

Candidate 1 evidence

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8.	There are many different theories of how criminals should be punished in the 21st century. Unlike old times not everyone believes that they should face harsh punishments and ~~the~~ recently the idea of trying to better the criminal and steer them away from crime has become largely supported. Deterrence, the idea of the public being scared of punishment can be effective at preventing crime however it cannot solve all our issues. This essay will discuss how the different theories of punishment such as deterrence, Incapacitation, Rehabilitation and denunciation are effective at solving crime and their limitations.	
	Firstly, deterrence is the idea of the public being scared to commit crimes because they fear the punishments. There are two types of deterrence, General which ~~means~~ is targetted at the entire ~~government~~ public specifically those who haven't been in jail before it is to try and keep them out of jail. Then specific deterrence which is targetted at specific individuals usually involved in the prison	

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	system and it is there to hope they don't want to commit crime again. This theory can be seen as effective from an online survey where 65% of the respondents said they believe a prison sentence is the most effective method to tackle crime. However, specific deterrence faces many limitations as reoffending rates are still extremely high in the UK. It can be extremely hard for criminals to re-enter society after their sentence especially get into employment. For example only 14% of ex-offenders end up in employment years after their sentence. Internationally, the USA face similar issues with reoffending and employment. 1 in 20 offenders re-enter the prison system days after release because they cannot find themselves on the outside world. This shows that although deterrence has effectiveness on the general public it is not solving issues for those already involved in the prison system. Therefore, deterrence is only effective to an extent and a better theory of punishment would be rehabilitation.	

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	becoming quite outdated, if rehabilitation became a larger focus it would have a more positive effect.
	Thirdly, Rehabilitation can be seen as the most effective theory at reducing crime. The theory is aimed to help better the criminal and provide them with social, wellbeing, and work ethic skills that help them re-enter society as a well respected individual. Fergus McNeil's desistance model explains how individuals all need and deserve various different types of rehabilitation each to suit every individual's needs. He has set up many rehab programmes across the UK and these have seen a success of reducing reoffending by 11% all together. Internationally, Norway's rehabilitation methods look at teaching individuals simple life tasks like washing their clothes to help them survive on their own. This clear similarity shows that if the UK continue to follow Norway's method then crime rates and reoffending will both be able to significantly drop. However, the UK remains a highly Punitive country showing that rehabilitation

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	has not played as big of a part as it should have. This could be because although the system wants to better the individuals they still ~~can~~ need to experience some form of punishment. For example, 55% of victims say that there perpetrators punishment was too lenient. This highlights that if we only focus on rehabilitation then it is unfair on the victim and their families since their perpetrator is no longer being punished for their behaviour. Therefore, although rehabilitation ideally is the most ~~the~~ relevant theory of crime we still need to consider the victims opinion and perpetrators still deserve slight punishments.	
	lastly, denunciation is a theory that suggests people wont want to commit crime if they know they are going to be negatively viewed by society. A group in the UK called "pedophile hunters" is a good example of denunciation. This group go around and publicly shame pedophiles making feel ashamed and embarrassed in hopes that they wont ever want to commit the crime again. Internationally, In North Korea	

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	~~Overall~~	
	In Conclusion, Overall deterrence has a significant impact at steering the general public away from crime however it does not solve the ongoing issue of reoffending. Incapacitation and denunciation both work to some extent - but face long term issues of not stopping more people first time entering the prison system. Therefore, each of these theories have their flaws but rehabilitation can still be seen as the most effective since it helps better individuals and teaches them how to effectively re-enter into society and leave the prison system forever.	

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10.	Overall, this source is largely trustworthy.	
	The Origin of this source is by The Times Newspaper. This can be seen to be bias since newspapers don't require to follow any protocols can share there own opinions. Therefore, it is unclear when a newspaper is disclosing every detail about the source but ~~they are~~ with trusting the source and the newspaper brand being very popular the likelihood of them telling the truth is high. However, bias occurring still needs to be taken into consideration.	
	Secondly, the Research was carried out by Paul Morgan - Bentley. This is trustworthy as it gives us his full name and we can make sure, through use of online, that he is legit and be sure to have followed academic protocols. Additionally, it tells us his role which is the head of investigation, this allows us to know that he is well skilled and knowledgeable in this area and therefore he ~~knows~~ knows what he is researching and providing to the public.	

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	The Source was carried out ~~by~~ on Wednesday March 27 th 2024. This is trustworthy since it was only 2 years ago therefore this source is still relevant and although information may have changed it won't have massively and the data is still in date therefore still useable. The Source provided us with research of a chart which the information on it was found by December 2025. This means that the source was only published 3 months after the data was gathered meaning it was still fresh and unlikely that there were any transferring issues because they didn't wait too long which would lead to these to occur.
	The information in the source is clearly laid out and there is a graph chart easy to understand. However, the method of how the information was found can be explained as extremely unethical. A covert non-participatory study was done where the people being researched were unaware of what they were being involved in. This is unethical because

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	no consent was given to be involved in the study and especially as it can be ~~be~~ a sensitive topic to people. In the future an overt study would probably be better although likely wouldn't receive the same amount of data to the same extent of detail.	
	The information in the source is referenced at the end which is trustworthy as it tells us the outside information he used was legit and not made up to support his data. We can also check the websites they gave us and look to see if the information on the website correlates to the information ~~with~~ in the source.	
	In conclusion, this source is ~~entirely~~ trustworthy because it clearly states all the information we need. For example, the author, origin, date and references. It also gives us relevant information ~~to~~ which is easy to understand.	

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9.	One reason that unstructured interviews would be a better option to investigate drug misuse by police officers is because an unstructured interview has free flow of questions and you don't need to stick to exact questions. This means you can take the interview down different paths than expected depending on how the question is answered. However, unstructured interviews can be extremely time consuming and unpredictable because you don't know how the respondent will answer and if they ask their own questions. Drug misuse by police officers is a serious issue therefore a research method that is going to be extremely time consuming might not be appropriate. Instead a semi-structured interview might be ~~more~~ better since you don't need to waste time thinking of follow up questions but still have enough free flow to go slightly off script.	
	Another reason unstructured interviews are good for researching drug misuse by police officers is because they allow the researcher to gain detail and depth of information about	

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	the issue of drug misuse. This means that with the interview not having a set script the respondent can go into as much detail as needed to fully gain appropriate data. For example, in my dissertation I carried out an unstructured interview and gathered long responses for my topic which allowed me to easily analyse the data. However, drug misuse is a sensitive topic area and with unstructured interviews it can be difficult to gain anonymity meaning that the person's identity may not be kept hidden, which leads to law issues because their job role is so valued. In the future maybe ~~at a~~ a telephone interview would help keep the respondent anonymous but still be able to gather similar data.
	One Reason surveys would be an appropriate research method to research drug misuse by police officers is because they are quick and easy. This means we can gather more responses in a shorter amount of time. This gives us quantitative data that we can use to compare trends and find analysis results. However,

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	an issue with surveys is that respondents cannot clarify the meaning or wording of questions. This can lead to them either not answering it or picking a random answer just because they didn't understand. Therefore, the final results may not be a true reflection of people's opinions about police officer drug misuse.
	Another reason why surveys are an effective method though is because they are cheap to carry out. This means they often don't cost a lot of money to set up and gather respondents. For example, an assignment I was carrying out where I wanted to hear more of the public's opinion, so I made an online survey on Google Forms for free and forwarded it onto my family and peers. However, another issue with surveys is that framing bias is able to occur, this means that the researcher could alter the way a question is asked to trick the respondent into picking the answer the researcher wants to support their data about police officer drug misuse. This could lead to

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	final results not being a true reflection of the respondents opinion. In the future you could use a focus group to make sure framing bias won't occur and the respondents feel comfortable to share their opinions.
	Furthermore, a different research method that could be used to gather research about drug misuse by police officers could be official statistics. This would be reliable since they are published by the government therefore no false information can be spread. This is effective because official stats come from a widespread of the population ~~and~~ which gives us quantitative analytical results as to drug misuse by police officers. However, with police officers been under the governments management then the government might not share all the information about drug misuse because it would then give them a bad reputation and people would lose trust in them.

Candidate 2 evidence

9.

Drug misuse by prison officers is a significant issue in prisons across the country. Using unstructured interviews would be beneficial in the sense it would provide different perspectives on the topic and good qualitative data but may be unreliable as it is difficult to know if people are telling the truth. On the other hand, surveys would be beneficial as they would allow for both quantitative and qualitative data, depending on the type of survey, but may struggle with low response rates. Additionally, official statistics may be helpful in looking at reliable data on prison misuse by prison officers.

One reason why unstructured interviews would be more effective at researching drug misuse by prison officers is that the interviewer could take the interview where they please depending on the way it is going.

Unstructured interviews allow for flexibility as there is not a set list of questions. Because of this, there could be parts of the research that the interviewee brings up that was not previously thought of. You are also able to delve into deep conversations, rich in detail to get as much valuable information about drug misuse by prison officers as possible. Whereas, with surveys, the majority of the time the responses are one way and there is no chance for further clarification or follow up questions depending on the response given, making it difficult for researchers to access detailed information. For this reason, unstructured interviews would be more effective for researching drug misuse by prison officers in this regard.

One reason why surveys would be less effective at researching drug misuse by prison officers is that many surveys typically receive very low response rates. For example, the NHS Adult Inpatient Survey is conducted annually across England. For the 2024 survey, 162,000 people were asked to respond and only 62,000 did respond, making for a very poor response rate of 41%. Because of this, a smaller sample size would mean for less reliable information on drug misuse by prison officers. Both unstructured interviews and surveys would both be time consuming both because of the time it takes to interview someone and the time it takes to receive responses back through the mail, for example. However, surveys would be cheaper to conduct and they are capable of reaching a larger geographical area than unstructured interviews, allowing for opinions on drug misuse by prison officers in much more prisons. Overall, due to very low response rates, unstructured interviews would be more effective for researching drug misuse by prison officers.

Ethical considerations for both methods must also be taken into account. For unstructured interviews, interviewees must provide their informed consent to be interviewed but also must know that they are able to withdraw their information at any time if they change their mind. Their information must also be kept private by the interviewer. All these points also apply for surveys with respondents' online information privacy being very important too.

Official statistics would be effective at gathering quantitative data on drug misuse by prison officers. This would allow for trends and comparisons to be constructed and a strong opinion to be formed. However, there would be no qualitative data or first-hand experience to go off which is key when researching drug misuse by prison officers. However, there are no ethical considerations when it comes to official statistics. Despite this though, official statistics would not be the most effective for this research.

In conclusion, unstructured interviews would be a more effective method than surveys for researching drug misuse by prison officers to a large extent. Unstructured interviews allow for rich in detail discussions, follow-

up questions, previously unknown routes to go down despite being more expensive than surveys. Surveys on the other hand have very low response rates, making for small, unreliable sample sizes, they are time consuming. Despite some advantages of surveys, such as accessible geographical area, unstructured interviews are a more effective method for this research.