



LEVEL 3 MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2024

**LEVEL 3
CRIMINOLOGY – UNIT 2
4543UB0-1**

About this marking scheme

The purpose of this marking scheme is to provide teachers, learners, and other interested parties, with an understanding of the assessment criteria used to assess this specific assessment.

This marking scheme reflects the criteria by which this assessment was marked in a live series and was finalised following detailed discussion at an examiners' conference. A team of qualified examiners were trained specifically in the application of this marking scheme. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners. It may not be possible, or appropriate, to capture every variation that a candidate may present in their responses within this marking scheme. However, during the training conference, examiners were guided in using their professional judgement to credit alternative valid responses as instructed by the document, and through reviewing exemplar responses.

Without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers, learners and other users, may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that this marking scheme is used alongside other guidance, such as published exemplar materials or Guidance for Teaching. This marking scheme is final and will not be changed, unless in the event that a clear error is identified, as it reflects the criteria used to assess candidate responses during the live series.

LEVEL 3 CRIMINOLOGY – UNIT 2

SUMMER 2024 MARK SCHEME

1. Scenario

Richard and Geta are candidates for the position of Police and Crime Commissioner of North Town. Both agree that reducing crime is an important priority, but each has a different view on how this should be achieved. Richard argues all criminals should be punished with severe sanctions, as they have chosen to commit the crime. However, Geta argues that major reforms regarding inequalities in society are needed before crime can be reduced.

- (a) Compare negative sanctions against criminals with negative sanctions against deviants. [6]

0 marks	The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below.
1–2 marks	There is a limited focus on the question, with vague or no accurate support and little or no use of specialist vocabulary.
3–4 marks	There is a reasonable focus on the question with some accurate support and some use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question may be only partially addressed.
5–6 marks	There is a clear and detailed focus on the question with mainly accurate support and an effective use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question are fully addressed.

The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

- Usually sanctions against criminals are formal responses, whereas those against deviants are usually informal.
- Examples of sanctions against criminals include imprisonment, community orders, financial penalties and discharges.
- Examples of sanctions against deviants include name calling or other forms of ridicule, disapproval and ostracism.
- Examples of sanctions against criminals are usually state punishments issued by either the police or courts and are prescribed by law.
- Sanctions against deviants are often negative social reactions and are usually issued by individuals or groups to ensure someone complies with society's norms.
- Both types of sanctions can have consequences such as impacting upon employment or disqualification or discrimination.
- Sanctions against both criminals and deviants can vary historically and between different places and cultures.

- (b) (i) Describe the realism theory of criminality associated with Richard's views. [6]

0 marks	The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below.
1–2 marks	There is a limited focus on the question, with vague or no accurate support and little or no use of specialist vocabulary.
3–4 marks	There is a reasonable focus on the question with some accurate support and some use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question may be only partially addressed.
5–6 marks	There is a clear and detailed focus on the question with mainly accurate support and an effective use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question are fully addressed.

The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

- Richard's views are associated with right realism, where an individual makes a rational choice to commit crime.
- There is an emphasis on political conservatism and being tough on punishment and reducing crime with policies such as zero tolerance.
- Theorists such as Murray support this view, stating the growing 'underclass' have weak social bonds which fail to prevent people from committing crimes.
- The 'underclass' rely on state benefits rather than employment and their children may grow up without appropriate role models which may lead to delinquency and crime.
- This theory emphasises victims and the public's concerns about crime.
- Explicit links must be made to criminal behaviour rather than behaviour in general.

- (b) (ii) Briefly describe the realism theory of criminality associated with Geta's views. [4]

0 marks	The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below
1–2 marks	There is a limited focus on the question, with vague or no accurate support and little or no use of specialist vocabulary.
3–4 marks	There is a reasonable focus on the question with some accurate support and some use of specialist vocabulary.

The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

- Geta's views are associated with the left realism theory of criminology, which argues that crime is largely caused by inequality or poverty.
- Political left-wing views argue that crime is caused by the inequality in society, in particular marginalisation, sub-cultures and relative deprivation.
- Community intervention is needed to control and reduce crime.
- The theorist 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.
- Explicit links must be made to criminal behaviour rather than behaviour in general.

- (c) Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of sociological theories in explaining causes of criminality. [9]

0 marks	The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below.
1–3 marks	There is a limited focus on the question, with vague or no accurate support and little or no use of specialist vocabulary.
4–6 marks	There is a reasonable focus on the question with some accurate support and some use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question may be only partially addressed.
7–9 marks	There is a clear and detailed focus on the question with mainly accurate support and an effective use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question are fully addressed.

The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

Right realism

- Less theoretical than previous theories by offering practical approaches to reducing crime.
- It is a key influence on government policy and research into policies to prevent crime e.g. zero tolerance.
- Fails to address social causes of crime such as poverty.
- Some crimes are not made by rational choice, for example crimes of passion or crimes with no personal gain.

Left realism

- It sees crime as a real problem and tries to find the roots of it.
- Places a focus on street crime and its effects.
- It is a key influence on government policy and research into policies to prevent crime e.g. community policing.
- Fails to explain crime such as white-collar crime or corporate crimes.
- It is seen as being idealistic. A more equal society may in theory have less crime, but realistically may not be achievable.

Marxism

- This ignores individual motivation or the connection between crime and other inequalities such as gender.
- Not all people who have a low income commit crime.
- However, capitalism encourages competitiveness.
- Crime can result from the inequalities in the social structure. It may be argued that laws are created to protect the ruling classes.

Strain Theory

- It explains how crime occurs as a result of social strain and the consequences of individuals adapting to the strain.
- It also explains why working-class crime rates may be higher.
- It fails to explain crime that does not have a monetary gain.
- It is deterministic, as not all working-class individuals resort to crime.

2. Scenario

Professor Rowe specialises in criminological theories and the ways in which they inform policy development. She is writing a research paper on individualistic policies. She is assisted by her PhD student, who is focusing his research on the success of crime control policies. They are interviewing domestic violence offenders as part of their research.

- (a) Briefly explain how **one** individualistic theory has informed policy development. [4]

0 marks	The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below
1–2 marks	There is a limited focus on the question, with vague or no accurate support and little or no use of specialist vocabulary.
3–4 marks	There is a reasonable focus on the question with some accurate support and some use of specialist vocabulary.

The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

Operant conditioning – token economy

- Skinner's theory of operant conditioning has informed the policy development of token economies. For example, Incentives and Earned Privileges scheme.
- This theory is based on the idea that behaviour is determined by its consequences which can be either positive or negative reinforcement, or punishment.
- Token economies give a reward or a punishment depending upon whether positive behaviour is to be encouraged, or negative behaviour is to be discouraged.

Psychodynamic theory - psychoanalysis

- Freud's psychodynamic theory has informed the policy development of psychoanalysis.
- This theory is based on the idea that the unconscious mind controls behaviour, including criminality.
- This led to psychoanalysis as a treatment which allows a patient to verbalise their unconscious thoughts and feelings that are believed to lead to criminality. This encourages law-abiding behaviour.

- (b) Analyse how **one** individualistic theory of criminality can be applied to domestic violence. [6]

0 marks	The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below.
1–2 marks	There is a limited focus on the question, with vague or no accurate support and little or no use of specialist vocabulary.
3–4 marks	There is a reasonable focus on the question with some accurate support and some use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question may be only partially addressed.
5–6 marks	There is a clear and detailed focus on the question with mainly accurate support and an effective use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question are fully addressed.

The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

Social learning theory

- Domestic violence could be seen as learned behaviour. For instance, if a child sees violence within a family setting, they may imitate such behaviour as an adult.
- This produces a cycle of violence, where violence is learned through role models provided by the family, such as parents or siblings, either directly or indirectly.
- Domestic abuse may be encouraged by positive vicarious reinforcement . If a child sees rewards or positive consequences from violence this may encourage such behaviour.
- Positive vicarious reinforcement may be in the form of financial gain or attention seeking consequences. It may also be learned as a coping response to stress or as a method of conflict resolution.

Personality theory

- Domestic violence could be explained by Eysenck's personality theory.
- The extrovert criminal may crave the excitement from the crime and be slow to learn that it will have negative consequences.
- The feeling of power over another may provide encouragement to resort to violence.
- The extrovert criminal may get bored easily in a relationship and become impulsive risk takers, leading to violence.
- They may seek higher levels of stimulation and impulsivity may drive them towards violent behaviour.
- Those who tend to be at the neurotic side are often unstable and react quickly towards stress. They may respond emotionally by being anxious and display high levels of instability leading towards violence.

(c) Assess the effectiveness of **one** crime control policy.

[6]

0 marks	The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below.
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3–4 marks	There is a reasonable focus on the question with some accurate support and some use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question may be only partially addressed.
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The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

Token economies (Individualistic)

- A system of rewards and punishments based on operant conditioning. Research suggests mixed success. 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 behaviour. While this appears to have improved the behaviour of serious offenders, its impact on those who had committed less serious offences has been mixed.
- Evidence suggests that token economies have short-term effectiveness with both young offenders (Hobbs & Holt, 1976) and adult offenders (Allyon & Milan, 1979). However, the improvements tend not to have an impact beyond the young offender institution in the longer term.
- Ethics are questionable when it restricts potential freedoms. Any research must also be socially responsible. The impact of restricting freedoms can adversely impact individuals and call into question the ethics used in research.

Custodial sentences (Sociological)

- These may be lengthy as prison sentences aim to ensure that society has its retribution on offenders. In turn, this can lead to overcrowding in prisons.
- Individuals are deprived of their liberty and society is protected, at least for the duration of the prison sentence.
- Custodial sentences cost on average £47,000 per prisoner per year.
- There may be an assessment of whether prison sentences achieve rehabilitation or whether recidivism rates prevent this from occurring. Particular reference may be made to short-term sentences.

Death penalty (Biological)

- Also known as capital punishment, the offender is put to death by the state and this stops further criminality by the offender.
- When there was a temporary abolition of the death penalty in the UK in 1965, it was shown that the murder rate did not soar. Permanent abolition took place in 1969.
- It can be argued that statistics show the death penalty is not a deterrent to committing murder.
- Where murder is committed under the influence of drugs, alcohol or due to mental illness, rational decisions based on a fear of consequences does not always occur.
- Murder rate statistics from the USA, comparing states with and without the death penalty.

- (d) Examine the strengths and weaknesses of **two** individualistic theories in explaining the causes of criminality. [9]

0 marks	The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below.
1–3 marks	There is a limited focus on the question, with vague or no accurate support and little or no use of specialist vocabulary.
4–6 marks	There is a reasonable focus on the question with some accurate support and some use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question may be only partially addressed.
7–9 marks	There is a clear and detailed focus on the question with mainly accurate support and an effective use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question are fully addressed.

The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

Social Learning Theory (for example Bandura)

Strengths

- Real world applications such as age ratings (e.g. films and gaming) and the watershed on television.
- Acknowledges learning of criminal behaviours can take place vicariously.
- The Bobo doll experiment provides evidence in support of this theory. The experiment was also repeated with slight variations and produced similar results (evidence of reliability).

Weaknesses

- The theory is deterministic and ignores cognitive control over behaviour.
- The theory fails to consider other causes of criminality such as genetics.
- Supporting evidence has a lack of ecological validity (artificial situation).
- The Bobo doll experiment could be considered to be unethical and it produced only a snapshot, with no long-term effects discovered.

Personality Theory (for example Eysenck)

Strengths

- If tendencies that eventually manifest themselves as criminal behaviour are detectable in childhood, then it may be possible to modify the socialisation experiences of high-risk individuals so that they do not develop into offenders.
- Personality test provides a measure of tendencies (extroversion, neuroticism, psychoticism) and indicators of potential criminality.

Weaknesses

- While the theory used offenders, who were then in prison, they may not be typical of all offenders (questions validity and representativeness).
- Research relies heavily on self-report measures of personality which may lead to issues of reliability (consistency) and validity (accuracy).
- It is questionable whether personality can be seen as a set of stable traits that cause people to behave consistently.

Psychodynamic Theories (for example Freud)

Strengths

- The theory shows the importance of childhood experiences in explaining criminality.
- The psychodynamic tradition can be credited with inspiring further research.

Weaknesses

- Freud's theory is no longer widely accepted.
- The theory relies heavily on concepts such as the unconscious mind, the existence of which is difficult, if not impossible to prove.
- It explains behaviour but only after it has happened.
- Psychodynamic therapies that have attempted to treat offending have not, generally, been successful.

3. Scenario

Emi leads 'Speak Out', a pressure group that promotes awareness of honour crime and encourages reporting such offences to the police. The main aim of the group is to stop honour crime taking place in all cultures and in all circumstances. Emi's uncle has been charged with an honour crime and Emi believes the offence was committed due to her uncle's genetics.

- (a) (i) Identify **two** genetic theories of criminality. [2]

0 marks	The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below.
Up to 2 marks	Award 1 mark for a correct point

The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

- XYY Theory
- Twin Theory
- Adoption Theory
- Lombroso's theory

- (a) (ii) Describe how **one** genetic theory accounts for criminality. [6]

0 marks	The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below.
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The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

XXY theory

- Having an additional Y chromosome has been linked to a predisposition to commit crime.
- Jacobs et al (1965) suggested that men with the XYY syndrome were more aggressive than 'XY' men.
- XYY men are over-represented in the prison population. There are 15 sufferers per 1,000 in prisons compared to 1 per 1,000 in the general population.
- Explicit links must be made to criminal behaviour rather than behaviour in general.

Adoption Studies

- This theory compares criminals with both their biological and adoptive parents. It looks at the impact of both nurture and nature.
- An adopted individual with a criminal biological parent is more likely to engage in criminality.
- Supporting research from, for example, Hutchings and Mednick (1971) and Mednick et al (1994).
- Explicit links must be made to criminal behaviour rather than behaviour in general.

Twin studies

- This theory supports the contention that a heritable trait may increase risk of criminal behaviour.
- Twin studies compare the rate of criminal behaviour of monozygotic twins (MZ) with dizygotic twins (DZ) in order to assess the role of genetic and environmental influences. The extent to which the similarity observed in MZ twins is greater than that in DZ twins, genetic influences may be implicated.
- Supporting research from Christiansen (1977).
- Explicit links must be made to criminal behaviour rather than behaviour in general.

- (b) Identify **two** laws, other than those relating to honour crime, that differ according to culture. [2]

0 marks	The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below.
Up to 2 marks	Award 1 mark for a correct point

The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

- Homosexuality
- Witchcraft
- Domestic abuse
- Adultery
- Bigamy

(c) Explain why culture affects law-making.

[6]

0 marks	The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below.
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3–4 marks	There is a reasonable focus on the question with some accurate support and some use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question may be only partially addressed.
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The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

- Different cultures each have their own norms and values, meaning law making is socially constructed. Laws will be guided by what is considered important and by accepted behaviours.
- Moral codes vary according to culture so laws will differ such as those relating to homosexuality.
- In some cultures, religion plays a major part in law making, for instance the influence of the 10 commandments on the criminal law. However, as religion plays a lesser role in society, so too might its influence on law-making.
- A culture's views on the status of women can affect law making. For instance, this can be seen in various gender discrimination laws in the UK. However, in some cultures, men have a different status to women. Women are perceived to be subservient to men and, as a result, legal and societal rights may vary.

- (d) Discuss the success of campaigns by pressure groups in affecting policy development. [9]

0 marks	The response does not meet any of the criteria specified below.
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4–6 marks	There is a reasonable focus on the question with some accurate support and some use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question may be only partially addressed.
7–9 marks	There is a clear and detailed focus on the question with mainly accurate support and an effective use of specialist vocabulary. The demands of the question are fully addressed.

The following material is an indication of what candidates **may** include in their responses. Credit any other relevant material.

Asthma + Lung UK (formerly the British Lung Foundation)

- Is a driving force behind lung health.
- It undertakes research, campaigns, and provides help and support to those in need. It aims to raise awareness of lung disease and its symptoms and develop ways to diagnose lung conditions better and faster.
- Campaigning contributed to the change introduced by the Children and Families Act 2014, which banned smoking in cars with children.
- Some of its research projects have helped shape clinical guidelines and treatment. For example, impacting on the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) by supporting easier diagnoses of asthma.

PAS (Protection Against Stalking)

- Is committed to raising awareness of the signs of stalking and educate people about the benefits of early intervention.
- It provides support for victims of stalking across the UK. It provides information and advice, online and outreach support and holds events.
- The work has helped to strengthen legislation to prosecute those who stalk people. It helped to bring about the Stalking Protection Act 2019.
- In addition, it has contributed to policing policies, such as the Multi Agency Stalking Intervention Panel (MASIP) in Kent.

Other examples

- CALM (the Campaign Against Living Miserably) brought about the introduction of a government Minister for Mental Health, Inequalities and Suicide Prevention.
- Groups such as Stonewall and the Kaleidoscope Trust helped introduce several anti-discrimination laws such as the Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013.