



Global Criminal Justice Newsletter

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Welcome Message

We've been working hard to bring you something exciting each publication and so, edition 3 is no different. As you read on, you will be informed, as well as challenged in your thoughts about the criminal justice system. Crucially, each and contribution is unique because it represents the diverse student body both in the School of Criminal Justice, but also, here at Arden.

Enjoy your read and don't forget to check out the '[Call for Submissions](#)' page. Who knows, it may be your work published in our next edition!



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Articles

Tudor: The End of a Bloodline

By Tomas Novak, BA (Hons) Psychology and Criminology

The Tudor dynasty stands as one of the most iconic periods in England history, characterized by dramatic political commotion, religious transformations and personal lives of its monarchs. It all began in 1489 when Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond battled and won the English throne from King Richard III at the battle of Bosworth Field. This victory marked the inception of the Tudor dynasty with Henry VII crowned as King Henry VII commencing a new era for England.

Following his ascent, Henry VII sought to solidify his reign by marrying Elizabeth of York in 1489, thereby symbolically uniting the houses of Lancaster and York, whose rivalry had plunged England into the Wars of Roses. His reign spanning from 1485 to 1509, and was marked by efforts to stabilize the kingdom after years of conflict and establish the legitimacy of the Tudor monarchy.

However, it was his son, Henry VIII who would leave an mark in history, ascending to the throne in 1509, Henry VIII is known for his six wives:

1. Catherine of Aragon (married between 1509 – 1533) – Catherine was Henry VIII's first wife and the daughter of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile. After 24 years of marriage Henry decided to get an annulment from Catherine on the grounds of their marriage being invalid due to Catherine previously being married to Henry's brother Arthur, who died after their marriage. Catherine was opposed to the annulment which led to Henry's break with the Catholic Church and the England Reformation.





2. Anne Boleyn (married between 1533 – 1536) – Anne was Henry’s second wife and the mother of Elizabeth I. Anne’s marriage to Henry precipitated the English Reformation and led to her coronation as queen consort in 1533. However Anne fell out of favour with Henry due to her inability to produce a male heir and accusations of adultery and treason. Anne was arrested and tried and convicted of adultery, incest and treason in 1536. She was executed by beheading at the Tower of London. But little did Henry know, this was the start of his bloodline ending.
3. Jane Seymour (married between 1536 – 1537) – Jane was Henry’s third wife and the only one to provide him a male heir, Edward VI, Jane’s marriage to Henry followed Anne Boleyn’s execution and occurred shortly thereafter. Jane died from postnatal complication just 12 days after giving birth to Edward VI, her death was a significant loss to Henry which is why she received a queen’s funeral.
4. Anne of Cleves (married 1540) – Anne was Henry’s fourth wife and a German princess whom Henry married as part of the political alliance with the Protestant German states. However Henry was displeased with her appearance upon meeting her, and filed an annulment shortly after their marriage, the annulment was on the ground of non-consummation.
5. Catherine Howard (married between 1540 – 1542) – Catherine was a cousin of Anne Boleyn and Henry’s fifth wife. She was much younger than Henry and engaged in an affair with Thomas Culpeper, a member of the king’s court, Catherine’s past came to light and she was executed for adultery and treason in 1542.
6. Catherine Parr (married between 1543 – 1547) – Catherine was Henry’s sixth and final wife, a widow herself she played a significant role in the education of Henry’s children, particularly his daughters Mary and Elizabeth.

The dissolution of the monasteries from 1536 to 1540 under Henry VIII reign further reshaped England’s religious landscapes, resulting in significant social and economical changes. His son Edward VI inherited the throne upon Henry death in 1547 and ushered in more overtly Protestant era until his own death in 1553.

The subsequent reign of Mary I from 1553 to 1558. She earned her title “Bloody Mary” for her persecution of the Protestants in her attempt to restore Catholicism, however upon her death in 1558 her half-sister Elizabeth Tudor ascended to the throne as Queen Elizabeth I bringing in the Elizabethan era.

Elizabeth I reign from 1558 to 1603, and was known as the Virgin Queen or Good Queen Bess, she was marked by the flourishing of English culture, literature and exploration. The defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 solidified her rule and England emergence as a naval power. Her Religious Settlement of 1559 aimed to reconcile Catholicism and Protestantism, establishing the Church of England with herself as the Supreme Governor, and with the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 secured England’s naval dominance, thwarting Spain’s invasion plans, with writers like Shakespeare contributing to English literature. Elizabeth supported exploration, leading to colonization efforts such as the Roanoke Colony. Her economic policies fostered prosperity, boosting trade and industry. Despite religious tensions, her adept diplomacy maintained internal stability. Elizabeth’s leadership earned her the loyalty of her subjects, leaving a lasting legacy of cultural, economic, and political significance. Despite her achievements to establish England, she never married or had kids which was her revenge against Henry VIII her father for killing her mother Anne Boleyn.

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**Criminal
Justice**
At Arden University



Regulating Police Use of Photographs: Passport and Driving License Holder Pho- tographs and Automated Facial Recognition

By Wayne Cronin-Wojdat, Associate Lecturer in Criminology

Recent revelations have shown an inclination for the Government to permit the police to access and use all United Kingdom passport and driving license photographs but with limited oversight. The changes in police access to passport and driving licence photograph databases require further scrutiny, especially when the intention is to use them in conjunction with controversial automated facial recognition (AFR).

In November 2023, in response to a written question, the government stated that the police could request AFR searches of the passport photograph database but restricted them to the 'most serious law enforcement investigations' (Strasburger, 2023). In January 2024, a study by Liberty Investigates, a Human Rights campaigning organisation, discovered that between 2019 and 2023, the police conducted 391 AFR searches on the 46 million passport photograph database (Wilding and Hymas, 2024). Various commentators on Liberty Investigates' research questioned the transparency and legitimacy of the police using the passport photograph database (Wilding and Hymas, 2024).

The police gained the authority to access the Driving and Vehicle Licence Authority (DVLA) database due to the enactment of the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000. The police use of the DVLA database is limited to investigating road traffic offences (Public Bill Committee, 2024).

The Criminal Justice Bill 2023 intends to extend police access to the DVLA database. If the Bill successfully passes through Parliament, it will allow the police additional access to the DVLA database for any policing and law enforcement purposes and permit using AFR (Public Bill Committee, 2024). The government indicated that DVLA photographs would be used to identify crime suspects via AFR (Public Bill Committee, 2024). The Bill seeks to authorise a Statutory Instrument allowing a Minister of State the freedom to decide in the future what purpose the police can use the DVLA database and to set the regulations for doing so (Public Bill Committee, 2024). The Public Bill Committee have already raised concerns about the proportionality of using the extensive DVLA database, the possible disproportionate effect on some members of society, and the purpose of use being further extended through mission creep (Public Bill Committee, 2024). The Criminal Justice Bill 2023 is still passing through Parliament, so these matters need further consideration.



Currently, the law does not provide legal authority to allow AFR (Murray, 2023). Instead, the police justify it by citing their Common Law powers to prevent and detect crime (Murray, 2023; Philip, 2024). Purshouse and Campbell (2021) remarked the police decide if it is necessary and proportionate to use AFR.

Many organisations are significantly critical of various aspects of AFR: These include the United Nations, a House of Commons Committee and Courts (Fussey et al., 2021; Keenan, 2021; Purshouse and Campbell, 2021). A study by Urquhart and Miranda (2022) found some front-line police officers had similar concerns. The Commissioner for the Retention and Use of Biometric Material was very critical of the Government and Police response to scrutiny when they remarked that their office was always under-resourced and about to be abolished, thus reducing the oversight of using AFR (Sampson, 2024). Moreover, there was apathy in the Government and Police engagement to enable satisfactory oversight (Sampson, 2024).

Some people may question if there is anything to fear about using passports and DVLA photographs if they have done nothing wrong. Beddard (1995) advocated that it was essential that the use of photographs was transparent and statutorily regulated to avoid an adverse impact on human rights. Today, Beddard's (1995) premonition,

written nearly thirty years ago, in the context of conflated arguments about introducing DVLA photograph licences and National Identity Cards is eerily relevant.

The discussion about the police use of passport and driving licence photographs in conjunction with AFR began at the end of 2023, so it will likely take some time to conclude. Human Rights must always be protected by regulating the power of the state. The only apparent way for a person to avoid the use of their passport or driving licence is not to apply for them; many would find such a course of action impossible or require significant changes in their lifestyle. Given people's concerns about using such photographs and AFR, the conversation must be directed towards increased transparency about its extent and purpose. Moreso, greater regulation and scrutiny of the use of the powers beyond police self-regulation and a Minister of State.

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Criminal Justice

At Arden University

Policing Powers

By Saffron Trundle, BA (Hons) Criminology and Law

In 1829 the development of police methodology was established by Sir Robert Peel, the so-called father of the MET police, with the creation of the Peelian Principles (PP) that became embedded in police culture. This article analyses the misrepresentation of the police uniform, what powers it holds for the public and related development of gender equality. An examination of the relationship between public and police will be established through the Sarah Everard case and Newburn's theory to indicate the direction in which classic studies of police culture have progressed and provide viable solutions to how classic police culture could be modernised for current needs.

The PP was created to prevent disorder and improve relationships between public and police. To the public, a protocol was established, redefining police culture through ethics and moral standards. Lentz et al questions if "revisiting Peel's principles are about a need to better define the history of modern policing or just a trivial addition to historical dicta"(2007, p.70). Studies by Davis (1971) and Plummer (1999) indicate the need for analysis of the nine

principles to be applied to community policing -policing by consent proved effective and applied globally. For example, Plummer (1999) displayed the effects of applying the PP in the US. Plummer's study took place in 1999 and statistics show that police effectiveness 2015-2017 decreased due to police culture surrounding ethical standards and enforcement of the PP. Implementing the principles is highly regarded within training processes at the UK College of Policing which has a strict code of ethics and discipline for moral and legal standards. Reiner (2010) identifies seven "characteristics of policing": Mission, Suspicion, Solidarity, Conservatism, Machismo, Racial Prejudice and Pragmatism. Further scrutiny of Reiner's (2010) characteristics will be applied to the statistics from PEEL: Police Effectiveness (2015) to decipher if police culture is fluid and if PP require re-modernisation. This investigation of 43 police forces evaluated the effectiveness towards 'vulnerability' and overall competency of the force; reflecting "The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder" (Williams 2003, p.100). The outcome was subpar. The report claimed 27 of

43 required improvement, four were inadequate and 12 rated good. The report's outcome doesn't reflect PP, considering the timeframe from when ethical standards were established to 2015, police culture should have developed, particularly regarding vulnerability. The two statements from the PEEL: Police Effectiveness 2015, report provide insight into police culture and lack of respect for victims and the PP.

Williams (2003) confirms core values underpinning the nine principles reflected in the PEEL report. PP 7: "maintain a relationship with the public" is key as the goal of the report was effectiveness towards 'vulnerability' and the concerning dismissal of victims (Williams, 2003, p. 100). Supportive evidence from Asquith et al., (2017) provides analysis of relationships between "police encounters with vulnerability" and what the status of vulnerability is, focusing on global youth. This demonstrates that police culture globally is institutionally unethical and PP are dismissed. Concerning the PP 7, how can this be maintained when the vulnerability of the public is neglected by the police force? PEEL: Police Effectiveness (2015) and Asquith et al. (2017) who provided an



analysis of youth vulnerability, show that police culture manipulates positions of power. Has principle seven been embedded in training throughout 43 police forces or is it simply forgotten? Miller (2003) and Kelso (2018) note, a history of not respecting codes of ethics leads to police corruption. Statistics from PEEL: Police Effectiveness (2017) show a progression from 2015, whilst there was a decline in 2016, effectiveness and productivity rose in 2017 leading to "34 forces as good at preventing crime and anti-social behaviour in 2017". Unfortunately, community policing appeared an overall issue (PEEL: Police effectiveness 2017). Referring back to PP 7 and "textbook policing" by Lentz et al., (2007), historic relationships between public and police have been strained. This appears to be a key aspect within a police culture of corruption, institutionalised racism and sexism which has corroded respect.

Police may be encouraging female recruitment, according to MET (2023) statistics "27.1% were female police officers and 72.9% are male". Therefore, showing a **45.8%** disparity. Are women discouraged from joining the police due to the Sarah Everard case? This high-profile case is one of the most well-known misogynistic crimes committed by a MET officer and is currently taking over police culture, especially for women's perception of police. Bhattacharyya (2021) analyses two female victims assaulted by a police officer and the similarities of the two cases; Sarah Everard & Nirbhaya and concludes that women are mistreated by police and not taken seriously by officers. For Barker et al., (2022) front-line officers who report perpetrators and address victims don't instil confidence to report experiences,

especially if police are perpetrators. The reputation of police culture is unfolding policing into institutionalised sexism, misogyny, and carelessness.

The application of PP and "police code of ethics" College of Policing (2014) has been sparse and recognised concerning public perception of police culture. The unfolding of this reputation may be a reasonable explanation for the statistics from MET (2023) with 45.8% more male officers than females. As a result of the Sarah Everard case, further investigations into the MET service due to the "concerning activity raised by the case" aim to ensure female public safety with policy adjustments.

Police culture needs review and reform as PP and code of ethics are dismissed, with effectiveness towards the vulnerable being poor and concerning. The statistics showed carelessness and a lack of compassion towards the victims. Miller (2003) and Kelso (2018) claim police culture is corrupt, and their evidence shows the reputation of police culture is painted negatively in the public. Evidence has shown gender disparity with male dominance meaning diversity requires improvement. Bhattacharyya (2021) explained how police are inciting fear and distrust from the public to the misuse of police powers and unethical behaviour following the comparative case of Sarah Everard and Nirbhaya. Is it possible for a readaptation of the PP to fit within today's culture and society?

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Legislations

Police And Criminal Evidence Act (1984) (PACE)



Mitigating Factors in the Case of Michael Daymond and Dana Carr: A Consideration of Leniency

By Ali Reza Karbor, BA (Hons) Criminology and Psychology

Introduction

The convictions of Michael Daymond and Dana Carr in the untimely death of Maya Chappell have spurred public discussion over the sentencing guidelines' sufficiency. Daymond, who was found guilty of shaking Maya to death, was given a life sentence with a minimum of 20 years, while Maya's mother Carr was given a nine-year sentence for neglect and permitting her child's murder. This paper investigates possible mitigating circumstances that might support a lighter sentence.

Mitigating Factors for Michael Daymond

Mental Health Issues: Daymond's actions, though heinous, might be attributed in part to mental health issues. Individuals struggling with mental health disorders may exhibit impulsive and irrational behaviour, potentially leading to tragic outcomes (Smith, 2019). Daymond's indebtedness to drug dealers and the stress of halted benefits might have exacerbated his mental health condition, impairing his judgment and capacity to control his actions.

Socioeconomic Situation: Daymond's dependence on social services and his association with drug traffickers draw attention to his low socioeconomic status. According to research, people from marginalised areas frequently have less access to opportunities and resources, which makes them

more likely to engage in criminal activity (Agnew, 2006). Daymond may have committed the crime to pay off his debts and other financial obligations due to his dire financial circumstances.

Absence of Past Criminal History: Daymond's absence of past criminal history implies that Maya Chappell's murder was an isolated occurrence rather than the result of a pattern of action. The severity of punishment is determined by sentencing guidelines, which typically consider the criminal history of the perpetrator (Tonry, 2014). Given Daymond's lack of prior convictions, it appears unlikely that he will continue to constitute a serious threat to society, which calls for a more lenient sentence.

Mitigating Factors for Dana Carr

Coercive Control: Maya may have been victimised by Daymond's coercive control, which is why Carr may have been complicit in her death. When one partner is consistently manipulated and subjugated by another, it's known as coercive control, and it frequently leads to the victim agreeing to destructive behaviours (Stark, 2012). Rather than showing deliberate disdain for Maya's safety, Carr's reluctance to safeguard her child can reflect her own weakness and dread of Daymond's retaliation.

Psychological Trauma: Carr may have had severe psychological trauma as a result of her extended exposure to Daymond's violent behaviour, which may have hindered her capacity to identify and respond to the threat to her kid (Herman, 1992). Domestic abuse victims frequently feel dependent and helpless, which can make it difficult for them to act decisively to defend their children and themselves (Klein, 1996). The mitigating effect of Carr's psychological suffering on her responsibility for Maya's death should be taken into account during the sentencing process.



Limited Autonomy

Maya's restricted autonomy and alternatives inside the violent relationship are reflected in Carr's decision to leave her in Daymond's care while she went to work. Victims' capacity to seek assistance or leave abusive relationships may be hampered by their financial dependence and lack of access to support systems (Goodmark, 2012). Carr's sentence has to take into account the institutional obstacles that limited her options and made her more likely to be involved in Maya's demise.

The intricate nature of domestic violence and child abuse cases is exemplified by the case of Michael Daymond and Dana Carr. Even if their activities caused a terrible loss of life, mitigating considerations such as restricted autonomy, mental health conditions, socioeconomic situations, coercive control, and psychological trauma should be considered when determining whether their punishments were suitable. Prioritising rehabilitation, accountability, and the safety of those in abusive situations should be at the top of a fair sentencing strategy. In order to guarantee a fair and impartial result for every individual concerned, it is imperative to actively consider these mitigating considerations during the sentence review process.

Additional Considerations in Sentencing Michael Daymond and Dana Carr

In addition to the mitigating factors, several other considerations warrant attention in evaluating the sentences of Michael Daymond and Dana Carr.

Rehabilitation Potential: The criminal justice system ought to place a high priority on rehabilitation in addition to holding offenders accountable for their acts. Interventions targeting underlying problems such as substance misuse, mental health illnesses, and symptoms associated with trauma may be beneficial for Daymond and Carr as well (Taxman et al., 2007). Programmes for rehabilitation designed to meet their individual requirements could make it easier for individuals to reintegrate into society as law-abiding citizens, which would lower their risk of hurting themselves or others in the future.

Principles of Restorative Justice

Restitution, accountability, and dialogue are key components of restorative justice, which focuses on mending the harm created by criminal behaviour (Braithwaite, 2002). Involving Daymond and

Carr in restorative procedures may promote compassion, reconciliation, and healing for the victim's family as well as the larger community. In order to address the root causes of harm in a comprehensive and inclusive way, restorative justice approaches acknowledge the interconnectivity of persons impacted by crime.

Child Welfare Considerations

In situations where there is parental abuse and neglect, it is crucial to give priority to the welfare and safety of the child, as demonstrated by the terrible death of Maya Chappell. Sentence guidelines ought to be in line with society's commitment to protecting the welfare of children who are at risk and making sure that parents carry out their responsibility to raise their children in a secure and supportive environment (Melton et al., 2007). Future tragedies akin to this one might be avoided with the implementation of policies that strengthen support systems for families in danger, encourage positive parenting techniques, and increase parental accountability.

Conclusion

It is essential to take a thorough and nuanced approach while reevaluating the sentences of Dana Carr and Michael Daymond, considering the possibilities for rehabilitation, the tenets of restorative justice, and the welfare of the children. The criminal justice system may work towards achieving justice that is fair, compassionate, and progressive by addressing the underlying causes of their role in Maya's death and encouraging accountability, healing, and prevention.

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Dana Carr to Michael Daymond Day of the murder

Dana
'I'm coming'

Dana
'please don't leave me'

Dana
'are you ok?'



Bridging the Gap: Addressing the Underrepresentation of Black Women in the UK Met Police

By Charity Wallace Moyo, Msc Psychology

Introduction

The representation of ethnic minority officers in the Metropolitan Police in London varies according to the demographic composition of the population it serves. It is worth mentioning, however, that this police force has a higher representation of ethnic minority police officers than all other police forces in England and Wales. In 2019, the Metropolitan Police Force was made up of officers of diverse ethnic backgrounds, including Asian, black, mixed, and other non-white people, who made up 15% of the force. In comparison, 40% of the people in London can be traced to these specific backgrounds. The Metropolitan Police (Met) has a 3.5% black officer representation and a 5.9% Asian officer representation (Haves, 2020).

The representation of ethnic minority individuals in senior positions in the police force is significantly unequal. According to 2019 data, only 4% of senior officers in England and Wales came from Asian, black, mixed, or other non-white ethnic backgrounds. Furthermore, this share has been stable since 2013, showing a lack of progress in diversifying senior leadership within these regions (GOV.UK, 2023). Moreover, the issue of underrepresentation of Black women in the United Kingdom Metropolitan Police Force (Met Police) requires a thorough investigation. The continuance of diversity and inclusion challenges in law enforcement on a global scale needs a thorough understanding of the historical, social, and institutional reasons particular to the Metropolitan Police.

The article's primary goal is to perform a thorough investigation of the fundamental causes that lead to the phenomena of underrepresentation. This will be accomplished through a historical context assessment, the presentation of examples of prejudice, and the investigation of potential cures. The goal is to provide a thorough understanding of this important subject.

Historical Context

It is critical to analyse the historical foundations of this scenario in order to gain a thorough understanding of the underrepresentation of Black women in the Metropolitan Police. For a long time, the Met has struggled with underrepresentation. The beginnings of police in the United Kingdom may be traced back to the colonial era, which had a substantial and long-lasting impact on the institution's formation and the structure it currently maintains (Bhugowandeen, 2013).

The deployment of police forces throughout history, particularly in places such as India and the Caribbean, to perpetuate colonial control has left a permanent trace of racial bias among law enforcement institutions (Bell, 2017). This bias has been passed down from generation to generation.

Discrimination and Bias

In the Metropolitan Police Service, black women frequently confront a confluence of discriminatory experiences built in both racial and gender issues. This has ramifications for their ability to be recruited, for the career opportunities they have, and for how they interact with others on a day-to-day basis. According to research carried out by the



Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR), African-American female law enforcement officers are subjected to a higher incidence of racism than their white colleagues.

The instance of Carol Howard, in which she successfully launched legal action against racial and sexual discrimination in 2014, serves as an important example of the difficulties that Black women experience when working in law enforcement. Moreover, Kevin Maxwell, a former officer who is black, indicated that the force was found guilty of "racial discrimination, harassment, and victimisation" towards him a few years ago. Shabnam Coundhri, a former officer who is Asian and who is also black, claims that she faced racism while working for the Met. Both officers are former members of the police (Haves, 2020).

Underrepresentation as a Problem

The underrepresentation of Black women in leadership roles within the Met Police can deter potential recruits. As of 2020, only 1.4% of police officers in England and Wales are Black, with an even smaller percentage being Black women. This lack of diversity in authoritative positions diminishes motivation for individuals who do not see people of similar backgrounds in leadership roles, dissuading them from pursuing a career in law enforcement (Dodd, 2020), (Casey, 2023).

Workplace Culture

The cultural climate within the police force has been shown to be unwelcoming and potentially hostile to Black women. Research from 2018 by the UK Parliament's Home Affairs Select Committee

substantiates the prevalence of discrimination, harassment, and microaggressions within the police force.

Measures Required for Addressing Underrepresentation

To effectively address the underrepresentation of Black women in the Metropolitan Police, several critical initiatives must be implemented:

* Initiatives for Leadership Diversity

Advocate for diversity at all levels of the Met Police, especially in senior positions. Support initiatives like "Leadership 2025" by the National Black Police Association (NBPA) to increase leadership representation from Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds.

* Anti-Bias Training and Cultural Competence Initiatives

Implement mandatory anti-bias and cultural competency training for all officers. Utilize programs like the "Inclusive Leadership Programme" to enhance leaders' understanding of diversity and inclusion.

* Recruitment Procedures Evaluation and Restructuring

Examine and reform recruitment practices to ensure fairness and inclusivity. Implement blind recruitment practices to mitigate unconscious biases in the early stages of the recruitment process.

* Support Networks and Affinity Groups

Establish support networks and affinity groups specifically for Black women in law



UNDERREPRESENTED GROUPS

enforcement. Utilize resources provided by groups like the Black Police Association (BPA) to build a cohesive and supportive community.

* Accountability Mechanisms

Implement mechanisms to hold individuals and organizations accountable for biased practices. Leverage the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) to investigate instances of police misconduct and discrimination.

* Community Engagement and Trust Building

Improve community policing activities to build trust in Black communities. Support initiatives like the "Building Trust" project to foster cooperation and address structural issues contributing to underrepresentation.

* Policy Reforms to Eliminate Systemic Bias

Evaluate and update police department policies and procedures. Advocate for evidence-based policies promoting fairness and impartiality in all operational procedures.

Conclusion

In conclusion, addressing the underrepresentation of Black women in the Metropolitan Police demands a sustained and rigorous effort. By implementing these critical steps, the police force can enhance its inclusivity, representation, and effectiveness in serving and protecting all communities. Breaking down these barriers not only benefits Black female officers but also contributes to a police force fostering trust, comprehension, and teamwork—advancing justice in the United Kingdom. Through collective action, a more equitable and inclusive police force can be created, assuring effective service to all communities.

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**Criminal
Justice**
At Arden University

**“Why are we not talking about domestic
abuse towards men?”**

**Domestic abuse (DA), intimate partner
violence (IPV) - The unspoken reality**



Debbie Heath, BA (Hons) Criminology and Psychology

There is certainly no doubt that domestic abuse is a concerning issue with 889,918 domestic abuse related cases reported by the criminal justice system in England and Wales in the year ending March 2023. A year on year increase since records began (ONS, 2023).

As a society domestic abuse is traditionally viewed as a women’s issue, a crime perpetrated by dominating men against defenceless women, which put quite simply is a fallacy. The feminist conceptualisation of domestic abuse afforded by the more visible male physique makes it extremely difficult to recognise domestic abuse against men with women as the perpetrator. The feminist movement originally took up the case of male perpetrated violence towards women, linking domestic abuse as the natural extension of the male patriarchal attitudes towards women. The feminist movement, even in 21st century modern Britain carries with it a tainted stigmatisation. The perception that all feminists are anti-men, that men can not be victims of domestic abuse, quite simply is not true. The feminist quest is for full gender equality, certainly not at the expense of men having a voice.

Society as a whole carries the misconception that because men by their very nature are bigger and stronger that they couldn't possibly be a victim of domestic abuse. Place this together with the way in which men are socialised to not discuss their feelings and concerns and it is no small wonder domestic abuse against men is severely under-reported.



Lack of recognition within society and societal stereotypes place gender perception as a dominant force erecting invisible barriers and creating great difficulty in recognising domestic abuse can and does happen to men therefore minimising the likelihood of help being sought. Half of male victims fail to tell a single soul they are or have been a victim of domestic abuse. There can be numerous reasons for under-reporting. The stigma of being labelled a victim, a feeling of isolation or emasculation, shame, embarrassment, the fear of not being believed or simply not realising they are actually a victim or that this abuse is criminal assault.

Female perpetrators tend to employ controlling and/or coercive behaviour in order to emotionally and psychologically abuse their partners. Knowing it is unlikely they could physically overpower a male and so will often use manipulation tactics instead. Abuse also includes gaslighting and the use of children as a weapon to manipulate the father-child relationship and threatening to withdraw access. Many males choose to suffer in silence at the risk of their mental health.

It certainly does not help that it is prevalent in family law and society (although there is no legal presumption) that children are better with their mothers.

Whilst it is true the majority of domestic violence victims are indeed women, data matters. Statistics published on the Mankind Initiative website, (founded in 2001 for male victims of domestic abuse), from the Office for National Statistics, reveal year after year, one in three victims of domestic abuse are in fact male. A substantial 699,000 men reported domestic abuse incidents between 2021-2022 alone. This same period saw 18 men die at the hands of their partners or ex-partners, equating to approximately one man every 3 weeks. Sobering thoughts indeed.

Education is also key as principal investigator Professor David Gadd, together with a team of researchers at the University of Manchester (Addelman, 2013) have shown through their research programme. They have successfully established a domestic abuse prevention programme that, when piloted, had a positive impact on children's attitude towards violence and domestic abuse. Issuing calls to incorporate relationship education into the school curriculum. We need to ensure equal protection in the application of safeguarding procedures, that men are treated in the same way as women. The current environment is not conducive in supporting men through domestic abuse, who often experience hostility, incredulity and a lack of empathy when they do eventually reach out for help and support within the criminal justice system.

A parallel strategy is needed for healthcare providers and charities in providing strong and equal support for both male and female victims of domestic abuse. Now is the time to speak out, to open up the conversation and to increase support and visibility. Recognizing that men can and are victims of domestic abuse. As a society we need to remove the barriers and stigmatisation and realise domestic abuse is happening to male

and females. It is not gender inclusive.

If you are experiencing or suspect someone you care about may be a victim of domestic abuse, male or female, please call the confidential helpline numbers listed below:

Contact:

- ⇒ **Mankind Initiative** — Telephone: 01823 334244. Website: <https://mankind.org.uk/>
- ⇒ **Women's Aid** — Telephone: 1800 341 900. Website: <https://www.womensaid.org.uk/>

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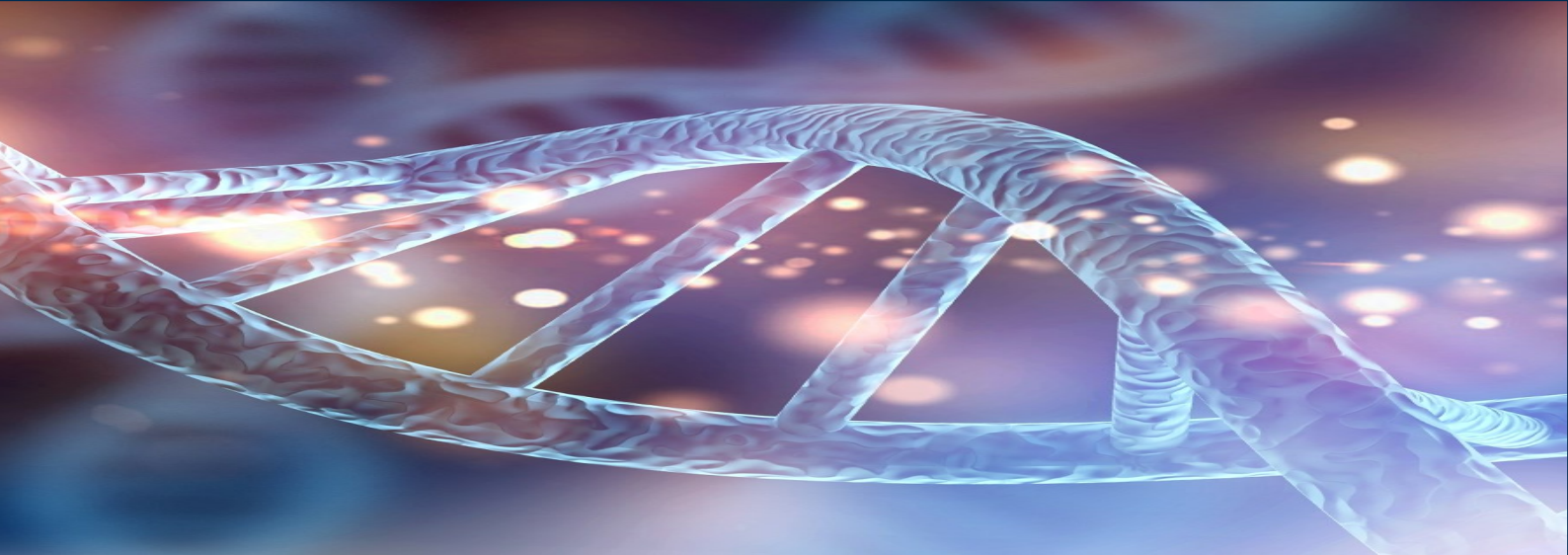
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DOMESTIC ABUSE HAPPENS TO MEN TOO

Stopped from seeing the children?
Told where to go and who you can speak with?
False allegations made against you?

NOT ALL DOMESTIC ABUSE IS PHYSICAL



**Criminal
Justice**

At Arden University

Understanding Forensic DNA

By Andrei Popa, BA (Hons) Criminology and Psychology with Foundation Pathway

Main Argument

“Understanding Forensic DNA” is a book by Suzanne Bell and John M. Butler, both Emeritus Professors of Forensic Science at West Virginia University, that explores the fundamentals of forensic DNA typing and its application in the criminal justice system, law enforcement, and judicial choices. The book aims to raise audience literacy and understanding of DNA analysis, as it is not a standalone tool for solving crimes. The book provides a detailed explanation of DNA technologies, their application, and contemporary concerns in this domain, dispelling misconceptions on match probabilities and highlighting the challenges of identifying DNA transferred by touching on surfaces. Thus, the following book review will present a brief understanding of the book’s content and its importance for those interested in the field of forensic science.

Analysis

The upcoming analytical section is based on the first 3 Chapters of the book where the process of DNA typing is widely characterised in a detailed manner. Topics such as biological investigation, human recog-

nition, gene replication, hereditary identification, forensic DNA techniques, and criminal case studies will be shortly discussed throughout this book’s review section.

As stated in the book, forensic science utilises biological examinations to determine subjects as possible sources of physical proof, such as blood, sperm, or mucus. This procedure connects data to a person of interest in an offence and is critical in situations such as fatherhood testing, mass catastrophes, disappearance cases, and human slavery.

Human recognition through biological testing is based on genomics and inherited regulation of certain features. Unlike twins born from the same fertilised egg, DNA testing is achievable due to their distinct genetic composition. The techniques target variable areas of DNA using heredity laws, specifically DNA from the mitochondria in our bodies. **Figure 1** depicts the important elements and attributes in relation to the book’s introductory characterisation. Forensic techniques sometimes require comparing an unidentified material, such as a crime scene mark, to a reference specimen, such as a person of interest (POI). This procedure, known as the questioned (Q) versus known (K) comparison, can result in one of three results. DNA analysis is done separately on the Q and K samples, eliminating the necessity for serological modelling.

DNA's double-helix structure, consisting of paired bases like adenine, thymine, cytosine, and guanine, which have distinct chemical bonding properties, allows it to open and close, a process crucial for cell replication and DNA typing. The DNA molecule consists of sugar and phosphate groups and a nucleotide backbone. Moreover, the process of copying DNA strands by unzipping and adding nucleotides is called amplification.

Forensic profiling of DNA, adopted from molecular biology research, has progressed from innovation to standard practice in the forensic field. In 1985, molecular biologist Dr. Alec Jeffreys found variable number tandem repeat (VNTR) patterns in human DNA that might be used to identify individuals. In a case featuring an immigrant family from Ghana, Jeffreys assisted the family's youngest son in re-entering the UK as a full citizen. The issue was the youngest son, who had left the UK to visit his homeland. The family's attorney called Jeffreys, who utilised DNA testing to conclude the youngster was the son who had fled, "capturing the public's sympathy and imagination" (Zagorski, 2006, p. 8919).

Colin Pitchfork's DNA analysis helped identify a killer in a 1986 criminal investigation in Leicestershire, England. Despite insufficient biological determinants, DNA from both incidents was identical, excluding an innocent person. A break followed when Pitchfork's sample showed the same property.

Figure 2 is an autorad film developed following the restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) process, which helped clear Richard Buckland of the crimes. The film showed distorted banding patterns in the control samples used to analyse band position and assign alleles (variants of the sequences of nucleotides on a DNA molecule). Lanes 2 and 3 were from Buckland's blood, while Lane 6 and 9 were from semen stain samples from the first and second victims. Com-

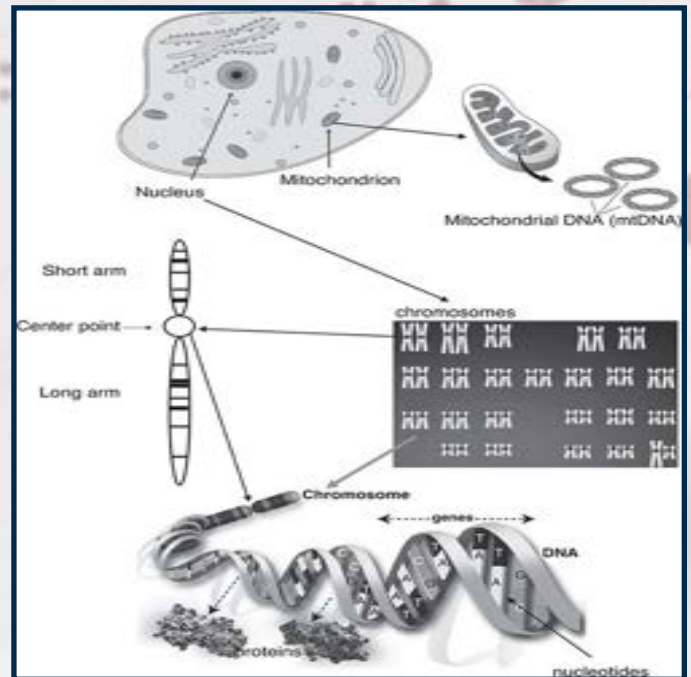


Figure 1. Overview of DNA sources and types used in forensic DNA typing. DNA rests inside the mitochondria and nucleus, and is organised into 23 pairs of chromosomes, with some coding for proteins and some non-coding (amended from Bell and Butler, 2022).

paring these samples, it was found that the semen from both cases came from the same man, but not Buckland.

Limitations and misconceptions

Some limitations may be found regarding DNA analysis. The book "Understanding Forensic DNA" highlights these limitations which will be assessed individually in a summarised manner during the next bulleted points.

- *DNA evidence is considered infallible.* Chapters 2 and 6 offer the required insights into the strengths of DNA proofs as an investigative tool during criminal cases and courtroom appliance, but also the limitations as a recent forensic tool.
- *DNA profiles function solely on genes.* Chapters 1 and 8 present an informational

abundance into how common DNA typing uses short tandem repeats, or STRs, from non-coding DNA, and that the only DNA profiling which targets genes is correlated with single nucleotide polymorphisms, or SNPs.

- *Science and justice are considered strong-bonded.* Being two different disciplines and having different goals, it is wise to discover that Chapter 3 highlights the fact that the criminal justice system is designed to settle disputes, while science focuses on explaining how the physical world functions in general.
- The judicial system implemented DNA evidence without hesitations. The earlier mentioned chapter provides an overview over the assumption that it took several years, mainly between 1980s and 1990s, for the legal system to address the forensic challenges met in the beginning.

Final remarks

“Understanding Forensic DNA” proves itself to be a fascinating textbook for the curious mind interested in the forensic field regarding DNA analysis and how it relates to the criminal justice system, but also how its technical depths can be researched in a detailed manner. Over 35 years, DNA typing has revolutionised human identification, allowing for the analysis of complex mixtures, investigative hereditary genealogy, and more. It now applies to STRs, RFLP, VNTR, mitochondrial DNA, and SNPs. Law enforcement and public databases are used in criminal cases, and portable DNA tools are used in large facilities and police stations.

Although having limitations as a tool in forensic investigation, DNA analysis remains a topic worth exploring in Suzanne Bell and John M. Butler’s book “Understanding Forensic DNA”.

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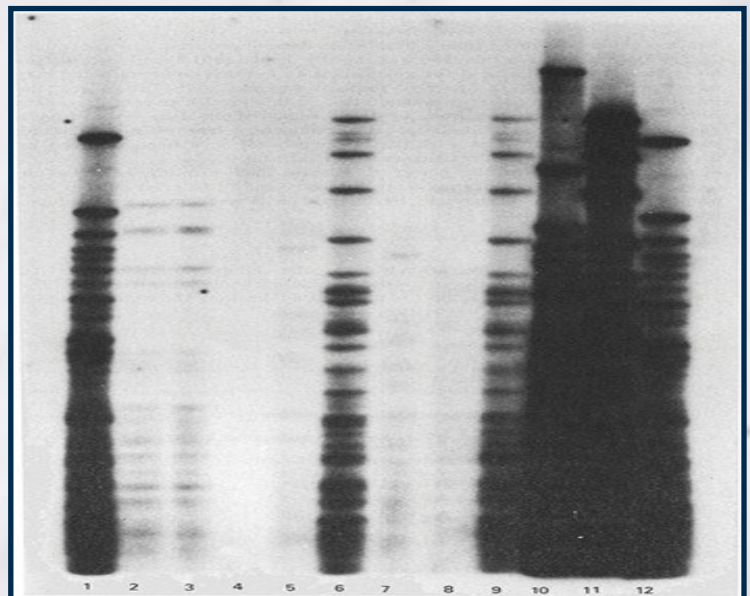


Figure 2. Film from Colin Pitchfork double homicide case which demonstrated that the crimes were linked and that Richard Buckland was not the murderer (amended from Bell and Butler, 2022).





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GOOD NEWS

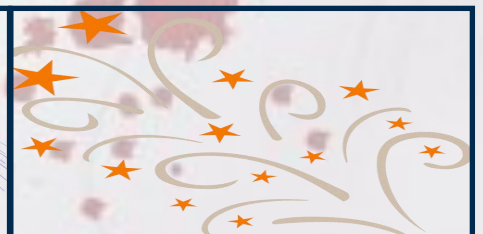
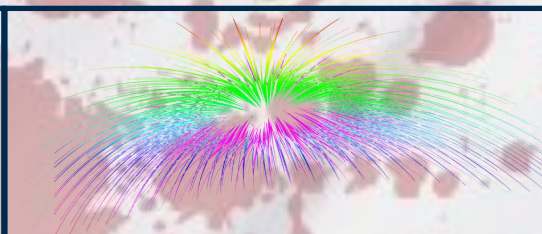
Manchester Crime Walk

I am delighted to announce that Emily Aspen's VRA project—The Virtual Crime Walk, has been successfully completed.

It is now accessible from the iLearn school page via this link: <https://view.genial.ly/6548b99b3838c50011d4e9a/interactive-content-edinburgh-virtual-crime-walk>

Please join me in congratulating Emily for her outstanding efforts, as well as the three students (Kerry, Shannon and Ryan) who were involved in this remarkable achievement — they are such a sensational group!

This is only phase one of the Crime Walk series, so take note as you will be hearing more plans and successes from this fabulous project in the within the year!





Employment & Careers



**Criminal
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Where To Find a Job

Applying for a job can be stressful and scary, and sometimes you not sure where to look. Bellow is a list of apps and website you can use to find the job you want.

1. Indeed: [Job Search | Indeed](#)
2. LinkedIn: [LinkedIn: Log In or Sign Up](#)
3. Google Jobs : [Build for everyone — Google Careers](#)
4. Gov.Uk : [Find a job \(dwp.gov.uk\)](#)
5. CvLibrary : [Job Search - Find 150,087 UK jobs on CV-Library](#)
6. Arden Futures: [Arden Futures](#)

Job applications generally consist of essential elements such as CV, cover letter, proof of eligibility and references, candidates applications usually vary based on their educational background and experiences, recent school graduates tend to emphasize transferable skills, while entry level candidates may showcase volunteer experiences if available. When applying for a new position it is crucial to research both the role and the company.

For more advice when applying for a job visit: [Tips to Remember When Filling Out a Job Application | Indeed.com](#)

National Careers Service also provided extremely helpful insight about career advice to making career choice.

Visit National Career Service here: [Careers advice | National Careers Service](#)

ARDEN UNIVERSITY x CODE FIRST GIRLS

The following stats were taken from your students who signed up to a class last year as a result of your promotions. This is your impact. Thanks for a great 2023!

77%

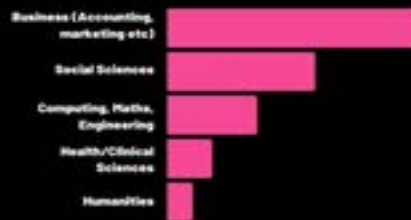
FROM UNDERREPRESENTED
ETHNIC GROUPS



STARTED 2023 AS TECH
BEGINNERS

15%

IDENTIFY AS
NEURODIVERSE



FIELD OF STUDY

YOU ENCOURAGED

14!

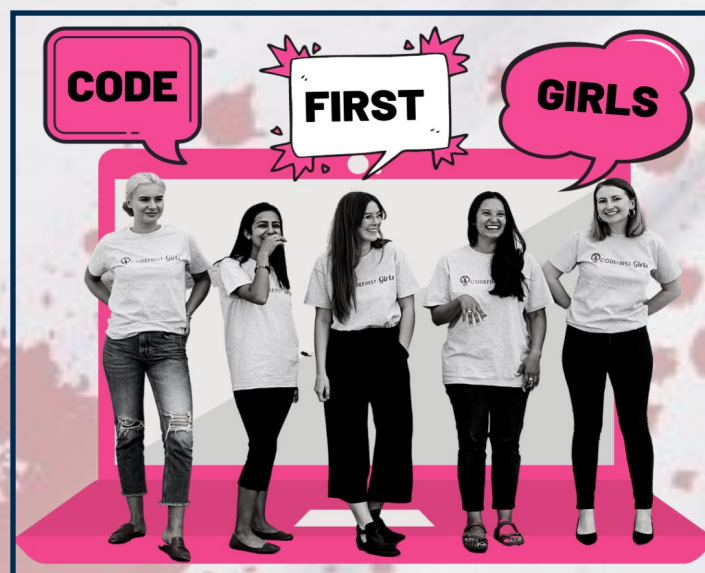
STUDENTS TO LEARN TO CODE

*As not all questions were mandatory, figures may not be exact.

Are you interested in a career in Technology? Code for Girls offer courses for women focusing on coding skills with a view to upskilling and enabling them to gain access to a range of employers in the technology sector.

In 2023, Arden University Careers and Employability Team started to engage with Code for Girls and here is an interesting infographic. As you can see Social Science students and graduates which includes students from the School of Criminal Justice are the second largest cohort. If you are interested in finding out more about Coding for Girls, [click here](#);

[Code First Girls | Empowering Women in Tech through Education](#)





Bolster your CV with Forage!

Have you ever wondered what a Sales role at Red Bull would look like? Or what an Investment Banking career path looks like at J.P Morgan? Forage can offer you both of those insights alongside many more in depth insights into a multitude of roles and companies so that you can make more informed decisions about your chosen career path!

Forage is a Virtual Job Simulation platform designed to allow students to experience a 'day in the life' of particular roles at different companies. We work with global companies such as British Airways, HSBC and Walmart to build tasks that you can work through, to give you the confidence to apply for those roles in the future.

Forage's programmes are completely asynchronous, allowing for you to fit them around your schedules and other commitments you may have and it's completely free for you to use. We encourage you to enroll and engage in as many of these programmes as possible to give you a robust idea of career paths you'd like to engage with in the future.

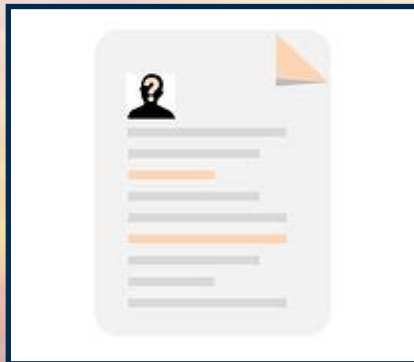
Unlock achievements such as Interview Tips, Job Prep Tips and CV Snippets directly from the companies themselves so that you can see what kind of candidates they're looking for!

You'll also be earning certificates upon completion of simulations, along with our policy of how best to integrate what you've learned into your CV, LinkedIn and how to talk about your experience with recruiters and interviewers.

Don't forget to take a look at our Interview & Career Skills section on the website. These programmes are designed to help you with your work-ready skills and confidence in the workplace!

Companies love using Forage as it allows them to show you what working at their company is really like, and it enables them to reach amazing and diverse students they wouldn't have been able to meet without going on-campus. They also love to see that students have taken the initiative to find out more about their company.

Sign up at theforage.com and if you have any questions at all, please feel free to email Alia Alhirs at alia@theforage.com.



7 Steps to Make Your CV Stand Out!

STEP ONE: Start Strong

Begin with a summary of your skills and key accomplishments, this will attract the recruiter and grab their attention. Personal profile is the key part in a CV, it tells the recruiters exactly who you are.

STEP TWO: Emphasize results rather than responsibilities

Rather than listing your responsibilities emphasize your results. For example, rather than saying "I helped to increase sales" say this instead " I increased the sales".

STEP FOUR: Highlight changes and growth

In you CV focus on your personal development, show the employer how much you have grown in your previous positions and what you have achieved.

STEP THREE: Customize for the job you want

Respond directly to the job description and explain why you are the best candidate for the role. Employers want you to understand the role you are applying for.

STEP FIVE: Demonstrate that you are connected

Networking shows that you have strong communication skills and that is something employers value.

STEP SIX: Show industry insight

Having to do research on the company you are applying for presents that you have the ability to stay on top of trends. Demonstrating knowledge of the industry will make you more attractive to the employer.

Helpful links:

- ⇒ [5 Ways To Improve Your CV \(forbes.com\)](#)
- ⇒ [How to create an enhanced CV \(and why it's important\) | Indeed.com UK](#)
- ⇒ [Boosting your CV before university | University of Portsmouth](#)
- ⇒ [7 simple but effective ways to make your CV stand out | Top Universities](#)

STEP SEVEN: Use power words

Include words such as adaptable, innovative, implemented and achieved for each of your roles, and follow up with outstanding results or outcomes which demonstrate what you have delivered.



Interview Tips

Prepare for interview

When preparing for an interview make sure you have time to prepare, this allows you to be less nervous and stressed.

Read the job description and understand the skills and experiences need.

Do some research on the company just in case, you never know what the employer will ask you.

Look over your CV or the application form, this will give you the idea what the interview question might be.

Prepare some examples from your past employment, talk about your responsibilities and the outcomes.

Practice your answers.

The most effective method is the STAR method, this will help you answer fully.

On the day of the interview

Make sure to take notes, a lot of people prefer to not take notes but it is highly beneficial when it comes to you asking the questions.

Be confident in yourself, show the employer that you want the job.

After the interview

It is important to follow up after the interview with an email or a phone call unless you know when you will hear back.

If you are successful ask for confirmation of

the offer in writing and confirm pattern or arrangements about the work.

If you are not successful it is normal to be upset and disappointed, every interview you take is a learning curve to be better.

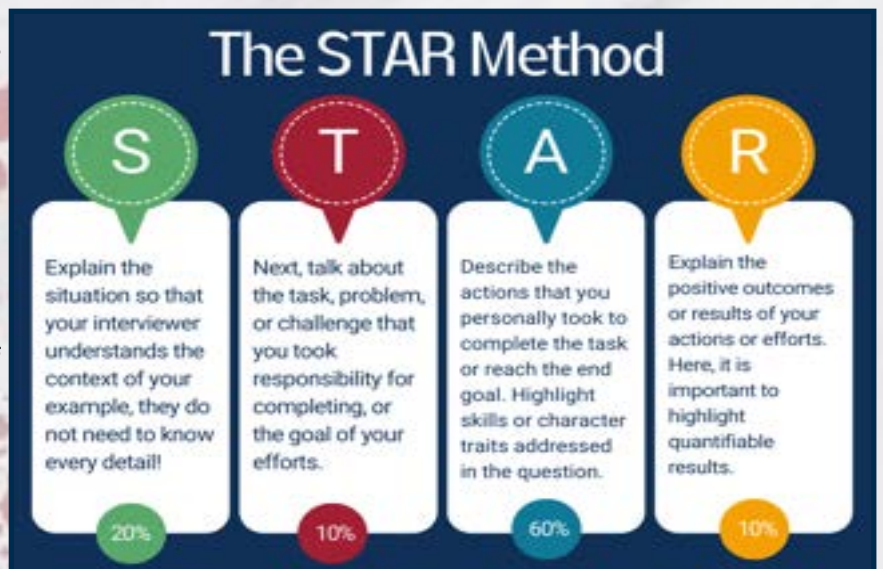
Remember: every time you get a no, you are one step closer to yes. NEVER GIVE UP!!!

Here are helpful links to read more about interview tips and tricks:

<https://nationalcareers.service.gov.uk/careers-advice/interview-advice/interview-advice>

https://sport4life.org.uk/young-people/get-job-ready/how-to-prepare-for-a-job-interview/?gad_source=1&gclid=EAIaIQobChMIq_bUnJuwHdAMVNJNQBh3N3QmjEAAAYAiAAEgJZQ_D_BwE

[Job Interview Tips: How to Make a Great Impression | Indeed.com UK](#)



GLOBAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Call For Submissions

EDITION 4

SPECIAL THEME: CRIMES OF THE POWERFUL

Would you like to see your work in print? NOW YOU CAN!!

We are looking for **1,000-word (max)** feature articles, reflective pieces or even film/book reviews covering our special theme - 'Crimes of the powerful'. This theme is simply about any crime committed by someone in high status or trust; for example, white-collar crime, corporate crime, state crime, family violence and hate crimes.

Also, if you would rather prefer to share success/inspirational stories - you can!

To submit your entries, either click on the link below or scan the QR code:

[SUBMISSION AND CONSENT FORM](#)



Deadline: Friday 28th June 2024 **For any queries email us at:**
GCJNewsletter@arden.ac.uk

Book
Reviews

Inspirational Stories

Articles