

L3 Lead Examiner Report 1901

January 2019

**L3 Qualification in Forensic and
Criminal Investigation**

**Unit 5: Applications of Criminology
(20149K)**

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Unit 5: Applications of Criminology (20149K)

Grade	Unclassified	Level 3			
		N	P	M	D
Boundary Mark	0	8	17	27	38

Introduction

This is the first series of this Unit 5 paper in the BTEC Forensic and Criminal Investigation specification. A similar unit has previously appeared in BTEC Applied Science as an internally assessed unit. Overall, learners appear to have coped well with the external assessment, requiring them to read a case study and supporting material during timed conditions and apply their understanding of theory to the corresponding material.

The examination is split into four extended response questions, each assessing part of the specification 1. the nature of crime (24 marks), 2. crime prevention and punishment (16 marks), 3. victims of crime (10 marks) and 4. media and crime (10 marks). All four questions are marked using a levels-based approach where answers are awarded marks on a holistic basis, considering the overall quality of the answer.

Throughout the four set questions there are both explicit and implicit areas for discussion. The explicit areas are those specifically asked in the question, whereas other areas for discussion will appear in the case study or data. These implicit discussion points may include types of crimes, types of data, theories of crime or judgements on reporting and impact of crime. It is important that learners take time to examine and use all the data and information provided in order to make use of the full range of marks available.

There is an expectation in this unit that learners will demonstrate the ability to make links between theoretical knowledge, use of data, the case study and article (AO1, AO2). This application of knowledge and understanding provides a vocational emphasis that aims to provide a basis for future employment opportunities or study. In addition, learners are also expected to make reasoned decisions such as judgements on aims and forms of sentencing, and media as a contribution to the fear of crime (AO3). Learners should aim to interpret information and link theory to practical examples explained in the case study.

Introduction to the Overall Performance of the Unit

This is a challenging paper, as learners are required to write in both breadth and depth throughout all four questions in order to access the full range of marks available. Learner performance highlighted a range of answers throughout the spectrum of marks and answers were polarised.

Some learners demonstrated excellent levels of knowledge and the ability to demonstrate their understanding through application to the case study. Other learners provided an excellent understanding of theoretical concepts but failed to apply any knowledge to the case study, limiting their access to higher marking Bands. There were also a significant number of learners who used the case study well but failed to add enough specific detail of theoretical concepts.

Indeed, this is a multifaceted paper with many opportunities to access high marks through demonstration of understanding of a breadth of concepts. Unfortunately, many questions throughout the paper were only partly answered. It is important that learners understand that Activity 1 relates to section A of the specification, including A1, as indicated below:

A The nature of crime

A1 Types of crime and crime statistics

- Types of crime:
 - different categorisations of crime – volume crime, major crime; classifications of crime – summary, indictable, triable either way, crimes against the person, crimes against property, cybercrime.
- Interpretation and analysis of the different types of crime statistics:
 - Home Office official statistics
 - self-report victim surveys – Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), Commercial Victimisation Survey (CVS)
 - self-report offender surveys.

While learners often attempted to interpret the statistics, there was limited discussion regarding the **type** of data used and the impact this may have on the offender or victim. Furthermore, learners did not comment on their understanding of the type of crime, therefore this excludes them from accessing Band 5, **a well-developed argument that consistently synthesises relevant understanding coherently.**

In addition, some incorrect material was often included in Activity 3, (victims of crime) that could stem from misinterpretation of the specification. Some learners, instead of referring to positive victimology as shown in the specification extract below, discussed the positive outcomes of being a victim.

- Perspectives on victims of crime:
 - positive victimology – factors that produce patterns in victimisation, interpersonal crimes of violence, contribution of the victim to victimisation, including victim proneness
 - critical victimology – structural factors that make a person more at risk of being a victim of crime, state’s power to apply or deny the label of victim.

Furthermore, there were a significant number of learners that showed a good understanding of news values. Unfortunately, they did not relate the case study or their answer to news values included in the specification as outlined below:

- news values – risk, immediacy, dramatization, personalisation, higher status persons, novelty or unexpectedness, violence, simplification

Individual Questions

Activity 1

Activity 1

Discuss the reasons for the criminal behaviour of the pickpockets in the case study.

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **Case study** and **Figures 1, 2 and 3**
- functionalist theories that would be used to explain this criminal behaviour
- theories on ethnicity and crime that would explain the behaviour of the offenders in the case study.

This question requires the learner to discuss the type of crime in the case study and interpret and analyse data provided, in terms of three theories of crime.

Many answers provided a good explanation of the functionalist view of crime, including Durkheim's and Merton's theory. Some stronger answers were able to link well to the case study highlighting pickpockets as innovators. Weaker answers often failed to synthesise answers, providing few links from theory or data to the study.

Some learners were able to demonstrate good links between the data provided and case study or theories of marginalisation/ myth of black criminality. However, the majority failed to draw conclusions about official statistics and how this may impact the perception of the offenders. Weaker answers simply regurgitated data with basic links to case study.

The implicit question of gender theory was not as well explained by most learners. There were some links made to theories such as the Chivalry thesis or sex role theory, however, most learners did not include theoretical concepts in this section.

The answer below gained 16 marks

This response identifies both Durkheim's and Merton's theories of crime. There is a clear link to the case study regarding Merton's theory explaining that the offenders are innovators.

This answer also clearly links the data on ethnicity to the stop and search techniques of the case study. In addition, this is then linked to Gilroy's Myth of Black Criminality and examples from society.

The answer does include reference to gender and links the data to the concept of the Chivalry factor, however, this is a weak link with few links to the case study. Therefore, this answer is a low Band 4 answer as it does not meet the **comprehensive and accurate knowledge and understanding of general and specific theories**. As there is no reference to the type of crime or statistics, the answer was only able to meet Band 4 for **synthesises mostly relevant understanding coherently**.

The criminal behaviour present in this case study could be explained using functionalist theories, starting with Durkheim. Durkheim believes that society is built on everyone sharing the same norms and values, which are given ~~to us~~ through socialisation from families, school and peers. We don't do bad things because we will get into a negative sanction, but rather because they are wrong. However Durkheim discusses the fact that "deviance is inevitable" because ~~everyone~~ ^{because} not everyone can hold up the solidarity all of the time, and says how there will be deviance even in a "society of saints". Durkheim believes there are positives to crime which are that it provides boundary maintenance so people know where an activity ^{belongs} ~~because~~ criminal, adaptation and change, ~~being that~~ ^{an example is} in the past it was illegal to be homosexual however through people protesting and ^{breaking} ~~breaking~~ the law it was legalised. The final positive of crime said by Durkheim is that it creates social cohesion, so in times of terrorism the community ~~come~~ bond back together for a collective consensus. Durkheim can explain this case study through anomie, which is that at times of social change values and norms are lost within society so there is an increase in deviancy.

So in this case study, this community has lost collective consensus of norms and values, so crimes are being committed as no one is sure of what the values in society are any^{more}.

On the other hand Merton another functionalist came up with the "Strain theory" (or strain to anomie), which explains that inequalities within society are what causes crime and deviant behaviours. This is because society sets ^{one goal} goals for everyone which Merton names "the American dream" which is not achievable by all because of the inequalities within society. This causes behavioural adaptations the first being the conformist wants the goal and uses legitimate means to achieve it, Innovator wants the goal but not legitimate means to achieve it. Ritualist who don't want the goal as they know it's unachievable, but still works hard in a legitimate job an example would be a 9 to 5 office worker. Then there is the retreatist who knows the goal is unachievable so doesn't want it or the means to get it, so a day drinker could be an escape. The final behavioural adaptation said by Merton was the rebellion who want to make a new goal that is achievable by all, and a new way to achieve it. Relating Merton's theory to the case study it's clear the women are innovators because they can't get the means to achieve the goal in legitimate ways so are resorting to theft to get the money to ^{achieve} achieve the goals of society. The problems with Durkheim's theory are that it doesn't explain gang crimes ^{or} for different social statuses and crime.

so within this study it's two women which could mean there are underlying factors which Merton's theory doesn't explain. Furthermore the problems with Merton's theory are that he doesn't explain why those with means to achieve the goal don't always use them.

Ethnicity and crime is explained through different agencies, very differently. From the case study Samuel, a black man was picked out by ^{one} white and one black female. One explanation could be that crime is committed within ethnic groups which could explain why he was targeted. There is a whole area of moral panic explained by Mills on this subject, where black people are ^{suspected to} ~~seen to be~~ be more criminal than white people. This is clear in the case study when the officers stopped and searched 5 black women and only one white woman, which is also clear in figure one a black person is from 2006 to 2017 8.4X more likely to be stopped and ^{searched} ~~sorted~~. This could be due to black people committing more crime or because they are being labeled and picked on as being criminal, ^{Gilroy} ~~as even~~ ^{believed it's} from this due to the myth of black criminality which creates this institutionalised racism which is clear in the Steven Lorence case. Which is that Steven Lorence was killed by a group of white boys, but the police did not investigate the case properly initially, so when the family forced a retrial there was a large investigation into institutionalised racism, which from the case study and figure one is still very much apparent in

Society today.

In the case study there are two female offenders, which is uncommon as men typically commit more crime than women. Shown in figure two however it's not uncommon that women commit a much greater proportion of crime in theft and handling stolen goods, which can be explained using sex role theory, which is that women are socialised differently to men, they are told that they should be a caring mother and a sexual provider for their husbands so theft could be the highest as women need to supply for ^{their} families. Furthermore shown in figure three ^{since} the 1990s there has been an increase in ~~the~~ the female population in prison, an explanation could be ^{the} class and gender deals theory that women are not getting enough from being a mother and supplying for her family that she turns to crime for gain. Finally this increase in figure three could be due to ~~the~~ chivalry factor, which is that women will get a harsher punishment for the same crime a man would commit just because it's more uncommon for her to commit these crimes.

* through excitement.

The answer below gained 6 marks:

This answer includes some good links from Functionalist theory to the case study, but this is not consistently applied through all aspects of the question.

There is an attempt to link the data on ethnicity to the case study, however, this is not linked to any theoretical concepts as an explanation of crime. In addition, the data on gender is stated, but there is a very limited attempt to offer an explanation or a make links to the case study.

Overall, this answer is low Band 2.

In the case study it states that Kibourne have made a zero-tolerance approach and after putting that into place the pickpocketing rate has decreased. Functionalists would agree with this as we can't completely abolish crime and crime is needed to make a community function but putting prevention schemes in place to try to prevent it from happening as often. Emile Durkheim thought of some of these schemes and recreational acts in his theory

In the case study Samuel also says that says that he noticed that out of all the 6 women who the police stopped and searched only one of them was white. This is very common in society as it

is seen that black people are most likely to commit crime. The media has an impact on this as they are stereotyped to be involved in gangs and violence, to live in poverty and be of a lower social class. These are factors which may make people commit crime as if you are living in poverty you are more likely to steal to fulfill your needs financially.

Also Merton's strain theory also explains why people may commit this type of crime.

Relating to the case study his theory of Innovation relates to why the two women go around stealing wallets. They are so caught up in the lifestyle and cannot see a way out of it so stealing or ~~commit~~ committing fraud is there way around living their life. Another is ritualism, people aren't so focused on their goals and making efforts to achieve them so they settle for

less. For example a woman may aspire to be a doctor but if she doesn't stay ~~focusse~~ focused on her goals and doesn't feel the need to, she may end up settling for a lower paid job just for the sake of it. Merton believes that crime is always going to happen and to maintain a healthy society it needs to happen. Both Durkheim and Merton believe in rehabilitation. That if a person is to commit a crime they will start up schemes inside and outside the prison to aim to get them to stop committing crime and help them to get back on the streets. Crime creates social solidarity.

In Figure 2 and 3 both statistics show how there is a great difference in gender when it comes to crime. In Figure 2 it shows that women are more likely to commit crimes such as theft and handling stolen goods which can be seen as a minor offence. Whereas men are

more likely to commit crimes such as sexual abuse, drug offences and burglary.

Activity 2

Use the **Case study** to complete Activity 2.

Activity 2

Discuss the most appropriate crime punishment and prevention methods related to the type of crime in the case study.

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **Case study**
- right realist methods of crime prevention
- Marxist perspective on punishment
- the most appropriate aim and type of sentencing.

This Activity requires the learner to discuss crime prevention and punishment methods, aim and type of sentencing in relation to the case study.

Some learners attempted to incorporate the data provided for Activity 1 in this answer, for which there is no credit available. It is important that learners carefully read the question in order to ensure that they are including the relevant material in their answer.

The right realist approach was generally well explained by learners. There were often clear links to zero-tolerance policing from the case study, and suggestions for target hardening were well linked. Some weaker answers discussed the theory of crime rather than prevention of crime, referring to Murray's theory of the underclass rather than situational and environmental crime prevention stated in the specification. There was a similar pattern regarding the Marxist theory of punishment. A significant number of learners did not make a clear distinction between the Marxist theory of crime and the Marxist theory of punishment. Indeed, this section of the Activity was poorly answered, often missing links to the case study.

Stronger answers not only identified but also justified both aims and types of sentencing based on sound justification from the case study. However, weaker answers often failed to mention or simply listed aims in passing rather than synthesising and justifying with references to the case study. Types of sentences were again often listed but not justified in weaker answers.

The answer below gained 13 marks.

This is a low Band 4 answer. The learner has correctly discussed both situational crime prevention and environmental crime prevention in relation to the case study. This answer also incorporates broken windows theory, demonstrating a comprehensive knowledge of one aspect of the Activity.

Discussion of the Marxist approach is weaker as there is some overlap with Marxist theory of crime. There is some attempt to link to the case study but this appears more of an afterthought than an integration into the answer.

The aim and types of sentencing offer a good detailed description, but there is some irrelevant material about youth sentencing that is not relevant to this case study. This cannot reach Band 4 for **consistently justified through the application of relevant evidence** for this trait.

The right realist methods of crime prevention are not looking at the underlying causes of crime, but rather ^{say} that it's due to rational choice of the criminal. These methods of crime prevention are split into two main categories the first being situational crime prevention which is target hardening, which in the case study ^{could} ~~they~~ ^{be a good method} ~~have already used~~ as to use as by adding the awareness to the people who are there to hold onto their belongings more tightly, keep them out of site, as Samuel in this case study ^{his wallet} ~~had~~ taken from his back pocket which meant that if he had put it into an over the shoulder bag it would increase risk for the criminal therefore defusing benefits making it less likely that the criminal using rational choice would target this person. on the other hand ^{right} ~~most~~ realist also have environmental crime prevention techniques which include zero tolerance, which has already been used in this case study and has ^{caused a} ~~had~~ a decrease in crime in the area. So the other environmental crime prevention that could

be used is the crime and police act 2014, which gives the police more power. An example that would be useful in this case study is the dispersal power, which means the police can stop loitering. Loitering is in this case stop groups of people hanging around looking for targets. The problems with right realist methods of crime prevention are that they can cause a "them and us" divide, especially on ethnic grounds with the zero tolerance policing built from Wilson's broken window theory that even the smallest decay/vandalism should be sorted and dealt with immediately. Which is zero tolerance, can with stop and search cause a divide on racial grounds.

Marxist perspective on punishment is that in law making and the state, is one rule for working class (proletariat) and another for ruling class (bourgeoisie). Capitalism uses according to Marxist punishment as a source of labour from the working class, and favours property over person. And also that punishment of the working class (proletariat) is to suppress the working class from uprising and fighting against the bourgeoisie exploiting and manipulating the proletariat as they are locking them up. Relating this to the case study due

to the capitalist society structure the most appropriate punishment would be ~~prison~~ prison as this is not there first offenses meaning that ^{the volume crimes} ~~this small~~ (Crimes that are happening at such a high rate the police can't deal with them) ~~it~~ could cause ~~the~~ collapse in the capitalist structure, so by punishing the women in the case study harshly it may suppress them from uprising.

When it comes to aims of punishment, they are different depending on age. Youth ~~often~~ punishment aims are very much more focused at rehabilitation and trying to find the cause and correct the thought processes of the child. The very last resort for youths is incarceration. However in this case study the women are 39 and 40 years old, so would have adult aims. Like youth offending the main aim is ^{rehabilitation} ~~rehab~~ of the offender however there are others ~~as~~ such as denunciation, saying to the criminal and society that this behaviour is not acceptable. Inevitably punishment, paying for your crimes. There is also apologising and realising what you have done is wrong, and holding the person accountable for these actions. Linking this to the case study as this is not the offenders first offence in this type of crime, ~~just like~~ with the aims of punishment will be the same rehabilitation, but would push more on realising that the crimes that are being committed are affecting others. And understand how it's affecting others.

Just like with aims there are different types of Sentencing for youths and adults. For youths Sentencing is more about rehabilitation, so there are fines which can be given however for youths are rare. Discharge, absolute or conditional, absolute means you just get a criminal record, conditional is if you re offend you can be charged for this crime and the new one together. Detention and training order, held in a ^{secure youth} home for rehabilitation. Just detention, life sentence. And Custody under her majesties pleasure, which is what the Jamie Bolger killers received, as it was such a serious crime. Adult Sentencing has some of the same sentences such as fines which most convictions are, Discharge as before absolute and conditional which is the same. Then Prison sentences are; suspended meaning no time in prison out on licence if break rules will go to prison. Extended serve 2/3 of time in prison. Life splits into categories of whole life order, discretionary life or life sentence. ~~then~~ then there are community service orders. In this case due to Davina being out on probation she will be sent back into prison to serve the rest of her sentence. However, ^{with} Hayley it's unclear if she has a criminal record especially in this crime so would depend on her ^{history} sentence what sort of conviction ~~she~~ she would receive.

The answer below gained 3 marks:

This answer demonstrates an example of a learner who has discussed the right realist theory of crime rather than crime prevention. While there are some aspects and the answer that are creditable, this would remain in Band 1.

In addition, there is no attempt to provide an aim of sentencing, such as reparation, only a type of sentencing (imprisonment) with very limited justification from the case study. Again, this trait would remain in Band 1.

Right realists would firstly blame single mums for this type of behaviour as right realists would see a single mum on her own struggling to provide for her child therefore the only way to provide food and clothing would be to steal it. The way they would try to prevent this from happening would be to either give the offender a harsher sentence or to offer them help on how to get an income with also being able to still care for the child.

Marxists perspective on punishment would differ on if the offender came from a middle class background, working class background or lower class background. If the offender was rich for instance they would be issued

With a fine and possibly community service meaning they would get off lightly. However if the offender was poor they would not be able to afford a fine so then this would result in imprisonment meaning they would get a much harsher sentence because they can not afford to pay off for the crime. This is another reason as to why "the rich stay rich and the poor stay poor" because the rich can get away with paying for their offences whereas the poor would not be able to do that resulting in harsher longer sentencing and possibly reoffending.

I personally would say that the most appropriate aim and type of sentencing linking to this case study would be a harsher sentencing such as ~~imprisonment~~ ~~with~~ 6 month imprisonment with 6 months community service order so that Hayley and Davina would be paying for what they done and also helping the community out.

Activity 3

Activity 3

Explain the possible reasons why Samuel was a victim and the impact this will have on him.

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **Case study** and the article: **Interview with Samuel Archer**
- patterns of victimisation
- positive victimology
- impact of victimisation.

This Activity requires learners to comment in three areas victimisation: patterns, perspectives and impact. The learner is expected to highlight aspects of the case study that are relevant when discussing victims of crime.

Stronger answers highlighted that Samuel was a repeat victim, quoting relevant statistics about repeat victimisation, ethnicity and age. Some good answers also highlighted that Samuel was not a typical victim by using evidence to support these statements.

Many learners engaged in a general discussion around patterns of victimisation from the case study rather than linking the case study to theory or evidence. Some weaker answers focused on the sexuality of the victim with no evidence to suggest that this would increase his chances of being a victim of theft (rather than hate crime).

Stronger answers linked perspectives of positive victimology such as victim proneness and victim precipitation, linking evidence from Wolfgang and Sparks to specific parts of the case study.

Impact of victimisation was the area of the Activity that was answered particularly well. Most learners were able to identify areas of the case study that provided supporting evidence for the impact of the crime on Samuel. Many of the stronger answers also highlighted the concept of secondary victimisation in relation to Tom.

The answer below gained 10 marks:

This answer gained full marks, top Band 4. There are clear links to the case study throughout the answer. The answer is well structured with evidence relating to repeat victimisation, positive victimology and secondary victimisation.

Samuel went on holiday in Kilbourne, a town that relies on tourism. ^{street} crime rates ^{are} high here. Samuel states that he is a black, gay male, whom is also a tourist of this area. His ethnicity made him more likely to be a victim anyway, but he was also a tourist which makes him an easy target for thieves. Samuel also kept his wallet in his back pocket, which made it easier to steal. Samuel has been a victim of crime before; "had my wallet and phone stolen before"; repeat victimisation shows that 4% of victims are ~~targeted~~ ^{victimised again} to 44% of crimes. Von Hentig looks at victim proneness, what makes a victim different from a non-victim. In this case, it may be that Samuel was a tourist, so was disadvantaged + possibly lost, his wallet was easily accessible and he was in a crowded area, making it easier for the offender(s). Wolfgang looks at victim precipitation,

he studied 588 homicides and 28% were victim triggered, in this case you may argue that this was victim triggered as Samuel ignored warning signs, entered a crowded place & left his wallet in his back pocket.

Christie states that 'victims' are a socially constructed category, Samuel was a victim because he facilitated (sparks) + provided opportunity (sparks) to the thieves.

It is clear that this has had a psychological affect on Samuel; "paranoid about being in a crowd" and also stated that he is "constantly checking" he has his belongings. It has also created a secondary victim, Samuel's boyfriend Tom. Tom states that he feels 'worried' and wants to 'go home early'. This may even affect Samuel + Tom when they get home, it could increase emotional damage + lead to paranoia, depression and anxiety. Although there was no physical harm inflicted on the two, it may seriously damage their mental health.

If this crime is not dealt with appropriately, Samuel may also experience secondary victimisation through the criminal justice system.

Positive victimology looks at the characteristics of a victim compared to a non victim and aims to identify what it is that makes them a target of crime.

The answer below gained 3 marks:

This answer is low Band 2. While there are some logical connections regarding impact of victimisation, there is limited understanding of theoretical concepts of patterns or perspectives. This answer draws on material that is not present in the case study, such the potential build of the victim, without justification or rationale. Where patterns of victimisation are discussed, they are not linked, nor are they relevant to the case study.

Overall, this answer lacks understanding.

Samuel may have been a victim due to a number of reasons. One may be his build so even though Samuel is a male but he could be quite small and petite for a male which may make him look more vulnerable to others and seem more of an easy target.

Another reason may be that he looks a bit careless. Keeping your wallet in your back pocket, to some people it is seen as almost asking to get pickpocketed. And as his wallet was easily accessible and in reach for another person to take, his wallet got stolen from him.

This will have a negative impact on Samuel as he will always feel paranoid when amongst large crowds.

and may find it harder to trust people as he may feel as if they always want to steal from him. It could also have an impact on his relationship as it may make him want to stop going out and taking part in activities which him and his boyfriend used to do before he got his wallet stolen.

The patterns of victimisation will always be increasing. Patterns may be certain types of people so particularly people who look more vulnerable, females are more likely to be a victim rather than men, and usually white people and targetted and people who are older so from 30+.

However Samuel could also go through positive victimology. He may go to areas where crime rates aren't as high, him and his boyfriend may become more protective of each other and may

become closer as a couple.

The impact of victimisation can not only affect people but businesses as well. People may restrain from visiting Kilbournes marketplace to buy things and shop elsewhere because they may feel more safe and this will have an impact on the marketplace as their sales will decrease and possibly cause them to close down.

Also people living in that area may feel afraid to go out in their own town increase they might be the next victim.

Activity 4

Activity 4

Assess the impact of the information in the case study and the article on the fear of crime for people in Kilbourne.

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **Case study** and the article: **Interview with Samuel Archer**
- the news values that will have been used when deciding to publish the article
- the representation of labelling of the offenders.

This Activity requires learners to make a judgement on whether the media increases the fear of crime. Judgements are expected to be supported by both theoretical evidence and links to the case study.

Strong answers made multiple judgements such as 'the media will increase the fear of crime for the people of Kilbourne'. This judgement will then be supported with evidence.

Evidence can come from either news values or labelling theory. Weaker answers did not include reference to any specific news values listed in the specification, nor did they refer to labelling theory or moral panics

Stronger answers referred to specific news values while highlighting links from the case study. Furthermore, there were clear links to the media creating moral panics, and the deviancy amplification of the offender from a minority ethnic group.

The answer below gained 9 marks:

This answer demonstrates very clear links to specific news values of immediacy and personalisation in reference to the case study. This is linked clearly to several judgements about the media affecting an increase in the fear of crime.

This answer shows highlights the second part of the Activity regarding labelling of the offenders. While there is some irrelevant material regarding football hooliganism, the answer shows both breadth (including all aspects of the Activity)

and depth of knowledge, in addition to making several supported judgements; therefore, accessing Band 4.

The article uses immediacy to convey that the crime was recent and therefore on topic; "most recent pickpocket victim". It also uses personalisation by stating that Samuel + Tom were on holiday and they didn't expect to be victims on holiday. This gets the audience to sympathise with the victim. There is also a lot about the victim + how worried they are and how they want to leave early, this increases sympathy + therefore fear, as the audience will assume it can happen to them too. Gerbner et al said that 'heavy media users have an increased fear of crime'. This article will promote that fear as it is personalising it and making it relatable for the audience. In the case study it also states that the police are trying to tackle this problem by introducing ~~new~~^{different} policing styles - eg. zero tolerance, however the crime is still persisting, this will increase fear for those living in Kilbourne.

If the media continue to report on this issue, it may trigger the deviance amplification spiral. As the media report more + more about it and exaggerate, police will have to get involved / be seen tackling the issue this will then be overreported and may create moral panic. An example of this is the mods 'n' rockers, or football hooliganism. In the case study it stated the 5 women were stopped + searched, in particular, black women, in the article, Samuel also stated ~~"black"~~ "the media want you to think all black people are criminals"; this further suggests to the audience that the offenders are black females. This may cause friction in society of Kilbourne as people will assume the offenders are all black females. Labelling theory suggests that if you label someone a criminal enough, they become one. However, Samuel does further state ~~an~~ "that's not true" following his statement about black people being criminals, this should suggest that there are innocent people that are caught up in the

media's representation of criminals.

The answer below gained 2 marks:

While there is some attempt here to use the key aspects of the Activity, there is no evidence that there is a clear understanding of the terms. This response seems to have attempted to incorporate material from other theories and questions into this answer. Unfortunately, in addition to gaining no credit, this detracts from the structure of the essay. It is essential that learners answer the question stated in the Activity stated rather than attempting to draw links from other areas of the paper, or theories that are not being discussed.

While there is an initial attempt to discuss news values and labelling, there is no attempt to make a judgement on the fear of crime. Overall, this answer is Band 1.

By the crime that was committed there will be an overall moral panic within society and theft because black people and tourists will feel more vulnerable to go out to work or go shopping, preventing them from following the social values of society in which marxist would believe that by removing the criminals from society they will create social cohesion bringing the community back together to prevent people of a lower status being within the capitalism. Whereas postmodernist would put CCTV cameras up to reassure the public and prevent crime because it will be seen on a tape.

The news values of ~~a person~~ will be personalisation to encourage that black people commit crime and will cause the stop and search rate of black people compared to whites will increase and they will dramatise what has happened because theft happens often

so people will not react as strongly to it so the news will make it stand out more to the public.

They will label the offenders as women because they are not shown to commit high rates of crime like men do in figure 3, so it will be more of an outstanding deviant act because of sex role theory and patriarchal control saying that women are domestic goddesses and are more nurturing, so they are therefore too busy to deviate from the social norms and when they do the man does not like it so they punish them.

Due to them being women they will serve a less harsh sentence because the males that dominate the criminal justice system will feel worse for them.

However, they will be more harshly labelled by society for their 'failure to conform' because of this.

Summary

Based on the performance of this paper, candidates should:

- Ensure that they are aware of how the specification links to each Activity. This will ensure that they are able to fully answer the question.
- Carefully examine the data in Activity 1 to ascertain both explicit and implicit specific theories that are required.
- Practise linking all points directly to the case study, and/or data sets.
- Ensure that they have a clear understanding of the specification, such as positive and critical victimology.
- Manage their time effectively. Many candidates appeared to run out of time towards the end of the paper.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
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