

L3 Lead Examiner Report 1906

June 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	37

Introduction to the Overall Performance of the Unit

This is the second series of unit 5 in the Forensic and Criminal Investigation specification. There was a high proportion of learners re-sitting this paper, which has had an impact on the overall performance across the unit. There was a degree of inconsistency throughout the papers, with a large proportion of learners answering questions 3 and 4 well, but dropping many marks on questions 1 and 2. This is a concern due to the high number of marks involved in these first 2 questions.

Links to the stimulus material was sustained and consistent throughout the majority of learners' papers. There has been an improvement in the use of case study, data and article, demonstrating that centers are preparing learners based on suggestions from previous examiner reports. This has resulted in learners gaining more marks in question 1, enabling access to higher bands even without an improvement in understanding of the theoretical material.

Learners' have also been well prepared in making links between the case study and fear of crime in question 4. There were clear judgements in many papers with the majority linked to the case study enabling access to higher bands in the mark scheme.

There was an overall lower performance on questions 1 and 2. Despite an increase in the use of the case study, links to general and specific theories was not as strong in this series. There is a lack of organization in many answers that results in learners not fully answering the questions; in some cases missing entire sections or theories, impacting the overall marks.

Individual Questions

Activity 1

Discuss the reasons for the criminal behaviour of the 'moped robbers' in the case study.

In your answer you must make reference to:

- The **Case Study** and **Figures 1 and 2**
- Left realist theories that would be used that explain this criminal behaviour
- Theories on social class and crime that would explain the behaviour of the offenders in the case study

(24 marks)

This question requires learners to discuss one general and two specific theories of crime. The general theory of Left realism in this case was apparent in many cases but often lacking in detail. Relative deprivation was the most commonly referred to concept, however, the remaining areas of the theory, marginalisation and subculture, were often not included in answers. 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.

This is again evident in the discussion of specific theories, in this case social class and age. Social class, explicitly referred to the question, was well covered; often using links to Marxism and Strain Theory to link data to the case study. However, there was a lack of structure in many answers that failed to highlight that the discussion was specifically about social class. While this links to Left realism, it is important that learners clearly state that they are aware of the differences in theories.

Age, the specific theory that was implicitly highlighted in the data, often failed to be discussed. While the data on age was linked to the case study on many occasions, it was not accompanied by any theoretical knowledge, again resulting in the learner being unable to access the top band for this answer.

As highlighted in the examiner's report for 1901, learners were again not fully answering the question set as they did not refer to section A1 of the specification as outlined:

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.

There was a significant improvement with some learners attempting to include aspects of this section in their answer, however, accuracy was also an issue.

Many learners referred to the crime in this series as theft, even though the crime was clearly referred to as robbery throughout the paper. It is important that learners are aware of the different types of crime.

Where learners were attempting to include discussion of types of crime statistics, it was again apparent that this was an area where knowledge was lacking. Learners were referring to the CSEW as recorded crime statistics rather than official statistics that include a victim survey. Lack of inclusion and understanding of the A1 area of the specification results in the learner again being unable to access the top band for this question.

The example answer below scored 19 marks:

This answer demonstrates clear and accurate knowledge and understanding of left realism and social class, however, age is not included so it could not access band 5. There is a good attempt to use the data which is well linked to theory, but not to the case study. There is some discussion around use of surveys and statistics as well as the type of crime committed, however, as some of this is incorrect, it again cannot gain band 5.

Activity 1

Discuss the reasons for the criminal behaviour of the 'moped robbers' in the case study.

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **Case study** and **Figures 1 and 2**
- left realist theories that would be used to explain this criminal behaviour
- theories on social class and crime that would explain the behaviour of the offenders in the case study.

You should spend 50 minutes on this activity.

(24)

The type of crime present in the case study is crime against property as the boys on mopeds are 'snatching mobile phones'. According to the theft act it is defined as anyone who 'dishonestly appropriates property from someone with the intention of depriving them of it'. This crime can be triable either way in either a crown court or a magistrates court. As the offenders are 13 years old it would most likely be tried in a magistrates court and the boys would be able to choose where the trial is held at Figure 1 statistics come from the crime survey of England and Wales which ^{is a victim survey that} asks people how much crime they have experienced over the last year. The attempted robbery and robbery incidents for the offender age bracket ¹⁰⁻¹⁵ has increased since 2014/15 as the statistic was at 4% in 2014/15 but the crime rate has increased to 25% in 2016/17 showing that people aged 10-15 are committing more crime. However the robbery and attempted robbery crime rates for the 16-24 and the 25-39 age bracket has decreased from 55% in 2014/15 to 45% in 2016/17 for people aged 16-24 and 43% to 38% for people aged 25-39. Figure 2 shows that

Students in custody have a higher percentage of eligibility to free school meals and these school meals are given to children with low income families or claiming benefits which would increase their level of crime. Their percentage is 40%. All pupils have a lower percentage than the students that have engaged in crime and received a caution or a sentence of youth rehabilitation order. These statistics are from the Home Office official statistics and they are useful as they show patterns and trends of offending but they aren't useful as they may not show all the crime like the dark figure of crime which are crimes not reported and recorded. Also the police might skew the data by not recording everything that's reported and any crime that is sorted out informally may be kept out.

Left realists have 3 concepts when attempting to explain crime. Left realists would say the boys committed the crime because of relative deprivation. This is the state of feeling deprived and feeling as if people in similar social groups have got more than you. As the offenders are from a 'working class town' and their families 'have less money' than they may feel that they haven't got the same ~~then~~ items as other people in their school may have. This would make them feel frustrated. As the offenders are from the same 'working class town' the boys going through the same problems would adapt

certain lifestyles and end up coming together and forming a delinquent subculture that rejects mainstream values and causes trouble because of their political and economic state. In the case study a couple of boys going through the same thing bonded together and robbed other people's money. ~~As~~ the boys lack formal organisation to represent their views towards the living state they live in ^{and} it may lead to high marginalisation as they would find themselves on the edge of society ~~and~~ in terms of their economic and political state and they may turn to rioting and violence as they lack economic muscle. An example of where this has happened is the London Riots where the young took to the streets of London to represent their views. As the boys were deprived they turned to crime as a source of money which is an example of utilitarian crime. A ~~the~~ ^{theory} on social class to explain the youths' behaviour would be strain theory. The boys would have restricted goals as they are lower down on the social ladder and they may not be able to achieve material success legitimately given the low income and their families 'struggling financially'. Therefore they find alternative ways of behaving. They responded to the strain between the high expectation ^{of} goals that were set by society and the reality of what they can achieve through innovation. As they accepted the goal of going to school as they are both pupils at Croxley High School, but

they rejected the means of hard work and education by instead committing an illegal act. Cohens status of frustration theory would apply as if the boys strove to emulate the middle class values but couldn't because of their social status then they would bond together and reject the values by generally causing trouble for example intimidating others. Right realist Charles Murray would claim that the underclass which the boys would find themselves in as they are prone to welfare benefits have been inadequately and inappropriately socialised into societies expectations. Their parents have failed to teach them from right and wrong. They would have had a lack of discipline from their parent who were supposed to be agents of socialisation. Their families depend on the state and that would be an effect of paternalism. The boys may have committed the crime to show masculinity ^{gender} as they may repress their boisterous side in school by being subservient to teachers but outside of school that side of them is released. Also by them targeting a female victim it would show people how they are superior to women. Marxists would say how the capitalist society being criminogenic would lead to crime as it encourages people to look out for their own selfish interests before those of the environment and others. If we look at the thieves they are stealing valuable items to be selfish so they can get money from it.

(Total for Activity 1 = 24 marks)

The answer below gained 6 marks:

The answer below demonstrates an isolated understanding of the material with a one-sided argument due to lack of specific or general theories. There is an attempt to use the data which is linked in places to the case study.

Activity 1

Discuss the reasons for the criminal behaviour of the 'moped robbers' in the case study.

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **Case study** and **Figures 1 and 2**
- left realist theories that would be used to explain this criminal behaviour
- theories on social class and crime that would explain the behaviour of the offenders in the case study.

You should spend 50 minutes on this activity.

(24)

In the case study it explains how younger people are getting into more crime due to families receiving low incomes. With this it could apply pressure on the children to thinking they need money quick and the best way is to steal and commit a crime. By the boys stealing the phones it could allow them to help provide for their families as they can see their parents struggling. Even though, the two boys have been caught on CCTV it may still not stop them from still committing the crime; this is said as the boys have an intention when stealing the phones and that's to provide for their families. With this information it shows that the boys either know the consequences of a criminal offence which results in a criminal record and they don't care, or they are oblivious on how serious the punish-

ment is for doing the crime.

In figure 1, it shows the number of percentage of people of certain ages involved in robbery and attempted robbery incidents ranging from 2015-2017. It is clear to see that these statistics greatly increase throughout the years from 2015-2017; figure 1 shows that offenders between 16 and 24 are much more likely to be involved in a robbery crime; however even though the percentage is greatly high over the 2 years the numbers slightly increase. With this it is clear to see that offenders between 10 and 15 from 2015 - 2017 have hugely increased from 4% to 25%. These statistics have grown due to living costs increasing greater than what the minimum wage is or benefits. Due to this occurring children of struggling parents will take on a duty of helping their family provide and the only quick solution for 10-15 year olds is to commit a criminal offence.

In figure 2, it focuses on the amount of children in a school that

are eligible for free school meals. With this, the free school meals are mainly given to students who have a low income or families that are claiming benefits. This helps and ensures that students are eating a proper meal a day and parents do not have to worry about buying food for their children for school. The free school meals are very beneficial for families who have lower income or are unable to work. It is clear to see that young offenders are not committing crimes for themselves but to provide and support their families. With the school offering free school meals, it gives a clear indication of the number of students who struggle to due to their parents receiving low income. Also, in figure 2 it is clear to see that students who receive free school meals and have been in custody are the higher percentage of committing a crime.

The boys who are committing the moped robberies are probably resulting to a criminal offence, in order to provide

and help their family to afford to live. It is clear to see that the increase in living costs is exceeding to an amount that is becoming unbearable to even have the minimum. With this the government should take a look at the statistics in criminal offences and review that the majority of these offences are being committed by young offenders that are trying to help and provide for their families.

Activity 2

Discuss the 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 functionalist perspective of punishment
- the most appropriate aim and type of sentencing.

(16 marks)

This activity has three features that are required to be discussed: crime prevention, crime punishment and aim and type of sentencing.

Learners, on the whole, demonstrated a good, clear understanding of the aims and types of sentencing. It is important, however, that learners were clear that the case study is referring to youth sentencing in this case. This was often not explicit in answers that referred to community service rather than youth specific sentences.

The majority of answers had clear and sustained links to the case study, although some learners included reference to the data in this answer. There is no credit available for the use of data, which should be limited to question 1.

References to theories of postmodernism and functionalism were not as strongly seen as sentencing guidelines. Some answers regarding postmodernism were indistinguishable from right realist approaches, while others seemed to be referring the theories of crime rather than theories of prevention and punishment.

The answer below gained 13 marks:

The answer demonstrates sustained and comprehensive links with a detailed account of sentencing that is both logical and well linked to the case study. Trait one is not able to gain top band marks as the functionalist view is not clear, therefore this trait cannot be considered comprehensive. Overall, this answers gained bottom band 4.

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

You should spend 40 minutes on this activity.

Penetration
Constitutional power
sovereign power
surveillance
targeted
stop search
zero tolerance
James O Wilson
right realist
3 benefits of crime
(16)
youth reparation
reparations
rehabilitation orders
custodial
divulge
retributive justice
restorative
deterrence/prevent

The case study offence is robbery via a moped. Post modernists believe in using surveillance and private security as a way to prevent crime. They believe that it ~~is~~ surveillance like CCTV will act as a deterrence for offenders as they will not want to be seen doing the crime; they also believe it would be a form of protection as the offenders will not be tempted to offend near a place that has surveillance. There are two types of power that the Private security also includes CCTV as well as alarm systems at basic level or high level security such as G4+. They believe this acts as a good deterrence as it again ~~stop~~ makes it difficult for the offence to be carried out unseen and again acts as protection as it has been studied that offenders will not try to offend on property that have alarms and that motorbikes or vehicles will not be ~~targeted~~ targeted as often if they are severely alarmed. In the case study CCTV had identified the potential 'moped robbers' which is how the two 15 year old boys had been arrested, however the offence had still taken place and so in this case was not deemed the best prevention method. Postmodernists also ~~also~~ believed there was sovereign power which

is where the punishment would be physical and made public. They believed by making it public, it would deter others from committing the same offences. They also believed there was conventional power which was about surveillance and ~~teaching~~ using a method called or panopticon in which offenders were in cells around a watch tower where the watchman would be kept hidden and so they did not know if they were being watched or not which aided in reducing violence in prisons.

Functionalists believe as well as punishments should be given, there is also a need for crime for a society to function. There were three benefits which included boundary maintenance and crime showing where there were mistakes in the law. The punishments would include fines, custodial sentences, discharge sentences, absolute discharge and rehabilitation orders. The case study offenders are aged 13 and so are three years above criminal age of responsibility yet under the age of 18 and so they would be given youth punishments. These punishments include youth referral orders, youth reparation orders, youth rehabilitation orders, and discharge sentences and custodial sentences. The youths are often not given fine sentences as they usually have no means of earning enough money to pay a fine.

There are ~~also~~ programmes within the rehabilitation sentences such as enhanced thinking skills where the sentenced is given opportunities to go to lectures and learn how to manage themselves in order to escape offending. These can also be given during a custodial sentence in which the result may allow time taken off the sentence. However, these programmes usually work only if the person wants to change. There is also restorative and retributive justice.

programmes which allow the ~~is~~ offender to apologise to the victims and allows for them to understand what they have put the victims through. They can also carry out voluntary work schemes in the community which allows them to give back to the community and pay back what damage they have done. These are not always effective as some may view the punishment as being soft and they may ignore the benefits and immediately turn to crime again.

The most appropriate aim ~~would~~ for the boys in the case study would be to deter them from offending again ~~so~~ however, it may have to be a more advanced sentence as they have already been cautioned for theft. The boys would most likely stand in the youth courts as they are under the age of 18 and have committed a low level offence of robbery however they were said to have shoved the victim to the ground which is classed as assault and the boys are not yet old enough to have a moped license and ~~so~~ there will be some vehicle offences added.

The most appropriate sentence for the boys would either be a rehabilitation order or a custodial sentence. The rehabilitation order will allow them to see there are more benefits from stopping crime, and they will be able to get support as they are still young and ~~so~~ it would be easier for them to change their mindset. They may be ~~offer~~ offered extra activities to carry out or may be set on a curfew in order to prevent them from offending again.

The custodial sentence may be more appropriate for the assault and vehicle offence as they are more severe however, there is a possibility that the boys will resent the justice system if they

are not reformed but sent to youth prison at a young age.

The answer below gained 4 marks:

This answer gained top band 1 overall. Knowledge of postmodern and functionalist views were very isolated with only vague references to the case study. The aim and sentencing is lacking in structure, evidence and logic.

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

You should spend 40 minutes on this activity.

(16)

In the case study, CCTV are used to identify two 13 year old boys who were cautioned for theft. This is a simple method of crime prevention. Another ~~post modern~~ postmodernist method will be having more security guards. But this may not work since some people attend to commit crime because of the thrill they gain from all of the committing crime. People may think that because a place looks harder to rob, then chances are people won't rob it. But this is not going to be the case if they are robbing places and people because of the thrill they get from committing crime. Another crime prevention method is to have more police patrol. This will make people see that police is around so they should not

rob a place or a person since it will be ~~an~~ easier to get caught.

Functionalists perspective on punishment is would it work. It is the punishment enough to prevent it from happening again. Some may argue yes and some may argue no. Some people who get punished may ~~be~~ not want to commit crime again because they don't want the same or a ~~has~~ more harsh punishment. but once they get back into the world ~~of~~ of society, they cannot get a job because of a criminal record. This is where they turn to crime again because they cannot keep up with society.

The most appropriate method of sentencing will depend on what the person has done ~~or~~ and why they have done it. ~~if the~~ If the crime they have committed would have a great impact and effect on society then the sentencing will be greater. The

whole aim of sentencing is to rehabilitate people. To help people come back to society and live away from crime. But people may not be able to come back from society because rehabilitation does not work. The most appropriate type of sentencing will be depend on what the crime was. ~~For~~ For example, in the case study two 13 year old boys we are arrested. * Since they are under the age of 18 they will be put into juvenile. Since the crime was theft and they have already been cautioned for theft the sentence may only be 1 week in juvenile. This sentence may be increased depending on what they stole. If they tried to steal a phone then the sentence maybe increased to maybe 2 weeks.

Activity 3

Explain the possible reasons why Mille was a victim and the impact this will have on her.

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **case study** and the **Article: Interview with Millie Whittaker**
- patterns of victimization
- positive victimology
- impact of victimization

(10 marks)

This activity was answered well by the majority of learners. This was often the highest scoring question in relation to the number of marks available. There are three aspects of this question that the learner must discuss in equal detail in order to gain higher band marks.

Almost all learners demonstrated consistently clear links to the case study throughout this activity, with many referring to the three concepts in an inconsistent way.

The impact of victimisation was done very well by the majority of learners, relating the psychological impact to both primary and secondary victims within the case study.

Patterns of victimisation was referred to by many learners, however, this was done so in a more implicit way. Positive victimisation was also lacking detail. These two areas were often missing any reference to theory such as Sparks or Wolfgang which would enhance the answer and access to the top band.

Some learners are, incorrectly, referring to the positive impact that being a victim can have instead of discussing positive victimology.

The answer below gained 10 marks:

This answer gained full marks. It demonstrates clear and sustained links to the case study across the three traits. There is some reference to theory that is again linked throughout to the case study. The learner's rationale is always fully supported and secondary victimisation is included. This is a top band 4 answer.

Activity 3

Explain the possible reasons why Millie was a victim and the impact this will have on her.

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **Case study** and the **Article: Interview with Millie Whittaker**
- patterns of victimisation
- positive victimology
- impact of victimisation.

You should spend 30 minutes on this activity.

(10)

The statistics state that a person who has already been a victim of crime is 44% more likely to be a victim again, as Millie had been a victim of crime before, it was likely she would be again.

The case study and the article both state that Millie had been taking a 'selfie' with her friend. This immediately put Millie at risk of being a victim as she had used it in public. The article states that Millie had said "I wasn't taking any notice of what was happening around me". This is an example of positive victimology as Millie had contributed to being a victim of crime herself. Had she have been aware of the surroundings she could have possibly have seen the offenders and may have avoided using her phone. Another example of the positive victimology is Millie's previous case as the article states 'someone took her phone and purse out of her bag that was hanging on the back of her chair'. The fact her bag was not in her sight or being looked after resulted in an opportunity for the offender which is what most likely caused the offender to ~~commit~~ commit.

Both times Millie had been a victim caused her to ~~lose~~ phone to be taken and both times she wasn't paying attention*. The crimes also had been carried out in the local area and in a public area, this is a pattern. This pattern relates back to the positive victimology as Millie should have taken precautions to make sure her phone was not taken again as a

phone is an expensive item that has been known to have been taken among society. The article specifically states that it is mobile phones that have been taken and that police have given warnings to the public and arrested many offenders, however they are still powerless to stop the crime. It is mentioned in both the case study and article that the offenders are young and so they may target young people as they would have less experience than adults and the offenders may still see adults as a higher authority. This could ~~also~~ contribute to Millie being a victim again as she is young at age 17.

The impact on Millie will be that she will feel fear in public as being a victim can be traumatic and she has been a victim twice now. The article states that Millie said "I'm scared to go into town" and so there is a fear from Millie after being a victim. There will also be secondary victims such as Millie's friends and family as they will ~~be~~ feel a connection to the crime as it has happened to someone they know, this is supported in the ~~and~~ article when it states "My friends and I have stopped going into Leicester... we don't feel safe anymore".

There is also a fear that may be caused by media or caused by influence of the media because there is a general idea that the ideal victim is ~~and~~ a female, possibly elderly, walking alone at night. This ideal victim is overrepresented as it is actually young, ethnic minority males who are most at risk of being a victim. The idea that Millie has will be that she is most at risk ~~which could be~~ when alone at night and the article supports that as it states "I'm afraid to think what could happen to me at night."

There may also be some physical impacts of victimisation as the

article states that Millie was shoved to the ground, which can be violent when carried out by someone else and so she could have been injured during the crime. This would increase the fear level more as most people and the media would focus on the word "shoved" which sounds violent which immediately attracts people's attention and dramatises it, again this would bring more secondary victims as people would feel personalised and as if they could relate to Millie's situation.

* One of Spark's ^{Points} six focal ~~concerns~~ of victimology is opportunity. This links to the case study as there was opportunity for the offender to take Millie's place.

The answer below gained 2 marks:

This answer gained a score of top band 1. The answer is mainly generic as the case study is only directly linked to the impact of victimisation. Positive victimology is incorrect in this example as discussion focuses on how being a victim can be a positive experience. There is no reference to theory in this answer, therefore rationale is superficial and not supported.

Activity 3

Explain the possible reasons why Millie was a victim and the impact this will have on her.

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **Case study** and the **Article: Interview with Millie Whittaker**
- patterns of victimisation
- positive victimology
- impact of victimisation.

You should spend 30 minutes on this activity.

(10)

When it comes to victimisation, criminals will see a chance where someone may be vulnerable and commit their crime when perhaps the victim cannot do anything to prevent it. In this case it was a 17-year old girl who was not paying any attention to what was going on around her. 'I wasn't taking any notice of what was happening ~~behind me~~ around me'.

Positive victimology will be the idea of using a crime and the emotions it caused and turning it into positives. For example, Millie will be feeling very vulnerable now whenever she goes out. ~~Positive victimology~~ Positive victimology can be used to help turn around what happened to her and make it positive. She will now, whenever she goes out anywhere, pay extra attention to what is happening around her to ensure that nothing bad happens again. The crime that she was a victim of ~~that~~^{may} lead to her being more careful, which is using the negative and turning it into a positive to help her become more aware of her surroundings.

Victimisation will of course have an impact ~~on~~ on the victim. In this case Millie now feels scared to go out on her own without her parents and she does not go out at night with her friends as she is scared about what could happen. She feels targeted and this has impacted her hugely.

Although she may feel scared and targeted the crime may make her ~~realise~~ realise that she needs to be more aware of what's around her before she gets out something that is worth about and that could be taken.

The victim often doesn't have time to prevent the crime from ~~take~~ taking place, and by the time they realise what has happened the criminal will be gone. This can have an impact on them, making them less likely to want to go out again, due to fear that they will be the victim of another crime.

Activity 4

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

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **case study** and the **article: Interview with Millie Whittaker**
- the news values that will have been used when deciding to publish the article
- the representation of the age of the offenders

(10 marks)

This activity has three sections that learners must again, answer with equal weighting. The two bullet points refer to theoretical knowledge that is expected to be included, whereas the third aspect is in relation to making links between the case study and the fear of crime.

Many answers in this series have focused on linking the fear of crime for the people of Leechester to the case study. This has been successful for many learners, who have been able to increase their band on trait 3, judgement on the fear of crime.

Most learners, however, are not including the relevant theory required for this answer. There was a large drop in the number of answers that linked specific news values to the case study.

Stronger answers in this activity linked specific news values such as dramatization to the case study and a judgement on how this would cause fear. In addition, stronger answers discussed the concepts of subculture or marginalisation in relation to the age of the offenders and how moral panics can cause fear.

The answer 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, while this could be enhanced further, for this answer it is effective. 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.

Activity 4

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

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **Case study** and the **Article: Interview with Millie Whittaker**
- the news values that will have been used when deciding to publish the article
- the representation of age of the offenders.

You should spend 30 minutes on this activity.

(10)

News values are what attract people into reading an article or into an idea that the media want shared by making a case relatable which creates a strong collective conscience in a community or moral panic. In the Article of Millie Whittaker the news values used would have been dramatisation, immediacy, violence, personalisation and potentially children. The dramatisation of the has been used when describing the offence and results, words such as 'snatching', 'powerless', 'expensive', 'grabbed', 'shared' and 'targeted'. These words also link to the violence news values as each word sounds strong and major, the words have been chosen to enhance the offence as it is possible to convince someone that an offence had been more severe than it was based off how it had been described. The immediacy has been used when the article and case study uses the term 'local' and mentions the place 'Leechester' often. These words would have been used repeatedly to bring the attention to those who live in and around the area of Leechester. The term local suggests the place has a large crime rate in a small area which again enforces the immediacy to the area. The immediacy also relates to the time at which the crime took place and when the article had been written as the case study states 'This week' and uses the present tense of 'police say

they are doing their best to stop the 'moped riders'. This insinuates there are more robbers which can create a form of moral panic as local people may feel fear that they will become victims. The violence value is used when in the case study and article ^{it} states that Millie had been "shoved to the ground". This is a low level of violence however is still incorporated to again feel a collective consciousness or moral panic in the community which may boost reports or witness statements. The personalisation is used when putting the ages of the victim and offenders as younger people can feel relatable to the crime.

The child value works along side the representation of the age of the offenders. The value is used because it attracts attention to the age of the offenders which creates a collective conscience that youths cause trouble. The case study states the age of the offenders instead of saying the offenders as a broad term, this is again to unite those who think society needs more punishment and education for the young about what is right and wrong.

Millie in the case study refers to the offender on the back of the moped as being "a lot younger than me." This again is added to highlight that the offenders are very young. This can contribute to people, especially older people, feeling afraid of young people in the streets. There is a connection to people fearing the younger generation based off of the media posting articles and the news where offenders are shown on CCTV or images of stereotypical teenagers looking suspicious as a title page. Due to this influence, it causes people to associate young people, who are walking down the street or who are sitting in a park, to be criminals or to be doing something suspicious. The clothing is also

associated with crime as jumpers with hoods are now viewed in society as being teenagers who are dealing drugs or who carry knives. This is all to increase moral panic in society as some like Marxists believe that the capitalist society uses media to deem lower class and youths as criminals in order to keep the consensus that everything must be done and achieved the way the Bourgeoisie want it or to distract attention away from white collar crime and to focus on street crime instead as it benefits the upper class.

The answer below gained 3 marks:

There is some knowledge evident in this answer, however, this is vague, and there is no explicit reference to specific news values or media response to age. This gains band 1. There are some judgements made on the impact of the fear of crime, but these are not well supported and there is no link to theory, therefore trait 3 gains low band 2. Trait 1 gains mid band 2 as there is an attempt throughout the question to link to the case study. Overall, this answer is a low band 2.

Activity 4

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

In your answer you must make reference to:

- the **Case study** and the **Article: Interview with Millie Whittaker**
- the news values that will have been used when deciding to publish the article
- the representation of age of the offenders.

You should spend 30 minutes on this activity.

(10)

The media has a massive effect on those that read it. The media is a source of almost all news and this is how many are updated on their local news. The aim of the media is to grab peoples attention. The title is the first thing that a person sees so they make this the most interesting. This article being titled "moped robbers' target phone users" would have ~~grab~~ grabbed all readers attention as almost every person has and uses a mobile phone. This can cause mass fear to spread across a place as people will now not feel safe when leaving their houses.

The article also mentions that police have attempted to stop this type of robbery but are powerless, this is portraying that the police have now given up creating a lack of trust and faith that the local people will now have in the police who are there to make them feel safe.

The article also stated that it is young offenders that are committing the crimes and this is almost creating a stereotype of young ~~offenders~~ people which may cause younger people to become a target of abuse and difficulties.

The article also stated that this crime was committed throughout the day and people were advised not to use their mobiles in public which should not be something that a person is asked to do.

Mullie stated that she was now scared to go into town ~~the~~ both during the day and at night. To prevent this and restore trust and lessen fear more police should be issued to places that are criminal hotspots and also CCTV systems should be put in these places to help catch them and help establish an identity.

If an offender sees more police and CCTV ~~there~~ they're less likely to commit as the risk is greater than the reward.

Summary

Based on their performance of this paper, learners should:

- Read the case study and figures carefully to have a clear understanding of the type of crime and type of data used
- Clearly structure answers to ensure that have answered all the requirements of the activity
- Have a clear understanding of how theories of prevention and punishment are different from theories of crime
- Understand that they must discuss two specific theories in question 1. This must include theoretical knowledge of the implicit theory.
- Ensure that plan their time effectively across the four activities.

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