

Indicative Content (Results)

June 2019

Pearson BTEC Level 3 – Forensic and
Criminal Investigation

Unit 7: Applications of Criminal and
Forensic Investigation



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Unit 7: Applications of Criminal and Forensic Investigation

General marking guidance

- All learners must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first learner in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Marking grids should be applied positively. Learners must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do, rather than be penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the marking grid, not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- All marks on the marking grid should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the marking grid are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks, if the learner's response is not rewardable according to the marking grid.
- Where judgement is required, a marking grid will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the marking grid to a learner's response, a senior examiner should be consulted.

Specific marking guidance

The marking grids have been designed to assess learner work holistically. Rows in the grids identify the assessment focus/outcome being targeted. When using a marking grid, the 'best fit' approach should be used.

- Examiners should first make a holistic judgement on which band most closely matches the learner's response and place it within that band. Learners will be placed in the band that best describes their answer.
- The mark awarded within the band will be decided based on the quality of the answer, in response to the assessment focus/outcome and will be modified according to how securely all bullet points are displayed at that band.
- Marks will be awarded towards the top or bottom of that band, depending on how they have evidenced each of the descriptor bullet points.

Indicative Content Summary

| Activity Number | Summary Indicative Content |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 | <p>Activity 1 requires learners to discuss different approaches to Kevin’s behaviour, and there are a variety of explanations learners could use. These are the most likely.</p> <p>Biological Approach:</p> <p><i>Hormonal Links with Offending Behaviour (Section A. 15)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kevin has been using anabolic steroids. Anabolic steroids are a prescription only medicine. Some people use them without medical advice to increase their muscle mass and improve their performance in sport. • Anabolic steroids mimic the effects of the male hormone testosterone. They are usually injected into the muscle and multiple types may be used at once. • An increase in testosterone can lead to an increase in aggressive behaviour and therefore people commit violent acts like the one committed by Kevin. • Kevin may already be experiencing an elevation in his testosterone levels because he is between the ages of 15 and 25, therefore this further increase may make him more likely to commit a violent act. • Kevin may be experiencing side effects of using anabolic steroids. Table 1 shows that around half of people experience physical changes to sex organs and a change (reduction) in sex drive. Also, around 40% of people experience changes in mood. As reported by Kevin’s girlfriend. • One of the side effects of using anabolic steroids is an increase in aggression. This is relevant to the case study as Kevin has become more aggressive. This may have led to him committing a violent act. • The highest motivation in figure 2 is developing body image. Young men and teenage boys sometimes take the drug because they have reverse anorexia. Kevin felt that he wasn’t big enough – this may apply to him. • It is legal to possess anabolic steroids for your own use; however, it was illegal for Darren to supply them to Kevin. • Anabolic steroids are addictive and Kevin would experience withdrawal symptoms if he stopped taking them. <p>Non-biological Approach:</p> <p><i>Personality Approaches (A2) – Personality Disorders</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A personality disorder is when an individual’s way of thinking, feeling or |

relating to others differs significantly from someone without a personality disorder.

- It is a mental health disorder that needs to be diagnosed by a mental health professional.
- A narcissist personality disorder is when someone needs to be admired and has a grandiose sense of self-importance. Kevin has started entering bodybuilding competitions so that 'people finally see his worth' particularly as his mother always told him he was special.
- Kevin may have a narcissistic personality disorder as he is overly focused on his appearance, however there is no evidence he is trying to exploit others. However, he may be showing some narcissistic traits. Stone (2007) said that narcissistic traits were high in offenders of violent crime although not all were high enough to get a full diagnosis of narcissistic personality disorder.
- Stone (2007) said that paranoid and antisocial personality disorders are the highest types of PD in violent offenders. Kevin would be unlikely to get a diagnosis of paranoid or antisocial personality disorder because he doesn't fit the criteria.

Behavioural Approaches (A4) - Modelling

It is anticipated that learners may be able to identify that Kevin's behaviour has been affected by modelling. Learners may provide points such as:

- Social learning theory (SLT) states that most behaviour involves learning through modelling. It states there are four stages: Attention: a person observes and pays attention to the behaviour; Retention: they remember the behaviour; Reproduction: they reproduce the behaviour; Motivation: they are motivated to reproduce the behaviour due to a reward.
- Bandura's Bobo doll experiment (1961) found that children who viewed an aggressive model were more likely to behave aggressively towards the bobo doll, compared to the group of children who did not view an adult acting aggressively.
- Kevin has seen Darren use anabolic steroids (attention) and he has remembered this. He has seen Darren get both a performance benefit and more friends by using steroids (vicarious reinforcement). Kevin has then reproduced the behaviour to get the same benefit.
- Darren is also a role model because he is the same gender, older, goes to the gym and when Kevin first met him he was of higher status. Kevin identifies with Darren and is more likely to reproduce his behaviour as they are similar.

Learners may also cover in groups/out groups - SIT

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| 2 | <p>Activity 2 requires learners to recommend and justify a treatment programme, and there are a variety of treatments that may be appropriate. These are the most likely. (Note that the questions require a treatment programme – learners with the highest marks are likely to combine more than one approach.)</p> <p>Cognitive Therapy (C1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive therapy includes counselling, which can help Kevin understand his thoughts and feelings. It may also help him understand the impact of his past experiences, such as being bullied and wanting to fit in, on his drug use and offending behaviour. • It may help him draw links between his thought processes, thinking people are laughing at him, and offending behaviour, which may change his future behaviour in similar situations. • Kevin does not have any other offending behaviour therefore the focus of the treatment should be focused on his drug use. • Counselling may help Kevin manage his drug use and address his difficulties with self-image and self-esteem. • Cognitive therapy is likely to include psycho-education about steroid abuse and withdrawal symptoms. • Treatment for narcissistic personality disorder is typically counselling, however drug treatment may also be used. • A counsellor would work with Kevin to help him understand how his thought processes impact on his life and relationships. • This would include understanding how his past experiences may have increased his risk of using drugs and to help him manage these feelings in the future. • Counselling will help Kevin to have a realistic perception of himself and how he treats others, which would improve his relationships. <p>Drug Treatments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important for an anabolic steroid user to stop taking steroids to alleviate the impact the drugs are having on their everyday life and offending behaviour. • A medically assisted detoxification can help manage the withdrawal symptoms and prevent complications. This helps the body adjust to coming off steroids. This can be a gradual process. • A doctor may prescribe synthetic hormones to help balance testosterone levels. • Kevin may have to have compulsory drug tests to show he is no longer using anabolic steroids. • A doctor may prescribe anti-depressants to help Kevin manage low moods. • A drug called Clonidine might be used to reduce some of the withdrawal symptoms such as anxiety, muscle aches, cramping and high blood pressure. |

Anger Management Programmes (C2)

- Anger management, such as CALM, aims to change the way an offender thinks and acts.
- There are three stages:
 - Cognitive Preparation – the offender is encouraged to identify their triggers and reflect on past behaviours. For Kevin this will include thinking about what made him angry before he committed the offence and what his triggers may have been. He will be encouraged to consider his drug use and why he began using drugs.
 - Skill Acquisition - offenders are taught a range of techniques and skills to avoid triggers and deal with situations differently. Kevin will be taught ways he can control his own emotions rather than being controlled by them. For example, counting to 10.
 - Application Practice – offenders practise their new skills by role play. Kevin will role play an emotional situation with his therapist using his new skills.
- The therapist will then positively reinforce Kevin for using successful strategies such as counting to 10 in a role-play situation.
- Howell et al. (2005) aimed to see whether anger management is more effective than no treatment. He found that there was more improvement in controlling their anger for the treatment group (by 1.5) than the control group (0.5).
- Howell also found that there was more improvement in their understanding of anger (1.8) compared to the control group (0.95).

Learners may also use other behavioural treatments or diet.

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| 3 a | <p>Learners may identify a range of features from Section B1. They need to provide specific evidence from the case study to support their choice.</p> <p>Profiling feature: A profiling feature may be that the perpetrators are young.</p> <p>Evidence from case study: All of the families had teenage children who the offenders may have known from school and that is how they identified their victims.</p> <p>Profiling feature: A profiling feature may be that the perpetrators are male.</p> <p>Evidence from case study: Evidence suggests that the type of crime is committed more often by males.</p> <p>Profiling feature: A profiling feature may be that the perpetrators live in the</p> |

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| | <p>local area, within a mile of the first crime scene.</p> <p>Evidence from case study: The perpetrators have a knowledge of where local Asian families live and have been able to target these accurately with no non-Asian families targeted.</p> <p>Profiling feature: A profiling feature may be that the perpetrators are white.</p> <p>Evidence from case study: Because only Asian families have been targeted with racial abuse it implies that their ethnicity is a key feature of the crime.</p> <p>Profiling feature: A profiling feature is the frequency of the crime committed.</p> <p>Evidence from case study: There have been 12 separate attacks over the last month, five in the last week, which shows that their behaviour is escalating.</p> <p>Profiling feature: A profiling feature may be the consistency of their behaviour pattern.</p> <p>Evidence from case study: The attacks have all taken place within the same time window suggesting that they have been doing something routine beforehand. This time window shows consistency of behaviour.</p> <p><i>Learners may present other appropriate profiling features, which can be credited if given with justification using evidence from the case study or the specification.</i></p> |
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| 3 b | <p>Learners will use a variety of elements from Section B to assess the usefulness of offender profiling. Typically, this will be focused on section B2, although they may draw on elements from B1.</p> <p><u>Useful</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pattern of crime indicates that the perpetrators are male teenagers who live in the local area. This will narrow the range of suspects and help police to identify the perpetrators. • Profiling that the perpetrator lives within the local area of the crimes would be reliable and make the profile useful. Canter's geographical profiling is based on scientific processes including statistical analysis. • Because the perpetrators are likely to live in the local area, police could increase local canvassing to identify eyewitnesses, or people who know the offenders. This will therefore make it more likely that they will catch the offenders. • Because the time and area of the crime are consistent police are likely to increase patrols to identify the offenders and prevent future crimes. • Because the profile indicates this may be racially motivated, this will help police prepare interview techniques for when they catch the offenders. |

Not Useful

- Offender profiling is educated guesswork and may lead to reduced resources focused on finding the real offenders.
- This profile narrowed down the suspects to a common group (male teenagers) in the local area so it is not useful as it doesn't narrow the profile significantly. It may also leave more Asian families vulnerable as the longer the offenders aren't caught for the more likely they are to escalate their crimes.
- By increasing police patrols the offenders may change areas or the consistency of their behaviour and, therefore, this will not help apprehend the perpetrators.
- The offenders may not all be male, it may be a mixed group. The profile may be based on stereotypes therefore reducing its effectiveness.
- Racial abuse does not necessarily suggest that the offenders are white or of a different ethnicity to the victims, therefore the profile may lead police officers in the wrong direction.

Judgement

- It is helpful as it helps narrow the suspects down and provides support with both identifying the offenders and in terms of interview techniques. This means that the profile will help police in multiple ways.
- The profile suggests the offenders lives in the local area. It may help police target canvassing of this specific area, enabling police to identify the group.
- As the profile suggests racially motivated crimes, the police could speak with other local agencies, religious groups, and education settings to see if there are any groups of individuals who may be expressing racist views that may help identify the offenders. This local intelligence may be useful to prevent future crimes and catch offenders. This may also help reassure the local community that police are taking action.
- Because of the range of possible features within the profile created it may lose its effectiveness.

Learners will give a range of answers. Credit answers that consider the usefulness of the offender profile they have created.

Generic answers on the usefulness of offender profiling should be reflected in marks given.