

L3 Lead Examiner Report 1901

January 2019

**L3 Qualification in Forensic and
Criminal Investigation**

**Unit 7: Applications of Forensic and
Criminal Psychology (20151K)**

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A grade boundary is where we set the level of achievement required to obtain a certain grade for the externally assessed unit. We set grade boundaries for each grade, at Distinction, Merit and Pass.

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Unit 7: Applications of Forensic and Criminal Psychology (20151K)

Grade	Unclassified	Level 3			
		N	P	M	D
Boundary Mark	0	8	17	27	37

Introduction to the Overall Performance of the Unit

The learners' answers exhibited a range of abilities with most students showing an inconsistent standard across the whole paper.

Some learners had misinterpreted some of the questions, particularly 3a, this possibly reflects a misinterpretation of the requirements for this question.

The majority of the learners showed a competent literacy skill - the overall quality of written communication was good and subsequently only a minority of responses were difficult to read. There were very few cases of poor handwriting for markers to follow, which was very positive.

Some responses indicated excellent preparation of candidates by centres; good understanding of the questions; good interpretation of case studies and a high degree of literacy. This is particularly pleasing to see on a first presentation.

Individual Questions

Activity 1. Discuss two different psychological approaches which you could use to explain Lee's behaviour. In your answer you must make reference to:

- one biological approach which could help explain Lee's behaviour.
- one non-biological approach which could be used to explain Lee's behaviour.
- at least two named psychological studies
- case study 1 and table 1 to help (20 marks)

Learners were generally able to link an appropriate biological and non-biological explanation to the case study. Less able students provided a generic response, where they described approaches, typically appropriate, without linking explicitly to the case study. Generally, these candidates provided a fully generic response, or one with limited application throughout all traits on the question. This limited them to the bottom band.

Most candidates provided at least some logical links to the case study and provided at least one named study. Centres had taken on board the information provided as part of Sample Marked Learner Work and had used a range of appropriate studies to prepare candidates above and beyond those identified on the specification. Less able candidates confused studies or talked about a theory instead of a study, for example, Bowlby's Theory of Attachment rather than his '44 Juvenile Thieves' study. Stronger candidates were able to use the studies to develop their argument for the approach they were discussing, with comprehensive links made to the case study. This synthesis of understanding in the highest performing candidates was pleasing in a first presentation.

A large number of candidates found it difficult to integrate the material provided by the table into their answers. This element of the question is harder for candidates to prepare for. It would be helpful for centres to provide candidates with a range of examples of different data to integrate into their responses. This meant that few candidates were able to access Band 4, 16-20 marks, in this first presentation. The stronger candidates who were able to access this band provided a more convincing, detailed interpretation of data, typically linking it to the twins' experience of foster care and the impact on attachment. These candidates tended to also integrate this information with a named study either from Social Learning Theory or Attachment Theory.

In the response shown below the candidate has demonstrated an accurate and more than isolated knowledge of both approaches linked to the case study. They

did try to cover multiple explanations which means none have been done to the depth required to meet comprehensive (Band 4). Unfortunately, they have only used one study (limiting them to Band 1 – Limited or), Bandura, it is accurate with some detail, for example, results. They have made no appropriate use of the data from the table and, whilst they have provided some synthesis of information, this is not complete and the answer is not fully coherent. On balance, this answer is Band 2, at the bottom, gaining 6 marks.

One biological approach for Lee's behaviour is that it could be genetic & possibly inherited from his father (as he was in prison due to violent behaviour). You could argue that he may have the xyy gene however it is clear he was doing really well in school & life when living at previous foster carers so this is unlikely. It's possible that aggression runs in the family as dad & twin brother

also have violent tendencies. Lee may have high testosterone levels and therefore explains why his behaviour changed quickly rather than something that was always there. Males with high testosterone between the ages of 15-25 years old are more likely to commit crime than those with normal levels. This is most likely due to them not having an outlet for their frustration, which then causes someone like Lee to lash out randomly & have violent outbursts.

One non biological approach is a ^{type of} social learning approach - This is family background/upbringing. social status too. If children like Lee & his brother are brought up in an environment where there is no parental love/support/authority then the children will have no real sense of a family, a home, the norms and social awareness of the rights and wrongs. This is a huge thing for children. These boys have had no real father figure in their life, been completely neglected by their mother and then moved between multiple foster families. I believe this would make them feel like they aren't loved, wanted, safe, secure and importantly without the family they want and need as ~~young~~ young boys. Their upbringing has been poor, with their dad in prison and their mum leaving them

alone regularly so she can have a break with her new boyfriend. This would ~~be~~ have a huge effect on 2 young boys. To be left on their own at 5 years old ~~that~~ would definitely traumatise them and possibly cause mental health issue as they get older. They could get depression, post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), paranoia, anxiety etc.

All of these ~~issues~~ could lead to aggression or if untreated for long period of time - possible violence (towards themselves, or others).

There was an identical twin study carried out years ago and its findings showed that although twins are identical physically and even have similar personalities. The similarity of their personality & mental health isn't due to the fact they're identical. It's because they have the same upbringing, same school, same peer group etc.

- I believe this is relevant to case study 1 as Lee and Jackson have had the same circumstances from birth however in this situation the boys have had poor circumstances and therefore affecting how they grow up to become.

There was a different study carried out on children called the bobo doll experiment.

These ~~was~~ were normal pre schoolers, happy, healthy enjoyed playing with their toys together.

And then adults would come in punching and kicking the bobo doll in front of the children and shouting words like stupid. After doing this 2 or 3 times the children began to copy this behaviour. The study found that the boys were more likely to copy the physical acts of punching and kicking whereas the girls ~~where~~ were more likely to copy the name calling.

I believe that again this is relevant to case study 1. It is possible for the boys to see or receive acts of violence or aggression from their ~~parents~~ parents. Their mum screaming at them to behave because she's struggling to cope and as Lee is struggling himself he now copies this behaviour of shouting and lashing out.

I agree with Sanjay in case study 1, I believe it is also due to their childhood and traumatic situations they dealt with from early age.

High scoring candidates demonstrated comprehensive and accurate knowledge and understanding of psychological approaches and made sustained and comprehensive links to the case study. They were able to make judgements using the named studies and provided a detailed interpretation of the data/information provided, using this as supporting evidence. They showed an ability to develop an argument that synthesised their understanding.

The response below has discussed a non-biological and biological approach to explain Lee's behaviour, linking back to the case study consistently. The candidate has used 2 named studies and has provided fully supported judgements. The candidate's arguments are well-developed and with clear and logical synthesis of information. The candidate has shown excellent analysis of the table, which they used to support their judgements, and an ability to evaluate throughout their response. Whilst it would have been good to see a little more depth on the biological approach, given time constraints, it would be unreasonable to expect more for 20 marks.

Lee's behaviour has become more aggressive since moving from foster homes. This behaviour can be explained through Genes and inheritance, which is a biological approach. Lee's behaviour could come from his family through genes because his father had been displaying aggressive behaviour and was in prison when they were born. In addition to this, Lee's identical twin Jason has also displayed aggressive behaviour and has a history of theft. This is significant because it can suggest that there may be an influence from their genes which is causing Lee to display this behaviour.

Christeen conducted a study on a large amount of twins to investigate criminal conduct rates. He found that Monozygotic (identical) twins had a higher conduct rate than Dizygotic (non-identical) twins. This is significant because it can suggest that if one twin was displaying behaviour, the other identical twin will have a higher likelihood of displaying the same

behaviour because they share the same genes. This can further support that genes influence our behaviour.

However, the behaviour displayed may not be influenced by the genes but by the environment. The reason for this is because Lee has been moving from many different foster homes after being put into care from 5 years old due to their mother leaving them frequently. This could have had an impact on Lee's behaviour because he lived the foster's homes and was doing well at school, but due to Jackson's behaviour, they had to be moved which could have resulted in Lee's change in behaviour because he may be angry and frustrated.

Bowlby suggests that aggressive behaviour could be a result of maternal deprivation. He states that a mother's "warm, intimate" relationship with a child is necessary. If a child is deprived of that relationship with a mother or mother figure they may have an inability to form relationships and may become 'affectionless psychopaths' which is where they have the inability to feel remorse. This is significant because Lee and Jackson had experienced maternal deprivation because their

mother had found it difficult to form an attachment to them and therefore started to leave them with other family members. As a result, social workers decided that the twins were at risk so were placed in foster care. Bowlby suggests that the twins' aggression could have occurred as a result of the maternal deprivation that they experienced.

Bowlby conducted a study named '44 thieves' in which he investigated if the juvenile boys had experienced maternal deprivation and if it could have caused the criminal behaviour. He studied 44 juvenile males who have been convicted of theft and studied them against 44 non-criminal controls. Bowlby found that over half of the '44 thieves' had been separated from their mother for a period of 6 or more months, which he found out through questionnaires and interviews with the guardians, and 32% of them had 'affectionless psychopathy'. On the other hand, none of the controls had 'affectionless psychopathy'. The results of the study can suggest that children who experience maternal deprivation have a higher likelihood of committing criminal offences and actions in the future.

However, table 1 can suggest that perhaps the

behaviour displayed by the twins was not due to the maternal deprivation that they experienced, but due to free will. The reason for this is because a small percentage of the foster children aged 10-17 in 2013 had been convicted for a crime. This is because 1,830 children were convicted for a crime in 2013 out of 29,840 children who were in foster care. This can suggest that a small portion of the population of children commit offences in foster care which can suggest that it is the behaviour is not caused by maternal deprivation.

However, on the other hand, a larger percentage of foster children are convicted for a crime than all children. The reason for this is because in 2013, 61% of foster children were convicted for a crime whereas only 1.2% of all children were convicted for a crime. This can suggest that the behaviour could be caused by maternal deprivation because the foster children are more likely to experience it because they are not under their biological parents care. Overall, it can suggest that a higher portion of foster children display criminal behaviour compared to all children, but it is only a small portion compared to the population of foster children with males committing more crime. (20)

Activity 2. Recommend and justify a treatment programme which could be used with Lee to try and change his behaviour. In your answer you should make reference to:

- case study 1
 - at least one named psychological study
 - the likely effectiveness of the treatment for Lee
- (20 marks)

Learners were generally able to provide one appropriate treatment for Lee, with most students able to provide an appropriate named study. Higher performing candidates were able to consider the effectiveness of this treatment and prioritised their recommendations.

Despite clear articulation in the Sample Marked Learner Work, some candidates provided only one treatment rather than providing more than one treatment to meet the requirements of a treatment programme. This typically limited candidates to Band 1 or 2, as they were also unable to prioritise their recommendations. Similarly to Question 1, less able candidates provided a generic response where they provided a treatment, typically appropriate, without linking explicitly to the case study, or they provided a basic description of a treatment with some links without considering the other aspects of the mark scheme. Generally, these candidates provided a fully generic response, or one with limited application throughout all traits on the question. This limited them to the bottom band.

Again, most candidates provided at least some links to the case study and provided at least one named study. Centres had taken on board the information provided as part of Sample Marked Learner Work and had used a range of appropriate studies to prepare candidates above and beyond those identified on the specification.

A significant proportion of candidates found it difficult to consider the effectiveness of the treatment programme with links to the case study. All but the highest performing candidates were unable to justify the treatment programme selected, describe its effectiveness and prioritise the recommendations.

In the response shown below the candidate has shown some understanding of a treatment, however, as discussed above, two or more treatments are required for a treatment programme and the candidate's recommendation of a single treatment does not constitute a treatment programme. This also impacts on their ability to justify an appropriate treatment programme and provide prioritisation. There is no named study used and only a limited attempt to consider

effectiveness with some minimal links back to the case study. On balance, this answer is a Band 1 answer and gains 5 marks.

After reading case study 1, I would recommend CBT as a treatment programme for Lee. There has been many studies carried out on this treatment method and it has been proven that its an effective method for violent criminals in prison.*** The therapy programme is there to 1. help support a person (counselling, having others to listen) 2. Help that person to think differently about a situation 3. to respond differently to said situation.

So in some confrontational circumstances, a person may lash out, throw a punch and then get arrested possibly ending up in prison. In CBT it helps a person how to process and respond to that situation differently to prevent anyone getting hurt.

It also helps for people who self harm - Instead of cutting yourself, try fucking yourself with an elastic

band. Therefore there is still 'harm' inflicted but in a minor way compared to cutting.

CBT is a good form of therapy as it helps people to open up, talk and then learn how to process & think of things differently.

I feel this would benefit Lee as he used to do well at school and has only recently changed. Not only that but his is only 15 years old and is still impressionable and open to change.

I feel prison or a youth offending programme will only put him on the wrong path and then a vicious cycle for life whereas if he is given lots of support and therapy now he is more likely to change in a positive way.

~~the~~ study called 'CBT for rehabilitating violent offenders'

High scoring candidates were able to demonstrate comprehensive and accurate knowledge and understanding of principles behind the treatment programme with detailed justification and consideration of effectiveness linked to the case study and prioritised recommendations alongside using a named study to fully support their statements.

This candidate has considered a range of treatments as part of a treatment programme. They have provided knowledge and understanding of the treatments and provided justification links to the case study. They have used a named study and considered the effectiveness of the programme – they have applied this

particularly well to the case study in parts e.g. motivation to change. The candidate has shown some prioritisation. This candidate has scored the top of Band 3 – 15 marks. To move into Band 4 they would have needed to show more comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the treatments that they recommend, and a clearer recommendation of which ones to use in conjunction with each other as part of a treatment programme. This would be in the format of a detailed justification and prioritisation.

Lee is 15 years old and has already been sentenced to court and given a Youth Rehabilitation order. There are many other treatment programmes including Straight Thinking or Probation which is a treatment to encourage flexible thinking in convicts so that they react and handle a situation accordingly however is used mainly for violent criminals and as Lee is still a youth, he may not benefit from the programme's. Reasoning and Rehabilitation is also a programme in which the criminals spend time thinking about the reasons why they committed an offence and how they can change the way they react. The sessions are 20, 6 hour sessions in which they will learn the stages of reacting and how to put them into practice. The Enhanced Thinking Skills programme is again looking at how to change the cognitive behaviours in the criminals and they write stories which allow them to be assessed before they are taught how to think about a situation before they react to it. In 2009, the enhanced thinking skills programme was rebranded to Thinking Skills programme.

These programmes may be helpful in changing the way Lee thinks about offending before he offends, however, he may be too young to take part in the programme as they are usually for violent high risk offenders. Lee's offences are said to be increasing in violence and so the rehabilitation order may be less effective. The programmes all focus on

dropping re-offending rates however the participants may be wrongfully chosen as they some prisons put forward violent criminals who may not want to change and so therefore will drop out of the programmes. The participant will successfully complete the programme ~~is~~ if they want to ~~change~~ change.

Lee may not want to change if his twin brother Jackson, carries on committing offences and so rehabilitation may be effective if both twins participate.

There are other treatments available for the twins including risperidone. This is an antipsychotic which was originally designed for children with ADHD but is now given to children with Oppositional defiance disorder and conduct disorder; it is controlled by N.I.C.E. and Le Blanc et al studied the effects of the drug on 8 children and the defiance rates. He found that the majority of children had reduced in defiant behaviour however there are many side effects including weight gain, exhaustion and an increase in prolactin. It works to reduce levels of testosterone and norepinephrine to decrease aggression particularly in males and so may be an optional treatment for Lee.

There are also dietary programmes to help reduce aggression in young people. A study was carried out in Appleton Central High school where healthier options were given to the children, including minerals, selenium and vitamins. The results showed that the children decreased in defiant behaviour by a considerable amount and so the programme was a success. This is ~~even~~ easier to do in controlled environments such as prisons because the food is controlled and regulated before being sent to the prisons and therefore is an effective way of treatment. This, however, may not be effective in treating Lee because he will not be in a controlled environment at all times and therefore cannot be given a set diet. Zaiberg also found inconclusive evidence of diet changing conviction rates.

✓ The best treatment for Lee would be rehabilitation because he is still young and will be easier to rehabilitate before his offences become dangerous and high

note. The rehabilitation would be more effective if his brother is also given a rehabilitation programme as it would decrease ~~the~~ chances of the twins copying each other's actions and it would also reduce the chances of re-offending. The youth rehabilitation will be a good start to rehabilitating the boys, however, another treatment may be added as they are starting to commit violent offences which may not be at the same level as other youths at the rehabilitation centre. A critical thinking programme may benefit Lee better as it will teach him how to think about his crime and how it affects others before ~~putting~~ creating scenarios and putting the skills into practice. The sessions would be carried out in 10, 2 hour sessions with practice being the last stage.

Activity 3a. Complete the offender profile template using the information given in Case Study 2. Consider at least six features you would highlight as being significant. (12 marks)

Learners were typically able to provide some relevant features with stronger candidates able to provide 6 relevant features. Many students were unable to access all bands on the mark scheme as they did not provide relevant features consistently. Some candidates also did not have a clear understanding that top down profiling is a profiling system so cannot be used as individual aspects e.g. disorganised, organised offender. These features were also not relevant in this case as the top down approach is only used for more serious crimes. Candidates may, therefore, find it easier to apply bottom-up approach, also known as the British model.

Less able candidates stated words such as 'age', 'sex', as profiling features which appeared to be quoted from the specification rather than appropriately considering what would be included in an offender profile, for example, 'the offender is likely to be of childbearing age' or 'the offender is likely to have lived in the local area'. Other candidates were selecting information from the case study, for example, 'brown hair' or '5 foot 6 inches' and identifying these as profiling features when these are actually descriptions of the woman. Higher performing candidates accessed the top of Band 2, however, very few candidates accessed Band 3.

Students are likely to be require additional preparation by centres to enable them to have a fuller understanding of offender profiling to enable them to identify relevant features.

The response below has included some relevant features, although some are vague, and others are descriptions only and are therefore incorrect. There is occasional evidence from the scenario used to support the identification of the features. However, on balance this is a top Band 1 answer and therefore gains 4 marks.

Profiling Feature:

Woman

Evidence from the case study:

'They reported having talked several times before the attempt to a woman wearing a thick coat'. 'She was identified from the back ^{by the} ~~of~~ coat she was wearing'. Only referred to as female throughout.

Profiling Feature:

Five Feet Six inches tall - roughly estimated.

Evidence from the case study:

'The parents described the woman as having brown hair, being of medium build and being about five feet six inches tall'.
- witness & victim statements.

Profiling Feature:

Brown hair & medium build.

Evidence from the case study:

'The parents described the woman as having brown hair, being of medium build... from their statements.'

Profiling Feature:

Never been arrested

Evidence from the case study:

'The police found fingerprints on the pram but the fingerprints cannot be matched to anyone in the police database'. Everyone who is arrested has fingerprints taken and put on the database, if hers aren't there she can't have been arrested

Profiling Feature:

Unlikely to have children

Evidence from the case study:

'There has been a series of kidnappings of babies in a local park in Thorndale'...

As this is happening due to the same woman and she has never hurt the babies it is a possibility she's unable to have children herself and has become desperate to have a baby.

Profiling Feature:

Possibly has no job or only works nights or weekends.

Evidence from the case study:

'All the attempts have happened on a weekday between

12.30 - 2.30pm in the afternoon.'

cannot have a normal 9-5 job if she spends

the day in the park waiting for her next target.

Highest scoring candidates were able to provide relevant features and consistently provided evidence from the case study showing an ability to synthesise and integrate knowledge.

The response below has scored at the top of Band 2 – 8 marks. The candidate has identified 4 relevant features and given evidenced for these. However, 2 of the responses provided are not offender profiling features, they are descriptions of the offender e.g. hair colour. This means the candidate has not provided 'relevant features' and has not 'consistently provided evidence', so they are unable to access Band 3.

Profiling Feature:

lives in the area of Thorndale

Evidence from the case study:

All the attempts have been in a local park in Thorndale where 3 attempts were made in the last week suggesting that they live in the local area.

Profiling Feature:

Likely to be female.

Evidence from the case study:

All the ~~parents~~ ^{parents} who had their ~~babies~~ ^{babies} almost kidnaped say they spoke to a woman wearing thick coat before she tried to walk away with the baby when the ~~parents~~ ^{parents} weren't looking.

Profiling Feature:

likely not to have a baby or child

Evidence from the case study:

The ~~parents~~ ^{parents} assumed that she was in the park with her ~~parents~~ ^{baby} but she was always alone. She always talked about being near the end of her pregnancy ~~and~~ but she always wore a thick coat even though the weather was warm.

Profiling Feature:

likely ~~not to work~~ to be unemployed.

Evidence from the case study:

All the attempts have been made on a weekday between 12:30 - 2:30pm in the afternoon when most people would be at work

Profiling Feature:

Average ~~average~~ ^{night}

Evidence from the case study:

The ~~parents~~ ^{parents} in the park ~~saw~~ said that the woman trying to take their babies was around 5ft 6 which is about average height.

Profiling Feature:

~~Black hair~~ likely to have brown hair

Evidence from the case study:

~~The witness described~~ ^{parents} the woman having ~~black~~ ^{brown} hair

The parents described the woman trying to take ~~the~~ ^{the} babies as having brown hair.

Activity 3b. Assess the usefulness of using the offender profile you have created in supporting the work of the police.

(8 marks)

Learners found this question particularly challenging. It was good to see that centres had used the Sample Marked Learner Work to prepare candidates to assess the usefulness of the offender profile they had created rather than assessing usefulness of offender profiling generically. Most candidates did apply to their offender profile. Less able candidates provided a generic assessment with very isolated reference to their profile. Less able candidates evaluated their features individually without considering their profile more holistically. Higher performing candidates were accessing Band 2 and bottom of Band 3 with the biggest differentiator being the 'thorough' knowledge and providing a 'balanced assessment' required for Band 3. Very few candidates accessed Band 3. This band required candidates to consider more the one element of the aim of profiling to provide a balanced, well-developed and thorough answer. The majority of candidates assessed the usefulness of offender profiling focusing on narrowing down suspects.

Students are likely to require additional preparation by centres to enable them to have a fuller understanding of the range of usefulness of offender profiling considered in the specification to enable them to access all bands on this question.

In the response shown below the candidate has provided little evidence of application between the offender profile they created and its usefulness to police. It is instead a generic assessment of offender profiling. There is some creditworthy information meaning that the candidate is able to score 2 marks, the top of Band 1.

An offender profile is a tactic used to create a profile on an unknown perpetrator based on clues and other forms of evidence. I think that offender profiling is a very very useful way of denoting the characteristics of an offender such as using typological approaches using computer databases to find links between crimes and can offer many other useful/reliable tactics such as geographical approach where investigators look at the timing of the offences and try to link them to come up with a reliable judgement. Offender profile contains a psychological portrait of the offender and a location and other details such as the age, sex, location and social status of the offender. There are major disadvantages to relying on a offender profile as offender profiles are ~~controversial~~ controversial and unreliable and can mislead the police on a case. Another disadvantage that questions the reliability/ usefulness of an offender profile is that

a lot of people are stereotyped and because society is being taught to go against social norms and be individual, they are less likely to fit someone's perception of a stereotype.

Highest scoring candidates were able to assess their profile in relation to how it had been useful and how it had not been useful. They were able to use this assessment to make an overall judgement on its usefulness to police. They were able to display a well-developed and balanced assessment that considered their offender profile usefulness in relation to more than one of the aims of profiling.

The response below has scored top of Band 2 – 5 marks. The candidate has thoroughly considered their profile's usefulness (and where it is not useful) in relation to narrowing down of suspects, and has provided a well-developed assessment with judgements. If this candidate had considered more than one element of the aim of profiling to the same standard, they would have been able to access Band 3. Candidates should be prepared to consider the usefulness of their offender profile in relation to:

- Narrowing down suspects
- Predicting future crimes
- Interviewing techniques

~~The offender profile~~ ~~The profile features~~ A offender profile is used to help narrow down ~~to~~ the target pool ~~to~~ and help to target the police investigation. The profiling features of the offender profile is useful to the police because they are able to target their investigation to the area surrounding the park, to a women who has no children or is ~~of~~ infertile. This allows the police to deploy their resources efficiently. The police are able to monitor the park for the offender because the attempts have occurred in the same place at ~~around~~ about a specific time gap which is ~~offe~~ useful for the police because they can monitor the park at these times ~~to~~ for a higher likelihood of easily catching the offender.

The offender profile is also useful in ~~the way~~ supporting the work of the police is by alerting the residents of Thornvale and people who frequently visit the park. This is useful because they will be able to identify the offender if she tries ~~to~~ attempt to make conversation with them and so that they can protect their children by not allowing the offender to attempt

to raise their children. In addition to this, the residents are able to update the police of where the offender has been seen and further details of her appearance which can help the police to narrow down the possible offenders.

However, on the other hand, the offender profile that I have created can be unhelpful in supporting the work of the police. The reason for this is because there are many women that are unemployed and have no children that could be in the surrounding area therefore the police are unable to target their search and investigation. In addition to this, the profiling feature of the offender is not useful to the work of the police because two offenders working together who ~~both~~ raise suspicions between parents at the park therefore the ~~external~~ details of the offenders are more likely to be remembered, or the attempt would not raise a profile because the parents would become suspicious of them. Furthermore, many women have not been convicted for a crime before compared to males therefore the profiling feature of that she has no previous convictions is not effective in targeting the police investigation.

Overall, the offender profile that I have created is useful in

Supporting the police work because a women offender is ~~unlike~~ less common than a male offender therefore the behaviour that she may display of being a offender is more ~~use~~ unusual therefore her behaviour may be more easily spotted. As a result, the police are able to target their investigation, using previous data and reports on women that may have displayed that behaviour in the surrounding area which can allow the police to use past data to narrow their search because the women may have been displaying this behaviour ~~to~~ previously but due to lack of evidence, the case may have never been followed up.

Summary

Based on their performance of this paper, candidates should:

- Read the question carefully, including all the requirements, to ensure they provide a response that means they are able to access all available marks
- Ensure they have adequate knowledge of a range of named studies linked to the content outlined on the specification so that they are able to include them within their responses
- Ensure that they have had practice of analysing data and integrating into essay-based responses to enable them to access all available marks on Question 1
- Understand the difference between a description of an offender and profiling features
- Ensure that they provide more than one treatment to enable them to meet the requirements to describe a treatment programme on Question 2
- Have a clear understanding of the main 3 aims outlined in the specification of offender profiling
- Manage their time effectively. The paper is worth 60 marks across 4 questions. Candidates should be aware that the first half of the paper is worth two thirds of these marks and should prioritise their time accordingly

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