National
Qualifications
2019

2019 Modern Studies

Advanced Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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)

Analysis
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 (for example, of an idea, theory, argument) and clearly show at least one of the following links

- links between different parts
- links between part(s) and the whole
- links between part(s) and related concepts
- similarities and contradictions
- consistency and inconsistency
- different views/interpretations
- possible consequences/implications
- understanding of underlying order or structure.

0 marks	1–2 marks	3–4 marks	5–6 marks	7–8 marks
No evidence of analysis — purely descriptive response OR Analysis is not at all relevant to the question. For analytical comments to be relevant they must directly address either the question; or issues, arguments or evidence which the question addresses.	Candidates will make analytical comments but • in the context of a candidate's answer these may not be key or most relevant aspects.	Candidates will make relevant analytical comments and • in the context of a candidate's answer these are key or most relevant aspects • includes relevant and contemporary supporting evidence.	Candidate's analysis meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition • analytical comments are linked to evaluative comments • includes relevant and contemporary supporting evidence from an international comparator country. Overall, analysis shows understanding of the question and its implications, by inclusion of sufficient key or most relevant aspects.	Candidate's analysis meets the requirement for 6 marks and in addition • analytical comments are integrated in-depth with international comparison • analytical comments clearly integrate the ideas/arguments of others with the candidate's own. Overall, analysis shows an in-depth understanding of the question and supports a convincing line of argument.

Comparison Comparison involves making a judgement between two (or more) entities in order to show similarity or difference. Candidates must draw out key similarities/differences and show the extent of these.			
0 marks	**1−2 marks**	**3−4 marks**	**5−6 marks**
No evidence of relevant international comparison.	Candidate's comparison • explains a key, relevant difference or similarity between the issue in the UK/Scotland and in another country/countries • explains the extent of the difference/similarity.	Candidate's analysis meets the requirements for 2 marks and in addition • points of comparison, including the extent of the similarity or difference, are made throughout the candidate's response and are supported by relevant and contemporary evidence.	Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition • points of comparison are integrated into and form a key part of the candidate's line of argument.

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 OR Evaluation is not relevant to the question.	Candidate makes points of evaluation which are relevant to the question • but are not reasoned OR • only one reasoned relevant point of evaluation is made.	Candidate makes reasoned points of evaluation which • address the relevance/ importance/significance of factors • are used to make an overall judgement(s) on the question • relate to the candidate's line of argument.	Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition • evaluate one alternative factor relevant to the question • make reasoned evaluations of several factors relevant to the question.	Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for 6 marks and in addition • points of evaluation are integrated throughout the candidate's line of argument • the overall judgement includes reasons for discounting or accepting alternatives: these reasons are used to clearly support the overall conclusion.

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**
No evidence of any • attempt to draw together information • line of argument.	Information is drawn together to summarise the key elements or main points but there is no clear conclusion on the question OR There is a clear conclusion but this may not follow from a clear line of argument.	Pieces of information are drawn together into an overall conclusion which provides an overall judgement on the question. The conclusion follows from a line of argument and is supported by detailed reasons/evidence (candidate reasoning and evidence builds to the conclusion).	Requirements for 4 marks are met and in addition • the overall conclusion results from a sustained line of argument developed by organising, linking or sequencing ideas throughout the response • overall conclusion includes a response to at least one relevant counter-argument.	Requirements for 6 marks are met and in addition • the line of argument integrates points of analysis and evaluation, using these to support the overall judgement • the overall judgement is based on several points of analysis or evaluation.

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

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Analysis – marks awarded up to a maximum of 6 marks</th></tr>
<tr><th>0 marks</th><th>1–2 marks</th><th>3–4 marks</th><th>5–6 marks</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>No evidence of analysis — purely descriptive response

OR

Analysis is not at all relevant to the question.</td>
<td>Candidate’s analysis identifies aspects of the research method which are relevant to the question but

• does not identify the most relevant aspects

OR

• does not link the aspects to the scenario.

Alternatively:

2 marks can be given where analysis identifies only one key aspect and

• links the aspect with the issue in the scenario.</td>
<td>Candidate’s analysis identifies key aspects of the research method which is relevant to the question and

• identifies relevant links of key aspects to the research method
• includes relevant and contemporary supporting evidence.</td>
<td>Candidate’s analysis meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition

• analytical comments on the aspects are linked to evaluative comments
• 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.</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Evaluation (research methods) — marks awarded up to a maximum of 6 marks</th></tr>
<tr><th>0 marks</th><th>1–2 marks</th><th>3–4 marks</th><th>5–6 marks</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>• no evidence of evaluation (purely descriptive response)

OR

• evaluative points are not relevant to the question

OR

• evaluative comments lack reasoning.</td>
<td>Candidate makes points of evaluation about the suitability of the research method in question but

• supporting evidence doesn’t back up the evaluation
• lack of development in reasoning

OR

• only one developed*, relevant point of evaluation is made which has supporting evidence.

*Developed points may include, for example

• evidence
• reasons
• background information, support or reinforcement.

Candidates will be awarded a maximum of 1 mark where the reasoning is not developed or they make only one evaluative point.</td>
<td>Candidate makes developed, relevant points of evaluation about the suitability of the research method in question and in addition

• evaluative comments will clearly address the stated research method(s) in relation to the specified scenario
• addresses the potential effectiveness of the key stated research method in relation to the specified scenario.</td>
<td>Candidate’s evaluation meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition

• addresses ethical issues in relation to one key research method
• where there is only one stated method the candidate will also evaluate their own alternative method or combination of methods, of researching the issue

OR

• where there are two stated methods the candidate evaluates both methods and/or their own alternative method or combination of methods, of researching the issues.</td>
</tr>
</table>

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

Source stimulus questions (Total 15 marks) (Questions 5, 10 and 15)

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Analysis of a source — marks awarded up to a maximum of 6 marks</th></tr>
<tr><th>0 marks</th><th>1–2 marks</th><th>3–4 marks</th><th>5–6 marks</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>No evidence of analysis — purely descriptive response

OR

Analysis is not relevant to the question.</td>
<td>Candidate’s analysis identifies aspects which are relevant to the question but

• does not identify most relevant aspects

OR

• does not show relevant links.

Alternatively:

Analysis identifies only one key aspect and

• links the aspect with the trustworthiness of the source
• includes supporting evidence.</td>
<td>Candidate’s analysis identifies key aspects which affect trustworthiness of the source and

• identifies relevant links
• includes relevant supporting evidence.</td>
<td>Candidate’s analysis meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition

• analytical comments on the aspects are linked to evaluative comments
• 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.</td>
</tr>
</table>

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

Conclusion — marks awarded up to an overall maximum of 3			
0 marks	**1 mark**	**2 marks**	**3 marks**
No evidence of concluding remarks.	Concluding remarks simply summarise the key elements or main points.	There is a clear overall judgement about the 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 • the line of argument integrates points of analysis and evaluation, using these to support the overall judgement expressed within the conclusion.

Detailed marking instructions for each question

Section 1 — Political issues and research methods

Part A

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
1.			30	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a* ***maximum of 30 marks****.* **Credit responses that make reference to** **Political parties are losing influence** • pressure groups are growing at the expense of political parties • political parties do not address the needs of young voters • the main political parties have moved to the centre and are too similar, 'broad churches' or 'big tents' • party leaders rather than the parties themselves who are influential • single issues rather than ideology motivate voters today • the media is more influential than political parties • lobbyists and big business have too much influence • centre-left parties in some countries are in decline. **Political parties are not losing influence** • recent resurgence in some parties due to ideological appeal • main political parties continue to dominate in UK and USA • political parties remain a cornerstone of a modern democratic state • Brexit and the Scottish Independence Referendum have led to increased political engagement • new parties, such as the Greens, UKIP, the SNP and Plaid Cymru, have sprung up in recent years to cater for increasingly diverse political tastes • social media has amplified the reach of political parties and helped increase membership for some parties • conservative and far-right parties have increased their popularity in some countries. **Credit responses to aspects of the following** • SNP membership has increased to over 120,000 members (July 2016) or around 2% of the Scottish population • 15,000 people joined the Labour Party in the 24 hours directly after Jeremy Corbyn's party leadership victory • Labour Party membership has surged recently and now stands at over 500,000 (December 2017) • Daniel Bell argues in *The End of Ideology: On the exhaustion of political ideas in the Fifties* that traditional ideological movements lost their power to inspire and mobilise the masses in the 1950s • the Liberal Democrats continue to struggle in elections as they lost many supporters when the Liberal Democrats formed a coalition government with the Conservatives in 2010 • a key characteristic to any pluralist democracy would include pressure groups where those sharing a common interest have the freedom and ability to exert influence against the Government and those political parties not in power

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• Greenpeace and other pressure groups have in the past refused to cooperate with the elected Government as they fear they are being used to add legitimacy to some government actions • 99% of UK citizens do not belong to a political party whereas 40–50% of citizens are members of one or more interest groups • the government will tend to listen to groups that are sizeable, as they give a good indication of the views of the public, whose votes they are trying to secure • popularity of petition platforms such as Change.org has increased opportunities to participate remotely rather than contacting their own representatives • Tony Wright argues that the great motors of the modern party system — class and ideology — are no longer relevant in the way they once were • big donors now fund political parties rather than mass memberships, suggesting a crisis of legitimacy • party politicians have increasingly become a political class, further alienating voters • 5% of UK voters admit to not knowing which political parties form the current coalition government • the UK Independence Party helped bring and keep its one key message, leaving the European Union, in public discourse. The Brexit vote proves that UKIP was quite influential • some would suggest that it is not political parties that have become more influential, only the media which can amplify party ideology, attract new voters, fundraise or otherwise shape a party's soundbite. The CNN effect has been argued to not only shape foreign policy but political party policy as well • pressure groups, especially insider groups, are arguably more influential than political parties. The Guardian has claimed that the Taxpayers' Alliance, the campaign group whose message of cuts — in tax and spending — is one of the most influential pressure groups in the UK. Tax reform would go on to be a major issue in the 2010 general election. It is pressure groups that often set the agenda at elections. Insider groups are regularly consulted by the government and provide it with important information which influences policy (for example, the British Medical Association on health issues) • nearly 4.5 million people, or one in 10 UK adults, is now a member or supporter of Britain's environmental and conservation groups, suggesting that pressure group membership is now mainstream • political party membership could be used as a measure of influence. Labour has 552,000 members and the Liberal Democrats 102,000 members. The SNP has 118,000 members. As of December 2016 the Green Party (England and Wales) had 46,000 and UKIP 34,000. Members as of December 2013 (latest published figure) the Conservative Party had 149,800 members. Party membership has risen notably since 2013, both in total and as a percentage of the electorate (June 2017) • many political scientists refer to the Elitist Theory in explaining why young voters are alienated today. Politicians and the political establishment have distanced themselves from the ordinary people they were elected to represent (De Vries, University of Oxford). The Brexit vote has been widely interpreted as symptomatic of public discontent with mainstream politicians and parties

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• the party leaders are more influential than the party they represent. Party leaders have become the human face of election campaigns, while electorates have become dealigned. This has led to the suggestion that in parliamentary elections many voters now vote for the party leader they like best (Curtice) rather than the policies the party stands for. **International comparator references could include** • Hermann Schmitt argues that political parties continue to be influential in newer democracies which emerged post-Cold War • the Economist Intelligence Unit (2017) claimed that the public's trust in government and political parties has been so eroded in the United States that it is now a 'flawed democracy' • Norway topped the EIU's list of full democracies last year, followed by Iceland, Sweden, New Zealand and Denmark; Canada and Ireland tied for sixth place • the UK, which also experienced a volatile 2016 with its Brexit referendum, was ranked 16th amid a rise in popular engagement and membership of political parties • research by American political scientists Jamie L Carson and Jason M Roberts found that party leaders did a better job of encouraging qualified mainstream candidates to challenge incumbents. They suggest that party leaders have lost influence which has resulted in unqualified candidates gaining popularity and furthering their own political interests. This has resulted in further voter alienation • across Europe, social democratic or centre-left parties are in decline. In the 2017 elections in France and the Netherlands, the socialist and labour parties did so poorly that many question their future existence (New York Times) • in Scandinavia, considered the world's social democratic stronghold, long-dominant parties have been reduced to vote shares in the high 20s and low 30s (New York Times) • anti-globalisation far-left parties, represented by the Occupy movement, Jeremy Corbyn's Labour Party and Syriza in Greece saw a brief rise to prominence but these parties generally offered impractical solutions that turned off voters • while political parties remain essential to the democratic process, evidence suggests there is a growing trust gap around the world driven by citizen frustration that parties are not responding to their core problems. This is particularly true in the Middle East and North Africa • political parties around the world today must think through specific communication reforms and rebrand, otherwise the public will continue to view parties as an elite class of politicians working to get and stay ahead (National Democratic Institute) • throughout Kazakhstan and central Asia, weak political parties exist. Parties do not aggregate voters into groups and articulate a specific policy agenda based on constituent demands. Rather, parties are tools for elites to mobilise support for an individual charismatic leader. In Russia, for example, the 'United Russia Party' exists to sustain support for President Vladimir Putin, despite the fact that the Russian president is not formally a member (Sholk, Understanding Kazakhstan's Politics, *The Diplomat*)

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• according to the United Nations, 1·65% of parliamentarians around the world are in their 20s and 11·87% are in their 30s. The average age of parliamentarians globally is 53. This is further evidence that party politics has not engaged young people around the world • Party membership is pretty much in decline across Europe. Italy's PD has lost 100,000 members over the past year. In Germany, the SPD and CDU lost nearly 3% of members over the course of 2012, while left-wing LINKE and liberals FDP saw membership decline 8% and 7% respectively. One factor driving the drop in numbers is the age of members — the average PD member in Italy is 54. In Germany, the average age of LINKE members is 60 • the nationalist True Finns emerged from near-obscurity to become the third-largest party in Finland in 2011, becoming the second-largest party in parliament in 2015. *Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.* Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s). **Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks** *Pressure groups are more relevant on some issues than political parties. Insider pressure groups are able to hire professional lobbyists, are consulted when the Government is considering legislation and some carry out extensive research in support of their cause. Pressure groups are more relevant especially when compared to many political parties that have never gained power. It would be accurate to state that Greenpeace has been more influential in combatting climate change in comparison to the Green Party for example. Greenpeace, with its international presence and huge fundraising campaigns has spearheaded international agreements to stop climate change, defended oceans and their habitats and put in place measures to prevent logging as part of their global effort to protect forests around the world. The Green Party, with fewer than 100,000 members in the UK and consistently disappointing electoral results has not been nearly as influential in its environmental efforts. Therefore, for a young person today seeking to have a voice on environmental issues, Greenpeace may be better placed to make a difference in comparison to the Green Party.* **[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality *To suggest that political parties are irrelevant in the 21st century may be stating the obvious. The elitist view would suggest that political power is concentrated in the hands of privileged social classes and professional politicians and that power is exercised to protect their interests. This conservative class has isolated young voters who are more likely to focus on single issues or a cause they feel strongly about and do not believe their voice will make a difference. Perhaps this is why pressure groups have proliferated and membership has boomed. Considering that only 1% of the electorate are registered members of a political party and nearly 10% of UK adults are members of or financially support one of Britain's environmental and conservation groups suggests that pressure group membership is now more mainstream than membership of political parties.* *The trade union movement alone has approximately 7·6 million members while the four largest political parties have fewer than one million members combined. While political party membership may have once been popular decades ago, times have changed, and the influence of parties nowadays to attract new members can be questioned. However, the relevance of pressure groups themselves can be questioned. Trade union membership has roughly halved since 1979 and trade unions no longer have as much sway over the Labour Party for example. Outsider groups, for instance, operate out of the public eye and only seek attention to their cause. While there have been several notable failures of pressure groups, such as failing to halt animal experimentation and the introduction and rise of student tuition fees, pressure groups have proved more appealing to younger voters who clamour for a voice today. Therefore, it is true to suggest that political parties are less influential than they once were, especially with young voters.* **[This extract contains detailed and accurate knowledge, up-to-date exemplification, a range of relevant material, insightful analysis and provides context in relation to the information presented.]**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
2.			30	*Candidates can be credited in a number of* ways *up to a* ***maximum of 30 marks****.* **Credit responses that make reference to** • populism • Liberalism • Conservatism • Socialism/Marxism • Nationalism • Neo-Liberalism • Classical Liberalism • social democracy • contemporary political party policies. **Credit responses to aspects of the following** • political party manifestos, legislation, media coverage, PMQs/FMQs, ministerial or congressional debates, government publications, etc • populism is a political programme or movement that champions the common person, usually by favourable contrast with an elite. Populism usually combines elements of the left and the right, opposing large business and financial interests but also frequently being hostile to established socialist and labour parties • while political parties in the UK were founded along ideological lines many suggest that the importance of ideology to parties today has diminished considerably • some scholars see the rise in populism as a result of voters seeing a decline in their status or welfare. Other political scientists see populism closely linked to nationalist nostalgia. For many political strategists, a charismatic leader that appeals to the masses, sweeps aside institutions and generates a feeling of affective identification can gain office if the right conditions exist • for populists, intellectuals and experts are viewed with suspicion because of their ties with the elite. Their words are perceived as skewed and biased • populism is normally, though not always, triggered by a charismatic leader who articulates the collective anxieties of the people • many populists view their mission as moral and the distinction between the elite and the people is not based on how much money you have or even what kind of position you have but on one's values • populist policies may include changes in the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union, immigration, crime, and welfare policies • populist polices today are typically more conservative and nationalistic and have come to be associated with a more rural, working class and ordinary voter. This is in contrast to the more liberal, bourgeois and usually urban ruling political elite • in the United Kingdom it is thought that the Brexit referendum result is evidence of a 'tide of populism' sweeping across Europe • populism is trending as globalisation and issues such as immigration, unemployment, industrialisation and crime become more prominent to voters. The election of Donald Trump, Vladimir Putin and the Brexit referendum result suggests populism is on the rise and is more influential on political parties before elections

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• ideology in the USA could demonstrate a recognition that the two main political parties have always been regarded as 'big tents', incorporating more than one ideology. Both the Democrats and Republicans could be classed as 'right-of-centre' on the political spectrum • Conservatism is an ideology which supports practical approaches to dealing with problems while seeking to maintain the status quo. Conservatism largely builds on existing policies and programmes as opposed to starting with a new or different idea • Neo-liberalism is an ideology related to classical liberalism. Individual rights, small government and a free market are emphasised • Socialism is an ideology which supports greater equality among social classes and a redistribution of wealth. Socialists support government intervention in the economy and in social policy to bring this about. Socialists believe that capitalism is to blame for the inequality that exists in society today. Revisionist socialists, or social democrats, accept capitalism, but believe that government has a responsibility to ensure that all social classes can access and share in the wealth of a country. More fundamentalist socialists suggest that true equality in society can only come through abolishing capitalism and establishing common ownership of land, resources and capital • Labour under Jeremy Corbyn has returned to its socialist roots. Threats to cut funding to Labour by the business community reflect how far the party has drifted to the left. Raising taxes on the rich, energy and rail nationalisation have been suggested by Corbyn. This suggests that the Labour Party is still heavily influenced by ideology. However, Corbyn is described as 'the torchbearer of British populism,' to many political commentators and Conservative MPs. There are suggestions that Theresa May should be replaced with Boris Johnson on the grounds that 'to beat a populist, you need a populist' (Spectator) • increasing use of social media can increase the tendency towards populism. Citizens participate heavily on these platforms and feel like politics belongs to them. Ideological messages become diluted as soundbites and outrage dominate. **International comparator references could include** • in the 2017 French presidential election, Marine Le Pen of the National Front (FN) gained 10,637,120 votes or 33·9% of the votes cast in the election run-off. This far-right populist politician supported France leaving the EU and railed against globalisation. Mainstream politicians emulated some of her policies which included tough sanctions on criminals, constant talk of national identity and tighter immigration control. Populism was instrumental in shaping party policies in the months leading up to the election • populism has kept Russian President Vladimir Putin widely popular as his anti-West stance, emphasis on moral and cultural conservatism and belief in a vertical power structure, are popular with ordinary Russians. Putin's use of military power, opposition to a unipolar world headed by the USA and belief in Eurasian unity (Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Armenia) after Ukraine's defection from Russia are also populist • Donald Trump's success has played on the fears of many Americans. He declared falsely during his campaign that America's homicide rate was at its highest level in 45 years

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• Hungary's Prime Minister, Viktor Orban, consistently invokes populism in justifying his anti-immigrant stance. In trying to secure his nation's borders from mainly Muslim migrants, Orban intends to 'to keep Europe Christian' • in May 2016, Filipinos elected populist president Rodrigo Duterte to rid the nation of crime. Thousands of people identified as drug dealers and users have since been killed • in Japan, populist Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's Liberal Democratic Party returned to power in 2012 in the wake of the 2011 earthquake and Fukushima nuclear crisis, defeating the weak Democratic Party of Japan. Economic anxieties, public disgust toward government corruption, and a reassertion of national identity in the face of foreign threats have all played a prominent role in his electoral success (Stewart and Wasserstrom, The Diplomat) • Time magazine named Donald Trump Person of the Year in 2016 and, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, another populist, won the magazine's online reader's poll in 2016 suggesting that populism is growing • in Austria, success of the FPÖ is a reminder that populism is still a potent force in European politics. FPÖ candidate Norbert Hofer nearly won the Presidency in 2016 with 46·2% of the vote. This was the best result for a right-wing populist party in Western Europe to date • in recent Dutch and French elections, populist parties were major contenders for national government. Across Europe, populists are no longer content with being outsiders and playing the role of protest parties. Instead they have arrived at the centre of national politics by making credible bids for political leadership • in Norway, the populist Progress Party recently returned to Government as part of a coalition. *Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.* Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s). **Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks** *Politicians claiming to speak 'for the people' have had some success both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn and former US presidential candidate and current Senator from Vermont, Bernie Sanders, are two politicians that could be described as 'populist.' While socialism certainly influenced both politicians, populism is now more influential in shaping their views. Corbyn has become the British populist politician of the left and his rise has led to calls for the Conservative Party to elect its own populist, namely Boris Johnson. Bernie Sanders has also emerged as a prominent populist politician with a national audience. His populist policies on increasing taxes for the rich, have excited the left-wing of the Democratic Party.*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Both politicians have been influenced by socialist ideology. Corbyn is 'old Labour' with policies such as nationalising the railways and energy supply companies. The populist mood in Britain is on topics such as immigration, unemployment and access to the common market due to Brexit. On these issues, Corbyn is less populist and more 'old Labour'. Therefore, it is a combination of ideologies which can be found in the Labour and Democratic Parties today. **[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]** **Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality** *The best known populist leader today is American President Donald Trump. His successful populist campaign surprised the world and has re-invigorated conservatives in the Grand Old Party (GOP). His populist rhetoric has led to reactionary measures intended to stem the anger emanating from his 'base' who live in the red states of the mid-west and south. To curb the effects of immigration and security concerns, Trump attempted to ban immigrants from seven countries. He has dramatically increased military spending in an effort to combat Chinese and Russian influence abroad and he is intent on cutting taxes for corporations and the rich. While such actions are in keeping with conservative Republican ideology, such moves are unquestionably 'populist' as the men and women that elected Trump were fed up with the Washington DC elite and politically correct liberal democrats that had come to dominate American politics for so long. Indeed, 'populism' and the plain spoken Trump have undoubtedly changed the Republican party and made it more responsive to its core voters. In an age of 'big tent' politics where parties have moved to the centre to attract votes, Trump's election shocked the world and has ushered in many other authoritarian, populist world leaders.* *With the rise of populist politicians such as Hungary's Viktor Orban, Filipino president Rodrigo Duterte and Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe it is clear that populism is trending around the world as nations struggle with the impact of globalisation and migration. Issues such as job loss and crime have come to shape how elections are fought and political party policies are written. Political parties have had to respond to what their respective electorates care about and other political ideologies such as liberalism and socialism have become secondary in importance. While recent populist agendas have reflected policies on the 'right,' populism can also be associated with the 'left' as was the case in Greece during the financial crisis of 2008. The Syriza-led coalition government in Greece at that time reflected the public's wish for Athens to resist the demands of Europe's creditors. Syriza was elected from the anti-European tide that was engulfing Greece at the time. This shows that populism is a growing trend in both the left and right globally, driven largely by economic factors and disillusionment with centrist liberal ideals.* **[This extract contains detailed and accurate knowledge, up-to-date exemplification, a range of relevant material, insightful analysis and provides context in relation to the information presented.]**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
3.			30	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 30 marks**.* **Credit responses that make reference to** • devolution within the context of the UK • unitary, federal systems of governance • bi-cameral, uni-cameral legislatures • parliamentary v presidential systems of government • codified v uncodified constitutions • an awareness of the relationship between levels of government in the UK/Scotland and a comparator country • democratic countries versus countries considered authoritarian or undemocratic • localism. **Credit responses to aspects of the following** • decentralisation is the process of distributing or dispersing functions, powers, people or things away from a central location or authority • political decentralisation aims to give citizens or their elected representatives more power. It is usually associated with pluralistic politics and representative government, but it also means giving citizens, or their representatives, more influence in the formulation and implementation of laws and policies. Depending on the country, this may require constitutional or statutory reforms, the development of new political parties, increased power for legislatures, the creation of local political units, and/or the encouragement of advocacy groups • arguments in support of decentralisation are often founded upon a wider critique of central state planning, which holds that large and centrally-administered bureaucracies represent an inefficient and potentially destructive means of allocating resources (and generating wealth) within society (Lal, 2000) • Hayek argues that central state agencies lack the 'time and place knowledge' to implement policies and programmes that reflect people's 'real' needs and preferences • decentralisation is thought to create the conditions for a more pluralist political arrangement, in which competing groups can voice and institutionalise their interests in local democratic forums (for example, Rondinelli, 1989 Crook and Manor, 1998) • states lack the flexibility and reach to provide certain types of goods and services, particularly ones with large information requirements. Decentralisation, it is argued, creates institutions that are more amenable to local needs and preferences (Ostrom, 1993) • without adequate training and support, the devolution of large sums of money can also over-burden local bodies whose members lack the resources and expertise to spend large and complex budgets (Ghatak and Ghatak, 2002) • decentralisation can occur in different ways. Deconcentration, the weakest form of decentralisation, shifts responsibility for decision-making, finance and implementation of certain public functions from officials of central governments to those in existing districts, or, if necessary, new ones under direct control of the central government

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• decentralisation can also occur through delegation. Delegation passes down responsibility for decision-making and the implementation of certain public functions to semi-autonomous organisations not wholly controlled by the central government, but ultimately accountable to it. It involves the creation of authorities or regional districts. In this way there is a great deal of decision-making discretion • devolution is another method by which decentralisation occurs. Devolution transfers responsibility for decision-making of certain public functions to the sub-national level, such as a regional, local, or state government • governments around the world today may share common characteristics but are not identical. Local government administration comes in a variety of models. Local government administration examples include provinces, states, governorates (Egypt), cercles (Mali), prefectures (Japan) or Local Government Units (Philippines) • a system of governance is a prescribed form of political behaviour which recognises how a country is legally organised and functions • a unitary state is a state governed as one single unit in which the central government is supreme and any administrative divisions (sub-national units) exercise only powers that their central government chooses to delegate • the United Kingdom, for example, is a unitary state as its constituent countries — England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland — have no power to challenge the constitutionality of Acts of Parliament • unitary states contrast with federal states, such as the United States, in which power is shared between the federal government and the states. More than 150 countries are unitary states, including France, China and Japan • federalism can be seen as a compromise between the concentration of power and a loose confederation of independent states for governing a variety of people, usually in a large expanse of territory. Federalism has the virtue of retaining local pride, traditions and power, while allowing a central government that can handle common problems. **Strengths of decentralisation within the context of the UK/Scotland** • one of the clear benefits of devolution is that it empowers people who now have greater local control over important decisions which affect their lives. Some argue, for example, that if more power were devolved to 'regions' in England, for example, in the north of England or Cornwall, then local people could develop those structures that would support the growth of business suited to their own region and not that of South-East England • many contend that devolution increases local area pride and gives a nation a greater sense of consciousness and identity • devolution is more flexible than, for example, a federal system of government. Under a federal system, each state or province has the same level of autonomy. Devolution could result in some areas having a greater or lesser degree of autonomy. In Canada for example, Quebec desires greater autonomy than other provinces and devolution would allow for this. Wales has fewer powers than Scotland but under a federal system (for example, USA, Australia) all states/provinces have a level of equality • many suggest that devolution results in greater accountability to constituents

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have a level of autonomy, yet can remain part of the United Kingdom • devolution can also grant special recognition to peoples with strong identities within the state. This multi-layered identity can be seen in the United Kingdom. There are strong Welsh and Scottish identities, but many who see themselves as Welsh or Scottish also see themselves as British. This 'nation within a nation' concept could be argued to be more flexible in recognising group and cultural identities • Scotland's population is 5·3 million and England's population is 53 million. Both are nations and constitutionally equal under the current devolutionary arrangement. Scotland would be offended if it were given the same level of self-government as the London region of England (8·3 million people), for example, as it desires more autonomy and control over its own affairs • another advantage of devolution over federal government is that if a problem exists, many would argue that it can be resolved more quickly under a devolved system of governance. A federal system of governance usually requires a complicated constitutional amending process. This makes changing the US Constitution, for example, very difficult as 75% of state legislatures must approve any amendment • some argue that devolution is more democratic and closer to direct democracy than centralised forms of government. People are more likely to accept and pass new legislation if it has come locally, from people who have a deep and clear understanding of the problem at a local level • the 2010 Conservative manifesto promised referendums to 'give people the chance to have a powerful, elected mayor in England's largest cities'. Bristol and London now have city mayors and can be viewed as part of the decentralisation process. The creation of the Greater London Authority (GLA) is also evidence of a greater emphasis on decentralisation in England. **Weaknesses of decentralisation within the context of the UK/Scotland** • many argue that devolution weakens the central authority of a nation state • devolution also results in an overlap of government which inevitably results in additional financial costs to taxpayers. This duplication can be costly, for example, the building of the Scottish Parliament resulted in several cost overruns • many argue that devolution is the first step toward breaking up a nation. Devolution could lead to more communities/regions/nations clamouring for independence with nation states potentially breaking up, for example, the Catalonia region of Spain and the Quebec province in Canada • whilst devolution has resulted in increased powers given to the Scottish Parliament, the Scottish Parliament itself has centralised power away from local government, for example, the creation of a single police force.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				International comparator references could include • the European Union follows the principle of subsidiarity, which holds that decision-making should be made by the most local competent authority. The EU should decide only on enumerated issues that a local or member state authority cannot address themselves. Furthermore, enforcement is exclusively the domain of member states • in the USA constitutional federalism is arguably as strong as it has ever been with challenges to Federal government powers via judicial review on issues such as President Obama's Affordable Healthcare Act. States are also increasingly invoking their decision-making powers on a range of issues including gay marriage, legalisation of cannabis, assisted suicide and gun control • in Finland, the Centre Party explicitly supports decentralisation. For example, government departments have been moved from the capital Helsinki to the provinces. The Centre supports substantial subsidies that limit potential economic and political centralisation to Helsinki • in Indonesia, political devolution has reduced the power of Jakarta, cut the legacy of former President Suharto's rule and increased local participation in politics. It has improved citizens' feeling of belonging to the polity. In such a diverse and geographically large country, devolution might have seemed natural, but it proved difficult for many Jakarta politicians who had grown up in the Suharto-era. For Indonesia, decentralisation has had many benefits. It has helped broaden and spread growth forcing some local politicians to take measures to help attract investment in infrastructure and agriculture. It has also helped boost participation in the political process which has led to a broadening of political ideas (Kurlantzick, The Diplomat) • the curse of the modern Arab world has been the tendency towards centralisation of power. In Tunisia centralisation was a double curse — not only was power centralised politically, but also geographically on the country's coast. The last of Ben Ali's budgets in 2011 allocated 82% of public expenditure to the 11 coastal regions while a paltry 18% went to the 13 interior regions. In the Arab world, local government expenditure averages only about 5% of GDP, OECD countries spend about 20% of their GDP on local government expenditure. *Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.* Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s). **Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks** *A decentralised state is a state that aims to give citizens more power by delegating more of the running of the government to officials at the local level. It is usually associated with representative government, but it also means giving citizens, or their representatives, more influence in the formulation of laws and policies. Depending on the country, it may require constitutional or other kinds of reform as several countries such as those in the Middle East who have recently begun transitioning to a more decentralised state.*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Usually, new political parties have to be created and additional powers are needed for new levels of government to scrutinise and provide transparent democracy.Decentralisation has proven successful in the United Kingdom as regional assemblies have been established, the Greater London Authority (GLA) is now quite well-known and several cities in Britain now have Mayors, which had been another effort to decentralise power. This all suggests that transferring powers to a more local level has worked, however several cities rejected the new Mayoral system. **[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]** **Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality** *There is no question that a decentralised state provides more effective governance. Devolution in Scotland, where policies distinct from the UK have been implemented in relation to prescription charges, tuition fees and taxation to suit Scottish priorities, clearly supports this assertion, as does evidence from around the world which also shows that in most situations decentralisation makes government services more efficient, empowers those with less of a political voice and results in a more equal society. This has been found in India and in several Middle Eastern countries and not only in the United Kingdom, United States and Australia. With devolution a central focus of Britain's constitutional arrangements and a federal system of government in the United States outlined in its written constitution, decentralisation has occurred successfully. However, in the Middle East and Asia, with more shallow democratic roots, decentralisation is a more recent phenomenon. Some commentators have even suggested that the Arab Spring was caused by a lack of decentralisation throughout the region. With widespread inequality growing in highly centralised states it is no surprise that autocratic regimes were toppled, beginning in Tunisia.* *However, decentralisation does not come without faults and can lead to constitutional crisis by creating the conditions for a semi-autonomous state to secede from a centralised nation-state. This has been witnessed in Catalonia, Spain, where Catalonia's independence referendum of 1 October 2017 was deemed unconstitutional by the Constitutional court of Spain. The High Court of Justice of Catalonia also issued orders to the police to try to prevent it, including the detention of those responsible for its preparation. As a consequence the Spanish government invoked Article 155, assumed direct control over some of Catalonia's autonomous powers and dissolved the Catalonian Parliament. A further issue with decentralisation occurs when there is grid lock. This can also result when US states defy the federal government in Washington DC or in developing countries where the political institutions are simply not equipped to transition from centralised to decentralised states overnight. Several countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, such a Mali and Nigeria, have not coped well with decentralisation. Indeed, it has not lifted countries out of poverty or led to the enfranchisement of ethnic minorities in the way that it was meant to. Despite Brazil's lead in decentralisation in South America for example, inequality levels have worsened. To conclude, countries with strong democratic institutions are best able to take advantage of all that decentralisation offers.*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				[This extract contains detailed and accurate knowledge, up-to-date exemplification, a range of relevant material, insightful analysis and provides context in relation to the information presented.]

Part B

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
4.			15	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a* ***maximum of 15 marks****.* Expect reference to the following in critical evaluation of case studies **A case study approach may be appropriate because** • case studies are in-depth investigations of a single person, group, event or community. Typically, data is gathered from a variety of sources and by using several different methods (for example, observations and interviews) • the case study approach is when researchers select methods of data collection and analysis that will generate material suitable for case studies. Amongst the sources of data may be observations of a person's daily routine, unstructured interviews with the participant (and with people who know them), diaries, personal notes (for example, letters, photographs, notes) or official documents (for example, case notes, clinical notes, appraisal reports). Most of this information is likely to be qualitative (that is, verbal description rather than measurement) but the researcher might collect numerical data as well • case studies are widely used because they may offer insights that might not be achieved with other approaches. This would be particularly useful in finding out the motivations of a member(s) of the electorate • case study research brings understanding to a complex issue and can add strength to what is already known through previous research • the case study method often involves simply observing what happens to, or reconstructing 'the case history' of a single participant or group of individuals (such as a school class or a specific social group), that is, the idiographic approach. Case studies allow a researcher to investigate a topic in far more detail than might be possible if they were trying to deal with a large number of research participants (nomothetic approach) with the aim of 'averaging' • Robert K Yin defines the case study research method as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used. This would be useful in understanding the motivations of many voters who on the face of it might not have seemed like they would be leave voters • the advantages of the case study method are its applicability to real-life, contemporary, human situations and its public accessibility through written reports. Case study results relate directly to the common reader's everyday experience and facilitate an understanding of complex real-life situations • the case study is most often used by students and other new researchers who are seeking to undertake a research project on a modest scale, with limited funding and resources • case studies provide detailed qualitative information and insight for future research • case studies tend to be conducted on rare cases where large samples of similar participants are not available or accessible • they allow for the investigation of otherwise impractical or unethical situations

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• a case study identifies the expected, predictable aspects of an event, while capturing additional less quantifiable detail, such as the cultural context that helps to explain the motivations of those involved • the looser format of case studies allow researchers to begin with broad questions and narrow their focus as their experiment progresses rather than attempt to predict every possible outcome before the experiment is conducted • by seeking to understand as much as possible about a single subject or small group of subjects, case studies specialise in ‘deep data’ or ‘thick description’ information that can give research results a more human face • examples — Brexit — ‘Nothing to Fear but Fear Itself? UK Case Study Summary’ by Demos (UK); LSE Oxford Study on Brexit Pathways to Independence; — asylum case studies; BBC Bias during the 2014 Scottish Independence Referendum. **A case study approach may be less appropriate because** • the case study has long been stereotyped as ‘the weak sibling among social science methods’ and is often criticised as being too subjective and even pseudo — scientific • critics of the case study method point out the problems of looking at one case or a small number of cases — they offer no grounds for establishing reliability or generality of findings • the intense exposure in studying the case can lead to researcher bias in relation to the findings • some dismiss case study research as useful only as an initial exploratory tool, and other methods are more appropriate beyond this • case studies are complex because they generally involve multiple sources of data, may include multiple cases within a study, and produce large amounts of data for analysis • case studies as a research method or strategy have traditionally been viewed as lacking rigour and objectivity when compared with other social research methods. The researcher’s own subjective feeling may influence the case study — researcher bias • case studies cannot usually be generalised to produce a result for the wider population. This leads to data being collected over longitudinal case studies not always being relevant or particularly useful in the end • case studies are generally on one person, but there also tends to only be one experimenter collecting the data. This can lead to bias in data collection, which can influence results more than in different designs • it is also very difficult to draw a definite cause/effect from case studies • they are difficult to replicate and time consuming • case studies can fall foul of ethics — case studies are often financed by people who have, either directly or indirectly, power over both those being studied and those conducting the investigation. This conflict of interests can hinder the credibility of the study.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Alternative research methods which could be considered and evaluated **Expect consideration and evaluation of one or more of the following alternative research methods** • forms of observation — covert/overt, participant/non-participant • surveys/questionnaires • unstructured/structured interviews • focus groups • official documents and reports. *Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.* **Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks** *When investigating the motivations of voters who chose to vote Leave in the EU referendum, a case study approach could be argued to be the best method for a number of reasons. A case study is an in-depth investigation of a single person, group, event or community and is usually used to help researchers understand the reasons why certain people do things that on the face of it seem unusual or odd. A case study would, therefore, be useful in studying Leave voters' motivations since it would involve an in-depth study of who some of these people are, how they live their lives and the ways in which they believed leaving the EU would perhaps positively impact upon them. By carrying out an in-depth case study like this it would help the researcher to fully appreciate the views of these people.* *Case studies are often used to add strength to what is already known through previous research and common knowledge. For example, the BBC and the Scottish Federation of Housing Associations carried out a case study highlighting the impact of the Bedroom Tax on individual people in 2013 which added to the public and Scottish Government's understanding of how this new policy would affect people. On an issue like the EU referendum, there is a lot of information already out there and speculation regarding why people voted as they did. Arguably, case study research would bring better understanding to this. However, some people might argue that a case study approach is not scientific enough and the results are not able to be applied to the whole population.* **[This extract contains two points of evaluation with straightforward supporting evidence.]**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality *On one hand, case studies could clearly be seen to be the best method for investigating the motivations of Leave voters in the EU referendum. This method allows the researcher to study a group in a way that offers far greater insights than would otherwise be achieved using other approaches. In a topic area as contentious as this, where the views of voters tend to be very black and white, it would help the researcher to truly understand and appreciate the standpoint of Leave voters in a way that purely quantitative methods would not allow for. By studying a few cases, the researcher should manage to achieve real 'verstehen', which is usually not possible via more traditional methods which tend to be designed to achieve statistical data rather than detailed explanations of actions. Demos used a case study approach to look at voters' motivations, in 'Nothing to Fear but Fear Itself?' As a result, they found that travel patterns and mobility, and acceptance or resistance to social liberalism all played significant roles in voting behaviour in the EU Referendum. These were not issues people would have probably picked out as being all that important had this not been studied in this way. So, case studies clearly provide huge advantages for researchers when it comes to exploring this kind of scenario.* *However, the nature of the topic area could mean that case studies are difficult to carry out whilst ensuring total objectivity. This is because case studies as a research method continue to be viewed as lacking rigour when compared with other methods. The researcher's own subjective feeling may influence the case study and researcher bias may easily seep into the resultant findings. An alternative method that would perhaps, therefore, be more appropriate would be to survey or interview a large selection of Leave voters. Provided the survey or interview contained open, rather than closed, questions, the researcher would be able to gather rich qualitative data, allowing them to draw conclusions about the motivations of a range of Leave voters, rather than the few that a case study would allow for. That said, there are inherent issues with surveys and interviews including response rate issues for the former and access, as well as funding, issues with the latter, which may limit their worth to a researcher.* *Additionally, it is important to be aware of the ethical considerations related to a method such as case studies. Most case studies are often financed by people who have, either directly or indirectly, power over both those being studied and those conducting the investigation and this can impact upon the results of the study. This conflict of interests can hinder the credibility of the study. A 2013 study carried out by the BBC in collaboration with Scottish Federation of Housing Associations highlighting the impact of the Bedroom Tax on individual people which added to the public and Scottish Government's understanding of how this new policy would affect people, could be seen as a clear example of this. Ethics are a crucial part of any research and need to be taken in account in carrying out any research. The British Sociological Association has strict guidelines in relation to ethics and these are far more significant in respect of methods involving observation, which tend to delve further into people's lives and viewpoints, than methods aimed at gathering statistics. In investigating Leave voters motivations, therefore, from an ethical*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				standpoint, a case study approach would have to be mindful of all of this. It is perhaps the case that a more traditional method would be more preferable than a case study because of the ethical constraints involved. **[This extract contains two points of balanced evaluation of the appropriateness of the methods with detailed analysis and synthesis of relevant exemplification.]**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
5.			15	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a* ***maximum of 15 marks.*** **Credit reference to the following in critical evaluation of the source** • authors are renowned academics • comment on independence and reliability of authors • inclusion of website link(s) and references to other publications (Vir and Hall 2017 and Newman et al 2017) easily allow further research • factsheet reflects research, carried out by academics in conjunction with Reuters • date of publication — October 2017 • inclusion of supporting figures and empirical evidence • ambiguity of presented detail in infographic • detail re: methodology (advantages and disadvantages of this form of focus group and online survey — problems with sample size) • international focus and scope • specific issues about the source which support or detract from its validity. **Possible approach to answering the question** **Arguments that the source is valid and/or reliable** • the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism is a globally focused research centre at the University of Oxford • October 2017 — highly contemporary • source content refers to recognised issues associated with fake news • the authors are a Director of Research and Senior Research Fellow-seen as trusted academics • the data has been gathered from four countries, United States, the United Kingdom, Spain, and Finland, which gives a wider scope for the data and has allowed the researchers to compare across nations. **Arguments that the source's validity and/or reliability are questionable** • focus groups of 6–8 participants each is not a particularly large sample and causes problems when it comes to drawing conclusions and generalisations about a wider population • the discussions were based on a series of pre-tasks — what this means is not clear • while it is possible to carry out further research, it is not immediately apparent who Kantar Media are, and why the researchers are referencing Vir and Hall (2017) and Newman et al 2017 — whether or not they are trustworthy is not clear • the validity of some of the conclusions could be questioned, as little statistical data is provided • two figures are provided giving details about trust in news in general and trust in news people use themselves, in the four countries studied, but exactly how this information has been gathered is ambiguous. [Newman is mentioned in Figure 2.] It is not clear if these percentages are based on the focus groups of 6–8 participants or separate research • in Figure 2, data from the answers to question 1 and 6 have been used. There is no explanation for why the data for the other four questions (at least) has not been presented. *Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Example of an extract from a response that would meet the minimum standard *The source has been produced by Reuters and The Oxford University. This could be one reason for it to be considered trustworthy, as these are both well-known organisations, who pride themselves on their name and reliability of any research they turn out. The methodology tells us that the research was carried out by Rasmus Kleis Nielsen and Lucas Graves who are the Director of Research and a Senior Research Fellow. Respectively, these roles could be generally seen to be an important factor in assessing the trust of those carrying out research. While no contact details are provided or links to twitter accounts, it would be easy for a researcher to do some additional checks to look into the background of these academics to ensure that they are in fact trustworthy. This makes it trustworthy to a fairly large extent. However, the source does seem to have some limitations, as it mentions various other people involved in the research with little indication of why or exactly how they were involved for example, Kantar Media, Vir and Hall (2017) and Newman et al 2017, all of which makes it a little less valid than it would at first seem, though these people could of course be googled by the researcher to establish their trustworthiness too.* **[This extract contains two relevant points of evaluation with balanced evaluation of one factor and supporting evidence drawn from the source.]** **Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality** *Despite some small misgivings, taking both validity and reliability into account this source can be considered to be trustworthy to quite a large extent. The information presented has been compiled by highly-respected researchers at The Oxford University, in collaboration with the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, on the back of research carried out by a range of others, which the researcher could easily double check to confirm their veracity. The research was published in October 2017, giving a true snapshot of social reality at the time the source was published. While it is hard to tell if the information can be fully trusted today, in 2019, in the context of when it was gathered it most certainly can be.* *The data has been compiled using a combination of focus groups, in four countries, and an online survey. The focus groups lasted for two hours, consisted of between 6–8 participants each and were completed on the basis of a series of pre-tasks in order to allow more detailed investigation of participants' behaviours and attitudes to news. This adds to the trust of the resultant findings in the source, as these were detailed, in-depth explorations of a small number of people, to ensure the researchers achieved qualitative data. However, there is limited information regarding the methodology in respect of their approaches, which impacts upon the researcher's ability to determine how trustworthy the source is. The source explains that fieldwork was split between groups of younger (20–34) and older (35–54) news users, but does not explain how many were from each group and the responses are not presented by age breakdown either. Further details, however, it would seem are available in Vir and Hall, so this could be further explored.*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Additionally, focus groups are not necessarily as trustworthy a methodology as some others, on account of the small numbers involved and issues in respect of sampling, analysis and individual involvement. Focus groups can be difficult to encourage a range of people to participate, since some participants may find a focus group situation intimidating or off-putting and sometimes participants may feel under pressure to agree with the dominant view. As such, while the researchers have clearly gained detailed qualitative responses, the validity and reliability of these could perhaps be questioned if trying to generalise about the entire population of these four countries. That said, the research was supplemented with an online survey which provided quantitative data alongside this, which is presumably what is presented in Figure 2 of the results, and this could be seen to improve our ability to trust the source markedly. **[This extract contains detailed evaluation and analysis of the trustworthiness of the source with supporting evidence drawn from the source and knowledge of the methodology and context of the issue.]**

Section 2 — Social issues, law and order and research methods

Part A

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
6.			30	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a* ***maximum of 30 marks****.* **Credit responses that make reference to** • the rule of law • values underpinning the judicial framework • relations between the legislative and judicial systems • interpretations of and challenges to the law • judicial review processes • judicial independence and appointments • reforms to the criminal justice system • the court systems in the UK and other countries • supreme courts • impact of national security, human rights and civil liberty issues • the courts systems and judicial frameworks in other countries. **Credit responses to aspects of the following** **The rule of law and underpinning values of the judicial framework** • the rule of law is one of the fundamental principles of the UK's unwritten or uncodified constitution. The key idea of the rule of law is that the law should apply equally to all, rulers and ruled alike. This ensures a 'government of law' and not a 'government of men' (A V Dicey) • modern principles of the rule of law can be identified as: the law must be accessible and clear; questions of rights and liability should be resolved by the exercise of the law, not discretion; laws should apply equally to all; Ministers and public officials must exercise their powers fairly without exceeding the limits of such powers; the law must protect fundamental human rights; the state must provide a way of resolving disputes; procedures provided by the state should be fair and states must comply with international as well as national laws. (Lord Bingham, The Rule of Law, 2010) **Relations between the legislative and judiciary — separation of powers** • the role of the judiciary within the UK's constitutional arrangements is not set out in a single document and continues to evolve from a variety of sources, including Acts of Parliament, common law precedents and conventions • A V Dicey, stated: 'In the absence of a codified constitution guaranteeing its status, the role and powers of the judiciary in the UK constitution have traditionally had to be inferred or induced from particular judicial decisions' • the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 — brought about a more explicit separation of powers between the judiciary, the executive, and the legislature, enshrined the independence of the judiciary in statute, transferred powers to the Lord Chief Justice for England and Wales, created an independent Judicial Appointments Commission and established an independent Supreme Court, replacing the House of Lords as the final Court of Appeal in the UK

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• devolution settlements have also had an impact by transferring power from Westminster to Holyrood, Cardiff Bay and Stormont. However, this does not alter the principle of UK parliamentary sovereignty, as a majority in Parliament can repeal any of the laws. **Judicial review** • under judicial review, legislative and executive actions are subject to review by the judiciary. Judicial review powers allow courts to invalidate and strike down laws and decisions that are incompatible with a higher authority, such as the terms of a written constitution • judicial review involves the courts re-examining the lawfulness of a decision or action, or a failure to act, by a public body exercising a public function. It is only available where there is no other effective means of challenge • the UK Parliament's sovereignty and the principle of parliamentary privilege prevent judicial oversight of the UK Parliament's activities. Courts in the UK cannot review primary legislation • legislation of the Scottish Parliament can be challenged under sections 28 and 29 of the Scotland Act 1998 which state that legislation will be *ultra vires* (beyond the powers) if it relates to matters reserved to the UK Parliament or is incompatible with EU law or the European Convention of Human Rights • post-referendum legal challenges resulted in judicial review on constitutional issues regarding parliamentary sovereignty and executive power. Arguably this is an example of the separation of powers, the judiciary's independence and its power to challenge executive legislation. Miller v Secretary of State for Exiting Europe (2017) involved Gina Miller questioning whether Government ministers could use prerogative powers to give formal notice of the UK leaving the EU without an Act of Parliament being passed by a majority of MPs. Scotland and Northern Ireland also raised the additional issue of whether leaving the EU required the support of the devolved legislatures. The UK Supreme Court delivered a majority decision in favour of Miller, concluding that an Act of Parliament was required for ministers to give Notice of the decision of the UK to withdraw from the EU under Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. The court unanimously concluded that the devolved legislatures do not have a veto on the UK's decision to withdraw from the EU. **Judicial independence and neutrality** • in theory the judiciary acts as a neutral force between the government and the governed. Judicial independence is the principle that the judiciary is impartial and free from any external pressures so that they may pass judgment in a way that is fair and impartial. The neutrality and independence of the judiciary is protected by a combination of statute law, common law and convention • this principle is enshrined in article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which states that '...everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law'

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• the Judiciary and Courts (Scotland) Act (2008) enshrined judicial independence in law and introduced a duty on Scottish ministers, the Lord Advocate and MSPs to uphold the continued independence of the judiciary, barring them from trying to exert influence through any special access to judges • critics of the idea of judicial independence argue the judiciary are not and cannot be impartial. Judicial bias is argued to take two forms: personal and corporate (Griffith, 1998). Due to sharing educational experiences, class, training and being members of ‘the Establishment’, judges have shared, similar values, attitudes and beliefs which tend to be conservative. Judgements are made which reflect the values of this elite group. As judges are often required to arbitrate in disputes, they are required to ‘take side’. **Interpreting and challenging the rule of law** • the executive and legislative creates the law, the judiciary interprets the law. Courts and judges apply rules of ‘statutory interpretation’ when interpreting the law. The ‘literal rule’ means laws are interpreted using the ordinary meaning of the language of the statute without judges adding their own interpretations. Applying the ‘golden rule’ judges ignore literal interpretations of laws which might lead to an absurdity and apply a secondary meaning. The ‘mischief rule’ is applied where there is uncertainty about the statute. Under the ‘mischief rule’ the court's priority is to control and resolve the mischief the law is aimed at and develop a remedy • judicial precedent allows the courts to use and follow the past decisions of judges. Precedent is another way courts and judges lay down legal principle. The same legal principle must be used in future legal cases with similar facts. The basic rule holds that a court must follow the precedents from a higher court, but not the lower courts. Within the hierarchy of courts in Scotland this would be the European Court of Justice, followed by UK Supreme Court, then the High Court of appeal and so on. **Appeal courts** • most judicial systems allow appeals through appellate courts or appeal courts as a statutory right. This process allows for reviews of cases and challenges to judicial decisions in order to confirm or reverse the decisions taken in a lower court. Appellate courts may decide to refuse the appeal, allow the appeal in full or allow the appeal in part • in Scotland, a convicted person can appeal against a verdict or the sentence handed down. However, if the convicted originally pled guilty, they can only appeal against their sentence. The prosecution can also appeal against an acquittal — a verdict of 'not guilty' or 'not proven' — but only in summary cases (trials without a jury) and only on a point of law, appeal against the sentence — but only where a sentence is regarded as 'unduly lenient' and outside the normal range of sentences the judge could have considered.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC)/Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission (SCCRC) • the CCRC in England and Wales and the SCCRC in Scotland are independent review bodies concerned with investigating potential miscarriages of justice in relation to convictions and sentencing. Both bodies have statutory powers to refer cases where appeals have failed to the High Court. Cases referred by the CCRC/SCCRC must be heard • from 2008−2013, 82 of the 123 referred cases by the CCRC were successful on appeal, an overall success rate of 67%. In the same period 27 of the 41 cases referred by the SCCRC were successful on appeal, a success rate of 66%. The success rate is higher for appeals involving the sentence rather than appeals against the verdict alone. **UK Supreme Court** • the UK Supreme Court acts as the final court of appeal for all civil cases in the United Kingdom and all criminal cases from England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Its authority is limited in Scottish criminal cases where it only has jurisdiction on issues where compatibility issue arises. The UK Supreme Court is limited in its powers as it cannot make decisions on matters of EU law unless it is obvious how EU law would be applied. Devolution means the UK Supreme Court also acts as a constitutional court and mediates in constitutional disputes. **European Court of Justice (ECJ)** • as a member of the EU, Britain accepted the principle of supremacy, or primacy, between EU law and UK law, that is, EU law, regulation and directives trump UK law in any conflict in order to ensure that EU rules are applied uniformly across all member states. This principle was a key objection and motivation of the Leave campaign prior to and during the EU referendum, who called for ‘taking back powers’ to the UK, based on their objection to a supranational court ruling on UK matters. **European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) and the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR)** • individuals who feel their Convention rights have not been respected by a decision of UK courts can challenge decisions and bring a claim before the ECtHR • UK courts can make a declaration of incompatibility if UK legislation does not comply with the ECHR. Declarations of incompatibility do not legally oblige the government to amend or repeal legislation, but they do suggest legislators should change the law to make it compatible with human rights. **Civil liberty issues** • following the May 2010 general election, the new coalition government said it believed the British state had become ‘too authoritarian’ and promised to ‘implement a full programme of measures to reverse the substantial erosion of civil liberties and roll back state intrusion’ • protection of Freedoms Act was introduced in May 2012 to reverse what the government of the time considered the substantial erosion of civil liberties and state intrusion. This included a new framework for police retention of fingerprints and DNA data, a code of practice for surveillance cameras and a new regime for police ‘stop and search’ • the creation of a new UK Bill of Rights was also proposed but has not come to pass.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Impact of national security issues on the rule of law • the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA), dubbed the 'snoopers' charter', created a regulatory framework to govern the way public bodies, such as the police and security and intelligence services gather information when investigating terrorist threats and other serious crimes. In 2009 a Lords select committee recommended that the Government introduce a system of judicial oversight for surveillance carried out by public authorities • the European Court of Human Rights in January 2010 ruled that Section 44 of the Terrorism Act 2000, allowing police to carry out random stop and search acts, was unlawful. As a result, this was repealed and replaced under the Protection of Freedoms Act introduced in 2012. **USA** • the USA has a codified Constitution outlining the structures of governmental organisation, distribution of power and the underlying principles and values of the United States. Articles I-VII and the Bill of Rights amendments of the Constitution established amongst other things the separation of powers; powers of the president; powers and jurisdiction of the courts; state powers and citizens' rights, processes for constitutional amendments and the Supremacy Clause that the Constitution, federal laws and treaties as the supreme law in the land • the rule of law is bound in the American Constitution and the power of judicial review. The Constitution is the highest law with the President, Congress, and the Federal Judiciary bound by its terms. A government of laws and not of men is the underlying principle of the American political and legal system (McClellan, 2000) • the US Supreme Court is a fully fledged constitutional court with the final say on matters of constitutional interpretation. Marbury v Madison (1804) first asserted judicial review and the powers of the federal courts to test federal and state legislative enactments • judicial appointments are more politicised in the US, requiring a degree of popular legitimacy and consent derived from either electors or legislators. Federal judges, including judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, are appointed by the President with consent of the Senate. Federal judges hold offices as long as they are of good behaviour until they die, retire, resign or are removed from office. Life-time tenure for federal judges is contentious with argument that it reinforces judicial independence on one hand but that it prevents renewal, productive and efficient lawmaking. At state level judges are elected or appointed by the governor or state legislature. Key criticism of the US system of judicial appointment is that popular consent weakens judicial independence. *Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.* Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s).

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks *Scotland can be argued to have an effective judicial framework as it allows challenges to the law to occur. In Scotland, criminal and civil legal decisions can be appealed. It is a legal right if convicted to appeal against the verdict or the sentence handed down. In 2017 David Wotherspoon successfully appealed against his conviction for breach of the peace. Wotherspoon was convicted and ordered to serve a Community Payback Order after he was witnessed by neighbours wearing women's underwear in his own house but in full view of his neighbours. The High Court upheld his appeal and overturned his conviction as they judged that although his behaviour was weird it was not harmful or criminal. In principle any appeal process in Scotland can be taken to the High Court, then the UK Supreme Court and, as a final stage, the EU Court of Human Rights.* **[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]** **Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality** *The accession of Neil Gorsuch, Donald Trump's nomination to replace Antonia Scalia to the Supreme Court illustrates that in the USA the constitution allows the legislative and executive to politicise the judiciary so that it reflects and shares their ideological outlook. Neil Gorsuch's conservative views on social issues and criminal justice chime with that of Donald Trump and the Republican Party who currently control Congress which also confirmed Gorsuch's appointment as a SC Justice. It is highly likely that SC Justice Gorsuch will support conservative interpretations of criminal justice issues in relation to appeals and constitutional matters. This suggests the relationship between these elements will be effective as they share the same outlook and will act in unison. However, this also reduces the judicial independence of the US Supreme Court and may mean it functions less effectively as an objective interpreter of the law and constitution. Appointments to the UK Supreme Court on the other hand are more impartial and based on evaluation of judicial competency and experience, rather than popular consent. Candidates apply for a position of Supreme Court judge rather than receiving a nomination from the Executive. A committee comprising the President of the Supreme Court, representatives from the judiciary of England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland and non-legal members make the appointment. Although the Lord Chancellor, a member of the government, does have the power to veto the selection committee's choice, this power has not been used since the UK Supreme Court was set-up in 2009. In relation to the rule of law, the UK judicial system is better suited to fulfilling the principles of judicial independence which is more likely to accept and support the principles of interpreting and challenging the law.* **[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question with detailed supporting evidence comparing Scotland and an international comparator country which supports a conclusion based on a sustained line of argument.]**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
7.			30	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 30 marks**.* **Credit responses that make reference to** • crime rates and victimisation • physical impact of crime on victims • emotional/behavioural impact of crime on victims • impact of crime on families, groups, communities and social cohesion • financial cost of crime for victims and the wider economy • financial cost of crime on businesses and communities • cost of criminal justice. **Credit responses to aspects of the following** **Crime rates and victimisation** • although crime varies in nature all criminal acts are likely to result in a range of social, emotional and material needs in the victims of crime. These may include medical assistance, counselling, financial assistance, repairs to property, legal advice and assistance with compensation claims • Scottish Criminal Justice Survey figures show there were an estimated 688,000 crimes in Scotland in 2014/15, a decrease of 16% since 2012/13, and by 34% since 2008/09. The vast majority of adults in Scotland (85·5%) had no experience of crime in 2014/15, while the SCJS estimates that a minority (14·5%) of Scots adults were the victim of crime, down from 16·9% in 2012/13 and from 20·4% in 2008/09 • in 2014/15, 13·0% of adults in Scotland were estimated to have been a victim of property crime and 2·6% of adults a victim of violent crime • 10·2% of adults in Scotland experienced one crime in 2014/15, while 4·4% of adults were the victim of multiple crimes, experiencing 58% of all crime. The risk of being a victim of any crime was higher for adults living in the 15% most deprived areas (21·2%), compared to elsewhere in Scotland (13·4%). (SCJS 2014/2015) • figures show that victimisation rates are declining over time in England and Wales with 1·8% of adults aged over 16 being victims of crime compared to 4·8% in 1995. (ONS, March 2016) • women, ethnic minorities, the elderly, young children and the homeless are vulnerable groups most likely to disproportionately fall victim to crime. However, the elderly, women and young children, it is suggested, are 'ideal victims', whereas young men, the homeless, those with drug problems, and others existing on the margins of society may find it much more difficult to report crimes, achieve legitimate victim status or secure a conviction in court which suggests a 'hierarchy of victimisation'(Carrabine, 2004). **Physical impact of crime on victims** • the nature of crime increases the likelihood of physical harm with physical injury more common as a result of violence • estimated violent crime incidents have fallen from a peak of 3·8 million in 1995 to 1·3 million according to the CSEW (March 2016) with 55% of all CSEW violent incidents being 'violence without injury', 'wounding' accounting for 20% and 'minor injury' accounting for 21% of violent crimes

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• research shows that victims of sexual abuse and domestic assault experience linked reactions including headaches, fatigue, stomach pains and loss of appetite after being victims of crime (Stanko and Hobdell, 1993). **Emotional/behavioural impact of crime on victims** • victims of property crime are more likely to think that what happened was a crime (72%), compared to victims of violent crime (49%), and that the offender should be prosecuted in court (60% and 42% respectively). Whereas victims of violent crime are more likely than victims of property crime to experience strong negative emotions like shock (30% and 16% respectively) and fear (26% and 5% respectively) (SCJS 2014/2015) • amongst victims of property crime, the most commonly experienced emotion is annoyance (61%), followed by anger (54%). Similarly, victims of violent crime most commonly feel anger (54%) and annoyance (37%). However, victims of violent crime were more likely than victims of property crime to experience strong negative emotions, for example, shock (30% compared to 16%); fear (26% compared to 5%); loss of confidence (16% compared to 5%); anxiety and/or panic attacks (16% compared to 4%) (SCJS 2014/2015) • in England and Wales, figures show that the more violent the crime, the more likely the victim is to be emotionally affected. Where the victim is actually injured the emotional effect rises further again. Over 80% of victims injured during violent crime reported being emotionally affected. A third of assault victims who suffered minor injuries reported being emotionally affected. Whereas, only a quarter of victims, where they did not suffer injury, reported being emotionally affected (CSEW March 2015) • two-thirds of victims of reported burglary incidents have lasting effects on their lives in the form of unease or insecurity • although serious criminal victimisation, such as rape, results in depression, full-blown clinical depression is rare according to Katz and Mazur (1979) • anger rather than fear is a more common response to crime. (Ditton,1999) • further studies show that a majority (around 75%) are unworried about crime while a quarter worries about crime. However, a sizeable minority of those who worry about crime take proactive and precautionary action which makes them feel safer as a result. (Jackson and Gray, 2010). **Impact of crime on individuals, families, groups, communities and social cohesion** • indirect victims of crime, that is, relatives or others close to victims of crime, also suffer considerable distress as a result of a violent or sexual incident which further compounds the impact on victims • some crimes, for example, sexual crimes and hate crimes, are argued by some to cause greater harm as they affect the victim, a wider group within the locale where the crime occurs and have consequences on other members of these groups in wider society who identify with this victimisation. Ignaski (2008) argues that this form of crime causes physical injury, psychological injury and a sense of terror in the wider groups or communities affected.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Cost of crime • economic and social costs of crime include costs for the anticipation of crime (for example, defensive expenditure such as household alarms and insurance administration); the consequences of crime (for example, value of property stolen/damaged, lost output and emotional or physical impact of crime); and, in response to crime (for example, police, health services, prosecution, court, legal aid, criminal justice social work, and prisons) • violent crime costs the UK economy more than £124 billion per year, equivalent to £4,700 per household, which equates to 7·7% of GDP. Murder cost the economy £1·3 billion and other violent crimes cost as much as £45 billion. Theft was estimated to cost £4 billion while burglary cost £5·3 billion (The Telegraph, 2013) • in the USA in 2007, approximately 23 million crimes resulted in $15 billion loses to victims and $179 billion dollars in government expenditure on police protection, judicial and legal activities and corrections (US Department of Justice) • in South Africa, the 10th most violent and 19th unsafest country in the world, the cost of violence is 19% of the country's GDP — the 16th highest rate in the world. Violence containment spending in South Africa amounts to $66·7 billion (2015 Global Peace Index) • for victims of crime there may be a direct and indirect cost as a result of crime. Direct costs include medical care costs, lost earnings and property loss or damage. Indirect costs include outlays associated with the investigation, court proceedings, hospital care, and lifestyle changes and in some cases house relocation. **White-collar and corporate crime** • forms of white-collar crime include theft-at-work, fraud, corruption, employment offences, consumer offences, food offences and environmental crimes (Croall, 2001) • *'the financial cost of white-collar crime is probably several times as great as the financial cost of all crimes which are customarily regarded as the 'crime problem'* (Edwin Sutherland) • white-collar and corporate crime often affects all citizens as a result of the losses incurred to the Exchequer, financial organisations and institutions. The public are the ultimate victims of most financial crimes and frauds as they pay the costs through higher insurance premiums, reduced dividends, lower pensions, higher fees etc • it has been estimated the damage caused by identified and non-identified fraud to the UK is approximately £52 billion (National Fraud Authority, 2013) • corporate crime costs often go beyond the financial. 'Emissions gate' or 'diesel gate' involved Volkswagen violating the Clean Air Act from 2009–2015 and affected 11 million of their diesel cars worldwide. Scientific studies estimate that in the United States approximately 59 premature deaths will be caused by the excess pollution produced (The Guardian, 2015) • Barclays bank, JP Morgan, Swiss Bank UBS, Royal Bank of Scotland and Deustche Bank were all fined hundreds of millions of dollars from 2012–2015 for manipulating Libor rates, the London inter-banking lending rate • Lionel Messi and his father were found guilty of using tax havens to conceal earnings in 2016 and given 21 month suspended prison sentences and ordered to pay €1·7 and €1·4 million in fines as well as voluntarily paying arrears of €5·1 million.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question. Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s). **Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks** *In South Africa, one of the unsafest countries in the world, violence costs the country nearly $70 billion. Fear of violent crime within South Africa has a negative impact economically as it affects tourism and international investment. Businesses have complained of the extra security costs crime places on them, which reduce their profits and affects employees' wages and the standard of living. High crime levels and violence have also affected tourism and discouraged foreign companies from investing in South Africa. Tourism contributes millions to the South African economy but it is estimated millions have been put off visiting due to fears of violent crime and robberies. This is similar for foreign investors who are put off by the high crime rates as well as the social unrest, political corruption and poor access to electricity that exists there. Crime therefore has a negative social and economic impact on South Africa.* **[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]** **Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality** *A lack of social cohesion, the glue or bonds that hold society together, has a proven link with crime. Within many of Britain's deprived towns and cities, segregation and poor community relations with police are associated with high levels of crime, hate crimes and even, in extreme cases, public disorder or riots such as those which occurred in Oldham and Burnley in 2001 and across London, Manchester, Nottingham, Liverpool and the Midlands in 2011. A Nottingham University study into the 2011 riots found that the riots left people feeling more fearful and concerned that 'British society' and values were under threat with respondents also showing increased prejudice towards Muslim, black and eastern European communities. This is supported by Tell MAMA, a group who monitor anti-Muslim incidents in the UK, who found that crime against the Muslim community spikes directly after a terrorist incident or major public discussion of immigration. In the week after Brexit, they found anti-Muslim violence rose by almost 500%. This fits with further evidence which showed a 40% increase in hate crimes across the UK occurred after the Brexit vote, much of it also directed towards eastern Europeans. This seems to suggest that moments of extreme national or global tension — such as riots, major terrorist incidents, immigration and conflict in the Middle East — are followed by spikes in crime. This fits with the findings by Markowitz et al (2001) who found that declining community cohesion increased crime and disorder, which in turn resulted in an increased fear of crime and further aggravated and weakened social bonds within the communities where this occurred, suggesting that crime has more than just a financial cost.*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				[This extract contains reference to this extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, detailed supporting evidence whose origin is referenced, synthesis and a conclusion based on a coherent line of argument.]

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
8.			30	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 30 marks**.* **Credit responses that make reference to** • consequentialist and utilitarianist views of punishment • deterrence • rehabilitation • restorative justice • retribution • incapacitation • punitive and rehabilitative criminal justice approaches and their effectiveness. **Credit responses to aspects of the following** **Consequentialism and punishment** • consequentialism looks toward the future good that punishment of crime can achieve rather than looking backwards and being concerned with revenge. Based on utilitarianism, that is, the greatest good for the greatest number, the benefits of any punishment must outweigh the pain imposed. Methods of achieving this can include deterrence, rehabilitation and incapacitation. **Deterrence — benefits and effectiveness** • deterrence is a central feature of criminal justice where the threat or use of punishment aims to reduce offending and enhance public safety by showing that certain actions and behaviours are unacceptable. This fits with the view of Cesare Beccaria that *'it is better to prevent crimes than to punish them'* • approaches to deterrence can be distinguished between general deterrence, aimed at potential offending, and individual deterrence, aimed at reoffending • the certainty of being caught is a vastly more powerful deterrent than the punishment. Sending an individual convicted of a crime to prison isn't a very effective way to deter crime. Police deter crime by increasing the perception that criminals will be caught and punished. Increasing the severity of punishment also does little to deter crime. There is no proof that the death penalty deters criminals. (Daniel S Nagin, 2013) **Non-custodial punishments/rehabilitation** • non-custodial and community punishment include community payback orders (CPOs), restriction of liberty (RLOs) and Drug Treatment Testing Orders (DTTOs). Within Scotland these are delivered by Criminal Justice Social Work and are focused on principles and aims of restriction, reparation, rehabilitation and reintegration(SCJJR, 2015) • 70% of the UK public support community sentences as an alternative to prison for lower level offenders (Victim Support — Make Justice Work, 2012) • custodial sentences have a higher reconviction rate and average number of reconvictions per offender than any other sentence except a DTTO. The reconviction rate for custodial sentences in Scotland in 2014–2015 was 43·3% compared to 33·5% for RLOs, 32·7% for CPOs. Reconviction rate for DTTOs was 63·3% (National Statistics, Reconviction Rates in Scotland: 2014 — 15 Offender Cohort).

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Denunciation & restorative justice • 'sanctions imposed by relatives, friends or a personally relevant collectivity have more effect on criminal behaviour than sanctions imposed by a remote legal authority'. (Braithwaite, 1989) • a Canadian study showed that restorative justice offenders had a recidivism rate of 15% compared to 38% for a matching probation group in the first year, 28% and 54% by the second year, and 35% and 66% by the third year (Bonta, Wallace-Capretta, Rooney & McAnoy, 2002) • almost three quarters (71%) of the UK public believe victims should have a say in how the offender can best make amends for the harm they have caused (Prison Reform Trust, 2011). **Retribution** • 'retribution' is purely punishment for a crime, looking backwards at what the individual has done and imposing a sanction on them for doing so. This is best expressed by the law of retaliation, 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth'. Benefits of retribution include public protection, deterrence and the perception of justice for victims • 'just deserts' theory distinguishes between retribution as revenge and retribution in order to restore justice by allowing the offender to payback society for the harm they have done (Von Hirsch). Punishment should be proportionate and linked to the nature of the crime • 'victims need to know the criminal will be held to account and dealt with…retribution is not a dirty word; it is important to society that revulsion against crime is properly recognised, But punishment is what offenders both deserve and need, too...' (PM David Cameron speech to the Centre for Social Justice, 2015) • imprisonment for public protection, known as IPP, fitted with the notion of 'just deserts'. Introduced in England and Wales in 2003 it was designed to ensure that dangerous violent and sexual offenders stayed in custody for as long as they were a risk to society • under the IPP system, a person who had committed a specified violent or sexual offence could be given an IPP if the offence was not serious enough to merit a life sentence. Abolished in 2013, due to flaws in applying it and for contravening Article 5 of the Human Rights Act, this didn't apply to existing prisoners serving IPP sentences at the time. As of June 2017 there were still around 3,350 prisoners serving IPPs. (House of Commons briefing Paper — Sentences of Imprisonment for Public Protection, 2017)

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Incapacitation **Prison** • incapacitation is the aim of making sure that those convicted of offences are unable to commit further crimes against the wider community. Prison is the most common form of incapacitation. It offers the public respite from criminals and retribution but to be effective it must also offer rehabilitation • *'prison works precisely because offenders are not committing crimes while they are inside'* (The Telegraph, 2010) however, prison is temporary and there is limited evidence to suggest it reduces recidivism. Numerous cases also dispute the idea that offenders do not commit further crimes while inside prison with mobile phone and technological developments being used to support drug dealing and other criminal actions while behind bars • prison has mixed success in rehabilitating prisoners and preventing reoffending. 44% of adults are reconvicted within one year of release. For those serving sentences of less than 12 months this increases to 59%. (Ministry of Justice, 2017) • prison is also less cost effective than non-custodial sentences. Keeping a convict in prison for a year costs between £30,000–40,000 in Scotland, whereas a community payback order costs less than £10,000 a year. **Chemical castration and incapacitation** • the use of chemicals which lowers the production of testosterone and the libido is an approach used in many countries to deal with sexual offending. In most countries this treatment is voluntary. However, Poland made chemical castration mandatory for paedophiles in some cases (Reuters 2009) evidence of it reducing reoffending is limited and disputed by criminologists and scientists. **Capital punishment and incapacitation** • the death penalty is the ultimate form of incapacitation. Although abolished in the UK since the mid 1960s, its reintroduction is supported by the public 45%–39% (YouGov, 2014) • the USA is the only developed Western society where capital punishment is still used. However, the USA's affection for the death penalty appears to be waning. The annual number of US executions has fallen sharply since 1999, the US fell out of the 'top five' countries in executions in 2016 and public support has fallen dramatically in the past two decades, although more Americans still favor than oppose it. (Pew Research Centre, 2016) **Scotland and punishment** • Scotland's prison population was 7,332 (as of 22/12/2017), equal to 135 people per 100,000 of the population (International Centre for Prison Studies, 2017) • Scotland is increasingly moving away from a punitive approach towards a more liberal, rehabilitative model of penology. In 2017 the SNP government announced its intention to extend the presumption against the use of short sentences from 3 months to 12 months

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• 'The evidence is very clear that if you want to reduce crime then you don't send people to prison for a short time… one purpose of the criminal justice system is to prevent future crimes, to reduce reoffending…if you send someone to prison then the damage that that does leads to them reoffending more than if you had given them an alternative' (Scotland's Chief Inspector of Prisons, David Strang — BBC, 2017). **England/Wales and punishment** • England and Wales, comparatively to Scotland, take a more retributive approach to punishment with almost 85,000 prisoners incarcerated, equal to 143 people per 100,000 of the population. (International Centre for Prison Studies, 2017) **USA and punishment** • the USA is associated with a punitive approach to criminal justice resulting in mass incarceration. Almost 7 million individuals are supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States and over 2 million prisoners are incarcerated in local, state or federal jails, a prison rate of 666 per 100,000 of the population, surpassed only by the Seychelles (International Centre for Prison Studies, 2017) • recently there has been a shift away from mass incarceration towards containment and downsizing of prison numbers and costs across a number of states. Pressures on state budgets, falling crime rates, public dissatisfaction with, and the failure of, the war on drugs have weakened 'tough-on-crime' arguments and policies. This has led to increased support for cheaper, less punitive responses to crime • the federal prisons population decreased by 7% (14,100 inmates) while state prison population decreased by almost 2% (21,400 inmates) from 2014 to 2015. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2015) **Finland and punishment** • since the 1960s Finland has adopted a policy of 'decarceration', a softer approach to punishment focused on fines, short-sentences, open-prisons and an emphasis on rehabilitation and social justice • Finland incarcerated 3,174 prisoners (as of 01/01/2017), equal to 57 people per 100,000 of the population and amongst the lowest prison rates in Europe and the world (International Centre for Prison Studies, 2017) • Nordic prisons have recidivism rates of between 30–40%, compared to 40–60% for UK prisons and 40–70% for US prisons. *Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.* Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s).

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks *In Scotland, prisons fulfill a key role by locking up approximately 8,000 prisoners per year. A prison sentence with the loss of freedom is necessary for many criminals and criminal acts as it punishes crime, provides justice for victims and society and protects the public from persistent or violent criminals who are prevented from committing more crime whilst imprisoned. However, prison is not only about punishment. Scottish Prisons also offer rehabilitation programmes which attempt to reduce reoffending. Low Moss prison operates a Public Social Partnership (PSP) with Turning Point and other agencies which prepare and support prisoners' re-integration into society. Less than 17% of prisoners who had been involved with the PSP programme returned to custody which is evidence to show rehabilitation programmes work. The only problem is that these programmes are costly and only available to small groups of prisoners. Prison is therefore good at punishing the criminal but less good at rehabilitating them and preventing them from reoffending.* **[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]** **Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality** *Responses to crime that are purely punitive can have a place and a purpose within any criminal justice system. Retributivist punishments can serve the function of incapacitating dangerous criminals, protecting the public and providing justice for victims which individuals and society demand. Unlike Scotland, there is the option in England and Wales courts, since 1983, for judges to apply 'whole-life sentences' where a life sentence means life. Approximately 70 prisoners are currently serving 'whole-life' sentences meaning they will never be released from prison, a group that includes notorious killers including the Yorkshire Ripper, Rose West and Harold Shipman. From a human rights perspective there are objections that this represents 'inhumane and degrading punishment' and infringes Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in fact ruled in 2013 that England and Wales' use of whole-life sentences infringed prisoners' human rights because they offered neither proper review of their cases nor any hope of parole or eventual release. However, by 2015 the European Court of Human Rights ruled in the case of Hutchison v UK that courts in England and Wales had the right to impose whole life tariffs, as changes had been made which allowed the UK justice minister to review whole life sentences.* *Sentencing in Scotland allows life sentences to be applied but requires judges to set a minimum number of years that the convicted criminal must serve before being eligible for parole. This approach means Scotland's sentencing policy is in line with human rights standards. However, in 2017 the Scottish Conservative opposition leader, Ruth Davidson, called for the introduction of whole-life sentences after the murderer of schoolgirl Paige Doherty, who was stabbed 61 times, had his sentence reduced by 4 years from 27 to 23 years because of Scottish sentencing rules. First Minister*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Nicola Sturgeon although sympathetic to public feeling regarding this issue, argued that such decisions were the preserve of an independent judiciary and the Sentencing Council, not politicians or the public. *Political and public feeling regarding punishment and sentencing in England and Scotland, which appears to support the law of retaliation, that is, an eye for an eye, contrasts with Norway which has a more considered view and approach to punishment and rehabilitation. On the surface of it, the case of Anders Breivik, who received Norway's maximum sentence of 21 years imprisonment for terrorism and murder of 77 people, suggests a justice system that, by British standards, is too lenient and balanced in favour of the criminal rather than society and the victims of crime. However, Norwegian justice has more in common with Scotland and England than might appear the case. Under Norway's sentencing system Breivik's sentence can be extended by increments of 5 years if he is deemed to remain a danger to the public. Breivik's lack of remorse and utterances during his trial that he wished he had killed more people means it is therefore unlikely he will ever be released, an outcome that would have been almost guaranteed in the UK. Although a test of Norway's supposed tolerance, the Breivik case showed that in extreme cases, and for the sake of public safety, punishment without hope of rehabilitation is not only justifiable but necessary.* **[This extract contains detailed development of a key aspect related to the question, supporting evidence from UK and international contexts, a coherent line of argument which supports an evaluation of the issue.]**

Part B

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
9.			15	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a* ***maximum of 15 marks****.* Expect reference to the following in critical evaluation of case studies **A case study approach may be appropriate because** • case studies are in-depth investigations of a single person, group, event or community. Typically, data is gathered from a variety of sources and by using several different methods (for example, observations and interviews) • the case study approach is when researchers select methods of data collection and analysis that will generate material suitable for case studies. Amongst the sources of data may be observations of a person's daily routine, unstructured interviews with the participant (and with people who know them), diaries, personal notes (for example, letters, photographs, notes) or official documents (for example, case notes, clinical notes, appraisal reports). Most of this information is likely to be qualitative (that is, verbal description rather than measurement) but the researcher might collect numerical data as well • case studies are widely used because they may offer insights that might not be achieved with other approaches. This would be particularly useful in finding out the motivations of those who commit white collar crime • case study research brings understanding to a complex issue and can add strength to what is already known through previous research • the case study method often involves simply observing what happens to, or reconstructing 'the case history' of a single participant or group of individuals (such as a school class or a specific social group), that is, the idiographic approach. Case studies allow a researcher to investigate a topic in far more detail than might be possible if they were trying to deal with a large number of research participants (nomothetic approach) with the aim of 'averaging' • Robert K Yin defines the case study research method as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used. This would be useful in understanding the motivations of people who on the face of it do not match a typical offender profile • the advantages of the case study method are its applicability to real-life, contemporary, human situations and its public accessibility through written reports. Case study results relate directly to the common reader's everyday experience and facilitate an understanding of complex real-life situations • the case study is most often used by students and other new researchers who are seeking to undertake a research project on a modest scale, with limited funding and resources • case studies provide detailed qualitative information and insight for future research • case studies tend to be conducted on rare cases where large samples of similar participants are not available or accessible • they allow for the investigation of otherwise impractical or unethical situations

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• a case study identifies the expected, predictable aspects of an event, while capturing additional less quantifiable detail, such as the cultural context that helps to explain the motivations of those involved • the looser format of case studies allows researchers to begin with broad questions and narrow their focus as their experiment progresses rather than attempt to predict every possible outcome before the experiment is conducted • by seeking to understand as much as possible about a single subject or small group of subjects, case studies specialise in 'deep data' or 'thick description' information that can give research results a more human face • examples — Sigmund Freud's investigations into the private lives of his patients; Profiling of Harold Shipman; Eugene Soltes 'Why they do it'. **A case study approach may be less appropriate because** • the case study has long been stereotyped as 'the weak sibling among social science methods' and is often criticised as being too subjective and even pseudo-scientific • critics of the case study method point out the problems of looking at one case or a small number of cases — they offer no grounds for establishing reliability or generality of findings • the intense exposure in studying the case can lead to researcher bias in relation to the findings • some dismiss case study research as useful only as an initial exploratory tool, and other methods are more appropriate beyond this • case studies are complex because they generally involve multiple sources of data, may include multiple cases within a study, and produce large amounts of data for analysis • case studies as a research method or strategy have traditionally been viewed as lacking rigour and objectivity when compared with other social research methods. The researcher's own subjective feeling may influence the case study — researcher bias • case studies cannot usually be generalised to produce a result for the wider population. This leads to data being collected over longitudinal case studies not always being relevant or particularly useful in the end • case studies are generally on one person, but there also tends to only be one experimenter collecting the data. This can lead to bias in data collection, which can influence results more than in different designs • it is also very difficult to draw a definite cause/effect from case studies • they are difficult to replicate and time consuming • case studies can fall foul of ethics- case studies are often financed by people who have, either directly or indirectly, power over both those being studied and those conducting the investigation. This conflict of interests can hinder the credibility of the study.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Alternative research methods which could be considered and evaluated: Expect consideration and evaluation of one or more of the following alternative research methods • forms of observation — covert/overt, participant/non-participant • surveys/questionnaires • unstructured/structured interviews • focus groups • official documents and reports. *Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.* **Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks** *When investigating the motivations of white collar criminals, a case study approach could be argued to be the best method for a number of reasons. A case study is an in-depth investigation of a single person, group, event or community and is usually used to help researchers understand the reasons why certain people do things that on the face of it seem unusual or odd. A case study would, therefore, be useful in studying white collar criminals' motivations since it would involve an in-depth study of who some of these people are, how they live their lives and the factors that led them to committing crime, which society might not expect of them. By carrying out an in-depth case study like this it would help the researcher to fully appreciate the views of these people. Case studies are often used to add strength to what is already known. For example, a case study of Martha Stewart, who was found guilty of Insider Trading, suggested that her main concern was the potential losses she would have incurred as a result of a decline in share price. On an issue like white collar criminality, there is a lot of information already out there and speculation regarding why people do this. Arguably, case study research would bring better understanding to this. However, some people might argue that a case study approach is not scientific enough and the results are not able to be applied to the whole population meaning it is difficult to define a specific reason or cause of all white collar crime.* **[This extract contains two points of evaluation with straightforward supporting evidence.]**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality *On one hand, case studies could clearly be seen to be the best method for investigating the motivations of White Collar Criminals. This method allows the researcher to study a group in a way that offers far greater insights than would otherwise be achieved using other approaches. In a topic area as secretive and 'behind closed doors' as this, it would help the researcher to truly understand and appreciate what is behind the choices of those who commit this type of crime, in a way that purely quantitative methods would not allow for. By studying a few cases, the researcher should manage to achieve real 'verstehen', which is usually not possible via more traditional methods which tend to be designed to achieve statistical data rather than detailed explanations of actions. Eugene Soltes studied 50 cases of convicted corporate felons, including Bernie Madoff, Allen Stanford, and Dennis Kozlowski. As a result, he found that more often than not, white collar criminals had not really thought through their actions in advance, suggesting that the oft held idea that most corporate criminals carefully calculated their acts, weighing the risks and rewards before embarking on their plans, is not in fact correct. These were not issues people would have probably picked out as being all that important had this not been studied in this way. So, case studies clearly provide huge advantages for researchers when it comes to exploring this kind of scenario. However, the nature of the topic area could mean that case studies are difficult to carry out whilst ensuring total objectivity. This is because, case studies as a research method continue to be viewed as lacking rigour when compared with other methods. The researcher's own subjective feeling may influence the case study and researcher bias may easily seep into the resultant findings. An alternative method that would perhaps, therefore, be more appropriate would be to survey or interview a larger selection of people who have committed white collar crimes. Provided the survey or interview contained open, rather than closed, questions, the researcher would be able to gather rich qualitative data, allowing them to draw conclusions about the motivations of a range of criminals of this type, rather than the few that a case study would allow for. That said, there are inherent issues with surveys and interviews including response rate issues for the former and access, as well as funding, issues with the latter, which may limit their worth to a researcher. In this particular scenario gaining access to or finding enough former offenders of this type who would be willing to take part is likely to prove very hard indeed.* *Additionally, it is important to be aware of the ethical considerations related to a method such as case studies. Most case studies are often financed by people who have, either directly or indirectly, power over both those being studied and those conducting the investigation and this can impact upon the results of the study. This conflict of interests can hinder the credibility of the study. A 2013 study carried out by The Welsh Government, in collaboration with a number of Welsh Universities, to explore and assess what is known about the perpetrators of hate crimes and their motivations in order to shape policy and responses to it, could be seen as a clear example of this. Ethics are a crucial part of any research and need to be taken in account in carrying out any research. The British Sociological Association has strict guidelines in relation to ethics and these are far more significant in respect of methods involving observation,*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				which tend to delve further into people's lives and viewpoints, than methods aimed at gathering statistics. In investigating White Collar Criminals' motivations, therefore, from an ethical standpoint, a case study approach would have to be mindful of all of this. It is perhaps the case that a more traditional method would be more preferable than a case study because of the ethical constraints involved. **[This extract contains two points of balanced evaluation of the appropriateness of the methods with detailed analysis and synthesis of relevant exemplification.]**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
10.			15	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 15 marks**.* **Credit reference to the following in critical evaluation of the source** • authors are renowned academics • comment on independence and reliability of authors • inclusion of website link easily allows for further research • factsheet reflects research, carried out by academics in conjunction with The Scottish Government • date of publication — February 2004 • inclusion of supporting figures and empirical evidence • ambiguity of presented detail in infographic • detail re methodology (advantages and disadvantages of this form of focus group and telephone interviews — problems with sample size) • specific issues about the source which support or detract from its validity. **Possible approach to answering the question** **Arguments that the source is valid and/or reliable** • De Montfort University and the University of Stirling have carried out the work on behalf of the Scottish Government • source content refers to recognised issues associated with public perceptions of the police and response times to different crimes • the authors are listed and can be independently checked. These people may make up the Research Advisory Group mentioned at the start of the source. **Arguments that the source's validity and/or reliability are questionable** • focus groups would normally contain a minimum of 6–8 participants. The largest focus group here was just four people and some had just one — not a focus group. While seven groups were carried out, this is far from being a large sample and causes problems when it comes to drawing conclusions and generalisations about a wider population • participant numbers were lower than anticipated • the discussions were based on a topic guide which was used to direct the discussion throughout the focus groups — what this means or contained is not clear • February 2004 — highly dated • while it is possible to carry out further research, it is not immediately apparent who Margaret Malloch, Alison Brown, Roy Bailey, Maggie Valenti, Mike Semenchuk, Gill McIvor, Brian Williams are — whether or not they are trustworthy is not clear • the validity of some of the conclusions could be questioned, as little statistical data is provided • there is ambiguity in the numbers of people interviewed and who took part in the focus groups. Methodological information is only given for 28 of them and this number does not tally with the figures earlier in the source about 16 focus group participants and 39 telephone interviews. *Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks *The source has been produced by academics from De Montfort University and University of Stirling. This could be one reason for it to be considered trustworthy, as these are both well-known organisations, who pride themselves on their name and reliability of any research they turn out. They have produced the research for the Scottish Government and it is published on their website, which also indicates it can be trusted. The source lists the names of the authors of the work which is useful to a researcher; however, it does not tell us anymore about these people or their roles. Information on their roles could be generally seen to be an important factor in assessing the trust of those carrying out research and as it is not given it is hard to decide if they can be trusted or not. Additionally, the research seems to be very dated — the source suggests the data was published in 2004, which means we probably cannot trust it as being correct fifteen years later in 2019. These factors mean the source cannot be trusted to a fairly big degree.* **[This extract contains two relevant points of evaluation with balanced evaluation of one factor and supporting evidence drawn from the source.]** **Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality** *Despite some small misgivings, taking both validity and reliability into account this source can be considered to be trustworthy to quite a large extent. The information presented has been compiled by researchers at De Montfort and Stirling Universities, in collaboration with the Scottish Government, and while details about the individual researchers is not presented, their credentials could easily be double checked in order to confirm their roles and, as such, the veracity of the resultant research. The research was published in February 2004, giving a true snapshot of social reality at the time the source was published. It is hard to tell if the information can be fully trusted today, in 2019, and it is unlikely that it could be; however, in the context of when it was gathered it most certainly can be.* *The data has been compiled using a combination of focus groups, in five areas of the country, and subsequent individual interviews. The focus groups lasted for between one and one and a half hours, consisted of between 1–4 participants each and were completed on the basis of a series of pre-determined questions in order to allow more detailed investigation of participants' behaviours and attitudes towards victimisation and the police response. This adds to the trust of the resultant findings in the source, as these were detailed, in-depth explorations of a small number of people, to ensure the researchers achieved qualitative data. However, there is limited information regarding the methodology in respect of their approaches, which impacts upon the researcher's ability to determine how trustworthy the source is. What little information is provided does little to clarify matters, as there appear to be anomalies between the numbers interviewed and who participated in the body of text compared to the tables of information. This seriously limits the ability of a researcher to trust the source.*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Additionally, focus groups are not necessarily as trustworthy a methodology as some others, on account of the small numbers involved and issues in respect of sampling, analysis and individual involvement. Some of the groups here had just one participant, so not in fact a focus group at all. The maximum size of the group was just four, which falls short of the usual 6–8 minimum. The research methodology points out the numbers of participants fell short of expectation and desire. Focus groups can be difficult to encourage a range of people to participate, since some participants may find a focus group situation intimidating or off-putting and sometimes participants may feel under pressure to agree with the dominant view. As such, while the researchers have clearly gained detailed qualitative responses, the validity and reliability of these could perhaps be questioned if trying to generalise about the entire population of these five areas within the country or the country as a whole. That said, the research was supplemented with additional individual telephone interviews which provided more qualitative data alongside that gathered in the focus groups and this could be seen to improve our ability to trust the source markedly. However, again the researchers fell short in terms of their desired numbers meaning the results are less reliable and valid than they would have liked and, thus, again, impacting upon one's ability to truly trust the source. **[This extract contains detailed evaluation and analysis of the trustworthiness of the source with supporting evidence drawn from the source and knowledge of the methodology and context of the issue.]**

Section 3 — Social issues, social inequality and research methods

Part A

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
11.			30	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a* ***maximum of 30 marks****.* **Credit responses that make reference to** • functional and collectivistic approaches • impact of early childhood life opportunities • effectiveness of political parties' responses • structural changes to the economy • role of education • impact of globalisation • role of the private sector • global contexts regarding public policies to address social inequality. **Credit responses to aspects of the following** • functionalist explanations of social inequality • those born into disadvantaged households are likely to remain disadvantaged themselves • public austerity measures have led to an expansion on social inequality • the continuing trend of de-industrialising is widening social disparity • education still fails to narrow social inequality • economic liberalisation is another global trend that has exacerbated inequality in almost every country where it has been pursued • privatisation is impacting adversely on social inequality. **Functionalist explanations of social inequality** • functionalists, for example Davis and Moore, claim that social inequality and stratification is functional for society and a source of social and economic order • Kendall et al point out that the functionalist approach generally ignores questions of structural social inequality because it does not consider the social factors such as racial discrimination, lack of job opportunities, and the inadequate funding of many schools that may contribute to the persistence of inequality in society • Herbert Spencer argued that poverty was good for society as it encouraged people to work in order to avoid being poor. He said that the poor themselves deserved to suffer poverty because of their lack of morality • the New Right, associated with underclass theory, (Murray and Saunders), claims that in the UK, the benefit systems means that people make a rational choice to stay poor and develops a culture that is state dependent. Trickle-down theory advocates that individualism, cutting taxes to the rich and to businesses, then the whole population will benefit as the rich people spend their money and boost the economy.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Those born into disadvantaged households are likely to remain disadvantaged themselves • the housing market no longer acts as an escalator when growing numbers cannot get on it, and there is a strong correlation between educational attainment and the educational attainment of the next generation • inheritance is a major factor perpetuating inequality and inhibiting social mobility. That is why genuine meritocrats — like Bill Gates — argue for aggressive taxation of inheritance. However UK policy has moved in the opposite direction • the Social Mobility Commission focuses on this neglected place-based divide. The report shows just how far England still is from being a country where aptitude and ability, not background and birth, dictates a child's outcomes in life. Currently, the chances of someone from a disadvantaged background getting on in life are closely linked to where they grow up and where they live • the worst area for social mobility in the country is West Somerset, where the average wage is £312 a week — less than half the £670 weekly average in the London borough of Wandsworth. The Midlands is ranked the worst region for social progress for those from disadvantaged backgrounds • the biggest divide is between London and the commuter belt areas around it, and the rest of the country. The capital's formidable global economic strength and excellent state schools make it the index's biggest winner; it accounts for nearly two-thirds of all social mobility hotspots • England's best-performing areas for social mobility are Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth and Hackney. While London contains no cold spots, it does have entrenched pockets of deprivation which are among the worst in the country. **Public austerity measures have led to an expansion on social inequality** • the Grenfell Tower disaster wasn't just a horrific accident with severe loss of life, but it illustrated graphically how the less well-off are not listened to by those with authority. Close by geographically, but far ahead both socially and economically, live London's super-rich • the Gini coefficient shows Britain's post-tax inequality rising strongly in the 1980s (from 28% in 1978 to 41% in 1990) though it has stabilised a little since (to around 37%) • having once been one of the more egalitarian developed countries, the UK is now one of the least. There has been an extraordinary concentration of rewards in the hands of the top 1%, and within that group, the top 0·10% • progressive income tax is often seen as the politically appealing route to greater equality. The left — as Labour's manifesto demonstrated — remains attracted to high marginal tax rates on the rich • there is greater merit in trying to eliminate the large opportunities which exist for legal tax avoidance and arbitrage, and encouraging greater public disclosure of tax return • wealth inequality is the accentuation and entrenchment of existing income inequality, through re turns generated on assets and the passing down of inheritance • the Institute for Fiscal Studies judged the 2017 Lib Dem manifesto the most redistributive of all. There is a coalition legacy of measures like the pupil premium, improving minimum-wage enforcement, regulating executive pay and seeking to lift low earners out of tax

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• income inequality in OECD countries is at its highest level for the past half century. The average income of the richest 10% of the population is about nine times that of the poorest 10% across the OECD, up from seven times 25 years ago. Only in Turkey, Chile, and Mexico has inequality fallen, but in the latter two countries the incomes of the richest are still more than 25 times those of the poorest. **The continuing trend of de-industrialising is generating wider social disparity** • labour market institutions compress wages and salaries, as in the Nordic societies. In Denmark, for example, workers in fast-food chains such as McDonald's earn the equivalent of nearly £14 an hour under collective bargaining, more than double the average UK fast-food wage • economists worry that such interventions in the free market will reduce output. Income per capita in Nordic societies, however, is just as high as in the UK. **Education still fails to narrow social inequality** • only a small number of pupils in England attend Grammar schools — 167,000 in 2016, out of around 3·2 million pupils in all state-funded secondary schools. However, in some local authority areas grammar schools can cater for up to 25% of pupils • at the start of 2017, fewer than 3% of students in grammar schools were eligible for free school meals, compared to 14% for all school types (and 17% in grammar school areas) • grammar schools are still an important part of the education system in Northern Ireland, where they account for approximately one third of secondary schools but few children from disadvantaged backgrounds attend grammar schools • in the UK, Oxford and Cambridge choose to admit the top 0·4% of each cohort based on academic performance. This is a highly meritocratic system. But it is also a system that ensures that Oxbridge attendance confers high status. The beneficiaries of this status are mainly the children of the English upper classes, given limited social mobility • admission systems based upon random samples of students similar to the one used in Dutch medical schools, would widen the pool from which the Oxbridge elite are drawn to 3% of each cohort. Proportionately more students without elite family lineages would be admitted. Oxbridge would be less elite, and we would have a less socially divided society • other European societies, for example, Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy have maintained much less hierarchical education systems. There are important choices made about how hierarchical our educational systems, and consequently how much social inequality we build into society • the Scottish Government's flagship policy of free tuition for Scottish university students has helped cement social inequalities. According to academics at Edinburgh University there is no evidence free tuition had increased access to higher education for pupils from the poorest backgrounds. Public investment would be better targeted at raising attainment in schools in the most deprived areas of Scotland with a graduate tax one way of raising additional funds for the university sector.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Economic liberalisation is another global trend that has exacerbated inequality in almost every country where it has been pursued • a feature of a dynamic, capitalist economy in which there must be incentives to innovate, invest, save and work. Yet there is no obvious explanation as to why the top 1%, and especially the top 0·1%, has accelerated away, since Western economic performance has deteriorated in the past decade • the widening inequality (with indifferent economic performance) is largely a US-UK phenomenon, with nothing like the same situation in Germany, Scandinavia or Canada • the economic crisis has added urgency to the need to address inequality. Uncertainty and fears of social decline and exclusion have reached the middle classes in many societies. Arresting the trend of rising inequality has become a priority for policy makers in many countries • in emerging economies, such as China and India, a sustained period of strong economic growth has helped lift millions of people out of absolute poverty. But the benefits of growth have not been evenly distributed and high levels of income inequality have risen further. Among the dynamic emerging economies, only Brazil managed to strongly reduce inequality, but the gap between rich and poor is still about five times that in the OECD countries. **Privatisation is impacting adversely on social inequality** • the private sector provides around 90% of employment in the developing world, delivering critical goods and services and contributing to tax revenues and the accumulation of capital • partnering with the private sector could extend services into poorer or informal communities, provide safer work places, promote adoption of non-discriminatory employment policies, help the poor access credit, and boost investment in low-cost housing • examples such as the slum networking project in Ahmedabad and the privatisation of Manila’s water authority highlight that partnerships among urban stakeholders need to be based on a thorough understanding of community needs and pursued in tandem with other initiatives. In both contexts, the private sector actively sought out partnerships with residents of informal settlements, NGOs and municipal government • these collaborative ventures involved information, education and community campaigns to ensure that residents of informal settlements were involved and had some ownership of programmes. They also sought to provide assistance to the poorest families through the provision of micro-finance • combined with an increase in private sector, social inequality in China has increased substantially in the economic reform period. Based on data from the UNU-WIDER, the Gini coefficient in China was around .30 in 1990, but had nearly doubled to .55 by 2016. Income inequality in China has far exceeded the average for other countries at a similar level of economic development • the Education Forum of the World Human Rights Forum, which focuses on the progress made in regards to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa, claims that privatisation policies is a strong driver of segregation and inequalities of opportunities.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question. Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s). **Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks** *Social inequality is the existence of unequal opportunities and rewards for different social positions or statuses within a group or society. Inequality of opportunities refers to the unequal distribution of life chances. This is reflected by level of education, health status, and treatment by the criminal justice system. For example, studies have shown that college and university professors are more likely to ignore emails from women and people of colour than they are to ignore those from white men, which benefits white men by giving them a greater amount of mentoring and educational resources. Furthermore, women are systematically paid less than men for doing the same work and sociologists have shown that racism is built into society, and is present in all of our social institutions.* *Therefore, we can study social inequality as a social problem due to unequal distribution of wealth, power and life chances. Factors such as educational attainment, wealth, poverty, occupations, and power lead to the social inequality between individuals and groups of people.* **[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]** **Example of an extract that would be considered high quality** *The OECD analysis of causes of social inequality for advanced and emerging economies identified the drivers of growing inequalities as globalisation, skill-biased technological change and changes in countries' policy approaches. Social inequality is at its highest level for the past half century. The average income of the richest 10% of the population is about nine times that of the poorest 10% across the OECD, up from seven times 25 years ago. Only in Turkey, Chile, and Mexico has inequality fallen. However, in the latter two countries the incomes of the richest are still more than 25 times those of the poorest. The economic crisis has added urgency to the need to address inequality. In emerging economies, such as China and India, a sustained period of strong economic growth has helped lift millions of people out of absolute poverty. However, the benefits of growth have not been evenly distributed and high levels of income inequality have risen further. Among the dynamic emerging economies, only Brazil managed to strongly reduce inequality, but the gap between rich and poor is still about five times that of OECD countries. This suggests these inequalities derive from structural faults within the economic systems operating within these capitalist societies.*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Within the UK, a recent report by the Social and Mobility Commission shows just how far England still is from being a country where aptitude and ability, not background and birth, underpin lingering social inequalities. Currently, the chances of someone from a disadvantaged background getting on in life are closely linked to where they grow up and where they live. These conclusions are drawn from the Social Mobility Index, which measures the prospects of children from disadvantaged backgrounds doing well as an adult across England's local authorities. The index identified the worst area for social inequality in the country to be West Somerset, where the average wage is £312 a week — less than half the £670 weekly average in the London borough of Wandsworth — and the Midlands as the worst region for social progress amongst those from disadvantaged backgrounds. *According to the index the biggest divide is between London and the commuter belt areas around it, and the rest of the country. The capital's global economic strength and excellent state schools make it the index's biggest winner. It accounts for nearly two-thirds of all social mobility hotspots, containing England's best-performing areas for social mobility. The new social mobility cold spots are concentrated in remote rural or coastal areas and in former industrial areas, especially in the Midlands. Many of these areas have suffered from a lack of regeneration: few high-paying industries are located there, and they often exhibit relatively limited job opportunities and clusters of low pay.* *A striking conclusion therefore is that there is no simple correlation between the affluence of an area or country and its level of social inequality. In today's world, social inequality is caused by a complex mix of ideology, beliefs, expectations and cultural hegemony which impact considerably upon life chances such as educational and employment opportunities and which are significant determinants of social inequality both within and across nations.* **[This extract contains reference to several key aspects related to the question, detailed evidence, analysis leading to synthesis and comparison of similarity and differences within some key factors.]**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
12.			30	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a* ***maximum of 30 marks****.* **Credit responses that make reference to** • the significance of the widening gap on health • patterns of income inequality • the influence on criminality • the significance of inequalities regarding education and training • impact upon housing, area and geography • relevance regarding fiscal matters, for example, labour market, economy and taxation • the consequences for traditionally disadvantaged groups. **Credit responses to aspects of the following** • quality of health, for example, life expectancy and access to services is significantly influenced by the wealth gap • the growing disparity in income and wealth impacts considerably on life chances and quality of life • the wealth gap is adversely impacting upon criminality and crime rates • social exclusion is generated through unequal access to high quality education and training • inequalities in wealth are impacting upon geographical location • economic growth is being undermined by widening of the wealth gap • the consequences of income and wealth disparities continue to impact most on women, ethnic minorities, young, old and disabled people. **Income inequality** • the Scottish Government 2016 report on poverty and income inequality in Scotland reported a rise of working age people in poverty with 15% of adults defined as living in relative poverty • median income in Scotland in 2014/15 was £24,900, equivalent to £478 per week. This is an increase of £700, equivalent to £14 per week • income inequality leads to status competition which drives increases in consumption as people across the income spectrum spend more attempting to keep their living standards and respectability level with their peer group. Low-income households feel forced to borrow to maintain high levels of consumption. This results in higher levels of debt • income inequality is thought to increase growth due to allowing for larger incentives. However, the evidence linking income inequality and incentives suggests that the UK is an exception in several ways which suggests this theory may not be applicable to the UK's situation • the UK has the lowest levels of incentives for those who are paid between £15,000 and £20,000, whereas other countries have lower incentives for those higher up the income spectrum. Additionally, the UK has previously decreased inequality with no change in work incentives. This suggests that the relationship between inequality and incentives may not be as strong as previously thought • Britain is a deeply divided nation. The gap between the rich and everyone else is growing at an alarming rate. While the majority of people have had to endure pay cuts, rising energy bills and increasing housing costs, the richest 1,000 have increased their wealth by £400bn since the financial crash in 2007.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Health • impact of wealth inequality is statistically significant, equivalent to a difference of about 11 days of life between high and low-inequality places. The differences were small, but for every increment that a community became more unequal, the proportion of residents dying before the age of 75 went up • in the US, for every one-point increase in the ratio between high and low earners in a county, there were about five years lost for every 1,000 people. That's about the same difference they observed when a community's smoking rate increased by 4% or its obesity rate rose by 3%. Researchers said that the inequality effect persisted even when they compared communities of similar average income and racial composition • the adjoining Park and Fremont Counties in Wyoming both have relatively small populations and are predominantly white. Both include parts of large national parks. But the Fremont inequality ratio is 4·6, compared with Park's 3·.6. And, in Fremont County, there are 13 years of potential life lost for every 1,000 residents, compared with only 7·5 in Park • socially excluded groups have a mortality rate double that of US combat troops deployed during the Iraq insurgency between 2003 and 2006, according to research carried out by University College London, the homeless health charity Pathway, and an international team of experts. **Criminality and crime rates** • rates of violence are higher in more unequal societies. This finding holds up in many different contexts, when looked at via different methodologies and after controlling for other determinants of crime such as low income, unemployment, and teen birth rates • small permanent decreases in inequality such as reducing inequality from the level found in Spain to that in Canada would reduce homicides by 20% and lead to a 23% long-term reduction in robberies • there is evidence that disputes the link between inequality and crime and which questions the link between inequality and particular types of crime, such as robbery. The evidence on the link between changes in income inequality and crime is less clear than the evidence on income inequality and crime at one point in time • while there is a consensus that property crime and some types of violent crime, such as homicide, murder and robbery are related very strongly to changing income inequality, it is more ambiguous as to whether other types of violent crime, such as rape and assault, are affected by inequality • economic inequality affects violence by influencing the way we think, act and relate to others. It may stimulate social competition and so encourage violence or may curtail opportunities for some, giving rise to a sense of hopelessness which incites fear, violence and murder • low levels of trust in highly unequal countries may provide the link which leads from higher inequality to high murder rates. Such societies may lack the social capacity to prevent violence and create safe communities. Experiences of inferiority may make someone less inclined to behave in a socially desirable way. This materialises as increased aggressive behaviour and high crime rates • there is no conclusive evidence on what links economic inequality and crime. The explanations for the link differ within and between different subject areas. Sociologists and epidemiologists tend to focus on feelings of inferiority, status competition, anxiety and trust, and community cohesion.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Geography • a study from the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute examined a series of risk factors that help explain the health (or sickness) of counties in the United States. In addition to the suspects you might expect — a high smoking rate, a lot of violent crime. The researchers found that people in unequal communities were more likely to die before the age of 75 than people in more equal communities, even if the average incomes were the same • in England and Wales, there were statistically significant decreases in all-cause mortality rates for men across all socio-economic classes between 2005–2006 and 2015–2016 • across the regions, the North West had the highest mortality rates in almost all classes for both sexes for the majority of the 2005–2006 to 2015–2016 period. Conversely, the South East and East regions had the lowest mortality rates in most of the classes for both sexes for the majority of the period • over the same period, the relative inequality increased for both sexes, however the absolute inequality in mortality between the higher managerial and professional class (most advantaged) and the routine class (least advantaged) narrowed • almost half (47·3%) of Glasgow's residents, 283,000 people, reside in the 20% of most deprived areas in Scotland. In contrast, just 26,000 people (4·4% of the population) live in the 10% of least deprived areas in Scotland (based on 2016 population estimates) • the proportion of Glaswegians with access to a bank or building society account has risen in the last decade, but Glasgow is still below the national average (89% in Glasgow in 2014 versus 95% in Scotland). A lower proportion of Glaswegians are coping financially (80% in 2014) compared to Scots as a whole (89%). **Education and training** • there is a very strong relationship between high levels of income inequality and low levels of social mobility. Children of highly paid people are more likely to be highly paid and children of low paid people more likely to be low earners. Countries with higher levels of income inequality have lower levels of social mobility for example, Peru, Brazil, China and Argentina • research indicates that the link between inequality and a lack of social mobility exists throughout a person's life. Higher inequality is associated with lower social mobility when looking at both children and adults. Such links are stronger than the link between social mobility and poverty • critics of this relationship have suggested that groups with bigger differences between them will always have lower rates of mobility, whether that is in groups of chess players with different skill levels or people in countries with different levels of inequality. However, this would still suggest that greater inequality means that there is lower social mobility • research indicates that the link between inequality and a lack of social mobility exists throughout a person's life. Education is often seen as a strong driver of social mobility. Social mobility may be reduced in more unequal countries because educational scores are on average lower in less equal countries and education improves incomes more for those at the bottom of the income spectrum than for those further up

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• research has found a correlation between low scores in maths and reading and inequality between countries and between US states, as well as a link between lower average science, maths and reading scores and inequality for example, in Japan, Finland, Netherlands and Canada • some research has failed to find a straightforward link between how equal a country is and how equally literacy scores are distributed throughout that country. The link between educational achievement and high aspiration is a key explanation for the association between low educational achievement and inequality. A further explanation suggests that the low levels of trust in unequal societies lead to poor quality social and family relationships which in turn damages learning • half of UK children needing summer food bank support are in primary school, according to research from the Trussell Trust. **Economic growth** • some studies have found inequality leads to increased growth. Others found no link or a strong link, suggesting inequality reduces growth. Some research has found that economic growth is lower and periods of growth are shorter in countries that have high inequality. Research suggests that small alterations to methodology can change the relationship. This research has suggested that there may not be a straightforward relationship between inequality and growth • research from the Resolution Foundation found that while the top 1% of households in UK has fully recovered from the financial crisis, the rest of the British population is still struggling • an LSE review of 61 childhood studies confirmed that household income plays a crucial role in determining a child's prospects • low-income families are becoming less able to achieve a decent living standard according to research from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation • the UK is one of the top two countries acting as conduits to tax havens, according to research carried out by the University of Amsterdam. **Traditionally disadvantaged groups** • the UK's most socially excluded groups are 10 times more likely to die early than the general population, according to analysis showing inequality is more pronounced than is documented (Hayward, University College London for 'The Lancet') • women in socially excluded groups are 12 times more likely to die than other women of the same age, while men in socially excluded groups are eight times more likely to die • individuals living in the poorest neighbourhoods suffer between two and three times the mortality rate of those in the most affluent • the more extreme rates of death faced by socially excluded people including the homeless, sex workers, prisoners and drug users should be used to encourage quicker public interventions that could help save lives • excluded people are more likely to be murdered or commit suicide and are more likely to die from accidents, overdoses, infectious diseases, cancers, liver disease, heart problems and respiratory diseases. *Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s). **Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks** *The impact of the widening gap between high earners and the majority at lower income levels is clear. Social inequality continues to have a significant impact upon the quality of life certain groups.* *A study by the government warned that without urgent reform, the social and economic divisions in British society would widen even further, threatening communities and the economy. The report highlighted that child poverty is rising, with about 30% of young people now considered poor. The divide between the attainment of rich and poor children at the age of five has only just begun to decrease and it will take 40 years before it is closed. It will take 120 years before disadvantaged teenagers are as likely as their better off counterparts to get equivalent qualifications. Wages have not risen in real terms, and the best-paid jobs remain 'deeply elitist'. Similarly, in China, social inequitably impacts most upon certain groups. China's household registration (hukou) system favours urban residents and discriminates against rural residents in terms of resource allocation which impacts significantly on their income and wealth.* **[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]** **Example of an extract that would be considered high quality** *Social inequality, and its health consequences, often results from years of multiple problems such as poverty, adverse experiences and psychological trauma during childhood. As a consequence, Britain's most socially excluded groups are ten times more likely to die early than the general population, according to analysis which also shows inequality is more pronounced than is documented. Findings, published in the Lancet, reveal women in socially excluded groups are 12 times more likely to die than other women of the same age, while men in excluded groups are eight times more likely die than their better-off counterparts. Socially excluded groups also have a mortality rate double that of US combat troops deployed during the Iraq insurgency between 2003 and 2006, according to the research carried out by University College London. Andrew Hayward of the UCL's institute of epidemiology and healthcare also states that the extent of the disparities in wealthy countries is an affront to our values and that socially excluded groups are the canaries in the mine, indicative of something toxic in our society. Although official figures show more than half a million people in England could be categorised as living in extreme social exclusion, according to Hayward, the true figure is likely to be much higher. Clearly, from a health perspective, the wealth gap disproportionality affects the socially excluded and those in poverty but, it also creates division and discord and increases pressure on health and welfare services.* **[This extract contains reference to several key aspects related to the question, detailed evidence, analysis within national and international contexts and an evaluation of key issues.]**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
13.			30	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 30 marks**.* **Credit responses that make reference to** • extent of social inequality • theoretical contexts regarding state intervention • relative status of traditionally disadvantaged groups • effectiveness of policies introduced to address social inequalities • impact of policies to tackle economic inequalities • influence of globalisation on government polices • importance of political systems in generating social inequality • non-governmental responses including charities, private sector etc. **Credit responses to aspects of the following** • trends in social inequality will inevitably continue to rise • Marx, Functionalist, Culture Capital, New Right comparative advocacy to alleviate social inequalities • disadvantaged groups continue to suffer most due to ineffective state responses • government policies are ineffective in closing the wealth gap (income, taxation, poverty) • global factors impinge adversely upon social inequality within nations • variant of political system can determine the extent of social inequality. **Trends in social inequality** • according to a report by the OECD in June 2017, the gap between rich and poor is now at its highest level in 30 years in most OECD countries. The overall increase in income inequality is driven by the top rich 1% who have seen their incomes accelerate away from the average • wages have stagnated in real terms with the poorest most affected. Despite slow progress, the best-paid jobs remain deeply elitist • the divide between the attainment of rich and poor children at the age of five has only just begun to decline. In early years education and it will take 40 years before it is closed • the richest 10% of the population owns about half the nation's wealth in the USA • Russia, after communism, rapidly transformed from an almost standardised society to one plagued by socio-economic polarisations. The income ratio between the wealthiest 10% of the population and the bottom 10% was about 4:1 by 2016 it has skyrocketed to 13:1. **Theoretical contexts** • a limitation of Marx is that it only focuses on economic inequality. Economic and social inequalities are inextricably linked by gender, racial, religious and ethnic inequality. In Australia, Aborigines are over represented in the working and under classes and underrepresented in the top stratification of earnings and class • theoretically we can ascend the social ladder due to equality of opportunity with our achievements determining the socio economic position we hold. Role allocations and status is fair as it is based on merit though gender and race inequality or concepts such as culture capital old boys club and the glass ceiling are omitted

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• Davies and Moore suggest that inequality is universal as it can be identified in all societies and assert that inequality is a functional necessity to societies. Such views suggest that inequality cannot be eliminated. Marx, however, claims that inequality could be eradicated with the development of class consciousness and the abandonment of capitalism • Melvin Tumin also criticises Davis and Moore from a Marxist perspective by condemning their notion of functional importance as questionable and too vague. It ignores the differential of power. Differences in pay and prestige will be affected by, and often reflect, differences in the relative power of groups and individuals in the labour market rather than the job's actual functional importance • the culture capital theory (Bordieu) critiques the education system which is geared towards the culture of the middle and upper classes. Those from the working class find that skills and knowledge derived from their culture is devalued and do not have equal opportunities to excel academically. This impinges upon their employment choices and future social-economic position • the New Right perspective argues that social inequality has persisted throughout the ages. Saunders states that 'there has never been a completely egalitarian society'. Every society has its male and females, rich and poor, it's big and small and it's old and young. In this absolute sense there is some truth to the assertion that some degree of inequality is inevitable. **Impact of Government responses on particular groups** • child poverty has risen in the aftermath of the recession, with about 4 million — or 30% — of young people now classified as poor • the divide between the attainment of rich and poor children at the age of five has only just begun to shrink despite billions of pounds of investment, and in early years education and it will take 40 years before it is closed. It will take 120 years before disadvantaged teenagers are as likely as their better off counterparts to get equivalent qualifications • graduate employment for disadvantaged students has 'barely improved'; though widening access to university is a seen as a success for social mobility policies • wages have stagnated in real terms — particularly among the young — with the poorest most affected by the resulting falling living standards. Despite slow progress, the best-paid jobs remain 'deeply elitist' • disabled people not in paid employment have been amongst the hardest hit by Coalition government policies. Record numbers have had their benefits 'sanctioned' with sanctions contributing to widespread destitution (Scottish Parliament's Welfare Reform Committee, 2014).

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Government responses on social issues • a highly educated and skilled workforce has been an important driver of productivity performance and prosperity in Belgium. An increased focus on lifelong learning, improved and more flexible working conditions for older workers, and a more efficient allocation of students and skills has benefited productivity growth. Increasing access and participation in tertiary education, especially for students with disadvantaged backgrounds • the DRIVERS Project funded by the European Union focuses on the key drivers to reduce health inequities, early childhood development, fair employment and working conditions, and welfare, income and social protection. It assessed the impact of policies and programmes and provided policy recommendations and advocacy guidance to reduce health inequalities within Europe • Family Network in Austria; Prolepsis, a programme on food aid in Greece; Sure Start Hungary, a mother-baby programme for teenage mothers in Hungary; a universal home visit service in Hungary; Eager and Able to Learn, aimed at young children's development in Northern Ireland; Toy Box in Northern Ireland; Maternal Centre Iris, aimed at providing shelter for young mothers and children in Romania; a mother's club in Romania and the Theotokos centre, Romania • the Social Mobility Commission, an independent body that monitors progress on social mobility, found that policies under both Labour and Conservative governments over the past 20 years failed to significantly reduce the gap between the 'haves and have nots' in the UK • the Scottish Government's commitment to improving life chances, raising their ambition and attainment. The quality of teachers and their leadership seen as a crucial factor. The McCormack Review and the Donaldson review provide part of this wider agenda to address social inequalities. **Impact of government's economic strategies** • excessive levels of income inequality are holding back UK economic growth and causing instability. The upward redistribution of income in favour of a small elite has restricted consumer spending, encouraged debt and created an economy more vulnerable to financial crises. Efforts to curb high pay in the private sector have so far been inadequate in producing any meaningful change • in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands wages are rather dispersed and the share of part-time employment is high, driving inequality in labour earnings above the OECD average. At the other end of the scale, four Nordic countries and Switzerland all have comparatively low labour income inequality because wage dispersion is narrow and employment rates are high • although the Living Wage has been extended to apprentices, and the adult rate paid to those aged 21 for the first time, the below-inflation level of the Living Wage has tightened the squeeze on low-waged employees • there is evidence that high pay rates in local government may be diminishing, but little sign that those at the lower end of the pay scale will benefit. Some of the starkest examples of taxpayer-funded pay inequality, particularly in the public services industry, remain unaddressed

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• government policies on benefits, including the introduction of universal credit, are generally regressive. The poorest tenth of households with children stand to lose over 5% of their income, whereas the richest tenth lose only 2% • the impact of tax rate changes is mixed. Those at the bottom end of the top decile have fared worst. But those at the lower end of the pay spectrum may have fared worse than those in the middle, in part because measures to help low earners, such as the increased income tax threshold, benefit many people higher up the income scale • countries differ widely in income inequality. Chile, the United States and Portugal are amongst the most unequal countries while Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland are some of the most equal ones. Inequality is higher in all countries when extending the analysis to part-time workers. This is particularly large for countries where part-time workers make up a sizable share of total employment (for example, Australia, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom) and where unemployment and inactivity rates are high (for example, Belgium, Chile, Hungary, and Italy). **Limitations on national power due to globalisation** • the EU Social Protection Systems Programme was a new initiative co-financed by the European Union, the OECD and Finland, and managed by the OECD Development Centre and the Finnish National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL). The programme aimed to support low and lower middle-income countries in building sustainable and inclusive social protection systems. The initiative was implemented in 10 partner countries in close partnership with national governments, social protection authorities, think-tanks and other expert institutions from 2015 to 2018 • over the last couple of decades, inequalities of income have risen along with wealth and well-being inequalities, although these general trends mask great disparities across countries and regions. Income inequality has widened or plateaued at a high level in several OECD countries. The trend is more mixed for emerging economies, though the absolute levels of inequality remain much higher than in OECD countries • digitalisation and globalisation have had many profoundly positive impacts, but policies could and should do better to help those directly affected by the associated changes, thereby lessening the widening of socio-economic gaps in countries where inequality is very large • high levels of inequality may also be hindering trust in public institutions, constraining governments' capacity to act and weakening structural reform efforts. The OECD's Inclusive Growth Initiative came to existence in response to the realisation that inequalities are reaching a tipping point and the ultimate objective of economic growth should be improving people's well-being. **Significance of welfare systems** • radical and liberal welfare states are characterised by more inequality than social-democratic or conservative ones. The large rise in inequality in eastern European states since the breakdown of socialism there, from the late 1980s onwards, supports this observation • researchers in Germany have concluded that governments *are* capable of reducing income inequality. Evidence suggests social spending is more successful than for progressive taxation

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• there is evidence that government social expenditure is most effective at reducing inequality. A 1% increase in government spending is linked to a 0·3% drop in inequality • the degree to which the tax system of a country is progressive is less important in reducing inequality. This is because higher tax may cause behavioural reactions which work against the inequality-reducing effect • although the USA has one of the most progressive income tax systems in the world, very little redistribution is conducted through social benefits. In contrast, European welfare states rely (on average) much more on benefits and government expenditure. *Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.* Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s). **Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks** *Government responses are failing to narrow the wealth gap to a considerable extent. The gap between the rich and everyone else is growing at an alarming rate. While the majority of people have suffered pay cuts, rising energy bills and increasing housing costs, the richest 1,000 have increased their wealth by over £80bn in the last year. Average incomes in the south of England have also grown faster than anywhere else in the UK. This is similar to the USA where economic differences between the richest 1% compared to the 99% of US earners, show that wealth and income inequality in the US is increasing with the wealthiest families seeing their share of income rise while the bottom 90% of families' share of total income decreased.* *Research shows that higher wages for the lowest-paid workers can help millions of people out of poverty and add a nation's overall income through tax revenues and welfare savings. In Scotland, the Scottish Government have recently introduced income tax changes which are meant to be more progressive and which will mean that higher earners pay more than elsewhere in the UK while low earners pay less. Derek Mackay, the Scottish Finance Minister also announced a new tax band as part of these changes which he hopes will contribute towards narrowing the wealth gap.* **[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality *A recent study by the government's Social Mobility Commission (2017) reported that without radical and urgent reform, the social and economic divisions in British society will widen even further, threatening community cohesion and economic prosperity. Alan Milburn, chair of the commission, said that for two decades Labour and Conservative governments had not made enough progress in turning welcome political sentiments into positive social outcomes. A further report, Time for Change, assessed government policies on social mobility from 1997 to 2017, and concluded that overall there has been 'too little' progress and that in the UK '…we have become a socially fragmented society, deeply corrosive of our cohesion as a nation…social mobility matters more than ever before.' However, the Department for Education claims that tackling social mobility is at the heart of the government's ambition to make Britain a country that works for everyone. It counters that there are 1·8 million more pupils in good or outstanding schools than in 2010, and that the government are delivering 3 million apprenticeship places, opening up access to our higher education system and investing £500 m a year into technical education. The Government also launched a £72 m Opportunity Areas programme in 2016 across 12 social mobility 'coldspots' to create better opportunities for young people and hence narrow social inequality. It is therefore apparent that successive UK governments have failed to adequately tackle narrowing the wealth gap despite their varied approaches.* *Elsewhere, Scandinavian countries such as Norway are relatively much more equitable societies with poverty rates among the lowest in the world. The Norwegian government has assumed responsibility for supporting the standard of living of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. As a result, expenditure for social policies is well above the EU average. Government-provided social insurance is strong in almost all areas. Family-support expenditures exceed 3% of GDP, in the form of child allowances, paid-leave arrangements and child care. Social-insurance spending related to work incapacity (disability, sickness and occupational injury benefits) is also generous. A conclusion from this is that countries who direct resources and funds into progressive welfare systems have better success in closing the wealth gap than those, such as the UK, who do not.* **[This extract contains reference to key aspects related to the question, detailed evidence, counter argument and evaluation of key issues within both national and international contexts.]**

Part B

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
14.			15	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a* ***maximum of 15 marks.*** Expect reference to the following in critical evaluation of case studies: **A case study approach may be appropriate because** • case studies are in-depth investigations of a single person, group, event or community. Typically, data is gathered from a variety of sources and by using several different methods (for example, observations and interviews) • the case study approach is when researchers select methods of data collection and analysis that will generate material suitable for case studies. Amongst the sources of data may be observations of a person's daily routine, unstructured interviews with the participant (and with people who know them), diaries, personal notes (for example, letters, photographs, notes) or official documents (for example, case notes, clinical notes, appraisal reports). Most of this information is likely to be qualitative (that is, verbal description rather than measurement) but the researcher might collect numerical data as well • case studies are widely used because they may offer insights that might not be achieved with other approaches. This would be particularly useful in finding out the motivations of those who make poor lifestyle choices • case study research brings understanding to a complex issue and can add strength to what is already known through previous research • the case study method often involves simply observing what happens to, or reconstructing 'the case history' of a single participant or group of individuals (such as a school class or a specific social group), that is, the idiographic approach. Case studies allow a researcher to investigate a topic in far more detail than might be possible if they were trying to deal with a large number of research participants (nomothetic approach) with the aim of 'averaging' • Robert K Yin defines the case study research method as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are • the advantages of the case study method are its applicability to real-life, contemporary, human situations and its public accessibility through written reports. Case study results relate directly to the common reader's everyday experience and facilitate an understanding of complex real-life situations • the case study is most often used by students and other new researchers who are seeking to undertake a research project on a modest scale, with limited funding and resources • case studies provide detailed qualitative information and insight for future research • case studies tend to be conducted on rare cases where large samples of similar participants are not available or accessible • they allow for the investigation of otherwise impractical or unethical situations

Question			Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
				• a case study identifies the expected, predictable aspects of an event, while capturing additional less quantifiable detail, such as the cultural context that helps to explain the motivations of those involved • the looser format of case studies allows researchers to begin with broad questions and narrow their focus as their experiment progresses rather than attempt to predict every possible outcome before the experiment is conducted • by seeking to understand as much as possible about a single subject or small group of subjects, case studies specialise in 'deep data' or 'thick description' — information that can give research results a more human face • examples — Johannes Brug's study 'Determinants of healthy eating'; GMC case study on lifestyle choice of parents; cohort studies assessing the links between smoking and breast cancer, NHS case study videos on alcohol misuse. **A case study approach may be less appropriate because** • the case study has long been stereotyped as 'the weak sibling among social science methods' and is often criticised as being too subjective and even pseudo — scientific • critics of the case study method point out the problems of looking at one case or a small number of cases — they offer no grounds for establishing reliability or generality of findings • the intense exposure in studying the case can lead to researcher bias in relation to the findings • some dismiss case study research as useful only as an initial exploratory tool, and other methods are more appropriate beyond this • case studies are complex because they generally involve multiple sources of data, may include multiple cases within a study, and produce large amounts of data for analysis • case studies as a research method or strategy have traditionally been viewed as lacking rigour and objectivity when compared with other social research methods. The researcher's own subjective feeling may influence the case study — researcher bias • case studies cannot usually be generalised to produce a result for the wider population. This leads to data being collected over longitudinal case studies not always being relevant or particularly useful in the end • case studies are generally on one person, but there also tends to only be one experimenter collecting the data. This can lead to bias in data collection, which can influence results more than in different designs • it is also very difficult to draw a definite cause/effect from case studies • they are difficult to replicate and time consuming case studies can fall foul of ethics — case studies are often financed by people who have, either directly or indirectly, power over both those being studied and those conducting the investigation. This conflict of interests can hinder the credibility of the study.

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				Alternative research methods which could be considered and evaluated Expect consideration and evaluation of one or more of the following alternative research methods • forms of observation — covert/overt, participant/non-participant • surveys/questionnaires • unstructured/structured interviews • focus groups • official documents and reports. *Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.* **Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks** *When investigating the motivations of individuals when it comes to make poor lifestyle choices, a case study approach could be argued to be the best method for a number of reasons. It can be useful in studying people's lifestyle motivations since it would involve an in-depth study of who some of these people are, how they live their lives and the factors that lead them to smoke, drink or eat badly. By carrying out an in-depth case study like this it would help the researcher to fully appreciate the views of these people. Case studies are often used to add strength to what is already known through previous research and common knowledge. For example, a case study of recovering alcoholic David Wright, by the NHS, discovered that he started drinking at 14, but then became an alcoholic following his marriage breakdown and becoming homeless. His poor lifestyle choices were motivated by hard and stressful times in his life. However, some people might argue that a case study approach is not scientific enough and the results are not able to be applied to the whole population.* **[This extract contains two points of evaluation with straightforward supporting evidence.]** **Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality** *On one hand, case studies could clearly be seen to be the best method for investigating the motivations of those who make poor lifestyle choices. This method allows the researcher to study a group in a way that offers far greater insights than would otherwise be achieved using other approaches. In a topic area as broad and individual as this, it would help the researcher to truly understand and appreciate what is behind the choices of those who eat badly, smoke, drink to excess, take drugs etc, in a way that purely quantitative methods would not allow for. By studying a few cases, the researcher should manage to achieve real 'verstehen', which is usually not possible via more traditional methods which tend to be designed to achieve statistical data rather than detailed explanations of actions. Johannes Brug's study on the motivations regarding healthy eating, or otherwise, found that 24/7 availability and accessibility of energy-dense and energy-rich foods, which appeal to innate preferences for sweet, fat and salt, combined with a natural human tendency to eat when food is available. These were not issues people would have probably*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				picked out as being all that important had this not been studied in this way. So, case studies clearly provide huge advantages for researchers when it comes to exploring this kind of scenario. *However, the nature of the topic area could mean that case studies are difficult to carry out whilst ensuring total objectivity. This is because case studies as a research method continue to be viewed as lacking rigour when compared with other methods. The researcher's own subjective feeling may influence the case study and researcher bias may easily seep into the resultant findings. An alternative method that would perhaps, therefore, be more appropriate would be to survey or interview a larger selection of people about the lifestyle choices they make. Provided the survey or interview contained open, rather than closed, questions, the researcher would be able to gather rich qualitative data, allowing them to draw conclusions about the motivations of a range of people, rather than the few that a case study would allow for. That said, there are inherent issues with surveys and interviews including response rate issues for the former and access, as well as funding, issues with the latter, which may limit their worth to a researcher.* *Additionally, it is important to be aware of the ethical considerations related to a method such as case studies. Most case studies are often financed by people who have, either directly or indirectly, power over both those being studied and those conducting the investigation and this can impact upon the results of the study. This conflict of interests can hinder the credibility of the study. A 2014 study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the USA on the health consequences of smoking could be seen as a clear example of this. Ethics are a crucial part of any research and need to be taken in account in carrying out any research. The British Sociological Association has strict guidelines in relation to ethics and these are far more significant in respect of methods involving observation, which tend to delve further into people's lives and viewpoints, than methods aimed at gathering statistics. In investigating the motivations of individuals when it comes to lifestyle choice, therefore, from an ethical standpoint, a case study approach would have to be mindful of all of this. It is perhaps the case that a more traditional method would be more preferable than a case study because of the ethical constraints involved.* **[This extract contains two points of balanced evaluation of the appropriateness of the methods with detailed analysis and synthesis of relevant exemplification.]**

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
15.			15	*Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 15 marks**.* **Credit reference to the following in critical evaluation of the source** • authors are renowned academics • comment on independence and reliability of authors • inclusion of website link easily allows for further research • factsheet reflects research, carried out by academics in conjunction with ESRC • date of publication — April 2011 — one year into a three and a half year project • inclusion of supporting figures and empirical evidence • ambiguity of presented detail in table • detail re: methodology (advantages and disadvantages of this form of focus group and group interviews — problems with sample size) • specific issues about the source which support or detract from its validity. **Possible approach to answering the question** **Arguments that the source is valid and/or reliable** • University of Bristol, University of Glasgow, Heriot Watt University, Open University, Queen's University (Belfast), University of York, the National Centre for Social Research and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency have carried out the work in collaboration with the Economic & Social Research Council • source content refers to recognised issues associated with public perceptions of the necessities of life and social exclusion indicators/risk factors • the authors are listed and can be independently checked. The main corresponding author's contact details are specifically listed. **Arguments that the source's validity and/or reliability are questionable** • focus groups of 6–10 participants each is not a particularly large sample and causes problems when it comes to drawing conclusions and generalisations about a wider population • inconsistencies in number of focus groups in each geographical area and characteristics of participants • the discussions were based on a previously completed survey and questionnaire which was used to direct the discussion throughout the focus groups — what this means or contained is not clear • April 2011 — somewhat dated and is part of the way through a three and a half year project — information from the end of the project would have been preferable • while it is possible to carry out further research, it is not immediately apparent who Eldin Fahmy, Simon Pemberton and Eileen Sutton are — whether or not they are trustworthy is not clear. Given the large number of Universities and organisations involved it seems likely that others were involved too who are not listed

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				• the validity of some of the conclusions could be questioned, as little statistical data is provided. The information provided in Table 4 is difficult to understand, as the figures for each are presented on a scale from 0 to 1, with an explanation that 0·66 is essential (majority decision) but there is no explanation as to what a figure greater than 0·66 means • the presentation of Table 4 means at least three others have not been presented here in the source and it is unclear why. *Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.* **Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks** *The source has been produced by academics from University of Bristol, University of Glasgow, Heriot Watt University, Open University, Queen's University and University of York. This could be one reason for it to be considered trustworthy, as these are all well-known organisations, who pride themselves on their name and reliability of any research they turn out. They have produced the research for the Economic and Social Research Council and it is published on the Poverty and Social Exclusion website, which also indicates it can be trusted. The source lists the names of the authors of the work which is useful to a researcher; however, it does not tell us anymore about these people or their roles, except for the main author Eldin Fahmy. Information on their roles could be generally seen to be an important factor in assessing the trust of those carrying out research and as it is not given it is hard to decide if they can be trusted or not. The email address and contact information for Fahmy does allow us to check further though. Additionally, the research seems to be a little dated — the source suggests the data was published in 2011, which means we probably cannot trust it as being correct in 2019, and it is also not the information from the end of the three and a half year project. These factors mean the source cannot be trusted to a fairly big degree.* **[This extract contains two relevant points of evaluation with balanced evaluation of one factor and supporting evidence drawn from the source.]** **Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality** *Despite some small misgivings, taking both validity and reliability into account this source can be considered to be trustworthy to quite a large extent. The information presented has been compiled by highly-respected researchers at a variety of top UK Universities in collaboration with the Economic and Social Research Council, all of which the researcher could easily double check to confirm their veracity. The research was published in April 2010 over a three and a half year period and the source gives the preliminary findings one year into the project, giving a true snapshot of social reality at the time the source was published. While it is hard to tell if the information can be fully trusted today, in 2019, in the context of when it was gathered it most certainly can be.*

Question			Max mark	Detailed marking instructions for this question
				The data has been compiled using a combination of fourteen focus groups, in five areas of the country. The focus groups lasted for two and a half hours each, consisted of between 6–10 participants each and were completed on the basis of a series of pre-determined questions in order to allow more detailed investigation of participants' behaviours and attitudes towards victimisation and the police response. This adds to the trust of the resultant findings in the source, as these were detailed, in-depth explorations of a small number of people, to ensure the researchers achieved qualitative data. However, there is limited information regarding the methodology in respect of their approaches, which impacts upon the researcher's ability to determine how trustworthy the source is. The methodology does explain the approach to trying to ensure the characteristics of the participants were carefully considered, but what little information is provided does little to clarify matters, as there appear to be anomalies between the numbers who participated in the body of text compared to the tables of information. This seriously limits the ability of a researcher to trust the source. *Additionally, focus groups are not necessarily as trustworthy a methodology as some others, on account of the small numbers involved and issues in respect of sampling, analysis and individual involvement. Focus groups can be difficult to encourage a range of people to participate, since some participants may find a focus group situation intimidating or off-putting and sometimes participants may feel under pressure to agree with the dominant view. As such, while the researchers have clearly gained detailed qualitative responses, the validity and reliability of these could perhaps be questioned if trying to generalise about the entire population of these four territories of the UK. That said, the research has been carried out using a larger number of focus groups than would perhaps normally be the case and this could be seen to improve our ability to trust the source markedly.* **[This extract contains detailed evaluation and analysis of the trustworthiness of the source with supporting evidence drawn from the source and knowledge of the methodology and context of the issue.]**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]