



Examiners' Report Lead Examiner Feedback

January 2021

Pearson BTEC Nationals
In Forensic and Criminal Investigation (20149K)
Unit 5: Applications of Criminology

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the world's leading learning company. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications website at <http://qualifications.pearson.com/en/home.html> for our BTEC qualifications.

Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at <http://qualifications.pearson.com/en/contact-us.html>

If you have any subject specific questions about this specification that require the help of a subject specialist, you can speak directly to the subject team at Pearson. Their contact details can be found on this link:
<http://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-for-you/teachers.html>

You can also use our online Ask the Expert service at <https://www.edexcelonline.com>
You will need an Edexcel Online username and password to access this service.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your learners at: www.pearson.com/uk

January 2021

Publications Code 20149K_2101_ER

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2021

Introduction

This is the fourth series of the Unit 5 paper in the BTEC Forensics and Criminal Investigation specification. This external assessment requires learners 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. Within each mark band are a series of traits which students must address as part of their answer. These are consistent across each series.

Some four set questions have 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, a 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

There was more consistency of marks across the questions on this paper than seen in previous series.

As in the previous series, there has continued to be an increase in learners using the case study well in applying their understanding to theories, and there is good use of the data. There continues to be a significant number of students that are using extracts from the case study without making links to the theory/theorists required from the question. Students need to ensure they are providing synthesis between the case study, theory and the data. Where students haven't been able to provide the links, they have been unable to access the top mark bands where learners have to have a clear depth of knowledge of the specification areas.

As in previous series, many questions throughout the paper were only partly answered. Activity 1 related to section A of the specification, as indicated below. Students need to ensure they are including the types and classifications of crime, and interpretation and analysis of the different types of crime statistics to access mark band 5, demonstrating **A well-developed argument that consistently synthesises relevant understanding coherently.**

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.

Additionally, in Activity 3 (victims of crime) a large percentage of learners were unable to make logical links between critical victimology and the case study and news article. Frequently, learners would explain positive victimology which didn't address the requirements of the question.

- 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.

Learners were able to make links between the case study and fear of crime in Activity 4, news values were included, however, they were generic in places and not linked back to the case study which for some learners, prevented access to the higher mark bands. Media as a contributor to crime was generally covered well with learners explaining moral panics and linking back to the case study and the news article.

Individual Questions

Activity 1

Activity 1

Discuss the reasons for the criminal behaviour of Zak Bennett in the **Case study**.

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **Case study** and **Figures 1 and 2**
- Marxist theories that would be used to explain this criminal behaviour
- theories on gender and crime that would explain the behaviour of the offender in the **Case study**.

This question requires learners to discuss one general and two specific theories of crime. The general theory of Marxist theories in this case was apparent in many cases but often lacking in detail and wasn't specific to neo-Marxism. Applications of Marxist theory ranged between quite generic and sometimes simplistic descriptions of class conflict with limited links to the case study or to explanation of these crimes. The result of incomplete discussion of theories is that learners cannot access the top band as they have failed to demonstrate knowledge that is comprehensive.

On the other hand, some more nuanced development of neo-Marxist explanations, drawing links between inequalities and circumstances in the case study and elements of political motivation and agency in Bennet's offending, in these responses, students were able to access the higher mark bands.

Most responses were able to link the data on age in Figures 1 and 2 with the detail of Bennet's offending – although only relatively few stronger responses took the opportunity to develop and explain these patterns with reference to, for example, ideas of 'status frustration' (Cohen), 'edgework' (Lyng), or 'drift' (Matza).

In relation to theories on gender, a number of strong responses sought to link the demands and pursuit of hegemonic masculinity to aspects of the offender's motivations (e.g. thrill seeking) and circumstance (e.g. unemployment) described in the case study. Lower band responses tended to reproduce generic accounts of gender differences unlinked to the detail of the case study - often explaining why women might not

commit such crimes – but not why this man did which limited their response.

Only a small minority of learners were able to address the demands of A1 – types of crime statistics. Where this was done well, learners were able to discuss the type of crime, and were able to interpret and analyse the different types of crime statistic.

The response below gained 20 marks.

The response demonstrates a clear understanding of Marxist theories, age and gender. The knowledge demonstrated is sustained and comprehensive. The response clearly links gender and crime, and age and crime to case study 3.

The response used data with some links to the case, however, these are not linked throughout and therefore the response would sit in mark band four for this trait; **Uses the data/ information, with links made to the case study.**

Arguments are consistently synthesised with references to the type of crime allowing the response to meet the higher mark bands; **A well-developed argument that consistently synthesises relevant understanding coherently.**

Firstly, the crime that has been committed is a cybercrime against the distribution of pharmaceutical medication to the NHS meaning this is a crime against property. This is a large-scale crime that has ended in the loss of \$5 million for Lepharm meaning it is much more than a summary offence. This means that it is likely an indictable offence and would therefore be tried in a crown court instead of two or three trained judges. This will also depend on Lepharm's reaction to the crime and if they do not feel as if it is incredibly serious then it could become a trial either way. In terms of the case study, the first detail to point out would be that Zak Bennett is said to be an unemployed 25-year-old male and Lepharm is a company that makes £10 billion a year which could mean he committed the cyber-attack because of social standing. The hacktivist group he works with is said to be 'politically motivated' and aims to 'redistribute the wealth' which means that they are attempting to take money away from the rich and redistribute it to the poor which could be an explanation as to why Bennett launched the cyber attack. Another reason to explain Bennett's criminal behaviour could be due to

his age ~~at~~ when he first joined. No-one and the statistics given in figures 1 and 2. Bennett claims he was 14 years old when he first joined the group and this coincides with figure 2 which states that ~~30%~~^{61%} of cyber criminals ~~are~~^{were} between the age of 10 and 15 when they first started to hack which shows that it was unlikely \Rightarrow Bennett was lying about this part. These statistics were also provided by self-report surveys meaning this information is coming from hackers which means it is likely to be as the info will get to being true. Figure 1 shows the general age of cyber criminals and Bennett is said to be 25 when he committed the crime which means he lands in the 21 to 25 category of the figure which has a 29% area on the pie chart which is the second highest percentile. Both the evidence from figure 1 and 2 can be a reason for Bennett's actions as he has been engaged in cybercrime for a long time and would likely have been looking for more challenging acts which lead him to perform.

From a Marxist's point of view, it would be very easy to see why Bennett launched the attack based on a single piece of information in the case study which says 'No-one is a politically motivated group that claims to be hacking the capitalist system'. Marxists believe that capitalism is the root of all evil and is the sole reason why people commit crime. In traditional Marxism, this is called criminogenic capitalism which bases all crime on capitalism. They would go on to claim that Bennett was part of the lower class in society which is supported by the statement of Bennett being unemployed and therefore he was suffering from status frustration as he was unable to progress.

in society due to it being capitalist. This is what caused him to commit the attack as he felt angry at society for preventing him from progressing and instead decided to commit crime because of that. A Neo-Marxist view would be similar however it would also differ slightly. Neo-Marxists believe in critical criminology which still follows the belief that capitalism is one of the main reasons for crime but it also adds to that and claims that it is how capitalism affects society and the people in it that is the reason for crime rather than simply the common person's disdain for capitalism as a whole. They would say that Bennett committed the crime because he saw what capitalism was doing to society and to people like him and therefore he chose to fight back against it in his own way which happened to be through crime.

For more specific theories on why Bennett did what he did, the next one to consider would be gender. In the case study, it is said that Bennett was arrested as part of a multiple raids around the country that ended with the arresting of 30 men related to cyber-crime and zero women. This shows that men are clearly more likely to commit cyber-related crimes as we can clearly see that in this instance, not a single woman was involved in the crime. This could be due to a multitude of reasons and depending on certain scenarios can alter which ones are more likely to be the reason. The most obvious reason would be because of hegemonic masculinity which is where young men are more likely to commit crime as they want to prove their

masculinity to society and they can only do that by committing crime. Adding onto that would be the excitement some young men get from committing crime. Sometimes, young men are peer pressured into doing crime by friends and other times they do it themselves because they enjoy it. In Ben Bennett's case, he is clearly in it for fun as it is stated in the case study that 'he joined the group for the thrill' which shows how he enjoys the thrill of not being caught after committing crime. Bennett would still be classified as a young male, especially when he first joined No-One which reinforces the idea of him being a hegemonic male even more.

Another specific theory that could explain the reason for Bennett's actions would be age. As just stated, Bennett was 14 years old when he first joined No-One which could explain his actions in later life. He was involved in crime from a young age and has grown up keeping to his beliefs and committing crime because of it. Younger men tend to get into crime for poor reasons like the thrill of it or because they need a little cash and this because they generally aren't thinking straight most of the time and will commit crimes for illogical reasons. As Bennett got older, however, he would likely begin to learn more and become more aware of his position in society which could lead to him experiencing status frustration. Younger people are often given less opportunities to prove themselves within society and can't make as much money or gain respect as easily so they resort to crime instead. They believe the only way they can prove to society and even themselves that they are to be respected is to commit crime and so this could also be a reason for Bennett's actions.

The response below gained 7 marks.

The response demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of theory with some logical links made to the case study. **Demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of general and specific theories, with some logical links and connections made to the case study.**

There is little or no attempts to use the data or links to the case study so this response would sit in mark band 1 for the second trait. Throughout the response, there is a one-sided argument that provides very limited synthesis.

The case study states that Zak joined the hacking group when he was 14, because of the thrill. This ~~shows that~~ links into Relative Choice Theory as he believed that the outcome of the crime would ~~be~~ be greater, compared to if he did not commit the crime. In Figure 2, which shows at what age most people start to hack, shows that Zak's age range had the highest percentage. The age range had a percentage of 6.1%. In Figure 1, it also shows that the highest group of hackers was between the ages 10 and 20. These two figures show us ~~what~~ a pattern, which is that most of the hackers are teenagers. Most people during their teenage years may go through a stage of acting out and some even committing offences. This can also be linked to the Labelling theory. Older generations are more likely to judge the younger generation and state that they being deviant and not behaving as they should within the community. Labelling Theory

states that if you label someone as a deviant person and someone who will commit offences, then that person will begin to behave that way and it will become a part of their identity. This is because society has already chosen to believe only what they think is correct.

The Marxist Theory also has relates to this crime as the case study tells us that the 'hacktivist' group NO-One was hacking the capitalist system to redistribute wealth. The Marxist theory states that Capitalism causes crime and that it is no way of preventing crimes from happening. The theory states that there are two groups within the society, The higher class and the lower class. The higher class being the group that run businesses and are wealthier. Whereas the lower class are the people that are not as wealthy and are the people that are working to make economic goods to be sold. The theory also stated that the higher group usually has power over the lower class, which means that the society becomes split split between. This also tells us that Zak may have come from a lower social class household as the hackers goal was to redistribute money. The attack was against a capitalist system which tells us that he may have wanted some form

of revenge, or to redistribute money that people of the lower class have worked for.

If Zak does come from a lower class family then we can link Robert Merton's theory about crime. He stated that people who are generally of a lower class or not as fortunate as other people don't choose to be deviant and commit offences. He states that the reason they become deviant is because they lack the opportunities to show their full potential, such as an education, a job, or even a place to live. This makes people feel isolated from the rest of the society and start to commit offences.

~~Being~~
Gender also plays a role in this case as studies have shown that 90% of crimes ^{in England and Wales} are committed by men, and the crimes that are committed by women are usually less serious crimes such as petty theft. Boys are also more likely to be labelled as deviant compared to girls. This is why boys are more likely to grow up and commit offences. Boys in their peer groups are also more likely to do activities that are labelled as deviant behaviour compared to girls. An example of this is youth gangs.

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**
- postmodernist methods of crime prevention
- the postmodern perspective on punishment
- the most appropriate aim and type of sentencing.

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

Once again there were a number of learners incorporating the data provided. As the question asks the learner to refer only to the case study no credit is available for the use of data in question 2. It is important that learners carefully read the question in order to ensure that they are including the relevant material in their answer. A number of learners included the element of A1 in their response for Activity 2, however, this needs to be addressed in Activity 1.

Learners, on the whole, demonstrated a good, clear understanding of the aims and types of sentencing and good links were made to the case study. References to theories of postmodernist methods of crime prevention and perspectives on punishment were not as strongly seen as sentencing guidelines. Responses seemed to be referring the theories of crime rather than theories of prevention and punishment with many proposing crime prevention measures that owed much more to, variously, right-realist, rational choice, or left realist theory – rather than anything distinctly postmodern. In relation to punishment, those without knowledge of postmodern approaches tended to make general reference to the need for rehabilitation and/or harsh deterrents, again with no particularly postmodern content.

A few responses showed a very impressive knowledge of postmodern theory which were well applied to the details of case study.

The response below gained 14 marks.

This response is top band 4 for all traits. The postmodernist methods are outlined and applied to the case study in relation to how prevention may have been useful. In addition, the postmodern perspective on punishment is accurate, well detailed and linked to the case study. This allows access to the knowledge being accurate and comprehensive and enables access to mark band 4 - **Demonstrates comprehensive and accurate knowledge and understanding of principles behind crime punishment and prevention methods.**

Not only is the form of sentencing clear but the aim of sentencing is outlined and explained in relation to the case study; **A detailed description of the most appropriate aim and form of sentencing is given, which is consistently justified through the application of relevant evidence.**

There are many different theories that look at Crime prevention methods. One of these theories is the Postmodernist method of Crime prevention. Before, the prevention methods can be discussed we need to look at the postmodernist theory on the Cause of Crime. The postmodernist theory looks at individualism and Consumer Culture. This essentially believes that everyone decides what they want and how to acquire it, on their own. This could be through Criminal acts. In this case Zate wanted to gain and redistribute wealth. Therefore, he decided to go achieve this through Criminal acts.

This theory also looks at Society and how classes are no longer around, due to individualism. This is the complete opposite to the marxist theory. Taking this into account, they believe that there isn't a specific cause of Crime as it can't be stopped. Therefore, the postmodernist theory looks at Security for Crime prevention. They look at two different types of Security to help prevent

Crime. The first one is private Security. This normally includes private Security Cameras, mainly around homes, and guards. This is mainly protecting property, but can still help protect individuals. This would be extremely important for companies/businesses.

The second type of Security is public Security. This is Security that protects the general public, such as cameras and the police. These can both deter a Criminal from committing a Criminal act. When talking about deterring a Criminal from committing a Criminal act there are other factors that can be implemented to do the same. Some of these include, increasing effort and risk and reducing the reward. These all act as deterrents that stop Criminal acts occurring, protecting the public. One of these could be implemented by businesses to stop hackers.

looked at the idea that individuals would be more self-disciplined if they thought they were being monitored. This is relevant in prisons as the prisoners are under monitorisation and often don't draw attention to themselves.

This is slightly similar to the functionalist approach to punishment as the functionalist approach looks at retribution. This is when an individual makes amends for their crime, allowing the offender to rehabilitate into society. However, the functionalist approach looks at reparation which the post-modernist theory doesn't. In this case, Zak would have to apologise for his crimes, especially depending on to the go-business he targeted, as they lost money.

Depending on the crime committed, Zak would receive 1 of 3 sentences. These are a custodial sentence, a community order or a fine. Each one has a different purpose. Custodial sentences will result in the offender going to jail, as they are prison sentences. Community orders are specifically for rehabilitation and are ~~only for~~ ^{mainly for} minor crimes. Finally, fines act as a deterrence and are also used for minor crimes.

I believe the appropriate aim for Zak would be a custodial sentence which would aim to incapacitate him. He joined the hacker group when he was 16 and is now 25. He has been part of the group for years and will likely be unable to be rehabilitated. A fine wouldn't work as he wouldn't stop. He was previously fired from a job for sending computer

Viruses, but kept going. His latest target was a Pharma
Pharmaceutical Company that ^{Sells} medication all over the
world, including Cancer medication. By attacking this Company it
may affect Sick individuals.

Taking all this into account a Custodial Sentence would be the
best option as it would stop Companies being targeted as Zak
is unlikely to stop otherwise.

The response below gained 4 marks.

Knowledge and understanding of postmodern methods and perspectives of crime punishment are limited. For trait two, there are some logical links and connections made to the case study. Aims and forms of sentencing are mostly appropriate, but overall, this part of the response lacks depth and there is a lot of incorrect information and so sits at the bottom of mark band 2 - **A description of the most appropriate aim and form of sentencing is given, which is occasionally justified through the application of relevant evidence.**

According to post modernism, we are living in a 'media saturated society', the progress in industry has proven to be highly beneficial in postmodernist methods of crime prevention. These methods include surveillance and community policing etc... For the Lepharm company, it would be ideal to install monitoring systems and virus protection softwares to prevent future cyber attacks. Through monitoring and surveillance it would be easier to track and identify who the perpetrator is. These crime prevention methods can also be linked with the left realist crime prevention as they work to target the ^{cause} ~~problem~~ in society to prevent the crime. However, these ^{crimes} ~~methods~~ are displaced rather than reduced as cyber crime itself can easily be done in different places, offenders can target other capitalist companies or ~~commit~~ ^{commit} a different ~~off~~ crime such as fraud. —

According to the broken window theory, if computer software is under high security and protected, it will be less likely that the software would be ~~attack~~ ^{hacked}.

In terms of punishment, post modernists believe that the individual is responsible for their own criminal act, so although Bennett was in a hacktivist group, he would only be tried for his own criminal offences. Post modernists also believe that a crime is only a crime if someone says it is. It could be classed as a 'normal' thing but because of ~~societies~~ ^{society's} perspectives, it mainly is just classed as a wrong inhumane thing to do.

Right and left realists think differently. ~~Right~~ ^{Both} ~~realists~~ ^{groups} believe that crime is wrong and cause fear amongst society. Right realists tend to have a harsher perspective on punishment than left realists, so the main form of punishment that would be appropriate for Zak from a right realist perspective would be a prison sentence of perhaps ^{about} 7-14 years. Punishment would be more likely to be harsher due to his age, although he is a young adult, he still is at the age where he should know himself what is right and wrong. ^{*①} Having been caught at 14, left realists perspective on punishment would be used here as he was a minor at the time. Methods of punishment for Zak at age 14 would've been

rehabilitation, community service or incapacitation. As a young offender, these would be the most effective methods in having Zack learn from his mistakes and become a better person. *

In my opinion, the most appropriate aim would be to question the offender as well as the 30 men who were arrested ~~so~~ ^{to} gather information on all criminal acts over the years. Imprisonment should commence with a sentence of perhaps 7 or 8 years, as Bennett was unemployed at the time, it would be difficult to pay a fine so perhaps community service for after the sentence is completed would be the most appropriate form of punishment for the offender.

* However, these methods aren't always efficient as the offender can reoffend ~~again~~ and have another sentence. This can be likely as those who commit crime are most likely to do it again.

*² Braudillard ~~states~~ ^{suggests} how we pick and choose who we want to be in life.

Activity 3

Activity 3

Explain the possible reasons why Arthur and Audrey Freedman were victims and the impact this will have on them.

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **Case study** and the **Article: Interview with Audrey Freedman**
- patterns of victimisation
- critical victimology
- impact of victimisation.

This question requires learners to comment on three areas victimisation: patterns, perspectives and impact. The learner is expected to highlight aspects of the case study and article that are relevant when discussing victims of crime. It is important to note here that there is no credit available for use of the data. This is limited to question 1.

Patterns based on *age* and *repeat* victimisation were generally well developed and linked to the case study and article. Fewer candidates developed the impact of *class* on victimisation well, or even at all. Reflecting this, evidence of knowledge and understanding of ‘critical victimology’ was often lacking – there was a basic confusion with ‘positive victimology’ evident in a significant number of responses. There is a need for students to be able to distinguish between elements of the question and understand how these relate to the specification. Some stronger candidates did attempt to relate critical criminology to the case study, but few were able to demonstrate a clear understanding of the concept in relation to Audrey Freeman.

Considerations of the impact of victimisation were generally stronger – though some responses did not focus on the impact on the Freedman’s as required. Rather, learners spent more time discussing broader impacts (e.g. on the company and its owner).

The response below gained 10 marks.

This is a band 4 response. There are clear links to the case study throughout the answer. The answer is well structured with evidence relating to patterns of victimisation, impact of victimisation and some clear knowledge of critical victimology which is accurately discussed. The rationale for why Audrey Freeman is a victim of crime and the impact it has on them is constantly offered and fully supported throughout the response.

According to victimisation patterns Both Arthur and Audrey are more likely to be victims due to their old age. It is suggested the couple are old as they receive pensions, and old people are more vulnerable. It is also apparent that the couple are working class as Arthur worked in a coal mine. This further increases the risk as the working class are also more vulnerable.

Critical victimology is much more sympathetic than positive victimology. It focusses on the structural reasons of the victimisation rather than placing blame on the victim for predisposing themselves to crime. Critical victimology sees the victim as disadvantaged and has a similar perspective to marxism in regard to the ruling class having

the power. In this situation the ruling class authorities have the power to grant or deny the label of victim as critical victimology suggests that victimisation is a social construct. In the article it states 'the authorities don't seem to be engaged successfully in bringing them to justice'. This could be because the authorities are in denial of Audrey's state of victim and therefore won't try and bring her justice.

Additionally, repeat victimisation means that Audrey is 4% more likely to be a victim of 44% of crimes. The article states that 'Audrey was the victim of another cyber attack'. This previous victimisation will have left her vulnerable to future victimisation. Labelling theory suggests that being labelled a victim can often lead to a self-fulfilling prophecy and become a Master status, meaning Audrey will always be a victim. However, these separate occasions are slightly different. The email scam is an example of direct

Victimisation whereas the pharmaceutical hack was an example of indirect victimisation as Audrey lost her husband as an indirect result of the malware.

Victimisation can have many effects including feelings of paranoia, uncertainty, fear and in some cases PTSD. In Audrey's case the most prevalent effect is fear of crime. In the article Audrey states 'these criminals scare me, you don't know where they are' suggesting that she is fearful of another incident occurring. This fear can affect her ~~day~~ daily life and particularly her health. If she is fearful of pharmaceutical companies then she may not get the medication she needs. Audrey may also be left feeling very paranoid and skeptical of ~~the~~ everything she does online as well as having trust issue, causing her to be left feeling isolated.

The response below gained 3 marks.

This answer highlights some elements of the question, such as initial patterns of victimisation, specifically repeat victimisation. There are some logical links and connections between the knowledge and for this, the response sits in mark band 1 for trait 1. For trait 2, the response again sits in mark band 1, the rationale for why the individual is a victim of the crime is superficial and not supported.

One reason ^{that Arthur} ~~and Fred~~ could have been a victim is (10)
because he is ^{was} male and it is mainly seen that
males are statistically ^{more} likely than females to be
victims. However, Audrey is also likely to fit the
patterns of victimisation as she is a repeat victim
meaning she could move on to be a victim again.

Critical victimology targets the theory that the
stereotypical victim is right. Audrey fits this as
she is an elderly woman who isn't in the best
health "I have diabetes".

The impact of victimisation here is that she
is terrified to do online shopping without her
husband who "used to manage all our online payments."
Also not getting her medication on time could one day
lead to her having the same fate as her husband.
This ^{has} ~~leaves~~ ^{left} her shaken up and fearing the
NHS not having medicine and going online to buy things.

Activity 4

Activity 4

Assess the impact of the information in the **Case study** and the **Article** on the fear of crime for people living in Juryham.

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **Case study** and the **Article: Interview with Audrey Freedman**
- the news values that will have been used when deciding to publish the article
- the representation of the labelling of crime.

This question 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.

Many answers highlighted judgements on the fear of crime with links to the case study, a main focus of the question. Stronger answers were also able to link theoretical concepts to these judgements. Theoretical concepts related to news values and the concepts of folk devils and moral panics. Many weaker answers did not include reference to any specific news values listed in the specification. Other answers discussed the work of Cohen, but did not link this concept to the case study or article.

There were some excellent and sophisticated responses to this question that fused a strong knowledge of the theory of news values, moral panic, labelling, deviance amplification, with clear judgements on how the crime and its representation would create fear in Juryham. The lower band responses did not incorporate a focus on judgements on the issue of 'fear' in the activity – but instead to describe/discuss a range of impacts that media coverage of the crime might have.

The response below gained 10 marks.

This answer gained top marks available for this activity. There are clear links to a number of news values, age and moral panic. There are sustained and comprehensive links to the case study throughout the answer and the learner has made several judgements regarding the fear of crime. One of these judgments is clearly linked to both theory and the case study, gaining top band 4.

News ^{values} ~~values~~ are components / things put in the newspaper to encourage people to read, even though it is socially constructed and may not tell the full truth. (10)

Immediacy is one of the news values used in the article. Audrey and her husband are local to the area of where the article was published this will make the reader pay more attention to the news and cause fear as it is geographically close to them. Dramatisation was used in the article so it creates shock and contributes to the fear of crime to the reader. Audrey talked a lot about her and her husband, which ~~is seen as personalisation~~ in detail, which is seen as personalisation. This will make the reader relate to the 'ordinary person' and be fearful. Novelty is another value used as the cyber-crime was shocking, which will take part

In causing more fear to the reader. ~~It~~ With this article being negative, ~~it~~ that is seen as a contributing news value. It talks ~~about~~ about something bad happening to someone. People in general are more interested in hearing about bad news, so they are more likely to buy ~~and~~ the paper and read the article. The final news value that factors in is simplification. Overall, the article is easy to understand e.g. what happened to ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ This will catch the reader's attention and add a horror factor.

When it comes to media, ~~the~~ the idea of labelling can cause many problems. The media can easily mislead and mis-represent a story. For example, identification of a subversive minority will distinguish what people are dangerous and treacherous ~~eg~~ and label them that way. So now, every person would identify the hacker group and label them as criminals. This will limit the cause of the crime down to one key thing and create a stigmatisation of those involved e.g. Zuh Bennett scanned people, now he is a villain, without looking at the structural factors of the crime e.g. his unemployment.

The public will then be furious at the cyber crime because of how the media have chosen to represent it e.g. damaging profits, no justice. Justifiably, the police/government will have to take a strong, knee-jerk approach e.g. arrest and punish the hackers.

This creates a moral panic (Cohen) by the media because of giving labels to the perpetrators and how they described the event. This could create deviancy amplification as other hackers could fight back as they think the 'No-one' group were morally justified to ~~redistribute~~ redistribute the wealth of the upper class who are controlling everything. In general labelling in the media brings negative impacts as anyone could take on that label and turn to ~~deviancy~~ deviancy.

The response below gained 2 marks.

This answer does make some attempts to interpret the case study and the article and there are some logical links made. There is some knowledge and understanding of how the media is a contributor to crime and so this trait sits in band 1. However, there is no relevant material presented for the third trait which considers the fear of crime.

A news value that might of been used is Personalisation as it mentions a bit about Audrey Freedman and her husband, it also mention a little bit about the company but the majority of the ~~case~~ information about the company is in the case study.

Another thing that might of been use when deciding ~~to~~ to publish the article is the impact on the victims of the ~~work~~ not the company but the people that rely on the drugs / medicines the company supplies. * This is where it says that Audrey Freedman's husband died as a result of not getting the medication. This is done to make the public feel ~~say~~ sorry for the victims.

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 questions.
- Carefully examine the data in Activity 1 to ascertain both explicit and implicit specific theories that are required in the response, this will ensure that learners are able to access higher mark bands.
- Ensure learners are prepared to use the data only where required on the paper
- Practice structuring the responses and linking points between theory, the case study and the data.
- Ensure that they have a clear understanding of the specification, such as positive and critical victimology.
- Ensure that time is managed throughout the paper.
- Ensure that all areas of the question are covered in the response.



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828
with its registered office at 80 Strand, London, WC2R 0RL, United Kingdom

