

## Candidate 1 evidence

1. One way that MSPs represent constituents in the Scottish Parliament is by making laws. This means that if an MSP notices an issue in their constituency that is affecting constituents, they can create a bill to aid this. This bill can be debated, voted upon, and passed into law. An example of this is in 2022, the Cost of Living (Tenement Protection) Act was passed to stop landlords from raising rent and evicting people during the cost-of-living crisis, helping constituents massively. Another way that MSPs represent constituents is through fact-finding visits. This means that an MSP will go into their constituency to find if there are any issues in tackling problems. For example, when Humza Yousaf was MSP, he went to local school Rosshall to see how they were handling COVID 19 social distancing and having to make new assessment arrangements after exams were cancelled due to the pandemic. This led to Humza Yousaf taking this information to parliament to be debated and amended, helping his constituents. Another way is that they can represent constituents on their behalf. This is because if a constituent is having an issue, they can write to their local MSP or visit them in office hours or when they are holding a surgery. If they need assistance with contacting someone, they can ask their MSP to do it on their behalf. For example, if someone is struggling to get medical needs met, they could contact their MSP to contact NHS Scotland on that person's behalf.
2. One reason why the first minister is so powerful is because they can elect who is the Scottish Cabinet. This means that they can fire, hire and reshuffle as they please and whenever they choose. For example, John Swinney has a 3/8 cabinet currently, consisting of 8 females and 3 males. This makes the first minister powerful as they can choose who is helping lead major political decisions for Scotland. Another reason why the first minister is so powerful is because they can make deals with other countries. This means that they will represent Scotland while visiting other parts of the world and will make decisions on Scotland's behalf. For example, if there is a United Nations meeting, John Swinney would go as Scotland's representative. Another reason is that they can hold the power to make change to devolved powers. This is because Scotland has control over things such as education in Scotland, and the first minister can make a decision that would this. For example, John Swinney chose to keep universities free compared to England where you have to pay to go to university.
3. One advantage of the additional member system is that it is fairer than FPTP. This is because the percentage of votes a party receives usually correlates with the

percentage of seats they are given. For example, in the 2021 Scottish election, the Greens won 8 seats, however if the system had been FPTP, they would have won zero seats. This is an advantage as it allows smaller parties to also have a voice in parliament and allows for more diversity. A disadvantage of the additional member system is that it is hard for a party to win a majority of seats. This is because the number of votes normally equals the number of seats, and this can lead to a coalition government that takes longer to pass bills and make decisions. An example of this is when the Green and SNP worked together in the agreement that the Greens would support the SNP if they were given two ministerial positions and some policy changes. However, this ended in conflict over gender policies and now it is very hard for SNP to pass laws. This is a disadvantage as it shows how governments can fall apart and fail to make decisions due to there being too many parties involved.

7. If I were an independent advisor to the House of Commons Select Committee, I would recommend Option 1 that MPs should be banned from having second jobs.

I can support my recommendation as Source 1 states 'There is no limit in terms of the time MPs can spend on any second job.'. This evidence is supported by Source 3 which states, 'As there are no restrictions on the time MPs can spend on second jobs, it can often take them away from their parliamentary work and representing their constituents effectively.'. This supports my recommendation as it shows that MPs having second jobs can distract them from their duties to help constituents and investigate issues in their constituency. I can further support my recommendation as Source 1 states 'MPs currently receive a basic annual salary of £91,346. The average salary in the UK is less than half of this.' This evidence is further supported by Source 3 which states 'Being an MP is a well-paid job and so there should not be a need for them to top-up their income with a second job.' This further supports my recommendation as it shows there is no reason to have a second job as MP is a well-paid position and more than financially stable. I can further support my recommendation as Source 1 states 'There was controversy in 2021 when one MP had to resign for breaking the MP's code of conduct after lobbying government departments to benefit the private company he was working for.'. This evidence is supported by Source 2 which displays a pie chart of 'Which second jobs would you approve of MPs doing?', in this it is shown that the majority of people at 64% disapprove with MPs being paid advisors to big business. This evidence can be further supported by

Source 3 which states ‘..MPs should not be giving political advice to private companies or using their position to gain influence for big businesses and therefore breaching the standards expected of elected representatives.’ This further supports my recommendation as it shows that MPs can abuse their right to have second jobs and use it to influence support, which is a breach of code and unethical.

I did not recommend that MPs should not be banned from having second jobs, as Source 1 states ‘Recent polls suggest there is public support for MPs having second jobs although this is very dependent of what the job is.’ However, this is proven false by Source 2, which shows a bar graph named ‘Nations of the UK surveys – do you think MPs should be allowed second jobs?’. Although England has slightly more people saying ‘yes’ at around 53%, 70% of people in Scotland, around 57% in Northern Ireland, and around 69% in Wales all said no, displaying that recent polls do not suggest there is public support for MPs. This made me choose the first option as it goes to show there would be public backlash for allowing MPs to have second jobs as the majority of recent polls agree with the option I chose.

11. One way that crime is a problem in the UK is because knife crime is high. This is because young people can sometimes feel excluded, and gang culture is captivating to them. This can lead to them getting involved in crimes such as robbery and assault, most of which involve knives to threaten as it is a more common weapon as carrying a gun is completely illegal in the UK. For example, in England and Wales, knife crime is up 37% and knife crime has doubled in London. With there being 560 cases of knife crime in 2023, London Mayor Khan spoke on arranging a unit to help vulnerable young people and try decrease the amount of knife crime in the UK and specifically London, as the city is a massive contributor to the cases of knife crime nationwide. Another way crime is a problem is that it is causing victims to have extreme physical and psychological aftereffects. For example, the most common feeling in 2017-18 after being a victim of violent crime was 45% anger, and most violent crimes ended in 66% injury.

12. One consequence of crime on wider society is that it affects the taxpayer. This is because prisons are funded by our taxes that we pay to the government, and the more people that are committing crime and going to jail, the more expensive it is for the taxpayer. For example, if a person gets put in prison for 25 years, from the start of their sentence to the end, it will have cost the taxpayers £1.1 million. Another consequence of

crime on wider society is that it can damage city areas. This is because if there is a high level of crime in an area, people may not want to move or live there anymore, making it an issue for the government if nobody pays taxes in an area that is delocalised. For example, The Clune Park Estate had 430 flats, however only inhabits around 20 people due to crimes such as arson and graffiti making people move out and go to better neighborhoods. The estate is now being demolished by the local council and has been nicknamed 'Scotland's Chernobyl'.

13. One reason why prisons are an effective punishment is because it keeps prisoners away from society. This is because some criminals can be violent and a harm to public safety, such as murderers, which means that it is safer to keep them away than have them in society. For example, Aaron Campbell was arrested for the murder of a 6-year-old girl on the Isle of Bute, and has been deemed a psychopath and professionals say he should never be released from jail. Another reason is that it can teach prisoners life skills. This means that prisoners who are uneducated or lack skills such as reading or writing can get this experience in custodial sentences. For example, a survey found that around 47% of prisoners did not have qualifications or an education. This means that by being in prison and gaining new skills and qualifications, they can build a better life for themselves when they are released and reintegrated into society. Another reason is that it gives victims a sense of justice. This is because the severity of the crime usually correlates to the number of years in prison, and this can feel empowering for victims knowing that people who hurt them will have to spend years away to understand the consequences of the possible pain and/or trauma a victim of crime would experience. For example, if there has been an assault, a perpetrator could be fined to up to £5000 and put in jail for 10+ years.

14. I can support the view of Jess Porter when she states, 'Minimum unit pricing for alcohol (MUP) has been a success in Scotland.' As Source 1 states 'According to recent studies, since the introduction of MUP, alcohol sales in Scotland have fallen.' This is further supported by Source 3 which states 'Our research has show to MUP has reduced alcohol sales in Scotland, and this has undoubtedly benefitted the nations health.'. This shows that her view is correct as it shows there are less alcohol purchases and therefore less people being drunk. I can further support the view of Jess Porter as Source 1 states 'On the other hand, according to research it is estimated that each year, on average, MUP has saved 268 lives and has prevented 899 hospital admissions.' This can be supported

by Source 3 which states 'MUP has saved hundred of lives that would otherwise have ended in early deaths, as well as reducing the number needing hospital care which in turn saved the NHS money.' This shows that her view is correct as it shows that alcohol is affecting the health of the nation less and there are less people hospitalised from alcohol related medical issues. I can further support Jess Porter's view as Source 1 states 'The alcohol products that MUP has specifically targeting, such as strong ciders and spirits, have seen the biggest reduction in sales since the pricing policy was implemented.' This can be supported by Source 3 which states 'I don't drink strong cider or spirits anymore as it is simply too expensive.' This shows that her view is correct as the number of people who drink strong ciders or spirits have decreased

However, I can oppose Jess Porter's view when she states, 'Minimum unit pricing for alcohol (MUP) has been a success in Scotland.' As Source 1 states 'A high number of deaths in Scotland continue to be linked to alcohol.' This can be supported by Source 2 which shows a line graph names 'Number of deaths due to alcohol' ranging from 2013-2023. In 2013, the number of deaths was 1,002, and when MUP was introduced in 2018 the number of deaths was 1,136. However, in 2023, the number of deaths has increase to 1,277, displaying that there have been more deaths after MUP has been introduced. This can be further supported by Source 3 which states 'I heard on the news that deaths due to alcohol continue to increase. This proves that MUP isn't working.' This shows that her view is false as MUP is having no effect to deaths related to alcohol and is proving to be ineffective. I can further oppose Jess Porter's view as Source 1 states 'The price increase of alcohol due to MUP has led to some economically vulnerable people experiencing increased financial strain as they spend more on alcohol than they can afford'. This can be supported by Source 3 which states 'My friend drinks too much and MUP has simply meant he spends more to maintain his drinking habits which hurts him financially'. This shows that her view is false as it is hurting people addicted to alcohol more than it is helping them. I can further oppose Jess Porter's view as Source 1 states 'However, among those drinking at harmful levels or people who are dependent on alcohol, there has been no clear evidence of a change in alcohol consumption.' This is supported by Source 2, which displays a bar graph labelled 'Public opinion survey – do you buy less alcohol because of MUP?', from this, the most common response was 'Disagree' at 33%. This shows that her view is false as public opinion shows that there has been no change for them in alcohol consumption due to MUP.

Overall, I can both support and oppose the view of Jess Porter when she states, 'Minimum unit pricing for alcohol (MUP) has been a success in Scotland.'

15. The world power I have studied is USA. One way that the US government has attempted to tackle economic problems is The Affordable Health Care Act. This was introduced under the Obama administration and is nicknamed 'Obamacare'. This aims to give Americans who are from poorer backgrounds health insurance who can't afford to have it on their own. This also aims to provide people who have never had health insurance before assistance to get it. This has been effective as 15 million more people in America have insurance compared to when the act was first introduced. Another way that the US government has attempted to tackle economic problems is SNAP. SNAP was introduced to help those who were unemployed, in poverty, or struggling to feed themselves and their household proper nutritious meals as groceries are expensive. SNAP aims to provide people with \$125 per person in the household on a credit card, that can be used to buy food for families who are struggling poor. However, in the past five years, there have been limitations on what you can buy. For example, you cannot buy fizzy drinks with SNAP.

6. The world power I have studied is USA. One cause of social issues is education. In richer areas, people will be able to pay tax from having higher earning jobs, therefore the schools are well funded by the government. However, in poorer areas where there may be people who due to having a bad education, cannot have a high earning job and therefore harder to have high earning, therefore they are not able to pay high tax and schools are not as well funded by the government. For example, the government only pay 8% for schools, the rest is supported by other sources depending on your state and taxpayers. This means that people in these poor areas will not have good resources, teachers or buildings, meaning that they will not receive a high-quality education and may not pursue further education. In ghettos, there are commonly Black Americans, and they make up 8.6% of high school dropouts, compared to suburbs which commonly house White Americans who make up 4.7% of high school dropouts. This proves that a social issue in America is the education system, which favours richer areas over poorer ones with little government involvement. One cause of economic issues is unemployment. This is because many minorities, especially with the recent decision by Donald Trump to remove DEI programs from workplaces, allows for people who were hired to fit diversity and

equality means to be fired or not offered jobs. This also means that without DEI, they can be discriminated against and excluded from working practices, making it extremely difficult to find jobs. For example, in February 2025, around 43% of people in the finance workforce had experienced or knew somebody who had been let go from their position or declined a job from discrimination against their sexuality, gender, race, sex or religion.

17b. The world power I have studied in the USA. One reason why the US has influence on other countries is because of tourism. This is because in countries such as Scotland, the majority of tourists come from USA. For example, 500,000 tourists in that visited Scotland on holiday 2023 were Americans. This proves that USA is a very influential country as if we lost Americans coming Scotland to visit as tourists and spending money in our economy, it would be devastating financially. Another reason why the US has influence on other countries is because of its big businesses. This is because many big international businesses and entrepreneurs have based their companies and main offices in America, and when they expand they can bring job opportunities globally to countries such as the UK and Scotland. For example, big US companies provide 90,000 jobs in Scotland. This proves that USA is a very influential country as if we lost those 90,000 jobs, our unemployment rates would be very high and therefore more people would be in poverty. Another reason why the US has influence on other countries is because of their trade. This means that US is one of the richest countries in the world, with many rich people and companies living there. That makes them desirable for countries such as Scotland to trade and make deals with them, and sell items from Scotland to the massive population that is America. However, if America increases tariffs on certain items from Scotland, it can cause real issues as Americans are likely the richest buyer of goods and services. For example, Donald Trump increased the tariffs on whiskey from Scotland, but losing the biggest customer would be a mistake that could lead to economical hardship, so tariffs will have to be accepted. This makes USA influential as they can determine the deals they make with other countries due to their economical power.

21. One conclusion I can make about progress towards gender equality in the House of Commons is that it is steadily increasing but still not equal. My conclusion can be supported by Source 1 which states 'This represents an increased of five seats over the previous record of 98 women who were elected in 2019.'. This evidence can be supported by Source 2, which shows a bar chart titled 'Percentage (%) of females in the House of

Commons' ranging from 2006-2021. In 2006, the percentage of females in the House of Commons was around 19%, whereas in 2021, it was around 31%. This proves my conclusion about progress towards gender equality in the House of Commons is that it is steadily increasing but still not equal.

One conclusion I can make about female representation in the Canadian Parliament compared to other countries is that it ranks poorly. My conclusion can be supported by Source which states 'In terms of female representation in Parliament, Canada ranks 66<sup>th</sup> in the world.'. This can be supported by Source 3, which is a table titled 'Females in parliament – selected world rankings (2023)'. This shows the top country to be Cuba, ranking 2<sup>nd</sup>, however, Malta is the lowest a ranking of 80<sup>th</sup>, and Estonia follows at 67<sup>th</sup>, making Canada the third lowest on this list. Therefore, this evidence proves my conclusion about female representation in the Canadian Parliament compared to other countries is that it ranks poorly.

One conclusion I can make about opinions on measures to increase female representation in the House of Commons is that there is public and political support and want for it. My conclusion can be supported by Source 1 which states 'Some Canadian political parties have pledged to include more female representation in the government by introducing certain measure to increase both participation and representation.' This can be supported by Source 2, which shows a pie chart titled 'Public opinion survey. Should political parties take specific measure to increase female representation in the House of Commons?'. The most common answers were 'Agree' at 45%, and 'Strongly agree' at 15%, showing that the majority of 60% want measures to increase female representation. This evidence proves my conclusion about opinions on measures to increase female representation in the House of Commons is that there is distinct public and political support and want for it.

One conclusion I can make about female representation in provincial and territorial legislatures is that women are still mostly underrepresented within these provinces and territories. My conclusion can be supported by Source 1 which states 'By the end of 2024, women represented 35.5% (273 out of 772) of all provincial and territorial legislators across Canada as a whole. This evidence can be further supported by Source 3 which shows a table titled 'Female members selected provincial and territorial legislatures in Canada (2023)'. In this table, it is shown that the lowest percentage of female members

was in Newfoundland and Labrador with 22.5%, and the highest and the only equal one being Northwest Territories at 52.6%. Both of these has a 30.1% difference, with many of the other averaging in a 35-40% range, showing that women are still a minority. This evidence proves my conclusion about female representation in provincial and territorial legislatures and that women are still mostly underrepresented within these provinces and territories.

## Candidate 2 evidence

4.	<p>• One way MP's represent their constituents in UK Parliament is by introducing a private members bill. This bill is passed into UK Parliament by an MP who is not a government Minister. For example, the Pet Abduction Act was passed into law after being introduced by Conservative MP, Anna Firth.</p> <p>• Another way MPs represent their constituents in UK Parliament is by asking a written question. The MP will ask the question to the UK Parliament then relay a response back to constituents.</p>	
5.	<p>• One reason the Prime Minister is very powerful is because they can appoint cabinet members. This means MPs must do as they're told if they want promotion. For example, in 2024, after Keir Starmer was elected as PM he appointed Rachel Reeves as Chancellor of the Exchequer.</p> <p>• Another reason the prime minister is very powerful is because they <del>are</del> <sup>are</sup> the leader of the UK Government. This means the PM can</p>	

	decide which policies should be implemented into the UK. For example, in 2024 after Starmer was elected as PM he pledged to introduce 'Fit for the Future' fund which was made to reduce cancer waiting lists.	
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• One advantage of First Past the Post is that it allows By-elections. This lets constituents express if they want who represents them to change or stay the same. For example, in 2023, local Tamworth MP Chris Pincher resigned following sexual assault allegations. A by-election was held in this area and Sarah Edwards won, and she became the new MP.</li><li>• One disadvantage of First Past the Post is that it is unfair to smaller parties. To be successful in First Past the Post you have to be well known in a region or area, which is unfair to parties who are known across UK. For example, <sup>in 2024</sup> Reform UK received 14% of votes yet only 1% of seats in Parliament.</li></ul>	

7.	i) I chose Option 1, Ban MPs from having second jobs.		
	ii) • I chose option 1 since Source 1 states "MPs currently receive a basic annual salary of £91,346. the average salary in the UK is less than half of this."		
	Kiera McAuley then states in Source 3 "Being an MP is a well-paid job and so there should not be a need for them to top-up their income with a second job."		
	• Another reason I chose option 1 was because Source 1 states "there is no limit in terms of the time MPs can spend on any second job." then Kiera M <sup>c</sup> Auley states in Source 3 "As there is no restrictions on the time MPs can spend on second jobs, it can often take them away from their parliamentary work and representing their constituents effectively."		
	• A <del>third</del> third reason I chose option 1 was because Source 2 shows that $\frac{3}{4}$ Nations in the UK think MPs should not be allowed second jobs.		
	Source 3 then states "... the majority		

	of the general public in every nation of the UK support a ban on these jobs."	
	• My final reason for choosing option 1 was because Source 2 shows 64% of people disapprove MPs doing the second job of being a paid advisor to big business. McAulay then states in Source 3 "MPs should not be giving political advice to private companies or using their position to gain influence for big businesses"	
	• I could have chosen option 2 since Zac states in Source 3 "the general public recognises that some second jobs can be very beneficial to society, such as those working as NHS doctors..." However, Source 2 then shows 48% of people either 'disapprove' or 'neither approve nor disapprove'.	
11.	• One way in which crime is a problem in the UK is the increase in crimes of dishonesty. <del>These</del> <del>These</del> These	

	<p>Offenses involve taking property without the owners permission. For example, a study showed that in 2023-24 crimes of dishonesty rose by 7% from the previous year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Another way in which crime is a problem in the UK is hate crime is also increasing. Racially aggravated hate crime is the most common type of crime in the UK. A study showed that since 2023-24, this type of hate crime increased by 4.6% from the previous year.</li></ul>	
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• One consequence of crime on wider society is that it is costly for the government. The more crime that is committed, the more the government loses revenue. A study showed that in 2023 the government lost around £40 billion <sup>due to</sup> <del>to</del> tax evasion, and this money could have been spent on more useful things in <del>the</del> society like healthcare and education.</li><li>• Another consequence on crime on wider</li></ul>	

	<p>Society is the prison system is costly to run. When crime rate increases it results in a higher demand of prisons being built. For example, a study showed the UK Government spent close to £6 billion on the prison system in 2023.</p>	
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• One reason why prisons are an effective punishment is because dangerous individuals are removed from society. When someone commits a more serious crime like murder, the perpetrator is given a life sentence and often in a high security prison. As a result of this, the perp is given rehab and the public are reassured.</li><li>• Another reason why prisons are an effective punishment is because it provides rehabilitation programmes. Prisons offer vocational and educational rehabilitation to help prisoners learn and expand their knowledge. These programmes then help the perpetrator successfully integrate into society following their release.</li></ul>	

14.	<p>• Source 1 supports Jess Porters view when it states "On the other hand, according to research it is estimated that each year, on average, MUP has saved 268 lives and has prevented 899 hospital admissions." In Source 3, a person called Simone then states "MUP has saved hundreds of lives that would otherwise have ended up in early deaths, as well as reducing the number needing hospital care which in turn has saved the NHS money."</p> <p>• Jess Porters view is also supported in Source 1 when it states "According to recent studies, since the introduction of MUP, alcohol sales in Scotland have fallen." Source 2 then shows a public survey where 52% of people <del>said MUP makes</del> agreed or strongly agreed that MUP made them <del>to</del> buy less alcohol.</p> <p>• Porters view is opposed when Source 1 states "The price increase of alcohol due to MUP has led to some economically vulnerable people experiencing increased financial strain as they spend more on alcohol than</p>	
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they can afford." Fergus in Source 3
then says "My friend drinks too much
and MUP has simply meant he spends
more to maintain his drinking habits which
hurts him financially."
• Source 1 opposes Porters <del>to</del> view when
it states "However, among those drinking
at harmful levels or people who are
dependant on alcohol, there has been no
clear evidence of a change in alcohol
consumption." In Source 3, Dr Yang then
states "I see patients every week who
are dependant on alcohol and their
situation hasn't improved since MUP was
introduced."
• Porters view is opposed yet again when
Source 1 states "A high number of
deaths in Scotland continue to be
linked to alcohol." Source 2 then shows
a line graph where we see the
number of deaths due to alcohol has
been increasing every year since 2013.

15.	The world power I have studied is the USA.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One way the US government has attempted to tackle economic issues is by reducing poverty through government assistance programmes. US led initiatives like 'Child Tax Credit' <sup>was made</sup> to provide financial relief to low-income families. For example, the Child Tax Credit initiative reduced child poverty by 30% in 2021.</li> <li>• Another way the US government has attempted to tackle economic issues is by tackling health inequality by passing laws and increasing funding for more equal health access. Before the Affordable Care Act millions of Americans uninsured. the ACA has significantly contributed to the decrease in uninsured rate in the US.</li> </ul>	
16.	<p><del>the world power I have studied is the USA.</del></p> <p><del>the increase of social issues is</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technological advancement has contributed to unemployment. Automation has decreased the amount of employment opportunities, especially to those with lower levels of</li> </ul>	

	Education. For example, decreased unemployment in the Rust Belt left regions highly unemployed.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Limited access to affordable healthcare has led to ill health. the US does not have universal healthcare meaning some people struggle to afford quality healthcare. For example, before the Affordable Care Act <del>are</del> around 25 million Americans were unemployed.</li></ul>	
17	b) the world power I have studied is the USA.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• One reason why the <del>US</del> US may seek to influence other countries is to promote democracy and human rights. the US support democratic institutions and human rights movements abroad as the US aim to create a world aligned with its ideals. For example, the US has supported <del>pro-dem</del> Pro-democracy movements in countries like Venezuela.</li><li>• Another reason the US may influence other countries is to protect economic</li></ul>	

	<p>interests. The US want to maintain access to global markets and global <del>financial</del> financial deals. For example, the US have imposed sanctions <del>on</del> tariffs on China to counter any unfair trade and to protect American industries.</p>	
21.	<p>• Progress towards gender equality in the House of Commons</p> <p>Conclusion - Canada has made good progress towards gender equality in the House of Commons.</p> <p>Evidence - Source 1 states "In 1921, the first woman was elected to the House of Commons of Canada. Today, it holds a record number of female members." Source 2 then shows a bar graph where the (%) of females in the House of Commons was under 20% in 2006, however in 2021 it was over 30%.</p> <p>Evaluation - this is significant since the (%) of females in the House of Commons has increased by more than 10% in 15 years.</p>	

QUESTION	ANSWER
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• female representation in the Canadian Parliament compared to other countries.</li> </ul>
	<p>Conclusion - the female representation in Canadian Parliament is lower than most countries.</p>
	<p>Evidence - In Source 1 it states "In terms of female representation in Parliament, Canada ranks 66<sup>th</sup> in the world." <del>the female population</del></p>
	<p><del>in Canada</del> Source 3 then shows a table where we see the <del>selected</del> females in parliament in other countries like</p>
	<p>Cuba and UAE have a higher world ranking.</p>
	<p>Evaluation - Canada is in the bottom 5 countries in world ranking in the selected countries.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opinions on measures to increase female representation in the House of Commons.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conclusion - Most people think there should <del>be</del> be specific measures to increase female representation in the House of Commons</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence - "In Source 1 it states " these measures have included all-woman shortlists,</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gender quotas and woman-only seats. However,</li> </ul>

QUESTION	MARGIN
<p>not everyone supports these measures." <del>the</del> In Source 2 we then see a survey where 60% of respondents either strongly agree or agree political parties should take specific measures to increase female representation in the House of Commons.</p>	
<p>Evaluation - More than half of respondents want to see political parties take specific measures to increase female representation in the House of Commons.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female representation in provincial and territorial legislatures.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conclusion - Female representation in provincial and territorial legislatures in Canada is high.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence - In Source 1 it states "By the end of 2024, women represented 35.3% ... of all provincial and territorial legislators across Canada as a whole." <del>Source 2 then</del></li> </ul>	
<p><del>shows</del> <del>that</del> <del>female</del> <del>members</del> <del>in</del> <del>selected</del> <del>provincial</del> <del>and</del> <del>territorial</del> <del>legislatures</del> <del>are</del> <del>high</del> Source 3 then shows the percentage of female members in provinces/territories in Canada was as high</p>	

	as 52.6% and 46.4%	
	Evaluation - this is significant since there	
	are more female members than male	
	members in certain provinces / territories.	

## Candidate 3 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1	One way MSPs represent their constituents in the Scottish parliament is by producing a Manifesto.	
	Another way MSPs represent their constituents in the Scottish parliament is by voicing their voters wants in Scottish parliament. For example Scotland wanted free bus travel for under 25s and elderlys and SNP voiced that opinion and made young Scot cards.	
	Another way MSPs represent their constituents in Scottish parliament is by listening to their voters.	

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1	
2.	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
3	<p>One advantage of the AMS is that it is fairer representation for the parties. AMS is when the voters get to vote <del>for</del> <del>to</del> twice rather than once and unlike first past the post the winner isn't just who gets the highest amount of votes but instead the results of the vote is split evenly. For example in 2021 SNP got majority of votes in Scotland but other parties like Labour, Conservative and Green still got seats in the parliament.</p>
	<p>One disadvantage of the AMS is that it is more difficult to understand. Many people in Scotland struggle to understand the AMS rules and how it works, this may lead to less votes &amp; less meaningful votes. For example Modern Studies wasn't taught until Nats in many schools across Scotland since 2019, therefore <del>the</del> children / young people in Scotland were not getting the education needed to understand the AMS which</p>

		Means they might not feel confident	
		to vote as they grew up or they	
		might vote uneducated	

7 I chose option 2 do not ban MPs from having second jobs.

One reason why I chose option 2 to not ban MPs from having second jobs is because in source 1 it states that MPs having second jobs helped ensure parliament was filled with experienced professionals with different interests and industries. This is backed up in source 3 which states that 2nd jobs brings greater diversity of people to the house of commons.

Another reason why I chose option 2 do not ban MPs from having a second job is because in source 3 it states that having NHS doctors and army reservists is very beneficial to our country. This is

	backed up in source 2 which shows that over 75% of UK approve of MPs having a second job (e.g. being NHS doctors or army recruits).	
	Another reason I chose option 2 do not ban MPs from having second jobs is that in source 1 it states that MPs having second jobs gives them job security if they are defeated next election. This is backed up in source 3 which states that MPs not having a second job may make them unemployed if they no longer remain an MP.	
	option 1	
	One reason I didn't choose <del>source 2</del> to ban MPs from having second jobs is as in source <del>2</del> 3 it states that most political parties agree with an outright ban on second jobs but this is false as in source 1 it states that no political party supports an outright ban on all second jobs.	

Another reason I didn't choose <del>source</del>	
option 1 to ban MPs from having	
second jobs is as in source 3 it states	
that majority of the general public in	
every nation of the UK support a ban	
on second jobs. This is incorrect as	
in source 2 it shows that majority of	
Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland believe	
that MPs should be allowed second	
jobs.	

11 One reason that crime is a problem in the UK is that the UK drug/alcohol crimes are on the rise. In the UK drugs and alcohol is very easy to access and is a very popular thing to be consuming when under the influence it is easier to make irresponsible, violent decisions. For example 25% of crimes in UK are said to be done under the influence.

Another reason crime is a problem in the UK is that knife crimes are on the rise. In the UK violent "gangs and groups" are very common, in these gangs, members often get themselves into physical fights with other gangs a lot of them including knives. For example 16% of non sexual violent crimes are said to have a knife involved.

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
12	<p>One consequence of crime on wider society is fear. Society's seeing and hearing about crimes happening in wider society causes a sense of panic and fear in case the same crime happens to them. For example <del>and</del> <del>to</del> Aaron Campbell murdered 6 year old Alesha Macphail on the Isle of Bute, hearing this story not only the Isle of Bute started fearing and locking their doors often so did the wider society of the UK.</p>
	<p>Another consequence of crime on wider society is increased security. If a crime happens the location of the place the crime was committed often starts to increase security on who is in there town/island/city. For example 2nd July 2017 Aaron Campbell killed Alesha Macphail on the Isle of Bute, The Isle of Bute have since increased security on who enters Isle of Bute making it harder for long distance family/friends to meet each other on their island.</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
13	<p>One reason that prisons are effective punishment is that it takes away the perpetrators freedom, taking away the perpetrators freedom and life helps punish them for the crimes they committed and gives the family of the victims the victim some closure, for example Aaron Campbell murdered Alesha Macphail and is now serving life in prison.</p>
	<p>Another reason that prisons are effective punishment is that it ensures the safety of the public. By having the criminals locked up it stops them from committing crimes on outside of prison which ensures the public's safety, criminals in jail are unable to hurt the public and unable to commit crimes in society. For example Aaron Campbell is serving a life sentence for killing Alesha Macphail which ensures he cannot do any more harm to citizens.</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<del>Another reason why I chose option</del>
14	<p>One reason why I support Jess porters view that MUP has been successful is because in source 1 it states that since the introduction of MUP Alcohol sales in Scotland have fallen. This is backed up in source 3 which states that MUP has reduced alcohol sales in Scotland. This is also backed up in source # 2 which shows that 52% of people buy less alcohol since MUP has been introduced.</p> <p>One reason why I oppose Jess porters view that MUP has been successful is because in source 1 it states that a high number of deaths in Scotland continue to be linked to alcohol. This is backed up in source 2 which shows that deaths in Scotland have risen by over 100 since 2018 - 2023. This is also backed up in source 3 which states that the news states deaths due to alcohol continue to increase.</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN	
	<p>Another reason I support Jess Porter's view that MUP has been successful is because in source 1 it states that MUP has saved 268 lives. This is backed up in source 3 which states that MUP has saved hundreds of lives that would otherwise have ended in early deaths.</p>	
	<p>Another reason I oppose Jess Porter's view that MUP has been successful is because in source 1 it states that people will be in financial strain as they spend more on alcohol than they can afford. This is backed up in source 3 which states that MUP means people spend more to maintain drinking habits which hurts them financially.</p>	
	<p>Another reason I support Jess Porter's view that MUP has been successful is because in source 1 it states that MUP has forbidden strong ciders &amp; spirits. This is backed up in source 3 which</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN	
	stated that people don't drink strong cider or spirits anymore as it is too expensive.	
18	One international attempt to tackle terrorism is war on terror. War on terror is when you retaliate with the terrorists who have committed a terrorist attack to you or your country. For example USA threw 100,000 Air missiles after 9/11.	
	Another international attempt to tackle terrorism is increased security. After a terrorist attack security and safety needs to be reviewed and new rules and policies need to be put in place to tackle terrorism. For example Airports increased security by reducing hand luggage getting body scanners & 100ml maximum policy after 9/11.	
	Another international attempt to tackle terrorism is Passenger Name Record.	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
19	<p>One consequence of terrorism on those immediately affected is death. Terrorism is violent and life threatening with terrorists aiming to kill people. For example 22nd May 2017 Salman Abedi bombed Manchester arena at an arena Grade concert and killed 22.</p>
	<p>Another consequence of terrorism on those immediately affected is injuries. Terrorism can cause extreme life long injuries to many people as terrorist attacks often happen in busy areas in order to affect as many people as possible. For example Salman Abedi bombed Manchester arena on 22nd May 2017 and injured 1017 people.</p>
	<p>Another consequence of terrorism on those immediately affected is fear.</p>
	<p>Another consequence of terrorism on those immediately affected is PTSD &amp; trauma.</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
20	<p>One cause of terrorism is extreme religious beliefs. Terrorists believe that their "gods" want them to commit acts of terror to go to heaven or to honour their gods. For example Salman Abedi bombed Manchester arena on 22nd May 2017 in order to punish "ungodly" behaviours and to honour his god.</p>
	<p>Another cause of terrorism is poverty. Some people living in poverty have no choice but to join a terrorist group in order to get money and afford to live and feed themselves and family. For example terrorist group Al-Shabab target poorer areas to recruit such as Nigeria.</p>
	<p>Another cause of terrorism is extreme political views. Extreme political views is when terrorists believe the only way to express their beliefs is by committing terror to show they disagree with the political decisions. For example ELF car</p>

	bombing in 2016 due to Brexit.	
	Another cause of terrorism is underemployment. For example terrorist groups like ISIS target areas of high unemployment.	

21	A conclusion on opinions <del>and</del> on measures to increase female representation in the house of commons is most people agree that political parties should take specific measures to increase female representation in the house of commons. This is shown as in source 1 it states that some political parties have pledged to include more female representation. This is backed up in source 2 which shows that 60% of the public think political parties should take specific measures to increase female representation in the house of commons.	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>In conclusion the public and politics opinion is that there should be measures to increase female representation in the house of commons.</p>
	<p>A conclusion on progress towards gender equality in the house of commons is that <del>the</del> the gender equality is becoming more &amp; more equal as time goes on. This is <del>is</del> shown in source 2 which shows that the amount of females in the house of commons has increased by 10% from 2006 - 2021. This is backed up in source 1 which states that in the 2021 election 103 members are women which is an increase of five seats over the previous record of 98 women who were elected in 2019. In conclusion the progress towards gender equality in the house of commons is improving each election.</p>
	<p>A conclusion on female representation in canadian parliament compared to other countries is that canada is one of the</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>Countries with the least women representing in parliament. This is shown in Source 1 which states Canada ranks 66th in the world in terms of female representation. This is backed up in source 3 which states that only Estonia &amp; Malta rank lower than Canada for females in parliament. In conclusion the female representation in Canada is less than the female representation in other countries.</p>
	<p>A conclusion on female representation in provincial and territorial legislatures is that there is issues in achieving gender equality. This is shown in Source 1 which states that women represented 38.3% of all provincial &amp; territorial legislatures across Canada. This is backed up in source 3 which states that majority of province / territory in Canada is less than 50% of female members. In conclusion Canada are struggling with having low female representation in provincial &amp; territorial legislatures.</p>

## Candidate 4 evidence

### Democracy in the UK

#### Question 4)

MPs represent their constituents through representation in debates in the UK Parliament about issues brought to them concerning the country.

This means that MPs will debate on issues involving issues such as new Bills and issues.

An example of this is when MPs debated after the Just Stop Oil protest.

MPs represent their constituents through writing bills and asking/answering questions.

This means that MPs can ask questions or answer questions to be talked about in parliament among all MPs and Prime Minister to be discussed. This shows us certain views they may have and problems with bills to be discussed.

#### Question 5)

One way the Prime Minister is very powerful is because they can appoint MPs to the cabinet giving them a higher role to represent.

This means that MPs can be promoted by the Prime Minister to handle things such as Bills and certain issues.

An example of this is when the Prime Minister appointed Rachel Reeves as Chancellor.

A second way the Prime Minister is very powerful is because they can influence how the party may vote on certain issues in votes.

This means that the prime minister may use the Whip to influence their parties votes on a certain issue and they could get in trouble for going against this.

An example of this is when Conservative MP went against the Whip and was suspended for months due to this.

#### Question 6)

One advantage of the FPTP (First Past the Post) System is that it does not give representation to extremist parties with bad intentions.

This means that extremist parties are unable to get representation and cause harm and conflict within the system.

An example of extremist parties being unable to win seats in election is as Labour, Conservative, SNP, Liberal Democrats and Green Parties are usually the only Parties given seats unless an Independent Candidate.

One Disadvantage of the FPTP (First Past the Post) System is that it doesn't represent smaller parties and gives them an unproportional disadvantage.

This means that smaller parties such as the Green Party do not get representation (seats) In the UK Parliament as they got a portion of the votes but not seats.

An example of this is how in the 2024 election one party got 14% of the overall votes but only 5 seats. This would have been under 1% of the seats leaving them with under representation.

**Question 7)**

I think that MPs should not be allowed Second jobs.

Sources 1, 2 and 3 tell us how MP's have a high salary and do not need a second job. Source 1 states that "MPs Currently receive a basic annual salary of £91,346" and that "the UK is less than half of this". This shows us that MPs are paid highly and much more than those who are not in parliament making it unfair. Source 2 Shows us how the public would approve of MPs working a second job as a Army reservist who brings more diversity. This is due to MPs not needing the extra money but can help the community. Source 3 states the viewpoint of Kiera McAulay who thinks that "Being an MP is a well-paid job" and that there is no reason for them to need a higher income than they already have. This shows the point that MPs should not work a second job due to their higher income than the average salary in the UK.

Sources 1,2 and 3 tell us how MP's become untrustworthy when having a second job as it provides them with support. Source 1 states that "one Mp has to resign for breaking the MPs' code of conduct after lobbying government departments to benefit private company" This is backed up in Source 2 where 64% of the poll disapproves of MP's working a second job as a paid advisor to big businesses. This is backed up in Source 3 through the constituents Kiera McAulay's viewpoint that "MPs should not be giving political advice to private companies or using their position to gain influence". This tells us how MP's working second jobs within private businesses became unloyal to constituents.

Sources 1,2 and 3 tell us how MP's are supported to having a second job "There is no limit in terms of the time an MPs can spend on any second job" This is backed up in Source 2 when it's shown that 60% disapproved of MP's working a second job in a bank against 15% who agreed. This is backed up I Source 3 where the viewpoint of Kiera McAuley states that "it can take them away from parliamentary work" due to the long hours and complexity of the job. This shows that Second jobs for MPs should be banned due to it taking up time of the MP leaving them ineffective to their constituents.

I did not choose to support MP's having a second job as if they did this would cause constituents to trust their MPs less due to the length of time and disapproval from the UK overall. MP's havign a second job also would lead them to start caring less about their job as an MP due to the untrustworthy nature of working n companies and influential areas.

**Crime and Law****Question 11)**

One way that highlights that crime is a problem in the UK is the high reconviction rate.

This means that the number of people caught committing crime again within a year have been resented for possibly similar crimes.

An example of this is how the reconviction rate within a year is 27% of people caught committing a crime are reconvicted within a year of last punishment.

A Second way that highlights that crime is a problem in the UK is the rising levels of violent crimes.

This means that the numbers of violent crimes known as "non sexual crimes of violence" crimes are increasing such as punching and violent assaults.

An example of this is now non sexual crimes of violence are 9% higher than in 2014. This means that violent crime is increasing in the UK.

## Question 12)

One consequence of crime on the wider society is the decrease in house prices.

This means that house prices fall when in a high crime area due to the graffiti and violence as nobody wants to live there. This also means that people lose money and are unable to sell their houses due to poverty.

An example of this is areas in Glasgow such as Springburn which has high levels of crime making people lose money on their housing if they live there.

A second consequence of crime on wider society is less harmony in communities.

This means that communities are not close as people do to bond with those within the neighbourhood due to the fear of leaving their homes and becoming a victim of crime outside.

An example of this is in places such as Niddre where there are not many community groups and clubs due to the level of violence and destruction.

## Question 13)

One reason that Prisons are an effective punishment is that they keep people who have committed crimes away from society making it a safer place where they are unable to commit crimes.

This means that communities become safer due to less criminals on the street and less influence on those who could be influenced by groups.

An example of this is when Wayne Couzens was arrested for murdering Sarah Everards and he was unable to commit another murder due to being in prison.#

A Second reason that Prisons are an effective punishment is that they influence people not to commit crimes.

This means that Youths may not commit crime due to the thought and risk of going to prison as it puts them off the idea of committing crime.

An example of this is that people may avoid committing crime due to the thought that the Daniels and Lyons gangs are in prison.

## Question 14)

One reason to support the view of Jess Porter that "Minimum unit pricing for alcohol (MUP) has been a success in Scotland." is that in Source 1 it states that "alcohol sales in Scotland have fallen" due to MUP.

This is backed up in the Public Opinion poll that asks us if the public "buy less alcohol because of MUP?" which 52% voted either agree or strongly agree this proves that MUP has been effective and caused a lower in alcohol sales in Scotland. This is backed up in source 3 where Joe posts that "I don't drink strong cider or spirits anymore as it is simply too expensive." This shows us that Jess Porter's viewpoint is correct as MUP has influenced people to stop drinking so much alcohol in Scotland.

However, One reason to oppose the view of Jess Porter that "Minimum unit pricing for alcohol (MUP) has been a success in Scotland." is in Source 1 it states that "A high number of deaths in Scotland continue to be linked to alcohol" proving that there is no significant difference made with MUP. This is backed up in Source 2 where the poll shows the number of deaths linked to alcohol have continued to increase throughout the end of 2019 during Covid-19. This shows us that MUP has been ineffective due to the rise in alcohol related deaths in Scotland. This is backed up in Source 3 where 'Dr' Yang posted his view that "I see patients every week who are dependent on alcohol and their situation hasn't improved since MUP was introduced." This shows that MUP has been ineffective and has only caused people who drink regularly to stop consuming alcohol due to the price increase rather than those who depend on it.

World Powers (USA)

## Question 15)

One way the government has attempted to tackle social and economic issues in the USA is through the governments attempt to increase the number of people with health insurance.

This means that the government has provided people with support to access healthcare in the USA by increasing the amount of people with health insurance

An example of this is after the Obamacare Act (Introduced by Obama) the people without healthcare in the USA had halved.

One way the government has attempted to tackle social and economic issues in the USA is through the improvement of education and supporting children

This means that children who live in an area with a low education system are able to go to more academic schools through the use of a voucher. It also introduced standardised tests.

An example of this is through the acts No Child Left Behind Act ( Every Child Succeeds Act).

## Question 16)

One example of a cause of social and economic issues in the USA is the high dropout rates in Hispanics.

This means that Hispanics do not usually go on to further education or stay in education. This could be limited due to language barriers and not going to very academic schools due to living in quite poor areas and not taking on any extra curricular activities.

An example of this is that 44% of Hispanics dropped out of education in the US and under 50% went onto further education such as college and university compared to 60% of Asians.

A second example of social and economic issues in the USA are the high unemployment rates for certain groups.

This means that people find it hard to get a job due to a lack of education and live without a job struggling to pay the bills.

An example of this is how the unemployment rate for white people in the USA is 6%, compared to 4% of those who are black are unemployed. This means that black people are 50% more likely to be unemployed than those who are white.

## Question 17) a)

Firstly, one group that receives underrepresentation in politics in the USA is due to Black people who are underrepresented, feeling politics is a 'white mans game'.

This means that there are not many black role models in politics leaving them feeling that it's a job for someone white due to it being unordinary for a coloured person to run for office.

An example of this is that in the USA there has been 1 Black President and 44 White presidents. This makes black people feel underrepresented due to the comparison of black and white people in politics.

Secondly, another group that receives underrepresentation in politics in the USA is woman, who have only recently been allowed in to power.

This means that woman are underrepresented due to the responsibility to take care of the children as woman tend to look after the kids and do more domestic work than men and people believe men tend to succeed more in office.

An example of this is that only 25%+ of congress are women. This has been increasing slowly over the years and is hoped to rise to a majority.

Thridly, another group that receives underrepresentation in politics in the USA is those with less money and are not rich.

This means that those who have not got loads of money to spend are unable to run for office although they have money campaigns tend to be very expensive.

An example of this is when Bidens' campaign costed over 7 Billion Dollars to run, other people would tend not to have this much money to spend.

Question 21)

There has been a positive progress towards the gender equality in the House of Commons in Canada, as in Source 1 it states "political parties have pledged to include more female representation in Government." This is backed up in Source 2 where it shows that since 2006-2021 the percentage of females in the House of Commons has increased by 12% proving there has been progress in gender equality in Parliament. This is backed up in Source 3 where it shows us that Canada has a higher representation than countries such as Newfoundland and Labrador. With only 22.5% representation.

Canada's Female representation compares to other countries that are doing well. In Source 1 it is stated that Canada ranks 66<sup>th</sup> in the world for female representation who have 35.3% representation according to source 1. This is backed up in Source 2 where the percentage increase of 12% of females in the House of Commons shows Canada are catching up to other countries. This is backed up in Source where it shows the percentage of female members with Northwest Territories having a high representation of 52.6% with 19 members overall and 10 being woman.

An Opinion that measures the increase in female representation in Canada is shown in Source 1 when it states that there is "significant political pressure to increase the number of woman representatives in the House of commons." This is backed up in Source 2 where the Public opinion survey shows that 60% of the poll believe there should be an increase in females in politics. This is backed up in Source 3 in places like Quesbec with a close majority of 46.4% being woman (125 members 58 Women) and Northwest Territories with a very close majority of 52.6% however only 19 members, 10 Women.

Female representation in provincial and territorial legislatures. In source 1 it states to hope to "achieving gender equality between men and woman by 2024." This is represented as there are 772 members of Parliament in Canada with 273 being Women. Canada ranking 66<sup>th</sup> for representation in the world. This backed up in source 2 showing an increase up till 2021 of 12%. This should reach around a majority by 2024 making it a proportion majority of men and women. This is backed up in source 3 with Estonia being 67<sup>th</sup> for representation in the world. Catching up.

Female representation in the Canadian Parliament is a relatively low-ranking country in comparison to many others. In source 1 it states that "In terms of female representation in Parliament, Canada ranks 66<sup>th</sup> in the world." In source three we see that would put it just above Estonia who are ranked 67<sup>th</sup>. This puts it worlds away from countries like Cuba who ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>, and puts it closer to Malta which ranked 80<sup>th</sup>.

*Opinions on measures to increase female representation in the House of Commons:*

Most of the public want the Canadian Government to increase women's participation and representation, however on everybody in Canada is convinced. This is backed up by source 1 which states that "There is significant political pressure to increase the number of women representatives in the House of commons... These measures have included all-women shortlists, gender quotas and women only seats. However, not everyone supports these measures." This is further backed up by source 2 which shows that 15% of people strongly agree that there should be more effort put into increasing female representation, and 45% who agree, making the total 60% who agree in comparison to the 36% of people who disagree and 4% who do not have an opinion on that statement. This shows that while many people do agree there are still some who disagree.

*Female representation in provincial and territorial legislatures:*

There is still an extremely uneven gender gap in the representation in provincial and territorial legislatures with almost a 1:2 ratio of females to males we can see the major lack of representation. This is backed up by source 1 which states that "Provincial and territorial legislatures in Canada face similar issues in achieving gender equality between men and women. By the end of 2024, women represented 35.3% (273 out of 772) of all provincial and territorial legislators across Canada as a whole." This is backed up by source 3 which if you take Alberta as an example, you can see that there are 87 members in total and only 29 of these members are women (33.3%).

## Candidate 5 evidence

1. /

2. One way the prime minister is very powerful is by passing bills.

3. One advantage of an AMS system is it helps keep elections fair.

7. I chose to support option 1, to ban MPs from having second jobs.

One reason why I chose to support option 1 is because in source 3 it states "There are no restrictions on the time MPs can spend on second jobs, it can often take away from their parliamentary work and representing their constituents effectively." This is then backed up by source 1 which states "There is no limit in terms of the time MPs can spend on any second job."

Another reason why I chose to support option 1 is because in source 3 it states "Being an MP is a well-paid job and so there should not be a need to them to top up their income with a second job." This is backed up by source 1 which states "MPs currently receive a basic annual salary of £91,364. The average salary in the UK is less than half of this."

A third reason why I chose to support option 1 is because in source 3 it states "MPs should not be giving political advice to private companies or using their position to gain influence for big businesses and therefore breaching the standards expected of elected representatives." This is then backed up by source 1 which states "There was controversy in 2021 when one MP had to resign for breaking the MPs' code of conduct after lobbying government departments to benefit the private company he was working for." This is then further backed up by source 2 which shows that 64% of people who took a survey on jobs they would approve of an MP having, disapproved of them working as a paid advisor to a big business.

A fourth reason why I chose to support option 1 is because in source 2 it can be seen that Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales are all in favour of MPs being banned from having second jobs with only England being in favour. This shows that 75% of British countries are in favour of the ban.

One reason why I chose to oppose option 2, to not ban MPs from having second jobs is because in source 3 it states that "It is clear that MPs don't earn a lot of money from their second job." However, this is disproven by source 1 which states that "Some MPs have received millions of pounds through second jobs and become very wealthy as a result."

## Section 2

### Part D – Crime and The Law

11. One way crime is a problem in the UK is through the increase in racist hate crimes. A hate crime is a crime committed against someone due to something they cannot control such as their sex, race, sexual identity etc. Racist hate crimes have been on the increase in recent years. For example, after COVID-19 many more racial hate crimes were being reported about people of Asian races due to misinformation spread online.

Another way crime is a problem is through the increase on knife crime in the UK. Someone can be convicted of a knife crime for many reasons, it may be for possessing a knife in public, for threatening someone with a knife, for attempting or using a knife on someone etc.

Another way crime is a problem is through domestic abuse rates rising. Domestic abuse is described as controlling or harmful behaviour from a family member or partner. This could be limiting your spending, limiting who you hang out with, hitting, kicking or punching, threatening behaviour etc.

12. One consequence of crime on wider society is a loss of tourism in the area. After a major crime has happened in a certain area, people are less likely to want to visit that area due to the dangers associated with it. This means that that country will lose many profits coming in from tourism as there has been a decrease in the volume of tourists that are visiting. For example, after Aaron Campbell murdered Alesha MacPhail while she was out on the Isle of Bute with

family, they suffered a loss of tourism as people feared visiting the Isle of Bute in case, they became victims of a crime too.

13. One reason why prison is effective is because it keeps offenders off the streets. Prisons are effective because they keep these dangerous individuals away from the public so they cannot continue to offend. This keeps the public safe and keeps crime rates lower. As well as keeping these individuals off the streets it also may make the victims of these crimes feel more secure when they are aware that the person who offended and committed a crime against them is locked away where they cannot hurt them, making them feel a sense of satisfaction at them getting as they deserved. For example, after the tragic murder of Alesha MacPhail, her murderer, Aaron Campbell was locked away with a life sentence, keeping him off the streets and possibly making Alesha's family feel safer knowing he cannot go out and do this again to another innocent, unsuspecting family.

Another way prisons are affective is through the fact that they discourage reoffending. Prisons now offer excellent rehabilitation which discourages rehabilitation when offenders are released from prison. Many offenders are people who have suffered from a lack of education and poverty, while these rehabilitation methods do not fix the offenders actions, it gives them the skills, qualities and qualifications they need so that they can get a real job and get back out into the world again. This means they are less likely to reoffend. For example, some prisons have stated offering barbering competitions which allow prisoners an opportunity to win a job when they are released prisoners and in recent years due to these rehabilitation methods, reoffending rates have dropped.

14. There are many reasons to support Jess Porters view of MUP. One reason why it should be supported is because in source 3 "professor Barbour" states that "Our research has shown that MUP has reduced alcohol sales in Scotland, and this has undoubtedly benefitted the nations health." This is then backed up by source 1 which states that "According to recent studies, since the introduction of MUP, alcohol sales in Scotland have fallen is then even further backed by source 2 which shows a survey asking "Do you buy less alcohol because of MUP?" which shows that 25% of people strongly agree and 27% of people agree adding up to a total of 52% of people who agree that it has helped them cut down in comparison to 48% of people who disagree.

Another reason to support is because in source 3 "Joe" says that "I don't drink strong cider or spirits anymore as it is simply too expensive." This is backed by source 1 which states "The alcohol products that MUP had specifically targeted, such as strong ciders and spirits, have seen the biggest reduction in sales since the pricing policy was implemented."

A third reason to support is because in source 3 "Simone" states that "MUP has saved hundreds of lives that would otherwise have ended in early deaths, as well as reducing the number needing hospital care which in turn has saved the NHS money." This is backed up by source 1 which states that "according to research it is estimated that each year, on average, MUP has saved 264 lives and has prevented 899 hospital admissions."

However, one reason to oppose Jess' view is because in source 3 it states that "I heard on the news that deaths due to alcohol continue to increase. This proves that MUP isn't working." This is backed up by source 2 which shows that from 2019 – 2023 there has been an increase of deaths due to alcohol.

Another reason to oppose her view is in source 3 it states "My friend drinks too much and MUP has simply meant he spends more to maintain his drinking habits which hurts him financially." This is backed up by source 1 which states "The price increase of alcohol due to MUP has led to some economically vulnerable people experiencing increased financial strain as they spend more on alcohol than they can afford.

### Section 3

#### Part F- World Issues

For my world issue I studied terrorism.

18. One way NATO attempted to tackle the issue of terrorism is by destroying terrorist organisations funding. Without funding, terrorist organisations will struggle to carry out any attacks as they will not be able to buy the adequate supplies they require to carry these attacks out. By destroying their fundings they are effectively being completely stripped of all of their supplies and having to rebuild again from the beginning which will temporarily stop the issue until they can refund. While it is a short term fix it effectively stops the threat long enough to find a way to fully stop these groups from budding up. For example, NATO carried out an airstrike which destroyed hundreds of millions of Isis' liquid assets, essentially dewatering and defunding them and leaving them to have to rebuild these funds and assets from the start.

Another way NATO has attempted to tackle the issue is by sending troops into Afghanistan. NATO send troops out to stay in Afghanistan for a while in a period of time where Isis was rife and taking over the country. This meant that they could stop the spread of their ideology and

essentially trying to stop the spread before it could get big enough that they could leave the country. This method was effective for a long time, however NATO could not leave their troops out in Afghanistan forever and when they withdrew said troops Isis spread like wildfire again.

19. One impact on those immediately affected is death and injury. Terrorists have the goal of creating a big scene when they commit their attacks in order to get people speaking about their motivation and why they did it. Many terror attacks end in mass injury and deaths so they can make it into the news due to the shocking and heart-breaking nature of the event. For example, in 2017 Salman Abedi bombed the Manchester arena during an Arianna Grande concert in retaliation for US coalition air strikes on Syria which killed many children, the event killed 22 children and adults and caused major injury to many of the other concert goers.

Another impact on those immediately affected is islamophobia. After a terrorist attack has occurred many people are quick to try and find someone to blame, they often go straight for Muslims due to racist stereotypes portrayed online and in media. For example, after the Paris Nice stabbings there was a major increase in islamophobia and many Muslims who were born and raised in London were facing racist comments out on the street, even though many of them were not even from Islam.

Another impact of terrorism on those immediately affected is severe trauma. Many people who have been a victim or a witness in a terrorist attack will comment that they have suffered from extreme PTSD from the event.

20.B.) /

*21. Progress towards gender equality in the House of Commons:*

There is still not an equal number of women to men in the Canadian house of commons however in recent years there has been an increase of women in the House of commons. In source two we can see that in 2006 only 19% of the people in the House of commons were female, however, in 2021 it has made an increase to around 31%. This is backed up by source 1 which states that "In the 2021 federal election, of the 338 members elected, 103 were women." While there still is not an equal number of males to females, there has still been a steady uprise of female representation.

*Female representation in the Canadian Parliament compared to other countries:*