Sample A = This answer lies in the middle mark band of 3-4 marks. This provides a reasonable focus on the question with more detail than sample A. There is a link to the correct theory and detail is provided with the link to criminality (prisons) and the example of more time on the telephone. Further detail is required to reach a higher mark band, such as naming the Incentives and Earned Privileges Scheme in prisons and further specialist vocabulary such as reward and punishment.

Sample B = This response lies in the top mark band of 5-6 marks. It contains much more detail than the first 2 answers with a good range of specialist terminology such as the couch, regression, superego and free association. A link to Freud's psychodynamic theory would enhance the answer, as would a little clearer explanation of the impact on the superego.

Activity 2.30, page 83

Answer 1

The source of the criticism could be included. For example, criticism of it comes from Blackburn [1993], who points out that there are very few positive evaluations of classic psychoanalysis as a treatment method with offenders.. In addition the last sentence could be re-worded to produce a clearer point. For instance, a patient could recover very painful memories that had been deliberately repressed. Finally, whilst not required, some positive comments about the policy and linked to criminality would also improve the answer. For example, psychoanalysis helps people explore their pasts and understand how it affects their present psychological difficulties. This in turn could prevent issues which lead to the commission of criminal offences.

Answer 2

Again adding in the source of the research helps to improve the response. For instance, 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. Also short-term effectiveness with both young offenders (Hobbs & Holt, 1976) and adult offenders (Allyon & Milan, 1979).

Activity 2.32, page 85

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

Activity 2.33, page 86

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 suggests 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 86

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.

Activity 2.34, page 87

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

Activity 2.35, page 87

Right realism supports the view that a criminal makes the rational choice to commit a crime. As a result such criminality should always be punished with tough sentences and aggressive law enforcement. This has informed the use of zero tolerance as a crime control policy. All crime is actively prevented and all offences are dealt with to prevent further re-offending. Zero tolerance is particularly used with low level crime, such as individual disorder and graffiti, to prevent more serious offences resulting (Broken Windows theory). Whilst, arguably, the best known example of this policy use is in New York it has also been used in several UK cities including Liverpool where its introduction in 2005, saw overall recorded crime fall by 25.7 per cent in the three years to 2008 with violent crime falling by 38%.. }

Activity 2.36, page 93

1. To protect children and adults online.
2. One of the following (i) Remove illegal content quickly or prevent it from appearing in the first place. This includes removing content promoting self harm. (ii) prevent children from accessing harmful and age-inappropriate content. (iii) enforce age limits and age-checking

measures (iv) ensure the risks and dangers posed to children on the largest social media platforms are more transparent, including by publishing risk assessments and (v) provide parents and children with clear and accessible ways to report problems online when they do arise.

3. Remove all illegal content, remove content that is banned by their own terms and conditions and empower adult internet social users with tools so that they can tailor the type of content they see and avoid potentially harmful content if they do not want to see it on their feeds.
4. By the use of different technologies to check ages of people online.
5. Ofcom.

Test yourself, page 93

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 2.37, page 94

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

Activity 2.38, page 96

Sample A: This answer would lie in the 4-6 mark band as there is a reasonable focus on the question. It does consider 2 pressure groups and considers an idea of law that each has helped introduce.

Whilst the impact of the policy development is stated the actual law is omitted. Additions such as the Children and Families Act 2014, which banned smoking in cars with children and the Stalking Protection Act 2019, which makes provision for orders to protect persons from risk associated with stalking.

Sample B: This response would fall in the 1-3 mark band. Overall, the information is correct but it lacks the detail of the actual policy change (Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme). However, the main area for improvement is that it is an individual campaign by Sarah's mother and not a pressure group campaign. As such it can only have a limited focus on the demands of the question.

Activity 2.39, page 97

- 1968 – It became law for manufacturers to fit three-point belts in the front outboard positions on all new cars, and retrospectively fitted to all cars registered from 1965 onwards.
- 1983 – law was passed requiring all drivers and front seat passengers to wear their seatbelts.
- 1989 – it became a legal requirement for children travelling in the back of cars to wear seat belts.
- 1991 – a law was introduced which dictated adult passengers must also wear seat belts in the back of cars.

Test yourself, page 98

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 99

No answers provided.

Activity 3.2, page 101

No answers provided.

Activity 3.3, page 102

No answer provided. (Refer to the assessor commentary on next to the activity).

Activity 3.4, page 103

No answers provided.

Activity 3.5, page 105

No answer provided. This can be added to the tables above for Activity 3.4.

Activity 3.6, page 106

No answer provided. This can be added to the tables above for Activity 3.4.

Activity 3.7 and Take it further, page 107

No answers provided.

Activity 3.8, page 109

No answers provided.

Activity 3.9, page 109

No answers provided.

Activity 3.10, page 111

Trial heard at Magistrates' Court

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 (King'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

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.

Activity 3.11, page 112

1. According to the CPS website (<https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/unduly-lenient-sentences>, 2023), an unduly lenient sentence is

'... where it falls outside the range of sentences which the judge, applying his mind to all the relevant factors, could reasonably consider appropriate. In that connection, regard must of course be had to reported cases and in particular to the guidance given by this Court from time to time in the so-called guideline cases.'

The unduly lenient sentence scheme allows a sentencing decision to be referred to the Court of Appeal (by the Attorney General) if the sentence is considered unduly lenient (low).

2. The victims' right to review scheme 'provides a victim with a specifically designed process to exercise the right to review certain CPS decisions not to start a prosecution or to stop a prosecution. If a new decision is required, it may be appropriate to institute or reinstitute criminal proceedings.'

(Taken directly from: <https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/victims-right-review-scheme>, 2023).

Take it further, page 113

No answer provided.

Activity 3.12, page 114

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 3.13, page 114

No answers provided. Read assessor commentary.

Activity 3.14, page 116

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</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. The jury will retire and consider the verdict, in secret. It then will decide if the defendant is guilty or not guilty.</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</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>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>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>amend a sentence (making it longer or shorter). Therefore, no sentencing powers restrict this court.</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>
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Take it further, page 116

No answers provided.

Activity 3.15, page 118

No answers provided. See Activity 3.10 for help here.

Activity 3.16, page 119

No answers provided.

Activity 3.17, page 120

No answers provided.

Activity 3.18, page 122

Answers are not provided for all parts of this activity.

Contempt of court

According to Gov.uk (June 2023), 'Contempt of court' happens when someone risks unfairly influencing a court case. It may stop somebody from getting a fair trial and can affect a trial's outcome.'

Contempt of court includes:

- disobeying or ignoring a court order
- taking photos or shouting out in court
- refusing to answer the court's questions if you're called as a witness
- publicly commenting on a court case, for example on social media or online news articles'.

Activity 3.19, page 122

No answers provided.

Activity 3.20, page 123

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 3.21, page 123

No answer provided.

Take it further, page 124

No answers provided.

Activity 3.22, page 125

No answer provided.

Activity 3.23, page 126

No answer provided. Read assessor commentary.

Activity 3.24, page 127

No answers provided.

Activity 3.25 page 128

No answers provided.

Take it further, page 129

No answers provided.

Activity 3.26 page 129

No answers provided.

Take it further, page 130

No answers provided.

Activity 3.27, 3.28, 3.29, page 131

No answers provided.

Activity 3.30, page 132

No answers provided. Activity 3.11 may help here for parts of this activity.

Explore online, page 130

No answers provided.

Unit 4: Crime and Punishment

Activity 4.1, page 133

1. Statutes and Acts of Parliament.
2. It is not possible to legislate for an individual case that hasn't occurred. Neither can all the details that might occur be anticipated.
3. Legislation cannot be backdated to something that has already happened. It is for the future.
4. Judges are unelected, unlike those who sit in the House of Commons.
5. Yes, as the actions have already occurred.
6. When a decision is made in a higher court it becomes a rule or precedent to guide similar future cases.
7. Consistency and practicability.
8. The higher courts govern the lower courts.

Activity 4.2, page 134

The law-making process begins with proposals from various places such as the governing party, campaigns and public inquiries. A Green Paper is prepared which allows discussion and consultation with interested parties. Firm proposals are then put into a White Paper. If Cabinet Ministers agree, the proposals are taken forward in the form of a Bill. The Bill is debated and amended by Parliament and must, generally, be agreed by both Houses (Commons and Lords). The Bill is given the Royal Assent (approval) by the Monarch and then becomes an Act of Parliament.

Activity 4.3, page 134

A 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 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.

Activity 4.4, page 135

Firm proposals are then put forward in a White Paper.

Activity 4.5, page 136

The unelected judiciary provides law making through both judicial precedent and statutory interpretation. Judicial precedent involves following previous legal decisions of a similar nature within the court hierarchy. Methods of avoidance, such as distinguishing, may produce new legal decisions. Where there is no existing decision, a judge would create law by an original precedent. An example is the case of *Donoghue v Stevenson*. Statutory interpretation involves a judge deciding the meaning of a word or phrase in an Act. Rules such as the literal rule are available for guidance. This interpretation forms part of the law for future cases. An example is the case of *Whitely v Chappel*, when the meaning of the phrase 'entitled to vote' had to be considered.

Take it further, page 137

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 137

1. Any two from: 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. *Whitely v Chappel*.
5. The superior courts, in particular the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court.

Activity 4.6, page 138

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.

Take it further, page 139

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.

Activity 4.7, page 141

Probation and the courts

Prepare reports to the criminal courts to assist them in their sentencing duties. Also overseeing offenders on community sentences made by judges and magistrates in the courts.

Probation and prisons

While someone is in prison they will deal with the probation officer in the prison. The prison probation officer will:

- collect information and write risk assessments on those who are being considered for early release
- work on the accommodation for prisoners
- provide advice to foreign nationals
- help towards getting down the risk of prisoner's self-harming
- help prison staff to prepare sentence plans
- run courses with groups of prisoners that try to deal with their offending behaviour
- work with voluntary and specialist organisations which offer advice and support to prisoners
- work with the probation staff outside prison who supervise prisoners after they are released.

Take it further, page 143

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.

Activity 4.8, page 143

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

Activity 4.9, page 144

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

Test yourself, page 144

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 4.10, page 145

Answers could be along the following lines:

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

Activity 4.11, page 147

Answer 1

This is able to reach the 3–4-mark band as it uses specialist terminology such as fear of punishment and coercion. It also attempts to link the court to the coercive nature of having to abide by the punishment.

Answer 2

This response has a limited focus on the demands of the question and as such would fall into the 1–2-mark band. Information is limited as is the use of specialist terminology. There could also be confusion at the start of the answer with internal control (environment).

Answer 3

This answer would reach the top mark band of 5–6. It develops the idea of deterrence into both general and individual. The last sentence gives an example, which adds to the description and helps to add marks.

Activity 4.12, page 149

Your answer can be checked using pages 218–219 of the textbook.

Activity 4.13, page 150

- 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.

Activity 4.14, page 151

1. It has nearly doubled.
2. Levi Bellfield, Khairi Saadallah and Thomas Mair.

3. The judge sets the tariff which is the minimum number of years to be spent in prison. After the tariff the offender can apply for parole and may or may not be successful.
4. In recent years, the US prison population has quadrupled, and at 2 million, it now has the highest per capita rate in the world. One in seven US prisoners is serving a life term, five times the number in 1984.
5. One in eight prisoners in the UK is serving a life sentence, the highest rate in Europe by a substantial margin.
6. Personal opinion, there is no correct answer.
7. £40,000
8. There will always be those who need to be detained or placed in specialist secure hospitals to manage the risk they pose, so total abolition seems both unlikely and unwise.

Take it further, page 152

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.

Activity 4.15, page 154

Any aim of punishment could be justified. 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 156

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 156

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 4.16, page 156

A – 3 B – 4 C – 2 D – 1

Activity 4.17, page 157

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 4.18, page 159

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

Activity 4.19, page 160

The aims of punishment can include retribution, reparations, rehabilitation and deterrence. A community order combines punishment with activities carried out in the community. For example, up to 300 hours of unpaid work, and tasks can include removing graffiti or cleaning overgrown areas. Rehabilitation in the form of treatment is possible, for example, relating to drugs or alcohol. According to the Bromley Briefings, the use of community sentences has nearly halved since 2006 and account for just over 9% of all sentences. However, they are 8.3% more effective than short custodial sentences at reducing reoffending rates. This suggests some success with the aim of rehabilitation. Some studies have suggested that more than three quarters of those sent to prison have at least one previous community

sentence. This would suggest that they do not rehabilitate and prevent reoffending. 70% of offenders complete their community orders. This could suggest that deterrence is provided by this sentence.

However, 30% are in breach of the conditions, for example, by reoffending, and are returned to court for an alternative sentence. This suggests that deterrence is not effective. Community sentences are also much less expensive than a prison sentence which is an advantage when budgets are limited. Examples may include Eric Cantona, who was sentenced to training young footballers after he kung-fu kicked an opposition supporter. Also, footballers Wayne Rooney and Joey Barton were both sentenced to unpaid work in the community. This could link to success of retribution as an aim of punishment. In Scandinavia, community orders are the main form of sentencing and recidivism is very low, therefore it could be argued that the sentence succeeds as a deterrent.

Take it further, page 160

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 160

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 161

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 4.20, page 163

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 Max Hill.
6. (i) Evidential test (ii) Public interest test.

Activity 4.21, page 163

- Decides which cases should be prosecuted.
- Determines the appropriate charges in more serious or complex cases, and advises the police during the early stages of investigations.
- Prepares cases and presents them at court.
- Provides information, assistance and support to victims and prosecution witnesses.

Take it further, page 165

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.

Activity 4.22, page 165

A non-jury trial may be allowed to take place where there is danger of jury tampering or where jury tampering has taken place.

Activity 4.23, page 166

First night in custody video – Prisoners are informed about what to expect through an induction process designed to explain life in prison and signpost them to services. They are allowed to make contact with a loved one and have access to a PIN phone within 72 hours.

They are handed various paperwork to explain what will happen over the next 14 days, speak to peer mentors, be seen by healthcare for a screening, clothing is supplied and they are seen by the Chaplaincy team.

Prison life – Get up in the morning, get ready and collect medication, movement to work occurs and after lunch the same thing happens again. They return about 4 p.m. and have dinner. Association or time out of their cells happens where you can make phone calls, play pool or foosball etc. There is a canteen with essential things. Family can send in money, clothes and books. No hoodies or black or white clothing are allowed as they could look like a prison officer's clothes, or food and drink or tobacco. Food can be ordered a week or so in advance. The Incentives Scheme (IEP) starts on standard privileges, can go to enhanced or be reduced to basic.

Activity 4.24, page 166

1. Private companies which managed those considered medium or low risk offenders.
2. No, the government decided to terminate all CRC contracts by June 2021 and services would be transferred to the newly formed Probation Service run by the government.
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 Probation Service is funded by the government through taxation.
7. Work within the community such as gardening and litter collection.

Take it further, page 167

Inexperienced staff were managing complex issues with little training or management oversight. Some were too busy to do a thorough job, others didn't have the knowledge to do a good job.

Test yourself, page 168

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 the contracts were 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 4.25, page168

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.

Test yourself, page 170

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 4.26, page 170

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.

Activity 4.27, page 172

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

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

Places to hide – 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 4.28, page 173

While there are a number of relevant environmental designs the answer lacks detail on any one type. For example, detail should be added on the use of transparent materials and green areas. Successful uses of CPTED, where crime rates have been reduced, would also enhance the mark. In addition, examples of cities using gated lanes could be included. The use of New York's bus terminal and Birmingham's Bull Ring market stalls is very good but a little could be given to explain their design.

Activity 4.29, page 174

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 174

Bastoy 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 CO₂ emissions, farming and agriculture. Mutual respect is also encouraged in an attempt to change offenders' mindsets.

Activity 4.30 page 176

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.

Activity 4.31 page 177

- People's mental health issues are being missed at every stage.
- The system for sharing information is 'broken'.
- Shortage of services and delays in accessing them.
- Unacceptable delays in psychiatric reports for courts.
- Too little progress has been made since 2009.

Test yourself, page 177

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 4.32, page 179

1. England and Wales.
2. Norway
3. 75%.
4. 43,000
5. 10 people
6. 61.1 months – more than two years longer than in 2008
7. 7,431
8. Inspectors found that safety was not good enough in six out of 10 men’s prisons (60%) they visited during 2021–22. Almost half of people in men’s prisons (43%) and half of people in women’s prisons (50%) said that they had felt unsafe at some point whilst in prison.
9. 70
10. Inspectors recorded key concerns about the use of force by staff on prisoners in 13 of 19 inspected adult male closed prisons in 2021–22. They observed occasions of excessive use of force, including unnecessary baton use, as well as incidents of swearing and abusive language during restraint. Poor staff use of body-worn videos cameras also remained an issue. The government is still not publishing data on use of force despite promising to do so.
11. Around three in every five prisons (61%) in England and Wales are overcrowded (74 of the 122 prisons), with more than 16,300 people held in overcrowded accommodation—more than a fifth of the prison population.
12. Neurodivergent conditions
13. Prison is rarely a necessary, appropriate or proportionate response to women who offend.
14. 58%. This rises to 73% for sentences of less than 12 months and to 83% for women who have served more than 11 previous custodial sentences.
15. An estimated one in three people in prison are suffering from a serious drug addiction.

Activity, 4.33, page 180

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

Take it further, page 181 (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 181 (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 182

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.

Take it further, page 185

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 4.35, page 187

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.

Activity 4.36, page 187

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.

Test yourself, page 190

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 4.39, page 190

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.