|  |
| --- |
| 1. **Identify the** aims of custodial sentencing **(4marks)**   **Q) Discuss** the psychological effects of custodial sentencing **(8/16 marks)**  **Q) Discuss** the aims of and the psychological effects of custodial sentencing **(16 marks)** |
| **AO1 (1-3/4/6 marks) – Aims of custodial sentencing - Use DIRR mnemonic**  **Deterrence**  **Incapacitation**  **Retribution**  **Rehabilitation** |
| **AO3 (8/**16 marks): **Rehabilitation**  For: Many prisoners access education and training whilst in prison increasing the possibility they will find employment after their release. Also, treatment programmes such as anger management and social skills training may give offenders insight into their behaviour as well as helping them to alter their maladaptive behaviour thus helping to reduce the likelihood of recidivism. This suggests prison may be a worthwhile experience. However, many prisons lack the resources to provide these programmes and even when they can; evidence to support the long-term benefits of such programmes is not conclusive.  Against: Prison could serve as a place in which inmates learn how to commit crimes from one another. Being in prison with experienced criminals may give young inmates the opportunity to learn the 'tricks of the trade'. This means prison could actually have the opposite effect to rehabilitation.  ***Mini conclusion? -*** |
| **AO3** (8/16 marks ): **Deterrence** – link to recidivism rates  P) the high level of recidivism suggests that prison is not an effective deterrent for people once they have been an inmate  E)  E)  Link to question?... |
| **AO3** (16 marks): Retribution and incapacitation  Custodial sentencing does provide a method of punishment that the legal system can administer and they can ensure the offender cannot commit more crimes while they are in prison. Therefore these aims of custodial sentencing could be said to be effective.  Link to question?... |

|  |
| --- |
| **AO1** (1-3/4/6 marks): **The Psychological effects – Use SIP mnemonic**  **Stress (and depression)**  **Institutionalisation**  **Prisonisation** |
| **AO3** (8/16 marks)  P) there is evidence supporting the psychological effects of custodial sentencing  E) The Prison Reform Trust found in 2014 that…  E) Additionally, Cheeseman found  **L)** |
| **AO3 (8/16 marks)**  P) Although time in prison can be psychologically challenging for many, it cannot be assumed that all offenders react in the same way  E)  E)  L) |
| **AO3 (16 marks)**  P) the implications are that alternative punishments could be used for people found guilty of criminal acts  E)  E)  L) This shows that further research is necessary, and a serious debate is required about the rights of the prisoners compared with the needs of the victims and their families. |
| **Any other AO3 is optional** |