

Candidate 1 evidence

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10.	<p>A major part of our criminal justice system in Scotland is our policing. It ensures the safety of all citizens and works to prevent crime from occurring in Scotland. Our main police force is Police Scotland which was created on 1st April 2013 and has overseen policing ever since. This essay will analyse many factors such as the Police Scotland's successes in tackling crime in Scotland, Police Scotland's failures, diversity within the police force and also the stop and search methods that are used by police officers in Scotland to determine if some issues facing the criminal justice system are of more concern than others. or if each of factor should be given equal concern.</p>

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	<p>The first factor that will be analysed is the successes of Police Scotland. Police Scotland was formally established on the 1st of April, 2013. This establisment saw local policing branches merge and become one united policing service to provide equal, quality policing across the entire length and breadth of Scotland. Their main goal since their establishment in 2013 is to protect the citizens of Scotland and to ensure justice is served throughout the Scotland. This has shown to be true with Police Scotland's recent work to tackle knife crime in Scotland. Knife crime has, always in recent years, become a huge issue in Scotland.</p>	

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	<p>especially in large cities such as Glasgow. Police Scotland realised this was becoming a huge issue and therefore created the violence reduction unit (VRU) which was set up to try and reduce knife crime in large cities and keep the public safe for from any kind of knife violence. This in turn reduced knife crime as there was more police officers on the streets of Glasgow and other cities which discouraged any kind of knife violence. This information clearly shows that Police Scotland are really effective at protecting the citizens of Scotland from violence especially knife violence. proving that since their inception in 2013 that they have done a very good job at providing quality policing</p>	

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	<p>across Scotland. Overall, this suggests that this is certainly not an issue facing the criminal justice system and that other issues should be of more concern because Police Scotland seems to have a very positive impact on Scotland's criminal justice system. Furthermore, this is also seen to be the case in the Republic of Ireland. However Ireland also has a national police force called the 'Garda' and they are also responsible for policing across Ireland's 11 counties just like Police Scotland. They have spent large amounts of time and funding to ensure that Irish citizens are safe from violence especially gang violence.</p>	

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	<p>in recent years which has proved to be very successful in ensuring the safety of Irish citizens. This information from the Republic of Ireland shows how effective and similar the Garda is in comparison to police Scotland as they have both created special units that have aimed to tackle violent crime and keep their citizens safe. Overall, this suggests that after comparing police Scotland to other forces around the world it is clear that this section of our justice system is not a concern and the government should spend more time and money analysing other issues facing the criminal justice system.</p>

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The second factor that will be discussed to determine if some issues facing the criminal justice system are of more concern than others is by reviewing the failures of Police Scotland. When ~~the~~ Police Scotland was established it also got rid of local emergency call centres and centralised call centres to Edinburgh and Glasgow to save money. This change proved to be a huge issue, as local emergency call centres were far more effective in coping with local emergencies with more urgency and allowed call takers to truly listen to the local people instead of being in a panic. This was

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	<p>shown in a recent case regarding a young couple that went unseen to for 21 three days after being in a deadly car crash. Miss Bell contacted emergency services after the crash but it was later discovered that she was left in critical condition for nearly three days next to her deceased partner. Police Scotland later took responsibility for the incident and admitted to not following up on a report that was received. This example clearly shows that the need centralisation of local call centres was indeed a fatal decision as lives were lost due due to</p>

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and clearly provide the required emergency service to the person calling to ensure they are safe, which has proved to save many lives in the Republic of Ireland. This information shows how effective Ireland's system is and that if Scotland want to reduce deaths they should definitely re-introduce local call centres throughout the country. Overall, this suggests that police Scotland does have some significant failures and this issue facing the criminal justice system is certainly a concern and should be focused on more than others.

The third factor that will

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branch is so culturally diverse and more concern should be on other issues facing the justice system.

Furthermore, in the USA, they are also said to have a very diverse police force. For example a recent survey conducted showed that around 24% of the USA's police force were from a black or hispanic background, compared to only 1% in Scotland. These statistics put police Scotland to shame as they are shown to have such a lack of diversity compared to the USA. As they have such a large percentage compared to our very low percentages overall, this suggests that this issue is perhaps a

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	<p>concern within our criminal justice system compared to what was once thought and the criminal justice systems diversity needs to be more of a concern than other issues and more needs to be done to encourage diversity within police Scotland.</p>
	<p>The fourth and final factor that will be discussed is the very controversial stop and search method that is used by police officers in Scotland. The stop and search method allows officers to search an individual if they have reasonable doubt to believe this person is dangerous and posing a threat to the safety of others. Such as carrying</p>

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	<p>a concealed weapon.</p> <p>Many argue that this method is used as a discriminatory tool against black people and the argue it is very racially motivated. However this is not seen to be the case in Scotland.</p> <p>A 2018 research of the police's use of stop and search found that black or people from an ethnic background are 2.7 out of 1000 likely to be stopped and searched while white people are 2.6 out of 1000 likely to be stopped and searched. This information shows that this is clearly not racially motivated as the number of black citizens stopped and searched is only a</p>

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	<p>Fraction higher than that of white people. Overall suggesting that this method is purely used to keep people safe and that this is not a concern for the criminal justice system compared to other issues. However, the same thing can cannot be said in France. Recent studies show that a black or Arab person is 20x more likely to be stopped and searched compared to a white person. This shocking information suggests that further shows how well Scotland use the stop and search method compared to France who are using it as a racial tool against people from</p>

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ethnic backgrounds. Overall, this suggests that this is certainly not a concern ~~at Scotland~~ and for our criminal justice system in Scotland and more focus should be put on other more urgent issues.

In conclusion, it is clear that there is many positives and negatives to Scotland's ~~the~~ focusing in their criminal justice system. With some issues ~~is~~ definitely of more concern such as the failures of police Scotland that has led to deaths and the clear lack of diversity within the police force. These are clearly of more concern

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<p>than other more successful matters such as successes in tackling knife crime and the effective use of the stop and search method. Overall the statement that 'some issues facing the criminal justice system are of more concern than others' is certainly true as shown throughout this essay.</p>	

Candidate 2 evidence

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12.) Physiological theories of crime are the best way to explain criminality.	
<p>Physiological theories have had historic prominence in explaining criminality because the idea that criminality could be predicted with biology was very attractive to many western countries, particularly the likes of the UK, Italy and France. However, in recent times the greater degree of resources devoted to sociological theories has allowed them to overtake physiological theories in prominence because they offer comprehensive explanations of criminality and depart from the determinism of biological theories. Therefore, with reference to the sociological theories of Marxists, Interactions and Functionalists, this essay will argue that sociological rather than physiological theories are the best way to explain criminality. This will be proven in reference to the UK and international comparators including Singapore, the USA, and Sweden.</p>	
<p>Physiological theories of crime are declining in usefulness and are not the best way to explain criminality. The most famous and prominent physiological theory perhaps is Cesare Lombroso's 1876 theory of the criminal man. He hypothesised that criminality could be physically and biologically identified, as well as neurologically through skull formation, and could be inherited through family lineage. He argued that these physical identifiers were known as atavistic features and that these features predisposed individuals to criminality and included dark hair, dark eyes and dark skin. Aside from the obvious racial biases within Lombroso's research, his work was not very credible because his research that 'proved' his hypothesis studied 4,000 Italian criminals (dead or alive) and found that 40% displayed atavistic characteristics but did not include a control group to provide a comparison. His work has been further disproved by contemporary research, for example, James Fallon (a neuroscientist at the University of California Irvine) found that he had all of Lombroso's supposed identifiers of criminality, including a family line of violent criminals such as his great grandfather who was hung in 1667 for killing his mother. Fallon had never committed a crime himself which demonstrates the high degree of determinism within his theory because he fails to appreciate the factors that could drive individuals away from crime only focusing on the supposedly inherent nature of criminality. But in contrast to the low degree of usefulness of historic theories, modern physiological theories have gained greater credibility due to a higher level of resources. For example, scientists have found an association between low resting heart rate and criminality. This is because low resting heart rate indicates restlessness and a low state of autonomic arousal, which drives these individuals to pursue sensation-seeking behaviour such as crime. This has been confirmed by a UK study which found that individuals at the age of 12 in the lowest quartile of heart rate are 60% more likely to commit crime as adults. In comparison to the UK study, there is also evidence supporting the association in Sweden because researcher Latvi Latvala from the University of Helsinki studied over 700,000 Swedish men as part of a longitudinal study and found that those with a resting heart rate of less than 60 were 39% and 25% more likely to commit violent and non-violent crime respectively. This international comparison on the one hand provides corroborating data on the theory's validity, but there is a high degree of variation between the two studies because there persists a lack of experimental studies on low resting heart rate and crime. This difference between the two populations provides only limited evidence because it does not show a concrete and generalisable pattern of crime. Furthermore, it is very deterministic when the reality is that individuals can commit crime regardless of how fast their heart beats. This makes it more useful to use sociological theories of crime in explaining criminality because they can place crime in its social context and isolate the specific variables responsible for causing crime rather than relying on data that proves little more than a weak correlation in regard to physiological theories. This makes sociological theories the best way to explain criminality.</p>	
The higher degree of usefulness of sociological theories in explaining crime is	

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<p>demonstrated by the sociological explanations offered by Marxist criminologists. They argue that private ownership as the building block of capitalism discourages mutual cooperation in society in favour of individual achievement. This creates mass inequality and propels the most disadvantaged to commit economic crime out of a sense of injustice, anger and frustration at the excess enjoyed by a minority at the expense of the majority. In fact, the Marxist criminologist William Chambliss goes as far to say that economic crime represents a "rational response to the inequality and competitiveness of life within capitalist societies". This relationship between capitalism and crime is confirmed by the UK because we fulfil the requirements of capitalism in that we have a very high degree of private ownership and the result is that we have high rates of economic crime. For example, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) found that there was almost 300,000 incidents of shoplifting in England and Wales in 2022 alone. This clearly demonstrates the usefulness of sociological theories in explaining crime because this shows how unequal social structures pin individuals against each other and produce crime as an unwelcome externality. However, some argue that Singapore poses a counterargument to the supposed ability of capitalism to act as a blanket explanation for economic crime. This is because Singapore was ranked as the most economically free country in the world by the Heritage Index of Economic Freedom in 2023, yet has extremely low rates of economic crime. For example, according to the Singaporean police they recorded just 3,000 incidents of shoplifting in 2022 alone. It is necessary to acknowledge that there is some natural variation between the CSEW and police recorded statistics of Singapore as generally the former provides a larger estimate of crime due to the limitations of police recorded statistics in capturing all crimes committed. However, the difference between Singapore and England and Wales is stark because despite England and Wales being 11x larger in population, they have a shoplifting rate that is almost 100x larger. This international contrast therefore indicates that sociological theories are less important in explaining crime, however this counter-argument can be rejected. This is because despite having large market freedoms, Singapore actually embodies more socialist characteristics than capitalist due to having virtually no private ownership in the micro-state. For example, the Singaporean government owns over 90% of land in the state and also owns a large proportion of the stock market and means of production. This is in stark contrast to England where class tensions are much stronger as 50% of private land is owned by less than 1% of individuals (Evans, 2019). This validates Marxist theory because it therefore shows that capitalism is widely applicable as an explanation of crime as Singapore is an outlier in the respect that it is less capitalistic than as appears. The credibility of sociological, and more specifically Marxist, theories in explaining crime is further demonstrated by other international examples. For instance, the USA who unlike Singapore but similar to the UK, has high rates of private ownership whereby the majority of the USA (60%) is owned by private individuals and corporations, and also has a high rate of crime. For example, the FBI reported in 2021 that there were around 550,000 offences of shoplifting. This demonstrates that the relationship between capitalism and crime holds on a global scale because private ownership is crucial in driving hostilities between the population and creating economic crime. Hence, demonstrating the ability of sociological theories to best explain criminality.</p>	
<p>The ability of sociological theories to best explain criminality is further demonstrated by the interactionist theory of Howard Becker (1961). Becker argues that nothing is inherently deviant, but instead the majority label certain conduct committed by minorities as deviant in order to preserve a certain way of life. Those labelled will be greatly affected because Becker argues that a negative label can become the most integral part of one's identity and have a profound impact on their behaviour throughout life and cause crime. This process from labelling to crime often originates in schools because middle class teachers who enter the teaching profession have a perception of the 'ideal pupil' who is well-spoken,</p>	

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<p>elaborately dressed and well-versed in manners. Those who do not fit into this ideal are labelled as 'other' and are often consequently expelled which will cast them as an outsider in society and will impact their behaviour into adulthood. For example, data published by the Prisoner Learning Alliance in 2018 found that 45% of prisoners were excluded from school in the UK. In comparison to the UK, the rate of exclusion was even higher in New Zealand as Ministry of Education statistics reveal that the rate of exclusion was around 7 in 10. This does suggest a significant variation in school exclusion rates, but within this difference there is a similar racial disparity as Black caribbean children are 1.7x more likely to be excluded than their white counterparts in the UK and in New Zealand. This validates Becker's argument that the majority are more likely to label behaviours committed by minorities as deviant. Further, the significant correlation between exclusion and prison does suggest that labelling has a strong effect and therefore indicates a high degree of usefulness of this sociological theory. However, it is difficult to establish a causal relationship because it is possible that this labelling did not stick and that instead other ecological factors were at play. For example, the individuals excluded may have committed crime because of falling into poverty, or being rejected from the family home or taking drugs to cope with their misfortunes. This makes it necessary to turn to other functionalist sociological theories to provide a rounder explanation of criminality because clearly sociological theories can also have some limitations. Robert Merton is a prominent functionalist theorist and he argued that there is a mismatch between the material goals promoted by society and the ability of its citizens to actualise these goals. The result is that individuals who have less money are likely to respond by using illegitimate methods to meet these goals, effectively subscribing to mainstream goals but with alternative means of getting there. This is clearly evident in the correlation between prisoners and economic insecurity. For example, 2014 Ministry of Justice data reveals that 2/3 of prisoners in the UK were unemployed prior to offending which was in stark contrast to the 6% rate of unemployment in the general population at the time. In comparison, the USA also sees this association between imprisonment and economic insecurity because 1 in 4 prisoners were unemployed prior to admission to prison compared to an unemployment rate of just 4%. This demonstrates that prisoners are 11x and 6x more likely to be unemployed in the UK and USA respectively prior to prison, with this international similarity providing clear evidence that unequal opportunity leads to those with less forging their own opportunity outside of the confines of the law. Therefore, demonstrating the ability of sociological theories to best explain criminality by providing a holistic understanding of crime in its full social context.</p>	
<p>There have been other theories posed as explanations for criminality such as the psychological theory of John Bowlby (1945). He argues that separation between a child and the mother within the first 3 years of birth can have irreparable effects on the mental development of the child and lead to a life in crime. These mental defects were described by Bowlby as including the inability to show empathy or concern, low IQ and even emotionless psychopathy. He attempted to prove the relationship between maternal deprivation and crime via his 44 Juvenile Thieves study where he acquired a group of 44 juvenile thieves and a control group of 44 children with emotional issues but no record of criminal offending. Bowlby discovered that over 50% of the thieves had experienced separation periods of at least 6 months within their first five years, compared to just 2 of the control group. This seems to provide some indicator of credibility within Bowlby's research, which is further increased by its applicability to a modern context. For example, in 2018 it was discovered that around half of offenders under the age of 21 in prison in Scotland grew up in care. In comparison to the UK, in New Zealand 81% of under 21 year olds were also found to have care records. The reason that the correlation is less extreme in Scotland is that just 0.5% of the population goes through care in Scotland, compared to 3% in New Zealand, but the correlation is strong enough in both countries to suggest that childhood</p>	

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<p>separation has some form of impact on individuals into adulthood. But this cannot be used as an empirical predictor of criminality because for both Bowlby's original study and the contemporary data it is not possible to infer whether the correlation implies causality. This is because childhood separation could give rise to a range of circumstances that have a comparable chance of causing the offender to commit crime, for example, poverty, experiences of trauma and drug or alcohol addiction. Therefore, it is not possible to isolate psychological factors as the sole explanation of crime because they are likely to have effect in combination with other sociological factors which means they are not best to explain criminality on their own.</p>	
<p>In conclusion, physiological theories of crime are not the best way to explain criminality. Lombroso's theory of criminality had historic relevance but it drew from the inaccurate racial science of the time and has been disproven by research from James Fallon who proved that it could not be relied upon to predict crime even when all of Lombroso's original indicators were fulfilled. Modern physiological theories have had more relevance, such as the association between low-resting heart rate and criminality, because greater resources allows a greater scope of insight for scientists. But the international comparison between studies from the UK and Sweden demonstrate a persistent and large degree of variation which suggests greater research is required to fully confirm their ability to best explain crime. As it stands they appear to be too deterministic because it is clear that people can commit crime regardless of their heart rate. Other theories are psychological, such as Bowlby's maternal deprivation theory which hypothesised that separation from the mother at an early age can impair development and cause crime. This has some credibility because of the convincing nature of Bowlby's original study and since there is an international similarity between prisoners across the UK and New Zealand in that they are more likely to have grown up in care. But nevertheless this shows that childhood separation is an indication of criminality, but to claim there is a causal relationship would be unsubstantiated because Bowlby failed to control for the influence external sociological factors. Indeed, the most important theory of crime is sociological theories. For example, Marxist theories which suggest that it is structural inequalities stemming from private ownership under capitalism that creates crime. This is validated by the UK's high rate of shoplifting, however the relationship is argued by some to be undermined by Singapore. This is because Singapore serves as a counterargument due to its high rate of economic freedom yet low rate of crime, which suggests that sociological theories cannot operate as a blanket explanation of crime. Nevertheless, this counterargument can be firmly rejected because it operates on the assumption that market freedoms directly correlate to capitalism when in fact Marxist criminologists have always argued that it is private ownership which defines capitalism. Since Singapore has very low rates of private ownership in contrast to the UK and the USA, this explains the lower rate of crime and helps validate the usefulness of sociological theories in explaining crime. They have the unique ability to place crime in its wider social context, away from the determinism of psychological and physiological theories of crime, and therefore provide the best way to explain criminality.</p>	

Candidate 3 evidence

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2	<p>Voting behaviour is a form of electoral behaviour. Understanding why voters vote the way they do is beneficial for political parties as it explains why the and who their policies attract. There are many voting behaviours the stemming from a plethora of issues. This essay will discuss the sociological model, rational choice model and the party identification model. This essay will argue that the sociological theory of voting behaviour is better at explaining voting behaviour as throughout all 3 the sociological factors are present in each model, making it the most influential and all encompassing of voting behaviour today.</p>
	<p>The sociological model of voting behaviour argues that people vote in line with larger societal groups that they are a part of. One group that seems to have significant influence over how people vote is class. Social class is a measure of a person's wealth or position in society, it takes a person's wealth, income, occupation and education into account. People from lower social class tend to vote for left leaning parties due to</p>

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	<p>their emphasis on the redistribution of wealth and welfare. We see this as in the UK people from social classes C2 and DE (most poor people in British society) have continuously voted Labour. Also in the states most people of low income / class in America vote Democrat. However, in recent years due to the new employment and changes in societal attitudes there has been an increase in people voting out of line with their part class. These individuals are described as 'floating votes' and in the UK are typically C2 total class members who are described as the 'inspired working class'. These individuals in the UK showed to dealign with their class in the 2019 UK general election, which was heavily influenced by the issue of Brexit. Many working class people voted Conservative, as they possess populist beliefs that immigration is the reason for their shortage of work. We also see a switch to the far right in Italy, as in their most recent the election, the Brothers of Italy, a far right fascist group won. This displayed that A reason for this win was their own capitalization of Italian's fears surrounding immigration, as Italy</p>	

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<p>has many migrants to not immigrants move into tunania. This rhetoric is easily accepted by the working class throughout the world as due to stagnant wages and increased cost of living globally, ordinary people have become tired of orthodox politics and therefore vote out of line with their class in the recent past to see if the opposition can assist them after their reaping the failures of their left wing parties. This displays that the sociological model plays a huge role in explaining voting behaviour in the modern world as people no longer vote for their traditional parties, and go against their class to attempt attainment of their needs.</p>	
<p>The rational choice model views people as 'consumers' who buy using rational choice. Issue voting has become increasingly prevalent in modern politics. We see this as with with people have been voting on the basis of main current issues like healthcare, the economy and education. Issue voting has been in very prevalent in modern politics, we see this</p>	

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<p>in Scotland as SNP in 2015 general election practically, turned the electoral map yellow. However in 2017, voters stayed from their party due to their 'obsessive not want for a second referendum'. This shows the issue of Scottish independence having a large impact on a party's success. The SNP did win the 2017 election overall, but lost 21 seats in Scottish Parliament. This displays that significant losses can be had when people are more focused on the national decision when it comes to party voting, as issues of independence or other big issues take precedence over party loyalty. There is also linkage to the sociological model as in the Brexit 2019 election, that was nicknamed the Brexit election, the conservative party saw a massive increase in lower class citizens class people voting for them. This is because people were far more focused on the individual issue being Brexit, and were voting in line with their class as they are aware that Brexit will lead to less immigration. And those who voted to leave were majority white, older voters from regions of England that were negatively</p>	

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	<p> allowed him to achieve electoral success by, seeming approachable and my understanding to the ordinary working class American needs. This caused an increase of working class people to vote for him as he appealed to his desired audiences and promised action as he introduced a the 'build the wall' saying w-using populist techniques to to capitalize on the fear of Americas, as the the immigration levels from bordering Mexico were ^a present concern for this group. This display that strong seeming leadership is enough to get and achieve electoral success for candidates, as for example Trump, a man of no political background and a very affluent family was able to get into government by appealing to people nothing like him in a charismatic manner. However, this support from Charisma is usually short lived after their time in office. For example Jair Bolsonaro former leader of Brazil, made his way into office through his his 'Brazil over everything else' slogan and strong ^{strong} strong, head level headed appearance, however in the the most recent Brazilian election, lost to his opponent. May argue that his 'strong' appearance was </p>

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~~rationally~~ an authoritarian style of leadership. Also like Trump ~~United~~, his xenophobia showed throughout his time in office and he was not ~~re-elected~~ re-elected. This overall, displays that the rational choice model has significant influence on how people vote as current events are able to dictate how people vote. However, the sociological model is always underlying in people's rational choices, as ~~though~~ people will always factor in how this will benefit them as an individual who possesses certain characteristics.

The party identification model (party ID) understands voting behaviour through the differences between partisans (people who are fiercely loyal to their party and vote for one party no matter the election) and floaters (who vote differently based on the context of the election). This is similar to the sociological model of voting behaviour as Empster II is put on party loyalty as a characteristic. In 2015 the SNP had collection policies in place which enticed voters but after

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<p>2008 winning in, in 2017 they lost votes due to their 'obsession with a second referendum'. This displays that party loyalty isn't very prevalent as despite the SNP being the Scottish Nationalist party people still voted for them on an issue basis.</p>	
<p>2 other factors of the sociological model that have huge influences on voting behaviour are Age and race. Age plays an important role in determining how people are likely to vote. Typically younger people are more individualistic in nature (more likely to vote for left leaning parties) while older people are likely to vote be more individualistic and vote more right for more right leaning parties. For example in the 2017 election in the UK 56% of voters aged 18-24 voted Labour while only 21% voted Conservative, in contrast to 57% of voters aged 60-69 voting Conservative with only 21% voting Labour. This displays the different ideals that play into people's decisions and how vastly they vary at different ages. A reason to explain this may be that younger voters have less economic concerns, as they are less</p>	

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<p>Likely to own property or have as much money or responsibility as people older than them, with the Older people tend to have more money, and are therefore going to want lower tax rates and policies that are more conservative in nature. Also younger people might be more economically self interested as for example voting for the Labour party as they have policy want to abolish union fees. This displays the sociological sociological model theory being an aspect even when it comes to economic policies, as people's contexts that they are in, is whether it's racial/ financial or social will always influence their decision. Ethnicity and race also play a significant factor. People from minority backgrounds tend to be in favour of more left leaning parties, due to certain beliefs regarding race being attached to certain groups. These beliefs were highlighted in 2020, as after the the killing of George Floyd protests globally took place after the police brutality and in the states opposition groups were formed, for example White Lives Matter, formed</p>	

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	<p>by white republican nationalists. This helps to explain the right wing majority's views on racial issues, and explains why Black and minority ethnic individuals are unlikely to vote for right wing parties. Also the UK after the recent Windrush scandal, where the government threatened second generation Caribbean with deportation, and dislike of right wing by the conservative government has reestablished people's view of right wing parties to be racist in nature and on immigration. This further conveys that individual characteristics change people's perspectives on parties, as BAME (Black & minority minority ethnic groups) feel under overlooked and disliked by right wing parties, showing the increased presence of the sociological theory of voting behaviour.</p>
	<p>Overall, the 3 main types of voting behaviour have different significant impacts on how individuals vote. The rational choice model shows people understanding the contextual the place in time, in which an election is taking</p>

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	<p>place, and while taking into account how the party's rule will impact them in the next term. Also rational choice takes the candidates as individuals into the decision on voting, however this has shown to be short term, as the actions of politicians have far more of an impact than their persona. The party ID theory model has the weakest influence in my opinion as people are less likely to be party voters due to the complex issues that overlook elections. The most prominent theory that best explains the nuanced voting behaviour of people nowadays is the sociological model as it takes class, age and ethnicity into account, which are defining characteristics in people that determine people's affects the affects of certain political parties rule on certain individuals.</p>	