



National  
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2018

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**2018 Modern Studies**

**Advanced Higher**

**Finalised Marking Instructions**

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## General marking principles for Advanced Higher Modern Studies

*This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidate responses.*

- (a) Marks for each candidate response must **always** be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the detailed marking instructions for this assessment.
- (b) Marking should always be positive. This means that, for each candidate response, marks are accumulated for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding: they are not deducted from a maximum on the basis of errors or omissions.
- (c) If a specific 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.
- (d) Where the candidate violates the rubric of the paper and answers three 30-mark questions in one section, all responses should be marked and the better mark recorded.
- (e) Use the full range of marks available for each question.
- (f) The detailed marking instructions are not exhaustive. Other relevant points should be credited.
- (g) For credit to be given, points must relate to the question asked.

### Marking principles for each question type

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

The types of questions used in this paper are:

- (Statement) Discuss ... [30-mark extended response]
- (Research method) To what extent ... [15-mark extended response]
- (Source Stimulus) To what extent ... [15-mark extended response]

### Questions which ask candidates to 'Discuss' (Questions 1-3, 6-8 and 11-13)

These questions require candidates to explore ideas about a contemporary\* issue. Candidates will analyse, synthesis and evaluate views and evidence to support a line of argument, leading to a conclusion.

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

### Questions which ask 'To what extent' - Research Methods questions (Questions 4, 9 and 14)

Candidates will draw on their knowledge and understanding of social science research to make an overall judgement on the suitability of given research methods.

Candidates can be credited in a number of ways; however, they would be 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.

**Questions which ask ‘To what extent’ - Source Stimulus questions (Questions 5, 10 and 15)**

Candidates will draw on their knowledge and understanding of social science research to make an overall judgement on the potential trustworthiness of a source.

Candidates can be credited in a number of ways; however, they would be 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 can be, for example:

- provenance
- source evidence
- source errors
- omissions from the source
- bias
- specific issues relating to the source
- any other relevant point.

\*‘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 2007/08 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.

### Criterion marking grids for each question type

The following tables show how marks will be awarded against criteria. Where mark ranges are specified, a response which fully meets the descriptor will be awarded the higher mark. A response which only partially meets the descriptor will be awarded the lower mark.

#### 30 mark questions (Questions 1-3, 6-8 and 11-13)

<b>Analysis</b>				
<p>Analysis involves identifying parts, the relationship between them, and their relationships with the whole. It can also involve drawing out and relating implications. An analysis mark should be awarded where a candidate uses their knowledge and understanding/a source, to identify relevant parts (eg of an idea, theory, argument) and clearly show at least one of the following links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• links between different parts</li> <li>• links between part(s) and the whole</li> <li>• links between part(s) and related concepts</li> <li>• similarities and contradictions</li> <li>• consistency and inconsistency</li> <li>• different views/interpretations</li> <li>• possible consequences/implications</li> <li>• understanding of underlying order or structure.</li> </ul>				
<b>0 marks</b>	<b>1-2 marks</b>	<b>3-4 marks</b>	<b>5-6 marks</b>	<b>7-8 marks</b>
<p>No evidence of analysis - purely descriptive response <i>or</i> Analysis is not at all relevant to the question.</p> <p>For analytical comments to be relevant they must directly address either the question; or issues, arguments or evidence which the question addresses.</p>	<p>Candidates will make analytical comments but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the context of a candidate's answer these may not be key or most relevant aspects.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidates will make relevant analytical comments and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the context of a candidate's answer these are key or most relevant aspects</li> <li>• includes relevant and contemporary supporting evidence.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidate's analysis meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• analytical comments are linked to evaluative comments</li> <li>• includes relevant and contemporary supporting evidence from an international comparator country.</li> </ul> <p>Overall, analysis shows understanding of the question and its implications, by inclusion of sufficient key or most relevant aspects.</p>	<p>Candidate's analysis meets the requirement for 6 marks and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• analytical comments are integrated in-depth with international comparison</li> <li>• analytical comments clearly integrate the ideas/arguments of others with the candidate's own.</li> </ul> <p>Overall, analysis shows an in-depth understanding of the question and supports a convincing line of argument.</p>

**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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>explains a key, relevant difference or similarity between the issue in the UK/Scotland and in another country/countries</li><li>explains the extent of the difference/similarity.</li></ul>	Candidate's analysis meets the requirements for 2 marks and in addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>points of comparison, including the extent of the similarity or difference, are made throughout the candidate's response and are supported by relevant and contemporary evidence.</li></ul>	Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>points of comparison are integrated into and form a key part of the candidate's line of argument.</li></ul>

## Evaluation

Evaluation involves making a judgement(s) based on criteria. Candidates should make reasoned evaluative comments on factors such as evidence which supports their line of argument, and also evaluative arguments.

Evaluative comments will relate to, for example:

- validity and reliability of evidence
- the extent to which a viewpoint/argument is valid
- the extent to which a viewpoint/argument is supported by evidence
- the relative importance of factors in relation to the issue
- the impact/significance of the factors when taken together
- the relative value of alternative arguments.

0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks	7-8 marks
No evidence of evaluation/ purely a descriptive response <i>or</i> Evaluation is not relevant to the question.	Candidate makes points of evaluation which are relevant to the question: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• but are not reasoned <i>or</i></li><li>• only one reasoned relevant point of evaluation is made.</li></ul>	Candidate makes reasoned points of evaluation which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• address the relevance/ importance/significance of factors</li><li>• are used to make an overall judgement(s) on the question</li><li>• relate to the candidate's line of argument.</li></ul>	Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• evaluate one alternative factor relevant to the question</li><li>• make reasoned evaluations of several factors relevant to the question.</li></ul>	Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for 6 marks and in addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• points of evaluation are integrated throughout the candidate's line of argument</li><li>• the overall judgement includes reasons for discounting or accepting alternatives: these reasons are used to clearly support the overall conclusion.</li></ul>

### Synthesising information to structure and sustain lines of argument

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

A line of argument involves bringing together/linking points in a coherent manner, building towards a conclusion. The candidate's conclusion will go beyond a summary of key issues, making a relevant overall judgement which addresses the specific question or issue. Conclusions may be found throughout an extended response or within one separate concluding section.

A well-reasoned conclusion will include:

- clear evidence that a conclusion has been reached
- detailed reasons to justify the conclusion.

0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks	7-8 marks
<p>No evidence of any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• attempt to draw together information</li><li>• line of argument.</li></ul>	<p>Information is drawn together to summarise the key elements or main points but there is no clear conclusion on the question <i>or</i> There is a clear conclusion but this may not follow from a clear line of argument.</p>	<p>Pieces of information are drawn together into an overall conclusion which provides an overall judgement on the question.</p> <p>The conclusion follows from a line of argument and is supported by detailed reasons/evidence (candidate reasoning and evidence builds to the conclusion).</p>	<p>Requirements for 4 marks are met and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the overall conclusion results from a sustained line of argument developed by organising, linking or sequencing ideas throughout the response</li><li>• overall conclusion includes a response to at least one relevant counter-argument.</li></ul>	<p>Requirements for 6 marks are met and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the line of argument integrates points of analysis and evaluation, using these to support the overall judgement</li><li>• the overall judgement is based on several points of analysis or evaluation.</li></ul>

Research methods questions (Total 15 marks) (Questions 4, 9 and 14)

Analysis - marks awarded up to a maximum of 6 marks			
0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks
<p>No evidence of analysis - purely descriptive response <i>or</i> Analysis is not at all relevant to the question.</p>	<p>Candidate's analysis identifies aspects of the research method which are relevant to the question but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• does not identify the most relevant aspects <i>or</i></li> <li>• does not link the aspects to the scenario.</li> </ul> <p>Alternatively: 2 marks can be given where analysis identifies only one key aspect and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• links the aspect with the issue in the scenario.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidate's analysis identifies key aspects of the research method which is relevant to the question and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifies relevant links of key aspects to the research method</li> <li>• includes relevant and contemporary supporting evidence.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidate's analysis meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• analytical comments on the aspects are linked to evaluative comments</li> <li>• overall, for full marks, analysis will show understanding of the question and its implications, by the linking of sufficient, key or most relevant aspects, with knowledge of Social Science research methods.</li> </ul>

Evaluation (research methods) - marks awarded up to a maximum of 6 marks			
0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no evidence of evaluation (purely descriptive response) <i>or</i></li> <li>evaluative points are not relevant to the question <i>or</i></li> <li>evaluative comments lack reasoning.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidate makes points of evaluation about the suitability of the research method in question but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>supporting evidence doesn't back up the evaluation</li> <li>lack of development in reasoning <i>or</i></li> <li>only one developed*, relevant point of evaluation is made which has supporting evidence.</li> </ul> <p>*Developed points may include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>evidence</li> <li>reasons</li> <li>background information, support or reinforcement.</li> </ul> <p>Candidates will be awarded a maximum of one mark where the reasoning is not developed or they make only one evaluative point.</p>	<p>Candidate makes developed, relevant points of evaluation about the suitability of the research method in question and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>evaluative comments will clearly address the stated research method(s) in relation to the specified scenario</li> <li>addresses the potential effectiveness of the key stated research method in relation to the specified scenario.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>addresses ethical issues in relation to one key research method</li> <li>where there is only one stated method the candidate will also evaluate their own alternative method <i>or</i> combination of methods, of researching the issue <i>or</i> where there are two stated methods the candidate evaluates both methods and/or their own alternative method or combination of methods, of researching the issues.</li> </ul>

Conclusion - marks awarded up to an overall maximum of 3			
0 marks	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no evidence of concluding remarks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>concluding remarks simply summarise the key elements or main points.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the conclusion follows from a line of argument and is supported by reasons/evidence</li> <li>it is clear which research method is preferred in relation to the specified scenario.</li> </ul>	<p>The requirements for 2 marks are met and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the line or argument integrates points of analysis and evaluation, using these to support the overall judgement</li> <li>reasons for preferring/rejecting the research methods are clear.</li> </ul>

Source Stimulus Questions (Total 15 marks) (Questions 5, 10 and 15)

Analysis of a source - marks awarded up to a maximum of 6 marks			
0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks
<p>No evidence of analysis - purely descriptive response  <i>or</i>                      Analysis is not relevant to the question.</p>	<p>Candidate's analysis identifies aspects which are relevant to the question but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• does not identify most relevant aspects  <i>or</i></li> <li>• does not show relevant links.</li> </ul> <p>Alternatively:</p> <p>Analysis identifies only one key aspect and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• links the aspect with the trustworthiness of the source</li> <li>• includes supporting evidence.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidate's analysis identifies key aspects which affect trustworthiness of the source and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifies relevant links</li> <li>• includes relevant supporting evidence.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidate's analysis meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• analytical comments on the aspects are linked to evaluative comments</li> <li>• overall, for full marks, candidate's analysis will show understanding of the question and its implications, by the linking of sufficient, key or most relevant aspects with knowledge of Social Science research.</li> </ul>

Evaluation of trustworthiness - marks awarded up to a maximum of 6 marks			
0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks
<p>No evidence of evaluation (purely descriptive response)  <i>or</i>            Evaluative points are not relevant (do not refer to the source)  <i>or</i>            Evaluative comments lack reasoning.</p>	<p>Candidate makes reasoned points of evaluation about the trustworthiness of the source but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there is lack of development in reasoning  <i>or</i></li> <li>• only one developed*, relevant point of evaluation about the source is made which has supporting evidence.</li> </ul> <p>*Developed points may include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evidence from the source</li> <li>• evidence from other Social Science research</li> <li>• reasons</li> <li>• background information about conducting Social Science research.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidate makes at least two developed points of evaluation which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address the strengths and weaknesses of the source</li> <li>• are used to support a reasoned overall judgement(s)</li> <li>• are supported by knowledge about conducting Social Science research.</li> </ul>	<p>Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• judgements on strengths and weaknesses are supported by reference to relevant additional research/sources (this may include candidate's own research)</li> <li>• the judgement will include consideration of alternative approaches which may increase the trustworthiness of the source.</li> </ul>

**Conclusion - marks awarded up to an overall maximum of 3**

<b>0 marks</b>	<b>1 mark</b>	<b>2 marks</b>	<b>3 marks</b>
No evidence of concluding remarks.	Concluding remarks simply summarise the key elements or main points.	There is a clear overall judgement about the trustworthiness of the source.  The conclusion follows from a line of argument and is supported by reasons/evidence.	Candidate's conclusion meets the requirements for 2 marks and in addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the line of argument integrates points of analysis and evaluation, using these to support the overall judgement expressed within the conclusion.</li></ul>

Detailed marking instructions for each question

SECTION 1: POLITICAL ISSUES AND RESEARCH METHODS

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
1.	30	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 30 marks.</i></p> <p><b>Credit responses that make reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vast range of media formats</li> <li>• significance of media in the political process</li> <li>• different types of pressure groups</li> <li>• functions of pressure groups</li> <li>• significance of pressure groups within politics</li> <li>• role of Government within the democratic process</li> <li>• other influences on the process - international organisations such as the EU, UN, the IMF and the World Bank and/or large multi-national corporations</li> <li>• impact of media and pressure groups in influencing the political process within global contexts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit responses to aspects of the following:</b></p> <p><b>Influence of media in the political process:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more than a third (34%) of those aged 18-24 said that reading something on social media was likely to influence their vote - second only to the TV debates. Across Britain as a whole, social media is listed fourth as a potential influence on voting - after the TV debates, newspapers and election broadcasts, and just ahead of leaflets through the letter box (Ipsos MORI and King's College London, 2015)</li> <li>• while 71% believe that social media provides a platform and voice to people who would not normally take part in political debates, there is concern that social media sites, such as Twitter and Facebook, are making political debate more divisive and superficial (Ipsos MORI and King's College London, 2015)</li> <li>• however, the feeling is shared both by those active on social media and by those that are not. Among social media users, 57% and 50% respectively agreed that social media has made the debate more divisive and superficial than it used to be (Guardian, 2015)</li> <li>• newspaper sales have gone down as households (and the population) have increased, which means that 20% of national paper circulation is now equivalent to less than 8% of households (Guardian, 2015)</li> <li>• pressure groups have easier means of forming and then communicating their message. The internet has facilitated this. It has become easier to alert the public and pressure group members, eg AA and RAC petition on the Government website against the introduction of road pricing. This illustrated that the Government had to re-think policies. Hence on this basis improved communication may have made pressure groups more important</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• linked to this is the increased profile which the media may give to some pressure groups, an increased profile which makes the groups more important. Popular issues catch and make the headlines. ‘Make Poverty History’ was one such example</li> <li>• influence of pressure groups within politics. Pressure groups vary enormously in their ability to influence public policy. The major core insider groups such as the CBI and the BMA will have vast (though often unseen) influence in terms of shaping policy</li> <li>• outsider groups by contrast such as the Stop the War coalition will usually fail even with significant degrees of support. By contrast the Gurkha’s successful campaign to settle in Britain had a high degree of public visibility</li> <li>• outsider pressure groups which protest and demonstrate in high profile venues but exert little influence if lacking media support, eg Fathers for Justice</li> <li>• insider groups, such as the BMA will have access to Health Department officials and Ministers and the Prison Officers Association, the Home Office</li> <li>• sectional groups may strike to disrupt economic activity to move the government</li> <li>• some pressure groups contribute to political party funds and are said to gain privileged access via this method if that party goes on to form a government</li> <li>• insider pressure groups, eg Confederation of British Industry, National Farmers’ Union and BMA may provide an essential linkage for government when the government is considering new legislation or policy changes and this provides pressure groups with access to influence governments</li> <li>• pressure groups provide a means through which individuals may participate in the political process and seek to influence policies of local government, national government and wider international institutions and multinational corporations</li> <li>• traditional print media (newspapers, magazines), broadcast (radio and television) and increasing use of online sources (blogs and websites)</li> <li>• media coverage may be considerable if the public campaign conforms to so-called ‘news values’ (criteria used by media to determine how much prominence to give to an issue)</li> <li>• problems include the difficulty of keeping any issue on the media’s political agenda for any length of time and the danger of falling foul of media biases</li> <li>• politicians can be made aware of issues which might otherwise be unavailable and result in the passage of more effective legislation. However, some wield greater power and influence than others. These inequalities of power and influence undermine the democratic process</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPs may assist pressure groups and media if they sympathise with the pressure group’s aims but also may act as paid consultants. In recent years, there have been allegations that some MPs have broken the parliamentary rules governing the extent to which they may receive payment for representing the interests of pressure groups and lobbying</li> <li>• there are currently around 15,000 political lobbyists working in Brussels. The well-financed business pressure groups are able to afford the services of the most effective lobbying organisations with the result that decisions may often tend to be skewed in favour of business interests. However, some small promotional groups, post-Brexit, may lose the better access to European politicians than to their own domestic politicians</li> <li>• the most influential organisation of private capital in India is the FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry). It represents more than 40,000 firms. Political parties are dependent on it for funds. In turn they serve their interests in giving them concessions in the form of trade deals, reduced tariffs, and investment tax incentives.</li> </ul> <p><b>Different types of pressure groups may impact on influence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• primary pressure groups and secondary pressure groups</li> <li>• sectional pressure groups [sometimes called interest groups or protective groups] and cause or promotional pressure groups and hybrid groups</li> <li>• insider pressure groups and outsider pressure groups</li> <li>• peak or umbrella organisations</li> <li>• local, national and international pressure groups</li> <li>• permanent and temporary pressure groups.</li> </ul> <p><b>Functions of pressure groups:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pressure groups aim to inform and educate both their members and the overall population about political issues</li> <li>• they provide an organised channel through which individuals may participate in the political process and seek to influence policies of local government, devolved assemblies, national government, European political institutions and wider international institutions such as the UN. Increasingly some pressure groups also seek to influence the activities of multinational corporations</li> <li>• whereas political parties represent voters’ views over a wide range of political issues, pressure groups can represent individuals’ views on particular issues such as animal rights or poverty</li> <li>• pressure groups serve as a pool of talent for political recruitment in that many party politicians begin their careers as pressure group activists</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pressure groups may seek to raise controversial issues and to support minorities which political parties neglect for fear of electoral unpopularity. Thus, for example, pressure groups were more active than political parties in early campaigns in support of gay rights although all main political parties are nowadays committed to the protection of gay rights</li> <li>• pressure groups provide opportunities for individuals to influence government policy between elections which serve to strengthen the overall democratic process</li> <li>• pressure groups scrutinise the activities of government and publicise cases of government mismanagement and government activities which may be ‘ultra vires’ [ie actions which exceed the powers granted in current legislation.] They therefore provide an important mechanism for the limitation of excessive executive power.</li> </ul> <p><b>Role of Government within the democratic process:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the growth of government activity covering more aspects of citizens’ lives has made pressure group activity more important. When in difficulty or need the Government seeks the specialist advice only available through pressure groups</li> <li>• in general terms the introduction of the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly has encouraged the growth of pressure group activity among specifically Scottish and Welsh groups and also encouraged UK pressure groups to set up Scottish and Welsh offices in order to lobby the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly more effectively</li> <li>• the importance of certain groups reflects the age in which we live. Issues which were not on the agenda years ago (such as the environment, gender issues and fuel costs) are now at the forefront of politics. In these areas pressure groups, not political parties, typically take the lead</li> <li>• however, pressure groups may be of less importance. The ability to form and communicate may help but it may also hinder. As groups may form others may form in opposition, and thus negate any rising importance</li> <li>• the Countryside Alliance has not revoked or stopped the ban on hunting, the Stop the War Coalition did not prevent or end the Iraq war, the fuel protestors have not reduced the cost of fuel, Make Poverty History has not prevented world poverty</li> <li>• power has shifted more to the Executive on one level and the global economy/events restricting the power of pressure groups and reinforcing that of the media in terms of type of coverage manifested</li> <li>• Brexit may weaken the global influence and access to support transnationally of both pressure groups and media in Europe</li> <li>• it will be impossible for pressure groups to influence directly the decisions of the Council of Ministers and the European Council but they may certainly seek to influence both the policy positions of national government ministers and also lose access to processes to shape EU legislative measures which are unlikely to be incorporated into UK law</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• organisations like Oxfam, Greenpeace, Amnesty International and thousands of others serve the public on a national and international scale. Known variously as ‘private voluntary organisations’, ‘civil society organisations’, and ‘citizen associations’, or ‘NGOs (non-governmental organisations)’ (Global Policy Forum, 2012)</li> <li>• the United Nations is the main focus of international rule-making and policy formulation in the fields where most NGOs operate and exert significant influence within the wider global political process (Global Policy Forum, 2015).</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact of media and pressure groups in influencing the political process within global contexts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in Australia, special minister of state, Scott Ryan, has declared an overhaul of the rules regulating donations and disclosure for activist groups otherwise reforms would create an uneven playing field, and not serve the public interest (Australian Guardian, 2015)</li> <li>• in the past decade, Australian politics has seen the rise of pressure groups capable of influencing election outcomes through skilful use of the media - the trade union movement and also the marginal seats have been successful in influencing the political process. Groups such as GetUp had a significant impact in states such as Tasmania, where the government lost several seats</li> <li>• focus is on political parties and the disclosure of donations, but one of the big changes that has happened in the last decade is the growing role, activity and influence of single-issue groups. ‘They are not subject to the same regimes political parties are, in terms of funding, yet it is clear they can have a significant political impact,’ (Ryan quoted in Australian Guardian, 2015)</li> <li>• the Canadian government restricts media campaigns by third-party groups during election seasons. Under electoral law in Canada, third-party activist groups are permitted to spend what they like on advertising before the start of an election campaign but, once the writs are issued, spending is capped, which works to limit the influence of these groups (The Economist, 2016)</li> <li>• Canadian activist groups have to register once they have run up election advertising expenses over \$500 and the campaigns have to clearly identify the activist group and the state that has authorised the expenditure (The Economist, 2016)</li> <li>• Republican candidates’ activist groups were mentioned almost twice as often as Democratic candidates in the 2016 Presidential election. There is an uncanny agreement between the media attention and each candidate’s standing in national elections. It is a textbook correlation (New York Times, 2016).</li> </ul> <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p>Possible approaches to answering the question and examples of extracts from responses.</p> <p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</p> <p><i>The media is not the only influence on the political process. The Scottish Parliament provides opportunities for pressure groups and citizens to be heard. Committees were set up to consult widely with all interested groups and individuals prior to the formulation of legislation. Individuals and groups are given the right to petition the Scottish Parliament and it has been shown that such petitions have often fed into the overall legislative process. For example, one petition has led recently to major changes in Scottish policies regarding the treatment of cancer patients. A Civic Forum was introduced in which people would have the opportunities to involve themselves in the discussion of current and future government policies. Apparently 240 separate bodies registered for involvement in the Civic Forum in its first year but unfortunately the Civic Forum was discontinued. It is possible also that the success of Scottish and Welsh pressure groups on issues such as the abolition of smoking in public places has encouraged English groups to increase their efforts to influence the Westminster Parliament. However, as the UK Government can ignore the Scottish Parliament it means their views are often overlooked.</i></p> <p>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, supporting evidence and some balanced consideration and evaluative comment based on the evidence presented.]</p> <p>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</p> <p><i>The media and pressure groups as NGOs can command great legitimacy, sometimes more than national authorities. An opinion poll in Germany, for example, found that considerably more respondents said they trusted the NGO Greenpeace than those that expressed trust in the German Federal government. NGOs create ‘public goods’ needed by citizens that are not ordinarily created in the for-profit marketplace (The Telegraph, 2014). Economists sometimes refer to NGOs as the ‘Third Sector’ to distinguish it from government and private business. In some large countries, this sector accounts for millions of jobs and billions of dollars of economic activity.</i></p> <p><i>NGOs have been most effective when they work together in coalitions, pooling their resources and coordinating their lobbying efforts. There are important NGO networks on the environment and on international economic policy that allow NGOs to coordinate their actions in many countries and at international conferences and negotiations. Third World Network, based in</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><i>Malaysia, is an especially active example that addresses a very broad range of policy issues. There are national networks like the Philippine-based Freedom from Debt Coalition and the German NGO Network on Environment and Development. There are also regional networks like ARENA (the Asian Regional Exchange for New Alternatives) or the Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas, or AFRODAD (the African Debt and Development Network). In 2015, an international consultation of NGO networks concluded that ‘Over the next decade, NGOs and their networks are one of the important precursors of an accountable global civil society’ (The Economist, 2016).</i></p> <p><i>As discussions continue about democracy and accountability in global decision-making, it becomes increasingly clear that NGOs have a vital role to play. Globalisation has created both cross-border issues that NGOs address and cross-border communities of interest that NGOs represent. National governments cannot do either task as effectively or as legitimately. In the globalising world of the twenty-first century, NGOs will have a growing international calling in terms of being able to influence and scrutinise political processes on a local, national and international scale. Therefore, the influence of NGOs in specific policy areas often ignored by the mainstream media cannot be underestimated.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, detailed supporting evidence whose origin is well-referenced, synthesis and a conclusion based on a sustained line of argument.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
2.	30	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 30 marks.</i></p> <p><b>Credit responses that make reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear definition of party ideology</li> <li>• range of political ideologies</li> <li>• ideological stance of Scottish political parties</li> <li>• party ideology within the wider UK context</li> <li>• recent examples of legislation</li> <li>• positions of political parties on domestic issues</li> <li>• policies of political parties on foreign policy issues</li> <li>• outcome of elections</li> <li>• transnational political party ideologies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit responses to aspects of the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear definition of party ideology as a coherent set of beliefs or values that guide and influence partisan behaviour</li> <li>• vast array of political ideologies: Liberalism, Conservatism, Socialism/Marxism, Nationalism, Neo-liberalism, Classical liberalism, Social democracy and Blue/Purple/Red Labour</li> <li>• the Scottish National Party has gained considerable electoral success advocating for additional powers and, in the case of the SNP, independence polarising the political ideological landscape</li> <li>• as UKIP’s popularity has grown in the UK, so has the desire for other parties to distance themselves from embracing European Union initiatives</li> <li>• recent legislation heavily influenced by ideology eg environment (renewable energy), economic (taxation), health (privatisation), education (tuition fees), home affairs (sentencing, immigration), foreign policy (Trident, military cuts), constitutional reform (voting age, House of Lords), social (welfare and pension reform)</li> <li>• domestic and foreign policy issues may be generated from political party manifestos, legislation, media coverage, pressure groups</li> <li>• as outcomes of elections have become less predictable in the UK there has been ideological merging in recent years with political commentators suggesting that ‘catch-all parties’ have emerged in order to appeal to a broad range of voters</li> <li>• in the 2016 US Presidential elections ideology seemed obscured by personal issues (Trump’s leaked comments about women) and trustworthiness to govern effectively (Clinton compromising national security by using private mail server).</li> </ul> <p><b>Vast range of political ideologies exist:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ideology typifies ‘a systematized and interconnected set of ideas about the socio-economic and political organization of society as a whole’ (Nnoli, 2003)</li> <li>• ‘A continually developing, organized set of ideas about politics that helps us to make sense of the myriad of political questions that face us’ (Philips W. Shively, 1997)</li> <li>• liberalism: core principle of individualism, commitment to equal rights, distinction between classical and modern liberalism (Locke)</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conservatism: key elements include tradition and respect for customs and institutions, promotion of stability, security and sense of belonging. Also concepts of authority and hierarchy (Burke)</li> <li>• socialism: key elements include the community and belief in common humanity amongst human individuals, also concept of social equality (Marx)</li> <li>• Corbyn’s Real Labour’s shift represents a return to central planning, nationalising whole industries, increasing taxes, increasing public spending - hallmarks of traditional Labour.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ideological stance of Scottish Political parties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there is on-going debate within the SNP between those who want to concentrate on independence - the fundamentalists - and those who want to achieve it through policies - the gradualists</li> <li>• SNP won a record third term with the Conservative Party more than doubling their number of MSPs and pushing Labour into third place to become the main opposition party (2016 Scottish election)</li> <li>• the Scottish Labour Party admitted that the attempt during the campaign to move the debate on from the constitutional question had cost them votes across the country</li> <li>• ‘The hard reality the Labour Party faces is that when you stand on a platform that promises to raise taxes for everyone earning over £20,000 - an unambiguously socialist platform that calls for the scrapping of Trident amongst other things, and with the UK leader we have, there is a correlation with the fact that our support is going down and the Conservative vote at the same time going up.’ (Thomas Docherty, former Dunfermline and West Fife MP, quoted in the Scotsman, 2016).</li> </ul> <p><b>Party ideology within the wider UK context:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Conservative Party do not pursue a conservative ideology, nor do they follow a liberal ideology. They are a mixture of neo-liberal economic policies, combined with moral and social conservatism. This makes them hard to place on any political spectrum, and thus it cannot be said that they really reflect any specific ideology</li> <li>• the Labour Party could, until Jeremy Corbyn was elected as leader, be described as a social democratic or even neo-liberal party in contemporary politics, broadly similar to the Conservative Party</li> <li>• the liberal consensus, with both of the major parties generally agreeing in terms of ideology, has been weakened. Specific policies and image are now more of a factor at elections</li> <li>• Corbyn’s ‘Real Labour’ approach has shifted the party back to Labour’s traditional socialist ideology and widened the gap with the Conservative Party</li> <li>• Liberal Democrats, in contrast to the other two parties, have been consistent and clear on their ideology but have had much less electoral success. This is mostly down to the flaws in the First-Past-The-Post system in its discrimination of third parties</li> <li>• the Liberal Democrats are the only party whose ideology is relatively clear; seeing as it is the name of the party. Conversely, the Conservative Party are only conservative in name, while the Labour Party has reverted to socialist values.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Ideologically driven legislation:</b>  Legislation that is informed broadly by centre-left ideologies could arguably include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• welfare reform (child benefit, pensions)</li> <li>• environment (renewable energy, road tax)</li> <li>• health (restrictions on smoking, sugar tax)</li> <li>• constitutional reform (reduce the number of MPs, voting age)</li> <li>• the minimum wage for workers over the age of 25 increased to £7.20 in April 2016, the largest real-term increase since 2007. The increase is part of a move toward a national minimum wage of £9 per hour by 2020 (The Independent, 2016). However, the minimum wage still lags far behind the actual wage needed to live in the UK, which the Living Wage Foundation currently estimates to be £8.25 per hour (Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2016)</li> <li>• the Scottish government increased the average Council Tax Band E by about £2 per week, and the highest band (H) by about £10 a week (BBC, 2016) to raise money for education.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation that is informed broadly by centre-right ideologies could arguably include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economy (austerity, tax cuts)</li> <li>• education (reduce state control, tuition fees)</li> <li>• home affairs (sentencing policies, immigration controls)</li> <li>• foreign policy and security (Trident, military cuts, Brexit)</li> <li>• from April 2016, citizens who come from outside the EU working in the UK for more than five years, must be earning more than £35,000 a year, or else face deportation back to their country of origin</li> <li>• even when tax credit cuts and a four-year freeze on working age benefits are taken into account, millions of workers and families will still face a real-terms loss of income in 2016, despite the new legislation (The Independent, 2016).</li> </ul> <p><b>Positions of political parties on domestic issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the differences between all three parties are marginal, with the Conservatives focusing mostly on law and order, the Liberal Democrats focusing on the environment and individual freedoms, and the Labour Party focusing on public/private mix in terms of industry</li> <li>• the Conservatives seem to have moved more right-wing under Theresa May. Some of their main policies include creating more law and order, cracking down on immigration by bringing in Border police, and stopping people claiming too many welfare benefits if they are able to work. Conservative ideology is still laden with neo-liberalist views, such as increasing choice and opportunities for the individual and cuts in Government spending.</li> </ul> <p><b>Policies of political parties on foreign policy issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservative: End to cuts in the size of the regular Army, and equipment spending to rise by 1% a year in real terms (Conservative Party Manifesto, 2015)</li> <li>• Labour: Immediate strategic defence review, with cuts to Army top brass looming (Labour Party Manifesto, 2015)</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liberal Democrats: Britain to share and pool resources with other EU and NATO members. Trident downgraded (Liberal Democratic Party Manifesto, 2015)</li> <li>• UKIP: Increased defence spending to £50 billion, and a new 'Veteran's Administration' (UKIP Manifesto, 2015)</li> <li>• Green: Immediate nuclear disarmament, scrapping the Army and massive defence budget cuts (Green Party Manifesto, 2015)</li> <li>• SNP: Scrapping Trident, and creating a 20,000 strong independent Scottish Defence Force (SNP Manifesto, 2016)</li> <li>• the main political parties think there are no votes in defence, so they will not promise to meet the NATO standard of 2% of GDP on defence. At a time of rising tensions with Russia and turmoil in the Middle East, 'How depressing that supposedly serious leaders can't put the national interest above electoral calculation' (Daily Telegraph, 2016)</li> <li>• foreign aid spending is not challenged by Conservatives, Labour or the Liberal Democrats. Only UKIP promises to abolish DfID and bring development spending back under a single foreign policy umbrella (Daily Telegraph, 2016).</li> </ul> <p><b>Transnational political party ideologies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• distrust of mainstream political parties' ideologies is increasing across Europe. The far-right are gaining support amongst voters who feel disenfranchised by the political establishment</li> <li>• the narrow defeat - by just 0.6 percentage points - of the nationalist Freedom party's Norbert Hofer in the 2016 Austrian presidential elections has focused attention once more on the rise of far-right parties in Europe. However, the hard right's share of the vote in national elections has been stable or declined particularly in the nations of southern Europe. Legacy of fascism and dictatorship means they have proved reluctant to embrace right-wing extremism - it is the far-left that is advancing (The Guardian, 2016)</li> <li>• having toned down its inflammatory, sometimes racist rhetoric to focus on issues such as social welfare and spending power, the anti-immigrant, Eurosceptic Austria's Freedom party has seen its share of the vote nearly double in recent years, but it remains lower than the 27% it scored in 1999 (The Telegraph, 2016)</li> <li>• while it has continued to fare well in regional elections, finishing first in Veneto in 2015 with a landslide 50% of the vote, support for the Lega Nord in national elections in Italy nearly halved between 2006 and 2013. Meanwhile, comedian Beppe Grillo's anti-establishment, anti-corruption and anti-euro Five Star Movement has entered with a flourish, winning 25% of the national vote in 2015 (BBC, 2016)</li> <li>• national support for the nationalist, anti-immigrant Sweden Democrats has rocketed since 2006 and the party won 49 seats in the 2014 elections, giving it the balance of power in parliament (Guardian, 2016)</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support for the anti-immigration, ‘more Denmark, less EU’, Danish People’s party, which has 37 seats in parliament and is propping up a minority Liberal government. Its support has surged in the past five years, rising from 14% to 21% in the 2016 general election (The Independent, 2016)</li> <li>• stealing votes from right and left, the Finns party led by Timo Soini is fiscally left-wing but has a socially conservative and nationalist platform; it supports the welfare state and marriage and strongly opposes immigration. Support has grown rapidly and it now has 38 seats in the Finnish parliament. Finland’s Populist Party gained almost one fifth of the vote in the 2015 election (The Guardian, 2016)</li> <li>• the neo-Nazi Golden Dawn party has grown into the third-biggest force in Greek politics during the country’s economic crisis, but its electoral support has not increased since 2012. Electoral support for the Syriza movement - a coalition of radical left parties that came to power on a promise to fight EU austerity - has grown more than sevenfold to more than 35%. The populist vote on both sides of the political spectrum has increased since 2009, although support for the right-wing extreme party Golden Dawn has stood still since 2012 (The Guardian, 2016)</li> <li>• support for the right-wing Law and Justice Party, standing for Catholic conservative morality and greater state intervention, has grown steadily since 2005, allowing it to win 2016 elections. Its subsequent reinterpretation of democracy has brought it into increasing conflict with the EU and many of its own citizens. Poland’s Law and Justice Party received almost four out of ten votes in the 2015 election (The Telegraph, 2016)</li> <li>• Jobbik, Hungary’s third-strongest party, denies it is racist, but its ideology is so freighted with anti-Semitism, racism and homophobia that most far-right parties shun it. Its rapid growth, from 2% to 21% of the vote since 2006, has spurred the ruling national conservative Fidesz party to increasingly hard-line policies - including the erection of a razor wire fence last year to exclude refugees. Hungary’s populist coalition Fidesz-KDNP and extreme-right Jobbik are both on the rise. Fidesz gained one of the highest shares of the vote in Europe in 2014, with 45% (BBC, 2016)</li> <li>• support for Vlaams Belang, the far-right, nationalist and populist Flemish-language party, has plummeted from 12% to 4% in Belgium since 2007, although recent polls suggest it is rallying successfully under a new leader and may be approaching its former levels. The Flemish Interest party’s share of the vote in Belgium fell from 12% in 2007 to 3.7% in 2014 (The Guardian, 2016).</li> </ul> <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p>Possible approaches to answering the question and examples of extracts from responses.</p> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</b></p> <p><i>Political parties in most democracies were founded along ideological lines but many suggest that ideology matters less to parties today. Party manifestos show there is little difference between those who claim to be left or right-wing. This can be seen when comparing the most recent manifestos of the UK political parties as well as internationally, for example, Nigerian parties seem to lack clear ideological commitments. Party policies are less important than status and money. Selfish interests of party leaders, high levels of party indiscipline, absence/weakness of party unity and internal democracy are all more significant than ideology to Nigerian political parties. The high mortality and turnover of party leaders, leads to similar issues being promoted by parties motivated by financing their own self-interests. This contrasts with established democratic countries, where the electorate have a clear choice of party issues. Many are now, both in America and in Europe, turning away from established parties and candidates, eg Donald Trump, and Britain's decision to leave the European Union. Parties are known for their different ideologies which contrasts with the corruption in many African nations such as Nigeria.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, some supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]</b></p> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</b></p> <p><i>Brexit signals a shift to right-wing ideology in the UK and this trend is being rolled out across many other European nations. The narrow defeat - by just 0.6 percentage points - of the nationalist Freedom party's Norbert Hofer in the Austrian presidential elections in 2016 has focused attention once more on the rise of far-right parties in Europe. However, it is an oversimplification to say the far-right is suddenly on the march across an entire continent. In some countries, the hard right's share of the vote in national elections has been stable or declined.</i></p> <p><i>In others, particularly the nations of Southern Europe, which, with memories of fascism and dictatorship still very much alive, have proved reluctant to flirt with right-wing extremism - it is the far-left that is advancing. Some right-wing populist parties are relatively new, but others have been a force to be reckoned with for many years now, sometimes - as in France - enjoying a large share of the vote but being unable, as yet, to break through nationally. In national elections, support for Marine Le Pen's anti-immigrant, anti-euro Front National has swung between 11% in 2002 to 4% in 2007 and nearly 14% in 2012. In recent European (24%) and regional (27%) elections it has done far</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><i>better, but France's two-round electoral system make it harder for a far-right party to have a decisive breakthrough. (The Economist, 2016).</i></p> <p><i>The euro crisis, followed by Europe's migrant crisis and the Paris and Brussels terror attacks has fuelled the right-wing rise. Many voters have become increasingly concerned by: immigration, integration, jobs, incomes, the EU, political and business elites. However, their ideological roots are very different: from anti-establishment to neo-fascist, nationalist to anti-austerity, authoritarian to populist, libertarian to Catholic ultra-conservative. Germany's AfD is not quite as far-right as Hungary's Fidesz; The Finns and the Danish People's party loathe France's Front National; the Netherlands' PVV is nothing like Poland's Law and Justice, which bears no resemblance to Austria's Freedom party. It may be misleading to bracket them all together in the same category (The Economist, 2016). The rise of the right suggests Europe's traditional mainstream parties are losing popular support. Across Europe, the centre-left social democrats and centre-right Christian democrats who have dominated national politics for 60 years are in decline.</i></p> <p><i>However, what is on the march across Europe may not be the far-right, but distrust, disillusion, even full-scale rejection of the political establishment and their traditional ideological stances. This suggests that there are significant differences between party ideologies today as new party ideologies are emerging quite distinct to those which previously determined voting behaviour.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, detailed supporting evidence whose origin is well-referenced, synthesis and a conclusion based on a sustained line of argument.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
3.	30	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 30 marks.</i></p> <p><b>Credit responses that make reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• definitive reference to range of structures/systems of government/ constitutional arrangements</li> <li>• power of Executive branch of government</li> <li>• role of Legislatures within government</li> <li>• jurisdiction of judicial system</li> <li>• systems of checks and balances</li> <li>• contemporary evidence of Executive dominance</li> <li>• empirical exemplification of Legislature dominance</li> <li>• judicial power in practice over government</li> <li>• ability of individual politicians to exert influence</li> <li>• centralisation of power in global contexts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit responses to aspects of the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• written and unwritten constitutions underpinning government formats: Monarchy, Constitutional Monarchy, Dictatorship, Communism, Citizenship Democracy, Republics within Federal and unitary structures</li> <li>• personality of a Prime Minister/First Minister can increase his or her influence. Recent changes to Government party leaders both at Scottish and UK levels suggest increased accountability</li> <li>• Prime Minister’s Question Time (PMQT) and First Minister’s Questions (FMQ) can influence public opinion via the media and hold the Executive to account</li> <li>• the rule of law stipulates that the executive may do nothing without clear legal authority permitting its actions providing the courts and police rigorously test the boundaries of the executive’s statutory authority</li> <li>• the House of Commons alone has the power to pass a motion of no confidence in the Government and select committees act as a watchdog on Government actions</li> <li>• the Scottish Procedures Committee, in 2011, examined changes to parliamentary business and the organisation of the parliamentary week, to create more debate time in the chamber</li> <li>• the high court ruled in 2016 that Parliament alone had the power to trigger Brexit by notifying Brussels of the UK’s intention to leave the European Union</li> <li>• Theresa May’s plan to trigger Brexit by the end of March 2017 was not derailed by a high court ruling that Parliament must vote on the decision</li> <li>• Private Members’ Bill system is broken and discredited; the Procedure Committee called for MPs to be banned from ‘killing’ Private Members’ Bills by talking them out of time</li> <li>• in Latin America, ‘internationalisation of power’ was engineered by government elites. As a result of the location of significant decision-making authority at regional and global levels and also due to financial globalisation, policy-making options available to national governments were significantly diminished</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India has seen a centralisation of power under Narendra Modi. Some compare the current centralisation to that of Indira Gandhi, the first Prime Minister of India to concentrate power in the Prime Minister’s Office.</li> </ul> <p><b>Definitive reference to structures/systems of government/ constitutional arrangements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the UK is sometimes referred to as having an unwritten constitution which could be seen as misleading and untrue</li> <li>• unlike Britain, the USA’s constitution is a written constitution with its major rules being codified and contained within seven articles with their subsequent amendments</li> <li>• the United Kingdom happens to be one of three countries in the world to have an unwritten constitution, the other two being Israel and New Zealand. Unwritten constitutions draw on a variety of sources</li> <li>• in the UK, the unwritten constitution is made up of statutes, EU Law, Common Law, prerogative powers and conventions, which is how it has evolved over the years</li> <li>• the statement indicates that the constitution is not worth the paper it is not written on, however it fails to identify the fact the UK constitution may function well from the many sources which have contributed to the constitutional precedent which now exists in the UK. The process has evolved and strengthened the rule of law over the years.</li> </ul> <p><b>Powers of Executive branch of government/role of legislature within government:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘As a legislative assembly the parliament of the UK is, much of the time, either peripheral or totally irrelevant. It might as well not exist’ (King and Crewe, 2013)</li> <li>• Westminster has in the last few years been described as ‘a legislature on its knees’, ‘an elaborate rubber-stamp’ or even ‘God’s gift to dictatorship’ (Guardian, 2013)</li> <li>• legislatures are frequently dismissed as weak actors in the policymaking process, Westminster is often presented as an extreme case. It has classically been seen as at the opposite end of a spectrum when contrasted to the powerful US Congress; the ‘Westminster model’ is essentially shorthand for a dominant executive and compliant legislature (Lijphart, 1999)</li> <li>• a study of 4,361 amendments to 12 government bills, suggested that Westminster is more influential than is widely recognised. (Department of Political Science, UCL, 2015).</li> </ul> <p><b>Jurisdiction of judicial system/Judicial power in practice over government:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in 2017, the UK Supreme Court ruled that the Government could not use prerogative powers to push through Brexit and that in order to change the UK’s Constitutional arrangement it had to be authorised by Parliament. Campaigners had argued that denying the UK Parliament a vote would be undemocratic and a breach of long-standing constitutional principles.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Systems of checks and balances:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish Parliament was to design/augment the parliament’s standing orders and on several occasions, it has amended its own processes and procedures to make the institution function more effectively. Initially, parliament was founded on the principles of access, participation, power sharing, accountability and equal opportunities: the values given to it by the cross-party Consultative Steering Group (CSG) that reported in 1998 (Lynch, 2015)</li> <li>• the unwritten nature of the Prime Minister’s role meant that there were relatively few formal checks and balances on his or her powers, and that Prime Ministers were constrained instead by political factors. Compared with most other heads of government, the British Prime Minister has, in large part thanks to our unwritten constitution, a ‘relatively free hand’ (Hazell, 2016)</li> <li>• ‘Constitutional checks and balances in the UK are designed around the Prime Minister as chair of a Cabinet of equals; not a government that is in practice a presidency. Under such circumstances, the existing checks and balances would seem to be inadequate’ (Pryce, 2015)</li> <li>• the media, because of its role in influencing public opinion, is a more significant check than any of the political constraints. ‘The media is not democratically elected but that probably is our only check on power in this country’ (Pryce, 2015).</li> </ul> <p><b>Contemporary evidence of Executive dominance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• since 2003, numerous aspects of the Scottish Parliament’s activities have been reviewed, often on an annual basis through the various incarnations of the Procedures Committee. For example, in 2011, the committee examined changes to parliamentary business and the organisation of the parliamentary week, to create more debate time in the chamber. The Presiding Officer was heavily involved in steering through these changes, listening to backbenchers to create more opportunities for them and for things like topical questions at First Minister’s Questions. These changes were instituted in September 2012 - partly to redress the majority government (Democratic Audit Office, 2015)</li> <li>• in 2012-2013, the Scottish Parliament held a series of inquiries into the effectiveness of parliamentary functions like post-legislative scrutiny, committee substitutes and cross-party groups. In 2015, the Standards, Procedures and Public Appointments Committee (SPPAC) undertook a wide-ranging inquiry into the operation of the Scottish Parliament’s committee system. It did so at a time of significant devolution reform (Scotsman, 2015)</li> <li>• if a large number of MPs in the Prime Minister’s party wanted a change of leadership, they could bring that about: ‘Certainly I think the ongoing day-to-day power of Parliament is limited, but I do think when it comes to a crisis it perhaps is important’ (Pryce, 2015)</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Prime Minister's powers are very extensive eg power of patronage, electoral system generally creates a single party majority government but they can be constrained by the size of the Prime Minister's majority in Parliament, the Prime Minister's standing in his/her party and his/her standing in the country. 'So the Prime Minister's power and authority waxes and wanes depending on those political factors' (Hazell, 2016).</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges to Executive dominance by the Legislature:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theresa May had initially refused to give parliament a vote on the terms of Brexit because, once power shifts from the hands of the executive to the legislature, the Prime Minister loses some control. After the Supreme Court decision MPs and peers got a chance of debating the Brexit process (The Guardian, 2016)</li> <li>• DUP first Minister Arlene Foster demanded special treatment for Northern Ireland (guaranteed post-Brexit farming subsidies for Ulster agriculture for instance) in order to bolster the government's numbers in the Brexit vote (BBC, 2016).</li> </ul> <p><b>Ability of individual politicians to exert influence:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• since the start of the 2010 Parliament, the Backbench Business Committee has been allocated 35 days per session for debates in the Commons Chamber and Westminster Hall, and hears applications from Members for the use of that time. The increased role of backbenchers in determining the House's business has arguably led to debates on subjects that previous governments would have been able to avoid (The Guardian, 2016)</li> <li>• as the Committee has favoured applications where there has been cross-party support, Members from all sides of the House have been encouraged to work together in making requests for a debate. Influential debates held in recent Parliaments have included those on prisoner voting, fuel duty, circus animals, and the Hillsborough disaster. However, it is perhaps too early to tell whether the Backbench Business Committee and its current procedures are part of the established parliamentary furniture</li> <li>• a future government may wish to reconsider the access that backbenchers have to parliamentary time. And backbenchers themselves may wish to experiment with the new access they have to the House's agenda</li> <li>• although the Backbench Business Committee has given Members greater access to the House's agenda, the government still decides how most of the time on the floor of the House of Commons is spent. It does so primarily through meetings and discussions between the whips and leaderships of the main parties, a process known as the 'Usual Channels' (Home Office Parliamentary Briefings, 2016)</li> <li>• media coverage of both the evidence sessions and reports of some Committees has increased: inquiries into phone hacking and banking standards, and evidence sessions on tax avoidance have attracted a particularly high profile</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• greater resources have been made available to Committees, with more support for chairs to be made available in the new Parliament</li> <li>• the number of rebellions in the 2010-15 Parliament was higher than in the 2005-10 Parliament (and there were roughly the same number of total votes) (Home Office Parliamentary Briefings, 2016).</li> </ul> <p><b>Centralisation of power in global contexts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• despite the centrality of legislatures in democratic states, scholars note that ‘the prevailing view among political scientists over the last few decades has been that parliaments play a marginal role in the policy-making process’ (Martin and Vanberg, 2011)</li> <li>• Michael Mezey’s (1979) well-known classification judged the US Congress to be an ‘active’ legislature, but most parliaments in Europe to be at best ‘reactive’ (the alternatives being ‘minimal’ or ‘marginal’ legislatures, found primarily in less well-established democracies)</li> <li>• Norton (1998) disaggregated the ‘reactive’ category, pointing out that in some countries (eg Sweden) parliamentary bodies were relatively strong, while in others (eg Ireland) they were relatively weak</li> <li>• the British Westminster parliament has conventionally contrasted unfavourably to both the strength of the US Congress (Mezey, 1979), and other European parliamentary systems (Martin and Vanberg, 2011). In line with this, Norton’s survey concluded that the British parliament had only ‘a limited capacity to affect the outcome of public policy’ (1998)</li> <li>• Richardson and Jordan (1979) memorably described Britain as a ‘post-parliamentary democracy’, with protestations from others that the UK remained a fundamentally ‘parliamentary state’ (Judge, 1993) finding little support. Hence, the mainstream view is that the House of Commons is ‘misunderstood if viewed as a legislator’ (Moran, 2005)</li> <li>• David Olson (1994) observed that ‘in most democratic legislatures there is something approaching a ‘90% rule’: the cabinet proposes at least 90% of the legislative agenda, and at least 90% of what it proposes is adopted’</li> <li>• studies contrasting the success of government versus non-government bills in parliaments in Europe do generally find executive bills dominate (eg Arter, 1985; Maurer, 1999; Capano and Giuliani, 2001; Pettai and Madise, 2006; Zubek, 2011). But such measures are necessarily crude, taking no account for example of the importance of different bills, and crucially of the amendments made to them during their parliamentary passage.</li> </ul> <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p>Possible approaches to answering the question and examples of extracts from responses.</p> <p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</p> <p><i>While the 2010 Parliament may be considered, rightly or wrongly, to have witnessed the rise of the backbencher, the 2015 Westminster Parliament saw a focus on opening up the business of the Commons to the public and question the role of the Executive.</i></p> <p><i>There have been calls for more time to be put aside for debates initiated by public demand, through e-petitions. Public access to the agenda of the House might also be broadened through the ‘public reading’ of legislation, or greater use of social media to gather views. It has even been suggested that Prime Minister’s Questions could be supplemented, or perhaps even replaced, by a public question time for the Prime Minister.</i></p> <p><i>The SNP majority (2011-16) illustrated that the committee system was not that independent, but subject to the First Minister’s influence, just as it was in 1999-2007. The choice of Presiding Officer was important as the SNP’s success meant the First Minister was able to give the position to one of their own MSPs. The Scottish election in May 2016 delivered a minority government in the shape of the SNP however, the First Minister is able to dominate Parliament with support of the Green Party on some issues.</i></p> <p>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, supporting evidence and a reasoned judgment based on the evidence presented.]</p> <p>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</p> <p><i>Dan Corry, former Head of the Policy Unit in Downing Street and then as Senior Adviser on the Economy, said recently that his experience suggests that the Cabinet do act as a sort of accountability check on the power of the PM. However, it depends on the PM’s personal position in the Party and Government at the time, the PM has to keep a close eye on what the Cabinet will and will not accept. That does not mean that issues are brought forward for a bold and open discussion and a vote at Cabinet. However, this occurred ‘rarely in the days when I worked at Number 10’. This suggests that the PM does not in any way have untrammelled powers.</i></p> <p><i>Curbs on centralisation of power in Scotland were introduced in 2016 when the SPPAC published its report on elected committee convenors. The idea of elected convenors derived from changed Westminster practices after 2010 - specifically, that the chairs of Westminster select committees were elected by backbenchers through a secret ballot.</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><i>This change was intended to reinforce the independence of the committees and give the chair a level of enhanced status that would improve the committee system in the eyes of the media: chairs would have independent authority and be more visible (Home Office, 2016). However, Westminster is not Holyrood for the simple reason that the committee system is entirely different.</i></p> <p><i>The bicameral nature of the UK Parliament allows the House of Lords to act as a revising chamber and a further check on Executive dominance. Under the unicameral set-up of the Scottish Parliament the committee system plays a far more important role in legislating and scrutinising the government. As the composition of these committees reflects the balance of parties across the parliament this will normally mean the governing party lack a majority and therefore have limited power. However, on the occasions where a single party gains an overall majority, as the SNP did in 2011, they may exercise almost unchecked legislative power whilst avoiding scrutiny. Although this resolved itself in 2016 with an SNP minority government elected this is still a concern for the future.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, critical insight, contemporary supporting evidence is well-referenced, synthesised and based on a sustained line of argument.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
4.	15	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 15 marks.</i></p> <p>Expect reference to the following in critical evaluation of surveys compared to official statistics:</p> <p>Surveys could be online, conducted over the phone, sent in the post, or handed out.</p> <p><b>Online surveys may be appropriate because:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasingly surveys are being conducted using social media such as Instagram, Facebook and Twitter</li> <li>• online surveys are inexpensive and information can be obtained quickly</li> <li>• a wide geographical area can be sampled quickly and increasingly this method allows for ease of use as online surveys can be accessed on laptops, PCs, smartphones, tablets, iPads, etc thus increasing response and completion rates</li> <li>• data is easy to quantify especially when using closed questions resulting in more reliable data</li> <li>• anonymity means that respondents are likely to provide open and honest answers that are more up-to-date than equivalent official statistics on voter eligibility</li> <li>• participants can pick a time that is convenient to take the survey and online surveys are generally quick and easy to complete thus increasing the response rate</li> <li>• images, audio, or video can also be used to enrich questions or provide clarity to instructions, thus increasing the validity and reliability of results</li> <li>• the order of the questions in an online survey can be changed and ‘skip navigation’ allows respondents to jump over questions they do not have an opinion on or for questions that are not relevant. This allows a survey to be tailored to each participant as he or she proceeds</li> <li>• the researcher will probably not be present when the respondent completes the survey online (unless webcams/ video conferencing techniques are used). This allows for more objective responses as the presence of the researcher can influence how someone responds to the survey</li> <li>• if webcams are used, researchers can ask supplementary, more in depth, probing questions and clarify questions that are not understood.</li> </ul> <p><b>Online surveys may be less appropriate because:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the purchase, maintenance, repair and upgrade of software associated with web-based surveys can be expensive</li> <li>• respondents may not have Internet access (eg elderly voters) inhibiting response and completion rates</li> <li>• sampling methods can be compromised when using website visitation data. Sampling bias can occur</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• online surveys assume a basic level of literacy which could pose problems if trying to obtain information. Respondents to online surveys are also known to be more technologically competent, thus skewing results</li> <li>• lack of a trained supervisor present may mean that questions which arise during the online survey may go unanswered or questions may be answered incorrectly</li> <li>• online surveys may lead to cooperation problems as intended respondents may consider email notification as spam and delete</li> <li>• requires a certain level of technical expertise by the researcher and technical problems could occur. For example, some pop-up boxes in online surveys using JavaScript have been known to not open</li> <li>• if webcams/web conferencing are used, the researcher could influence subject responses. Voice tone, facial expression, body language and leading questions could be used to influence and invalidate responses</li> <li>• it is difficult to maintain the same conditions eg voice tone, demeanour of interviewer. Therefore, this may elicit different responses from subjects sampled, especially if follow-up questions are posed</li> <li>• it can be expensive in terms of time to quantify data especially if oral responses are given. This will be particularly onerous if webcams are used, if all responses are not emailed back</li> <li>• sampling may be unrepresentative. Lack of control over sample as some participants may respond multiple times</li> <li>• the online Centre for Ethnicity in Politics, YouGov, The Rand Corporation and Ipsos MORI all conduct professional surveys to better determine why people vote the way they do</li> <li>• Survey Monkey, Survey Gizmo and Smart Survey are commercially available websites which allow individuals to create and easily disseminate online surveys.</li> </ul> <p><b>Advantages of a survey conducted over the phone:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can produce a high response rate</li> <li>• a phone survey can be quick and inexpensive, as there are no transportation, postal or catering costs</li> <li>• a particular sector of the public can be targeted, eg voters assuming the researcher has access to address and information about respondents</li> <li>• people are more likely to respond in a positive manner when speaking to a person rather than filling out a form</li> <li>• phone surveys give the respondent a chance to ask questions and query anything they are unsure of</li> <li>• the quality of information gathered is thought to be high as the researcher or research team will be trained and will be able to lead the respondent through the survey questions.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Disadvantages of a survey conducted over the phone:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• survey participants may get fed up and end the conversation</li> <li>• websites allow you to easily look up phone numbers. This technology allows potential survey participants to ignore the phone call</li> <li>• if questions are not worded in a short and simple way respondents may not understand the question and consequently may not be able to answer adequately</li> <li>• if the call is not made at an appropriate time then a respondent will be less willing to participate in the survey.</li> </ul> <p><b>Advantages of a postal survey:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• postal surveys can be inexpensive compared to handing out a survey, especially if the sample is large or geographically scattered</li> <li>• postal surveys can use larger samples in comparison to some other methods</li> <li>• postal surveys that use closed questions are respondent-friendly and easily quantified</li> <li>• the elderly are more likely to participate in a postal survey in comparison to an online survey</li> <li>• Opinion Research Services (ORS), Ipsos MORI, and UK Dataservice are companies which regularly use postal questionnaires suggesting they are used successfully.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disadvantages of a postal survey:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• postal surveys increasingly suffer from low response rates and many are no longer representative</li> <li>• researchers can never be sure the correct respondent filled it in</li> <li>• it is inflexible because there is usually no opportunity to probe or observe the social context in which questions are answered</li> <li>• postal surveys are successful only when questions are simple and straightforward</li> <li>• the design of postal surveys can sometimes result in leading and ambiguous questions which can undermine objectivity and introduce bias</li> <li>• both the questions and fixed responses reflect what the researcher thinks is important. This invariably makes the survey less valid</li> <li>• closed questions do not allow participants to speak for themselves or to fully explain and justify their choices</li> <li>• postal surveys mean that respondents will likely not have anyone available to ask if they do not understand a question.</li> </ul> <p><b>Advantages of handing out a survey:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the presence of a researcher to answer questions that a respondent may have</li> <li>• some polling companies have researchers who utilise iPads for respondents to complete the survey. This allows data to be collated and displayed quickly. In addition, the researcher is present to help the respondent with usage or survey content questions</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• data collection is quick and visible</li> <li>• inexpensive if the research is small in scope</li> <li>• does not require a lot of advance planning depending on research objectives.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disadvantages of handing out a survey:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can be expensive if a team of researchers is involved. Standing on a street corner or in a shopping centre can be expensive</li> <li>• researcher bias is present, as the respondent and researcher interact</li> <li>• can be time consuming if 1,000 surveys are sought depending on scope and size of research. For a small team of researchers, or for an individual researcher, handing out surveys is not efficient or practical</li> <li>• many potential respondents will avoid filling out a survey due to time constraints</li> <li>• compared to online surveys, physically tabulating results from paper and pencil surveys is time consuming. Quantifying both open and closed questions is laborious compared to electronic data collection.</li> </ul> <p><b>Official statistics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• official statistics are numerical information collected and used by the government and its agencies to make decisions about society.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office for National Statistics (ONS), National Records of Scotland, UK Government Statistics, Scot Stat.</li> </ul> <p><b>Advantages of using official statistics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• many official statistics are freely available to researchers and the general public</li> <li>• official statistics make it easy to get an overview of voter eligibility and changes to electoral rolls</li> <li>• official statistics enable researchers to make comparisons between social groups and regions</li> <li>• comparisons can be made from year-to-year</li> <li>• official statistics are carried out by trained and trusted statisticians with considerable experience</li> <li>• official statistics are free from political interference and generally thought to be both valid and reliable</li> <li>• government statistics are conducted on a large-scale and statisticians have access to funding that many private polling companies or universities do not</li> <li>• official statistics are favoured by researchers because they allow for trends to be spotted and generalisations to be made</li> <li>• official statistics allow the researcher to remain detached so there is less room for subjective bias to interfere with the research process</li> <li>• official statistics are collected in the ‘national interest’ and so avoid the biases of private research</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• private researchers usually only collect data of interest for a particular piece of research or for data which is profitable</li> <li>• official statistics enable researchers to check on the change in size to the population who are entitled to vote; for example, due to international migration</li> <li>• official statistics can also measure the change in the number of eligible voters and the number of registered voters; for example, more people registering as a result of better canvassing</li> <li>• the Office for National Statistics can also measure changes to the franchise eg in Scotland, in the summer of 2015, 16 and 17-year-olds were included in Scottish Parliamentary elections and local government elections.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disadvantages of using official statistics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• even though official statistics are free, they are far from cheap to collect. The Office of National Statistics employs over 4,000 people and this cost is passed on to taxpayers</li> <li>• official statistics are collected for administrative purposes rather than for research purposes. Thus the data which exists and the categories and indicators used might not fit a researcher's specific research purposes</li> <li>• some official statistics may lack validity and under or over report voter eligibility. International migration and 16 and 17-year-olds voting in Scotland suggest some individuals eligible to vote may be unaware of their own eligibility</li> <li>• official statistics may lack validity because they are collected by the state and could be massaged to make things look better than they actually are. For example, the UK government has changed the way unemployment is measured several times over the last decades</li> <li>• Marxists argue that official statistics serve the interests of elite groups. Data is only collected on things which do not harm those in power. Marxists would argue that voter eligibility could change if it was likely to benefit those in power</li> <li>• Marxists would also suggest that official statistics reflect the biases and prejudices of those in power. Changes to voter eligibility would not seek to disrupt the status quo and the hierarchy of social classes which currently exist in society. Therefore, official statistics give a misleading impression of reality</li> <li>• the collection of statistics might really be about surveillance and control. The collection of data enables the government to learn and collect personal data on millions of citizens. The government is able to learn the age, race, gender, etc of registered voters, but also of other occupants in the household</li> <li>• the 'Statistical Iceberg Principle' suggests that a statistical collection may only record the 'tip of the iceberg' about a trend or other social phenomena. For example, the number of eligible voters not counted or ineligible voters counted could be much greater than statistics reveal. For some adults there will be a motive to not tell the truth or not return a form which weakens the credibility of the official results.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Alternative methods which candidates could additionally evaluate might include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• focus groups</li> <li>• interviews</li> <li>• or any other valid method.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</b></p> <p><i>Phone surveys would allow researchers the chance to speak directly with young voters to learn about how and why they voted the way they did. Official statistics cannot offer the same depth of information and cannot explain the ‘why’ of voting patterns amongst young people. Phone surveys are, however, becoming increasingly more problematic to use as people will more than likely hang up when they learn that they are being asked to participate in a survey, particularly if it were about voting. Another drawback with phone surveys is that researcher cannot verify the identity of the person on the phone. If a researcher was trying to survey only young voters in a household, they would not be able to tell if they were actually speaking to a young voter or not. This uncertainty reduces the trustworthiness of the information surveys provide and can lead to incorrect conclusions being made about the issue being studied. Phone surveys also require trained researchers who are trained in how to ask and record questions. If hundreds of young voters need to be contacted this may require a large team of trained researchers. This will be much more costly than accessing official statistics which may be freely available. On top of this, access to phone numbers is becoming increasingly more difficult as more people, especially young people, move away from using a landline to using a mobile device. Phonebooks are therefore less useful as mobile phone numbers are not included making it difficult to contact young people using this method. Phone surveys therefore only offer slight advantages over official statistics when it comes to investigating voting patterns amongst young people.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains points of analysis with basic evaluation and synthesis across both research methods.]</b></p> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</b></p> <p><i>While a phone survey would provide a researcher with invaluable information in better understanding ‘why’ and ‘how’ young voters vote the way they do, official statistics offer reliable quantitative data which would enable research to be carried out on voting patterns amongst young voters. Statistics in House of Commons briefings on elections and voting in the UK allow the researcher to gather information on issues such as turnout and voting patterns amongst a range of demographic groups in UK elections and referenda. This material is freely available online and is a cost-effective method for investigating this issue. As</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><i>many official statistics are collected annually and over a long period of time this also enables researchers to make comparisons, study trends over years and develop theories and explanations.</i></p> <p><i>Despite these advantages official statistics will not have been collected with the researcher's hypothesis in mind, reducing their value. It may be that official statistics are related to the issue of voting but are not valid for a study of voting patterns amongst young voters. Statistics also fail to explain any trends discovered in the data and often pose more questions than answers. If young voters switch allegiance from one party to another from one election to another it is unlikely that the reasons for this will be explained by official statistics. There may be some background or explanatory information in official reports but this is usually only a summary and lacks detailed explanations. Regardless of these drawbacks, official statistics do provide clear advantages over surveys in relation to their free availability, relative objectivity and the fact they have been gathered by trained and experienced researchers and statisticians.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains two points of balanced evaluation of the appropriateness of the methods with detailed analysis and synthesis of relevant exemplification.]</b></p>

Question		Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
5.		15	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 15 marks.</i></p> <p><b>Arguments that the source is trustworthy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of the polling company is given. The source is from Ipsos MORI, a trusted polling and market research company with years of experience carrying out public opinion polls. This suggests their public opinion results are free from political bias and interference</li> <li>• The text from the source is factual and free from emotive and opinionated language, thereby increasing the source's validity</li> <li>• the date of the public opinion poll is known, allowing the researcher to explore news media coverage immediately before and during the face-to-face interview period. How the media covers events can impact the views of British adults</li> <li>• the length of the public opinion poll is known. The poll was conducted over 11 days suggesting improved reliability and validity. Had the poll been conducted over a greater length of time then results could have varied for certain questions depending on news events or media coverage</li> <li>• the sampling method is known. Representative quota sampling improves the reliability and validity of the data as the sample used has the same proportions of individuals as the entire population with respect to known characteristics</li> <li>• 1000 British adults participated in the poll allowing generalisations about the adult population at large in Britain to be made</li> <li>• the poll is conducted each month improving the reliability of the results</li> <li>• as the respondents are not provided with a list of possible answers the researcher is more likely to get valid data, free of researcher influence. Had respondents been given a list of answers the researcher may have steered participants to certain answers without realising. Even the ordering of questions can influence how the respondent answers and can impact of the trustworthiness of results</li> <li>• face-to-face interviews allow the researcher to ask follow-up questions or address any concerns participants have, thereby increasing the validity of the data</li> <li>• face-to-face interviews can offer a mix of closed and open questions, suggesting trustworthiness. Qualitative responses offer a more meaningful and in-depth understanding of social trend</li> <li>• mixing quantitative and qualitative data is thought to provide researchers with trustworthy conclusions about data collected. The qualitative research results can often explain and make sense of the quantitative data gleaned from participants</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the face-to-face interviews were conducted in the homes of participants, allowing participants to feel comfortable and less anxious about their participation. Had respondents been answering questions in surroundings they were unfamiliar with it may have influenced their answers</li> <li>• the 193 sampling points across Great Britain would allow for geographical representation across the British adult population further validating the results</li> <li>• CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) would allow the interviewer to use audio and visual information as part of the face-to-face interviews. This technology would also allow for the results to be accurately recorded, allowing the researcher to concentrate on other aspects of the face-to-face interview without the worry of missing out information</li> <li>• Ipsos MORI has been carrying out the poll for 18 consecutive years, suggesting reliability</li> <li>• the graph is annotated with events linked to the peaks and troughs of public opinion, increasing the source's validity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Arguments that the source's trustworthiness is questionable:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the source is an extract from Ipsos MORI which damages both the source's validity and reliability. Information before and after the extract could alter the conclusions drawn by researchers. An extract is a selective use of the source, which makes the source less trustworthy</li> <li>• information about the characteristics used to determine the quota sample is not known, weakening the credibility of the source</li> <li>• the criteria used to determine the 193 sampling points is not known, weakening both the validity and reliability of the source</li> <li>• the survey/poll design used in the face-to-face interviews is unknown, which makes the source less trustworthy. The source suggests that at least part of the face-to-face interview involves open-ended questions where participants can answer as they wish. Open-ended questions are difficult to quantify, further weakening the reliability of the data gained</li> <li>• negative media coverage of certain issues could have occurred during the 11 days that Ipsos MORI carried out the public opinion poll. How news events are covered in the news invariably shapes public opinion. Such coverage will alter the public's opinion on topics asked in face-to-face interviews thereby skewing the results</li> <li>• only adults are included in the survey which is not representative of the entire population. 16 and 17-year-olds are not included</li> <li>• the month of May is shown for each year, but the graph is less than precise in clearly illustrating the public's view for each month in the years displayed</li> <li>• the graph does not include if or how many other questions were asked, limiting the source's reliability</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the graph does not illustrate whether other issues or topics were mentioned by participants in the face-to-face interviews, damaging the source’s credibility. The full picture of the face-to-face interview experience is not evident</li> <li>• there is no information about CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing). There are different computer assisted interviewing software products on the market. Having more information about how much or little researcher interaction there is with the participant would add to the reliability of the results</li> <li>• not all the graphs peaks and troughs are annotated to provide context of the events which reduces the usefulness.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</b></p> <p><i>Source A is not very trustworthy because lots of information is missing about how the face-to-face interviews were carried out and the source is also an extract. Extracts of sources are never as trustworthy because they may not be representative of the source as a whole. In other words, the rest of the source is not shown and if it were it could illustrate different information entirely, suggesting that Source A is not very trustworthy. Not knowing where the 193 sampling points are means a researcher could not say for certain that the responses are representative of public opinion. Perhaps the sampling points over-represent the south of England and their views on security and terrorism could be quite different than the views of those living in Scotland, for example. The sampling points could be mostly in cities which would mean the views of those living in rural areas would be under represented.</i></p> <p><i>The computer assisted software used to help the researcher conduct face-to-face interviews helps the consistency of the interviews. The use of such software means that the interview experience would be the same for each participant. This adds to the reliability of the results. The software should make the collection of responses much easier for the researcher as results could be analysed and displayed much quicker. If the face-to-face interviews are being conducted each month the speed at which the results are counted and then released might be very important. The source is more untrustworthy than trustworthy, but there are some strengths to the source which might allow a researcher to trust the source. As the surveys are conducted regularly and have been for a long time, the results can be compared to other years. Such a comparison means that trends could be identified which is usually what researchers are interested in. This information might steer a researcher to explore something they were not expecting to, which could be beneficial. Therefore, the source on the whole is not very trustworthy due to the reasons mentioned above.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains basic analysis and evaluation of the trustworthiness of the source. Relevant examples are included to support and develop the candidate’s conclusions.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</b></p> <p><i>Source A is largely trustworthy as the source is from a reputable and independent polling company with years of experience conducting public opinions polls. The data illustrated in the source can be deemed trustworthy as quota sampling was used and 2,000 British adults participated in face-to-face interviews. This would allow a researcher to draw valid and reliable conclusions about which issues the British public feel are most important. The face-to-face interviews were conducted in 193 places in Britain suggesting geographical representation across several social demographics. The fact that the same survey has been conducted for eighteen straight years suggests consistent and reliable results that can be compared from year-to-year. This is helpful for researchers when trying to further explore social trends or issues that may be important to voters. Ipsos MORI would be able to improve the consistency of the face-to-face interviews from year-to-year and computer assisted interviewing technology will further add to the reliability of results. However, it could be argued that the source is untrustworthy for several reasons. As the source is an extract this limits its use for researchers. A researcher would be unable to learn more about how opinion poll participants were selected and how the survey used in the face-to-face interviews was designed. Polls usually consist of a few short questions whereas surveys take longer. There is no information about the length of the face-to-face interviews leaving a researcher to guess just how comprehensive the interview is. The characteristics used in determining the quota sample is a major drawback as this information could better allow a researcher to build up a profile of the respondents. Knowing variables such as age, gender, income and location could help explain the results and give meaning to the percentages and changes in public opinion. There is little in the way of qualitative data in the source as the text only contains information about the research methodology employed. Despite the absence of qualitative data and not knowing the quota sampling characteristics, the source is trustworthy to a large extent. Ipsos MORI's reputation as independent and trusted polling company gives the source credibility. Even the little information provided about methodology provides insight into the careful planning that went on before and during the research. Therefore, it is clear that proven research methodology techniques were employed suggesting the source can be trusted.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains detailed evaluation and analysis of the validity and reliability of the source with supporting evidence drawn from the source and the candidate's own knowledge.]</b></p>

SECTION 2: SOCIAL ISSUES, LAW AND ORDER AND RESEARCH METHODS

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
6.	30	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 30 marks.</i></p> <p><b>Credit responses that make reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• individual privacy rights/laws</li> <li>• the government’s need to provide collective security to citizens</li> <li>• legislation on privacy and on public safety</li> <li>• CCTV, online data collection, anti-terrorism measures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit responses to aspects of the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reference to legislative documents enshrining rights eg UK Human Rights Act, European Convention on Human Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the US Constitution and Bill of Rights</li> <li>• reference to legislative documents specifically related to privacy eg Data Protection Act, The Investigatory Powers Act (Snoopers Charter)</li> <li>• recent legislation/proposed legislation that can be seen as being at odds with individual rights eg related to anti-terrorism measures, national security powers, UK Bill of Rights</li> <li>• recent encryption by technology companies eg Apple, WhatsApp and resultant court reviews.</li> </ul> <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s).</p> <p><b>Possible approaches to answering the question:</b></p> <p><b>Public Safety:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the average person wants to be free and safe - protection of rights of the individual. As a result, there is generally broad support for Government measures to keep us safe - anti terrorist legislation</li> <li>• anti-terrorist legislation is designed to protect individuals’ liberty, as well as ensuring the security of society - the two can and do exist in harmony, as well as threatening one another</li> <li>• there has been much recent debate over the introduction of a written constitution and Bill of Rights in the UK. The 1998 Humans Rights Act has not been universally popular and is seen by some as a threat to the collective good of society</li> <li>• CCTV cameras save money - in court, criminals are much more likely to plead guilty when faced by the undeniable evidence of being caught on camera. The Met Police state that 1 in 6 crimes are solved thanks to CCTV</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Conservative party introduced the idea to require internet and mobile phone providers to keep and maintain records of each user’s browsing activity, use of social media, email correspondence, voice calls, messaging services etc with data to be stored for 12 months</li> <li>• this was nicknamed ‘the snoopers charter’ since it increases the surveillance powers of the UK security services’ dramatically</li> <li>• monitoring of electronic mail, log-on times etc by employers. Greater monitoring of workers and work practices ensures greater profitability and thus greater prosperity</li> <li>• use of speed cameras (single event or average speed). Traffic management cameras mean better control over traffic flows resulting in increased safety</li> <li>• all citizens have the right to access information held on them by government agencies etc through the Data Protection Act</li> <li>• Freedom of Information Act has resulted in uncovering government misdemeanours and malpractice against individuals</li> <li>• the US Patriot Act 2001 grants federal authorities a wide range of powers to carry out surveillance, interception, security and deal with money-laundering. The USA can use evidence from telephone taps in court. Sentences for terrorism are far tougher than in Britain - offenders can receive sentences of 100 years or more</li> <li>• Spain has a highly-developed set of anti-terror measures due to domestic terrorism. Terror suspects can be detained by an examining magistrate prior to charge and suspects can be held without a lawyer for days</li> <li>• France is pursuing stronger laws to deal with its citizens travelling abroad to take part in jihad in Syria and other countries. If passed, legislation will restrict individuals suspected of terrorism from traveling abroad for up to six months and they could also have their passports confiscated</li> <li>• William Hague, at the Infosecurity Europe 2016 conference, said ‘There’s no fundamental right to privacy and critics of surveillance legislation must understand that access to private information of citizens is essential to keeping citizens safe’</li> <li>• Hague pointed out that ‘revelations around subjects like tax evasion, criminal gangs and terrorism are cumulatively damaging to the case for unbreakable encryption and therefore mean that in a world where often private information can protect the taxpayer, stop a multitude of crimes, or save lives, in my view there can be no absolute right to privacy’</li> <li>• encrypted messaging services are necessary, but there are cases where the authorities should be able to access encrypted data, eg the recent case between Apple and the FBI over the San Bernardino shooting suspect</li> <li>• the FBI demanded that Apple rewrite its iOS software to remove security features in order to allow federal agents to bypass passcodes</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• many are unhappy at the thought of the government having access to their private information, messages etc. However, the public can be seen as being put at risk by technology companies who refuse to provide the government access to certain communications</li> <li>• against a backdrop of fears of Islamist attacks, the privacy lobby has failed to make much headway. The UK has passed, without much opposition legislation, to allow for collection of information and the Bundestag, in Germany, recently passed legislation giving the intelligence agencies more surveillance powers too</li> <li>• the US passed a bill in 2015 curtailing bulk phone data collection, but the victory of Donald Trump in the US presidential election is likely to be a big problem for privacy proponents. During his campaign, Trump made comments that implied he would like to use the powers of the surveillance agencies against political opponents.</li> </ul> <p><b>Privacy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Privacy International campaigns director Harmit Kambo stated that ‘our privacy is something that the State just has to pay lip service to before it tramples all over it to get the data that it wants about us’</li> <li>• CCTV/surveillance cameras cover nearly all areas of life from work, leisure and travel. At present there is around one CCTV camera for every 14 people in the country. Each person in the UK is caught on camera around 300 times a day</li> <li>• cameras are capable of recording innocent people going about their daily activities. Under the Human Rights Act 1988 the use of CCTV in certain circumstances can be seen as an infringement on privacy. This is clearly a threat to the collective good of society, since CCTV is in place as a means of protection, providing safety, as a deterrent, etc</li> <li>• an internal police review in 2015 found the operation of Scotland’s CCTV systems risks violating privacy laws. Police Scotland surveyed 31 of Scotland’s 32 councils. It found that 12 did not have internal audit mechanisms ‘to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Data Protection Act’</li> <li>• ID cards protect individual liberty and prevent identity fraud, as seen in the many countries around the world that have such a system in place eg they are compulsory in Belgium (the eID), Germany (Personalausweis), Spain (Documento Nacional de Identidad) Portugal (Cartão do Cidadão) and also used (though not compulsory) in the likes of France, Sweden, Finland and The Netherlands</li> <li>• recording of DNA data from suspects</li> <li>• monitoring of paedophiles after release - this can be used for both sides of the argument, as an infringement of the privacy of the offender who has served their time, or as protection for individuals in society from potential harm</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• some of the most commonly visited sites use cookies and sophisticated tracking software to collect information about consumers and sell it to advertisers, often without the user’s permission</li> <li>• the Investigatory Powers Act allows bulk data collection by the government - essentially, according to opponents, legalising a range of tools for snooping and hacking by the security services unmatched by any other country in Western Europe or the USA</li> <li>• it legalises hacking by the security agencies into computers and mobile phones and allows them access to masses of stored personal data, even if the person under scrutiny is not suspected of any wrongdoing</li> <li>• ISPs and phone companies are required to store people’s browsing histories for 12 months, making it available to law enforcement. Companies must decrypt data where it is ‘practicable’. The law puts in place gag orders restricting the company from speaking publicly about the decryption request. MPs and legislators are exempt from the law</li> <li>• reacting to the Investigatory Powers Act being passed in the UK in November 2016, Edward Snowden tweeted: ‘The UK has just legalised the most extreme surveillance in the history of western democracy. It goes further than many autocracies’</li> <li>• privacy groups have challenged the Act in the ECHR</li> <li>• Jim Killock, the executive director of Open Rights Group - ‘The UK now has a surveillance law that is more suited to a dictatorship than a democracy. The state has unprecedented powers to monitor and analyse UK citizens’ communications regardless of whether we are suspected of any criminal activity’</li> <li>• Renate Samson, the chief executive of Big Brother Watch - ‘The passing of the Investigatory Powers Bill has fundamentally changed the face of surveillance in this country. None of us online are now guaranteed the right to communicate privately and, most importantly, securely’</li> <li>• however, Home Secretary Amber Rudd described the law as ‘world-leading legislation that provides unprecedented transparency and substantial privacy protection.’</li> <li>• the law contains a so-called ‘double lock’ system, whereby a warrant authorised by the home secretary must also be approved by a judge, which should deal with any concerns that the privacy of innocent civilians is being breached</li> <li>• in the USA, Edward Snowden unveiled the NSA’s bulk gathering of phone records</li> <li>• Senator Rand Paul - ‘We will not trade our liberty for security. Not now, not ever’</li> <li>• Americans are increasingly placing personal privacy ahead of being kept safe from terrorists, according to an Associated Press-GfK poll. 60% of respondents said they valued privacy over anti-terror protections</li> <li>• Edward Snowden - ‘A child born today will grow up with no conception of privacy at all. They’ll never know what it means to have a private moment to themselves – an unrecorded, unanalysed thought.’</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would receive approximately half marks:</b></p> <p><i>People are becoming increasingly concerned by how much information is gathered and stored about them by their government and this is not something restricted to a few countries, but is felt equally across the UK, the USA and other parts of the developed world. Arguably one of the biggest concerns relates to how much personal information the so-called eavesdropping initiatives of many governments' security branches is gathered from citizens who are totally innocent of any wrongdoing. There are currently around 3,000 CCTV cameras in operation across Scotland, and as many as 3.2 million across the UK. Many people feel this is an invasion of our privacy which is unacceptable, regardless of its role in helping to ensure public safety. The UK Information Commissioner's Office has said the misuse of CCTV can cause intrusion into the lives of ordinary people. On top of this, there is much research to suggest that CCTV does little, if anything to actually provide or promote public safety. It tends not to act as a deterrent to criminal or anti-social behaviour, often it does not actually work very well and does little more than act as a possible identification tool, though all too often even that function does not work properly as images are too blurry to use.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]</b></p> <p><b>Example of an extract that would be considered high quality:</b></p> <p><i>Technological advances to the delivery of information has enhanced our lives, but arguably at a very significant price - the erosion of individual privacy at the behest of governments, who need to ensure national security and public safety. An article in the New Yorker earlier this year detailed a proposed plan by the United States National Intelligence Agency to monitor all Internet communications for security purposes, regardless of any potential impingement on individual personal privacy and, unsurprisingly, most other nations across the developed world have similar legislation planned or already in place. As a direct result, research carried out in May 2016 by the US Government, revealed that nearly half of all Americans have not carried out a normal online task because of security and privacy fears. 45% of the 41,000 households who took part in the survey said they had decided not to do online banking, or buy goods online, or post on social networks because they were worried about what might happen. However, for world leaders the real concern is maintaining security, especially against a backdrop of increased terrorism and hacking. After information about the National Security Agency's collection of information, a debate over the trade-offs between security and privacy started. Then President, Barack Obama argued in relation to this that 'we have to make</i></p>

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				<p><i>some important decisions about how to protect ourselves and sustain our leadership in the world, while upholding the civil liberties and privacy protections that our ideals and our Constitution require.’ In light of the fact that a Pew Research Center survey, carried out in December 2015, found that 56% of Americans were more concerned that the government’s anti-terror policies had not gone far enough to protect the country, compared with 28% who expressed concern that the policies had gone too far in restricting the average person’s civil liberties. It seems quite clear that many do indeed believe that security is paramount and putting privacy above public safety really is unacceptable.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains references to several key aspects related to the question, detailed supporting evidence leading to synthesis and a detailed critical/balanced judgement.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
7.	30	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 30 marks.</i></p> <p><b>Credit responses that make reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the nature and extent of criminal behaviour</li> <li>• theory surrounding causes of crime</li> <li>• traditional blue-collar and white-collar crime</li> <li>• structures of power/law-making.</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit responses to aspects of the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• concepts of criminality and deviance</li> <li>• explanations of social codes and norms</li> <li>• the extent of criminal behaviour by different groups - more crime perpetrated by those in lower socio-economic groups</li> <li>• the debate over who is responsible for criminality - individuals or society/social structures</li> <li>• social problems and subcultures.</li> </ul> <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s).</p> <p><b>Possible approaches to answering the question:</b></p> <p><b>Criminals are the product of their environment - protection of certain groups and labelling:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marxists see law-making and law enforcement as only serving the interests of the capitalist class. William Chambliss argues that ‘laws to protect private property are the cornerstone of the economy’</li> <li>• the ruling class/lawmakers also have the power to prevent the introduction of laws that would threaten their interests eg there are few laws that challenge the unequal distribution of wealth</li> <li>• Lauren Snider argues that the Capitalist State is reluctant to pass laws that regulate the activities of businesses or threaten their profitability. This is because they want to attract and protect investment in their society, hence they fail to regulate for example health and safety in the workplace</li> <li>• there is little prosecution of corporation crime due to it being costly and there being little chance of success</li> <li>• Howard Becker’s Labelling Theory suggests that crime is something of a self-fulfilling prophecy - a deviant is someone to whom a label has been successfully applied, and deviant behaviour is behaviour that people so label</li> <li>• labelling theorists look at how and why rules are made. <i>Moral entrepreneurs</i>, lead a moral ‘crusade’ to change the law, in the belief that it will benefit those to whom it is applied. This in turn creates of a new group of ‘outsiders’- deviants who break the new rule - and the creation or expansion of a social control agency (police) to enforce the rule and further impose labels on offenders</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Becker noted that social control agencies themselves may campaign for a change in the law to increase their own power. Thus it is not inherent harmfulness of a particular behaviour that leads to new laws being created but rather the efforts of powerful individuals and groups to redefine that behaviour as unacceptable.</li> </ul> <p><b>Criminals are the product of their environment - unfair society and need:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robert Merton - Strain theory argues that people engage in deviant behaviour when they are unable to achieve socially approved goals by legitimate means</li> <li>• society's unequal opportunity structure and the strong emphasis on success goals and the weaker emphasis on using legitimate means to achieve them, results in a strain between the two. The goals that a culture encourages individuals to achieve versus what the institutional structure of society allows them to achieve legitimately</li> <li>• the 'American Dream' suggests the USA is a meritocracy where there is opportunity for all. In reality many disadvantaged groups are denied opportunities, which results in strain</li> <li>• Albert Cohen - Subculture theories see deviance as a product of delinquent subculture(s) who hold different values from those of mainstream society</li> <li>• Cohen focused on deviance among working class boys and argued that they faced anomie because of a middle class dominated school system. Their inability to succeed in this middle class world leaves them at the bottom of the status hierarchy. They resolve their frustration by rejecting mainstream middle class values and they turn instead to other boys in the same situation, forming or joining delinquent subcultures</li> <li>• Marxists see crime as inevitable in Capitalist societies, because capitalism is criminogenic - by its very nature it causes crime</li> <li>• poverty may mean that crime is the only way the working class can survive. Crime may be the only way they can obtain the consumer goods encouraged by capitalist advertising, resulting in theft. Alienation and lack of control over their lives may lead to frustration and aggression, resulting in non-utilitarian crimes such as violence. The need to win at all costs or go out of business, along with the desire of self-enrichment, encourages capitalists to commit white collar and corporate crime eg tax evasion.</li> </ul> <p><b>Criminals are born that way:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cesare Lombroso believed delinquents were born criminal. Criminals were 'atavistic' or throwbacks to a primitive stage of human evolution (L'Uomo Delinquente - The Criminal Man). Over time, Lombroso eventually came to believe that c.1/3 of criminality was attributable to atavistic features</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• William Sheldon introduced the concept of somatotypes - people are born with an inherited body type based on skeletal frame and body composition. Mesomorphic body type individuals (those of the big bone and muscular shape) are more prone to committing violent and aggressive acts, and therefore criminality is rooted in biology</li> <li>• Adrian Raine’s research shows that the criminal brain has distinctive features. He scanned the prefrontal cortex, the part of the brain that is key to self-control, in murderers and found that there was reduced activity in the relevant area of the brain when given a task to focus on. His conclusion is that they were predisposed to violence by their lackadaisical prefrontal parts. (The Anatomy of Violence: The Biological Roots of Crime)</li> <li>• Raine describes Lombroso as having been ‘on the path toward a sublime truth’</li> <li>• while much of this physiological work has now been discredited, recent advances in the field of genetics show that genes may well play a role in criminal behaviour, with scientists identifying genes that impact upon antisocial behaviour, aggression and social orientation</li> <li>• in 2013, a German neurologist, Dr Gerhard Roth, has identified an ‘evil patch’ in the brain’s central lobe. His research has led him to believe that some criminals have a ‘genetic predisposition’ to violence</li> <li>• in 2014, a genetic analysis by Jari Tiihonen of c. 900 offenders in Finland reveals two genes (MAOA and CDH13) associated with violent crime. Those with the genes were 13 times more likely to have a history of repeated violent behaviour. 5-10% of all violent crime in Finland could be attributed to individuals with these genotypes. However, people who committed non-violent crime do not have a higher-than-normal prevalence of these genes</li> <li>• a court in Italy reduced the sentence of murderer Abdelmalek Bayout by a year because he had genes linked to bad behaviour</li> <li>• in the USA, Bradley Waldroup’s genetic profile was highlighted as a contributing factor for the murder he committed (along, however, with the fact that he had been abused as a child). His defence cited research evidence that a combination of the high-risk MAOA gene (the Warrior Gene) and child abuse increases the chances of committing a violent offence by more than 400%.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Criminals are sad, mad and bad:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lawbreakers often suffer from mental illness, abuse, neglect and lack of opportunity</li> <li>• John Bowlby and Mary Ainsworth recognised the importance of maternal attachment and security. Deviant behaviour is more likely in children who have suffered maternal deprivation in infancy. This theory suggests that there is a critical period for developing an attachment (about 0 -5 years). If an attachment has not developed, the child will suffer irreversible developmental consequences, such as reduced intelligence and increased aggression</li> <li>• ‘Fractured Families’, the interim Report of the Family Breakdown Working Group, found that children of neglectful parents are more likely to suffer impaired psychological development and be at increased risk of drug and alcohol abuse and delinquency.</li> </ul> <p><b>Criminals make rational choices:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cornish and Clarke - offenders are rational human beings, who weigh up means and ends, costs and benefits, and then make a rational choice prior to committing a crime</li> <li>• criminals are calculating and rarely carry crimes out by accident - they have made deliberate and conscious decisions to break social and criminal norms. The fact that laws exist to stop them doing these things has no bearing on their actions. Many citizens choose not to break the same laws, even when faced with the same problems and decisions as those who do.</li> </ul> <p><b>Criminals are the product of greed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the desire for material gain (money or expensive belongings) leads to property crimes such as robberies, burglaries, white-collar crimes, and theft of cars. Some of these may be linked with need, but many stand alongside rational choice instead</li> <li>• the existence of white collar criminality suggests lawmakers have not protected their own and that people break the law for all manner of reasons.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would receive approximately half marks:</b></p> <p><i>Statistical evidence points to the fact that the vast majority of crime is committed by white working class males. So here it is possible to see that criminals have been lead directly to crime by societal issues like poverty and a lack of opportunity. These statistics are evident from both the British Crime Survey and police recorded figures. Many crimes of theft, vandalism and drug abuse occur within impoverished areas and are often the result of social frustration. Social frustration is when people are unable to achieve societal norms and some people can become involved in community crime in order to vent their disappointment and dissatisfaction. This idea is derived from Durkheim’s Anomie theory and Merton’s Strain theory and goes a great deal of the way to showing how a lack of opportunity in an unfair society can</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><i>lead to crime amongst those who have few opportunities for progression. Furthermore, poverty tends to be teamed with drug crime as these substances are often used to escape from a bleak situation. Because of a lack of educational and entertainment opportunities, a vicious cycle of deviance and absconding can result in some children who have few positive bonds in society. As a consequence of the cycle of deprivation caused by poverty and a lack of opportunities, some young people can have few strong relationships that would otherwise prevent them from engaging in criminal behaviour. Because these issues are a key symptom of a broken society then it is possible to see that a broken society has led these offenders to crime.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]</b></p> <p><b>Example of an extract that would be considered high quality:</b></p> <p><i>Throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the UK has idealised the traditional nuclear family structure as being a solid grounding for children, since it provides them with a male and female role model. Consequently, many people have blamed deviations from this structure for a variety of social problems, including the creation of new waves of criminals. It is a widely accepted view that parents are responsible for much of what their children become, rather than those who make the laws for society as a whole. If a child is brought up in a family where the parents commit crime, or in a home where there is domestic abuse, the child is likely to believe that this is the norm and may end up copying their parent’s behaviour and becoming criminals themselves, since ‘those who haven’t had good parents as role models themselves often struggle to create a nurturing environment for their own children.’ This will mean that parents, who do not learn how to help their children grow to be responsible adults, will then support an endless cycle of bad behaviour. This is the view of participants in a pioneering scheme, the Incredible Years programme, which sets out to support families of violent or anti-social children in countries like the USA, Canada, the UK, Norway and New Zealand to create healthier families and improvements to society. Recently trialled in New Zealand with just a few hundred parents, the training programme has been judged so successful that is now to expand to take in 15,000 more families. The course resulted in vastly improved behaviour for 75% of the children whose parents took part. Therefore, this suggests that environmental factors are a key component in breeding criminals where the experience is negative but with positive interventions this cycle can be reversed.</i></p> <p><i>A report published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation found that personal experience of family break-down was widespread, with many focus group participants discussing feeling unloved and uncared for. Family life has changed, with so called ‘broken</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><i>homes' becoming a lot more common. Many lone-parents have less time to spend time with their children and to nurture their family. However, it has to be acknowledged that not all single-parent families are 'broken' and in many cases the children and remaining parent are a lot safer and happier without the absent parent, who has possibly been a negative influence in the child's life. Having said that, Louise Casey, director-general of the Home Office Neighbourhood Crime and Justice group, claims that 'problem' children cost the taxpayer £330,000 a year each as police and social services attempt to tackle the consequences of bad behaviour. She believes that it is a small number of parents that cause 'phenomenal' problems, by allowing their children to misbehave and she considers poor parenting to be a crucial problem for politicians to focus on. A study which examined the backgrounds of children who commit crime show worrying trends; after looking at 250 juveniles in prison or in care for the most serious crimes, Dr Boswell found that 40% had been beaten and bullied before they turned to crime and another third had been raped or sexually assaulted by a relative or family friend. The results suggest that children who commit crime are usually influenced by their family circumstances. Clearly this shows that if a child is brought up in a home where there is instability, a lack of parental discipline, existence of tension, neglect and generally unsatisfactory parenting, there is likely to be an increased chance of the child becoming a criminal, therefore, suggesting that their family background is the cause of their offending behaviour.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains references to several key aspects related to the question, detailed supporting evidence leading to synthesis and a detailed judgement.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
8.	30	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 30 marks.</i></p> <p><b>Credit responses that make reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• benefits of being tough/long prison sentences/death penalty</li> <li>• benefits of responses seen as lenient/soft options/community payback/restorative approaches</li> <li>• broader repercussions of being tough or lenient on society, victims, family of criminal</li> <li>• punishments utilised in the UK and comparator countries.</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit responses to aspects of the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• theories and explanations related to responses to crime</li> <li>• assessment of the relative merits and demerits of punishment versus rehabilitation</li> <li>• exploration of the negative and positive impacts of being tough versus being lenient</li> <li>• government focus on responses to crime versus responding to the social issues that lead to crime in the first place</li> <li>• an assessment of what the best response is</li> <li>• effectiveness of responses.</li> </ul> <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s).</p> <p><b>Possible approaches to answering the question:</b></p> <p><b>Being tough is the best response:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘tough on crime’ refers to a set of policies that emphasise punishment as a response to crime. Mandatory sentencing, three strikes, truth-in-sentencing, quality of life policing, zero tolerance etc that result in longer and harsher penalties and the elimination of rehabilitation. The theory behind these is that they punish offenders such that they do not reoffend, deter others from committing crimes and prevent crime since offenders are incapacitated</li> <li>• it is what the public want and expect - the media paints an image of increasing crime rates and heightened fear of crime, alongside concerns over sentencing policy which leads many in society to push for punitive/retribution type responses rather than rehabilitation. Proponents of retribution believe that the harshness of the punishment should fit the harshness of the crimes offenders have been convicted of</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a Lord Ashcroft poll suggests eight out of ten people believe community sentences are a ‘soft punishment’ and, when asked about high reoffending rates by criminals who have served short jail terms, two thirds of the public thought the best solution was to ‘make prison life harder, to make it more of a deterrent to committing further crimes’. Six out of ten interviewees agreed that rehabilitation was a ‘soft option that tries to make excuses for offenders’, while only four out of ten said it was a ‘hard-headed practical way of trying to reduce reoffending’</li> <li>• punitive sentencing appears to meaningfully reduce crime and re-imprisonment rates for severe offences. Long-term prisoners make substantial rehabilitative gains while incarcerated and older prisoners are less likely to reoffend on release</li> <li>• further crime is prevented while offenders are imprisoned, as these offenders have little or no opportunity to reoffend, meaning society is safer as a result. Crime rates in Scotland are at a record 42-year low, over which time (until recently) prison numbers were on the increase</li> <li>• being tough is the best response for many victims. They wish to see those who offended against them suffer for what they have put them through and to ensure that they themselves (and others like them) cannot be targeted again. A Lord Ashcroft poll reveals that 82% of victims of crime in the UK believe the punishments given to their offender were too lenient</li> <li>• more than 100 offenders had their prison sentences lengthened following referrals by the Attorney and Solicitor General to the Court of Appeal under the Unduly Lenient Sentence (ULS) scheme during 2015. The number of sentences considered by the Attorney General’s Office has increased by over 108% since 2010: from 342 sentences to 713 in 2015</li> <li>• tough policies provide a strong deterrent to citizens who may be considering breaking the law and punishing severely those who do. Not all poor people steal, so those who do must have chosen to. Criminals need to take responsibility for their actions and receive appropriate punishment, which should also deter others from following such a course of action</li> <li>• the death penalty has been shown to reduce crime. Mocan &amp; Gittings found that ‘each additional execution decreases homicides by about five, and each additional commutation [of a death sentence to a long prison term] increases homicides by the same amount’</li> <li>• from 1967 to 1976, there was a moratorium on executions in the United States. Researchers have used this freeze in practice to further quantify the deterring effect of capital punishment. In one study, higher rates of homicide were found in 91% of the states after suspension of the death penalty; the reinstatement of capital punishment legislations was followed by a decrease in homicide rates in 70% of states across the US</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• speaking about approaches to crime in the US, Donald Trump states that ‘Tough crime policies are the most important form of national defense. Aggressive anti-crime policies are the best social program, because they allow citizens in all neighbourhoods, and especially the tougher ones, to live and work in a safe environment.’ According to the bipartisan group Council on Crime in America, on any given day there are about 1.5 times more convicted violent offenders out on the streets on probation or parole than are behind bars. The next time you hear someone saying there are too many people in prison, ask them how many thugs they’re willing to relocate to their neighbourhood. The answer: ‘None’</li> <li>• a number of countries share this view. The United States has the highest rate of incarceration at 726 prisoners per 100,000 people. The second highest are Russia, Belarus, and Bermuda, all with a rate of 532 prisoners per 100,000 people. Western European nations have much lower rates, with England and Wales at 142, Germany at 96, and France at 91 per 100,000 people.</li> </ul> <p><b>Being tough is <i>not</i> the best response:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sentencing which promotes longer prison sentences or minimum terms, produce larger prison populations, which come with a wide variety of associated problems. Prisons are increasingly overcrowded, have drug problems, issues with staffing levels and high turnover, corruption and lack of effective rehabilitation. All of which only serves to make criminals worse and to continue the flow of offending behaviour. Community-based approaches are far better at jointly serving justice and deterring crime/future crime</li> <li>• for punishment to work it has to be predictable. Punishment also has to be applied at maximum intensity to work, or else tolerance and temporary effects result. Yet in most democratic countries today, very intense levels of punishment go against our sense of justice and fairness</li> <li>• the threat of punishment, no matter how severe, will not deter anyone who believes they can get away with it. It will also not deter those who are too overcome by emotion, or who are affected by mental ill-health, to care about the consequences of their behaviour. Most criminals do not consider the risk/reward factor at all. Criminals tend to act upon impulse and the first time they consider the consequences is when they are caught. If and when they’re held to account for their actions, they do have regret, but not in a way that is proportional to the sentence they receive (Tim Dees, retired police officer and Criminal Justice professor)</li> <li>• responses to criminal behaviour must be delivered timeously, or they provide opportunities for other behaviours to be reinforced. It often takes months or years in backlogged criminal justice systems for someone to be fully dealt with and punished, rendering the punishment largely ineffective</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• many of the conditions required for punishment to be effective do not exist in the justice system. As such, policies and programmes that focus on rehabilitating offenders will have a greater chance of success in preventing crime and improving community safety</li> <li>• being tough in most countries today means putting offenders in prison. Prisons are accepted by many as being ‘colleges for crime’ or ‘breeding grounds for criminals’. Thus, locking offenders up makes them worse because they learn new ‘tricks of the trade.’ This is not a good approach to reducing crime</li> <li>• a March 2016 Guardian article reveals that being tough on crime has led to a crisis in British prisons. Over the last 15 years, Britain has increased the lengths of its prison stays by 33%. Now, one in seven prisoners serves more than 10 years, while the number of lifers and other long termers has doubled to 18% of all prisoners. Lifers and other long termers average lengths of stay have risen from 13 to 17 years in little more than a decade</li> <li>• the financial costs of incarceration are unjustifiable. Britain incarcerates growing numbers of people at a cost of almost £3bn annually. Yet 46% of those who leave British prisons are reconvicted within a year of their release because incarceration has not addressed issues that got them there in the first place - and in all likelihood made them worse. Long prison sentences do little to deter criminal behaviour. Prison sentences are associated with higher rates of recidivism. Most prisoners return to their communities and their problems have generally not been resolved. Rehabilitating offenders is increasingly accepted as giving better chances of success in preventing reoffending behaviour</li> <li>• David Cameron, when PM, said the government needed to ‘get smart’ and abandon their obsession with locking criminals up. Most people turn to crime because of social problems and punishing them does not solve the social issues of having no qualifications, drug addiction, mental health problems and childhood abuse. He wanted to use electronic tags to ‘help keep us safe and help people go clean’</li> <li>• restricting someone’s freedom outside of prison (ie with a Restriction of Liberty Order/Electronic Tag) is perceived to be a soft option, but is actually more effective than prison and, for many criminals, seen as a more significant and harder punishment</li> <li>• prevention and rehabilitation are more effective at reducing crime and cost taxpayers less in comparison to reactive methods such as tough on crime policies. In particular, programmes that adhere to the Risk-Need-Responsivity model have been shown to reduce offender recidivism by up to 35%. These responses need to identify those at the highest risk of offending, address their needs, and use empirically-based and psychologically-sound responses for reducing criminal behaviour</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• criminologist William R. Kelly believes get tough policies in the USA have facilitated a large segment of the population cycling in and out of the justice system and becoming permanently dependent on public services, rather than being productive citizens</li> <li>• the safest countries, with the lowest levels of crime, tend to have the most rehabilitative approaches to responding to crime. Norway for example has low crime rates and low recidivism. Fewer than 4,000 of the country's 5 million people were imprisoned in August 2014. Their incarceration rate is just 75 per 100,000 people, compared to 707 people for every 100,000 people in the US. When criminals in Norway leave prison, they stay out. It has one of the lowest recidivism rates in the world at 20%. The US has one of the highest: 76.6% of prisoners are re-arrested within five years</li> <li>• even when offenders are sent to prison in many Scandinavian nations, it is not seen as being tough. Instead Nils Öberg, director-general of Sweden's prison and probation service, says the purpose of prison is 'not to punish'. Instead 'sentenced individuals are still primarily regarded as people with needs, to be assisted and helped. Rehabilitation is at the heart of penal policy'. In recent years, Sweden has closed prisons due to a reduction in the numbers being sent there</li> <li>• treating prisoners more humanely and using probation or a fine instead of a mandatory short prison sentence may be the solution to cutting down on inmate populations and returning prisoners to productive lives in society, according to experts who have studied the European prison system. More than 90% of Dutch sentences and 75% of German sentences are 12 months or less. The average US state prison sentence is about three years</li> <li>• a report by the US Department for Justice found that encouraging social development of children and families decreases crime and yields returns up to \$7.16 for every \$1 spent. In order to decrease crime by 10%, \$228 additional tax dollars per family would need to be spent on incarceration compared to just a \$32 increase to help at-risk children complete school. Preventative responses to crime in society and societal problems seems a better response, therefore, to being tough</li> <li>• Project Turnaround in New Zealand allows the offender, victim, and community representatives to attempt to come to terms with the crime committed and to create a plan of action for the offender to make amends to the victim and the community. Less than 10% of offenders are referred back to the court for not fulfilling the agreed-upon plan. This system received an International Community Justice Award in 2000 for 'reducing reconviction rates while retaining public confidence'</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in Cuba, the emphasis is more on rehabilitation and a return to the community than on punishment or societal isolation. 'Prisoners are allowed to wear street clothes, earn a comparable income (to that of a free person who holds the same occupation), and are incarcerated in their home province no matter what their security level is. Additionally, prisoners become eligible for a conditional release program halfway through their sentence (for sentences of under five years), through which they work on farms or in factories with co-workers who are not informed of their prisoner status. Through this program, offenders are also able to visit their families at home (unsupervised) twice a month for three days at a time. Of those prisoners who participate in alternative programs such as the conditional release program, the recidivism rate is about 15%'.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would receive approximately half marks:</b></p> <p><i>Prison is viewed as a deeply unpleasant place to be and there is, in many cases, a badge of shame attached to being sent to prison. There is a need in society today, for both victims and the public to feel that those who break the law have been punished and shamed for their crime and this idea of being tough on offenders is something many in society would support. Throughout Britain, there is a strong belief that victims have the right to see offenders punished in this way and whilst community-based sentences are no badge of honour, they cannot compete with the shame of prison. Many members of the public feel that an alternative to prison is a 'soft option', therefore, the government and the justice system have felt increasingly pressurised by the public to send offenders to prison rather than sentencing them within the community. However, the evidence does seem to suggest that being tough and sending offenders to prison is not working, with recidivism rates within two years remaining at a staggering 70%. As such, whilst many would accept that prison is appropriate for serious and dangerous criminals it can be said that for low-risk offenders it is largely ineffective and expensive and an alternative to prison, such as a Community Payback Order may be more successful in dealing with crime and, thus, the best response to a lot of criminal behaviour. People respond far better to support, in helping them to overcome the issues that led them to offend in the first place, rather than straight punishment for their errors, which does not really teach them anything and, in most cases, will only lead them to reoffend again upon release.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Example of an extract that would be considered high quality:</b></p> <p><i>However, many would argue that being tough is far from the best response to offending behaviour. Prison is the most commonly used ‘tough’ form of punishment in the Western World, with very few countries retaining Capital Punishment, and it can be argued to be wholly ineffective as a response to crime. Put simply, prison does not work. It takes offenders away from their livelihood, homes, families and friends. Two thirds of those in prison lose their jobs, around a third also lose their homes and 40% of prisoners lose contact with their families - the combination of these factors significantly increases their likelihood of reoffending. The prison sentence and the resultant additional problems it throws the way of a prisoner is exceptionally tough as punishments go and makes it highly unlikely they will ever be able to return to society as a functioning, law-abiding citizen. Countries like New Zealand have introduced ‘home detention’ as a punishment for low-level offenders, who would otherwise receive a prison sentence of less than four years. The rationale behind home detention is that the offender is able to remain in employment, stay at home and maintain relationships with their friends and family which will hopefully reduce the rate of re-offending in the long run. The success of the programme can be seen in the country’s re-offending rate, after 12 months, which is just 19% for Home Detention, but 42% for prison. Taking what most people would see as the tough approach clearly does not work as well as the approach many would still class as ‘soft’. In Scotland, the Restriction of Liberty Order, more commonly referred to as electronic tagging, operates in a similar way. It requires offenders to be under a form of ‘house arrest’ or for the offender not to visit a certain place/area. The evidence from New Zealand and Scotland on the effectiveness of RLOs seems to suggest that being tough on offenders is far from the best option. However, this is based on the assumption that the offender has a job and a supportive network of family and friends and this is not the case amongst many offenders. In many ways, being tough and sending an offender to prison, which has the tools to offer a secure environment for the offender and run programmes which are designed to help and rehabilitate the prisoner, could be viewed as far more effective. Programmes such as Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it (CALM) have been introduced to help offenders with poor emotional control and enables them to reduce negative emotions associated with their offending. Furthermore, a recent report showed that half of men in prison and up to 70% of women have no qualifications at all, with two thirds of prisoners having literacy levels below that expected of 11-year-olds. Thus, prison can provide many education programmes which will give the offender better prospects for getting a job upon their release and hopefully reduce the risk of re-offending. In 2003, 78% of prison education was assessed as inadequate by the education inspectorate, however, that figure has dramatically dropped to just 6%, showing an increase in the quality of education provided by the prison services. In this</i></p>

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				<p><i>respect, it is fair to say that sending someone to prison, traditionally seen as the 'tough' response does work for offenders, as they can receive help for the problems which lead them to commit crime. This therefore suggests that a 'tough' response is indeed the best response to criminal behaviour.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains references to several key aspects related to the question, detailed supporting evidence leading to synthesis and a critical judgement.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
9.	15	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 15 marks.</i></p> <p>Expect reference to the following in critical evaluation of surveys compared to official statistics:</p> <p>Surveys could be online, conducted over the phone, sent in the post, or handed out.</p> <p><b>Online surveys may be appropriate because:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasingly surveys are being conducted using social media such as Instagram, Facebook and Twitter</li> <li>• online surveys are inexpensive and information can be obtained quickly</li> <li>• a wide geographical area can be sampled quickly and increasingly this method allows for ease of use as online surveys can be accessed on laptops, PCs, smartphones, tablets, iPads, etc thus increasing response and completion rates</li> <li>• data is easy to quantify especially when using closed questions resulting in more reliable data</li> <li>• anonymity means that respondents are likely to provide open and honest answers that are more up-to-date than equivalent official statistics on voter eligibility</li> <li>• participants can pick a time that is convenient to take the survey and online surveys are generally quick and easy to complete thus increasing the response rate</li> <li>• images, audio, or video can also be used to enrich questions or provide clarity to instructions, thus increasing the validity and reliability of results</li> <li>• the order of the questions in an online survey can be changed and ‘skip navigation’ allows respondents to jump over questions they do not have an opinion on or for questions that are not relevant. This allows a survey to be tailored to each participant as he or she proceeds</li> <li>• the researcher will probably not be present when the respondent completes the survey online (unless webcams/ video conferencing techniques are used). This allows for more objective responses, as the presence of the researcher can influence how someone responds to the survey</li> <li>• if webcams are used, researchers can ask supplementary, more in depth, probing questions and clarify questions that are not understood.</li> </ul> <p><b>Online surveys may be less appropriate because:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the purchase, maintenance, repair and upgrade of software associated with web-based surveys can be expensive</li> <li>• respondents may not have Internet access (eg, elderly voters) inhibiting response and completion rates</li> <li>• sampling methods can be compromised when using website visitation data. Sampling bias can occur</li> <li>• online surveys assume a basic level of literacy which could pose problems if trying to obtain information. Respondents to online surveys are also known to be more technologically competent thus skewing results</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lack of a trained supervisor present may mean that questions which arise during the online survey may go unanswered or questions may be answered incorrectly</li> <li>• online surveys may lead to cooperation problems as intended respondents may consider email notification as spam and delete</li> <li>• requires a certain level of technical expertise by the researcher and technical problems could occur. For example, some pop-up boxes in online surveys using JavaScript have been known to not open</li> <li>• if webcams/web conferencing are used, the researcher could influence subject responses. Voice tone, facial expression, body language and leading questions could be used to influence and invalidate responses</li> <li>• it is difficult to maintain the same conditions eg voice tone, demeanour of interviewer. Therefore, this may elicit different responses from subjects sampled, especially if follow-up questions are posed</li> <li>• it can be expensive in terms of time to quantify data especially if oral responses are given. This will be particularly onerous if webcams are used or if all responses are not emailed back</li> <li>• sampling may be unrepresentative. Lack of control over sample as some participants may respond multiple times</li> <li>• YouGov, The Rand Corporation and Ipsos MORI all regularly conduct public opinion polls</li> <li>• Survey Monkey, Survey Gizmo and Smart Survey are commercially available websites which allow individuals to create and easily disseminate online surveys</li> <li>• The Prison Reform Trust and Scottish Prison Service have conducted surveys both on and offline with female offenders.</li> </ul> <p><b>Advantages of a survey conducted over the phone:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can produce a high response rate</li> <li>• a phone survey can be quick and inexpensive, there are no transportation, postal or catering costs</li> <li>• a particular sector of the public can be targeted eg adult voters with views on law and order</li> <li>• people are more likely to respond in a positive manner when speaking to a person rather than filling out a form</li> <li>• phone surveys give the respondent a chance to ask questions and query anything they are unsure of</li> <li>• the quality of the information gathered is thought to be high as the researcher or research team will be trained and will be able to lead the respondent through the survey questions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disadvantages of a survey conducted over the phone:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• survey participants may get fed up and end the conversation</li> <li>• websites like realphonelookup.com can now easily look up phone numbers. This technology allows potential survey participants to ignore the phone call</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if questions are not worded in a short and simple way respondents may not understand the question and consequently may not be able to answer adequately</li> <li>• if the call is not made at an appropriate time then a respondent will be less willing to participate in the survey.</li> </ul> <p><b>Advantages of a postal survey:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• postal surveys can be inexpensive compared to handing out a survey especially if the sample is large or geographically scattered</li> <li>• postal surveys can use larger samples in comparison to some other methods</li> <li>• postal surveys that use closed questions are respondent-friendly and easily quantified</li> <li>• the elderly are more likely to participate in a postal survey in comparison to an online survey</li> <li>• Opinion Research Services (ORS), Ipsos MORI, and UK Dataservice are companies that regularly use postal questionnaires suggesting they are used successfully.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disadvantages of a postal survey:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• postal surveys increasingly suffer from low response rates and many are no longer representative</li> <li>• researchers can never be sure the correct respondent filled it in</li> <li>• it is inflexible because there is usually no opportunity to probe or observe the social context in which questions are answered</li> <li>• postal surveys are successful only when questions are simple and straightforward</li> <li>• the design of postal surveys can sometimes result in leading and ambiguous questions which can undermine objectivity and introduce bias</li> <li>• both the questions and fixed responses reflect what the researcher thinks is important. This invariably makes the survey less valid</li> <li>• closed questions do not allow participants to speak for themselves or to fully explain and justify their choices</li> <li>• postal surveys mean that respondents will likely not have anyone available to ask if they do not understand a question.</li> </ul> <p><b>Advantages of handing out a survey:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the presence of a researcher to answer questions that a respondent may have</li> <li>• some polling companies have researchers that hand out iPads for respondents to complete. This allows data to be collated and displayed quickly. In addition, the researcher is present to help the respondent with usage or survey content questions</li> <li>• data collection is quick and visible</li> <li>• inexpensive if the research is small in scope</li> <li>• does not require a lot of advance planning depending on research objectives.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Disadvantages of handing out a survey:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can be expensive if a team of researchers is involved. Standing on a street corner or in a shopping centre can be expensive</li> <li>• target population may not be accessible eg female offenders</li> <li>• researcher bias as respondent and researcher interact</li> <li>• can be time consuming if 1,000 surveys are sought depending on scope and size of research. For a small team of researchers or for an individual researcher, handing out surveys is not efficient or practical</li> <li>• many potential respondents will avoid filling out a survey due to time constraints</li> <li>• female offenders may be embarrassed of literacy skills if asked to complete a survey</li> <li>• compared to online surveys, physically tabulating results from paper and pencil surveys is time consuming. Quantifying both open and closed questions is laborious compared to electronic data collection.</li> </ul> <p><b>Official statistics:</b> Official statistics are numerical information collected and used by the government and its agencies to make decisions about society.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b> Office for National Statistics (ONS), National Records of Scotland, UK Government Statistics, Scot Stat, Scottish Prison Service, Her Majesty's Prison Service for England and Wales.</p> <p><b>Advantages of using official statistics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• many official statistics are freely available to researchers and the general public</li> <li>• official statistics make it easy to get an overview of the public's view on crime or offending</li> <li>• official statistics enable researchers to make comparisons from one year to the next</li> <li>• official statistics are carried out by trained and trusted statisticians with considerable experience</li> <li>• official statistics are free from political interference and generally thought to be both valid and reliable</li> <li>• government statistics are conducted on a large-scale and statisticians have access to funding that many private polling companies or universities do not</li> <li>• official statistics are favoured by researchers because they allow for trends to be spotted and generalisations to be made</li> <li>• official statistics allow for the researcher to remain detached so there is less room for subjective bias to interfere with the research process</li> <li>• official statistics are collected in the 'national interest' and so avoid the biases of private research</li> <li>• private researchers usually only collect data of interest for a particular researcher or for data which is profitable</li> <li>• official statistics can measure the change in attitudes to offending, crime and recidivism.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Disadvantages of using official statistics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• even though official statistics are free, they are far from cheap to collect. The Office of National Statistics employs over 4,000 people and this cost is passed on to taxpayers</li> <li>• official statistics are collected for administrative purposes rather than for research purposes. Thus the data which exists and the categories and indicators used might not fit a researcher's specific research purposes</li> <li>• official statistics may lack validity because they are collected by the state and could be massaged to make things look better than they actually are. For example, the UK government has changed the way unemployment is measured several times over the last decades</li> <li>• Marxists argue that official statistics serve the interests of elite groups. Data is only collected on things which do not harm those in power. Marxists would argue that laws benefit those in power</li> <li>• Marxists would also suggest that official statistics reflect the biases and prejudices of those in power. Official Statistics give a misleading impression of reality</li> <li>• the collection of statistics on crime or female offending could have harmful effects. Should too much crime be recorded this could result in media coverage critical of the Government</li> <li>• the collection of statistics might really be about surveillance and control. The collection of information on offenders or former offenders enables the government to learn and collect personal data on thousands of citizens. The government is able to learn the age, race, gender, etc of criminals but potentially of their associates as well</li> <li>• the 'Statistical Iceberg Principle' suggests that a statistical collection may only record the 'tip of the iceberg' about a trend or other social phenomena. For example, the number of females having committed a crime could be much higher than statistics reveal.</li> </ul> <p><b>Alternative methods which candidates could additionally evaluate might include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• focus groups</li> <li>• interviews</li> <li>• or any other valid method.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</b></p> <p><i>Phone surveys allow researchers the chance to speak directly with the public about their views on female offending. Official statistics cannot offer this same kind of qualitative research. Learning the reasons the public think females commit crime could enable the researcher to alter or change his or her research depending on what is found. Phone surveys are, however, becoming increasingly difficult as most people simply hang up</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><i>when they learn that they have been contacted to participate in a survey about crime. Researchers also cannot verify the identity of the person on the phone. If the researcher is seeking to ask questions of only adults in the household for example, he or she will not be able to determine for sure whether they are indeed speaking with someone of 18 years of age or not. Such uncertainty could damage the validity of his or her research and lead to incorrect generalisations about crime and offending. Phone surveys also require a trained researcher that is clear on how to ask open and closed questions. If hundreds of respondents are contacted then a team of trained researchers is needed. This will drive the cost of phone surveys up in comparison to accessing official statistics. Access to phone numbers is also becoming increasingly difficult as more and more British households no longer have a landline. Phonebooks are becoming less and less useful as mobile phone numbers do not appear there. Therefore, phone surveys only offer some advantages in comparison to official statistics when investigating crime and female offending in the United Kingdom.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains points of analysis, but lacks high quality synthesise and evaluation across both research methods.]</b></p> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</b></p> <p><i>While a phone survey would provide a researcher with invaluable information in better understanding the public’s view on female offending, official statistics are free to access and could offer reliable quantitative data on the same topic. The National Records of Scotland are likely to hold poll results detailing what the public think about crime levels, but perhaps not female offending. Polls and surveys carried out by an official government agency are to be trusted, but statistics might not be available for exactly what the researcher wants. The researcher will have to spend more time looking for statistical information specifically on female offending, but once found this information would allow the researcher to measure changes from one year to the next and geographical comparisons could also be made. Official statistics also provide data on survey respondents so the views of different groups in society could be better understood. Median household income, age and education levels for example are important to know about survey respondents when analysing their responses. Official statistics would allow for a more precise evaluation of government policy in relation to female offenders that phone surveys would simply not be able to provide. Despite these advantages, official statistics will not have been collected with the researcher’s hypothesis in mind, thus reducing their value. Such statistics will also not explain any trends discovered. If one area greatly supports increased community sentences to rehabilitate female offenders, for example, it is unlikely that the reasons for this will be explained in any meaningful way. While most statistical reports from the Office of National Statistics will</i></p>

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				<p><i>contain a summary at the end of the report, this will only usually be a cursory explanation for the researcher. Despite these drawbacks, it can be argued that in many ways official statistics provide clear advantages when compared to phone surveys when researching female offending in the United Kingdom.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains developed points of balanced analysis and evaluation with detailed references to relevant exemplification. There is evidence of synthesis between and among points leading to a well-supported conclusion.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
10.	15	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 15 marks.</i></p> <p><b>Arguments that the source is trustworthy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of the polling company is given. The source is from Ipsos MORI, a trusted polling and market research company with years of experience carrying out public opinion polls. This suggests their public opinion results are free of political bias and interference</li> <li>• the text from the source is factual and free from emotive and opinionated language, thereby increasing the source’s validity</li> <li>• the date of the public opinion poll is known, allowing the researcher to explore news media coverage immediately before and during the face-to-face interview period. How the media covers events can impact the views of British adults</li> <li>• the length of the public opinion poll is known. The poll was conducted over 11 days, suggesting improved reliability and validity. Had the poll been conducted over a greater length of time then results could have varied for certain questions depending on news events or media coverage</li> <li>• the sampling method is known. Representative quota sampling improves the reliability and validity of the data as the sample used has the same proportions of individuals as the entire population with respect to known characteristics</li> <li>• 1000 British adults participated in the poll, allowing generalisations about the adult population at large in Britain to be made</li> <li>• the poll is conducted each month, improving the reliability of the results</li> <li>• as the respondents are not provided with a list of possible answers the researcher is more likely to get valid data, free of researcher influence. Had respondents been given a list of answers the researcher may have steered participants to certain answers without realising. Even the ordering of questions can influence how the respondent answers and can impact the trustworthiness of results</li> <li>• face-to-face interviews allow the researcher to ask follow-up questions or address any concerns participants have thereby increasing the validity of the data</li> <li>• face-to-face interviews can offer a mix of closed and open questions suggesting trustworthiness. Qualitative responses offer a more meaningful and in-depth understanding of social trends</li> <li>• mixing quantitative and qualitative data is thought to provide researchers with trustworthy conclusions about data collected. The qualitative research results can often explain and make sense of the quantitative data gleaned from participants</li> <li>• the face-to-face interviews were conducted in the homes of participants allowing participants to feel comfortable and less anxious about their participation. Had respondents been answering questions in surroundings they were unfamiliar with it may have influenced their answers</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 193 sampling points across Great Britain would allow for geographical representation across the British adult population further validating the results</li> <li>• CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) would allow the interviewer to use audio and visual information as part of the face-to-face interviews. This technology would also allow for the results to be accurately recorded allowing the researcher to concentrate on other aspects of the face-to-face interview without the worry of missing out information</li> <li>• Ipsos MORI has been carrying out the poll for 18 consecutive years suggesting reliability</li> <li>• the graph is annotated with events linked to the peaks and troughs of public opinion, increasing the source's validity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Arguments that the source's trustworthiness is questionable:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the source is an extract from Ipsos MORI which damages both the source's validity and reliability. Information before and after the extract could alter the conclusions drawn by researchers. An extract is a selective use of the source which makes the source less trustworthy</li> <li>• information about the characteristics used to determine the quota sample is not known, weakening the credibility of the source</li> <li>• the criteria used to determine the 193 sampling points is not known, weakening both the validity and reliability of the source</li> <li>• the survey/poll design used in the face-to-face interviews is unknown, which makes the source less trustworthy. The source suggests that at least part of the face-to-face interview involves open ended questions where participants can answer as they wish. Open-ended questions are difficult to quantify, further weakening the reliability of the data gained</li> <li>• negative media coverage of certain issues could have occurred during the 11 days that Ipsos MORI carried out the public opinion poll. How news events are covered in the news invariably shapes public opinion. Such coverage will alter the public's opinion on topics asked in face-to-face interviews thereby skewing the results</li> <li>• only adults are included in the survey, which is not representative of the entire population. 16 and 17-year-olds are not included</li> <li>• the month of May is shown for each year, but the graph is less than precise in clearly illustrating the public's view for each month in the years displayed</li> <li>• the graph does not include if or how many other questions were asked, limiting the source's reliability</li> <li>• the graph does not illustrate whether other issues or topics were mentioned by participants in the face-to-face interviews damaging the source's credibility. The full picture of the face-to-face interview experience is not evident</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there is no information about CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing). There are different computer assisted interviewing software products on the market. Having more information about how much or little researcher interaction there is with the participant would add to the reliability of the results</li> <li>• not all the graphs peaks and troughs are annotated to provide context of the events which reduces the usefulness.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</b></p> <p><i>It can be argued that Source B is not very trustworthy because lots of information is missing about how the face-to-face interviews were carried out and the source is also an extract. Extracts of sources are never as trustworthy because they may not be representative of the source as a whole. In other words, the rest of the source is not shown and if it were it could illustrate different information entirely. This suggests the source cannot entirely be trusted. Not knowing where the 193 sampling points are means a researcher could not say for certain that the responses are representative of public opinion. Perhaps the sampling points over-represent the south of England and their views on crime and victimisation could be quite different to the views of those living in Scotland for example. The sampling points could be mostly in cities, which would mean the views of those living in rural areas would be under-represented. The computer-assisted software used to help the researcher conduct face-to-face interviews helps the consistency of the interviews. The use of such software means that the interview experience would be the same for each participant. This adds to the reliability of the results. The software should make the collection of responses much easier for the researcher as results can be analysed and displayed much quicker. If the face-to-face interviews are being conducted each month the speed at which the results are counted and then released might be very important. As the surveys are conducted regularly and have been for a long time, the results can be compared to previous years. This adds to the reliability and trustworthiness of the results. Such a comparison also means that trends could be identified which is usually what researchers are interested in. This information might steer a researcher to explore something they were not expecting to, which could be beneficial. Therefore, the source on the whole can be trusted due to the reasons mentioned above.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains basic analysis and evaluation of the trustworthiness of the source. Relevant examples are included to support and develop the candidate's conclusions.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</b></p> <p><i>Source B is largely trustworthy as the source is from a reputable and independent polling company with years of experience conducting public opinions polls. The data illustrated in the source can be deemed trustworthy as quota sampling was used and 2,000 British adults participated in face-to-face interviews. This would allow a researcher to draw valid and reliable conclusions about which issues the British public feel are most important. The face-to-face interviews were conducted in 193 places in Britain suggesting geographical representation across several social demographics. The fact that the same survey has been conducted for eighteen straight years suggests consistent and reliable results that can be compared from year-to-year. This is helpful for researchers when trying to further explore social trends or issues that may be important to voters. Ipsos MORI would be able to improve the consistency of the face-to-face interviews from year-to-year and computer assisted interviewing technology will further add to the reliability of results. However, it could be argued that the source is untrustworthy for several reasons. As the source is an extract this limits its' use for researchers. A researcher would be unable to learn more about how opinion poll participants were selected and how the survey used in the face-to-face interviews was designed. Polls usually consist of a few short questions whereas surveys take longer. There is no information about the length of the face-to-face interviews leaving a researcher to guess just how comprehensive the interview is. The characteristics used in determining the quota sample is a major drawback as this information could better allow a researcher to build up a profile of the respondents. Knowing variables such as age, gender, income and location could help explain the results and give meaning to the percentages and changes in public opinion. There is little in the way of qualitative data in the source as the text only contains information about the research methodology employed. Despite the absence of qualitative data and not knowing the quota sampling characteristics, the source is trustworthy to a large extent. Ipsos MORI's reputation as independent and trusted polling company gives the source credibility. Even the little information provided about methodology provides insight into the careful planning that went on before and during the research. It is clear that proven research methodology techniques were employed suggesting the source overall can be trusted.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains detailed evaluation and analysis of the validity and reliability of the source with supporting evidence drawn from the source and the candidate's own knowledge.]</b></p>

**SECTION 3: SOCIAL ISSUES, SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND RESEARCH METHODS**

Question		Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
11.		30	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 30 marks.</i></p> <p><b>Credit responses that make reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• discussion of the distribution of income, wealth and material goods within and across differing societies and the relationship of each to inequality</li> <li>• discussion of government taxation policies, attitudes and political theories on redistribution of wealth</li> <li>• social problems associated with inequality - lower life expectancy, mental illness, teenage pregnancy, violence, higher crime rates/percentage of the population in prison, low educational attainment, poorer health levels, drug use, etc</li> <li>• discussion of the notion of power in society and which groups possess it</li> <li>• occupational domination by social class groupings</li> <li>• hereditary factors influencing life chances, income and wealth</li> <li>• discussion of cultural hegemony, power and the groups within society who dominate the culture of a society</li> <li>• evaluation of the social mobility and/or the lack thereof in societies</li> <li>• critical analysis of Functionalist and Marxist theories of inequality</li> <li>• analysis of academic, governmental and internationally recognised definitions and empirical evidence of poverty and inequality.</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit responses to aspects of the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• candidates' responses might be expected to analyse the distinction between income and wealth and how effective government tax policies are in relation to this</li> <li>• analysis of the extent to which income inequality relates to creating social inequality whilst exploring contradictory view</li> <li>• consideration of other factors which affect inequality</li> <li>• a discussion of the similarities and differences between countries in respect of what determines social inequality</li> <li>• analysis of the impact of inequality on education, health and crime</li> <li>• conflict theory and stratification</li> <li>• functionalist theory</li> <li>• reputable, contemporary reports on inequality, for example from the ONS, Oxfam, CPAG, UK/Scottish Governments etc.</li> </ul> <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Possible approaches to answering the question:</b></p> <p><b>Income inequality:</b>  Comment would be expected on income being only one factor linked to creating inequality and that wealth - including home ownership, assets and private pensions - are also key, or even more important, factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the UK, the top 20% of households hold 4% of all total UK income. According to the ONS there has been a gradual decline in income inequality in the last 10 years, if measured using the UK's GINI co-efficient</li> <li>• UK government figures show in 2015 the top 10 %'s income was above £947 per week, Median income was £473 per week and the bottom 10% was less than £244 per week</li> <li>• recent figures show the 10th highest earner in Scotland earns approximately £881 per week, and the tenth lowest £236. The 10th highest earns approximately four times the amount of the lowest tenth. The biggest increase in income has been for the top 1% - share of total income taken by the top 1% of earners rose in Scotland from 6.3% in 1997 to 9.4% 12 years later</li> <li>• OECD figures (2013) suggest income inequality, measured by the GINI coefficient, in the UK (36) is higher than in most European countries but is lower than in the United States, for equivalised disposable income. The USA's GINI coefficient was 40, China's - 42, Germany's - 30.1 and Sweden's - 27.3. Hong Kong has the highest inequality levels in the developed world with a GINI coefficient of 53.7</li> <li>• the UK's GINI coefficient has dropped to 31% (Eurostat, 2015) indicating that inequality is decreasing and narrowing</li> <li>• in the USA, the top 10% earn half of all of the income. In the UK, the top 10% hold 25% of all the income</li> <li>• in Sweden, the top 10%'s income share is 21%, significantly lower than the USA and the UK; however, since the early 1990s - early 2010s the top 10%'s income share rose more than any other OECD country; despite this Sweden is still one of the most equal countries in the world.</li> </ul> <p><b>Wealth inequality:</b>  Wealth inequality tends to be more pronounced than income inequality due to the most affluents' wealth coming from different and more lucrative sources and assets, ie stocks and shares, than the less affluent whose assets are principally derived from income and property.</p> <p><b>UK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• according to the ONS in 2015, the top 10% of households in the UK own 45% of the wealth while the bottom 50% share 9% and the bottom 1% own just 0.05%</li> <li>• there is an increasing North-South divide across the UK with average household wealth in the north-east, at £150,000 half of that in the south-east, where it was £342,400.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>USA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the United States, wealth inequality is more pronounced than income inequality with the top 0.1% owning 22% as much as the bottom 90%.</li> </ul> <p><b>Global</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>less than 1% of the wealthiest hold over 50% of global wealth - this is estimated at \$256 trillion. A 2016 Oxfam report updated this to suggest that 8 people own as much wealth as the bottom 50% of the population.</li> </ul> <p><b>Asset Inequality (including housing, pensions &amp; assets):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the UK, ownership of assets also exaggerates wealth inequalities with the top 10% owning at least £1,048,500 in assets while the bottom 10% owns £12,600 or less</li> <li>private pension portfolios also exacerbate inequality - the richest 10% of households have a £749,000 pension pot, compared with just £2,800 for the bottom 50% of households.</li> </ul> <p><b>Taxation &amp; Welfare:</b></p> <p>Tax policy has a major effect on the redistribution of wealth through the amount of revenue it makes available for public expenditure and redistributive social policies. Developed countries tax raising revenues tend to average 35% of GDP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>generally, the top rates of tax in OECD countries dropped from an average of 60% in the 1980s to an average of 40% by 2010</li> <li><b>regressive taxation</b> is perceived as entrenching inequality and is often associated with so-called stealth taxes, levies the government applies without public awareness, eg VAT on goods is less visible to taxpayers than direct income tax, but equates to a higher proportion of poorer households' income than more affluent households</li> <li><b>progressive taxation</b> including income tax, tax exemptions, tax credits, wealth and property taxes can be viewed as a means of reducing inequality in a twofold way as the tax rate rises from high to low dependant on the income levels of individuals and revenues raised can be used to fund redistributive social policies. Progressive taxation has also been argued to have positive links to high satisfaction rates of national health &amp; well-being and happiness</li> <li><b>tax cuts for highest earners</b> government taxation policies can also help to entrench or extend inequality and increase the affluence of the wealthiest, eg in 2012, the UK government cut the top rate of tax in the UK from 45% to 40%. The Conservative government have raised the inheritance tax threshold, from April 2017, from £325,000 to £500,000 per person, meaning a UK couple can pass on estates worth £1 million</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• among some of the most unequal societies in the world, such as the USA, UK, and Japan, the top rate of tax is comparatively lower than progressive states where inequality is less pronounced, eg Sweden with the lowest GINI coefficient of any developed nation (23.0) has the second highest tax rate in the world (after Norway) which equates to nearly 60%</li> <li>• tax policy has also been statistically linked to social equality, happiness and general health and wellbeing. Sweden, Norway and Finland regularly top international measurements of societal success in relation to health, crime and education</li> <li>• according to the OECD Better Life Index, Norway ranks top in environmental quality, personal security and subjective well-being and ranks above the average in jobs and earnings, education and skills, housing, work-life balance, civic engagement, social connections, and health status.</li> </ul> <p><b>Welfare:</b> Welfare can impact on tackling poverty and inequality. Most western countries have adopted models based on their views of poverty and whether they take a universal approach or an individual approach. Broadly speaking these can be divided into Liberal, Social Democratic and Corporatist models.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the UK operates an increasingly Liberal welfare model based on a distinction between the deserving and undeserving poor. Although universal in origin, the UK model is increasingly moving away from this principal, with limits on benefit payments and coverage that, while extensive, is at a low level</li> <li>• the United States Liberal welfare model is arguably an individualist model that takes a punitive view of poverty and is residuality-focused in nature, in that it acts as a safety net for the poor rather than attempting to address social inequality</li> <li>• the Swedish model is arguably an ideal form of the welfare state offering universal minimum support which surpasses that of the UK model in relation to social equality. Sweden has the highest level of spending on social protection in the OECD, as well as the lowest proportion of income left to independent households - less than half its national income</li> <li>• Germany has a Corporatist welfare model which is work orientated. Citizens who have not made a contribution are excluded from certain contingencies and the system also excludes high earners who are expected to make their own arrangements through insurance schemes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Education &amp; social mobility:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there is clear and long-standing evidence linking poverty and deprivation to educational outcomes. Low socio-economic status predicts a ‘wide array of health, cognitive and socio-emotional outcomes in children’ (Bradley and Corwyn, 2002)</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) has shown consistently over the years that family socioeconomic position is associated with worse educational outcomes. In 2012, a further study showed that countries such as Canada, Finland, Japan and Korea were much better at promoting ‘resilience’ which allowed children from low income families to achieve better educational grades than might be expected whereas resilience was much poorer in the UK</li> <li>• social mobility is stagnating in the UK compared to other rich countries, with studies showing that a child’s earnings or educational level in adulthood is associated with the income and educational levels of their parents</li> <li>• The Social Mobility &amp; Child Poverty Commission found that better-off children who were less able at age 5 were 35% more likely to become high earners as adults than children who scored highly for cognitive development at age 5 but came from poor families (Mcknight, 2015). Wealthy families provide a glass floor for children which they don’t fall below into downward social mobility. The Social Mobility &amp; Child Poverty Commission described this as the ‘hoarding’ of educational and employment opportunities by the wealthy and privileged</li> <li>• The Sutton Trust’s ‘Leading People 2016’ study showed that despite only 7% of people in the UK attending private schools they dominate the professions and when Oxbridge is considered the dominance is even more concentrated. The privately educated comprise 74% of Judges (rising to 78% who were Oxbridge educated), 71% of top military personnel, two-thirds of British Oscar winners (eg Eddie Redmayne and Kate Winslet), 51% of journalists and senior civil servants. For Marxists, such as Antonio Gramsci, this fits with the concept of cultural hegemony of the ruling classes</li> <li>• the report also confirmed the political domination of the private and Oxbridge educated. Half the Cabinet were privately educated-just under half (47%) of the 2016 cabinet were Oxbridge graduates.</li> </ul> <p><b>Functionalist theories of inequality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functionalist theorists believe that inequality is inevitable and desirable, viewing inequality as part of the natural order of a hierarchical society where people’s skill, talent and ability are unequal in relation to functional importance, eg Martin Sorrell, CEO of the world’s biggest advertising and marketing firm WPP was awarded a pay packet of £70.4 million in pay and shares in 2015, 30.1 times the average salary of WPP employees, based on the value he added to the company and the dividends his stewardship earned for shareholders during his tenure</li> <li>• Functionalists argue that inequality and even poverty serve a purpose in creating a stable society - it incentivises</li> <li>• the assumption in this theory is that it is fair and rational, and that the ‘best’ people end up on top because of their superiority. This isn’t the case either - background and connections are arguably more important.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Conflict theory of inequality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conflict theorists believe inequality occurs because groups with power dominate less powerful groups. They believe that social inequality prevents and hinders social mobility and progress as those in power repress the powerless people in order to maintain the status quo</li> <li>• conflict theorists would argue that it is difficult to determine the functional importance of people and their jobs and, in modern society, there is not a connection between function and wages earned, eg nurses are vitally important for the functioning of healthcare services, but have low status, relatively low wages and work long, unsociable hours which contradicts functionalist theories. In the English Premier League, the average salary in 2016 was £2.4 million. It is arguable whether a premier league footballer is 100 times more functionally beneficial to society than a nurse.</li> </ul> <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s).</p> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</b></p> <p><i>Income levels are one of the key causes of inequality in society due to the wide differences between the highest earners in society and those on low incomes or benefits. This has social as well as economic consequences. In the UK, the average wage in 2016 was £27,600. However, the difference in incomes in the UK is huge with top earners in banking and finance and CEOs in the UK earning on average over £100,000. Sir Martin Sorrell, the highest paid person in the UK, was paid over £40 million in 2015. This is the same as the USA where a CEO's average pay is over 300 times the average of a worker. In response to this issue Jeremy Corbyn, leader of the UK Labour Party, called for a maximum wage to address the growing income inequality in the UK which has one of the highest levels of inequality amongst developed nations according to the OECD. A maximum wage would be based on top earners in a company only being able to earn a maximum multiple more than the lowest or average earnings of employees in the company. Critics of a maximum wage argue that this reduces individual freedoms to earn and could lead to a brain drain of talent as talent will move to companies or countries where they can earn more.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains analysis of a relevant aspect related to the question, a basic comparison with other countries, supporting evidence and reasoned evaluation based on the evidence presented.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</b></p> <p><i>Social and economic inequality is a direct consequence of not just disparities in income, but also disparities in wealth. Evidence shows wealth inequality tends to be more pronounced than income inequality due to the most affluents' wealth deriving from different and more lucrative sources and assets, ie stocks and shares. Whereas the less affluents' assets are principally derived from income and, if they are lucky enough, property. Office for National Statistics (ONS) figures show the top 10% of households in the UK own 45% of the nation's wealth while the bottom 50% collectively share only 9%. This inequality is part of a global pattern of ever-increasing inequality. In the USA, wealth inequality is even more pronounced than income inequality, with the top 0.1% owning 22% of national wealth. Oxfam calculated that just 62 individuals had the same wealth as 3.6 billion people in the bottom half of humanity and that the wealth of these individuals had risen by over 40% from 2010-2015. Deregulation, privatisation and globalisation have allowed the super-rich to concentrate their wealth and accelerated inequality, particularly in capitalist societies that have adopted neo-liberal ideals. 'Market fundamentalism', the belief that low taxes for the rich will create wealth through inward investment and trickle-down to the poorest, has led to governments lowering taxes on businesses and the rich in a 'race to the bottom' to attract inward foreign investment. However, this has led to tax avoidance by large multi-national firms, shown by the examples of Google, Amazon and Starbucks paying almost no corporation tax on multi-million and billion dollar sales revenues in the UK. Critics of this have argued that tax avoidance on this scale robs government budgets and leads to cuts in vital public services. Consequently, governments increasingly rely on indirect taxation, like VAT, a regressive tax which falls disproportionately upon the poorest. Globalisation and government tax policies have, therefore, directly and indirectly widened the inequality gap both within and across societies due to increasing the wealth of the richest whilst at the same time reducing the income of the poorest.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains reference to a key alternative factor related to the question, an international comparison with accurate, detailed supporting evidence leading to synthesis and a reasoned evaluation.]</b></p>

Question		Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
12.		30	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 30 marks.</i></p> <p><b>Credit responses that make reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• government and non-government reports on poverty and inequality</li> <li>• OECD Gini coefficients</li> <li>• PISA rankings</li> <li>• educational attainment</li> <li>• liberal views on inequality</li> <li>• Marxist/Conflict perspectives of inequality</li> <li>• Functionalist perspective of inequality.</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit responses to aspects of the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economic impact of inequality on individuals, groups and wider society - income/wealth/employment</li> <li>• social impact of inequality on individuals, groups and wider society - health/crime/education</li> <li>• the impact of inequality on welfare</li> <li>• the impact of inequality on healthcare systems</li> <li>• analysis of developed countries where inequality measures are high</li> <li>• analysis of inequality in developing and emergent nations.</li> </ul> <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p><b>Possible approaches to answering the question:</b></p> <p><b>Arguments that support the view that ‘inequality is society’s greatest challenge’:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• state of the Nation 2016: Social Mobility in Great Britain reported Britain has a deep social mobility problem: the poorest families with an annual income of up to around £22,500 find it hardest to progress</li> <li>• in real terms, earnings (2016) were still 5%g below their 2008 peak whilst housing costs were rising faster than earnings</li> <li>• people born in the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s have lower incomes than their predecessors did at the same age</li> <li>• the 20th-century expectation that each generation would be better off than the one preceding is no longer being met</li> <li>• there is a new geography of disadvantage, with many towns and rural areas - not just in the north - being left behind the affluent south-east.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>World Economic Forum (WEF):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the WEF in its 2017 Global Risk Report in 2017 declared that rising income, wealth disparity and increasing polarisation of society were ranked amongst the key trends that will determine the shape of the world in the next decade</li> <li>• it warned that rising income inequality and polarisation of societies posed the biggest global risk</li> <li>• evidence to support this assertion could be the rise of anti-establishment, populist political movements and parties fuelled by anti-austerity measures and welfare provision cuts. Liberal multiculturalism has been under increasing pressure from nationalism as countries retreat from globalisation and adopt isolationist, protectionist economic positions in an attempt to bolster jobs, income and address the widening inequality gaps. Brexit, the election of Donald Trump in the USA and the rise of the far/alt-right in Europe could be argued to be manifestations of this.</li> </ul> <p><b>Joseph Rowntree Foundation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitoring poverty and social exclusion 2015 - 21% of the UK population living in low-income households</li> <li>• the number of households accepted as homeless and the number of households in temporary accommodation have both increased for five years in a row. Evictions by landlords are near a ten-year high</li> <li>• the number of people in poverty in a working family is 55% - a record high. Four-fifths of the adults in these families are themselves working, some 3.8 million workers. Those adults that are not working are predominantly looking after children</li> <li>• 1.4 million children are in long-term workless households, down 280,000 in four years. Excluding lone parent families with a child under five, 55% of these children have a disabled adult in their household</li> <li>• half of people living in poverty are either themselves disabled or are living with a disabled person in their household. The number of private renters in poverty has doubled over the last decade. There are now as many private renters in poverty as social renters. Rent accounts for at least a third of income for more than 70% of private renters in poverty</li> <li>• in 2016 the proportion of working-age adults in employment was at a record high. Full-time employees account for 62% of the growth in jobs since 2010. The proportion of young adults who are unemployed is the lowest since 2005</li> <li>• once account is taken of the higher costs faced by those who are disabled, half of people living in poverty are either themselves disabled or are living with a disabled person in their household</li> <li>• the overall benefit cap, which limits households' annual income from benefits, mainly affects households with children. The lowering of the cap will increase the number of families affected, from 20,000 to 112,000.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Educational attainment/Social Mobility:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State schools v Private schools - In Scotland just over 4% of pupils attend an independent school; across the UK this figure is 7%. Private schools generally outperform those in the state sector in exams, but many select their pupils based on their academic ability. The Scottish Council of Independent Schools (SCIS) reports that over 90% of pupils taking Higher achieve A to C grades (an increase from previous years). In 2016 the overall pass rate at Higher for state schools fell from 77.4% to 77.1%, showing that the gap between the sectors has widened</li> <li>• Wilson &amp; Pickett’s research [The Spirit Level - Why Equality is better for everyone (2009)] found a correlation between low scores in maths and reading and inequality between countries and states in the United States as well as low scores in science</li> <li>• as education is a strong driver of social mobility it is more likely that this will be reduced in countries where there is more social and educational inequality</li> <li>• the Social Mobility Commission’s report on Low-Income Pupil’s Progress at Secondary School (2017) found low-income pupils make less progress at secondary school than their peers; most of the gap between low-income pupils and their peers stems from differences between pupils in the same school, rather than differences between schools; low-income pupils are likely to have a home life that is less conducive towards progress at secondary school than that enjoyed by more affluent pupils - they are less likely to experience a high quality home learning environment with effective homework routines, material resources for home learning such as books and laptops, and academically enriching cultural and sporting activities. Their parents are also less likely to engage with school.</li> </ul> <p><b>Regional inequality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the think-tank, the Centre for Cities, 2015 report found Britain’s best and worst performing towns and cities had dramatically widened in the preceding 10 years, creating a two-tier economy</li> <li>• the Equality Trust Commission’s 2014 ‘A Divided Britain? - Inequality Within and Between the Regions’ report found that London has the largest pay gap between the richest 1% and poorest 1%. The average pay of someone in the richest 1% is almost 15 times (14.8 times) that of someone in the poorest 1%. In most other UK regions, the pay of the very top ranges from 10 times that of the very bottom to 8 times</li> <li>• high and low pay - there are more highly paid people in London than in any other region, even after adjusting for its size. The North West has the greatest proportion of low earners. As it is so dominated by high earners, London has greater pay inequality than every other region</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wealth inequality - in general, people in regions in the south of the UK (South West, South East and London) have more wealth than those in the East and the North. London has the greatest wealth inequality. The picture changes when looking at financial and property wealth separately; property wealth in particular is clearly affected by differing house prices across the UK</li> <li>• income inequality and health - although inequality of average life expectancy across the UK does not directly mirror either wealth or income inequality, it does bear considerable similarities to wealth inequality. There is a gap of roughly 3 years between the region with the highest male life expectancy, the South East, and the region with the lowest, the North West.</li> </ul> <p><b>Social Inequality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• life expectancy - men aged 25-64 from routine or manual backgrounds are twice as likely to die as those from managerial or professional backgrounds and there are also sizeable differences for women. Scotland has by far the highest proportion of premature deaths for both men and women. ONS figures show that in 2010-12, male life expectancy at birth was highest in East Dorset (82.9 years) and lowest in Glasgow City (72.6 years). For females, life expectancy at birth was highest in Purbeck (86.6 years) and lowest in Glasgow City (78.5 years)</li> <li>• child mortality - children from low income families are more likely to die at birth or in infancy than children born into richer families. They are more likely to suffer chronic illness during childhood or to have a disability</li> <li>• obesity - obesity and diabetes are strongly related to income inequality. The prevalence of obesity in Europe is rising in many countries, and rising fastest in low socio-economic groups. European countries with higher income inequality have higher levels of obesity, especially in children. Obesity is increasing rapidly throughout the developed world. In the USA, three-quarters of the population are overweight, and close to a third are obese. In the UK, two-thirds of adults are overweight and more than a fifth are obese. A 2014 McKinsey report on the cost of obesity to the UK economy estimated it at £47 billion a year or 3% of GDP and could cost the NHS £10-12 billion by 2030</li> <li>• teenage pregnancy rates - teenage motherhood is eight times as common amongst those from manual social backgrounds as for those from professional backgrounds. NHS Scotland figures show Scotland has a higher rate of teenage pregnancies than most other Western European countries. Young women in the most deprived areas of Scotland are up to ten times more likely to become pregnant than their counterparts in the most affluent parts of the country. Although not deterministic, evidence links teenage motherhood to negative outcomes.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Impact of comparative inequality within countries/society:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in ‘The Impact of Inequality: How to Make Sick Societies Healthier’, Richard Wilkinson argues that no matter how rich a country is, it will still be more dysfunctional, violent, sick and sad if the gap between social classes grows too wide. Poorer countries with fairer wealth distribution are healthier and happier than richer, more unequal nations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Crime levels:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>homicide rates - Elgar and Aitken (2011) tested theories that suggest inequality correlates with crime as it erodes social capital and trust or inhibits investment into public services and infrastructure. They concluded rates of violence are higher in more unequal societies</li> <li>rates of imprisonment are higher amongst unequal societies. Despite crime rates falling in the UK for the past two decades, prison populations doubled to over 85,000 during the same period. In the USA (GINI rate of 41.1) the imprisonment rate is 14 times that of Japan, one of the most equal countries in the G20 (GINI rate of 32.1).</li> </ul> <p><b>Redistribution of wealth &amp; income:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Professor Anthony Atkinson would like to see the current 45% top rate of tax levied at a much lower level (about £65,000), a new 65% top rate for those earning more than £200,000, a substantially higher minimum wage, a ‘minimum inheritance’ paid to every 18-year-old, guaranteed public employment, more comprehensive taxation of inheritance and property and an expansion of universal benefits (Financial Times).</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic impact of inequality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in Joseph E Stiglitz’s The Price of Inequality, he argues that ‘Inequality leads to lower growth and less efficiency. Lack of opportunity means that its most valuable asset – its people – is not being fully used’</li> <li>according to Nicola Sturgeon, if society had been fairer in the preceding decades the UK economy would have generated an additional £100bn by 2010</li> <li>the ever-increasing gulf between rich and poor in Britain is costing the economy more than £39bn a year, according to a report by the Equality Trust think tank. The report puts the annual cost of inequality to the UK at £622 for every man, woman and child, with a total of £12.5bn lost through reduced healthy life expectancy, £25bn lost through poorer mental health, £1bn lost through increased imprisonment figures and £678m lost through an increase in murders. But it points to the incalculable extra benefits of a higher level of community cohesion, trust and social mobility associated with less unequal countries (The Guardian)</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The McGregor-Smith Review - Race in the Workplace (2017), found employment rates for people from BME backgrounds were 12% lower than white counterparts and argues more diverse workforces would boost UK GDP by 1.3% - equivalent to about £24bn a year - if BME individuals were represented across the workforce in the same proportions as white individuals.</li> </ul> <p><b>South Africa:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Africa is one of the most unequal countries in the world with a GINI coefficient of 62.5</li> <li>• according to economist Thomas Piketty, in post-apartheid South Africa 60%-65% of South Africa's wealth is concentrated in the hands of just 10% of the population</li> <li>• unemployment in South Africa remains around an average of 25% officially with 50% of the population living in poverty according to the CIA world fact book</li> <li>• life expectancy is 62.9 years; however, there are huge disparities between whites and non-whites. According to the South African Institute of Race Relations, the life expectancy in 2009 was 71 years for a white South African and 48 years for a black South African. The public health system is chronically underfunded and understaffed in South Africa. The wealthiest 20% of the population use the private system and receive higher quality care</li> <li>• crime is a major consequence of social inequality in South Africa. There are approximately 18,000 murders each year with another 18,000 attempted murders. Over 15,000 house robberies take place each year and, in the province of Gauteng, which includes Johannesburg, the likelihood of being a victim is twice the national average. South Africa is wealthier than neighbouring countries such as Mozambique and Zimbabwe, but crime rates are higher due to high levels of inequality.</li> </ul> <p><b>China and inequality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• despite economic reforms of the 1970s lifting over 500 million of its people out of poverty, China has become increasingly unequal and has seen its GINI coefficient rise from under 30 in the 1980s to 49.1 in 2015</li> <li>• a 2015 report by the Peking University Institute of Social Science Survey found that the poorest quarter of Chinese citizens owned only 1% of the country's wealth, while about a third of China's wealth is held by 1%</li> <li>• large population movements from rural to urban areas have created large groups with no attachment, commitment, or involvement in communities. Low external control and strain have also led to high crime rates among this floating population.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Arguments that do not support the view that ‘inequality is society’s greatest challenge’:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the mainstream consensus has long been that a growing economy raises all boats, to much better effect than redistribution</li> <li>• some societies are more concerned about equality of opportunity, others more about equality of outcome. Europeans tend to be more egalitarian; believing that in a fair society there should be no big income gaps. Americans and Chinese put more emphasis on equality of opportunity. Provided people can move up the social ladder, they believe a society with wide income gaps can still be fair</li> <li>• Harvard economist Arthur Okun argued that inequality was the price to be paid for an efficient economy</li> <li>• the rise of emergent economies and economic improvement amongst developing nations where average incomes have increased more sharply than in developed nations has seen global inequality decrease</li> <li>• the UK already redistributes income extensively. Gabriel Zucman of the London School of Economics noted the UK’s richest fifth had 15 times the pre-tax income of the poorest fifth but after taxes and benefits this reduced to just four times as much (Financial Times)</li> <li>• James Bartholomew argues that the poor are, and have been, getting considerably richer. In Britain in 2013, 2% of full-time workers were on the minimum wage whereas in 1975 45% of workers were on less than that amount (adjusted for inflation). The British poor have got much richer he argues so it would be unreasonable to say there is a growing crisis</li> <li>• inequality is only an existential threat - nuclear proliferation and climate change are arguably bigger direct threats.</li> </ul> <p><b>Employment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• employment rates in the UK in 2016 reached their highest level ever with almost 32 million in paid employment. This coincided with an 11-year low in unemployment levels with 1.6 million or 4.8% of working age population officially unemployed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Education:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• research based on official 2015 Department for Education figures found that England’s best 500 state schools are outperforming the top 500 independent schools. Average points per pupil are higher at state than at fee-paying schools. When the point score per pupil is analysed the top 500 state schools averaged 883 points while the top 500 independent schools was 84</li> <li>• according to the Telegraph - one in four children generally, and almost half in London, now have private tuition in what the Sutton Trust has called a £6bn ‘escalating arms race in education’</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Social Mobility Commission’s report on Low-Income Pupil’s Progress at Secondary School (2017) found low-income ethnic minority pupils make more progress at secondary school compared to more affluent pupils than low-income White British pupils. Low-income Black African, Chinese, Indian, Other, Pakistani/Bangladeshi and White Other pupils make progress that is above, or in line with the national average for all pupils. This may be partly because low-income ethnic minority parents provide effective support for progress at home, particularly those who have migrated to the UK.</li> </ul> <p><b>Singapore:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• with a poverty rate of approximately 28%, and GINI coefficient of 46.3, Singapore is at the top end of international measures of inequality. However, critics of redistributive wealth and income and supporters of meritocracy cite Singapore as an example of a society which does not follow Wilson &amp; Pickett’s thesis of unequal societies. Singapore has social measures similar, equal to or better than more equal societies</li> <li>• Singapore has one of the world’s lowest murder rates (0.3 per 100,000), and violent crime is rare there. A report by the Singapore Police Force stated that there were 175 violent crimes committed in the first half of 2015, a decrease from 315 over the same period in 2014</li> <li>• Singapore was ranked the world’s healthiest country by the United Nations in 2015 with an overall health score of 89.45%. It has an infant mortality of 2.3 per 100,000. Life expectancy is 82.7 years</li> <li>• in the 2015 Pisa rankings, run by the OECD, Singapore was ranked first in maths, reading and science</li> <li>• Singapore’s Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong appeared to reject concern over Singapore’s inequality rankings in 2013 stating, ‘If I can get another ten billionaires to move to Singapore my GINI coefficient will get worse but I think Singaporeans will be better off, because they will bring in business, bring in opportunities, open new doors and create new jobs’.</li> </ul> <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</b></p> <p><i>Differences in wealth and income do pose a challenge to society as it is likely to increase crime and criminality within a society. Due to the strain poverty places on individuals and the exclusion they feel from society, those in poverty and low incomes are more likely to commit crimes. Studies also show that geographically poorer areas are also more likely to suffer crime. In the United States of America, the homicide rate is relatively high at 5 per 100,000 compared to Sweden, which has a homicide rate of 0.89 per 100,000. Whilst the USA is amongst the most unequal countries in the world according to the United Nations</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><i>and World Bank, Sweden is amongst the most equal societies in the world. This suggests that the challenge of inequality and the negative impact it has is most likely to affect more unequal countries than countries where wealth is more evenly shared.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, supporting evidence, a simplistic international comparison and a judgement based on the evidence presented.]</b></p> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</b></p> <p><i>Wilson and Pickett’s work in ‘The Spirit Level - Why More Equal Societies Almost Always Do Better’ (2009) supports the view that inequality represents a significant challenge for all of society. Prominent organisations and spokespersons have also warned of the challenges inequality poses. The World Economic Forum in its 2017 Global Risk Report declared that rising inequality threatened to polarise society and risked social cohesion. This is a view which has been echoed by prominent church elders including Pope Francis who has spoken out against the ‘idolatry of money’ and the Archbishop of Canterbury who has criticised welfare reform and economic policies which chase growth whilst creating a ‘vicious circle of decline’. The UK’s GINI coefficient of 32.6 is indicative of a high level of inequality and proves the UK is one of the most unequal countries within the OECD group of nations compared to Norway for instance which has a GINI coefficient of 25.0. This widening wealth gap has serious implications for UK society due to the correlation between inequality, low educational achievement, stagnating social mobility and poor health.</i></p> <p><i>The Social Mobility Commission’s report (2017) found low income pupils make less progress at secondary school than their peers. The Commission also reported that educational inequality thwarts upward social mobility. Despite those who are privately educated constituting only 7% of the population they dominate UK professions, income and wealth. The Sutton Trust reported that over 70% of Judges, 62% of Senior Soldiers and one third of MPs were all privately educated. This domination of the professions by an elite transfers into income and wealth disparities which exacerbate social inequalities. Within the UK the top 1% had annual incomes of over £250,000 in 2015 compared to the lowest 10% who had incomes of just over £9000 per annum. Wealth inequality is even more pronounced in the UK according to the ONS. The top 10% hold 45% of the UK’s wealth whilst the poorest 50% hold less than 10%. This degree of inequality damages those individuals who are most impoverished but also damages other social status groups. In more unequal countries there is a higher prevalence of depression and mental illness. One explanation of this is ‘status anxiety’, which can occur in more unequal societies where increased competition within a hierarchical structure</i></p>

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				<p><i>causes stress. Irrespective of wealth and income all social groups are 'stressed' by the competition and none but the super-rich are immune from feeling comparatively poorer and therefore of a lower social status. This may be a key factor in explaining why 1 in 6 people in the UK suffer from a mental health issue and why it is estimated that by 2030 the UK will have 2 million more adults with mental health issues than there was in 2013.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains analysis of several key aspects related to the question, a relevant international comparison, contemporary supporting evidence leading to synthesis and a relevant conclusion/judgement.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
13.	30	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 30 marks.</i></p> <p><b>Credit responses that make reference to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• functionalist theories of inequality, eg Spencer, Durkheim, Merton</li> <li>• conflict theories of inequality, eg Marx, Weber</li> <li>• public, political and governmental attitudes towards welfare and taxation</li> <li>• collectivist approaches to tackling poverty and inequality</li> <li>• individualist approaches to tackling poverty and inequality</li> <li>• mixed approaches to tackling poverty and inequality</li> <li>• evaluation of countries divergent strategies regarding tackling inequality</li> <li>• other factors which create inequality and national (UK/Scottish) and international governments' strategies of overcoming them, eg race, gender, class, cultural attitudes, economic structures, geography, global economic issues etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exploration of the different ideologies related to dealing with social inequality</li> <li>• debate over the extent of government welfare provision</li> <li>• discussion of Scottish policies regarding inequality - free prescriptions, free social care, tuition fees, discretionary housing payments to mitigate spare room subsidy</li> <li>• Universality v Means-testing (Collectivism v Individualism)</li> <li>• discussion of UK policies regarding inequality - spare room subsidy, ESA, the National Living/Minimum Wage, tax credits</li> <li>• analysis of divergent welfare and social policies in devolved areas of the UK</li> <li>• comparison(s) of the UK and Scotland with each other and another country/countries policies regarding inequality</li> <li>• evaluation of the effectiveness and public support for policies to tackle inequality</li> <li>• individualist approaches: pension plans, schooling, private healthcare</li> <li>• the role of NGOs, private and voluntary organisations in addressing inequality.</li> </ul> <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Possible approaches to answering the question:</b></p> <p><b>Theories:</b></p> <p><b>Functionalism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the functionalist perspective (Spencer, Durkheim, Parsons, and Merton) see society as a system of interconnected parts that work together in harmony to maintain a state of balance and social equilibrium</li> <li>• functionalism does not encourage people to take an active role in changing their social environment, even when such change may benefit them. Instead, functionalism sees active social change as undesirable</li> <li>• according to Kingsley Davis and Wilbert Moore, in order to function, society must have people working in a variety of professions from cleaners to teachers to doctors to bankers. Due to the personal ability, extensive training and advanced degrees required for the more specialised positions, people in these professions are rewarded with increased earnings and higher status than those whose positions require less.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conflict theory</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marx’s conflict theory sees society as a struggle between groups with power who dominate less powerful groups. They believe that social inequality prevents and hinders social mobility and progress, as those in power repress the powerless people in order to maintain the status quo</li> <li>• the recent financial crisis can be viewed through the prism of conflict theory, as society is structured in a way that allows banks to avoid regulation and the rewards to go to an elite minority</li> <li>• paradoxically the banks who created the crash were bailed out by the very same governments.</li> </ul> <p><b>Collectivism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collectivism means that society is responsible for its entire people. In the UK, this happens via the Welfare State. The government has an obligation to provide health and education for all</li> <li>• even when an individual seems to be responsible for the inequality they face, by making poor lifestyle choices, they believe that this is in actual fact caused by poor life chances and is not about choice at all</li> <li>• this is backed up by evidence that shows that even allowing for individual lifestyle choices, the poorest groups are still far more likely to die around 10 years earlier and experience worse health. Countries with lower income inequalities have a smaller health gap</li> <li>• collectivists stress the importance of fairness and equality - help and support is necessary to achieve this.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Individualism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• individualists believe it is up to each of us to look after our own health and well-being. Incentives are necessary to encourage citizens to live healthy lives, but too much state intervention takes away the need for individuals to act responsibly themselves</li> <li>• individualists view collectivism as an expensive and inefficient ‘nanny’ state</li> <li>• many individualists prefer private providers of health, education and insurance</li> <li>• individualists stress importance of self-reliance and moves away from a culture of dependency and Keynesian economics.</li> </ul> <p><b>Countries strategies regarding tackling inequality:</b></p> <p><b>UK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• founding principle of the UK Welfare State was that the government would provide cradle to grave care, in return for NI contributions</li> <li>• conservatives believe that this means the Government should support those ‘genuinely in need’, but not support lifelong dependency</li> <li>• most believe in a mix of collectivism and individualism. However, the balance between what the State should do and what should be left to the individual varies - by party and amongst ordinary citizens</li> <li>• the role of government is to help the individual to help themselves</li> <li>• welfare reforms support people back into work as putting more responsibility on claimants to move towards work or lose benefits. Increased use of means testing, ensures only those truly in need get support</li> <li>• 2010-2015 Coalition &amp; present Conservative government’s ‘remodelling’ of the Welfare State by ending ‘dependency’ - Child Benefit reforms; Incapacity Benefit reassessments; Universal Credit, cap on benefits - reduction from £26,000 to £23,000, ‘bedroom tax’</li> <li>• Cameron’s Big Society - ‘Society is not a spectator sport’. Big government is wasteful and fails - ‘social entrepreneurs and community action’. Rise in the use of food banks.</li> </ul> <p><b>Scotland</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the SNP Government have been more interventionist and collectivist in approach to welfare and tackling inequality - illustrated by a range of policies and legislation enacting free prescriptions, free bus passes, free social and nursing care, discretionary housing payments to mitigate spare room subsidy, smoking ban in public places, health promotions in specific local councils, eg free fruit in P1 and P2, free meals P1 - P3, Fuel Zone rewards, banning of cigarette machines and shop displays, banning of happy hours/drinks promos to curb binge drinking, minimum pricing for alcohol amongst others.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>USA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in the USA, Social Welfare policy is in transition and has shifted away from the conservatism of the 1980s and 1990s where the onus was on corporate/private sectors. Conservatism under both Bush &amp; Clinton’s Presidency led to cuts in social welfare to secure lower tax levels/smaller government and emphasised self-reliance. President Obama’s tenure saw a more liberal approach and an extended role for the Federal and State governments</li> <li>• since 2008, more progressive policies in the USA have been enacted which include increased capital gains tax for individuals making more than \$250,000</li> <li>• the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) was a \$787 billion economic stimulus package that cut taxes by \$288 billion. It spent \$224 billion in extended unemployment benefits, education and health care. It created jobs by allocating \$275 billion in federal contracts, grants, and loans</li> <li>• Affordable Healthcare Act (Obamacare) extended health insurance coverage to the poorest in society</li> <li>• the American model is a pluralistic, mixed welfare economy approach where the government, voluntary and corporate sectors coexist. This model means militates against Federal government provision expanding</li> <li>• American attitudes to welfare are strongly influenced by conservative and free-market economic ideas which believe federal welfare reduces the work ethic of the feckless and diverts money paid in taxes that could otherwise be paid into private sector.</li> </ul> <p><b>Nordic countries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scandinavian societies are prosperous, highly-developed and have high levels of equality. Much of this seems related to collectivist-influenced social democratic welfare models and focus on the values of equal opportunities and universality</li> <li>• Nordic countries have a greater sense of social cohesion and have adopted more collectivist redistribution policies than many other European nations</li> <li>• Norway, amongst developed countries, is top in environmental quality, personal security well-being and above average in jobs and earnings, education and skills, housing, work-life balance, civic engagement, social connections, and health status</li> <li>• however, more recently in Sweden conservative governments have been in power and have slashed taxes and tried to get more of the unemployed back to work. Spending on welfare benefits such as pensions, unemployment and incapacity assistance has fallen by almost a third</li> <li>• Sweden has seen the steepest increase in inequality over the last 15 years amongst the 34 OECD nations</li> <li>• a recent study by the National Board of Health and Welfare in Sweden showed a 25% increase in the number of homeless since 2005.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p>Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s).</p> <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</b></p> <p><i>Culture and the dominant ideology of a country often dictate the approach to dealing with poverty and inequality. 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 the late 1970s have moved away from the principle of universality towards the increased use of means-testing to determine access to state benefits and the levels of payment individuals are entitled to receive.</i></p> <p><i>Recent governments have went further, extending means-testing and introducing benefit caps, which were lowered further in 2016 so that no household could earn more than £23,000 in benefits. The government argues that the cap encourages people into work, which is the best way of overcoming poverty and tackling inequality, as well as being better for the individual's self-esteem. The Conservatives have also phased in the introduction of Universal Credit to support people back into work. Universal Credit combines a range of six benefits, including housing benefit, into one monthly payment. The idea behind this is to ensure low income workers a basic standard of income through a combination of work earned income and benefits. Ian Duncan-Smith, the former Work &amp; Pensions Secretary, argued that Universal Credit would also ensure people were better prepared for the world of work as it would mean individuals or families in receipt of benefits had to manage their money which is made in one single, monthly payment. These policies suggest that, in the UK, there is a belief that the state and the individual must share responsibility for tackling and overcoming poverty.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]</b></p> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</b></p> <p><i>The extent to which the state should have responsibility for tackling inequality differs from one country to another based on their ideology, economy and values. This can be seen in the UK with the diverging approaches to welfare, social policy and strategies to tackle inequality that have developed in the post-devolution era. In England and Wales, there has been a hardening</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><i>of attitudes to poverty and inequality. Conservative rhetoric around the issue of welfare reform and benefits illustrated this when Tory Ministers discussed welfare recipients describing hardworking families as ‘strivers’ and non-workers as ‘shirkers’. This is symptomatic of a prevailing attitude in England that increasingly divides the least well-off into ‘deserving’ and ‘undeserving’ poor. Research supports this hardening of attitudes with polling showing that the percentage of the public who think the government should spend more on benefits has dropped to below 30%. This drops even further when the public are asked who spending should be focused on, with only 15% supporting extra funding for the unemployed whereas 85% support more help for the disabled.</i></p> <p><i>Against this backdrop of public opinion there have been a range of cuts and reforms to welfare and benefit programmes brought in by the Coalition and Conservative governments in recent times. One controversial aspect of this has been the Work Capability Assessments (WCA) associated with the Employment Support Allowance (ESA), a benefit paid to those with long-term illness or disability. This benefit was originally designed to support the long-term ill or disabled in returning to work, whilst also saving an estimated £1 billion a year of taxpayers’ money as recipients moved off benefits and into paid employment. However, a criticism levelled at this reform is that it has been designed primarily to save taxpayers’ money rather than to support the sick and disabled. Mortality figures from the Department of Work and Pensions showed that more than 2000 people died between 2011 and 2014 within two weeks of their ESA ending, after a WCA deemed them fit to return to work. Furthermore, according to the Guardian, 40% of appeals over fit-for-work decisions have been successful; a significant number which suggests the WCA process is flawed. ATOS, a French private logistics company in charge of administering WCAs, controversially bought itself out of the £400 million state contract with the UK government in 2015 citing that it feared for staff safety amidst ironic headlines that they were ‘not fit for work’. This policy illustrates that a mixed approach to welfare between the state and private provision is emerging in the UK.</i></p> <p><i>This approach and policy has been highly criticised by the United Nations whose 2016 report found austerity and welfare reforms, including the bedroom tax and disability benefit cuts in the UK, amounted to a violation of the rights of disabled people. However, Theresa May has rejected the findings of this report, whilst Damian Green, the ex-DWP Minister stated that the welfare state must be ‘...hard headed, yet not hard hearted’, a sentiment that sums up the current approach in the UK.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains references to several key aspects related to the question, detailed supporting evidence leading to synthesis and a detailed critical judgement.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
14.	15	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 15 marks.</i></p> <p>Expect reference to the following in critical evaluation of surveys compared to official statistics.</p> <p>Surveys could be online, conducted over the phone, sent in the post, or handed out.</p> <p><b>Online surveys may be appropriate because:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasingly surveys are being conducted using social media such as Instagram, Facebook and Twitter</li> <li>• online surveys are inexpensive and information can be obtained quickly</li> <li>• a wide geographical area can be sampled quickly and increasingly this method allows for ease of use as online surveys can be accessed on laptops, PCs, smartphones, tablets, iPads, etc thus increasing response and completion rates</li> <li>• data is easy to quantify especially when using closed questions resulting in more reliable data</li> <li>• respondent anonymity means that respondents are likely to provide open and honest answers</li> <li>• participants can pick a time that is convenient to take the survey and online surveys are generally quick and easy to complete thus increasing the response rate</li> <li>• images, audio, or video to the questions in the survey can also be used to enrich questions or provide clarity to instructions, thus increasing the validity and reliability of results</li> <li>• the order of the questions in an online survey can be changed and ‘skip navigation’ allows respondents to jump over questions they do not have an opinion on or for questions that are not relevant. This allows a survey to be tailored to each participant as he or she proceeds</li> <li>• the researcher will probably not be present when the respondent completes the survey online (unless webcams/ video conferencing techniques are used). This allows for more objective responses as the presence of the researcher can influence how someone responds to the survey</li> <li>• if webcams are used, researchers can ask supplementary, more in depth, probing questions and clarify questions that are not understood.</li> </ul> <p><b>Online surveys may be less appropriate because:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the purchase, maintenance, repair and upgrade of software associated with web-based surveys can be expensive</li> <li>• respondents may not have Internet access (eg, the elderly and the poor) inhibiting response and completion rates</li> <li>• sampling methods can be compromised when using website visitation data. Sampling bias can occur</li> <li>• online surveys assume a basic level of literacy which could pose problems if trying to obtain information. Respondents to online surveys are also known to be more technologically competent thus skewing results</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lack of a trained supervisor present may mean that questions which arise during the online survey may go unanswered or questions may be answered incorrectly</li> <li>• online surveys may lead to cooperation problems as intended respondents may consider email notification as spam and delete</li> <li>• requires a certain level of technical expertise by the researcher and technical problems could occur. For example, some pop-up boxes in online surveys using JavaScript have been known to not open</li> <li>• if webcams/web conferencing are used, the researcher could influence subject responses. Voice tone, facial expression, body language and leading questions could be used to influence and invalidate responses</li> <li>• it is difficult to maintain the same conditions eg voice tone, demeanour of interviewer. Therefore, this may elicit different responses from subjects sampled, especially if follow-up questions are posed</li> <li>• it can be expensive in terms of time to quantify data especially if oral responses are given. This will be particularly onerous if webcams are used if all responses are not emailed back</li> <li>• sampling may be unrepresentative. Lack of control over sample as some participants may respond multiple times</li> <li>• YouGov, The Rand Corporation and Ipsos MORI all regularly conduct public opinion polls on poverty</li> <li>• Survey Monkey, Survey Gizmo and Smart Survey are commercially available websites which allow individuals to create and easily disseminate online surveys</li> <li>• the Scottish and UK Governments regularly produce official statistics on household income and poverty levels.</li> </ul> <p><b>Advantages of a survey conducted over the phone:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a phone survey can be quick and inexpensive, there are no transportation, postal or catering costs</li> <li>• a particular sector of the public can be targeted eg adult voters with views on poverty and social exclusion</li> <li>• people are more likely to respond in a positive manner when speaking to a person rather than filling out a form</li> <li>• phone surveys give the respondent a chance to ask questions and query anything they are unsure of</li> <li>• the quality of information gathered is thought to be high as the research or research team will be trained and will be able to lead the respondent through the survey questions.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Disadvantages of a survey conducted over the phone:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• survey participants may get fed up and end the conversation</li> <li>• websites like realphonelookup.com can now easily look up phone numbers. This technology allows potential survey participants to ignore the phone call</li> <li>• if questions are not worded in a short and simple way respondents may not understand the question and consequently may not be able to answer adequately</li> <li>• if the call is not made at an appropriate time then a respondent will be less willing to participate in the survey.</li> </ul> <p><b>Advantages of a postal survey:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• postal surveys can be inexpensive compared to handing out a survey especially if the sample is large or geographically scattered</li> <li>• postal surveys can use larger samples in comparison to some other methods</li> <li>• postal surveys that use closed questions are respondent-friendly and easily quantified</li> <li>• the elderly are more likely to participate in a postal survey in comparison to an online survey</li> <li>• Opinion Research Services (ORS), Ipsos MORI, and UK Dataservice are companies which regularly use postal questionnaires suggesting they are used successfully.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disadvantages of a postal survey:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• postal surveys increasingly suffer from low response rates and many are no longer representative</li> <li>• a fixed and registered address is required to participate in a postal survey</li> <li>• researchers can never be sure the correct respondent filled it in</li> <li>• it is inflexible because there is usually no opportunity to probe or observe the social context in which questions are answered</li> <li>• postal surveys are successful only when questions are simple and straightforward</li> <li>• the design of postal surveys can sometimes result in leading and ambiguous questions which can undermine objectivity and introduce bias</li> <li>• both the questions and fixed responses reflect what the researcher thinks is important. This invariably makes the survey less valid</li> <li>• closed questions do not allow participants to speak for themselves or to fully explain and justify their choices</li> <li>• postal surveys mean that respondents will likely not have anyone available to ask if they do not understand a question.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Advantages of handing out a survey:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the presence of a researcher to answer questions that a respondent may have</li> <li>• some polling companies have researchers that hand out iPads for respondents to complete. This allows data to be collated and displayed quickly. In addition, the researcher is present to help the respondent with usage or survey content questions</li> <li>• data collection is quick and visible</li> <li>• inexpensive if the research is small in scope</li> <li>• does not require a lot of advance planning depending on research objectives.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disadvantages of handing out a survey:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can be expensive if a team of researchers is involved. Standing on a street corner or in a shopping centre can be expensive</li> <li>• target population may not be accessible eg the homeless and children in living in poor households</li> <li>• researcher bias as respondent and researcher interact</li> <li>• can be time consuming if 1,000 surveys are sought depending on scope and size of research. For a small team of researchers or for an individual researcher, handing out surveys is not efficient or practical</li> <li>• many potential respondents will avoid filling out a survey due to time constraints</li> <li>• some may be embarrassed of literacy skills if asked to complete a survey</li> <li>• compared to online surveys, physically tabulating results from paper and pencil surveys is time consuming. Quantifying both open and closed questions is laborious compared to electronic data collection.</li> </ul> <p><b>Official statistics:</b> Official statistics are numerical information collected and used by the government and its agencies to make decisions about society.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b> Office for National Statistics (ONS), National Records of Scotland, UK Government Statistics, Scot Stat.</p> <p><b>Advantages of using official statistics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• many official statistics are freely available to researchers and the general public</li> <li>• official statistics make it easy to get an overview of the public's view on poverty and social exclusion</li> <li>• official statistics enable researchers to make comparisons from one year to the next</li> <li>• official statistics are carried out by trained and trusted statisticians with considerable experience</li> <li>• official statistics are free from political interference and generally thought to be both valid and reliable</li> <li>• government statistics are conducted on a large-scale and statisticians have access to funding that many private polling companies or universities do not</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• official statistics are favoured by researchers because they allow for trends to be spotted and generalisations to be made</li> <li>• official statistics allow for the researcher to remain detached so there is less room for subjective bias to interfere with the research process</li> <li>• official statistics are collected in the ‘national interest’ and so avoid the biases of private research</li> <li>• private researchers usually only collect data of interest for a particular researcher or for data which is profitable</li> <li>• official statistics can measure the change in attitudes to poverty and social exclusion.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disadvantages of using official statistics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• even though official statistics are free, they are far from cheap to collect. The Office of National Statistics employs over 4,000 people and this cost is passed on to taxpayer</li> <li>• official statistics are collected for administrative purposes rather than for research purposes. Thus the data which exists and the categories and indicators used might not fit a researcher’s specific research purposes</li> <li>• official statistics may lack validity because they are collected by the state and could be massaged to make things look better than they actually are. For example, the UK government has changed the way unemployment is measured several times over the last decades</li> <li>• Marxists argue that official statistics serve the interests of elite groups. Data is only collected on things which do not harm those in power</li> <li>• Marxists would also suggest that official statistics reflect the biases and prejudices of those in power. Official Statistics give a misleading impression of reality</li> <li>• the collection of statistics on poverty and social exclusion could have harmful effects. Should too much poverty be recorded this could result in media coverage critical of the Government</li> <li>• the collection of statistics might really be about surveillance and control. The collection of information of those on benefits enables the government to learn and collect personal data on thousands of citizens. The government is able to learn the age, race, gender, etc of those experiencing poverty as well as everyone in their household</li> <li>• the ‘Statistical Iceberg Principle’ suggests that a statistical collection may only record the ‘tip of the iceberg’ about a trend or other social phenomena. For example, the number of those experiencing poverty could be much higher than statistics reveal.</li> </ul> <p><b>Alternative methods which candidates could additionally evaluate might include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• focus groups</li> <li>• interviews</li> <li>• or any other valid method.</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</b></p> <p><i>Phone surveys allow researchers the chance to speak directly with the public about their views on inequality and social exclusion. Official statistics cannot offer this same kind of qualitative research. Learning what the public think causes poverty could enable the researcher to alter or change his or her research depending on what is found. Phone surveys are, however, becoming increasingly difficult as most people simply hang up when they learn that they have been contacted to participate in a survey about poverty. Researchers also cannot verify the identity of the person on the phone. If the researcher is seeking to ask questions of only adults in the household, for example, he or she will not be able to determine for sure whether they are indeed speaking with someone of 18 years of age or not. Such uncertainty could damage the validity of his or her research and lead to incorrect generalisations about poverty and social exclusion. Phone surveys also require a trained researcher that understands how to ask open and closed questions. If hundreds of respondents are contacted then a team of trained researchers is needed. This will drive the cost of phone surveys up in comparison to accessing official statistics. Access to phone numbers is also becoming increasingly difficult as more and more British households no longer have a landline. Many experiencing poverty do not have a landline or fixed address so are difficult to reach. Phonebooks also are becoming less and less useful as mobile phone numbers do not appear there. Therefore, phone surveys only offer some advantages in comparison to official statistics when investigating inequality and social exclusion in the United Kingdom.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains points of analysis but lacks high quality synthesis and evaluation across both research methods.]</b></p> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</b></p> <p><i>While a phone survey would provide a researcher with invaluable information for better understanding the public's view on inequality, official statistics could offer reliable quantitative data on the number of single parent households for example. This data would enable further research to be carried out on household income or changes in poverty levels across regions. Statistics from the National Records of Scotland, for example, would allow the researcher to measure changes to household income from one year to the next and to also find which regions of Scotland have the greatest and lowest levels of poverty. Rising or falling levels of poverty is of great interest to Governments, so they can ascertain whether or not their policies have worked. Despite these advantages, official statistics will not have been collected with the researcher's hypothesis in mind, reducing their value. Such statistics will also not explain any trends discovered in the statistics. If one area has experienced an increase in</i></p>

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				<p><i>poverty, for example, it is unlikely that the reasons for this will be explained in any meaningful way. While most statistical reports from the Office of National Statistics, for example, will contain a summary at the end of the report, this only provides a cursory explanation for the researcher. Official statistics can also be misleading if definitions used to define poverty, for example, have changed. Despite these drawbacks, it can be argued that in many ways official statistics provide clear advantages when compared to phone surveys when researching inequality in the United Kingdom.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains developed points of balanced analysis and evaluation with detailed references to relevant exemplification. There is evidence of synthesis between and among points leading to a well-supported conclusion.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
15.	15	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 15 marks.</i></p> <p><b>Arguments that the source is trustworthy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the name of the polling company is given. The source is from Ipsos MORI, a trusted polling and market research company with years of experience carrying out public opinion polls. This suggests their public opinion results are free of political bias and interference</li> <li>• the text from the source is factual and free from emotive and opinionated language thereby increasing the source’s validity</li> <li>• the date of the public opinion poll is known allowing the researcher to explore news media coverage immediately before and during the face-to-face interview period. How the media covers events can impact the views of British adults</li> <li>• the length of the public opinion poll is known. The poll was conducted over 11 days suggesting improved reliability and validity. Had the poll been conducted over a greater length of time then results could have varied for certain questions depending on news events or media coverage</li> <li>• the sampling method is known. Representative quota sampling improves the reliability and validity of the data as the sample used has the same proportions of individuals as the entire population with respect to known characteristics</li> <li>• 1000 British adults participated in the poll allowing generalisations about the adult population at large in Britain to be made</li> <li>• the poll is conducted each month improving the reliability of the results</li> <li>• as the respondents are not provided with a list of possible answers the researcher is more likely to get valid data, free of researcher influence. Had respondents been given a list of answers the researcher may have steered participants to certain answers without realising. Even the ordering of questions can influence how the respondent answers and can impact of the trustworthiness of results</li> <li>• face-to-face interviews allow the researcher to ask follow-up questions or address any concerns participants have thereby increasing the validity of the data</li> <li>• face-to-face interviews can offer a mix of closed and open questions suggesting trustworthiness. Qualitative responses offer a more meaningful and in-depth understanding of social trends</li> <li>• mixing quantitative and qualitative data is thought to provide researchers with trustworthy conclusions about data collected. The qualitative research results can often explain and make sense of the quantitative data gleaned from participants</li> <li>• the face-to-face interviews were conducted in the homes of participants allowing participants to feel comfortable and less anxious about their participation. Had respondents been answering questions in surroundings they were unfamiliar with it may have influenced their answers</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 193 sampling points across Great Britain would allow for geographical representation across the British adult population further validating the results</li> <li>• CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) would allow the interviewer to use audio and visual information as part of the face-to-face interviews. This technology would also allow for the results to be accurately recorded allowing the researcher to concentrate on other aspects of the face-to-face interview without the worry of missing out information</li> <li>• Ipsos MORI has been carrying out the poll for 18 consecutive years suggesting reliability</li> <li>• the graph is annotated with events linked to the peaks and troughs of public opinion, increasing the source's validity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Arguments that the source's trustworthiness is questionable:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the source is an extract from Ipsos MORI which damages both the source's validity and reliability. Information before and after the extract could alter the conclusions drawn by researchers. An extract is a selective use of the source which makes the source less trustworthy</li> <li>• information about the characteristics used to determine the quota sample is not known weakening the credibility of the source</li> <li>• the criteria used to determine the 193 sampling points is not known weakening both the validity and reliability of the source</li> <li>• the survey/poll design used in the face-to-face interviews is unknown which makes the source less trustworthy. The source suggests that at least part of the face-to-face interview involves open ended questions where participants can answer as they wish. Open-ended questions are difficult to quantify further weakening the reliability of the data gained</li> <li>• negative media coverage of certain issues could have occurred during the 11 days that Ipsos MORI carried out the public opinion poll. How news events are covered in the news invariably shapes public opinion. Such coverage will alter the public's opinion on topics asked in face-to-face interviews thereby skewing the results</li> <li>• only adults are included in the survey which is not representative of the entire population. 16 and 17-year-olds are not included</li> <li>• the month of May is shown for each year but the graph is less than precise in clearly illustrating the public's view for each month in the years displayed</li> <li>• the graph does not include if or how many other questions were asked, limiting the source's reliability</li> <li>• the graph does not illustrate whether other issues or topics were mentioned by participants in the face-to-face interviews damaging the source's credibility. The full picture of the face-to-face interview experience is not evident</li> </ul>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there is no information about CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing). There are different computer assisted interviewing software products on the market. Having more information about how much or little researcher interaction there is with the participant would add to the reliability of the results</li> <li>• not all the graphs peaks and troughs are annotated to provide context of the events which reduces the usefulness.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</b></p> <p><i>Source C is not very trustworthy because lots of information is missing about how the face-to-face interviews were carried out and the source is also an extract. Extracts of sources are never as trustworthy because they may not be representative of the source as a whole. In other words, the rest of the source is not shown and if it were it could illustrate different information entirely, suggesting that Source C is not very trustworthy. Not knowing where the 193 sampling points are means a researcher could not say for certain that the responses are representative of public opinion. Perhaps the sampling points over-represent the south of England and their views on poverty and inequality could be quite different to the views of those living in Scotland, for example. The sampling points could be mostly in cities, which would mean the views of those living in rural areas would be under represented. The computer assisted software used to help the researcher conduct face-to-face interviews helps the consistency of the interviews. The use of such software means that the interview experience would be the same for each participant. This adds to the reliability of the results. The software should make the collection of responses much easier for the researcher as results could be analysed and displayed much quicker. If the face-to-face interviews are being conducted each month the speed at which the results are collated and then released might be very important. The source is more untrustworthy than trustworthy but there are some strengths to the source which might allow a researcher to trust the source. As the surveys are conducted regularly and have been for a long time means the results can be compared to other years. Such a comparison means that trends could be identified which is usually what researchers are interested in. This information might steer a researcher to explore something they were not expecting to, which could be beneficial. Therefore, the source on the whole is not very trustworthy due to the reasons mentioned above.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains basic analysis and evaluation of the trustworthiness of the source. Relevant examples are included to support and develop the candidate’s conclusions.]</b></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
		<p><b>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</b></p> <p><i>Source C is largely trustworthy as the source is from a reputable and independent polling company with years of experience conducting public opinions polls. The data illustrated in the source can be deemed trustworthy as quota sampling was used and 2,000 British adults participated in face-to-face interviews. This would allow a researcher to draw valid and reliable conclusions about which issues the British public feel are most important. The face-to-face interviews were conducted in 193 places in Britain suggesting geographical representation across several social demographics. The fact that the same survey has been conducted for eighteen straight years suggests consistent and reliable results that can be compared from year-to-year. This is helpful for researchers when trying to further explore social trends or issues that may be important to voters. Ipsos MORI would be able to improve the consistency of the face-to-face interviews from year-to-year and computer assisted interviewing technology will further add to the reliability of results. However, it could be argued that the source is untrustworthy for several reasons. As the source is an extract this limits its' use for researchers. A researcher would be unable to learn more about how opinion poll participants were selected and how the survey used in the face-to-face interviews was designed. Polls usually consist of a few short questions whereas surveys take longer. There is no information about the length of the face-to-face interviews leaving a researcher to guess just how comprehensive the poll/survey is. The characteristics used in determining the quota sample is a major drawback as this information could better allow a researcher to build up a profile of the respondents. Knowing variables such as age, gender, income and location could help explain the results and give meaning to the percentages and changes in public opinion. There is little in the way of qualitative data in the source as the text only contains information about the research methodology employed. Despite the absence of qualitative data and not knowing the quota sampling characteristics, the source is trustworthy to a large extent. Ipsos MORI's reputation as independent and trusted polling company gives the source credibility. Even the little information provided about methodology provides insight into the careful planning that went on before and during the research. Therefore, it is clear that proven research methodology techniques were employed suggesting the source can be trusted.</i></p> <p><b>[This extract contains detailed evaluation and analysis of the validity and reliability of the source with supporting evidence drawn from the source and the candidate's own knowledge.]</b></p>

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]