2023 Modern Studies

Advanced Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

General marking principles for Advanced Higher Modern Studies

Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidates' responses.

(a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.

(b) If a candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed marking instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your team leader.

(c) Where a candidate does not comply with the rubric of the paper and answers three, 30 mark questions in one section, mark all responses and record the better mark.

(d) Marking must be consistent. Never make a hasty judgement on a response based on length, quality of handwriting or a confused start.

(e) Use the full range of marks available for each question.

(f) The detailed marking instructions are not an exhaustive list. Award marks for other relevant points.

(g) Award marks only where points relate to the question asked. Where candidates give points of knowledge without specifying the context, award marks unless it is clear that they do not refer to the context of the question.

Marking principles for each question type

For each of the question types the following provides an overview of marking principles.

The extended-response questions used in this paper are
- **discuss . . .**   **30 marks**
- **to what extent . . .** (research method)   **15 marks**
- **to what extent . . .** (source stimulus)   **15 marks**

Discuss . . . questions
Candidates explore ideas about a contemporary issue. They gain marks for analysing, synthesising and evaluating different views and evidence to support a line of argument, leading to a conclusion.

Candidates support their line of argument by drawing on their knowledge and understanding of the issue. They include comparison of the issue in the UK and Scotland with relevant international examples.

To what extent . . . (research method) questions
Candidates draw on their knowledge and understanding of social science research to make an overall judgement on the suitability of given research methods.

Candidates may gain marks in a number of ways, and are expected to include the following:
- analysis of the key ethical/practical aspects of using the research method in a given scenario
- evaluation of the relative suitability of research methods for researching a given scenario, supported with contemporary/relevant evidence
- supporting knowledge about social science research methods
- a line of argument leading to an overall judgement on the suitability of a research method.

To what extent . . . (source stimulus) questions
Candidates draw on their knowledge and understanding of social science research to make a judgement on the potential trustworthiness of a source.

Candidates may gain marks in a number of ways, and are expected to include the following:
- analysis of the source to identify key aspects* which affect validity/reliability
- evaluation of the reliability/validity of the source in the context of social science research, supported with contemporary/relevant evidence
- supporting knowledge about conducting social science research
- a line of argument leading to an overall judgement.

*Key aspects may include:
- provenance
- source evidence
- source errors
- omissions from the source
- bias
- specific issues relating to the source.

'Contemporary' refers to the extent to which something is up-to-date.
With regards to viewpoints or arguments, this represents the most relevant, or currently accepted, thinking. Therefore, while viewpoints on Scottish independence are likely to change very quickly, contemporary thinking about the effects of inequality may include theorists who wrote decades ago.

With regard to evidence, it should also be up-to-date. For example, referring to HM Chief Inspector of Prisons' Annual Report for 2007/2008 may be considered out-of-date unless there is a specific, relevant point to be made from that year, or a trend/pattern/comparison is being established.

Marking grids for 30-mark extended-response questions

Analysis

Analysis involves identifying various aspects, the relationship between them, and their relationships with the whole. It can also involve drawing out and relating implications.

Award analysis marks where a candidate uses their knowledge and understanding, or evidence from a source, to identify relevant aspects (for example of an idea, theory or argument), and clearly shows at least one of the following:
- links between different aspects
- links between aspect(s) and the whole
- links between aspect(s) and related concepts
- similarities and contradictions
- consistencies and inconsistencies
- different views or interpretations
- possible consequences or implications
- understanding of underlying order or structure.

0 marks	1–2 marks	3–4 marks	5–6 marks	7–8 marks
• candidate provides no evidence of analysis (purely descriptive response). **OR** • analysis is not relevant to the question. For analytical comments to be relevant they must directly address either the question; or issues, arguments or evidence which the question addresses.	Candidate makes relevant analytical comments **but** • in the context of their answer, these may not be the key, or most relevant, aspects.	Candidate makes developed, relevant analytical comments **and** • in the context of their answer, these are the key, or most relevant, aspects • includes relevant, contemporary supporting evidence.	Candidate meets the criteria for **4 marks and** • links analytical comments to evaluative comments • includes relevant and contemporary supporting evidence from an international comparator country. Overall, analysis shows understanding of the question and its implications, by inclusion of sufficient key or most relevant aspects.	Candidate meets the criteria for **6 marks and** • analytical comments are integrated in-depth with international comparison • analytical comments clearly integrate the ideas and arguments of others with their own. Overall, analysis shows an in-depth understanding of the question and supports a convincing line of argument.

Comparison

Comparison involves making a judgement between two (or more) entities in order to show similarity or difference.
Candidates must draw out key similarities/differences and show the extent of these.

0 marks	1–2 marks	3–4 marks	5–6 marks
No evidence of relevant international comparison.	Candidate's comparison • explains a key, relevant difference or similarity between the issue in the UK/Scotland and in another country/countries • explains the extent of the difference/similarity.	Candidate's analysis meets the requirements for **2 marks** and in addition • points of comparison, including the extent of the similarity or difference between the issue in the UK/Scotland and in another country/countries, are made throughout their response • are supported by relevant and contemporary evidence.	Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for **4 marks** and in addition • points of comparison are integrated into the line of argument. • points of comparison form a key part of their line of argument.

Evaluation

Evaluation involves making a judgement(s) based on criteria.

Candidate should make reasoned evaluative comments on factors such as evidence that supports their line of argument, and evaluate alternative arguments.

Evaluative comments must relate to, for example:
- the extent to which a viewpoint or argument is valid
- the extent to which a viewpoint or argument is supported by evidence
- the relative importance of factors in relation to the issue
- the impact or significance of factors when taken together
- the relative value of alternative arguments.

0 marks	1−2 marks	3−4 marks	5−6 marks	7−8 marks
• candidate provides no evidence of evaluation (purely a descriptive response). **OR** • candidate's evaluation is not relevant to the question.	• candidate makes points of evaluation that are relevant to the question but are not developed. **OR** • candidate makes a basic evaluation that is developed and relevant.	Candidate meets the criteria for **2 marks and** • makes reasoned points of evaluation • relates points to their line of argument and uses them to make an overall judgement(s) on the question.	Candidate meets the criteria for **4 marks and** • shows reasoned consideration of alternative arguments and evidence • provides reasoned evaluation and judgement of an alternative argument(s) or evidence.	Candidate meets the criteria for **6 marks and** • integrates points of evaluation throughout their line of argument • uses reasons for discounting or accepting alternatives to clearly support their overall conclusion.

Synthesising information to structure and sustain lines of argument

Synthesis involves drawing two or more pieces of information — knowledge, evidence or viewpoints — together to support a structured line of argument.

A line of argument involves bringing together or linking points in a coherent manner, building towards a conclusion. Candidates' conclusions should go beyond a summary of key issues, and their reasoning and evidence should build to a relevant overall judgement that addresses the specific question. A relevant conclusion with detailed supporting reasons should demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the complex issue, which should include alternative viewpoints. Candidates may include conclusions throughout an extended response, and/or within one separate concluding section.

A well-reasoned conclusion will include:
- clear evidence that a conclusion has been reached
- includes detailed reasons to justify the conclusion.

0 marks	1−2 marks	3−4 marks	5−6 marks	7−8 marks
Candidate provides no evidence of • a line of argument • a clear conclusion.	Candidate draws together pieces of information to summarise key points **but** • there is a lack of sufficient synthesis to support the conclusion • the line of argument in support of the conclusion is unclear.	Candidate shows evidence of • an overall conclusion which provides a relevant overall judgement that addresses the specific question • a line of argument and is supported by detailed reasons/evidence.	Candidate meets the criteria for **4 marks and** shows evidence of • an overall conclusion from a sustained line of argument developed by organising, linking or sequencing ideas throughout the response • an overall conclusion that includes a response to at least one relevant counter-argument.	Candidate meets the criteria for **6 marks and** • their line of argument integrates points of analysis and evaluation, which they use to support their overall judgement • their overall judgement is based on several points of analysis or evaluation.

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Marking grids for 15-mark research method questions

Analysis — award up to a maximum of 6 marks			
0 marks	**1–2 marks**	**3–4 marks**	**5–6 marks**
No evidence of analysis — purely descriptive response. **OR** Analysis is not at all relevant to the question.	Candidate's analysis identifies aspects of the research method which are relevant to the question **but** • does not identify the most relevant aspects **OR** • does not link the aspects to the scenario. Alternatively Award **2 marks** where analysis identifies only **one** key aspect and links the aspect with the issue in the scenario.	Candidate's analysis identifies key aspects of the research method which is relevant to the question **and** • identifies relevant links of key aspects to the scenario • includes relevant and/or contemporary supporting evidence.	Candidate meets the criteria for **4 marks and** • links analytical comments on the aspects to evaluative comments. • analysis shows understanding of the question and its implications, by linking sufficient key or most relevant aspects with knowledge of social science research methods.

Evaluation (research methods) — award up to a maximum of 6 marks			
0 marks	**1–2 marks**	**3–4 marks**	**5–6 marks**
No evidence of evaluation (purely descriptive response). **OR** Evaluative points are not relevant to the question. **OR** Evaluative comments lack reasoning.	Candidate makes points of evaluation about the suitability of the research method in question **but** • supporting evidence doesn't back up the evaluation • lack of development in reasoning **OR** • only one developed*, relevant point of evaluation is made which has supporting evidence. *Developed points may include, for example: • evidence • reasons • background information, support or reinforcement. Award **a maximum of 1 mark** where the reasoning is not developed or the candidate makes only **one** evaluative point.	Candidate makes developed, relevant points of evaluation about the suitability of the research method in question and in addition • evaluative comments clearly address the stated research method(s) in relation to the specified scenario • addresses the potential effectiveness of the key stated research method in relation to the specified scenario.	Candidate meets the criteria for **4 marks and** • addresses ethical issues in relation to the key stated research method(s) • where there is only **one** stated method the candidate also evaluates their own alternative method, or combination of methods, of researching the issue **OR** • where there are **two** stated methods the candidate evaluates both methods and/or their own alternative method, or combination of methods, of researching the issue.

Conclusion — award up to a maximum of 3 marks			
0 marks	**1 mark**	**2 marks**	**3 marks**
No evidence of concluding remarks.	• concluding remarks simply summarise the key elements or main points.	• the conclusion follows from a line of argument and is supported by reasons/evidence • it is clear which research method is preferred in relation to the specified scenario.	Candidate meets the criteria for **2 marks and** • their line of argument integrates points of analysis and evaluation, using these to support the overall judgement • their reasons for preferring/rejecting the research methods are clear.

Marking grids for 15-mark source stimulus questions

Analysis of a source — award up to a maximum of 6 marks			
0 marks	**1–2 marks**	**3–4 marks**	**5–6 marks**
No evidence of analysis — purely descriptive response. **OR** Analysis is not relevant to the question.	Candidate's analysis identifies aspects which are relevant to the question **but** • does not identify most relevant aspects **OR** • does not show relevant links. Alternatively Analysis identifies only one key aspect **and** • links the aspect with the trustworthiness of the source • includes supporting evidence.	Candidate's analysis identifies key aspects which affect trustworthiness of the source **and** • identifies relevant links • includes relevant supporting evidence.	Candidate meets the criteria for **4 marks and** • links analytical comments on the aspects to evaluative comments. • analysis shows understanding of the question and its implications by linking sufficient key or most relevant aspects with knowledge of social science research.

Evaluation of trustworthiness — award up to a maximum of 6 marks			
0 marks	**1–2 marks**	**3–4 marks**	**5–6 marks**
No evidence of evaluation (purely descriptive response). **OR** Evaluative points are not relevant (do not refer to the source). **OR** Evaluative comments lack reasoning.	Candidate makes reasoned points of evaluation about the trustworthiness of the source **but** • there is lack of development in reasoning **OR** • they make only one developed*, relevant point of evaluation about the source, which has supporting evidence. *Developed points may include, for example: • evidence from the source • evidence from other social science research • reasons • background information about conducting social science research.	Candidate makes at least **two** developed* points of evaluation which • address the strengths and weaknesses of the source • are supported by knowledge about conducting social science research.	Candidate meets the criteria for **4 marks and** • judgements on strengths and weaknesses are supported by reference to relevant additional research/sources (this may include candidate's own research) • the judgement includes consideration of alternative approaches which may increase the trustworthiness of the source.

Conclusion — award up to a maximum of 3 marks			
0 marks	**1 mark**	**2 marks**	**3 marks**
No evidence of concluding remarks	Concluding remarks simply summarise the key elements or main points.	There is a clear overall judgement about the extent of trustworthiness of the source. The conclusion follows from a line of argument and is supported by reasons/evidence.	Candidate meets the criteria for **2 marks and** • their line of argument integrates points of analysis and evaluation, using these to support the overall judgement expressed within the conclusion.

Marking instructions for each question

Section 1 — Political issues and research methods

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
1.	30	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*. **Credit responses that refer to:** • political parties educate public opinion • political parties formulate public policy • political parties act as a stable and unifying influence • losing parties organise the opposition which plays a vital role in keeping the Government in check • government leaders are drawn from political parties • political parties organise public rallies and further political activism amongst the public • relevant global comparator(s). *Award marks for any other relevant points.* **Possible approaches to answering this question** **Analysis and evaluation** **Response 1** *Some say the 'party is over' for political parties but others say it is not. The UK has the lowest political party membership rate in Europe. However, smaller parties such as the Green Party have seen membership rise in recent years. For example, in 2014, membership of the Green Party in England and Wales doubled to nearly 30,000 members. More recently the Green Party is polling higher than at any point since 2015 suggesting that the 'party' is not over for the Green Party as they are becoming more and more popular. However, perhaps this has more to do with climate change becoming important and less to do with the work of the Green Party. The Green Party surge is because people are realising how our climate and environment are changing and want to support a party that is focussed on that very important issue. But many give the Green Party credit because it is a newer party with voters whose parents and grandparents voted for other more traditional parties, such as the Labour Party. Also, many commentators have written that the Green Party is ignored by mainstream media which suggests that 'the party' is most certainly not over for this exciting and increasingly relevant political party.* **This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Response 2 *The 'party' may not be entirely over for political parties in the United Kingdom, despite membership declining for political parties. Approximately just 1% of the UK population is a member of a political party which is the lowest level of party membership in Europe. While there has been an increase in membership for some of the smaller political parties, notably the Green Party, the overall trend of party membership continues to lessen. This suggests that political parties are losing support right across society. Lifetime loyal supporters who paid membership dues and identified with their party from one election to the next, may now be a trend never seen again in British politics. However, political parties have softened the impact of fewer individual party subscriptions and have diversified their portfolio of income streams. For example, the Labour Party has long relied on funding from trade unions and the business community has steadfastly funded the Conservative Party decade after decade. So, while individual membership may not ever be what it once was, the political machinery in the UK continues to be well-oiled. During David Cameron's tenure, twenty-five donors donated more to the Conservative Party than the party's total annual income from membership. Therefore, to say the 'party is over' for political parties in the United Kingdom is both inaccurate and misleading.* **This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.** **Comparison** **Response 1** *Many suggest that the influence of traditional mainstream political parties is declining around the world, not only in the United Kingdom. Evidence illustrates that 'the party is over' particularly in many developing countries experiencing economic upheaval. While a link between social unrest and political party disillusionment is nothing new, this trend is more easily seen out with the United Kingdom. New parties tend to emerge in countries with high unemployment or considerable economic upheaval. This is most easily seen in Central and South America where market-reforms initiated by traditional centre-right parties have resulted in mass unrest and the loss of many traditional supporters. This can be compared to the Labour Party's own struggle to win over voters, especially in Scotland. Just as the Scottish National Party (SNP) grew, in part, by addressing the needs of the working class in Scotland, so too have many of the political parties in, for example, Brazil and Argentina. Brazil has no fewer than forty active political parties, far more than it ever used to have. For many South American countries with an ever-increasing number of political parties, the 'party' most certainly is not over, at least not for smaller, niche parties, addressing the specific interests of voters.* **This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Response 2
Global trends support and re-affirm that what is happening in the UK, is also happening in other parts of the world. Some of the biggest decline in political party membership has occurred in the Nordic countries of Finland, Norway and Sweden. In those countries party membership has declined between 5 and 11 percentage points according to the Wilson Centre, a policy think-tank in Washington, DC. Survey data from 36 countries found that party membership was declining also in countries such as Brazil and New Zealand. Former party members continue to outnumber current party members suggesting that younger voters are not signing on to support political parties. Declining party membership has coincided with declining party turnout suggesting that the not only is the 'party over' but for those not of voting age, there was never a party in the first place. However, simply because party membership has declined does not necessarily mean the 'party is over' for all political parties. Traditional centre-left and centre-right parties are giving way to smaller parties that are issue focussed such as the Green Party or the far-right Alternative for Germany party with its focus on anti-immigration. The party may only be over for the mainstream parties that once dominated European politics. It may be that the once dominant centre-right Christian democratic parties have declined in line with lower church attendance and fewer people identifying as Catholic and Protestant throughout Europe. The 'party may be over' for some but not for smaller parties such as the Green Party and several far-right groups in Europe where membership has increased in the last decade.

This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.

Conclusions

Response 1
In conclusion, several factors best explain the decline of political parties both in the UK and in other parts of the world. Political disillusionment from globalisation, changes in how voters consume news and social mobility have all contributed to voter volatility and party decline. With increasing numbers of political parties and uncertainty when predicting coalition governments in some European countries, such as Italy and Germany, many argue that political parties will never be as influential as they once were. This is seen for example with the Labour Party in the UK. Mainstream political parties have not been able to meet the expectations of voters which has resulted in a rise in single-issue parties and regional parties gaining popularity. The party may be over for mainstream parties but for smaller parties it is just beginning.

This example contains a basic conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence. |

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Response 2 *Overall, suggesting that political parties are in decline is too simplistic. There exists clear political party volatility which is impacting some political parties more than others. With mainstream parties becoming too similar voters are looking for alternative policies with more distinct positions. Evidence in Europe clearly shows that mainstream political parties are losing votes to the far-left and far-right. Research suggests that the closer mainstream parties move towards each other the more likely their supporters will vote for a non-mainstream party at the next election. This therefore increases the size of party systems making legislative majorities more difficult and elections less predictable. This only further alienates voters as governments become more difficult to form. The 2017 German elections resulted in nearly six months of haggling between the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the Social Democratic Party (SDP) for example. The party may not quite be over for traditional mainstream parties in Europe, but political surveys indicate that mainstream political parties, such as Labour in the UK, can no longer automatically count on a loyal voter support base as they once could.* **This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.**

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
2.	30	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to:
- sociological model (such as class, race, gender, religion, age, media)
- rational choice model, tactical voting
- party identification model
- dominant ideology model
- short vs long term factors
- social identity and voting behaviour
- relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
Social class has long been used to explain voting behaviour in the United Kingdom, at least when compared to other reasons. But social scientists view this explanation as less persuasive in recent elections.
'Class de-alignment' would suggest links between class and voting behaviour are weaker than ever. Yet other factors such as geography may be no better at accurately predicting how some communities will cast their vote. For example, in the 2019 general election a number of seemingly Labour constituencies turned from 'red' to 'blue' suggesting that geography is also not the accurate predictor it once was. For example, Workington voted Conservative for the first time since 1979. The Conservative Party also took seats in South Wales and the Midlands that had always voted Labour. When compared to the popularity of party leaders as a reason for voting for one party or another, evidence from the 2017 general election shows that Corbyn was an asset. However, two years later in the 2019 general election, polling surveys suggest that Corbyn hurt his party's electoral success.

This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.

Response 2.
Contemporary voting behaviour is more easily explained by the Party Identification Model. This long-term sociological factor develops early in life and highlights the role that parents play in shaping one's political identity. However, in the UK younger voters today tend to identify less with a political party in comparison to older voters. Research by Lee and Young in the British Social Attitudes Survey reveal that 21% of voters do not identify with a political party, an 8% increase since 1983. With party identification decreasing perhaps another voting behaviour model can better explain why Britons vote the way they do. Election data by YouGov from the 2019 general election reveals that age continues to be an accurate predictor of voting intention. In fact, it could very well be the new dividing line in British politics. Labour continues to win most younger voters and the Conservative Party relies heavily on older voters.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Data also suggests that for every ten years a voter ages that voter is nine times more likely to vote Conservative. Education levels were also found to predict voting behaviour accurately. Those with a higher education level in 2016 for example strongly supported staying in the European Union and this transferred to the ballot box. Therefore, while the Party Identification Model is influential this model has lost some importance to sociological explanations such as age and education levels in recent years.

This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.

Comparison

Response 1
Socio-demographic factors also play a role in UK elections in much the same way they do in Canadian federal elections. These are considered long-term factors and tend to influence voters from a young age. Gender, race, religion and region of residence help to shape one's political identity from a young age. Voters identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender are particularly less supportive of the Conservative Party in both Canada and the United Kingdom. While socially conservative views persist in Quebec, left-wing parties such as the New Democratic Party (NDP) benefit from the LGBTQ community as well as winning broad support from female voters. This demographic also has considerable support in the Liberal Democratic Party in the UK and with the Scottish National Party in Scotland. The Women's Equality Party also helps to explain the influence that long-term sociological factors can have on the electorate as it benefits greatly from the support of female voters. Therefore, in Canada, Scotland and the UK longer-term sociological factors best explain voting behaviour, at least for certain political parties and among certain voting blocks. Voting behaviour is constantly changing and no one explanation sufficiently explains the electorate but clearly similarities exist when comparing voting behaviour in Canada and the United Kingdom.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.

Response 2
What is clear is that sociological theories better explain voting behaviour in stable democracies with a history of free and fair elections. Political scientists in the UK for example have long traced the importance of social class in determining voting behaviour, however, sociological explanations are less persuasive in South African elections for example. Recent electoral research points to the Clientelism Model to explain how many South Africans vote. This model contends that politicians use their power to provide economic privileges in exchange for support in elections. For example, many contend that the African National Congress (ANC) benefits from the social grant system as many voters fear losing their grant if the ANC lose power. This suggests that voters make rational decisions based on their own odds of material gain should a party gain office. While receiving the grant was not necessarily a predictor of party preference, fear of losing the grant played a role with many voters, at least according to political scientists studying recent South African national elections.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				When examining voting behaviour in UK elections the Clientelism Model is far less convincing as clear material gain is not available to most of the electorate. This suggests that voting behaviour models cannot accurately explain voting behaviour all over the world. Clearly, age, gender, race and other sociological explanations seem to better explain voting behaviour in UK general elections suggesting that some voting models are specific to cultural norms in a country. **This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.** **Conclusions** **Response 1** *To conclude, some theories better explain voting behaviour than others. The Party Identification Model contends that voters adopt a political viewpoint early in life and grow up following the political views of their parents. However, other factors such as age, geography and party leadership play a role in determining how one casts their vote. It may be that a combination of factors play a role and it is the weight of each explanation that is elusive to political scientists when trying to determine which reason is more convincing than another.* **This example contains a basic conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.** **Response 2** *Some theories do not necessarily better explain voting behaviour in comparison to others. Short-term factors will always play an important role before elections. The image of the party leader or single issues are thought to influence 'floating voters'. In Scotland for example, anyone seeking independence as an issue important to them, will likely vote for the Scottish National Party. However, an opposing view is that long-term factors better explain voting intention. These include but are not limited to factors such as age, ethnicity, gender and geography. However, one variable often overlooked is the 'valence' issue which looks at the competence of a party or party leader. Evidence by Howard Clark confirms this as crucial in the mind of the voter. If a candidate or party is deemed inadequate to lead or unfit for office this can drive voters to dismiss parties or party leaders. The complicated picture of voter intention is now clearer as the 'valence' issue is often framed by the media and is then relentlessly shared on social media platforms. It is this narrative that is becoming increasingly common in elections and proves that some theories are better than others when explaining voting behaviour.* **This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question

3.			30	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*.
				
				Credit responses that refer to:
				• **key features of each ideology:**
				  – role of the state
				  – views on human nature
				  – sovereignty
				  – freedoms or human rights
				  – the economy.
				• **relevant theorists:**
				  – liberalism: Locke and Mill
				  – conservatism: Burke and Disraeli
				  – socialism: Marx and Lenin.
				• relevant global comparator(s).
				
				Award marks for any other relevant points.
				
				Possible approaches to answering this question
				
				Analysis and evaluation
				
				Response 1
				It is not socialism which has influence today in the United Kingdom but liberalism. A liberal government is one that addresses economic and social issues using government intervention while also promoting the rights and autonomy of the individual. Human and civil rights are trumpeted by liberal parties and governments whilst at the same time promoting a market economy. Broadly speaking, the main political parties today in the UK are all liberal in the classical sense. The Liberal Democrats embody the ideals of modern-day liberalism better than other parties. The principles of a liberal democracy envisaged by John Locke are generally thought to be alive and well in the UK's democratic government, although some may criticise the House of Lords as being quite undemocratic. Liberalism allows for free speech and free and fair elections and underpins so much of Britain's rich democratic history.
				
				This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.
				
				Response 2
				In the United Kingdom, socialism has less of an influence than it once had. The 2019 Conservative government led by Boris Johnson had a clear overall majority. It is difficult to detect true socialist policies at work with a Conservative government controlling Westminster. Boris Johnson was one of the leaders of Brexit helping to take the United Kingdom out of Europe. The Conservatives have reformed the UK immigration system, adopting more of an Australian-style points-based system. They believe in tougher sentences for criminals and pledge to not raise income tax or VAT.
				However, while the Conservatives may not promote socialist policies this does not necessarily mean that 'socialist ideology' has no influence in UK politics. The leading opposition party at Westminster is the Labour Party under Keir Starmer. Deeply rooted in socialist ideology to give working people a voice in parliament, the Labour Party has had to adapt to globalisation, changes to the economy and a shifting of views of the electorate. For Labour, it was always about protecting the rights of the working class. For example, Labour fought for a real living wage of £10 per hour and an extension to the furlough scheme at the peak of the

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Covid-19 pandemic. To suggest that socialism has no influence in modern political systems would not be accurate because Labour is the second biggest party at Westminster and their opposition to the Conservatives serves a vital role for millions of workers across Britain. Although Britain's industrial and manufacturing economy has declined and changed drastically this does not mean the rights of workers are any less important. Therefore, socialism continues to have an influence in the UK's system of government. **This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.** **Comparison** **Response 1** *Socialism is an economic and political system designed to more evenly spread wealth as the means of production are meant to be shared by citizens. Some policies of the Scottish National Party do appear to be socialist. Free bus passes and school meals as well as free prescription drugs are socialist policies. The SNP are left of centre but fall short of socialist credentials when compared to the Labour Party of decades ago. The SNP have captured much of the centre ground which has allowed for continued electoral success. However, much of their popularity comes from their nationalist policy of furthering Scotland's distinct national identity by advocating for independence. When comparing socialism in Scotland to socialism across much of Europe, similarities can be made. Changes to the economy, such as a loss of manufacturing, is one reason why socialism is fading both in Scotland and Europe. The economy has created higher-skilled jobs that no longer come with lifetime benefits. Eastern Europe has seen a rise in populist politicians and far-right political parties, not socialist ones of late. Far-right parties in Sweden have taken votes away from the mainstream centrist as well as left-wing socialist parties. Therefore, socialism as a political ideology has lost popularity in modern political systems in Europe and no longer has considerable influence.* **This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.** **Response 2** *Socialism no longer has considerable influence in shaping modern political systems. The decline of unions has coincided with the decline of left-wing politics, some argue. Economies have evolved to higher-skilled labour and those remaining tend to be socially conservative and opposed to immigration. Newer socialist parties such as the Scottish Socialist Party and Solidarity have not received much political support in Scotland. The post-industrial North of England is no longer assured to support Labour. As a consequence, Labour has veered back to the centre after a spell of Corbynism with attentions turned towards issues such as gender equality, the environment and neo-liberal economic policies. This decline is not just happening in Scotland but in Eastern Europe where populist politicians have tapped into nativist sentiment. A backlash against austerity did give socialism some renewed vigour but this now appears to be receding. For example, Francois Holland's Socialist Party in France has been swept away and even SYRIZA in Greece has been replaced by the conservative New Democracy Party. Poland, Hungary, Sweden and Denmark have all elected populist leaders with an anti-immigration platform.*

Therefore, socialism does not have the influence on modern political systems it once had, in part due to a changing economy and the emergence of populist politicians with a nativist agenda trying to navigate the tide of globalisation.

This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.

Conclusions

Response 1
To conclude, some suggest that socialism will never go out of fashion in politics. There will always be policies which address inequality and advocate for the people having greater control of society's wealth, rather than just a few at the top. However, recent trends suggest that socialism is less popular. Other political ideologies such as nationalism and conservatism are more influential. European and South American political systems are more socially conservative and socialism's narrow appeal to younger voters means it struggles to gain ground. Older Europeans and South Americans gain more from the policies offered by conservative parties.

This example contains a basic conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.

Response 2
Karl Marx's writing espoused a set of social, political and economic views that have shaped history and society around the world. Even today, modern political systems are influenced by socialist ideology. What Marx envisioned is not quite as recognisable today, but socialist ideology has changed with the times. He was deeply moved by the industrial transformation of society and understood that if workers were not protected and looked after by governments the worst parts of humanity would surface. While some claim that liberalism, conservatism and nationalism have come to dominate modern political systems today, others are quick to point out characteristics of socialist ideology that can still be seen in social democratic parties in Europe, far-right parties in Sweden and Denmark and in the Scottish National Party. Conservative governments that provide universal health care to society are even incorporating socialist ideology in aspects of policy. To suggest that socialist ideology does not have considerable influence in modern political systems is inaccurate and misleading. Universal health care, state pensions and the minimum wage are all socialist policies that seek to provide greater equality for workers. While socialist parties may be receding, or moving to the centre, this simply follows a pattern of parties cycling in and out of power; a natural occurrence in societies with free and fair elections.

This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
4.			30	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to *a maximum of 30 marks*.

Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to *a maximum of 30 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to:
- current political party policy and direction
- comparison with parties' traditional ideology
- similarities and differences between political parties' core values and policies
- relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
To some, the Labour Party has drifted too close to centre politics, desperate to try its appeal across a broad spectrum of voters and socialist ideology is no longer at the forefront of the party. This was evident with the election of Keir Starmer. His views accept the efficiency of the market and values of social democracy. With so many members quitting the party it is claimed the Labour Party lack ideology, or at least the ideology long associated with the trade union movement.

This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.

Response 2
In the case of the Labour Party, most political scientists and most voters would suggest that ideology has indeed returned to the forefront of politics. The surge in the individual membership of the Labour Party after the election of Jeremy Corbyn as party leader in 2015 most certainly proved that party ideology still profoundly resonates with voters, moving ideology to the forefront of party politics once again. His left-wing and anti-capitalist values struck a chord with voters in multiple demographics and especially with former members, who returned in droves. This was further affirmed when party members cancelled their party membership with the election of Keir Starmer in April 2020. This suggests that many Labour voters felt that Corbyn aligned, for the first time in decades, with the Socialist roots of the party as a mainstream social democrat. Corbyn's stance on reversing austerity cuts to public services and re-nationalising public utilities and the railways were more in keeping with traditional Labour ideology. Starmer on the other hand, described by many as 'soft' left, is more concerned about winning back the 'centre'. Despite Starmer's election as party leader it is clear to many Labour voters that political ideology is of considerable significance — important enough to bring voters in to and out of the party. Therefore, ideology is likely to remain at the forefront for political parties, at least for the Labour Party.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Comparison

Response 1
Political ideology has returned to the forefront of politics. In Scotland the Scottish National Party and even newer parties, such as the Alba Party, gain support from nationalist political ideology as many Scots wish to leave the United Kingdom to form an independent Scotland. Almost half of Scottish voters supported independence in the 2014 independence referendum. Fostering a sense of cultural and historical identity, nationalism has helped the SNP to power. In Brazil political ideology is at the forefront of Bolsonaro's populist nationalism. His party used political ideology to gain popularity and electoral success. This can also be seen in Hungary under Victor Orban. Each brand of nationalism is different in each country, but political ideology is important to voters and party politics in both places. However, this differs from the civic nationalism of political parties in Scotland. Therefore, political ideology has returned to the forefront of politics in several places. Without populism and nationalism none of these politicians and their parties would be as successful.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.

Response 2
Ideology has again returned to the forefront of the political landscape not just in Scotland but the South American nation of Brazil where nationalism, populism and far-right ideology have made gains. In Scotland nationalism is best seen in the Scottish National Party and in the more recently created Alba Party. These left-wing parties trumpet a separate Scottish identity and advocate for an independent. Although support for independence fell slightly in 2021, support has nevertheless increased steadily in the last two decades. The SNP is currently the dominant political party and with independence an important part of recent manifestos it is difficult to argue that ideology has not returned to the forefront of Scottish politics. In 2019 the SNP won 81% of the Scottish seats in the UK Parliament suggesting that nationalist ideology is at the forefront for Scottish voters too. When comparing the growth of political ideology in Scotland and Brazil some observers suggest that the trajectory of ideology is similar but Jair Bolsonaro's brand of nationalism could not be more different when compared to Nicola Sturgeon's. His right-wing populist agenda has brought the Social Liberal Party considerable success allowing Bolsonaro to emerge as the face of nationalism in South America. Running on a campaign that emphasised the traditional family and 'Brazil above everything, God above everyone' he won Brazil's 2018 general election with 55% of the vote. To suggest that ideology has not returned to the forefront for political parties in Scotland and Brazil would be mistaken. Although there are stark differences between the two nationalist ideologies in Brazil and Scotland there is no doubt that ideology matters to the success of both parties.

This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Conclusions

Response 1
In conclusion, political ideology has moved to the forefront for political parties. In America, Hungary and Brazil populist politicians have used nationalism to win elections. Nationalism is also important in Wales and Scotland because both the Scottish National Party and Plaid Cymru are popular, and both wish for independence. John Locke believed in Liberalism and many social democratic parties in Europe share their core principles with Locke's vision. Political representation, human rights and civil liberties are embedded in the policies of political parties right across Europe and North America. However, within the UK and other parts of the world nationalism has moved up the agenda and carried many candidates to success. Therefore, to suggest that political parties ignore ideology simply to appeal to the masses may have been true a few decades ago but today the evidence suggests otherwise.

This example contains a basic conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.

Response 2
To conclude, there is no doubt that issues such as globalisation and immigration have contributed to the steady growth of ideology within the political landscape in Scotland, the United Kingdom and around the world. Nation states have become more protectionist in many cases as seen in the UK's decision to leave the European Union and the election of Donald Trump in the US. Authoritarian regimes in China and Russia use communism, in the case of China, and nationalism in the case of Russia, to promote their own interests abroad. All this change and upheaval has contributed to far-right movements and suffocated Liberalism. John Locke's belief that people are 'endowed with natural rights of life, liberty and property' is not gaining traction in many parts of the world whereas nationalism certainly is. For those who suggest that ideology is less relevant for political parties today need only to look to the growth of cultural identity in Wales and Scotland. Plaid Cymru and the Scottish National Party continue to gain momentum advocating a nationalist agenda, albeit as left-wing socialist parties. The catch-all politics of many dominant political parties has turned voters off. This was perhaps most easily seen in the Republican Party in the United States with the election of Donald Trump. Trump's base sought a populist candidate that placed America's interests first which came at the expense of the liberal elites in the nation's capital. Trump's comparison to right of centre populist candidates such as Bolsonaro, Orban and, prior to the invasion of Ukraine, Putin, has led to nationalism, as an ideology, surging in many parts of the world. No wonder commentators have suggested that Liberalism is endangered in places.

This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
5.			**30**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to **a maximum of 30 marks.** Credit responses that refer to: • UK constitution is unwritten but viewed as supreme • UK constitution is flexible and can be changed with a majority in both the Houses • despite devolution the UK remains a unitary state with Parliament having ultimate law-making power over all constituent nations • UK remains a constitutionalism monarchy with the King as Head of State • the Human Rights Act of 1998 is a key document in influencing the legality of Acts of Parliament • UK Supreme Court is the in the final court of appeal in the UK for all civil cases and for criminal cases from England, Wales and Northern Ireland • the twelve judges to the UK Supreme Court are appointed and, since 2003, no longer sit in the House of Lords • devolution statutes enable the courts to review the legality of primary legislation made by the devolved legislatures • relevant global comparator(s). *Award marks for any other relevant points.* **Possible approaches to answering this question** **Analysis and evaluation** **Response 1** *As the highest court in the United Kingdom the UK Supreme Court is the court of appeals for all civil cases in the United Kingdom and hears appeals from Scotland's Court of Session. It concentrates on cases of the greatest public and constitutional importance and recently ruled on the privacy case involving Bloomberg News and Prince Andrew for example. Some feel the Court is not impartial because it is not very diverse and others feel it is too close to the current elected Conservative government. All its rulings impact the Government but some more than others. Some rulings give legitimacy to a Government policy and others weaken the Government's hand on issues. Should the court rule on asylum seekers for example this then impacts the Government's ability to curb immigration. Furthermore, controversial rulings that end up on the news make people critical of the government. For example, in 2021 the high court quashed the immigration offence convictions of four Iranian men who had crossed the English Channel.* **This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.** **Response 2** *Most political observers would agree that the UK judiciary is independent but there does exist considerable debate about whether the institution is too powerful in its role of checking the power of Parliament and the executive. Some suggest that judicial review is indeed leading judges down the path of policy making. The Constitutional Reform Act has given the judiciary greater independence from the executive but some suggest the system remains politicised. For example, the former Secretary for State Justice Kenneth Clarke believes the court is overstepping its bounds and weighing in on immigration law and the rights of prisoners simply because*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				the Government in power is trying to lay the blame for decisions that are unpopular with voters on to the Court. The Secretary for State is now a middle ranking Cabinet minister who undoubtedly will be framing which legal battle he or she wishes to take on to further their own political ambitions. The court proved its power in its decision to prevent Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro from accessing that nation's gold stored in the Bank of England suggesting its power extends beyond UK shores. Critics also do take aim at just how socially representative the UK Supreme Court is. For example, in 2022 the court had just one female judge and the remaining judges were older white men. Constitutional experts suggest that this lack of diversity means bias could cloud the judgements of the court thereby reducing the legitimacy of its decisions. Others suggest that far from being too powerful in exercising its powers the UK Supreme Court is now more accountable to Parliament and to the Government. The process of appointing judges is now more open and transparent than it ever used to be, and commentators point out that, on national security issues, the Government has generally got its way. All of this suggests that the judiciary in the UK, while under resourced, is punching above its weight. ***This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.*** ***Comparison*** ***Response 1*** *The UK does have a strong and independent judiciary in comparison to nations such as Mexico for example. While Mexico has an independent judiciary as part of a separate branch of government, like the UK, in practice judges in Mexico are poorly paid and susceptible to corruption. In the 1990s for example a Supreme Court judge was convicted for obstructing justice and bribery, something unimaginable in the UK. However, that case sparked a judicial reform law that has since led to competitive examinations to become a judge and even permits the Supreme Court in Mexico to strike down a law thought to be unconstitutional. However, Mexico's Congress was criticised in 2021 for trying to amend a bill that would have extended the term of the current President of the Supreme Court for an additional two years. Those familiar with Mexican politics suggest this was yet another attempt in Mexico of a political party simply trying to cling to power, in this case the ruling Morena Party. Human rights groups and political observers believe that the independence of the judiciary in Mexico has improved but to suggest it is as robust and impartial as the UK's Supreme Court is untrue.* ***This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.***

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Response 2 *A strong and independent judiciary is a necessity for any constitutional democracy. In comparison to many constitutional democracies around the world, the judiciary in the UK is independently robust and acts as an effective check on the legislative and judicial branches. Despite criticism that the high court is becoming too politicised, the UK Supreme Court is a model for other nations to follow. Declining judicial independence is a characteristic for many democracies and indeed human rights groups paint a worrying picture for some law courts around the world. While observers have long suggested that courts are heavily politicised and not independent in countries such as Russia and China, democratic countries such as Poland and the Czech Republic have also come under scrutiny. A recent worldwide survey by Human Rights Outlook on each nation's judicial independence indicated that Poland's judicial system had the greatest drop in the last four years. This means that opposition groups are more likely to be targeted by the government and businesses there no longer have due process under the law. A lack of a robust and fully independent judiciary is many times tested by government attempts to protect politically important corporate interests. Companies on the wrong side of the government for example quickly find themselves at a disadvantage and sometimes even targeted. An uneven and unpredictable business environment then further reduces the likelihood of additional foreign investment into the country. The UK also compares favourably with Venezuela for example which has long been criticised as not having an independent judiciary. In Venezuela the Attorney General's Office is not independent which only serves to invite human rights abuses, corruption and those in political office using that office for personal gain. In comparison to newer democracies in Eastern Europe and several Latin American democracies such as Venezuela, the United Kingdom's judiciary is both strong and independent.* **This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.** **Conclusions** **Response 1** *A strong and independent judiciary is necessary when balancing constitutional power. The UK has three branches of government and each branch can check the power of the other branches to ensure that no one branch gains too much power. In newer democracies, such as Poland and Romania, there have been instances of corrupt judges which not only serve to undermine trust and confidence in the judicial system but calls into question the entire political system. When one branch lacks public confidence, people lose faith in the system and inevitably society and political parties become divided. This occurred in the US when the Capital was attacked. Faith in America's political system has weakened. The UK's Supreme Court serves as an example to other countries. Justices do not run for office and are required to retire at age 70. This helps to prevent corruption and ensure the Court has integrity. There is no doubt that a strong and independent judiciary is necessary when balancing power.* **This example contains a conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Response 2 *There is no doubt that an independent and robust judiciary is essential is ensuring a balance of power in a constitutionally elected government. The system of check and balances in the UK is successful, certainly when compared to other political systems. It is not surprising that many newer democracies sometimes struggle to establish and maintain an independent judiciary. When a constitution does not have popular support in a society with a free press than there is a much greater likelihood of one branch gaining too much power. Equally, historical precedent counts for something. Established democracies such as the UK and France for example are much less likely to experience an imbalance of power. Both have parliamentary or assembly committees which act as watchdog on the judicial system and a free press which continually demands greater and greater transparency in both countries. Both nations prove that an independent judiciary is essential for a balanced constitutionally elected government.* **This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.**

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
6.			30	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to **a maximum of 30 marks.**

Credit responses that refer to:
- local, city, state and national governments
- devolved administrations and central governments
- state governments and central governments
- national governments and supranational institutions
- relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
Conflict with different levels of government can be seen between the devolved Scottish Parliament and UK government. In 2016 the Scottish Parliament took on significant new tax powers which made it one of the most powerful devolved governments in the world. Contrary to tax policy in England, it allowed Nicola Sturgeon to not pass on new tax cuts to the wealthiest tax bands in Scotland. The powers allow the Scottish Parliament to set rates and bands for non-savings and non-dividend income tax suggesting that Scotland has had to wrestle such powers from Westminster. However, most tax is still collected by HM Revenue and Customs and the Treasury. VAT returns remain on a UK basis for both Scotland and Wales. The Wales Act of 2017 also began the process of giving the Welsh Assembly more income tax raising authority. Setting and collecting tax rates determines revenue for the government and had long been resisted by Westminster.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.

Response 2
Another example which suggests that differing levels of government are in constant conflict with each other occurred at the height of the pandemic when the mayor of Manchester, Andy Burnham. challenged the UK government over the level of financial support it was offering the 2.8 million residents of Greater Manchester in exchange for stricter lockdown measures which would have shuttered hospitality and other sectors of the city's economy. Known as the 'King of the North', Burnham and his Labour Party are often critical of the Government's spending in the North of England. Labour's criticism is not without merit as austerity cuts dating back to the 2008 financial crisis, coupled with the impact of the pandemic, have hit some of the poorest and most deprived areas in the north of England according to the Guardian newspaper. Local authority funding has fallen nationally by half since 2010 with areas such as Liverpool and Blackburn facing twice the average amount of cuts in comparison to the wealthier southeast councils according to the Centre for Cities thinktank. Even Glasgow, long thought to be an engine of economic growth, has suffered the ninth deepest cuts nationally since 2010. At the same time the Conservative government was accused of planning to redraw the funding formula for local government altogether. Under their new proposal the poorest inner cities would lose funding to the wealthier Conservative controlled county areas. This suggests that when different levels of government come into conflict with each other it is usually about funding, a topic that also plagues the devolved model of government.

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation. **Comparison** **Response 1** *When comparing devolution in the United Kingdom to China's governing relationship with its Special Administrative Regions (SAR) there are both differences and similarities. Hong Kong and Macau are both designated SARs meaning Beijing governs these areas differently in comparison to other cities in mainland China. In theory, these areas have a degree of autonomy yet they are still directly under the control of the Chinese government, or the National People's Congress. Similar to reserved powers that the UK government hold over Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, the Central Government in China is responsible for the diplomatic and defence of the areas but both Macau and Hong Kong have their own legislatures, courts and education systems. While Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland do not have any control over immigration policy, the two SARs do have some powers affecting immigration policy. Another key difference is that the Liaison Office from China has been taking steps to interfere and increase its influence in especially Hong Kong. For example, the Liaison Office bought Hong Kong's largest publishing house and proceeded to remove books critical of China's ruling government. This kind of interference is a certain sign of conflict between the Central Government in China and one of its SARs. This suggests that their relationship is tenser and quite different in comparison to the devolved system of government in the UK.* **This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.** **Response 2** *When comparing conflict among different levels of government in the UK to the United States for example, there is no shortage of anger when states are dictated to by the federal government in Washington, DC. When the Scottish Government objects to nuclear submarines in Scottish waters for example some suggest that comparisons can be made to states in the South objecting to federal laws trying to impose mask mandates. The rights of states are enshrined in the US Constitution and guaranteed by the 10th Amendment. However, this has led to no shortage of civic debate around the rights of states. Gun control and marijuana legislation for example have been part of civic debate for years. In the UK's devolved system of government powers can be taken away and granted at Westminster. The Human Rights Act of 1998 and the UK's entry into the European Union further undermined parliamentary sovereignty. Despite the UK leaving the European Union some would argue that power at Westminster continues to erode. This erosion of central power is not happening when compared to federal power in the United States. States have considerable rights and these rights have stood the test of time because the US Constitution is so difficult to change. This suggests that there is perhaps less conflict between differing levels of government in the US when compared to the UK because the US Constitution is not able to change with the times.*

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.

Conclusions

Response 1
When comparing conflict between different levels of government both in the UK and around the world there are many similarities that surfaced during the pandemic. Solutions to pandemic related problems needed funds and these funds were typically met at the national level. The distribution of funds often led to conflict and disagreement about levels of funding given to local areas. For example, in the UK, furlough schemes needed to be adjusted as some areas suffered a great deal more than other areas due to the pandemic. This was seen in Manchester and the north of England where service sector jobs and working-class jobs were most impacted, in comparison to many white-collar jobs in the southeast of England. While different levels of government are often in conflict with each other, during the pandemic, those conflicts only intensified.

This example contains a basic conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.

Response 2
In conclusion, different levels of government regularly come into conflict in modern political systems right around the world. Whether it be the Welsh Government wrestling with Westminster over its own ability to raise taxes or states in the southern United States resisting a federal mandate to wear masks indoors, democracy often opens opportunity for decisions to be made at the local level and this can sometimes be at odds with national power, whether it be unitary or federal. In the case of China and the governmental administration of their two Special Administrative Regions, there is again clear conflict, especially between Hong Kong and China's central government. To suggest there is constant conflict at differing levels of government in the UK, US and China would be accurate. In measuring the strength of political conflict, outside observers would suggest that tension and conflict is likely highest in Hong Kong.

This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
7.			**15**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to **a maximum of 15 marks***.

Credit responses that refer to:

Benefits of observation:
- researcher is more likely to observe natural behaviour, particularly if covert
- may be the only way to research some sensitive topic areas that would otherwise be off-limits or unrecorded
- provides a better understanding of the motivations of those involved since researcher experiences this for themselves
- the quality and depth of information gained is significant. This method gives real 'verstehen' which is not possible via quantitative methodologies.

Limitations of observation:
- may be difficult to gain access and maintain cover in the group
- data is qualitative and there is variation in group dynamics of different small groups
- time consuming
- there may be significant 'fall out' post research
- the Hawthorne effect — where observation is overt, participants change behaviour as they know they're being watched
- under covert observation, behaviour may change not because of the presence of a researcher, but due to their involvement/actions to maintain their cover or advance their research
- issues of going native/becoming attached to the group
- this method is fraught with potential difficulty and dangers of taking part in the activity and observing simultaneously.

Reference to alternative methods could include:
- official statistics
- interviews
- focus groups
- surveys
- case studies
- longitudinal studies.

Ethical issues including:
- consent
- privacy
- mental/physical harm
- deception.

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
Observation would be an extremely successful method for researching the role of interest groups in politics, particularly if carried out covertly, as it allows the researcher to learn more about the motivations and actions of those involved in an interest group directly, by witnessing and/or taking part in it. This would make the research more valid than it might otherwise be.

This example contains analysis of a relevant issue.

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Response 2 *Observation would be an extremely successful method for researching the role of interest groups in politics, particularly if carried out covertly, as it allows the researcher to learn more about the motivations and actions of those involved in an interest group directly, by witnessing and/or taking part in it. This would make the research more valid than it might otherwise be. By being involved directly in the methods of, for example, a political pressure group, the researcher can personally experience the thought processes that members go through and the viewpoints of those involved in the behaviour being studied. This was a clear intention of the work done by PC Mark Kennedy and others involved in the Met Police's National Public Order Intelligence Unit, where numerous interest groups were covertly observed throughout the 2010s.* **This example contains analysis of a relevant point and supporting evidence.** **Response 3** *Observation would be an extremely successful method for researching the role of interest groups in politics, particularly if carried out covertly, as it allows the researcher to learn more about the motivations and actions of those involved in an interest group directly, by witnessing and/ or taking part in it. This would make the research more valid than it might otherwise be. By being involved directly in the methods of, for example, a political pressure group, the researcher can personally experience the thought processes that members go through and the viewpoints of those involved in the behaviour being studied. This was a clear intention of the work done by PC Mark Kennedy and others involved in the Met Police's National Public Order Intelligence Unit, where numerous interest groups were covertly observed throughout the 2010s. However, a key problem with this kind of observation is the problem of 'going native' and becoming involved in the work of the interest group, crossing the boundaries between being a researcher and an active participant in the groups' work or activities. This can cause significant issues for the reliability of the research being carried out.* **This example contains balanced analysis of a relevant point and supporting evidence and explanations which address the specified scenario.** **Response 4** *Observation would be an extremely successful method for researching the role of interest groups in politics, particularly if carried out covertly, as it allows the researcher to learn more about the motivations and actions of those involved in an interest group directly, by witnessing and/ or taking part in it. This would make the research more valid than it might otherwise be. By being involved directly in the methods of, for example, a political pressure group, the researcher can personally experience the thought processes that members go through and the viewpoints of those involved in the behaviour being studied. This was a clear intention of the work done by PC Mark Kennedy and others involved in the Met Police's National Public Order Intelligence Unit, where numerous interest groups were covertly observed throughout the 2010s. However, a key problem with this kind of observation is the problem of 'going native' and becoming involved in the work of the interest group, crossing the boundaries between being a researcher and an active participant in the groups' work or activities. This can cause significant issues for the reliability of the*

research being carried out. An alternative method that could be used to overcome this pitfall is interviews. It would arguably be better to interview members of interest groups about their motivations and actions. If this were a semi-structured interview, as a researcher you would gain the insight you were hoping for, whilst giving the interviewees freedom to explore aspects you might not have considered asking about. A drawback of using interviews, compared to observation, however, is that the member of the interest group will only tell you what they want to and may well hide information about what the interest group is involved in, if it is sensitive in nature or involves illegal or questionable activity.

This example contains balanced analysis of a relevant point, supporting evidence and explanations which address the specified scenario and analysis of an alternative method.

Response 5
Observation would be an extremely successful method for researching the role of interest groups in politics, particularly if carried out covertly, as it allows the researcher to learn more about the motivations and actions of those involved in an interest group directly, by witnessing and/or taking part in it. This would make the research more valid than it might otherwise be. By being involved directly in the methods of, for example, a political pressure group, the researcher can personally experience the thought processes that members go through and the viewpoints of those involved in the behaviour being studied. This was a clear intention of the work done by PC Mark Kennedy and others involved in the Met Police's National Public Order Intelligence Unit, where numerous interest groups were covertly observed throughout the 2010s. However, a key problem with this kind of observation is the problem of 'going native' and becoming involved in the work of the interest group, crossing the boundaries between being a researcher and an active participant in the groups' work or activities. This can cause significant issues for the reliability of the research being carried out. An alternative method that could be used to overcome this pitfall is interviews. It would arguably be better to interview members of interest groups about their motivations and actions. If this were a semi-structured interview, as a researcher you would gain the insight you were hoping for, whilst giving the interviewees freedom to explore aspects you might not have considered asking about. A drawback of using interviews, compared to observation, however, is that the member of the interest group will only tell you what they want to and may well hide information about what the interest group is involved in, if it is sensitive in nature or involves illegal or questionable activity. One of the major drawbacks of observation, particularly when covert, is that it is ethically dubious. The British Sociological Association statement of ethical practices states that participation in research should be based on the freely given informed consent of those studied. Therefore, it is the researcher's duty to explain to participants what the research is about, who is undertaking and financing it, why it is being undertaken, and how it will be distributed and used before going ahead. When covert observation is used, this simply does not and cannot happen. When Mark Kennedy's cover was blown in 2010, the Met faced pressure to explain the ethics of deploying an officer in this way, especially after it came to light that he had engaged in relationships with a number of women while undercover. Interviews would not involve the same issues and may, therefore, be preferable from an ethical standpoint.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				This example contains balanced analysis of a relevant point, supporting evidence and explanations which address the specified scenario, analysis of an alternative method and consideration of ethical issues related to one method. **Conclusions** **Response 6** *Observation is a more effective method for gathering data on the role of interest groups in politics because it provides the researcher with the best understanding of what the group and its members are involved in.* **This concluding remark summarises key points and would be awarded 1 mark.** **Response 7** *Observation is a more effective method for gathering data on the role of interest groups in politics because it provides the research with the best understanding of what the group and its members are involved in. As observation tends to be small scale and focuses on qualitative rather than quantitative approaches, as a researcher it provides 'verstehen' and a quality of detail on the issue, rather than simple statistical data or trends. In this scenario, understanding the role of interest groups lends itself more to this approach.* **This concluding remark clearly shows which method is preferred, supported with reasons and would be awarded 2 marks.** **Response 8** *Observation is a more effective method for gathering data on the role of interest groups in politics because it provides the research with the best understanding of what the group and its members are involved in. As observation tends to be small scale and focuses on qualitative rather than quantitative approaches, as a researcher it provides 'verstehen' and a quality of detail on the issue, rather than simple statistical data or trends. In this scenario, understanding the role of interest groups lends itself more to this approach. While interviews might also produce qualitative information to explain the role that interest groups play in politics, it is likely that this will only elicit information that members of the group want the researcher to know. Gauging how reliable and valid the responses are, therefore, difficult and does not give as good and understanding as could be gleaned from observing what is going on directly. Thus, observation is the best method for investigating this issue to a large extent, despite the ethical drawbacks of the approach.* **This concluding remark clearly shows which method is preferred, supported with reasons and reasons for rejecting an alternative method and would be awarded 3 marks.**

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
8.			**15**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 15 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to:

Arguments that the source is valid and/or reliable:
- researched, produced and published by renowned global research and public opinion specialists, Ipsos
- researchers are named and credentials and follow up details are provided. They will have followed company protocols in carrying out and presenting the research
- large representative sample of 1,027 British adults aged 16-75
- conducted 10 March 2022 — so relatively up-to-date and virtually no lag time between gathering and publishing the responses
- the published graphs compare responses from 2nd March and 10 March 2022 showing trends
- online surveys conducted — likely to gain a higher response rate
- data has been weighted to match the profile of the population
- surveys produce quantitative data which can be used over time to explore trends and changes in opinion
- the source provides a variety of additional download links, with the option of accessing other charts than what is presented here and the full report.

Arguments that the source's validity and/or reliability are questionable:
- results have been weighted, which may not necessarily fully reflect opinion and the source highlights that 'all polls are subject to a wide range of potential sources of error'
- there is ambiguity over the credentials of the authors — Gideon Skinner's job is listed in three places and it is different at the bottom of the source. Kelly Beaver and Cameron Garrett are not listed as authors, but are listed as contacts at the bottom, which is confusing
- direct comparison over time may not be reliable and does not take into account events or other information that may explain what has changed opinions
- the source is quantitative so does not provide the deep understanding that a qualitative approach might give
- online surveys cannot authenticate identity of respondents — may be completed by others
- further information is required on the sample frame used and where these people were drawn from, as the source describes British adults, but does not indicate much about the sample beyond the size and a stated representative nature of it
- source appears to only contain summary information — the full report and various other charts and tables are not provided here
- information is omitted from the source, for example, no graphic/visualisation is provided to check the veracity of the conclusions being drawn about opinions on how well each person or group of countries is doing in responding to the crisis.

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Possible approaches to answering this question. **Analysis and evaluation** **Response 1** *Source A has been produced by Ipsos, a trusted global polling and market research company with years of experience carrying out public opinion polls. This could be one reason for it to be considered very trustworthy, as they have strict protocols in place for carrying out public opinion surveys and their results are free from political bias and interference.* **This example contains analysis of one key aspect related to the trustworthiness of the source.** **Response 2** *Source A was conducted on 10 March 2022, around two weeks after the attacks started and it is relatively up-to-date and, therefore, likely to be an accurate reflection of the sample and wider population's attitudes to the crisis. In addition, there was very little time between the results being gathered and subsequently published, just one day later. This means the researchers have swiftly analysed and collated the findings, again meaning that the published report accurately reflects the attitudes of the population when surveyed, as well as when published. In addition, the source shows a comparison between 2nd and 10 March 2022, showing trends over time and that the research can be successfully repeated and returned to. This increases the trust that we can place on the information in the source.* **This example contains analysis, supported by evidence, of one key aspect related to the trustworthiness of the source.** **Response 3** *Source A is based on responses from a representative sample of 1,027 respondents. This is widely considered to be a large enough sample, which allows generalisations about the wider population to be made. Ipsos have stated that a representative sample of 1,000 people will have a 3% margin of error in terms of reliability. That is, the actual result will be no more than 3% higher or lower than the survey result, in 95% of cases. There will always be a degree of uncertainty, but Ipsos argue that this is about as good as you can expect to achieve. Thus, a sample of 1,027 is reason to consider the source very trustworthy. However, the information that comes with the source does state that the results have been weighted. While on the face of it this is a good thing and should ensure the results are more reflective of the wider population, it does mean that the results displayed are not the exact responses that were given by participants and this could be a slight concern to a researcher drawing conclusions from this. Ipsos themselves note that 'all polls are subject to a wide range of potential sources of error.' This affects the trust we can place in the source; however, only to a small degree.* **This example contains analysis and evaluation of strengths and weaknesses of one key aspect of the source, supported by knowledge of social science research.**

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Response 4 *Source A can be considered highly trustworthy as it provides strong quantitative data, produced from closed questions or scaled closed questions using a rating scale. The graph in Source A illustrates quantitative data which has been gathered about respondents' concerns in relation to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The graph shows the results for 'concerned'' and 'not concerned' and we are left to assume that the empty grey box in the middle is the 'neither' response. It would be far clearer and less ambiguous if this was stated and the percentage for this section also noted as it is for the other responses. A clear issue for researchers when it comes to trusting this information though, is that we have no sense of whether the 'neither' responses are given because the respondents generally have no opinion either way, or whether they don't actually know or something else entirely. A more qualitative approach which helps to explore this more deeply might improve the source. Additionally, there is further ambiguity in the source, over the credentials of the authors. Gideon Sinclair appears to be highly qualified to produce such research and we would generally conclude that he is a trusted author. However, his job is listed in three places and the description is slightly different: Head of Political Research and Research Director. While minor issues, it does give reason to question the trustworthiness of the source to at least a small degree. That said, it would be very easy to check the authors' credentials, as the source provides their email addresses, a link to the report and their website, and this would allow the researcher to check whether they can in fact be trusted.* **This example contains analysis and evaluation of a key aspect of the source supported by knowledge of social science research and reference to additional or alternative approaches which increase the trustworthiness of the source.** **Conclusions** **Response 5** *Overall, Source A is extremely trustworthy as it has been conducted by trained researchers within an internationally recognised and lauded company, who have gathered information from a very large sample.* **This example contains a simple summary of key points and would be awarded 1 mark.** **Response 6** *Despite some limitations associated with online surveys, such as being unable to authenticate the identity of respondents, Source A is largely trustworthy. The methodology employed by the Ipsos researchers will be robust, the sample size ensures that the findings are likely to be an accurate reflection of the sample population and the results can be downloaded and further explored to check their veracity.* **This example contains a clear overall judgement about the trustworthiness of the source supported by reasons/evidence and would be awarded 2 marks.** **Response 7** *Source A is trustworthy to a great extent. The source is valid as a piece of political research as it details information on political perspectives of a large representative sample of the population. It has been produced by researchers from a globally recognised leader in marketing and public opinion research and the survey can, and has, been repeated, all of which*

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				increase the reliability of the information presented. The only real flaws with the source are the lack of clear credentials of the authors and the fact that some data is not presented here. However, there is scope to download the wider report and all the associated charts and tables. If Source A included more of these charts and clearer information about each author, the degree of reliability and trust we can place in it would be increased; however, this does not detract from the overall trustworthiness which is high.
				This example contains a clear overall judgement about the trustworthiness of the source supported by analysis and evaluation and would be awarded 3 marks.

Section 2 — Law and order and research methods

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
9.			30	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*. **Credit responses that refer to:** • human rights and civil liberties • human rights and constitutional arrangements • impact of human rights legislation • challenges to human rights and civil liberties • effectiveness of the criminal justice system in protecting human rights and civil liberties • relevant global comparator(s). *Award marks for any other relevant points.* **Possible approaches to answering this question** **Analysis and evaluation** **Response 1** *The police make up an integral part of the UK's criminal justice system yet it can be argued that the police fail to protect human rights. Stop and search is a police strategy that allows police officers to search a person or vehicle if they have reasonable grounds to do so. The police argue that this measure is designed to keep people safe by only stopping and searching a suspect where they have reasonable grounds to believe they are carrying a weapon, illegal drugs or stolen property. However, many believe that stop and search is a clear example of the criminal justice system failing to protect human rights. Home Office findings from 2021 show that the number of these searches have increased significantly. The fact that black people are seven times more likely to be stopped than white people shows the racial disparity in this measure. Liberty and StopWatch are human rights groups that are currently suing the Home Office over its decision to increase police stop and search powers by allowing police to stop and search citizens without suspicion.* **This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.** **Response 2** *With the UK's exit from the European Union and thus the weakening of its relationship with the European Court of Human Rights, there has been a sharp focus on human rights in the UK. In December 2020, the government established the Independent Human Rights Act Review to examine the relationship between domestic courts and the European Court of Human Rights as well as the impact of the 1998 Human Rights Act on the relationship between the judiciary, executive and legislature. This review recommended staying within the European Convention of Human Rights but also included proposals such as introducing specific circumstances in which a foreign national offender could not claim a right to family life. This directly contravenes Article 8 of the Human Rights Act. Similarly, the judicial review bill limited the ability of migrants to challenge decisions by public bodies. Deputy Prime Minister, Dominic Raab, stated these changes to the Human Rights Act would prevent 'abuse of the system' and would 'sharpen the separation of powers' making the UK Supreme Court the*

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				ultimate arbiter in interpreting human rights law. Yet there have been criticisms of this approach. In July 2021, more than 220 organisations, including charities, trade unions and human rights bodies, attacked proposed changes to the Human Rights Act and judicial review as a threat to freedom and justice. The coalition of organisations stated 'our Human Rights Act is a proportionate and well-drafted protection for the fundamental liberties of everyone in this country' and they also argued that governments should never demean this legislation and instead it should be celebrated. Therefore, it is clear that while the government believe changes to the Human Rights Act will give judges the power to tackle those who seek to frustrate the court process, these changes will have far-reaching implications on the human rights of citizens.
				This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.
				Comparison
				Response 1 *One way that the criminal justice system in the UK fails to protect human rights is by not allowing prisoners the right to vote. In the UK, prisoners who are serving a custodial sentence after conviction cannot vote in any elections. This goes against Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states 'everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives'. This is not the case in other countries. In most other European countries prisoners are allowed to vote. In Denmark, all prisoners vote by postal voting. As the Danish Ministry of Justice stated 'Prisoners in Denmark have the same rights to participate in elections as other voters. The length of sentence does not influence the right to vote, neither does the kind of crime a person is convicted for'.*
				This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.
				Response 2 *The US criminal justice system clearly fails to protect the human rights of ethnic minorities. While the US Constitution states that 'all men are created equal' the actions of their criminal justice system across the country prove otherwise. The US Bureau of Justice Statistics showed that in 2021, one in 81 Black adults per 100,000 was serving time in a state prison. A senior research analyst for The Sentencing Project stated there were 'staggering disproportionalities' among the rates of incarceration of Blacks and Latin people compared to Whites. In 12 states, more than half the prison population is Black, despite Blacks making up 13% of the total US population. Studies have shown that Blacks and Hispanic offenders receive longer prison sentences than white offenders proving that the US criminal justice system is failing to protect the constitutional rights of BAME Americans as well as their human rights under Article 7 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights that states 'all are equal before the law'. There are clear similarities between the US and the UK. In both Scotland and England and Wales, BAME prisoners are over-represented in the prison estate with figures from the UK Government 2021 report on UK Prison Population Statistics report showing that 28% of prisoners in England and Wales are from a BAME background compared to 13% of the general population. In 2020, findings from the Sentencing Council reinforced concerns raised by MP David Lammy's review in 2017 that BAME individuals*

faced bias in court. The Sentencing Council found that the odds of a black offender receiving an immediate custodial sentence were 1.4 times the odds for a comparable white offender. Peter Herbert, the chair of the Society of Black Lawyers stated 'The nonsense about justice being colour blind has been repeated for as long as I can remember'. This evidence from the Sentencing Council directly compares comparable offences and the likelihood of a custodial sentence and clearly shows that BAME offenders are treated differently by the criminal justice system. It shows the distinct similarities between the UK and the US and their treatment of BAME individuals in the criminal justice system. The fact that these racial biases exist and can be evidenced proves that the criminal justice system in both countries do not treat all as equal before the law and that both criminal justice systems are failing to protect the human rights of BAME citizens.

This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.

Conclusions

Response 1
There are many reasons why the criminal justice system fails to protect human rights. In Scotland, there has been an increase in the number of prisoners serving Order of Lifelong Restriction sentences. Scottish Government figures show there were 57 OLR prisoners in 2009 compared to 185 in 2020. An offender who receives an OLR will not be released until they are deemed to no longer be a risk to society. Critics argue that this undermines their human rights by offenders not knowing when or if they will ever be released. Some would argue this is 'inhumane punishment' which is in breach of Article 3 of the Human Rights Act. Furthermore, in 2020 the Scottish Human Rights Commission raised nearly 200 concerns about the criminal justice system and their failure to protect human rights. These included concerns about overcrowding in prisons (especially in HMP Barlinnie), suicide and self-harm rates among female prisoners and the lack of access to justice for victims of rape and sexual assault. Judith Robertson, Chair of the Commission stated 'Civil and political rights include rights like privacy, freedom from inhumane treatment by the state and access to justice. There are some serious gaps in how some of these rights are currently upheld in Scotland'. This shows there are many problems in the Scottish criminal justice system and it fails to protect human rights.

This example contains a conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.

Response 2
In conclusion, the criminal justice system can be seen to be failing to protect human rights. There have been some examples of it acting in the interests of citizens by protecting rights but overall, the current Government seem intent in ensuring the criminal justice system limit human rights further. In January 2022, four protestors were acquitted of toppling the statue of Edward Colston in Bristol during a Black Lives Matter protest in June 2020. They argued they had a 'lawful excuse' and that allowing a statue celebrating a slave trader was the real offence. Furthermore, the Colston Four argued that the conviction of the defendants would have been a disproportionate infringement of their

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				rights under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Human Rights Act 1998 — the rights to freedom of thought, belief and religion, freedom of expression and the freedom of assembly and association. However, this example of protecting the rights of protestors has proved controversial and seems like it may become on outlier in the criminal justice system's treatment of protestors. The Government are currently at the final stages of their Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill. Despite objections from the House of Lords, the Government plan to impose stricter measures on basic human rights such as the right to protest. These include giving the police power to stop and search peaceful protestors without suspicion and create protest banning orders. These moves, which have been supported by Home Secretary Priti Patel, may have been designed to stop the disruption caused by groups such as Extinction Rebellion and Insulate Britain but their possible implementation will undoubtedly erode key human rights such as Article 20 from the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights — the right to peaceful assembly and association. Therefore, it is clear that the criminal justice system, under direction from the current government, is failing to protect human rights. **This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
10.			30	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to
- criminal justice issues
- national security
- equality within the criminal justice system
- policing
- surveillance
- relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
The emergence of international terrorism is a key issue of our time. Combatting terrorism means that governments and subsequently their criminal justice systems must have national security as their most important issue. In 2021, the UK Government passed the Counter-Terrorism and Sentencing Act. This legislation meant a minimum of 14 years in jail for the most dangerous terrorists as well as an end to automatic early release and tougher monitoring for terrorists on licence.

This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.

Response 2
National security remains a key issue facing the criminal justice system. In 2019, a terror attack at Fishmonger's Hall resulted in two Cambridge graduates being murdered by a convicted terrorist at a Learning Together scheme where university graduates and student prisoners were taught side by side. In 2020, Sudesh Anman, a convicted terrorist out on licence, stabbed two people in Streatham. These incidents renewed focus on national security as a pressing criminal justice issue and the Government passed emergency legislation ending automatic early release for terrorists and ensuring they spent a minimum of two-thirds of their sentence behind bars. This legislation paved the way for the 2021 Counter-Terrorism and Sentencing Bill which marked the largest overhaul of terrorism sentencing and monitoring in decades. As Home Secretary Priti Patel stated, 'Those who senselessly seek to damage and destroy lives need to know we will do everything possible to stop them. I will always take the strongest possible action to protect our national security'. The lowering of the burden of proof required for the use of TPIMs (Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures) means that people suspected of terrorist activity can be monitored for more than two years. However, these moves have attracted criticism. Jonathan Hall QC stated 'I am uncomfortable with getting rid of protections for individual rights that don't appear to have caused any real problems for the authorities to date'. Therefore, whilst national security is clearly an issue for the criminal justice system, the Government's approach to tackling it has been widely criticised as an infringement of civil liberties and human rights.

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation. **Comparison** **Response 1** *Policing is the biggest issue facing the criminal justice system today. The public's perception of the police has been damaged in recent years both in the UK and in other countries. The conviction of police officer Wayne Couzens in 2021 for the murder of Sarah Everard led to the undermining of public confidence in the police. This was followed by the Independent Office for Police Conduct revealing that police officers were exchanging racist, sexist and homophobic WhatsApp messages, again damaging trust and confidence in the police. This reduction in police trust is echoed in the US where trust in the police dipped to a record low in 2020 and 2021 following the police killings of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor. A 2021 Gallup poll showed that only 27% of black Americans and 56% of white Americans felt confident in police officers.* **This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.** **Response 2** *Whilst policing and surveillance are important issues facing the criminal justice system, the treatment of ethnic minorities in the criminal justice system is a more globally pressing issue. In the UK, there is significant evidence that proves the over-representation of BAME individuals within the criminal justice system. In 2019, around 16% of the English and Welsh population were from a BAME background, yet made up 23% of people arrested, 21% of people convicted of a crime and 27% of people in prison. This is not a uniquely British problem. As has been well-documented, in the US black Americans are incarcerated in state prisons at nearly five time the rate of whites. Figures from the NAACP in 2021 show that one out of every three black boys born today can expect to be sentenced to prison compared to one out of six Latino boys and one out of 17 white boys. The US and UK not only share over-representation of minorities within the criminal justice system, the length of sentences imposed on different ethnic groups also show stark similarities. In the US, black male offenders receive sentences on average 19% longer that similarly situated white males while in England and Wales in 2020, white offenders had an average custodial sentence of 19.8 months compared to 26.8 months for black offenders. In Scotland, despite a smaller share of the general population being of a BAME background than both England and Wales and the US, the racial disparities in the criminal justice system are still clear. Evidence from the Scottish Government in 2020 showed that the incarceration for white people was 3.8 per 1000 compared to 7.6 per 1000 for Blacks. However, across the world small improvements have been seen. In Scotland, the black incarceration rate represents an improvement from 2012 when the rate was 10.3 per 1000. Similarly, the US Bureau of Justice Statistics show that black imprisonment rates have decreased 34% since 2006 and are currently following a steady decline. Yet, these improvements are minor. There is compelling evidence that those of a BAME background have poorer outcomes at every stage in the criminal justice system across the world thus proving that the inequality between different racial groups is the biggest issue facing the criminal justice system today.*

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.

Conclusions

Response 1
Mass surveillance is the biggest issue facing the criminal justice system today. The UK has tried to tackle the threat of terrorism and other crimes by an increase in the use of CCTV cameras which, in 2020, numbered 5.2 million across the UK. Furthermore, UK citizens are among the most watched in the world with London being the third highest city for CCTV cameras, with only Shanghai and Beijing having more cameras showing that UK citizens are subject to an invasion of privacy. While the Met Police claim one in six crimes are solved thanks to CCTV, the cost of this is citizens' privacy. People in the UK are caught on camera approximately 300 times a day — this breach of privacy is the most pressing concern in the criminal justice system today.

This example contains a basic conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.

Response 2
In conclusion, mass surveillance and national security are significant issues facing the criminal justice system though neither are the biggest issue. However, both have an impact on the most concerning criminal justice issue of our time – the infringements on citizens' rights. The 2021 Counter Terrorism and Sentencing Act aims to tackle terrorist threats to national security by increasing the powers of the police and judiciary. This legislation sends a clear message to terrorists that the UK Government and by extension, the criminal justice system, prioritise national security and wish to deter terrorists by threats of severe, punitive action. Yet, the flaws in this approach indicate that the biggest problem facing the criminal justice system is not national security but rather the infringement of civil liberties and human rights of citizens. The increase in mass surveillance has led to the Government collecting mass electronic data — a move that was found unlawful by the European Court of Human Rights in 2021. This judgement stated this mass surveillance 'unlawfully breached citizens' rights to privacy and free expression'. Whilst measures to combat terrorism and protect national security are important, the nature of these current measures undoubtedly infringe on human rights. The reform of the Human Rights Act, the inequality faced by minorities in the criminal justice system and the mass surveillance of UK citizens prove that the biggest issue facing the criminal justice system is the erosion of human rights and civil liberties.

This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
11.			**30**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to:
- defining crime and deviance
- measuring criminal behaviour
- perceptions of crime
- the media and moral panics
- crime over time
- relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
It is true that society has a distorted perception of crime. This is because of the media and their representation of crime. Newspapers, particularly tabloids, focus heavily on murders and other types of violent crime using sensationalist language in order to sell papers. This results in people have a skewed perception of crime and an increased fear of it. For example, the 2020 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey showed that the volume of crime in Scotland has fallen by 46% since 2008 yet over a quarter of Scots (27%) said they felt crime had got worse in their local area.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.

Response 2
There is little doubt that society has a distorted view of crime primarily because there is great difficulty in sourcing accurate measurements of crime in the UK. Recorded police statistics only paint a small part of the picture as the 'dark figure' means that unreported crimes are not recorded. A fear of reprisals, a fear of not being taken seriously and a belief that the police won't do anything all contribute to the dark figure. It is especially prevalent for sexual crimes where victims may not feel comfortable reporting crimes to the police. In 2020, Rape Crisis stated that fewer than one in six women who experience rape report it to the police. Furthermore, different police forces across the UK may have different focuses and priorities resulting in higher recorded figures for certain crimes. The unreliability of police figures as a tool for measuring crime led to the UK Statistics Authority no longer allowing police recorded crime statistics to be classified as official statistics thus proving their inaccuracy. Victimisation surveys should offer a more accurate picture of crime as they do not rely on police figures and can capture incidents not reported to the Police as well as being able to investigate the impact of crime on victims. Yet, these surveys face significant weaknesses. The Crime Survey of England and Wales only asks questions to households. This results in the exclusion of homeless people, those living in hostels or those in prison who are some of the groups most likely to have been victims of crime. In addition, the focus on households ignores all businesses and therefore commercial crime is not accurately reported. Finally, despite a sample size of 35,000 households in 2021, this sample can still be considered too small to gain an accurate perspective of crime. For example, the Government stated in 2021 that 'the size of the CSEW sample means the number of

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				hate crime incidents and victims estimated in a single survey year is too unreliable to report on'. The fact that measuring crime is so inaccurate and flawed means that society has no way of understanding the actual prevalence of crime in their area and across the UK inevitably leading to a distorted perception of crime.
				This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.
				Comparison
				Response 1 *In some countries there is not a distorted perception of crime. In South Africa, crime is consistently ranked as one if its citizens' biggest concerns. It is clear that South Africa does have a problem with violent crime and is ranked 10th worst overall in violence reduction and 19th worst in terms of safety and security in the Global Peace Index. It is also rated the 8th highest country in the world in terms of its fear of crime rate. This shows that it is difficult to argue that South Africans have a distorted view of crime as their high unemployment and inequality levels leads to extremely high levels of crime. In the UK, the Global Peace Index stated that violence has continued to decline and other categories of crime, including burglary, have also fallen although a significant proportion of British people think crime is still rising.*
				This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.
				Response 2 *Society's distorted perception of crime can partly be due to the over-representation of violent crime in the media. In the UK, newspapers dedicate approximately 30% of their space to crime stories. 65% of newspaper crime reporting involves violent crime despite these types of crime making up only 9% of all crime in Scotland. In the US, research by the Pew Research Centre in 2020 showed that 78% of Americans felt that there was more crime across the US than the previous year despite FBI figures showing a 74% reduction in violent crime from 1993 — 2019. Like the UK, American media focus heavily on violent crime with major TV networks including ABC, NBC and CBS devoting more coverage to crime than any other topic. Indeed, the US media have been accused of spreading both fear and racial tension with over-reporting of violent crime involving black and Latino males. This is in contrast to Norway which has the second highest daily newspaper readership in the world. Norway's newspapers are considered less partisan and more objective than press in the UK or US and there is less of a stark divide between tabloid and broadsheet press. There is also a high newspaper subscription rate meaning newspapers are less likely to use sensationalist language to try and lure customers. A research study comparing crime news in the UK, Italy and Norway stated 'media coverage of crime in Norway is relatively sober and ethically conscious compared to news media in many other countries.' Comparative evidence showed that 45% of Americans and 42% of British people are worried about being robbed or mugged compared to only 31% of Norwegians. This shows a clear correlation between the reporting of crime and the perception or fear of it with UK and US citizens reporting more fear of crime, possibly as a result of its over-representation in the media compared to Norway with its more balanced media approach.*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.
				Conclusions
				Response 1 *Society has a distorted perception of crime. Crime is a social construct and perceptions of it change across time and across different countries and cultures. For example, homosexuality and adultery are considered crimes in some countries but not in others. In the UK, the law is always evolving so practices such as drink-driving and smoking in a car with children are now considered crimes when they weren't relatively recently. Furthermore, crime statistics are not always reliable and lead to people having a distorted view of crime. There are many cases when people may not even know they have been a victim of crime, particularly in cases such as fraud or identity theft. The ONS estimated there were 4.6 million fraud offences in 2021, an increase of 24% from 2020. This shows that some may under-estimate crime and that their perception is distorted.*
				This example contains a conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.
				Response 2 *There is evidence to prove that the media play a key role in distorting the public perception of crime. A 2021 study entitled 'The Demonisation of Delinquency' found that youth crime across the UK has been depicted as an exponential social problem. It is true that some youth crime has increased, for example, knife crime in England and Wales was 27% higher in 2020 than 2010 and the typical age range of offenders was between 13 and 24 years old. Yet, some would argue that the press coverage of issues such as knife crime leads to the creation of a moral panic. In particular, right-wing press coverage uses sensationalist language — when covering this issue, The Daily Express had several headlines using the word 'bloodbath' and the Daily Mail compared London to the 'Wild West'. These lurid headlines do not attempt to uncover the reasons behind these crimes and instead could be argued to increase the labelling of young people as offenders, particularly young, black males. The media's creation of moral panics such as the risk from paedophiles or rising gang violence, leads to society as a whole having an increased fear of crime. This is at a time when crime levels for almost all offences barring sexual and cyber offences, is at a historic low. This increased fear of crime is at odds with the actual risk of crime. In 2020, the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey estimated that violent crime had fallen by nearly 40% in a decade yet the public's fear of crime had remained static. While there is little doubt that some crimes may have increased, overall the media are guilty of stoking a fear of crime that directly leads to society as a whole having a distorted perception of crime.*
				This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
12.			**30**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to:
- a contemporary relevance of theories of criminal behaviour including physiological, psychological and sociological theories
- warrior gene
- low resting heart rate
- serotonin or testosterone levels
- psychopathy
- brain development studies
- maternal deprivation
- subcultures
- social learning
- labelling
- neo-Marxist theory
- right realism
- relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
There are many physiological theories that can help explain criminality. Cesare Lombroso believed that delinquents were born criminal and could be identified by physical features such as misshapen skulls and asymmetric faces. This view is no longer thought of as the best way to explain criminality but there have been more recent theories that show that criminality could be considered biological or physiological. Adrian Raine in his book 'The Anatomy of Violence' discovered that murderers had significant differences in the prefrontal cortex of the brain and that this would lead to a reduction in self-control, a greater addiction to risk and an increase in emotions such as anger and rage.

This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.

Response 2
Positivists such as Cesare Lombroso and William Sheldon argued that criminality could be determined by physical features such as skull shape or body shape. While these approaches have been broadly discredited over the years, there has been recent evidence to show that some genetic and physiological factors may influence criminality. It was discovered that people with the mutated 'warrior gene' (MAOA) were more likely to commit violent crimes. Similarly, there has been evidence to show that testosterone levels are higher in individuals with aggressive behaviour. Yet, these theories are criticised as academics and criminologists cannot measure the impact of these physiological factors exclusively — the criminal's upbringing and background can never be ruled out nor can the influence that upbringing could have on these genes. There is far more compelling evidence that society influences criminality. Merton's strain theory, which derived from Durkheim's functionalist view of crime, suggested that most individuals strive to achieve similar goals, yet when these goals are unachievable, it leads to a condition of anomie. Those in the lower classes may wish to achieve the same goals, for example The American Dream of happiness and prosperity, but when there is a lack

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of education and job opportunities, anomie is created which in turn leads to deviance. 2021 figures from the Prison Reform Trust support this view — in England and Wales 47% of prisoners have no qualifications and 42% were expelled from school compared to the general population rate of less than 1%. Furthermore, areas of deprivation have higher rates of imprisonment. In Scotland, in 2019-20, deprived areas such as Dundee City and Glasgow City had three times the rate of imprisonment per 1,000 people compared to affluent areas such as East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire. Therefore, whilst there may be some weight to the argument that physiological factors could influence crime, there is undisputed evidence that background — particularly regarding wealth and education levels — has a more profound impact on criminality.

This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.

Comparison

Response 1

Interactionist theories show that the labelling of individuals or groups can lead to criminality. Howard Becker held the view that crime is a 'self-fulfilling prophecy' and that once a deviant label is applied, the person or group responds to this by becoming deviant. In the US, there is evidence that young black males may be labelled as deviant by law enforcement. African American males are incarcerated at five times the rate of white Americans. A 2021 study entitled 'The Color of Justice' showed that black Americans as young as nine felt they were treated differently by law enforcement. In England and Wales, in 2021, 27% of the prison population was from a minority ethnic group compared to 13% of the UK population (2020 estimates).

This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.

Response 2
A 2014 Finnish study of almost 900 offenders showed that genes could play a role in criminality. Finnish scientists identified that there were two genes, one of which has been labelled the 'warrior gene', that had an impact. Those with the genes were 13 times more likely to have a history of repeated violent behaviour. But the impact of genes is hard to measure — how can scientists rule out the impact of upbringing and environment when measuring genes and criminality? In 2020 in Scotland, figures showed that approximately 34% of prisoners came from the 10% most deprived areas. Only 1% came from the 10% least deprived areas. Similarly, in the US there is a correlation between poverty and incarceration — 2020 findings from the American Action Forum found that adults in poverty are three times more likely to be arrested than those who aren't and the percentage of those in poverty before being arrested was 57% for men and 72% for women compared to a national poverty rate of 11%. Indeed, these correlations are clear across the world in Brazil, 95% of prisoners are poor. Even in Japan, a country with a declining crime rate, the police have linked an increase in elderly incarcerations with an increase in elderly poverty. This evidence clearly shows that those in poverty across the world are more likely to commit crime and therefore physiological theories are not the best way to explain criminality.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.

Conclusions

Response 1
It is clear that psychological theories of crime are the best way to explain criminality. Bowlby's attachment theory explained that without secure attachment in the first two years of life, the consequence of maternal deprivation can include delinquency, increased aggression and psychopathy. Bowlby's findings were supported by American psychiatrist Dorothy Lewis who found that serious criminality is caused by key events in childhood such as abuse as a child or witnessing a violent event. This can be supported by 2021 Ministry of Justice figures that show 24% of prisoners were taken into care as a child (compared to 2% of the general population) and 41% had observed violence in the home as a child (compared to 14% of the general population). This evidence proves that it is not physiological theories of crime that are best at explaining criminality but psychological theories.

This example contains a conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.

Response 2
Contemporary physiological theories play a small part in explaining criminality but in order to truly understand criminality, sociological theories must be used. While studies into the warrior gene and increased testosterone provide some compelling evidence, such as the findings from a 2012 American study that testosterone levels were higher among prisoners who had committed a violent crime compared to a non-violent crime, most academics are clear that upbringing and socio-economic status are a clearer prediction of potential criminality. The neo-Marxist view that the state passes laws and uses selective law enforcement as a tool to oppress the proletariat and protect the interests of the bourgeoisie holds weight. The idea that laws and law enforcement routinely target the subject classes can be exemplified by the 2021 Ministry of Justice figures that 68% of prisoners in England and Wales were unemployed before custody compared to 4.3% for the wider population. This unemployment figure points to the fact that prisoners are more likely to be socially excluded and is supported by evidence from the 2020 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation that consistently showed that areas in the most deprived 10% of Scotland have the highest ranking for crime. With the wealthy under-represented in prisons and the most deprived over-represented by a factor of three in Scottish prisons, it is clear that wealth, or rather, the lack of it, is the key factor in explaining criminality and therefore sociological theories should be examined above physiological theories.

This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
13.			**30**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to:
- contemporary relevance of theories of punishment, including rehabilitation, retributivism, deterrence, incapacitation and denunciation
- definitions and key features
- theorists including Beccaria, Bentham, Durkheim, Hobbes, Marx, Foucault, Von Hirsch, Garland
- modern relevance and contemporary examples of punitive approaches
- criticisms of punitive theories and approaches
- relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
There are many different theories of punishment. Retribution focuses on the importance of punishing an offender whereas other theories such as the theory of rehabilitation believe that offenders should be cured of their offending behaviour. There are several reasons why retribution can be considered the main purpose of punishment. Firstly, there is the moral argument that when someone commits a crime they deserve to be punished by making some sort of sacrifice, for example losing their liberty by getting a prison sentence or suffering financially by receiving a fine. Secondly, it can be argued that by focusing on punishing offenders, the victims receive justice. There is support in the UK for retribution to be the main purpose of punishment. For example, the whole life sentence imposed on Wayne Couzens in 2021 for the murder of Sarah Everard, was met with widespread public support due to the view that 'life should mean life'.

This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.

Response 2
Bentham, a key utilitarian, argued that individuals have the power to choose their own actions, are rational and self-interested and can therefore change their behaviour. He believed that changing people's behaviour was the purpose of punishment — and would therefore support the view that rehabilitation is the main purpose of punishment. In contrast, other theorists such as the functionalist Emile Durkheim, argued that punishments reinforce social regulation and that retributive punishments such as prison sentences reaffirm the boundaries of acceptable behaviour. He believed a focus on retribution would lead to general deterrence for the wider population. Contemporary academic David Garland supports this approach by stating that modern day Governments are less concerned about rehabilitating offenders and more concerned with appearing tough on crime, arguing we are now in an era in which a 'punitive state' enforces 'a culture of control'. Whilst a focus on retribution can lead to general deterrence and can satisfy the moral argument that an offender deserves to be punished for committing a crime, it is clear that a rehabilitative approach often garners higher success rates in terms of reoffending. For example, within English and Welsh prisons, the charity 'Clink' aims to educate and rehabilitate

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				prisoners by offering training and qualifications in catering and horticulture as well as offering support with securing accommodation upon release. Prisoners who work with Clink are 49.6% less likely to reoffend upon release proving that access to rehabilitative programmes reduces reoffending. Furthermore, non-custodial sentences often encourage rehabilitation of offenders such as Restorative Justice programmes, where the offender meets with the victim and others affected by the crime and discusses the impact of the crime. This approach is deemed successful as the offender can make amends to the victim and is evidenced by the fact that it results in a 14% reduced rate of reoffending. **This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.** **Comparison** **Response 1** *A focus on retribution as the main purpose of punishment doesn't always have to mean lengthy prison sentences. Non-custodial sentences such as fines may seem a lenient punishment but some countries have income-based fines which help to punish offenders proportionately. For example, Finland calculates speeding fines based on the offender's income. In 2015, a Finnish businessman was fined 54,000 Euros for driving at 64mph in a 50mph zone. In comparison, in Scotland, the same offence would be likely to result in a fixed penalty notice of £100 and between three and six penalty points. The Finnish system allows a focus on making the offender suffer financially which ties in well to the theory of retribution. It is also fairer to those on low incomes by ensuring rich offenders still suffer financially for the offence they have committed.* **This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.** **Response 2** *The US embraces the retributivist approach to punishment with their investment in prisons and correctional facilities resulting in 2.3 million incarcerated prisoners in 2020. The average length of state prison sentence in the US is 2.6 years compared to 18 months in England and Wales. These longer prison sentences fulfil the purpose of retribution but also the purpose of deterrence. Severe sentences can help increase both individual and general deterrence — an ex-prisoner may be put off reoffending by the thought of another long sentence (individual) and it may also help lower crime rates in the community as would-be criminals are deterred by punitive prison sentences (general). Whilst some states in the US like North Dakota are beginning to embrace a more rehabilitative approach to punishment, one in seven US prisoners are serving a life sentence and nearly 3,000 prisoners are on death row awaiting execution. The mere existence of the death penalty in 28 US states and the fact that nearly 60,000 US prisoners are in solitary confinement proves their lack of focus on rehabilitating prisoners and clearly illustrates that they believe the purpose of punishment is retribution. In contrast, in recent years, the Scottish Prison Service have embraced a more progressive and rehabilitative approach to tackling reoffending stating that their focus is on 'the care, rehabilitation and re-integration of those committed into custody'. This has been influenced by the Norwegian approach to punishment which rejects life sentences and solitary confinement in favour of programmes that rehabilitate offenders. As Hoidal, the governor of*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				maximum-security Halden prison, stated 'If we treat inmates like animals in prison, then we will release animals on to your street'. Norwegian prisons, with a ratio of 1:1 prisoners to staff, offer support to prisoners including education programmes, employment training, counselling programmes and even access to music studios or silent retreats. The fact that the reoffending rate after 5 years is 20% in Norway compared to 76% in the US indicates the extent to which rehabilitation is a more successful approach than focusing on retribution. **This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.** **Conclusions** **Response 1** *In conclusion, while retribution is an important focus of punishment, rehabilitation is probably more important. Rehabilitation is more successful than retribution in reducing reoffending. Prisons in Norway show that focusing on rehabilitation can lead to better reoffending rates compared to prisons in the US that focus on long sentences and punishment. Non-custodial sentences such as DTTOs also try to change an offender's behaviour and can be successful. Restorative Justice can also help an offender by making them come to terms with the crime they have committed and seeing the impact on the victim and their family. This approach also results in lower reoffending showing that rehabilitation is the more important purpose of punishment.* **This example contains a basic conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.** **Response 2** *Some may argue that retribution should be the main focus of punishment due to the fact that severe punishments may encourage general deterrence amongst the wider population. Yet this view can be disproved by the fact that Texas, which is the US state with the highest number of prisoners on death row, is also the state with the second highest murder rate. If severe punishment such as the death penalty worked as a deterrent, then one would expect Texas to have one of the lowest murder rates in the US. Other retributivists may argue that there is a moral imperative for society to punish offenders. Von Hirsch supports this view, arguing that crimes should be punished proportionately to the seriousness of the crime committed and this should take priority over utilitarian concerns about crime prevention. For example, theft should be punished more severely than speeding because it is morally more reprehensible. Yet this view fails to acknowledge the lack of success that punitive sentences such as imprisonment have on offenders. Incarcerating offenders may fulfil the incapacitation view of punishment by physically preventing them committing crimes but there is ample evidence this approach does not work. With the high prevalence of violence in prisons in England, Wales and the US, the fact that nearly half of prisoners in English prisons find it easy to get drugs in prison and the lack of purposeful activity in prisons, it is clear that the retributivist approach to punishment doesn't work. This is clearly proven by the high recidivism rates in England, Wales and the US. Instead, there is compelling evidence that a focus on rehabilitation is the most successful approach to tackling crime and therefore should be the main purpose of punishment. Both the Scottish Government and*

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Scottish Prison Service agree with this view with an ambitious reform of the prison system underway that focuses on increased community sentencing, a reduction in short sentences and improved reintegration of offenders from custody to the community. Where crimes are serious enough to warrant imprisonment, the rehabilitative approach of countries like Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands should be admired. The decision to treat prison as a 'last resort' as well as the focus on purposeful activity, education and having highly qualified prison officers has resulted in a low recidivism rate that sharply contrasts with other retributivist countries. If preventing future crimes and creating a safer and more peaceful society are of utmost importance, then it is abundantly clear that a rehabilitative approach to punishment is the way forward. **This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.**

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Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
14.	30	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to:
- early intervention:
  - benefits of early intervention
  - potential pitfalls
  - examples of early intervention programmes, for example, the Graham Allen review, No Knives Better Lives, Early and Effective Intervention
- multi-agency approaches:
  - benefits of partnership working
  - potential pitfalls
  - multi-agency approaches, for example: the Violence Reduction Unit, Community Justice Scotland, Safeguarding Communities — Reducing Offending (SACRO), National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NACRO)
- policing strategies:
  - benefits of policing strategies
  - potential pitfalls
  - examples of strategies — community policing, hot-spot policing, stop and search, safer communities, neighbourhood watch, national crime prevention campaigns
  - relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
In Scotland, the Early and Effective Intervention programme is underpinned by the principles of GIRFEC (Getting it right for every child) and the UNCRC (United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child) and is a whole system approach where agencies work together to try and prevent offending taking place. For example, Police Scotland produced their 'Children and Young People: Our Approach' report which outlined how they work with agencies including schools, hospitals, communities and social work to try and achieve early and effective intervention. This report outlined how Police Scotland understand most children do not engage in criminal behaviour but if they do, the police will 'work with their communities and relevant local partners to understand why issues arise in communities and be part of a meaningful plan to address the causes of such behaviour'.

This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Response 2
The Early Intervention Foundation estimated that 'late intervention' costs England and Wales almost £17 billion a year on services such as the criminal justice system, hospitalisation and incarceration. A focus on early intervention, which can be through forms such as home visits, school programmes and mentoring schemes, reduces these costs. By reducing behavioural problems at school and providing parents with tailored support, there can be an increase in school attainment, a reduction in the likelihood of children engaging in criminal activity and a reduction in children engaging in risky behaviour such as alcohol or drug abuse. The Scottish Government also advocate 'Early and Effective Intervention' in their approach to youth justice. EEI aims to respond to children who come to the attention of the police for offending, concerning or harmful behaviour. The aim is for children and families to achieve positive outcomes and receive support from a range of agencies working closely together. The Centre for Youth Crime and Justice stated that 'Children who start offending or demonstrating significant emotional and behavioural difficulties under 12 years are two to three times more likely to become involved in persistent and serious or violent offending than their peers'. By developing a multi-agency approach to EEI where schools, social work, the police and other agencies such as charities work together to help and support a child or their family, it can result in a reduced risk of offending in later life. However, there are a few concerns with measuring the success of these early intervention programmes. As the Early Intervention Foundation state 'developing a robust method for cost/benefit analysis is difficult' as it is difficult to accurately measure how much future offending is prevented as a result of these programmes. Furthermore, it could be argued that there may be a stigma or labelling attached to children and families who become involved in early intervention programmes. Yet, this view can be criticised as the current focus of early intervention is far from labelling a child, instead it is centred on the wellbeing of the child and the approach is implemented in line with the principles of GIRFEC and the UNCRC. This wholly child-centred approach is key to the success of early intervention.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.

Comparison

Response 1
Chance UK is an example of an early intervention programme that focuses on providing children with mentors. Parents or teachers can make a referral if a child is suffering behavioural difficulties and the child meets with a mentor. They do activities and the mentors are all trained in dealing with trauma-based issues. Chance UK state that in 2020, 93% of the children they worked with had decreased behavioural problems in school. In the long run, this helps to prevent crime taking place as children with behavioural problems in school are more likely to become involved in risky behaviour or offending. In New Zealand, there is a similar approach called TYLA (Turn Your Life Around). It was started because it was estimated that one in twenty young people in New Zealand were known to the police before the age of 14. TYLA uses one-to-one mentoring to try and show young people a positive future and to prevent offending. Both the New Zealand and UK Governments believe that having a mentor can balance out the influence of anti-social peers and have a positive effect on reducing offending. |

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.

Response 2
Early intervention programmes are closely linked with other multi-agency approaches. The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) in Scotland considers violence to be a public health issue and believes that through a collaboration of prevention, enforcement and attitudinal change, violence is preventable. The VRU has been deemed successful as it aims to address underlying causes of violence and does positive, preventative work with children and young people. Whilst the VRU started in Glasgow, it has now been rolled out across the UK and in 2022, the UK Government pledged a further £35.5 million funding across 18 VRUs across England and Wales. Home Secretary Priti Patel stated 'VRUs play a vital role in preventing young people from being dragged into the horrors of serious violence'. This preventative approach that violence is a public health concern is echoed in other countries. In the US, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention state that violence is an urgent public health problem. Like the VRU, their Division of Violence Prevention branch apply a public health model to violence prevention. Across the US, there are programmes based in communities and schools to educate and inform about the dangers and impacts of violence. An example of this is the Safe Streets programme in Baltimore which is an evidence-based, public health programme designed to reduce gun violence among young Americans. In 2020, Safe Streets sites mediated over 2,300 conflicts and since it's inception there has been a decrease in the number of shootings in Baltimore. There are clear similarities between this and the success of the VRU. In Scotland, there has been a 35% reduction in homicides between 2010 and 2020. Thus, it is clear that when countries shift from thinking about violence as a simple law enforcement concern and begin to think about it as a public health issue and focus on preventing it occurring in the first place, there are clear successful responses.

This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.

Conclusions

Response 1
Early intervention programmes are the best response to crime. In 2022, the UK Government published reoffending figures that showed adults released from prison after serving a sentence of less than 12 months had a proven reoffending rate of 57.5% which shows that prison doesn't work in preventing crime. A better response would be to invest in early intervention programmes that focus on supporting children and families at risk of offending. No Knives, Better Lives is an example of how an early intervention programme can be successful. No Knives, Better Lives has been praised as helping make Scotland a safer place for young people. The programme educated young people in schools and communities about the dangers of carrying a knife. Over the ten-year period after No Knives, Better Lives started, the number of crimes of handling an offensive weapon recorded by police in Glasgow decreased by 71%. This shows that educating children and young people about the risks and dangers of offending can help reduce crime and therefore early interventions are the best response to crime.

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				This example contains a basic conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.

Response 2

Overall, it is clear that regarding responses to crime, 'prevention is better than cure'. With the Scottish Prison Service costing the Scottish Government over £400 million each year and, according to the Howard League for Penal Reform, the economic and social costs of reoffending in Scotland costing around £3 billion a year, it is clear that there is a need to understand and tackle the causes of crime rather than focusing on the punishment of offenders. The high social and economic costs of incarceration and, indeed, other non-custodial sentences could be reduced with more investment into preventative measures. Early intervention programmes play a key role in crime prevention with their focus on the child and their family but they are only part of the picture. Policing strategies and other multi-agency approaches should also be used in order to tackle the root causes of crime. There has been justified criticism of some policing strategies such as stop and search where there is perceived to be a racial bias. For example, across England and Wales in 2020, black people are stopped and searched at a rate of 54 per 1000 people compared to white people at a rate of 6 per 1000 people. Yet, across the UK, the police have promoted other strategies such as community policing and national crime prevention campaigns with the aim of increasing trust in the police and preventing crime before it happens. Early interventions, as outlined in the Graham Allen review, help to address risk factors — these can be individual risk factors such as expulsion from school or environmental risk factors such as growing up in an area of deprivation with poor relations with the police. As Graham Allen stated in 2021, the idea of boosting life chances and positive outcomes of children directly taps into the current government's 'levelling up' agenda. Overall, there is little doubt that engaging families and children at a young age can help reduce risky behaviour and offending and that this method is less costly to the public purse compared to tackling crime once it has taken place. Therefore, it is clear that early interventions are the most effective response to tackling crime.

This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
15.			15	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 15 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to:

Benefits of observation
- researcher is more likely to observe natural behaviour — particularly if Covert
- may be the only way to research some sensitive topic areas that would otherwise be off-limits or unrecorded
- provides a better understanding of the motivations of those involved since researcher experiences this for themselves
- the quality and depth of information gained is significant. This method gives real 'verstehen' which is not possible via quantitative methodologies.

Limitations of observation
- may be difficult to gain access and maintain cover in the group
- data is qualitative and there is variation in group dynamics of different small groups
- time consuming
- there may be significant 'fall out' post research
- the Hawthorne effect — where observation is overt, participants change behaviour as they know they're being watched
- under covert observation, behaviour may change not because of the presence of a researcher, but due to their involvement/actions to maintain their cover or advance their research
- issues of going native/becoming attached to the group
- this method is fraught with potential difficulty and dangers of taking part in the activity and observing simultaneously.

Reference to alternative methods could include
- official statistics
- interviews
- focus groups
- surveys
- case studies
- longitudinal studies.

Ethical issues including
- consent
- privacy
- mental/physical harm
- deception.

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
Observation would be a very useful method for researching racism within the criminal justice system. In fact it is arguably the only way to research such a sensitive topic area, with more traditional methods unlikely to garner the required detail or honest truth from those involved.

This example contains analysis of a relevant issue.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Response 2
Observation would be a very useful method for researching racism within the criminal justice system. In fact it is arguably the only way to research such a sensitive topic area, with more traditional methods unlikely to garner the required detail or honest truth from those involved. As this method involves observing people's actions and listening to their use of language as they go about their daily work, it is far more likely that the researcher will uncover any instances of racism. This method was used effectively by Dr Geoff Pearson who carried out covert participant observation of supporters of Blackpool Football Club — he was able to find out that 'often non-violent fans would exaggerate their involvement in disorder whilst serious 'hooligans' tended to 'play-down' their involvement for fear of being reported.' This is useful information on football 'hooliganism' that would be unavailable to obtain by conventional methods, which a utilitarian would argue justifies this method in this situation.

This example contains analysis of a relevant point and supporting evidence.

Response 3
Observation would be a very useful method for researching racism within the criminal justice system. In fact it is arguably the only way to research such a sensitive topic area, with more traditional methods unlikely to garner the required detail or honest truth from those involved. As this method involves observing people's actions and listening to their use of language as they go about their daily work, it is far more likely that the researcher will uncover any instances of racism. This method was used effectively by Dr Geoff Pearson who carried out covert participant observation of supporters of Blackpool Football Club — he was able to find out that 'often non-violent fans would exaggerate their involvement in disorder whilst serious 'hooligans' tended to 'play-down' their involvement for fear of being reported.' This is useful information on football 'hooliganism' that would be unobtainable by conventional methods, which a utilitarian would argue justifies this method in this situation. However, a major issue with observation is that the data gleaned is qualitative and there will naturally always be a variation in group dynamics of different small groups. Being able to see what one group does or does not do is helpful and gives real understanding of that one group of people but does not allow for generalisations to be made about the whole population or about other such groups. Uncovering institutionalised racism amongst one group of police officers or a firm of legal professionals for example is problematic as it shows a problem within the system but does not necessarily indicate a widespread problem across the whole force or the entire profession.

This example contains balanced analysis of a relevant point and supporting evidence and explanations which address the specified scenario.

Response 4
Observation would be a very useful method for researching racism within the criminal justice system. In fact it is arguably the only way to research such a sensitive topic area, with more traditional methods unlikely to garner the required detail or honest truth from those involved. As this method involves observing people's actions and listening to their use of language as they go about their daily work, it is far more likely that the |

| | | | | *researcher will uncover any instances of racism. This method was used effectively by Dr Geoff Pearson who carried out covert participant observation of supporters of Blackpool Football Club- he was able to find out that 'often non-violent fans would exaggerate their involvement in disorder whilst serious 'hooligans' tended to 'play-down' their involvement for fear of being reported.' This is useful information on football 'hooliganism' that would be unobtainable by conventional methods, which a utilitarian would argue justifies this method in this situation. However, a major issue with observation is that the data gleaned is qualitative and there will naturally always be a variation in group dynamics of different small groups. Being able to see what one group does or does not do is helpful and gives real understanding of that one group of people but does not allow for generalisations to be made about the whole population or about other such groups. Uncovering institutionalised racism amongst one group of police officers or a firm of legal professionals for example is problematic as it shows a problem within the system but does not necessarily indicate a widespread problem across the whole force or the entire profession. An alternative method that could be used to overcome this downfall is focus groups. Carrying out a number of small focus group discussions in various places across the country, with a wide variety of participants may be more useful in gauging experiences of institutionalised racism. Using focus groups, compared to observation is not, however, without its problems. Focus groups are usually restricted to around 7-10 participants, so even if you run a number of focus groups, it is still likely that you will not have a large or representative enough sample that can reliably show the national picture.*

This example contains balanced analysis of a relevant point, supporting evidence and explanations which address the specified scenario and analysis of an alternative method.

Response 5
Observation would be a very useful method for researching racism within the criminal justice system. In fact it is arguably the only way to research such a sensitive topic area, with more traditional methods unlikely to garner the required detail or honest truth from those involved. As this method involves observing people's actions and listening to their use of language as they go about their daily work, it is far more likely that the researcher will uncover any instances of racism. This method was used effectively by Dr Geoff Pearson who carried out covert participant observation of supporters of Blackpool Football Club- he was able to find out that 'often non-violent fans would exaggerate their involvement in disorder whilst serious 'hooligans' tended to 'play-down' their involvement for fear of being reported.' This is useful information on football 'hooliganism' that would be unobtainable by conventional methods, which a utilitarian would argue justifies this method in this situation. However, a major issue with observation is that the data gleaned is qualitative and there will naturally always be a variation in group dynamics of different small groups. Being able to see what one group does or does not do is helpful and gives real understanding of that one group of people but does not allow for generalisations to be made about the whole population or about other such groups. Uncovering institutionalised racism amongst one group of police officers or a firm of legal professionals for example is problematic as it shows a problem within the system but does not necessarily indicate a widespread problem across the whole force or the entire profession. An alternative method that could be used to overcome |

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				this downfall is focus groups. Carrying out a number of small focus group discussions in various places across the country, with a wide variety of participants may be more useful in gauging experiences of institutionalised racism. Using focus groups, compared to observation is not, however, without its problems. Focus groups are usually restricted to around 7-10 participants, so even if you run a number of focus groups, it is still likely that you will not have a large or representative enough sample that can reliably show the national picture. That said, focus groups are far more ethically acceptable than observation. There is no deception involved in a focus group: the researcher can be clear from the outset with the participants why they have been brought together and how the data will be used. Observation generally doesn't allow for this, unless it is overt. The British Sociological Association (BSA) suggests that research of this nature should only be used when there is no clear alternative and when the research is vital to the further advancement of knowledge. As focus groups would likely be able to gain much of the required information a researcher needs, it is unlikely that observation could be justified by the BSA standards. **This example contains balanced analysis of a relevant point, supporting evidence and explanations which address the specified scenario, analysis of an alternative method and consideration of ethical issues related to one method.** **Conclusions** **Response 6** *Observation is the best method for gathering data on racism within the criminal justice system to a large extent, because it provides the researcher with the best chance of uncovering information on this sensitive topic that otherwise might not be outlined to them directly via other methods.* **This concluding remark summarises key points and would be awarded 1 mark.** **Response 7** *Observation is the best method for gathering data on racism within the criminal justice system to a large extent, because it provides the researcher with the best chance of uncovering information on this sensitive topic that otherwise might not be outlined to them directly via other methods. This kind of scenario is one of the few where arguably there is no clear alternative and where the research is vital to the further advancement of knowledge and subsequent policy to tackle this problem once and for all.* **This concluding remark clearly shows which method is preferred, supported with reasons — 2 marks and would be awarded 2 marks.** **Response 8** *Observation is the best method for gathering data on racism within the criminal justice system to a large extent, because it provides the researcher with the best chance of uncovering information on this sensitive topic that otherwise might not be outlined to them directly via other methods. This kind of scenario is one of the few where arguably there is no clear alternative and where the research is vital to the further advancement of knowledge and subsequent policy to tackle this problem once and for all. While focus groups would allow a researcher to find out individual experiences or opinions of institutionalised racism, it does not give the researcher real experience of this or conclusive proof of the*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				problem, nor the extent of it. It is also very difficult to get focus groups that are representative enough to really show this. While problematic in some respects then, observation is the best method for investigating this issue to a large extent, as what it helps to uncover is useful and otherwise unlikely to have been discovered.
				This concluding remark clearly shows which method is preferred, supported with reasons and reasons for rejecting an alternative method and would be awarded 3 marks.

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
16.	**15**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 15 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to

Arguments that the source is valid and/or reliable
- researched, produced and published by renowned global research and public opinion specialists, Ipsos
- researchers are named and credentials and follow up details are provided. They will have followed company protocols in carrying out and presenting the research
- large representative sample of 2,006 UK adults aged 18-75
- conducted between 3rd and 4th September 2021 and published 30th September- so relatively up-to-date and little lag time between gathering and publishing the responses
- online interviews conducted — likely to gain a higher response rate
- data has been weighted to match the profile of the population
- online interviews/surveys produce quantitative data which can be used over time to explore trends and changes in opinion
- the source provides a variety of additional download links, with the option of accessing other charts than what is presented here and the full report.

Arguments that the source's validity and/or reliability are questionable
- results have been weighted, which may not necessarily fully reflect opinion and the source highlights that 'all polls are subject to a wide range of potential sources of error'
- there is ambiguity over the credentials of the author — Hannah Shrimpton's job is listed in three places and each time the description is slightly different
- direct comparison over time may not be reliable and does not take into account events or other information that may explain what has changed opinions
- the source is quantitative so does not provide the deep understanding that a qualitative approach might give
- online interviews cannot authenticate identity of respondents — may be completed by others
- further information is required on the sample frame used and where these people were drawn from, as the source describes UK adults, but does not indicate much about the sample beyond the size and a stated representative nature of it
- source appears to only contain summary information — the full report and various other charts and tables are not provided here
- information is omitted from the source, for example, no graphic/visualisation is provided to check the veracity of the conclusions being drawn about opinions on which crimes the public think will go up or how to best tackle crime.

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Possible approaches to answering this question
				Analysis and evaluation
				Response 1
				Source B has been produced by Ipsos, a trusted global polling and market research company with years of experience carrying out public opinion polls. This could be one reason for it to be considered very trustworthy, as they have strict protocols in place for carrying out public opinion surveys and their results are free from political bias and interference.
				This example contains analysis of one key aspect related to the trustworthiness of the source.
				Response 2
				Source B was conducted over two days in September 2021, so is relatively up-to-date and, therefore, likely to be an accurate reflection of the sample and wider population's attitudes towards crime and justice and the issues in question. In addition, there was very little time between the results being gathered and subsequently published, later in the same month. This means the researchers have swiftly analysed and collated the findings, again meaning that the published report accurately reflects the attitudes of the population when surveyed, as well as when published.
				This example contains analysis, supported by evidence, of one key aspect related to the trustworthiness of the source.
				Response 3
				Source B is based on responses from a representative sample of 2,006 respondents. This is widely considered to be a large enough sample, which allows generalisations about the wider population to be made. Ipsos have stated that a representative sample of 1,000 people will have a 3% margin of error in terms of reliability. That is, the actual result will be no more than 3% higher or lower than the survey result, in 95% of cases. There will always be a degree of uncertainty, but Ipsos argue that this is about as good as you can expect to achieve. Thus, a sample of 2,006 is reason to consider the source very trustworthy. However, the information that comes with the source does state that the results have been weighted. While on the face of it this is a good thing and should ensure the results are more reflective of the wider population, it does mean that the results displayed are not the exact responses that were given by participants and this could be a slight concern to a researcher drawing conclusions from this. Ipsos themselves note that 'all polls are subject to a wide range of potential sources of error.' This affects the trust we can place in the source; however, only to a small degree.
				This example contains analysis and evaluation of strengths and weaknesses of one key aspect of the source, supported by knowledge of social science research.
				Response 4
				Source B can be considered highly trustworthy as it provides strong quantitative data, produced from closed questions or scaled closed questions using a rating scale. The graph in Source B illustrates quantitative data which has been gathered about respondents' views on how much they personally feel at risk from a number of types of cybercrime. The graph shows the results for '% Felt at risk' and we are left to assume that the remainder feel no risk when this may in fact not be the case. It would be far clearer and less ambiguous if it was stated whether this question had just two options of 'felt at risk' and 'did not feel at risk'.

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				It is unusual for this to be the case in a survey, where usually a scale is provided or at the very least a 'don't know' option is provided. A clear issue for researchers when it comes to trusting this information though, is that what one respondent considers the word 'at risk' to mean could be very different indeed across the sample. A more qualitative approach which helps to explore this more deeply might improve the source. Additionally, there is further ambiguity in the source, over the credentials of the author. Hannah Shrimpton appears to be highly qualified to produce such research; however, her job is listed in three different places within the source and each time it is different: Public Affairs, Research Director and Associate Director, with no explanation as to why. While minor issues, it does give reason to question the trustworthiness of the source to at least a small degree. That said, it would be very easy to check the author's credentials, as the source provides their email address, a link to the report and their website, and this would allow the researcher to check whether they can in fact be trusted.

This example contains analysis and evaluation of a key aspect of the source supported by knowledge of social science research and reference to additional or alternative approaches which increase the trustworthiness of the source.

Conclusions

Response 5
Overall, Source B is extremely trustworthy as it has been conducted by trained researchers within an internationally recognised and lauded company, who have gathered information from a very large sample.

This example contains a simple summary of key points and would be awarded 1 mark.

Response 6
Despite some limitations associated with online surveys, such as being unable to authenticate the identity of respondents, Source B is largely trustworthy. The methodology employed by the Ipsos researchers will be robust, the sample size ensures that the findings are likely to be an accurate reflection of the sample population and the results can be downloaded and further explored to check their veracity.

This example contains a clear overall judgement about the trustworthiness of the source supported by reasons/evidence and would be awarded 2 marks.

Response 7
Source B is trustworthy to a great extent. The source is valid as a piece of social research as it details information on public perspectives on crime and justice of a large representative sample of the population. It has been produced by researchers from a globally recognised leader in marketing and public opinion research and the survey can, and has, been repeated, all of which increase the reliability of the information presented. The only real flaws with the source are the lack of clear credentials of the author and the fact that some data is not presented here. However, there is scope to download the wider report and all the associated charts and tables. If Source B included more of these charts and clearer information about each author, the degree of reliability and trust we can place in it would be

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				increased; however, this does not detract from the overall trustworthiness which is high. **This example contains a clear overall judgement about the trustworthiness of the source supported by analysis and evaluation and would be awarded 3 marks.**

Section 3 — Social issues, social inequality and research methods

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
17.			30	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to:
- discussion of definitions of poverty
- the extent of poverty in Scotland/UK
- evidence to document the prevalence of poverty
- criteria used by governments to measure poverty
- reference to social stratification and life chances
- extent of social mobility Scotland/UK
- evidence of a lack of social mobility in Scotland/UK
- validity and reliability of social surveys
- validity and reliability of official statistics
- measuring the extent of poverty is challenging
- relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
It is true that society has a distorted perception of inequality. This is because governments manipulate and underplay statistical information that affects perceptions of poverty and inequality in society. For example, in 2022 it was reported that inflation and surging energy price rises would result in a cost of living crises as inflation rose by 5% across the UK. However, these figures did not take account of the fact that this represents a higher percentage of poorer households' incomes compared to middle class households. Inflation increases also coincided with the removal of the £20 uplift in universal credit payments introduced during COVID-19 which affected low-income households.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.

Response 2
There is little doubt that society has a distorted view of inequality, primarily because of the presentation of data surrounding income inequality. Government's regularly claim to be dealing with inequality effectively. For instance, in 2021 the UK Chancellor, Rishi Sunak, claimed on Radio 4 that his government's record on reducing inequality was very strong. When figures from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) from 2009-2010 are compared with figures in 2019-2020 then there was a drop in the UK's inequality co-efficient. The Gini coefficient was 36.6% in 2009-10 compared to 35.4% in 2019-2020. Taking data from 2009-2010 and comparing to 2019-2020 supports Rishi Sunak's claims. However, if figures are used from 2010-2011, the first full financial year the Conservatives came back into government, the picture of inequality and the government's record changes. ONS data shows that income inequality got worse during the period of Conservative rule income and increased by an average of 0.2 percent to 36.3% on the GINI coefficient. ONS data also showed the UK's pre-pandemic score was the highest reported measure of income inequality in the 10 years leading up to the COVID-19 outbreak and that the gap between the richest and the rest of society widened over

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	Question		Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				this period with the richest's share of wealth going from 7% of total income to in 2010-2011 to 8.3% in 2019-2020. This suggests that government's motivation in the selection of information is to present themselves and their policies in as strong a light as possible. By choosing the financial year prior to the Conservative's coming to office Rishi Sunak was correct in his assertion and creates the impression that inequality is falling. However, when an alternative data set is compared it suggests otherwise.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.

Comparison

Response 1
Studies into the perception, or misperception, of inequality show that people on average underestimate the extent of inequality. Several reasons explain why this is the case. Firstly, when asked to estimate the extent of inequality in their country, most people's predictions are based on the local situation around them rather than the national picture. Secondly, media coverage affects views on inequality. Over time media representations can increase concerns but in the short-term it has little effect. Finally, beliefs in the role of personal choice in outcomes also affects perceptions. In societies where individualism is prominent, inequality will be under-estimated, while in societies where this is less so, inequality will be over-estimated. International surveys show that citizens in the UK and the US typically underestimate inequality while it is more common for citizens in countries such as France and Germany to overestimate inequality.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country/countries.

Response 2
Society's distorted perception of inequality can partly be due to the over-representation or under-representation of poverty and inequality in the media. If the presentation of inequality by the media is framed negatively it tends to create in the public a perception that inequality is the fault of the individual's choices with the consequence that the public think inequality is not a significant issue. Whereas, if the presentation of inequality by the media is sympathetically framed, it tends to instil in public attitudes a perception that inequality is a problem and that government's should intervene. For example, a report by the JRF on the media, poverty and public opinion in the UK found that media coverage of poverty was pivotal in shaping the UK public's ideas about poverty and inequality. Coverage of poverty by the UK media was found to be sparse but where it was covered, it tended to highlight the failings of individuals in the UK to create an impression of the poor as 'undeserving' and 'scroungers'. In contrast, coverage of the developing world by the UK media tended to be presented in a more sympathetic manner and elicited sympathy rather than contempt in the UK public. Similarly, a study by Rose and Baumgartner in the US showed that coverage of poverty in the US media declined substantially since the 1960s and reported the poor negatively as lazy, dysfunctional and cheats who took advantage of the welfare system. Comparative evidence shows that Americans and British people tend to under-estimate inequality as a consequence of multiple

factors including media representation of the poor. This shows a clear correlation between the reporting of poverty and inequality and the perception of it by UK and US citizens estimating that there is less of it in their societies.

This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.

Conclusions

Response 1
Society has a distorted perception of inequality. Inequality is a social construct and perceptions of it differ across time and across countries and cultures. For example, poverty and inequality are viewed as being chiefly caused by individual choices in some cultures but not in others. Furthermore, statistics and inequality are open to manipulation and selective presentation by both governments and the media which leads to people having a distorted view of inequality. In the UK, distinctions have been made between 'workers' and 'shirkers' and inequality is more likely to be seen as the fault of the individual. As a result, the public perception underestimates poverty, inequality and its consequences.

This example contains a conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.

Response 2
There is strong evidence to prove that public perceptions of inequality are heavily shaped by portrayals of inequality in the media and by politicians and political parties and present a distorted perception of reality. A 2018 British Social Attitudes survey on poverty and inequality, which asked whether attitudes evolved in line with official trends or political and media coverage, concluded that on the whole, changes in perceptions of the scale, nature and acceptability of poverty and inequality more closely reflected trends in the portrayal of these issues by politicians and the media, rather than the actual picture presented in official figures. Additionally, in the UK and other countries such as the US and Germany, those who have a broader view of what constitutes poverty, usually on the political left, tend to see poverty as being a bigger problem than those on the political right who see it as being less of an issue, affecting less people. Another issue which distorts perceptions of poverty and inequality is the individual's proximity to and experience of it. For instance, the increased prevalence of foodbanks and coverage of their use in the media has brought this closer to individual's everyday experience and lead to a belief that there is a significantly increasing problem with poverty, even when measures suggest that poverty has been relatively stable in the UK over the past decade. A further issue is the variety of metrics used to measure inequality which cause confusion and are often presented in isolation and manipulated for political purposes. The Social Metrics Commission (SMC) has been formed to develop a new approach to poverty measurement that better reflects the nature and poverty and inequality in the UK. It may be that the difference in the public's perceptions and the objective reality may narrow as a result. Alternatively, it may require politicians to tackle the more visible signs of poverty such as homelessness

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				and foodbank use to bring public perspectives in line with reality.
				This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
18.			**30**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to:
- definitions and key features
- theorists including:
  - Durkheim
  - Marx
  - Spencer
  - Parsons
  - Merton
- modern relevance and contemporary examples of individualism, functionalism, structuralism and conflict theories
- criticisms of theories
- relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
Structuralism is relevant in explaining contemporary inequality as being more to do with the structures within society which allows inequality to persist. Structural inequalities create privileged groups and institutions within society and the economy. As a result, elite groups develop over time and acquire wealth and power. This allows these elites economic advantages and the ability to control the institutions which set the rules and write the laws of the land. Less privileged groups are denied the same access as the wealthier elites to areas of power and influence including education, the law and the media. For instance, while only 7% of the population in the UK are privately educated, they represent 65% of senior judges, 59% of senior civil servants and around 60% the cabinet in the UK government.

This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.

Response 2
Individualist theories have more relevance in explaining contemporary inequalities related to COVID-19 and deaths from COVID-19 in some countries. The more individualistic a country was, the more likely it was to have high COVID-19 rates and higher mortality rates. Although there were multiple factors involved in this, it could be down to the cultural influence individualism placed on the 'I' rather than the 'we', the relationship individuals had with their communities and the extent to which they and the state were willing to take actions which protected wider society. At an individual level, this culture influenced personal decisions on basic things such as wearing a face mask or keeping social distance. Studies have shown that the more individualistic the culture was, the less likely people were to wear face masks and socially distance. The difference in approaches to COVID-19 by the state was also often influenced by whether the dominant culture within the country was collectivist or individualist as much as it was by the science. In the UK, and in particular in England and Wales, which has a high rate of individualism by OECD standards and is amongst the most individualistic countries in Europe, there were higher death rates from COVID-19. By early 2022 deaths from COVID-19 had reached over

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				160,000, the highest in Europe. This indicates a correlation between COVID-19 related deaths and a countries' individualism and suggests that individualist explanations are relevant in explaining contemporary issues of inequality in areas such as health-related matters.
				This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.
				Comparison
				Response 1 *Another alternative theory of inequality is social Darwinism. Although theories based on ideas of survival of the fittest, as advocated by Spencer and others, have been discredited due to their association with eugenics, imperialism, and racism, it could be argued that aspects of social Darwinism still persist in society today. Many economic conservatives argue that the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few is justified as it is the natural consequence of economic competition which rewards the most able, the 'makers', over the less able, the 'takers'. Acceptance of this natural state of inequality results in the unequal distribution of wealth which sees the elite minority possess a disproportionate share of the wealth. For example, in the UK the richest 10% of households hold 40% of the wealth. Similarly, in the US the richest 10% hold 70% of the wealth there.*
				This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.
				Response 2 *Approaches to health, health care and tackling health inequalities varies and depends on the culture, values, and norms that dominate society. In the UK for example, the NHS is based on collectivist ideals where all citizens have access to health care services irrespective of their economic or demographic circumstances. The UK model is government funded via revenue from income taxes. As a consequence,100% of UK citizens have access to public healthcare while only 10% opt to take out private health insurance. This approach is similar in principle to the insurance-based system in Germany where the healthcare model mandates all citizens have public health insurance whilst allowing those above a certain income to opt for private insurance instead. In Germany 82.5% of citizens have public health coverage whilst only 12.5% have private coverage. These healthcare approaches implicitly acknowledge there are structural inequalities in society that require state intervention and support to overcome whilst allowing and accepting differentials in the quality of care to differ based on income and wealth. The fact that the state in the UK and Germany intervenes and regulates approaches to healthcare whilst allowing private healthcare suggests that these inequalities are viewed to some extent as dysfunctional and damaging. This is different to the US which operates a fundamentally private insurance system based on individualist principles and greater acceptance of inequalities in health and quality of healthcare. In the US, the government subsidises private health insurance through Obamacare which covers around one-third of Americans with the remaining two-thirds having private health insurance coverage. Although all of the countries above accept inequality to some extent, the greater acceptance of inequality in accessing quality healthcare in the US suggests greater domination of functionalist ideas by the likes of Durkheim and*

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Talcott Parsons which emphasise acceptance of inequality based on notions of individuality, competition and rewards. **This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.** **Conclusions** **Response 1** *Overall, structuralism is relevant in explaining the inequality that exists in society across institutions including business, law and government. It accounts for why some groups in society including women, ethnic minorities and lower income groups are less likely to obtain success and why others, the elite, are advantaged by the rules and laws of society which maintain their socio-economic domination. Structuralism also offers potential solutions to addressing inequality by arguing for greater equity which would change the structures which create and support entrenched inequality. Recent social and economic responses to the COVID-19 pandemic show that national and global responses can be successful and represent the way forward to bring about the changes needed to address structural deficiencies in society.* **This example contains a basic conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.** **Response 2** *The continued high rates of inequality in the UK and US show that a general acceptance of inequality is an integral part of how these societies are structured and operate. Structural-functionalists argue that this inequality is both natural and necessary for institutions and society to function effectively as they act to motivate individuals and drive progress and innovation within society which benefits all. In this sense the ideas and theories of Durkheim, Spencer and Parsons which justify an acceptance of inequality are relevant and go some way to explaining the neo-liberal systems of both the UK and the US. Additionally, conflict theory also views inequality through a structural prism. Whereas this inequality is acceptable and necessary for functionalists, for conflict theorists such as Marx and Althusser this inequality is dysfunctional and detrimental to society and requires the overthrow of the capitalist economic structure to bring about equality and socialism. The fact that the UK and US remain firmly capitalist societies suggests that this structuralist interpretation is less accurate and therefore less relevant.* **This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.**

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
19.	**30**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to:
- impact of inequality at a local level including:
  - postcode poverty
  - short-term and long-term impacts on communities
  - access to services
  - labelling and stereotyping
  - businesses, local consumption, local demand, and local employment
- relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
Studies into the impact of, and responses to, COVID-19 have shown that although there have been national divisions, this has often resulted in strengthening unity and togetherness at a local level. Nationally COVID-19 widened divisions between the wealthier and poorer, Leavers and Remainers and Scotland and England for various reasons. However, it was also found that at a local level there was increased trust in local authorities, higher levels of volunteering and social action and increased levels of social connections and closer relations with family, friends, colleagues and neighbours. Survey results show that locals felt their areas became more united than divided over the crisis.

This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.

Response 2
Where you live relates to the chances of living in poverty and life chances. At a local level this postcode lottery has implications for the range and quality of services available and educational attainment which has implications for life chances. According to Scottish government figures, child poverty, based on the proportion of children living in households with incomes below 60% of the median UK income, was 24% or the equivalent of nearly 1 in 4 children in 2021. However, this poverty is not concentrated equally across Scotland. Studies commissioned by the End Child Poverty coalition, show that levels of child poverty in Scotland range from nearly one in six children in East Renfrewshire to nearly one in three in Glasgow. Poverty and child poverty also correlates with educational attainment differentials between local authority areas. Audit Scotland figures show that there is still a substantial educational attainment gap across local council areas in Scotland. For example, the percentage of school leavers gaining five awards or more at SCQF level 5 in 2018/19 across Scotland was 64%. However, in East Renfrewshire this figure was 88% whereas in Glasgow this figure dropped to 58%. This 30% difference is substantial and comes despite additional funding being dispersed through the government's Scottish Attainment Challenge. As Audit Scotland has noted, the poverty-related attainment gap remains wide and has been exacerbated by Covid-19.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question

Comparison

Response 1
In recent years there has been major discussion around integration in local communities between ethnic and religious communities. For example, 90% of white British citizens say that all or most of their contacts are White. Similar studies in America show that despite increased opportunities to live and work in mixed-race settings, Americans also remain racially segregated in their friendship patterns. The impact of this segregation can often be a lack of educational opportunity, jobs or networks which support prosperity and growth.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.

Response 2
All places have an identity and reputation, with the latter resulting from positive or negative believes about them. Studies in the Netherlands and Denmark into 'spoiled areas' found that residents' concerns about crime, safety and anti-social behaviour in these areas were regularly reflected in negative reputations about them. As a result, many locals chose the exit option, ie to move away, to avoid being tarnished by the area's reputation in an attempt to avoid the negative consequences it had on their self-esteem and employment prospects. This in turn lead to a 'spiral of decline' as housing and migration issues exacerbated this reputational damage. A 2012 study into media coverage of inner-city Glasgow housing estates, Sighthill and the Red Road, found similar issues. The media's negative coverage of poor living conditions, crime, violence, and issues with asylum seekers reinforced negative perceptions of these areas. It also noted that although reputations can be challenged and changed, there are issues about the stigma that deprived areas and their residents acquire that can be more difficult to shift or overcome. Where this stigma is accepted by individuals its impact is disapproval, discrimination, and exclusion. These examples show the link between reputational damage and housing, which has a capacity to lead to strain in communities as disparate groups are brought together in economically challenging situations by the availability of cheap, vacant housing.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.

Conclusions

Response 1
Inequality has a major impact on many aspects of local communities. In some areas with diverse demographic populations, heavily affected by poverty, unemployment, and limited employment opportunities it can damage social cohesion. However, arguably the greater damage to all local areas afflicted by inequality is the long-term impacts on health and social issues including reduced life expectancy, higher infant mortality, poorer educational attainment, lower social mobility, increased levels of crime and violence and higher rates of mental illness.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				This example contains a basic conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.
				Response 2
				At a local level inequality has several negative impacts. Evidence suggests a correlation between income inequality and a range of health and social problems. Wilkinson and Pickett (2009) suggested that income inequality is harmful because it creates status anxiety by placing people in a hierarchy that increases status competition and causes stress. This in turn leads to poor health and other negative outcomes. These anxieties can also manifest themselves at the local level too through the reputation and status areas of economic deprivation can acquire and the negative impact this can have on the local environment, local businesses and local job opportunities. Where there is acceptance of the negative labelling attributed to a local area by the media and wider population it can foster a poverty of ambition as well as economic poverty and inequality. On the other hand, there is debate about whether or not income inequality might have some positive effects on communities and function to develop enterprising responses and foster social cohesion. Social enterprises for instance often arise to meet a local need or tackle a local problem. In so doing this creates employment opportunities. As many are non-profit, they reinvest profits back into their business and the local community. These businesses and initiatives tackle social problems, improve people's life chances, provide training and employment opportunities for those furthest from the market and support their communities. With over 100,000 social enterprises throughout the country contributing £60 billion to the economy and employing two million people it is clear that there is an economic as well as feel-good benefit to them.
				This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
20.			**30**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*.

Discuss with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

Credit responses that refer to:
- healthcare:
  – provision
  – demand
  – access
- housing:
  – provision
  – demand
  – access
- welfare:
  – provision
  – demand
  – access
- unemployment:
  – and gender
  – and age groups
  – and ethnic minorities
  – and regions
- relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
Inequality also impacts housing in a number of important ways. Differences in house prices across and within neighbourhoods limit where poorer households can live. In 2021 for instance, Edinburgh City was the most expensive city in Scotland to live with an average house price of over £275,000 whereas East Ayrshire was only just over £73,000. Higher demand for houses in the most desirable neighbourhoods also pushes up prices in these locations due to access to good schooling, low crime rates, good transport links, employment opportunities, and pleasant physical environments. This makes these areas even more exclusive and inaccessible for poorer groups in society who have a more limited choice of where to live. The housing market therefore plays a key role in 'sorting' poorer households into areas with the worse conditions, schools, crime and employment opportunities.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.

Response 2
The impact of inequality is most keenly felt and apparent in the area of healthcare. It is therefore no surprise that this results in disparities in the quality of life and life expectancy amongst different socio-economic groups and across different areas and regions of the UK. These differences result in thousands of unnecessary premature deaths every year. For instance, in the most deprived areas of the UK men spend nearly 25 fewer years in 'good health' while for women this figure is 22 years. There are also

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				disparities in the range of life expectancy across the UK. On average it is generally higher in England and the south, where the average life expectancy is 79 years for males and 83 years for females compared to 77 years for males and 81 years for females in Scotland. This is even more pronounced when smaller geographical areas, such as local authorities, are compared. This can be shown by comparing Westminster and Glasgow. Westminster which has the highest life expectancy from birth in the UK, 85 years, which is nearly 12 years higher than Glasgow where life expectancy is only 73 years. These differences in mortality tend to reflect underlying reasons which are more prevalent in one region than another such as lifestyle issues, socio-economic status, education and living and working conditions. **This example contains detailed analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.** **Comparison** **Response 1** *A further impact of inequality relates to access to healthcare services. Inequitable access can result in particular groups receiving less care relative to their needs or even poorer quality care. This can result in poorer experiences or poorer health outcomes. A measurement of this is the access differing groups have to primary care services. Research from the King's Fund shows that in the UK, deprived areas tend to have fewer GPs per head and poorer access to care than less deprived areas, despite having higher mortality and morbidity. This is similar in the US where poorer Americans have worse access to care than wealthy Americans. However, unlike the UK where poor access is chiefly a result of perceived or real discrimination and, in some cases, language barriers, in the US the main reason for poor access is due to many still remaining uninsured despite expansions in coverage from the Affordable Care Act in 2010.* **This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.** **Response 2** *Although the impact of inequality on healthcare is a key issue, for women the impact of inequality on their employment prospects and income is probably just as important too. In Scotland and the UK, gender inequality is apparent throughout the jobs market. Despite outperforming males at school, females are less likely to pursue certain subjects which impacts on their future careers and potential earnings. Occupational segregation is evident in the labour market in the number of women working, the sectors of work they occupy, the instances of part-time work and the gender pay gap. In the UK, according to the ONS in 2022, the female employment rate was 72.2%, 6% lower than males. Most part-time employment was by women – 38% compared to 13% of men. The most common sectors for women's employment in the UK were health where women make up 78% of the sector and education where they make up 70%. These factors contribute to low pay and a gender pay gap of 15.6% for all employees. A similar yet possibly worsening situation is also experienced by women in China where, according to a report by the Peterson Institute for International Economics, the gender gap in labour participation and pay is widening. Due to the disproportionate childcare burden placed on them Chinese women face increasingly discriminatory workplace treatment with*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				the result that they are more likely to have to work part-time, encounter 'sticky floor' syndrome, keeping them in low paid occupations, or the 'glass ceiling', preventing higher earners from advancing. The results of this are that on average, Chinese woman earned around a fifth less than their male colleagues in 2019. Due to the restrictions on freedom and choice that come as a consequence of a lack of work or low pay, it is credible to argue that for all groups, and particularly women, this is a significant impact of inequality. **This example contains analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences.** **Conclusions** **Response 1** *Inequality impacts many aspects of national life. It fuels the demand for more houses and more affordable housing. It segregates socio-economic groups based on their ability to afford a house. Low pay and unemployment also require substantial sums of government spending on welfare and questions on whether this is affordable. Greater inequality also means unhealthier citizens, a less productive workforce, a poorer economy, lower pay and higher unemployment and more pressure on the welfare system. These wide-ranging consequences of inequalities on the health of the nation make this arguably the most significant impact.* **This example contains a basic conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.** **Response 2** *Inequality has an impact on healthcare, housing, welfare and unemployment. However, it is not credible to argue that inequality has a greater impact on one over the other when these issues are inter-linked. Inequality does not impact on individuals or groups selectively in one area or another. Instead, the individual who suffers from low pay or employment issues will also likely have housing issues, will need to access welfare, will more likely have physical and mental health issues and will in turn require greater access to healthcare. The COVID-19 pandemic for example demonstrated this and increased inequalities in several areas. According to the IFS, school closures particularly disrupted poorer children and families with potential long-term implications for their futures beyond school. Mental health worsened for some groups. Lockdowns and social distancing particularly reduced the ability of younger, lower-earning, and less educated people to work. Whilst rising house prices benefited people in particular around the middle of the wealth distribution. This demonstrates the significant issues at a national level linked with inequality.* **This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
21.			**30**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to:
- definitions and key features of individualism
- definitions and key features of collectivism
- positives and negatives of individualism
- positives and negatives of collectivism
- modern relevance and contemporary examples of individualism and collectivism.
- relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
Individualists stress the importance of self-reliance and believe it is up to each of us to look after our own well-being. Too much state intervention takes away personal freedoms and creates a dependency culture. The modern Conservative Party could be argued to be a party who embrace individualism and believe that government should support those in need but that this should be minimal and not indefinitely. This can be seen by changes made to universal credit by the Conservative government in 2022. These changes meant jobseekers on universal credit had to look for jobs outside their chosen field more quickly or face sanctions. People would have to look outside their sectors after just four weeks, rather than three months which had been the case before. If they failed to make 'reasonable efforts' to get a job, or turned down employment, benefit payments would be reduced.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence but lacks evaluation.

Response 2
In the UK, particularly England and Wales, there has been a gradual shift away from the collectivist values which supported the creation of the modern Welfare State and the National Health Service which was a part of this. Successive UK governments since have introduced what could arguably be labelled as more individualist influenced approaches including benefit caps and reforms of the tax system. Recent benefit caps mean that no household can receive more than £23,000 in benefits. This has also coincided with a rise in the personal tax allowance which set the rate at which workers start to pay tax. In 2010 this rate was £6,475 and by 2022 this had been increased by almost double to £12,500. An evaluation by the DWP of measures found evidence of behavioural changes amongst benefit claimants, public support for government policies and fairness between fairness to taxpayers as households affected respond to financial shortfalls it in similar ways to working taxpayers in employment. Proponents of this approach argue it is the best way of overcoming poverty and tackling inequality and is better for the health and wellbeing of the individual.

This example contains basic analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Comparison

Response 1
Classical liberalism contends that individuals are ultimately responsible for their own poverty and argue for laissez-faire policies. Socialists consider class discrimination as central to poverty and believe government must take an active role in overcoming this through collectivist policies and redistribution of wealth. Typically, in the UK Labour Governments have been more influenced by the more collectivist theories of inequality whereas Conservative policy has treated inequality as a problem the individual has to overcome in line with neo-liberal theory. As the Conservatives have dominated government in the 20th and 21st century so too have their ideology and views. In the US, where socialist ideals never took root in the same way they did in the UK in the 20th century, both major parties, the Democrats and the Republicans, subscribe to the classical liberal and neo-liberal, laissez-faire positions in relation to inequality. This suggests that individualism has dominated Atlantic responses to inequality.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.

Response 2
In contemporary society there is an accepted realisation that adopting an individualist approach to inequality is ineffective. Critics of the neo-liberal approach argue that at a time when the top 1% in the UK have more wealth than the bottom 69% of the population and food bank use is soaring that there is a need to tackle inequality on a national and global scale and that a key element of this is regulation and reform of income and wealth tax, and more intervention by the state. Critics of the UK approach have argued for the introduction of a more progressive tax system including wealth taxes which would redistribute wealth, generate huge revenues for the government and help tackle inequality. Studies by the University of Greenwich estimate that a wealth tax on the top 1% of wealthiest households in the UK could raise £70 billion to £130 billion a year, enough to pay for a high-quality universal care service, the NHS and more. A paper by the LSE in 2022 suggested there was a majority of support for some kind of net wealth tax being introduced in the UK, with the most popular threshold being £500,000 and the most popular rates being at either 1% or 3%. In the US a similar debate has opened up. During the 2020 primary elections, Elizabeth Warren and Bernie Sanders both argued for a wealth tax. Warren suggested a 2% tax on households with net worths above $50 million, and 6% on fortunes over $1 billion. Sanders argued for more aggressive 2% on households with net worths over $32 million, tapering to 8% on those over $1 billion. A Reuters poll of Americans at the time showed 64% agreed that the very rich should contribute an extra share of their total wealth each year to support public programmes. These arguments and polls suggest that the dominance of individualist, liberal economic approaches being increasingly challenged and questioned and suggest that collectivist approaches may be gaining traction with politicians and the public.

This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Conclusions **Response 1** *Individualism has been the dominant idea in approaches to tax, the economy and tackling inequality for the most part of this century in the UK. The end of the first decade saw austerity measures put in place to tackle economic problems that lasted well into the second. Debate talked about workers and shirkers and work being the best way out of poverty. This coincided with a rolling back of the state and an expectation that the third sector would fill these gaps. These measures reinforced notions of individual responsibility which have continued under successive Conservative led governments.* **This example contains a conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.** **Response 2** *Generally speaking, the West, in particular the UK and US, tends to be more individualistic. Government and culture are more accepting of wealth and income inequalities, asserts the rights and freedoms of the individual and promotes self-reliance. This is demonstrated by the dominance in government in the UK of the Conservative Party who are strong proponents of the neo-liberal perspective that accepts inequality as a natural state of being which supports society functioning. Similarly in the US there is wide political acceptance of a low tax regime and limited government support for the poorest. Collectivism, while not a government system or political ideology as much a cultural value, remains influential in many Asian and South American states as well as some social democratic states in Europe. In these countries there is a wider acceptance of socialist values which view inequalities as being a result of structural factors which require government intervention to redistribute wealth to overcome these. In Europe this is best exemplified by Finland which has the lowest rates of inequality of any OECD country. As a consequence, it is over simplistic and inaccurate to state individualism dominates responses to inequality as this is only the case in those countries where classic liberal or neo-liberal cultural values dominate. In countries where social democratic, socialist or Marxist values are more pervasive, collectivism appears to be more ingrained in thinking and responses to inequality.* **This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
22.			**30**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 30 marks*.

Credit responses that refer to:
- effectiveness of government responses to inequality:
  - welfare provision
  - healthcare provision
  - education provision
  - housing provision
  - social security
  - employment strategies
  - legislative approaches
  - economic policy
- relevant global comparator(s).

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1

The long-term failure of successive UK governments to build enough housing to meet growing needs in England is widely publicised and accepted. Nevertheless, the Conservative government elected in 2019 had a manifesto pledge to continue to increase the number of homes and set a target of building 300,000 new homes a year. This was revised in an announcement to build one million new homes over five years, a substantially lower target. This downgrade and figures that show that the private sector alone have not built more than 240,000 home since the 1930s suggests there has been no significant improvement or success in housing provision by the government.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and basic evaluation.

Response 2

In 2015 the Scottish government, through the Scottish Attainment Challenge, set targets to achieve equity in education and close the attainment gap in education between the most and least disadvantaged groups. To support this, an Attainment Scotland Fund (ASF) of an extra £750 million was launched to support this initiative. The government's own progress report covering 2015-2021 stated there had been successes in increasing the proportion of young people from the most deprived areas in education, employment or training and positive destinations after leaving school and that the gap in these areas between young people from the most and least deprived backgrounds has narrowed. However, Audit Scotland's 2021 report said progress on closing the poverty-related attainment gap since 2013/2014 had been limited and fell short of government aims. They pointed to the fact that the proportion of school leavers achieving five or more awards at SCQF level five was 83% for pupils from the least deprived areas, compared to 47% for school leavers from the most deprived areas — a gap of 36%. However, to put this in context this was down from 42% where it was in 2014. Overall, the Scottish Government's approach to education is mixed. Increased funding has resulted in modest improvements but not at the rate that was hoped. The mitigating factor, however, was COVID-19 which was universally agreed to have had a negative impact on education for all but particularly those from more deprived backgrounds.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect with relevant, contemporary supporting evidence and accurate evaluation.

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Comparison

Response 1

Scotland is considered one of the most progressive countries in Europe in terms of legislation for LGBTQ equality. Scotland was the first UK country to consult on same-sex marriage and legalised it through the Marriage and Civil Partnership (Scotland) Act 2014. In 2015 this and other measures saw Scotland ranked as the most inclusive country for LGBTQ equality and human rights legislation. In contrast, Poland is ranked the worst country in the EU for legislating for LGBTQ rights. This is despite legalising homosexuality in 1932. More recently Poland has become hostile to LGBTQ equality to the extent that in 2020, 100 Polish municipal or local governments have proclaimed themselves to be 'free from LGBTQ ideology'. Local authorities in these areas pledged to refrain from acts that encourage tolerance and prevented financial assistance to NGOs working to promote equal rights.

This example contains analysis of a key aspect, supported by relevant, contemporary evidence which refers to the UK/Scotland and another country.

Response 2

Government's which embrace individualistic ideology and economic strategies to tackle income inequality have had limited success. In the UK the gap between the richest in society and the rest of the population widened, according to briefings from the House of Commons, from 2010-2020 with the richest 1% increasing their share of income from 7% to 8.3%. The UK's GINI coefficient has also remained stubbornly steady since the 1990s and based on OECD figures currently stands at around 37%, suggesting that government attempts to reduce inequality have had limited success. This pattern of upward redistribution of income in favour of the richest follows a similar pattern in the US. In 2021, the richest 1% in the US earned more than twice the income of the top 5% or 40 times more than the bottom 90%. The US also has a comparable GINI coefficient to that of the UK based on OECD figures of 40%. This suggests that laissez-faire economic approaches do little to tackle inequality. On the other, more egalitarian countries with more progressive tax and redistribution approaches tend to have lower levels of inequality. According to the World Economic Forum, Iceland is the most egalitarian country in the world when taking into account all measurable parameters including gender, economic, social, and educational inequality. It is, therefore, not surprising that in this regard it has a GINI coefficient of 24% making it the lowest ranked amongst all OECD countries. Iceland's example suggests that where the state plays a strategic role in the economy they can create conditions where high levels of social solidarity and taxation can exist within a market economy. Sceptics of this however would point out that Iceland's small, ethnically, and culturally homogeneous population represent a special case that is more problematic to replicate in larger, more diverse, and economically complex nation states such as the UK and the US.

This example contains balanced analysis of a key aspect, relevant contemporary evidence from the UK and other country/countries, evaluation of their similarities/differences and/or evaluation of the validity of alternative arguments.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Conclusions **Response 1** *Recent government responses to inequality have had mixed results. One good news story has been the overall rate of employment in the UK has increased. However, by most other measures the record of government in the past decade is poor with increasing poverty and failings in reducing inequality across many areas. Child poverty continues to rise and is now at around 31%. Pensioner poverty is rising. There continue to be more than one in five people in the UK still living in poverty. The gender pay gap has reduced slightly but stubbornly remains over 15%. Life expectancy for men has started to drop for the first time in 40 years. While in education the attainment gap in education remains wide. This evidence suggests that austerity and budget cuts and government policy between 2010-2019 has made inequality in the UK worse.* **This example contains a conclusion, draws analysis of key factors together and provides an overall judgement supported by reasons/evidence.** **Response 2** *Government responses and social policies have had limited success in the second decade of the 21st century. Employment has increased and remained at record high levels. Participation in higher education has also been historically high. However, government economic policy to reduce the public spending deficit resulted in a reduction in the quality of public services and the ability to meet the needs of the population, particularly those most in need. Progress in reducing poverty stalled and rose sharply in families with three or more children and can be linked to welfare caps introduced by the government. Universal credit created anxiety and has been criticised for being a cost-cutting measure to force rather than support people back into work despite coinciding with record employment levels. There also now appears to be a low pay problem with the numbers of people in in-work poverty increasing in the past decade. The government record on reducing the inequality faced by disadvantaged groups and regions is also poor according to the Poverty and Social Exclusion website. Ethnic minorities, particularly from the Black, Pakistani, and Bangladeshi groups experience increasing poverty, lower employment, and educational inequality. The last decade has been a regressive one where the UK has gone backwards in combatting poverty and inequality. COVID-19 has contributed and worsened many of these challenges and will only make these issues worse without action by the government. Going forward, governments will need to re-evaluate their approach. Adequate funding of public services will be needed which will require a review of the tax policy and consideration of higher income tax, taxation on wealth or hypothecated taxes for care. Priority will also need to be given to the most disadvantaged groups and regions if inequality is to be reduced.* **This example contains a detailed conclusion that evaluates key aspects of the question with a justified, balanced conclusion.**

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
23.			**15**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to **a maximum of 15 marks***.

Credit responses that refer to:

Benefits of observation:
- researcher is more likely to observe natural behaviour — particularly if covert
- may be the only way to research some sensitive topic areas that would otherwise be off-limits or unrecorded
- provides a better understanding of the motivations of those involved since researcher experiences this for themselves
- the quality and depth of information gained is significant. This method gives real 'verstehen' which is not possible via quantitative methodologies.

Limitations of observation:
- may be difficult to gain access and maintain cover in the group
- data is qualitative and there is variation in group dynamics of different small groups
- time consuming
- there may be significant 'fall out' post research
- the Hawthorne effect — where observation is overt, participants change behaviour as they know they're being watched
- under covert observation, behaviour may change not because of the presence of a researcher, but due to their involvement/actions to maintain their cover or advance their research
- Issues of going native/becoming attached to the group
- this method is fraught with potential difficulty and dangers of taking part in the activity and observing simultaneously.

Reference to alternative methods could include:
- official statistics
- interviews
- focus groups
- surveys
- case studies
- longitudinal studies.

Ethical issues including:
- consent
- privacy
- mental/physical harm
- deception.

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
Observation may not be the most useful or sensible choice of method to investigate non-governmental organisations involved in responding to inequality, as this method is fraught with potential difficulties and dangers of those taking part in the activity and observing simultaneously. This makes the method difficult to justify from the standpoint of the dangers it potentially places participants in.

This example contains analysis of a relevant issue.

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	Question		Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Response 2 *Observation may not be the most useful or sensible choice of method to investigate non-governmental organisations involved in responding to inequality, as this method is fraught with potential difficulties and dangers of those taking part in the activity and observing simultaneously. This makes the method difficult to justify from the standpoint of the dangers it potentially places participants in. For example, in 2018 two reporters involved in undercover observation at a dinner held by The Presidents Club Charitable Trust, found themselves subject to unacceptable sexualisation and harassment, describing how they were 'pawed and subjected to lewd comments'.* **This example contains analysis of a relevant point and supporting evidence.** **Response 3** *Observation may not be the most useful or sensible choice of method to investigate non-governmental organisations involved in responding to inequality, as this method is fraught with potential difficulties and dangers of those taking part in the activity and observing simultaneously. This makes the method difficult to justify from the standpoint of the dangers it potentially places participants in. For example, in 2018 two reporters involved in undercover observation at a dinner held by The Presidents Club Charitable Trust, found themselves subject to unacceptable sexualisation and harassment, describing how they were 'pawed and subjected to lewd comments'. However, undoubtedly the method was useful in uncovering what they had set out to discover in the first place and, despite the dangers they found themselves in, the researchers did uncover important knowledge and experiences that ultimately led to the disbanding of the charity. The non-governmental organisation had raised over £18 million for underprivileged and disadvantaged children and children's charities and the trustees as well as their beneficiaries were appalled by the findings.* **This example contains balanced analysis of a relevant point and supporting evidence and explanations which address the specified scenario.** **Response 4** *Observation may not be the most useful or sensible choice of method to investigate non-governmental organisations involved in responding to inequality, as this method is fraught with potential difficulties and dangers of those taking part in the activity and observing simultaneously. This makes the method difficult to justify from the standpoint of the dangers it potentially places participants in. For example, in 2018 two reporters involved in undercover observation at a dinner held by The Presidents Club Charitable Trust, found themselves subject to unacceptable sexualisation and harassment, describing how they were 'pawed and subjected to lewd comments'. However, undoubtedly the method was useful in uncovering what they had set out to discover in the first place and, despite the dangers they found themselves in, the researchers did uncover important knowledge and experiences that ultimately led to the disbanding of the charity. The non-governmental organisation had raised over £18 million for underprivileged and disadvantaged children and children's charities and the trustees as well as their beneficiaries were appalled by the findings.* *An alternative method that could be used to explore this issue and produce the required results, without the associated dangers, is case studies.*

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	Question		Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Case studies are in-depth investigations of a single person, group, event or community. In this scenario data could be gathered from a variety of sources and by using several different methods (for example observations, focus groups and interviews). A really sound and detailed picture of the role that non-governmental organisations play in helping to tackle inequality could be arrived at by gathering observations of a person's daily routine, unstructured interviews with a number of participants (and with people who know them), diaries, personal notes (such as letters, photographs and notes) or official documents of the group. Combined this would be a more useful and thorough approach to understanding the issue in hand. **This example contains balanced analysis of a relevant point, supporting evidence and explanations which address the specified scenario and analysis of an alternative method.** **Response 5** *Observation may not be the most useful or sensible choice of method to investigate non-governmental organisations involved in responding to inequality, as this method is fraught with potential difficulties and dangers of those taking part in the activity and observing simultaneously. This makes the method difficult to justify from the standpoint of the dangers it potentially places participants in. For example, in 2018 two reporters involved in undercover observation at a dinner held by The Presidents Club Charitable Trust, found themselves subject to unacceptable sexualisation and harassment, describing how they were 'pawed and subjected to lewd comments'. However, undoubtedly the method was useful in uncovering what they had set out to discover in the first place and, despite the dangers they found themselves in, the researchers did uncover important knowledge and experiences that ultimately led to the disbanding of the charity. The non-governmental organisation had raised over £18 million for underprivileged and disadvantaged children and children's charities and the trustees as well as their beneficiaries were appalled by the findings.* *An alternative method that could be used to explore this issue and produce the required results, without the associated dangers, is case studies. Case studies are in-depth investigations of a single person, group, event or community. In this scenario data could be gathered from a variety of sources and by using several different methods (for example observations, focus groups and interviews). A really sound and detailed picture of the role that non-governmental organisations play in helping to tackle inequality could be arrived at by gathering observations of a person's daily routine, unstructured interviews with a number of participants (and with people who know them), diaries, personal notes (such as letters, photographs, notes) or official documents of the group. Combined this would be a more useful and thorough approach to understanding the issue in hand. Ethical considerations are important here though. Many researchers use case studies that have already been produced, rather than undertaking their own in its entirety. As such, it is important to remember that they are often financed by people who have either direct or indirect power over those being studied and those conducting the investigation. This conflict of interests can hinder the credibility of the study and raise ethical questions over the approaches used.* **This example contains balanced analysis of a relevant point, supporting evidence and explanations which address the specified scenario, analysis of an alternative method and consideration of ethical issues related to one method.**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Conclusions

Conclusions

Response 6
It is clear, therefore, that observation is not the most useful method for researching non-governmental organisations involved in responding to inequality. There are too many ethical constraints and problems associated with this method.

This concluding remark summarises key points and would be awarded 1 mark.

Response 7
It is clear, therefore, that observation is not the most useful method for researching non-governmental organisations involved in responding to inequality. There are too many ethical constraints and problems associated with this method. Observation would give researchers insight into an issue, but this is also possible in other less dangerous and questionable ways whereby the researcher is protected and can also have faith in their ethical standards.

This concluding remark clearly shows which method is preferred, supported with reasons — 2 marks and would be awarded 2 marks.

Response 8
It is clear, therefore, that observation is not the most useful method for researching non-governmental organisations involved in responding to inequality. There are too many ethical constraints and problems associated with this method. Observation would give researchers insight into an issue, but this is also possible in other less dangerous and questionable ways whereby the researcher is protected and can also have faith in their ethical standards. Case studies, combining a wide range of methods are a far better method, as the researcher can benefit from all the positives of each method, which also overcome the pitfalls and downfalls. A case study approach gives a much more in-depth understanding of the issue and, therefore, observation can be considered the best method to only a very small extent.

This concluding remark clearly shows which method is preferred, supported with reasons and reasons for rejecting an alternative method and would be awarded 3 marks.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
24.			**15**	Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to a maximum of 15 marks*.

Candidates can be credited in a number of ways *up to **a maximum of 15 marks***.

Credit responses that refer to

Arguments that the source is valid and/or reliable:
- researched, produced and published by renowned global research and public opinion specialists, Ipsos
- researchers are named and credentials and follow up details are provided. They will have followed company protocols in carrying out and presenting the research
- large representative sample of 1,016 British adults aged 16-75
- conducted on 22 September 2021 and published 28 September 2021 — so relatively up-to-date and little lag time between gathering and publishing the responses
- the published graphs compare responses from January 21 with September 21 showing trends
- online surveys conducted — likely to gain a higher response rate
- data has been weighted to match the profile of the population
- data relates to the opinions of participants and has been split by gender meaning it would be valid to social researchers
- surveys produce quantitative data which can be used over time to explore trends and changes in opinion
- the source provides a variety of additional download links, with the option of accessing other charts than what is presented here and the full report.

Arguments that the source's validity and/or reliability are questionable:
- results have been weighted, which may not necessarily fully reflect opinion and the source highlights that 'all polls are subject to a wide range of potential sources of error'
- there is ambiguity over the credentials of the authors — Kelly Beaver and Cameron Garrett's jobs, which are listed in different places and each time the description is slightly different
- direct comparison over time may not be reliable and does not take into account events or other information that may explain what has changed opinions
- the source is quantitative so does not provide the deep understanding that a qualitative approach might give
- online surveys cannot authenticate identity of respondents — may be completed by others
- further information is required on the sample frame used and where these people were drawn from, as the source describes Britons, but does not indicate much about the sample beyond the size and a stated representative nature of it
- source appears to only contain summary information — the full report and various other charts and tables are not provided her
- information is omitted from the source, for example, no graphic/visualisation is provided to check the veracity of the conclusions being drawn about opinions on the gender expected to be the most negatively affected.

Award marks for any other relevant points.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Possible approaches to answering this question

Analysis and evaluation

Response 1
Source C has been produced by Ipsos, a trusted global polling and market research company with years of experience carrying out public opinion polls. This could be one reason for it to be considered very trustworthy, as they have strict protocols in place for carrying out public opinion surveys and their results are free from political bias and interference.

This example contains analysis of one key aspect related to the trustworthiness of the source.

Response 2
Source C was conducted on 22 September 2021, so is relatively up-to-date and, therefore, likely to be an accurate reflection of the sample and wider population's political attitudes. In addition, there was very little time between the results being gathered and subsequently published, just six days later. This means the researchers have swiftly analysed and collated the findings, again meaning that the published report accurately reflects the attitudes of the population when surveyed, as well as when published. In addition, the source shows a comparison between January 2021 and September 2021, showing trends over time and that the research can be successfully repeated and returned to. This increases the trust that we can place on the information in the source.

This example contains analysis, supported by evidence, of one key aspect related to the trustworthiness of the source.

Response 3
Source C is based on responses from a representative sample of 1,016 respondents. This is widely considered to be a large enough sample, which allows generalisations about the wider population to be made. Ipsos have stated that a representative sample of 1,000 people will have a 3% margin of error in terms of reliability. That is, the actual result will be no more than 3% higher or lower than the survey result, in 95% of cases. There will always be a degree of uncertainty, but Ipsos argue that this is about as good as you can expect to achieve. Thus, a sample of 1,016 is reason to consider the source very trustworthy. However, the information that comes with the source does state that the results have been weighted. While on the face of it this is a good thing and should ensure the results are more reflective of the wider population, it does mean that the results displayed are not the exact responses that were given by participants and this could be a slight concern to a researcher drawing conclusions from this. Ipsos themselves note that 'all polls are subject to a wide range of potential sources of error.' This affects the trust we can place in the source; however, only to a small degree.

This example contains analysis and evaluation of strengths and weaknesses of one key aspect of the source, supported by knowledge of social science research.

Response 4
Source C can be considered highly trustworthy as it provides strong quantitative data, produced from closed questions or scaled closed questions using a rating scale. The graph in Source C illustrates quantitative data which has been gathered about respondents' views on gender inequality following the Covid-19 pandemic. The graph shows the results for 'more negative for women', 'the same impact for both' and

'more negative for men' and we are left to make assumptions as to what the grey boxes either side of the 'same impact' bar actually mean. It would be far clearer and less ambiguous if this was stated and the percentage for these sections also noted as it is for the other responses. A clear issue for researchers when it comes to trusting this information though, is that we have no sense of why respondents have answered the way they have, whether they don't actually know or something else entirely. A more qualitative approach which helps to explore this more deeply might improve the source. Additionally, there is further ambiguity in the source, over the credentials of the authors. Kelly Beaver and Cameron Garrett both appear to be highly qualified to produce such research and we would generally conclude that they are trusted authors. However, their jobs are listed in two or three places and each time the description is slightly different: Kelly is listed as Managing Director of Public Affairs, Chief Executive UK and Managing Director, while Cameron is listed as research manager and public affairs. While minor issues, it does give reason to question the trustworthiness of the source to at least a small degree. That said, it would be very easy to check the authors' credentials, as the source provides their email addresses, a link to the report and their website, as this would allow the researcher to check whether they can in fact be trusted.

This example contains analysis and evaluation of a key aspect of the source supported by knowledge of social science research and reference to additional or alternative approaches which increase the trustworthiness of the source.

Conclusions

Response 5
Overall, Source C is extremely trustworthy as it has been conducted by trained researchers within an internationally recognised and lauded company, who have gathered information from a very large sample.

This example contains a simple summary of key points and would be awarded 1 mark.

Response 6
Despite some limitations associated with online surveys, such as being unable to authenticate the identity of respondents, Source C is largely trustworthy. The methodology employed by the Ipsos researchers will be robust, the sample size ensures that the findings are likely to be an accurate reflection of the sample population and the results can be downloaded and further explored to check their veracity.
This example contains a clear overall judgement about the

trustworthiness of the source supported by reasons/evidence and would be awarded 2 marks.

Response 7
Source C is trustworthy to a great extent. The source is valid as a piece of social research as it details information on perspectives on gender inequality of a large representative sample of the population. It has been produced by researchers from a globally recognised leader in marketing and public opinion research and the survey can, and has, been repeated, all of which increase the reliability of the information presented. The only real flaws with the source are the lack of clear credentials of the authors and the fact that some data is not presented here. However, there is scope

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Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				to download the wider report and all the associated charts and tables. If Source C included more of these charts and clearer information about each author, the degree of reliability and trust we can place in it would be increased; however, this does not detract from the overall trustworthiness which is high.
				This example contains a clear overall judgement about the trustworthiness of the source supported by analysis and evaluation and would be awarded 3 marks.

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTION]