3.5 Victimology: Explaining Patterns of Victimisation: Test Pack

AQA 7192 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. For five questions you must write full sentences: Q5, Q8, Q9, Q16 and Q15. Use sociological vocabulary where appropriate. Time guidance: 15 minutes.

1 Which one of the following best describes positivist victimology as studied in victimology topic?

- ☐ A) it focuses on the social structure and power relations that create victims
- ☐ B) it seeks characteristics of victims that explain why they are targeted
- ☐ C) it treats all victims as hidden and unrecorded in official data
- ☐ D) it prioritises victims experiences in restorative justice

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 State one practical problem researchers face when trying to measure hidden victims, in the study of victimisation.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Identify and explain one limitation of using the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) to measure repeat victimisation.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

4 Describe one way repeat victimisation affects victims, in the context of victimology and the study of crime surveys.

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

5 Explain, using positivist ideas, how social isolation might be used to account for differences in victimisation risk in victimology studies.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 3.5 Victimology: Explaining Patterns of Victimisation: Test Pack

Question 1

B (positivist victimology seeks characteristics of victims that explain why they are targeted) **B1**

Answer: B

Question 2

identifies a problem, e.g. hidden victims may be unwilling to disclose abuse due to fear or stigma **B1**

brief development, e.g. this non-disclosure reduces the accuracy of surveys and official counts **B1**

Answer: A practical problem is that hidden victims may be unwilling to disclose abuse due to fear or stigma, reducing the accuracy of surveys and official counts.

Question 3

identifies a limitation, e.g. the CSEW relies on respondents remembering incidents, which may lead to under-reporting of repeat events **B1**

development, e.g. memory issues can particularly affect counts of minor or repeated incidents, reducing accuracy for repeat victimisation estimates **B1**

Answer: A limitation is that the CSEW relies on respondents remembering incidents, which may lead to under-reporting of repeat events; memory problems can especially reduce counts of minor or repeated incidents.

Question 4

identifies an effect, e.g. repeated victimisation can cause ongoing fear and anxiety **B1**

development, e.g. victims may change behaviour, avoid places or limit activities because of fear **B1**

further development, e.g. there can be financial and psychological costs such as lost earnings and trauma **B1**

Answer: Repeat victimisation can cause ongoing fear and anxiety, leading victims to avoid places or limit activities; it can also bring financial and psychological costs, such as lost earnings and trauma.

Question 5

identifies that positivist victimologists look for victim characteristics, such as social isolation, that increase vulnerability **B1**

explains that social isolation reduces guardianship and informal support, making someone an easier target **B1**

develops further, e.g. isolated people may be less able to report crimes or attract help, increasing repeat victimisation risk **B1**

links this to positivist practice, e.g. the idea would be used to predict who needs protection or policing **B1**

Answer: Positivist victimologists identify characteristics like social isolation that increase vulnerability; social isolation reduces guardianship and informal support, making someone an easier target, and isolated people may be less able to report crimes or attract help, increasing the risk of repeat victimisation, a point used to predict who needs protection or policing.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk