

chartered by the Home Office to deport 60 people to Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone. The 15 were convicted of 'endangering an aerodrome', which carries a potential life sentence. However, all 15 had their convictions quashed by the Court of Appeal in 2021.

The Stansted 15 acted to prevent the deportation of individuals some of whom were later proven to have been victims of human trafficking, and one had been raped and forced into sex work. Eleven of those due to be deported were later given leave to remain in the UK. The Stansted 15 case came in the wake of the *Windrush* scandal, in which people who had spent most of their lives in the UK were illegally deported to the Caribbean by the Home Office.

ACTIVITY Research

The Stansted 15

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Theory

Functionalists such as Durkheim argue that without deviance, new social values could not emerge, no change would be possible and society would stagnate. For example, the Suffragettes' law-breaking drew attention to the injustice of denying women the vote and promoted equality between the sexes as a basic value of UK society.

PREPARING FOR THE EXAM

Practice Question

Briefly explain how a lack of resources can be a limitation within prisons.

Source: WJEC Criminology Unit 4 2020

(4 marks)

Answer by Chloe

Prisoners are usually serious or repeat offenders, often because of serious problems in their lives. This means rehabilitation should be a major aim of prisons, but they often lack the necessary resources to achieve it.

Many have drug dependency, causing disruption and violence, e.g. with the availability of 'Spice', but prisons lack resources for intensive rehabilitation work. Anger management is a problem for violent inmates but there are few courses.

Many prisoners are poorly educated, which harms job prospects and leads to re-offending, but only half of prisons have enough training programmes.

A major reason for lack of rehabilitation is staff shortages (a 15% cut since 2010), meaning no-one to supervise educational activities, library use etc. Release on temporary licence to attend training and job interviews is limited by lack of staff to supervise.

Prisons are often run down and overcrowded due to lack of investment. This harms prisoner morale and overcrowding can be a source of conflict.

Overall comments

This is a very good answer. It starts well by linking resources to the aim of prisons to rehabilitate individuals with serious problems. It looks at drug dependency, anger management and lack of education, and notes the lack of resources for programmes to tackle these problems. It deals with the impact of staff shortages and makes a good point about the dilapidated and overcrowded state of prisons.

Good start – links resources to rehabilitation.

Lack of resources for drugs and anger management problems.

Good point about training and education.

Deals well with impact of staff shortages on rehabilitation opportunities.

Good final point.

Evaluate the effectiveness of agencies in achieving social control

Getting started

Working in a small group, consider what you have learned so far about the police. Complete the following:

1. What are the main aims of the police?

2. What problems do the police face in seeking to meet their aims?

As a whole class, discuss how far the police are effective in achieving their aims.

This Topic examines the main agencies of social control to evaluate how effective they are in achieving their aims. We look at the police, the Crown Prosecution Service, the judiciary, the prisons and probation services, and at the work of charities and pressure groups.

The police

Social control responsibilities

The police are the main agency for the detection, investigation and prevention of crime. Their work results in a huge volume of cases being brought to trial every year, along with many out of court disposals by the police using their powers to issue fixed penalty notices, cautions and reprimands. Police forces have specialist departments, units and sections dealing with serious and complex cases, such as terrorism.

Specialist policing

The police are not the only agency responsible for investigating crime. For example, HM Revenue and Customs deals with tax evasion, the Department of Work and Pensions deals with benefit fraud and the Border Force deals with immigration offences. There are also specialist forces, such as the British Transport Police and the Civil Nuclear Constabulary, who protect nuclear installations.

Offences of public concern

In recent years, the police have made progress in prioritising some of the offences of concern to the public such as domestic abuse, where increasing numbers of cases are being reported and recorded.

For example, survey evidence from the 2017 annual report of HM Inspector of Police shows that two-thirds of domestic abuse practitioners (non-police professionals who work closely with victims) felt the police's approach had improved in the previous three years.

However, the same report shows shortcomings in the police's performance on domestic abuse:

- the arrest rate has been falling
- police are not using bail conditions to protect victims
- staff shortages are causing delays in responding to incidents, putting victims at risk
- body-worn video cameras are not always being used to gather evidence.

These shortcomings illustrate the fact that the police are not always successful in achieving social control. We shall now examine criticisms of the police's effectiveness.

Inefficiency

There have been numerous criticisms of the police's inefficiency or incompetence in investigating offences successfully. For example, the Macpherson Report noted the failure of the Metropolitan Police to gather evidence and investigate leads in the murder of Stephen Lawrence that could have led to a successful prosecution of the five leading suspects in the case.

Current trends: more crimes but fewer solved

According to the police's own statistics, crime appears to be increasing. For example, the number of offences recorded by the police rose from 4.5m in March 2016 to 5.8m in June 2020.

Knife and gun crime Police statistics for certain crimes have increased significantly. Recorded knife crimes rose from 24,000 to 35,800 between 2014 and 2020. In the same period, firearms offences rose from 4,900 to 9,800.

At the same time, police clear-up rates have been falling. In 2015, 15% of cases resulted in someone being charged with an offence, but by 2020 this had fallen to just 7%. The number of penalty notices and cautions issued by police has also fallen.

Dropped cases

As we saw in a previous Topic, there is also evidence that the police are failing to investigate large numbers of offences reported to them, including some serious ones. For example, in 2018 the Metropolitan Police Service dropped 2.9 times as many cases on the day they were reported as they had done in 2013. Over the six-year period 2013-18, the Metropolitan Police screened out a total of 525,000 crimes on the same day as they were reported.

Financial circumstances

Adequate funding is a major factor in the police achieving control over crime. From 2010, the government made major cuts in police budgets and this has been a cause of police decisions to drop investigations. With limited budgets and fewer officers, some investigations and prevention measures have had to be prioritised over others.

ACTIVITY Research

Funding problems

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Accuracy of the statistical evidence

The statistical evidence seems to suggest that the police are becoming less effective in achieving social control. However, police statistics need to be treated with caution, for several reasons.

Improved recording procedures

One reason for an apparent increase in the total number of crimes could simply be because the police have become better at recording them. In 2014, police recorded statistics were deemed not to meet the standards required by the Office for National Statistics. Since then, the police have made some efforts to improve crime recording, for example in the area of domestic abuse, and this has led to a greater proportion of offences now appearing in the statistics.

Counter-evidence from the CSEW

The overall number of crimes may not in fact be increasing. For example, the Crime Survey for England and Wales, a survey of victims, shows that the overall crime rate has generally been

level or falling in recent years, rather than increasing as police statistics indicate. For example, in the year ending March 2020, the rate fell by 9%.

One reason for the difference between these two sets of statistics is that to some extent they deal with different crimes:

- The CSEW does not include crimes against business (such as shoplifting and fraud) or crimes against children aged under 10.
- The CSEW surveys only a sample of the population, so it under-represents some less common but more serious crimes, such as weapons offences. Police and other statistics, such as hospital admissions for knife wounds, are more accurate.
- Police statistics tend to pick up more serious crimes (they are more likely to be reported) and ones where a police crime number is needed for insurance claims (e.g. burglary and vehicle theft).



Why might hospital admissions statistics give a more accurate picture of knife crime than the CSEW?

Other criticisms of police performance

Police performance has been criticised in relation to other issues as well as clear-up rates. One area of concern is race relations.

Racism and bias

The Macpherson Report in 1999 into the murder of Stephen Lawrence found the Metropolitan Police to be institutionally racist. Since then there has been considerable interest in the relationship of the police to minority ethnic groups and concerns continue:

- **Recruitment** of officers from minority ethnic backgrounds has increased, but minority groups continue to be under-represented in the police force, including in senior ranks.
- **Stop and searches** are still disproportionately used against Black and other minority groups.
- **Tasers** are used disproportionately against people of minority backgrounds.

The basic principle of policing in Britain is said to be policing by consent. If the police fail to establish a positive relationship with all sections of the community based on consent and trust, this will hinder their ability to investigate and clear up crimes.

Media reports

There have been accusations of the police playing to the media to portray a 'crimelusters' image. For example, in 2014 South Yorkshire Police invited the BBC to film their raid on the home of Sir Cliff Richard in connection with historical child abuse allegations. No charges were eventually brought and both the police and the BBC had to pay damages to the singer.

The police have also been criticised for over-reacting to media-driven moral panics and calls for crackdowns on whatever crime the media chooses to focus on. This can draw police resources away from other areas of criminality that may be more serious or widespread.

The Crown Prosecution Service

The CPS acts as the main independent prosecutor for England and Wales. It aims to achieve social control by preparing cases and presenting them in court to secure the conviction of offenders.

Evidence of success

The CPS has had some success in achieving its aim. For example:

- in a typical three-month period, it prosecutes around 80,000 cases in Crown Court and 450,000 cases in magistrates' courts
- around 80% of the defendants that it prosecutes are convicted.

Lack of effectiveness

Despite the high proportion of convictions, the CPS to some extent fails to achieve social control by successfully prosecuting offenders.

Media reports

Media reporting of the CPS's performance has not always been favourable. For example, there has been criticism of its handling of rape cases. On 24 September 2018 *The Guardian* reported that the CPS's specialist rape prosecutors had been advised to drop a number of supposedly 'weak' cases.

The aim was to improve the CPS's overall performance by ensuring that a higher proportion of its prosecutions would succeed. One prosecutor said they were told that if they took 350 weak cases out of the system, their conviction rate would go up to 61%.

The move was criticised by experts and campaigners, who warned that it would limit victims' access to justice. For example, it could lead to cases involving younger victims, students and those with mental health problems being dropped, because these were cases where juries have been shown to be less likely to convict. The former principal legal adviser at the CPS, Alison Levitt QC, said:

"A system that only prosecutes safe cases is sending attackers the message that vulnerable people are open to abuse as the CPS will not prosecute."

ACTIVITY Research

The CPS in the media

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Realistic prospect of conviction

The CPS's Full Code Test includes the evidential test. Prosecutors must be satisfied that there is a 'realistic prospect of conviction' – in other words, that the evidence would be more likely than not to convince a jury to convict. However, critics argue that the CPS should be focused less on trial outcomes and more on bringing cases to justice. The number of rapes reported rose by a third from 2016 to 2020, but the number of prosecutions actually fell by 60%.

Budget cuts

In recent years the CPS has suffered budget cuts of 25% and it has lost a third of its staff. The Director of Public Prosecutions, Max Hill QC, has said that the CPS cannot sustain further cuts because digital technology is imposing heavy additional workloads on its staff, with the need to analyse content of smartphones in the search for evidence and to comply with rules for its disclosure to the defence. In one case, it took 600 hours to analyse the content on one phone.

Evidence disclosure

A number of rape and other prosecutions have collapsed as a result of the CPS and police's failure to discover and disclose evidence such as text messages stored on victims' or defendants' phones. After the collapse of a rape case against Liam Allan in 2018 due to evidence being disclosed only after the trial had started, around 30 other cases that were due to go to court had to be reviewed and some halted.

Failure to build the case

In some high-profile cases, the CPS has failed to build an adequate case and this has led to the prosecution collapsing. For example, in the murder of ten-year-old Damilola Taylor, the CPS rested its case on an obviously lying witness, when proper checks would easily have established the unreliability of her evidence.

Other criticisms of the CPS

- Despite its independent status, the CPS has been criticised for being too close to the police.
- It has been criticised for being too bureaucratic, inefficient and slow in proceeding with cases. In some cases this can mean that victims and defendants have to put their lives on hold for many months.
- Failure to communicate with relevant parties. There have been examples of cases where suspects have only found out that the case against them has been dropped by reading about it in the media.

The judiciary

Media images of the judiciary

In the media, judges are often presented as old, White, upper-class males who are out of touch with modern society. They are sometimes also described as being too 'soft', handing down lenient sentences for serious offences. How accurate is this image?

Are judges biased in their judgements?

Because judges tend to come from a narrow, unrepresentative section of society, they are sometimes suspected of making biased judgements as a result.

Judges' backgrounds

- 68% of judges are male.
- More than half of judges are aged over 50. However, among judges under 40, a slight majority (51%) are female.
- Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups are under-represented: only 7% of judges are from minority backgrounds.

Staff cuts

Between 2010 and 2018, the number of prison officers fell by 15% as a result of budget cuts. More experienced officers were more likely to leave and by 2018, a third of prison officers had less than two years' experience. This has made it harder to maintain control over inmates.

Overcrowding

The prison population has almost doubled from 43,000 in 1993 to around 80,000 in 2021. This has meant more prisoners to control as well as overcrowded conditions for many inmates: in 2018, 58% of prisons were overcrowded. In turn, overcrowding contributes to discontent and rule-breaking. Numbers are projected to reach 98,700 by 2026.

Not addressing rehabilitation needs

Increased numbers of prisoners, staff shortages and budget cuts mean that prisons are often unable to deal with the causes of prisoners' offending, including mental health needs, drug and alcohol dependency, illiteracy and lack of qualifications.

This is made worse by the fact that many prisoners are serving short sentences, so there is not enough time to address their often complex needs.

A drugs epidemic

In recent years drug use among prisoners has risen rapidly. Most of the increase has been in the use of 'new psychoactive substances' (NPS) such as Spice. These synthetically produced drugs can be 100 times more potent than natural cannabis and can cause aggression, psychosis and intense depression. Between 2013 and 2018, 117 deaths in prison were linked to NPS use. In 2016 the Psychoactive Substances Act outlawed their possession in prisons.

In 2016, the prison and probation ombudsman described these drugs as a 'game-changer' for prison safety. Despite this, the chief inspector for prisons reported that some prisons still had no strategy for reducing the supply of drugs.

The availability of drugs undermines prison discipline and control by reducing inmates' participation in rehabilitation activities, creating debt among prisoners and increasing levels of violence.

Security

The most basic requirement of prison is to hold prisoners in custody. There have been almost no escapes from closed prisons (about two a year) since 2010 and few absconders from open prisons. However, there have been numerous breaches of security, with drugs, sim cards and other forbidden items being smuggled into prisons, sometimes by the use of drones.

Safety

Incidents of assaults, self-harm and suicide have risen. In 2020 there were:

- 9,800 assaults on staff
- 32,000 assault incidents – that is, 380 assaults for every 1,000 prisoners (up from 142 in 2010)
- five homicides
- 76 suicides
- 65,000 incidents of self-harm (up from 25,000 in 2010).
- Self-harm was particularly high among women prisoners, with an average of 3.2 incidents per prisoner recorded.

Riots and disorder

Major breakdowns of order and loss of control by staff have increased. In addition to the riot at HMP Birmingham in 2016 – the worst in 25 years in a UK prison – due partly to staff shortages,

there has been a series of lesser incidents. In 2018 there was serious disorder at several prisons, including The Mount, Long Lartin and Bedford. The chief inspector of prisons warned of a 'complete breakdown in order and discipline' at Bedford, described as rundown and rat-infested.

After release: the evidence on re-offending

Although rehabilitation is a primary aim of the prison system, many ex-prisoners re-offend and quickly find themselves back in the criminal justice system. For example, within one year of release:

- 36% of all ex-prisoners re-offended
- among ex-prisoners with many previous convictions (11 or more), nearly half re-offended
- 64% of those on short sentences (less than 12 months) re-offended
- around 37% of juvenile offenders re-offended.

Conclusion: the evidence on prisons

Overall, the evidence shows that the prisons are ineffective both in achieving social control over offenders while they are *in* prison, and that they are ineffective in rehabilitating them so that they lead a crime-free life after they have *left* prison.

ACTIVITY Research

Does prison work?

Go to www.criminology.uk.net



December 2016. Police arriving at HMP Birmingham after rioting broke out.

Probation

The probation service has had mixed results in achieving social control through its work. In particular, there has been a difference in the performance of the public sector National Probation Service (NPS) and the privatised sector of community rehabilitation companies.

Privatisation

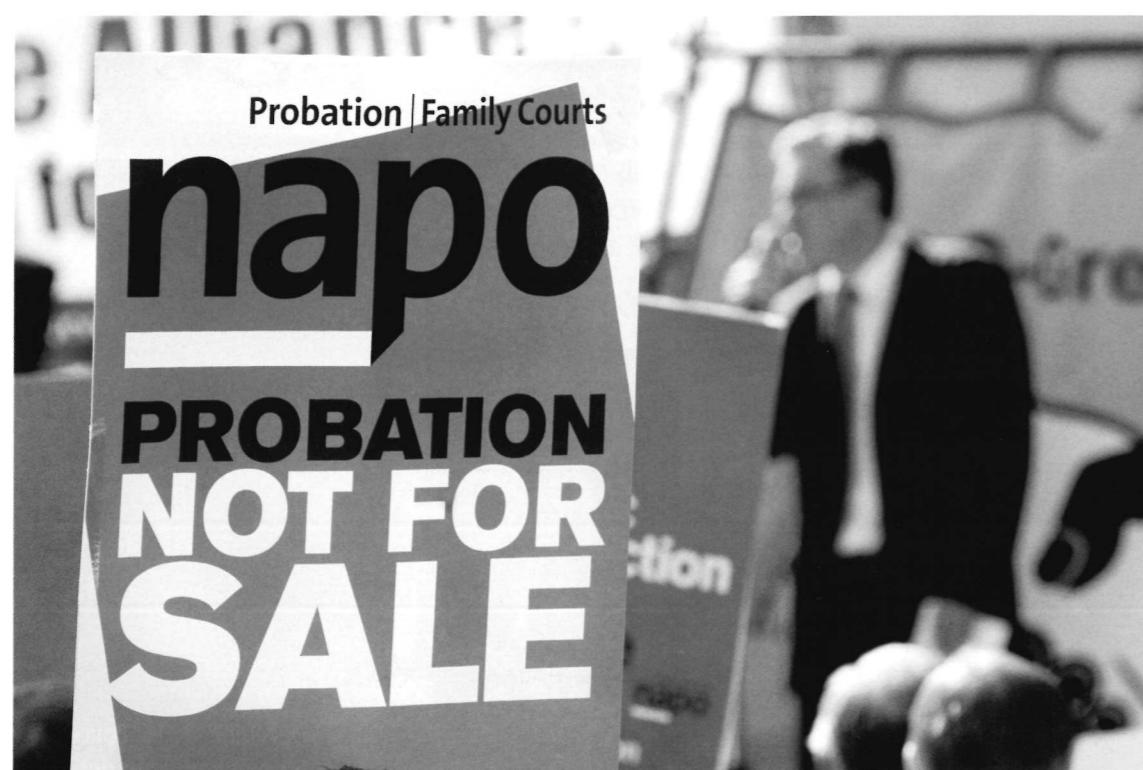
In 2014, the Conservative government under the then Justice Secretary Chris Grayling launched what he claimed was a 'rehabilitation revolution' aimed at reducing re-offending. A key part of the policy was the part-privatisation of the probation service.

21 private companies, called community rehabilitation companies (CRCs), were set up, each operating in a particular geographical area. The CRCs were to deal with low-risk offenders and would earn their profits on a payment-by-results basis, with targets to reduce re-offending by their clients.

Evidence

The CRCs' performance failed to live up to the government's expectations. Of the 21 companies, 19 failed to meet their targets for rehabilitating offenders and had to have an extra £342m pumped in. According to the 2018 probation service inspection report:

- offenders' housing needs were met less often: only 54% of cases supervised by CRCs, compared with 70% of NPS-supervised cases
- offenders were often supervised by telephone only
- one CRC held meetings with clients in open-plan offices, playing 'white noise' to prevent people from eavesdropping
- CRCs provided inadequate protection for victims and their children when domestic abusers were returned to the community



2014. Probation officers' union Napo protesting against privatisation and cuts in legal aid.

- probation officers in the CRCs were carrying higher caseloads than those in the public sector, because the companies were cutting staff to save money.
- As a result of these failings, the government decided to terminate the CRCs' contracts early, bringing them to an end by 2020.

Bias

The political ideology of the Conservative government biased it in favour of privatisation. Conservatives see privately-owned commercial companies as the most effective means of achieving social control in the justice sector. They believe that private companies can provide both a more efficient and a more cost-effective service. For this reason the Conservative government followed a policy of privatisation in both probation and the prison service. However, Dame Glenys Stacey, the then head of the probation service, said in 2019 that the part-privatisation was 'irredeemably flawed' and that it was difficult to see how people could have confidence in the service while it 'remains subject to the pressures of commerce'. She concluded that the core work of engaging with offenders, monitoring them and helping their rehabilitation should be in public hands.

Evaluation

The evidence from official reports strongly indicates a failure by the CRCs to achieve social control of offenders. This failure also undermines the objective of keeping the community safe, for example where domestic abusers are returned to the community without adequate supervision.

The National Probation Service

The NPS has been more successful than the CRCs in achieving social control. Overall, it has about half the rate of re-offending compared with prison. However, the service has limitations that reduce its effectiveness in achieving social control. These include:

- a critical national shortage of probation officers
- high workloads have led to professional standards being compromised
- a lack of professional leadership
- probation premises are dated, shabby and in some cases not secure
- there is no national strategy to provide enough local specialist services
- there is a shortage of places on specialist programmes to address the causes of offending.

Charities and pressure groups

Charities and pressure groups are non-governmental, voluntary organisations:

- **Charities** provide services to specific groups of people, such as ex-prisoners
- **Pressure groups** campaign for changes to government policies to benefit those whose interests they serve.

In practice, organisations such as Nacro and Women in Prison combine these two roles.

Strong commitment

Charities are sometimes better placed to reduce offending and re-offending than government agencies. This is because they have a strong commitment to one particular group or issue and specialist knowledge of people's needs. They are also strongly motivated to help and may therefore go the extra mile in a way that government or privatised agencies may not do.

Nacro

As we saw in Topic 3.3, Nacro acts as a pressure group. For example it campaigns along with other organisations to end Friday releases from prison. A third of all releases take place on a Friday, which means people have no time to access vital services and may end up sleeping rough, going without medication and re-offending.

Nacro is also a charity that provides services for ex-offenders and those in danger of offending. For example, it provides accommodation for those released from prison and supports them to find long-term accommodation. Homelessness is a major driver of re-offending and tackling it helps to achieve social control.

Women in Prison

Women in Prison (WIP) recognises that over half of women prisoners are victims of domestic or sexual violence. They face problems of homelessness, poverty, mental illness and substance misuse. WIP is committed to tackling the root causes of women's offending.

Pressure group campaigning

WIP is a pressure group that campaigns to reduce the numbers of women in prison. It presses government and criminal justice agencies to change their policies. For example:

- WIP calls for the government to drop its plans to build five new prisons for women. Instead it calls for the money to be invested in specialist women's centres and community-based solutions such as housing and mental health support that would reduce re-offending.
- WIP calls on the courts to follow the Sentencing Guidelines and use prison only as a last resort, for the most serious offences and to protect the public from harm. Yet 84% of women's prison sentences are for non-violent offences, including non-payment of council tax or TV licences.

WIP has won the support of a number of MPs as well as members of the public for its campaigns.

ACTIVITY Media

Charities and pressure groups

Go to www.criminology.uk.net



Support for women in prison

As a charity, WIP provides a range of support for women in prison. This includes:

- a freephone helpline to provide support and guidance to women prisoners
- referring women to other specialist agencies
- delivering the CARE programme (Choices, Actions, Relationships, Emotions) for women in prison for violent offending who have a history of self-harm, suicide attempts, mental health problems or substance misuse.

Gaps in provision

One limitation of charities and pressure groups in achieving social control is that they are voluntary organisations. This means that they only exist where people are concerned about a particular issue or group.

For example, people may be concerned enough about victims of child sexual abuse to set up charities to support them. They may be less concerned about the abusers and less likely to set up organisations aimed at rehabilitating them. This may mean that opportunities to prevent re-offending are missed.

Media reporting plays a part in this. If a group of victims is portrayed sympathetically, this may increase support for charities that work with the group. If the media demonise a particular category of offender, it will be harder for charities that work with them to build support.

Funding is also affected by this. It is easier to persuade the public to donate funds for some groups or causes than for others that might be equally (or more) important or deserving. National and local government also fund charities to provide certain services but they too will only do so if it fits with their political and financial priorities.

NOW TEST YOURSELF

Practice Question

Evaluate the effectiveness of social control inside prisons.

Source: WJEC Criminology Unit 4 examination 2017

(9 marks)

Answer by Joshua

The social control aims of prisons are to protect the public by keeping dangerous offenders locked up, to deter offenders from re-offending by punishing them and to rehabilitate them so they lead a crime-free life when they are released.

However, critics argue that as far as rehabilitation and deterrence are concerned, prisons are not very successful in achieving social control. For example, almost half re-offend within 12 months of release, and a high proportion of prisoners are serial offenders, often with many previous convictions.

There are several reasons for this failure to achieve social control. Prisoners often have serious problems that underlie their offending, such as drug and alcohol addictions, mental illness, lack of education or skills, and unemployment. However, prisons often do little to tackle these problems and as a result, ex-prisoners end up re-offending and returning to jail. For example, there is a shortage of places on courses such as anger management and a lack of good quality education and skills training. Also, many prisoners are serving short sentences, which don't give enough time to address these complex needs. This makes recidivism more likely.

There are other problems achieving social control inside prisons. Use of Spice and other psychoactive drugs is widespread and growing, with drones being used to smuggle drugs and other contraband into jails. There are high rates of suicide and self-harm (especially in women's prisons), and of assaults on staff and inmates. In recent years there have been serious episodes of disorder, including the worst riot in 25 years at HMP Birmingham in 2016. Overcrowding and staff cuts of 15% make it more difficult to maintain order.

However, very few prisoners escape and in this sense prisons achieve the aim of controlling offenders to protect the public by temporarily incapacitating them. Also, some prisoners are serving indeterminate sentences and cannot be released if they are considered to be a danger to the public.

Useful to identify the control aims of prisons.

Uses relevant evidence to evaluate prisons' effectiveness.

A good account of the reasons why prisons fail to rehabilitate for life outside.

Looks at further reasons why control is not achieved.

Points out ways in which prisons do achieve some control.

Overall comments

This is a Band Three (top band) response. Joshua sets out some key control aims of prisons (public protection, punishment and rehabilitation) and then deals with whether they do in fact rehabilitate offenders, using relevant evidence on prisoners' problems (e.g. addictions, lack of education etc.) and on lack of provision for these needs in prison. He provides good evidence on lack of control in terms of drug use, suicides, self-harm, assaults and riots, as well as staff cuts and overcrowding. He uses his evidence successfully for his evaluation that prisons are ineffective. He balances this with his final paragraph that identifies one sense in which prisons do succeed in achieving control – through incapacitation.

Preparing for the Unit 4 exam

Now that you have completed Unit 4, you need to revise and prepare for the exam. This section will help you to get ready to tackle it. It contains some advice on preparing yourself, plus two past WJEC exam questions for you to try.

There is also advice on how to answer the questions, though you might want to try doing them without looking at the advice first.

Get organised!

The first thing to do is to get your file sorted out.

1. Make a list of all ten Unit 4 Topics to give you a framework for your revision.
2. Organise your notes, activities and homework for each Topic. Use the subheadings in each Topic as a guide to how to organise them. You could work with others and share your work or fill in any gaps you have together.
3. Make a list of the main issues covered in each Topic. Using these issues, go to your notes and textbook to find the material you need in order to understand them. Make any additional notes you need.
4. From your notes and textbook, list the key ideas needed for each Topic. Link these to the issues.

Practise, practise, practise!

Once you have your file in order, the best way to prepare for the exam is by practising the skill you're going to be tested on – the skill of answering exam questions. You wouldn't think of taking a driving test without doing any driving beforehand, and it's the same with exams. Here are some ways you can practise:

Familiarise yourself with possible questions by looking at those in the *Now test yourself* sections at the end of each Topic and the ones in the practice questions on the next page.

Improve the answers you've already done. If you didn't get full marks on an assignment, re-write it, taking your teacher's comments on board, plus the advice in the *Now Test Yourself* section in the relevant Topic.

Answer any questions that you skipped earlier. You may not have done every assignment you were set. Do the ones you missed now. Your teacher might even mark them for you! If not, get a friend to give their opinion (and return the favour).

Study the student answers that appear at the end of some Topics and read the comments that go with them.

Answer past papers that you will find on the WJEC website (and while you're there, look at the mark schemes too).

End of Unit Practice Questions

Below are two questions from a past WJEC Criminology Unit 4 examination paper for you to answer. You will find advice on how to answer them on the next two pages. However, before looking at the advice, you might like to try making brief plans on how you would answer the questions. Alternatively, you can answer the questions first and then compare your answers with the advice afterwards.

QUESTION 1

Scenario

Sarah is 21 years old and is currently serving a three-year prison sentence having been found guilty of grievous bodily harm at the local Crown Court. She stabbed the victim with a knife during a fight. Her lawyer has told her she should appeal the unsafe conviction as it was investigated using the crime control model.

- | | | |
|---------|---|-----------|
| (a) (i) | Identify who would have found Sarah guilty in the Crown Court. | (1 mark) |
| (ii) | Identify who would have imposed the prison sentence. | (1 mark) |
| (b) | Briefly describe the crime control model of criminal justice referred to by Sarah's lawyer. | (4 marks) |
| (c) | Briefly describe one behavioural tactic used by prisons to achieve social control. | (4 marks) |
| (d) | Discuss the aims of the prison sentence imposed on Sarah. | (6 marks) |
| (e) | Discuss how theories of criminology have influenced the aims of sentencing. | (9 marks) |

Source: WJEC Criminology Unit 4 examination 2019

QUESTION 2

Scenario

A local secondary school is having a careers information evening. A police officer, a crown prosecutor and a prison governor will all be attending to inform students about their work. These guest speakers will be answering questions from students about their role in achieving social control.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|
| (a) | Briefly describe what a crown prosecutor would say about the role of the Crown Prosecution Service in the organisation of the criminal justice system. | (4 marks) |
| (b) | Discuss the role of the police service in achieving social control. | (6 marks) |
| (c) | Examine how crime committed by those with moral imperatives is a limitation in achieving social control. | (6 marks) |
| (d) | Evaluate the effectiveness of the police service and the Crown Prosecution Service in achieving social control. | (9 marks) |

Source: WJEC Criminology Unit 4 examination 2019