

Indicative Content (Results)

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Pearson BTEC Level 3 Nationals in
Forensic and Criminal Investigation

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



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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 (to be expanded and used alongside mark scheme for live papers)

Activity Number	Summary Indicative Content
1	<p>Activity 1 requires learners to discuss different approaches to Philip's behaviour, there are a variety of explanations learners could use. These are the most likely:</p> <p>Biological approach:</p> <p><i>Genetics – Warrior gene: MAOA (Section A1)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAOA stands for monoamine oxidase A. It is an enzyme that breaks down neurotransmitters in the brain. • Two of these neurotransmitters are dopamine and serotonin, which are not broken down as effectively so they have high levels of serotonin and dopamine. • High levels of serotonin have been linked with impulsive and aggressive behaviour. • High levels of dopamine may also be linked with euphoria, aggression and intense sexual feelings. • MAOA is regulated by the MAOA gene. Abnormal functioning is linked to aggression – like that shown by Philip. • Philip has shown high levels of aggression both at school and at the boxing club. • Because his aggression has happened in more than one environment, it is less likely to be something within the environment that is triggering his behaviour. • Philip may have a shortened version of the MAOA gene. This would mean that his MAOA gene impairs the production of the protein monoamine oxidase. • Caspi et al. (2002) found that it is the interaction of MAOA abnormalities and abusive childhoods that led to aggression. A boy with a MAOA L gene (lack of MAOA enzyme) who had suffered abuse was three times more likely to be aggressive when they reached adulthood. <p>Eysenck's theory of personality (Section A2) – learners may use this approach as biological or non-biological.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eysenck proposed that personality comprises three traits: extroversion; neuroticism; psychoticism. It combines biological, social and individual factors to explain relationships between an individual's personality and their behaviour. • Extraversion vs introversion. Extraverts are sociable, assertive and sensation seeking (adventure seeking). Philip is described as assertive and likes high sensation activities, e.g. boxing.

- Neuroticism – high scores in this area are things such as anxiety, low mood and poor self-esteem. Philip is reported to suffer from low mood and high anxiety.
- Psychoticism is characterised by being cold, antisocial and unemphatic. Philip shows antisocial elements by being impulsive and hurting others. He also shows little care (unemphatic) for the other person.
- Eysenck suggested that individuals score high on E and N are overrepresented in offender populations. He also suggested that high levels of P would be more likely. Philip would score highly on P, E, N and therefore fits the PEN profile.

Non-biological approach:

Behavioural approaches (A4) - Modelling

It is anticipated that learners may be able to identify that Philip'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.
- Philip saw his dad being aggressive (attention) and he remembered this behaviour (he told the psychologist about it) he has then reproduced this behaviour (the fighting). He may feel rewarded for it (people think he is tough or hard) but it is not clear whether this is the case.
- 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.
- The case study shows that Philip used to get hit by his dad and that he saw his dad sometimes hit his mum. The table shows that if a boy sees physical aggression from a male model he is more likely to show aggression (25.8). If it had been his mum showing physical aggression then he would have been less likely to be aggressive. Bandura study shows this scenario would be around half of the mean aggression score (12.4).
- The case study also shows that a boy such as Philip is more likely to show higher levels of aggression than a girl. If Philip had been a girl and saw the dad being physically aggressive then he would have been less likely as the mean aggression score in Bandura's experiment was 7.2 compared to 25.8.
- Philip may view his instructor as a role model. Boys are more likely to identify with a male role model (same sex). Because his instructor is also a boxer he may then see all men (instructor and dad) as aggressive and therefore believe this is how he should also be. He may also be more likely to be aggressive because he has had

more than one male aggressive role model.

Personality approaches (A2) – Personality disorders

- 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.
- Philip may have antisocial personality disorder. An antisocial personality disorder is when someone is manipulative, deceitful and reckless. They generally will not care for other people's feelings.
- People with an antisocial personality disorder tend to be impulsive. When Philip threw a chair, this would be viewed as impulsive.
- People with an antisocial personality disorder often get involved in criminal behaviour. Philip has assaulted other people, this may lead to his being arrested and charged. Philip's mother is concerned that he would end up in trouble with the police.
- There is evidence to suggest that more males have an antisocial personality disorder. With females being more likely to have other types. The data in the case study shows that males are more likely to be aggressive even when there is no role model (mean score of 2 compared to girls mean score of 1.2)
- Stone (2007) said that paranoid and antisocial personality disorders are the highest types of personality disorder in violent offenders.

Activity Number	Summary Indicative Content
2	<p>Activity 2 requires learners to recommend and justify a treatment programme. 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 Philip understand his thoughts and feelings. It may also help him understand why he may have responded impulsively in the past.

- It may help him draw links between his thought processes and offending behaviour, which may change his future behaviour in similar situations.
- Cognitive therapy can be particularly effective for low mood and anxiety.
- Philip does not have any other offending behaviour, therefore the focus of the treatment should be on his low mood and high anxiety.
- Counselling may help Philip manage his impulsivity and mood.
- It may also help him understand why boxing may not be the best sport to channel his energy into. He may be able to explore other high sensation activities, e.g. mountain biking, which will offer him another option.
- NICE guidance (2013) suggests cognitive and behavioural interventions such as 'Reasoning and Rehabilitation' (which focus on reducing antisocial behaviour) for individuals with an antisocial personality disorder.
- Personality disorder is viewed as 'emergent' until an individual reaches the age of 25 because of the neurological changes in teenage and young adulthood years. Philip is 14 years old, therefore his personality is not viewed as fixed until he is 25. Sometimes children and young people may receive an 'emergent personality disorder' diagnosis or conduct disorder. As Philip is a young person he is still likely to benefit from the treatment for antisocial behaviour that is adapted for all young offenders.

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 Philip this will include thinking about what made him angry before he acted aggressively and what his triggers may have been.
 - Skill acquisition - offenders are taught a range of techniques and skills to avoid triggers and deal with situations differently. Philip 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. Philip will role play an emotional situation with his therapist using his new skills.
- The therapist will then positively reinforce successful strategies such as feedback about Philip's progress.
- Howells 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).
- Howells et al. also found that there was more improvement in their understanding of anger (1.8) compared to the control (0.95)

Drug treatment:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug treatment is aimed at addressing hormonal imbalances and changing behaviour. • If Philip has abnormal MAOA levels then drug therapy may help. • Chen (2007) found that some anti-psychotics (olanzapine) changed (increased) levels of MAOA. If Philip has an MAOA deficiency then these drugs might help regulate his MAOA levels leading to an improvement in his behaviour. <p><i>Credit other treatment programmes where appropriate.</i></p>
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Activity Number	Summary Indicative Content
3a	<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 perpetrator is between the ages of 30 and 60.</p> <p>Evidence from the case study: The victim may have felt more comfortable with a middle aged man because the age range fits the job description that he says he has.</p> <p>Profiling feature: A profiling feature may be that the perpetrator is male.</p> <p>Evidence from the case study: Evidence from the case study suggests the perpetrator is male. He is described as a man and named Jim/Simon.</p> <p>Profiling feature: A profiling feature may be that there is only one perpetrator (the learner may present the alternative – as long as appropriate evidence is used this is satisfactory).</p> <p>Evidence from the case study: Although the perpetrator refers to himself as Jim and says his colleague Simon would come around – only one person is ever seen. The man is described as looking the same and driving the same car – therefore it could be the same man.</p> <p>Profiling feature: A profiling feature may be that the perpetrator does not work for the bank.</p> <p>Evidence from case study: Although the crime is planned, the crime is not highly sophisticated as the approach is simplistic and does not need access to personal information or technology.</p>

	<p>Profiling feature: A profiling feature may be that the perpetrator is unemployed or works shifts.</p> <p>Evidence from case study: The perpetrator contacts the victim during the morning and then goes to the victim’s house in the afternoon so they cannot work normal office hours 9–5.</p> <p>Profiling feature: A profiling feature is the crime will continue until the perpetrator is caught.</p> <p>Evidence from the case study: There have been nine victims over the last month, however it is likely that more victims have been targeted but have not engaged with the perpetrators and given information/bank cards.</p> <p>Profiling feature: A profiling feature may be the consistency of the MO.</p> <p>Evidence from the case study: The incidents all follow the same pattern and include the same details. This shows that all the crimes are linked. Because they always ring the victim in the morning and collect the card in the afternoon.</p> <p>Profiling feature: A profiling feature may be that the perpetrators live in the local area.</p> <p>Evidence from the case study: The incidents have all taken place within the same 10-mile radius – this indicates the perpetrators are familiar with the local area and possibly live within a mile of the first crime.</p> <p>Learners may provide a range of responses. There are no clearly wrong answers, their response should be credited when it is plausible in line with the case study.</p>
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Activity Number	Summary Indicative Content
3b	<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"> • Holmes and De Burger (1988) describe how offender profiling is the ability to work out the characteristics of an unknown offender from the crime scene and that this helps the police in their investigation. • There are three ways that offender profiling can help with the investigation: narrowing down the suspects; interviewing techniques and prevent future crimes. • In this case study, the pattern of crime indicates that the perpetrators are male, middle aged, drive the same car (with make

provided) and live in the local area. This will narrow the range of suspects and help police to identify the perpetrator.

- Canter's geographical profiling is based on scientific processes including statistical analysis. Profiling that the perpetrator lives within a smaller geographical area (rather than nationally led crime) would be reliable and make the profile useful. Police also have access to car registration information to help them reduce the suspect pool further. The perpetrator is likely to be a marauder because he lives in the local area. Therefore, the police should focus the search to cars within a mile of the first crime scene.
- Knowing that the perpetrator may be acting alone helps police with interviewing techniques. The perpetrator may be trying to cover his tracks by assuming two different identities – when police interview them and state they know this is not true, it is likely to unsettle the perpetrator and place them off guard. If, however, it is true, it may cause the interviewed perpetrator to give up their accomplice so that they do not receive such a long sentence.
- Because of the consistency of behaviour and the profile compiled, police may be able to warn potential victims and reduce the risk of more people being affected. Police may be able to release some details of the crimes, e.g. aspects of the MO, to enable people to be more aware.
- Copson (1995) sampled 184 police investigations from the United Kingdom where profiling had been used. He analysed profiles as either predictive (making predictions about the characteristics of the offender) or explanative (explaining the offender's behaviour to the police). The majority of police involved in these cases reported that they found the profile useful in advancing the case and would use profiles again.

Not useful

- Offender profiling is educated guesswork and may lead to reduced resources focused on finding the real offender. For example, stating an age range of 30 years still leaves a large pool of people and may be incorrect.
- In Copson (1995) sample of 184 UK cases he found that police investigators reported that the profile only helped solve the case in 14% of cases. So it is likely that my profile will not help police solve the crime and is therefore not useful.
- This profile narrowed down the suspects to a common demographic in the local area so it is not useful as it does not narrow the profile significantly. Just because the crimes have all taken place in the same 10-mile radius it does not mean that the perpetrator lives nearby.
- The profile suggests there is only one offender, however there could be multiple offenders targeting people through organised crime. They may be using the same MO and providing the same names, etc. as they have found a strategy that works.

- The profile suggests that the perpetrators do not have access to personal information, but all the victims were elderly. This means that they may have had access to information about the victims to target them so effectively.

Judgement

- It is helpful as it helps narrow the suspects down and provides support with both identifying the offender and in terms of interview techniques. This means that the profile will help police in multiple ways.
- The profile is helpful as it gives enough detail in relation to consistency and pattern of crimes to help reduce the risk to potential victims.
- As the profile shows that the perpetrators are targeting elderly victims, the police could work in partnership with other agencies, e.g. social services, Age UK, to help increase knowledge amongst potential victims.
- The profile could be written in a number of ways, this means that it may not be helpful, as it may reduce the likelihood of catching the offender if the first profile is wrong.

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 the marks given.