16.1 Defining and Measuring Crime, and Offender Profiling: 10-minute Pack

AQA 7182 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Outline forensic awareness with an example.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Explain marauder versus commuter and an implication for police.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Outline a limitation of victim surveys for measuring crime.

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

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Mark scheme · 16.1 Defining and Measuring Crime, and Offender Profiling: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

definition: forensic awareness is when an offender has knowledge of police procedures and takes steps to avoid detection oe — **B1**

example: e.g. wearing gloves or wiping surfaces to remove fingerprints, or staging the scene to mislead investigators oe — **B1**

Answer: Forensic awareness is when an offender knows about police methods and tries to hide evidence, for example by wearing gloves, removing traces, or staging the scene.

Question 2

explains marauder: offender operates close to their home or base, leaving offences clustered near the offender's anchor point oe — **M1**

explains commuter: offender travels from their base to offend, producing crime sites further from their home and less clustered oe — **A1**

states implication: for a marauder focus searches and enquiries close to offence cluster, for a commuter expand radius and look for travel routes oe — **A1**

adds reasoning: this guides resource deployment and screening of local CCTV and witness accounts oe — **A1**

Answer: A marauder operates near their home so offences are clustered close together; a commuter travels to offend so sites are more dispersed. Police therefore concentrate local searches and enquiries for marauders but examine travel routes and wider areas for commuters.

Question 3

identifies a limitation, e.g. they rely on recall and honesty so memory errors and dishonesty can bias results oe — **M1**

explains impact, e.g. victims may forget details or under-report incidents such as sexual offences, leading to an underestimation of true crime levels oe — **A1**

links to consequence, e.g. this affects the accuracy of the dark figure estimate and policy responses oe — **A1**

Answer: Victim surveys rely on respondents remembering and reporting incidents; memory errors or under-reporting of sensitive crimes can bias results, meaning victim surveys may still underestimate true crime.

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