16.3 Dealing with Offending Behaviour: Custodial Sentencing and Treatment: 10-minute Pack

AQA 7182 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Outline one aim of custodial sentencing and its purpose.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 State two practical features of restorative justice that appeal to victims.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Explain an ethical issue in restorative justice mediation and how to minimise harm.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 Outline the meaning of recidivism and explain why it is used to evaluate rehabilitation.

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

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Mark scheme · 16.3 Dealing with Offending Behaviour: Custodial Sentencing and Treatment: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

names one aim of custodial sentencing, e.g. deterrence, incapacitation, retribution or rehabilitation oe	**B1**
explains the purpose of that aim, e.g. deterrence aims to put people off committing crimes by making punishment undesirable oe	**B1**

Answer: Any one aim named and its purpose, for example: deterrence - to discourage the offender and others from committing similar crimes by making the consequences undesirable.

Question 2

states one feature, e.g. opportunity for the victim to have a voice and ask questions of the offender oe	**B1**
states a second feature, e.g. possible reparation or apology from the offender which can aid emotional closure oe	**B1**

Answer: Opportunity for the victim to tell their story and ask questions; the chance to receive reparation or an apology which can help closure.

Question 3

identifies an ethical issue, e.g. potential for re-traumatisation or coercion of the victim to meet face-to-face with the offender oe	**M1**
explains minimisation, e.g. thorough screening, informed consent, voluntary participation, provision of support and the option to stop the meeting can reduce risk of harm oe	**A1**

Answer: Risk of re-traumatisation or coercion for victims in face-to-face meetings; minimise by rigorous screening, ensuring informed and voluntary consent, providing support during and after mediation, and allowing withdrawal at any point.

Question 4

defines recidivism as reoffending after release from custody, often measured as reconviction or return to prison within a set period oe	**M1**
explains that recidivism rates provide a measurable outcome for whether custodial sentences and programmes have reduced offending behaviour oe	**A1**
may note limitations briefly, e.g. reconviction rates may underestimate actual reoffending because many offences go undetected oe	**A1**

Answer: Recidivism is reoffending after release, measured by reconviction or return to custody; it is used to evaluate rehabilitation because lower recidivism suggests treatment reduced future offending, though reconviction data may miss some offences.

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