

Candidate 1 evidence

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7	<p>Within our society, crime is of pressing significance, and to be able to effectively tackle it, we must recognise its impact.</p> <p>When determining the impact of crime, it can easily be seen that there is a severe social and economic cost. This essay will explore the social impact of crime through creating fear and the economic impact on businesses and ^{the social and economic impact on} reputation. The impact of crime in terms of poverty will also be explored as this is both a social and economic. This essay will also ^{have} the view that the social and economic impact are just as significant and that crime impacts poverty the most and will be assisted through international comparisons with Jamaica, Mexico and Canada.</p>
	<p>The first social impact of crime is through</p>

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	<p>creating fear in a community. In an area of poverty^{crime} it is more commonly seen that there is increased fear in the community.</p>	
	<p>This may involve less time alone, avoiding certain areas and imposing curfews. This is evident in the Muslim community in Birmingham as, following the murder of an 82 year old man walking home from a mosque and a 326% increase in Islamophobic hate crime in 2017, according to the Guardian, many choose to not leave their house, with one woman saying that she no longer goes anywhere alone.</p>	
	<p>This is similar to Canada where 1 in 10 Canadians restrict themselves due to a fear of crime. This clear international similarity demonstrates that this is a severe social impact of crime. However, according to a YouGov survey, individuals</p>	

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	<p>living in poverty are 2.6x times more likely to be "very worried" about crime in the UK. This would therefore suggest that those in poverty are more largely impacted in general by crime. Overall, it is clear that an increase in fear is a significant social impact of crime and has the most impact on those in poverty.</p>
	<p>Crime has a clear economic impact, with various prison, court and policing costs, however one way in which society is more broadly impacted is through crimes against businesses as, according to government statistics, the cost of crimes against businesses in England and Wales alone equated to £9 billion in 2015-16. Furthermore, according to ADT, being constantly impacted by crime can with various prison, court and policing costs, however one way in which society is more broadly impacted is through crimes against businesses as, according to government statistics, the cost of crimes against businesses in England and Wales alone equated to £9 billion in 2015-16. Furthermore, according to ADT, being constantly impacted by crime can</p>

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	<p>result in a loss of 151 trading days over the lifespan of the business. This clearly shows the economic impact against businesses as this will impact their profits in addition to insurance costs and security measures. A further impact against businesses is shown through Harvard University research which shows that an increase in crime impedes the economic diversification of an area, while in Mexico, an increase of 9.8% in criminal organisation is enough to remove one economic sector, thus leading to businesses entering liquidation and the loss of jobs etc. This clear international similarity demonstrates the devastating impact of crime on businesses. However, businesses in areas of poverty are up to 7 times</p>

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	more likely to be targeted by crime due
	to increased crime rates in these areas.
	This has ^{economic} an impact on employees due to
	lost days at work, reduced pay and
	potential unemployment due to crime,
	which may hinder ^{their financial} job prospects etc.
	situation further as they may already
	be living in a state of poverty. This shows
	that social and economic situation
	are linked and so too are the impacts
	of crime. Overall it is clear that this
	has a significant impact on businesses,
	particularly those in poverty, thus
	showing a clear link between social
	and economic impact of crime.
	Both a social and economic impact of
	crime is the impact on reputation. This
	is because, if an area has a high crime

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rate, people will be less likely to want to live/visit there, a factor closely linked with a fear of crime. If an area has a bad reputation, it is less likely to economically develop as a result of new investments from businesses and less people will want to live there/buy a house in an area surrounded by crime. This is shown through recent statistics from the ~~which is~~ 2018 House Price Index, which show that 82% of areas that had seen a reduction in house prices had ^{also} seen a spike in crime rates. A worry about the impact on an area's reputation is a global ~~worry~~ ^{concern}, with Jamaica's Tourism Minister Edmund Bartlett saying that crime is the biggest threat to his country's economic and touristic success. This global similarity shows the global impact of crime as, economically, businesses

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suffer and, socially, the area is less likely to improve and develop. Yet, it is clear that, yet again, there is a clear link with poverty as areas with high crime rates tend to have high poverty rates, thus showing poverty is the area most impacted. Overall, reputation is clearly impacted by crime yet this may be due to poverty's prominence.

Those in poverty are often impacted by crime, as previously mentioned and, as demonstrated through the fact that ^{those} in the 15% most deprived areas of Scotland had a crime victimisation rate of 19.2% in 2017, compared to 12.3% in the rest of the country. This is also the case in Canada where Manitoba had ^{the highest} ~~a~~ crime victimisation rate per person in the

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	<p>country and also a child and family poverty rate 10% above the national average. This clear similarity shows that there is an inescapable link between ^{living in} poverty and being impacted by crime. This may be due to those in poverty being more likely to be impacted ^{commit} crime, in line with Merton's Strain Theory which argued that there are various societal goals which are measured by wealth and people may be under strain to meet these goals and may turn to crime to do so. Because those in poverty are less likely to meet these goals, they are therefore more likely to commit crime. This is shown through Glasgow City, a deprived area, having the highest rate of offensive weapons in Scotland in 2016-17</p>

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<p>with a rate of 3.5 offences per 1000 population. It would therefore make sense that those in poverty are more impacted as they live in close proximity to offenders and are more accessible to become victims. Nevertheless, richer areas have high crime rates, with Richmond upon Thames being one of the most affluent areas in London but with a high robbery rate of 26.9 per 1000 people in 2016. Yet, it remains clear that crime is the most prominent in areas of poverty. ^{Overall} To conclude, it is clear that poverty is both a social and economic impact of crime and is the ^{part of} area in society most impacted by criminal behaviour.</p>	
<p>In conclusion, it is evident that the</p>	

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	<p>economic and social costs of crime are just as important and substantial, while is the biggest impact is on those in poverty. Fear impacts society socially through people not wanting to leave their homes etc, yet this is more impactful upon those in poverty. Businesses are impacted economically yet has the most impact on those in poverty due to loss of employment etc. Reputation is an economic and social impact which also affects those in poverty most due to less economic development in their area while it is clear that poverty are still the most impacted group largely due to their area of residence. Thus it is evident that both the social and economic impact of crime are equally as significant.</p>

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8	<p><u>Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incapacitation - deterrence - US / MoJ - Brazil • Too soft - "slap in the face to victims" - 314 already served comm. CPV 2016/17 • Comm. Sent. - 201. - 3x } → toughness - Lord Ash • Rehabilitation in prisons 	Judge Gaul
	<p>There is an unignorable issue of crime within our society and it is therefore necessary that we evaluate the ways to effectively tackle crime to benefit and protect our society.</p>	
	<p>It could be argued that a tough punishment is only justifiable to prevent further crime from taking place and this view will be explored throughout the course of this essay.</p>	
	<p>It may be said that a tougher approach is more effective, however, this point will be refuted through exploring the potential benefits of a soft approach. This essay will explore four key areas: the benefits of a softer approach through community sentences, the use of rehabilitation in prisons, the idea of incapacitation and</p>	

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	<p>protecting the public from crime as well as the notion that current responses to crime are too soft. This will be assisted through international comparisons from countries such as New Zealand and Brazil.</p>	
	<p>The first area of interest is community sentences, a softer punishment which aims to encourage offenders to give back to their community after committing a crime. This is an increasingly popular punishment, with it being given out in approximately 20% of verdicts in England and Wales while in New Zealand, 3 times more people are carrying out a community sentence than in prison. This clear global similarity indicates that judges view that this is an increasingly more effective and appropriate punishment nowadays. However, many feel that this is not</p>	

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	<p>an appropriate punishment as, according to the 2011 Lord Ashcroft survey, 8/10 view this approach to be "too soft," with recipients leaving court "laughing their heads off" according to the Centre for Crime and Justice studies. Nevertheless, a community sentence is not an easy punishment and, according to the Guardian, prisoners would prefer a short-term prison sentence as it is easier to complete. Thus, while it is a softer approach, it is still an appropriate 'soft' punishment which is likely to discourage an individual from reoffending. This approach also comes with the added benefit of not labelling an offender in the same way as going to prison and does not necessarily hinder job prospects etc.</p> <p>Overall, while this punishment may not be appropriate for everyone due to nature</p>	

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of crime etc. it should be ~~used~~^{used} for those who do not pose a threat to the public as it has benefit for the community.

A further softer approach is that of rehabilitation in prisons, which have more of a focus on skills/qualifications training with the aim of preventing reoffending and helping prisoners find employment upon release. Upon an educational visit to HMP Greenock, it was learned that there was a painting and decorating room which assists prisoners to gain skills for employment upon release. Furthermore, we had the opportunity to interview Mark, a murderer, who was on his last year of his Sports Science degree and was 1 of 5/282 people of his course to achieve an A last year. Mark noted that this

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	will help him and his family enormously	
	upon release as he will be able to find	
	employment with less difficulty. Staff at	
	the prison noted that those who had	
	participated in these programmes were	
	much less likely to reoffend. This is a	
	similar situation to Norway's Bastoy prison's	
	rehabilitative approach which has reduced	
	reoffending to below 20%. This strong area	
	of comparison shows that a harsh	
	approach is not always necessary as this	
	softer approach is successful in deterring	
	further crimes. However, it is often said	
	that the rehabilitation received by	
	prisoners is not enough. In BBC Panorama's	
	"Undercover Behind Bars," it was found that	
	prisoners' rehabilitation involved colouring	
	in pictures of Peppa Pig, which will not	
	benefit their future in any way at all.	

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Moreover, prison
~~nevertheless~~ staff at HMP Greenock
said that success of rehab. is dependent
on the effort of prisoners. Nevertheless, it
is clear from the afore-mentioned evidence
that this is not the case everywhere. Overall,
it is clear that a harsh, strict punishment
may be necessary for those who could go
on to commit further crime yet a
rehabilitative approach would be
highly effective in the majority of
cases.

However, a reason for harsh punishment
is to protect the public. This is because
criminals have done some terrible things
such as murder and rape, and we should
aim to ensure that this does not happen
again. This is shown through a 25% increase
of violence against prison staff in England

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	<p>and Wales in 2017, according to the Ministry of Justice. ^{This is a similar situation in Brazil,} this shows that because they pose where 140 inmates were killed in a New Year's Day massacre in 2017. This strong international ^{could indicate} similarity shows that because they pose a threat in prison, they may pose a threat to our general society. However, by living in a tough, strict environment, an individual may suffer mentally and not receive the help they need and could have achieved with a softer approach. With 53% of 2016 female prisoners in England and Wales having experienced abuse and 49% having had anxiety/depression, it is clear that this is something that should be tackled through a softer approach as it ^{may lead} may lead to a prevention of further crime and also assists the offender. Overall, while not everyone may be impacted</p>	

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	<p>by these issues, they should be taken into consideration. Overall, ^{it remains} while this that a softer approach is more appropriate for the majority and thus, it also remains that harsh punishment is only required to protect the public from further crimes.</p>
	<p>A final area which will be explored is the idea that current responses to crime are too soft. This may be demonstrated through 3/4 of those sent to prison in 2016/17 having already received at least one community sentence. This would strongly imply that offenders have not learned their lesson. Furthermore, it is said that a soft approach is unjust for victims and is "a slap to the face," according to Dame Louise Casey, British Government official. The public tend to</p>

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	<p>favour harsher approaches and 64% of those surveyed in a OnePoll survey in the UK and USA found the harsher US approach to be more appropriate than Norway's rehab-focussed one. This international shared view shows that the public are unaware of what is successful, as illustrated through Norway being an exemplar country in reoffending ^{overall,} It is clear that public opinion should not be prioritised over what is evidently successful - rehabilitation. Therefore, it is even clearer that a softer approach is more appropriate, with harsh punishment only for protection purposes.</p> <p>To conclude, it is clear that, generally speaking, a soft approach to punishment is most appropriate, with punishment</p>

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only being justified for preventing any further crime being committed. It is clear that, while community sentences are not suitable for every offender due to their responsibility etc., they play a key role in ensuring offenders give back to society after committing crime. For	
Yet again, while rehabilitation is not suited to everyone, it is extremely helpful to those who want to change both within and outwith prison.	
The opposing view of prisons being most suitable to protect the public is accurate to an extent yet is not applicable to each crime and each individual. ^{and therefore cannot} always ^{be used.}	
Finally, while a soft approach is clearly not appropriate to everyone, it is clear that this helps reduce reoffending and is therefore largely successful.	