

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2012

Principal Learning Public Services
(PS201)

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
1 (a)	<p>This question is based on L03.1 Any two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Sector (Statutory) contracts(1) • Donations (trust, company, individual) (1) • Earned income (1) • Investment income (1) • wills and/or legacies (1) <p>Accept any other reasonable answer</p>	(2)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
1 (b)	<p>This question is based on L04.1 Any three of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling anti-social behaviour initiatives (1) • Early intervention schemes for young offenders (1) • Rehabilitation of offenders (1) • Housing ex offenders (1) • Finding jobs for ex offenders (1) • Drug and alcohol treatment for ex offenders (1) <p>Accept any other reasonable answer</p>	(3)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
2(a)	<p>This question is based on L01.1 Any three of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police (1) • Crown Prosecution Service (1) • Courts (1) • Probation (1) • Prison Service (1) • Education Services (1) • Local Authority including Housing and Children's Services (1) • NHS/PCTs (1) • YOTs (1) • Third Sector/Charities (1) • Social Services/local authority services (1) <p>Accept any other reasonable answer</p>	(3)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
2 (b)	<p>This question is based on L01.1</p> <p>Any one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthcare/ NHS (1) • Education (1) • Housing (1) • Probation services/community services/offender management services (1) <p>Accept any other reasonable answer</p>	(1)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
2 (c)	<p>This question is based on L01.1</p> <p>A statutory service is one that must by law be provided (1) by the public sector (1)</p> <p>Accept any other reasonable answer</p>	(2)

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
3	<p>This question is based on L03.4</p> <p>For 1 mark: negligible attempt to outline how NACRO spent its income</p> <p>For 2 marks: a limited outline of how NACRO spent its income with few key points included</p> <p>For 3 marks: a clear outline of how NACRO spent its income with many of the key points included</p> <p>For 4 marks: a detailed outline of how NACRO spent its income with most of the key points included</p> <p>Answers might refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing housing • Providing education services and training • Providing counselling services eg for substance abuse • providing resettlement services • training other CJAs • 'governance' including audit and compliance management • expenditure on staff and volunteers • administration • fund raising activities • IT • pressure group/influencing activity (implied from pre-release material) <p>Accept any other suitable answer.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
4	<p>This question is based on L02.1</p> <p>For 1 mark: negligible suggestions made For 2 marks: a limited explanation of the development of the role of the third sector over time For 3 marks: a clear explanation of the development of the role of the third sector over time For 4 marks: a detailed explanation of the development of the role of the third sector over time</p> <p>Answers might refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third sector has been involved since the 19th century (eg Howard League). • Recent developments include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joining up services for offenders: aims to develop more effective partnerships with more meaningful outcomes, better reporting and communication between providers and also encourages diversity • More flexible contracting of services: that meet the needs of the offenders and ex-offenders rather than being the cheapest. Longer term contracts enable services to become established and tested • Enhancing effectiveness: by identifying what the third sector does well and relating this to different individual needs • Innovation and influencing change: by sharing good practice and developing the knowledge base of those involved in offender management to deliver effective services. <p>Accept any other suitable answer.</p>	(4)

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
5	<p>This question is based on L04.2</p> <p>Answers could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sentences rather than custodial • If this money is used to fund community based sentences NACRO may have more involvement in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reducing anti-social behaviour ○ diverting young people from crime ○ support rehabilitation ○ ensuring prison is kept for violent and serious offenders ○ helping provide education, housing, healthcare for ex- offenders • may mean offenders who should be in prison cannot be accommodated – may be in community still committing crimes or held in other accommodation such as police cells • NACRO may require more resources and volunteers to help with increased workloads <p>Accept any other suitable answer</p>	(6)
Mark	Descriptor	
0	No relevant response	
1-2	Some attempt to analyse the impact of funding changes on NACRO's involvement in alternative sentencing	
3-4	Clear attempt to analyse the impact of funding changes on NACRO's involvement in alternative sentencing	
5-6	Detailed attempt to analyse the impact of funding changes on NACRO's involvement in alternative sentencing	

Question Number	Indicative content	Mark
6	<p>This question is based on L02.1</p> <p>Answers might refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in 1998 the Crime and Disorder Act established Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP) • these emphasise the need for a multiagency approach to tackle crime reduction • every local authority must set up a CDRP which must include the local authority, the Police, the Fire Service and local Health Authority • also involved are other criminal justice agencies, Victim Support, and third sector organisations like NACRO • the CDRP panel is made up of representatives from statutory, voluntary and private sector organisations • consultation with local people and businesses is vital • the CDRP is responsible for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Auditing their area to find out the type and levels of crime and disorder that are happening ○ Ensuring (through consultation) that their view of local crime and disorder is the same as that of local people (including local businesses, the general public and minority groups) ○ Producing a strategy with actions to address priority problems, including an action plan and targets and making sure individuals and organisations are responsible for meeting those targets <p>Accept any other suitable answer</p>	(6)
Mark	Descriptor	
0	No relevant response	
1-2	Some explanation of how the delivery of crime reduction services has developed since 1998	
3-4	Clear explanation of how the delivery of crime reduction services has developed since 1998	
5-6	Full explanation of how the delivery of crime reduction services has developed since 1998	

SECTION B

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
7	<p>This question is based on L03.3</p> <p>Any three of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• number of pupils a school attracts (1)• demographics of the school population (1)• income of family/eligibility for free school meals (1)• ability level of pupils (1)• number of pupils with additional education/support needs (1)• English as a first language (1)• availability of private funding/sponsorship (1)• state of buildings and resources such as ICT (1)• geographic location (eg rural/urban) (1)• energy efficiency of school (1) <p>Accept any other reasonable answer</p>	(3)

Question Number	Correct Answer	Mark
8	<p>This question is based on L04.1/L04.2</p> <p>For 1 mark: negligible suggestions made For 2 marks: a limited explanation of the impact of using volunteers on public service delivery For 3 marks: a clear explanation of the impact of using volunteers on public service delivery For 4 marks: a detailed explanation of the impact of using volunteers on public service delivery</p> <p>Positive effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• More personnel available to provide services• Volunteers will have an interest in the work of the organisation/public service• Volunteers are 'free'• Volunteers may be willing to work anti-social hours eg weekends <p>Negative effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• More people to train for the same amount of work provided• Volunteers may lack experience and expertise• May be a high turnover of personnel• Less professional services• Employed staff may be made redundant (cost of redundancy and unemployment of individual, family, society) <p>Accept any other reasonable answer</p>	(4)

Question Number	Indicative content
9	<p>This question is based on L04.3</p> <p>Answers might refer to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased number of fee charging private colleges and universities • fundraising initiatives such as fun runs, dress down days, summer fairs • charging for services by both public sector and private colleges • sponsorship from local business, national organisations (eg getting free computers from large supplier such as Microsoft, Apple) • hiring out HE premises to raise income • setting up income generating businesses as part of the HE institution • bids to funders such as EU, National Lottery, Charitable Foundations • students borrowing money from banks, family • more part time study so student earning and studying • more online distance courses <p>Accept any other reasonable answer</p>
Mark	Descriptor
0	No relevant response
1-2	Little awareness of the potential range of relevant alternative sources of funding for HE
3-4	Clear awareness of some of the potential range of alternative sources of funding. Some links to the specific context of HE
5-6	Detailed awareness of most of the potential range of alternative sources of funding. Clear links to the specific context of HE

Question Number	Indicative content
10	<p>This question is based on L04.2 Answers might refer to</p> <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fewer over 60s travelling may mean some services are not viable and close down, impacting on all the bus users, especially in rural areas • more cars being used so greater congestion and pollution • over 60s without bus passes may be house bound so may need more services delivered to them (eg healthcare services may need to visit over 60s rather than them going to the surgery) which may increase costs <p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • money saved can be used to fund other public services • many over 60s have high incomes and do not need free travel so this money used for services for those in more need • over 60s may do shopping etc locally so supporting local businesses <p>Accept any other reasonable answer</p>
Mark	Descriptor
0	No relevant response
1-2	Little attempt to analyse the impact of restrictions on free travel for elderly on provision of services
3-4	Some attempt to analyse the impact of restrictions on free travel for elderly on provision of services
5-6	Clear analysis of the impact of restrictions on free travel for elderly on provision of services

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