higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

CRIMINOLOGY
NQF LEVEL 3

16 November 2022

This marking guideline consists of 11 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 D
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1.3 A
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(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 Criminologists
2.2 Forensic Criminology
2.3 Experts
2.4 Workshop
2.5 Victim blaming
2.6 Violent crimes
2.7 Routine activities
2.8 Demographic characteristics
2.9 Discipline
2.10 Examination

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 G
3.2 F
3.3 A
3.4 C
3.5 E

(5 × 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 4

4.1 True
4.2 False
4.3 True
4.4 True
4.5 True
4.6 False
4.7 True
4.8 True
4.9 False
4.10 True

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 30

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SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 **Note to the Assessor:**
The following must be used as a guide when awarding any five (5) marks.

- Adolescents and young adults experience the highest rate of criminal victimisation. ✓ The risk of crime victimisation peaks at the age of 18 to 21 and then decrease with age.✓
- Lifestyle is a factor that significantly contributes to this group's vulnerability. ✓ Young people are involved in activities outside their home environment.✓ Hence, they are at risk of crime victimisation✓, such as assault, robbery, and date rape. If there is limited supervision✓ by parents or caregivers these young people are at risk of becoming involved in delinquent activities✓ themselves, such as alcohol and drug abuse, gangs, and crime.
- Crimes against young adults are less likely to be reported to the police than crimes against adults✓. If they are injured during the crime, they are also less likely to seek medical help.✓ This place them at risk of secondary victimisation✓. Proper medical counselling ✓is essential to reduce or prevent some of the adverse effects✓, such as depression, or perhaps even suicidal tendencies.
- Adolescents and young children lack life experience and are more likely to fall prey to exploitation.✓
- The internet has increased their vulnerability to sexual predators✓. Paedophiles use the internet as a medium to establish friendships with unsuspecting children which can result in sexual victimisation.✓ (5)

5.2 **Note to the Assessor:**
The following must be used as a guide when awarding any five (5) marks.

- Past victimisation is a good predictor of repeat victimisation✓ and if re-victimisation occurs it tends to be soon after the previous incidents. For example, it has been found that houses that have been broken into are vulnerable to repeat burglaries because the offenders know that the stolen items will be replaced, thus creating an attractive target.✓
- The greater the number or prior victimisation the higher the probability of repeat victimisation✓. The risk for further victimisation increases with each prior incident often resulting in a series of victimisation events.✓
- Repeat victimisation is the highest in high crime areas ✓or environments and the same offenders are seen to be responsible for the bulk of the repeat offences.✓

(5)

- Certain lifestyles can also lead to repeat victimisation✓. For example, security officers who transport large amounts of cash are vulnerable to repeat victimisation due to the high number of cash-in-transit heists✓. This is also the case in violent relationships where previous assaults or abuse are an indicator of vulnerability to repeat victimisation.✓
- There is also growing evidence that people who are repeatedly victimised seem to be involved in delinquent or criminal activities themselves✓. This assumption is linked to the cycle of violence phenomenon.✓

5.3 **Note to the Assessor:**
The following must be used as a guide when awarding any five (5) marks.

- Crime can be interpreted from a judicial or non-judicial (non-legal) perspective✓. If we use the judicial interpretation, we can define crime as an act (something a person does), or omission (something a person fails to do) that violates a law✓. Before the act or omission can be defined as a crime, it must be recognised by South Africa's criminal laws as a crime and a suitable punishment must be allocated to the act or omission.✓
- Several non-judicial interpretations of crime, also known as the social ✓definition of crime, exist. From this perspective, all actions that cause harm to society may be viewed as crimes.✓ This implies that it is a crime to restrict a person's movement or speech or to deny him or her access to education or employment✓. Acts such as racism, ageism and gender discrimination would also be criminal if viewed from this perspective.✓
- A debate is ranging about the closure of access roads to certain communities. One group thinks that they have the right to close and monitor access in their communities for their safety, thus protecting their right to life.✓ Another group think that road closures, even if legal, remain constitutionally challengeable, as it violates other people's human rights, such as their right to freedom of movement✓. According to the law, communities may apply for, and if approved, close and monitor access roads✓. But the application process may be very difficult, causing members of some communities to close access roads without the necessary permission.✓
- According to the non-judicial interpretation of crime, each group has a valid point from a human rights point's perspective✓. The Legal interpretation of crime is clear-cut ✓because it is illegal, according to the law, for a community to close roads without the necessary permission, thus making it a crime. Another example✓ is where being in the possession of alcohol is not recorded as a crime while being in possession of drugs is. However, if someone who is drinking encroaches on someone's right to safety.✓
- In conclusion, actions are only recorded as a crime if it is legally interpreted and recorded in the law as being a criminal offence✓. Therefore, official crime statistics only reflect what is interpreted by the state as being criminal acts.✓ (5)

5.4 **Note to the Assessor:**
The following must be used as a guide when awarding any five (5) marks.

- People's lives, and the quality of their lives, are affected by their socio-economic situation✓ which includes employment✓, the infrastructure in a community such as health care✓, school roads✓, water ✓and electricity✓, and the living standards ✓of the people living in the community. People living in rural underdeveloped areas have a living standard and quality of life which is lower than those of people living in developed urban areas.✓ This is due to the availability of infrastructures, such as power, roads, telephone, and reliable transport. ✓
- The lack of ✓police stations in rural areas, as well as the geographical✓ locations of some of these police stations, could therefore limit people's access to the services offered by the police.✓
- In this regard the distance✓ people must travel to the nearest police stations, and the availability of transport ✓to get there, are two factors that can affect crime-reporting rates.✓
- People living in rural underdeveloped areas may furthermore be uneducated ✓regarding their rights and the procedure they need to follow if they want to report a crime. This may result in feelings of helplessness✓. They furthermore may not trust✓ social institutions, such as the government and the police, especially if these institutions are perceived as being corrupt.✓
- People who are unemployed, uneducated and have limited access to basic infrastructures may find life challenging. Their struggle to survive may make the reporting of a crime not a priority for them✓. They will therefore not make an effort to report a crime if they do not have easy access to a police station.✓

(5)
[20]

TOTAL SECTION B: 20

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 Yes. (1)

6.2 Fear of crime, negative prior experiences with criminals and perceptions of police ineffectiveness may have an influence on the reporting of crime. (3)

6.3 Yes. (1)

6.4 Police stations may not be available, transport to police stations may not be available and distances may be a problem. (2)

6.5 **Note to the Assessor:**
The following must be used as a guide when awarding any ten (10) marks.

- Victimisation refers to incidents where people are harmed by criminals✓. This harm may happen repeatedly.✓
- Research indicates that certain people or groups may be more prone to repeat victimisation because of their characteristics and behaviour✓ such as alcohol and drug abuse✓.
- Some people are more easily victimised than others, such as single people, women, children and older people. ✓ Their relationship with the perpetrator is typically an issue in the cases of domestic violence and abuse.✓
- Victim support services aim to provide emotional support ✓and practical assistance✓ to reduce the psychological shock and trauma of crime victimisation.✓
- This can be achieved by referring crime victims for counselling✓ and other professional services, such as seeing medical professionals.✓
- Victim support services can help to prevent and reduce repeat victimisation by advising and guiding crime towards a preventative lifestyle✓, and by creating awareness of the risks of crime.✓
- Research indicates that lifestyle✓ can act as a risk for crime victimisation. Support services are therefore important for they empower crime victims to take responsibility for their lives and thereby steps to prevent repeat victimisation.✓ (10)

6.6 **Note to the Assessor:**
Any THREE of the following for ONE mark each.

- Police interpretations of crime.
- Police corruption.
- Perceptions of police incompetence.
- Geographical limitations (for instance, distances and transport deficiencies).
- Police technological dysfunctions.

(3)

6.7 **Note to the Assessor:**
The following must be used as a guide when awarding any ten (10) marks. Allow for students' own interpretation.

- The environment where people interact is a factor that can contribute to victimisation vulnerability. Certain areas of the environment contain more criminal activities which increase the risk of crime victimisation. ✓
- Studies found that crime occurs more in urban than in rural areas✓. In this regard, South Africa's 2006/2007 crime statistics indicated that 72.7% of all the aggravated robberies were committed in black townships such as ✓ Tembisa, Mamelodi-east, Khayelitsha, Kwamashu and Umlazi, and in central business areas✓, this is because urban areas are often characterised by large informal settlements where poverty✓ and unemployment✓ prevail.
- It is difficult to police these areas because there are often no streetlights, streets, or identifiable addresses✓. The lack of this infrastructure contributes to victim vulnerability,✓
- Research has also indicated that the poorest residential areas have the highest victimisation risk.✓
- This could be because those who are poor and/or unemployed have no other choice than to live in crime-prone areas, such as the inner city, informal settlements, and the central business district.✓
- People living near crime-prone areas are more vulnerable to crime victimisation.✓
- For example, people staying close to informal settlements where poverty and unemployment are rife are at risk of becoming a victim of burglary and robbery.✓
- In contrast with this, people staying in high-income areas✓ are at risk of becoming victims of violent high-jackings and residential robberies. They often have better security systems causing criminals to use them to get what they want.✓
- Entertainment areas✓ where people socialise are also known to be more crime prone. This is because alcohol use and abuse can contribute to people being easier targets for victimisation.✓
- A high number of desirable items, such as cars, are also available in a centralised area.✓

(10)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION C: 30

SECTION D

Answer any ONE of the following questions in this section

QUESTION 7

Note to the assessor:
The following must be used as a guide when awarding any twenty (20) marks. Allow for students' own interpretation.

MODEL	FOCUS	EXAMPLE
Social crime prevention model✓	This model focuses on social institutions (families, schools, churches, and workplaces) and their role in teaching people pro-social or delinquent values and norms. ✓They pay special attention to vulnerable groups, such as the young, old, poor, and unemployed to reduce the risk of them becoming involved in crime or becoming victims of crime.✓	State policy for the cleaning up of urban and rural areas, preventing crime and providing better housing and facilities.✓
Limited opportunity for crime model✓	The model attempts to limit opportunities for people to commit crimes by focusing on potential crime victims, the community and environment.✓	Programmes focusing on the youth for example educational programmes, and programmes to promote healthy leisure activities like sports and cultural activities.✓
The community-based crime prevention model✓	This model aims to prevent crime by making potential criminals aware of the dangers, risks, and consequences of being caught in specific neighbourhoods.✓	Urban and environmental planning✓ to reduce environmental crime risk factors, such as the use of CCTV in business areas, and to upgrade informal settlements, for example improving sanitation, and other problem areas.✓

Biophysical prevention model✓	The models aim to prevent crime by utilising early treatment of people, especially children, with physical and mental disabilities that could act as predispositions for criminal and delinquent behaviour.✓	Educating people to be more security conscious. Neighbourhood watch, citizen's patrol, community policing and community members watching over each other's property and safety.✓
The psychological treatment model✓	This model focuses on the treatment of people with psychological needs and disorders ✓that could be at risk for criminal behaviour, for example, kleptomania which is a compulsive urge to steal.✓	Medical treatment, such as victims and medication. ✓ Therapeutic treatment for example therapy, counselling, and behaviour modification therapy. ✓ Rehabilitation programmes that focus on alcohol and drug dependency. ✓Counselling is designed to treat emotional problems, such as depression, stress, and aggression✓
Integrated crime prevention model ✓	This model makes use of aspects of various other crime prevention models✓ to address various risk factors that can cause criminal behaviour. The criminal justice system is concerned with crime control by means of laws and the functioning of the SAPS, courts, and correctional services.✓	Various departments follow a multi-dimensional approach✓ to preventing crime for example police combat crime, courts prosecute criminals and correctional services address the offender's rehabilitation needs.✓
Public Health Analogy model✓	<u>Primary</u> ✓crime prevention prevents the initial development of the problem. ✓ <u>Secondary</u> ✓crime prevention focusses on individuals and situations that exhibit early signs of the problem. ✓ <u>Tertiary</u> ✓crime prevention deals with steps to avoid recurrence of the problem. ✓	<u>Primary</u> Environmental design✓, neighbourhood watch programmes✓, social crime prevention initiatives✓, private security✓. <u>Secondary</u> Community Policing✓, situational crime prevention✓, school prevention programmes✓. <u>Tertiary</u> Rehabilitation✓, treatment✓

[20]

OR

QUESTION 8

8.1 **Note to the assessor:**
The following must be used as a guide when awarding any ten (10) marks. Allow for students' own interpretation.

- Yes. ✓
- With the escalation of crime✓ in South Africa and the rising distrust in police services✓, the market for more specialized security services has increased, resulting in the birth of the private security industry.✓
- The role of these security institutions is like that of the police, namely crime reaction, crime prevention and the catching of offenders.✓ They play a useful role in crime prevention and reduction as a "force multiplier" ✓ to the South African Police Service (SAPS).
- The private security industry therefore demands the attention of criminologists. ✓
- The private security industry is currently one of South Africa's growing industries✓. Criminologists' specialised knowledge of crime and crime prevention resulted in the criminology department of various universities and colleges developing courses for employees in this industry.✓
- An example of such a course is the Security Practice Course presented at UNISA.✓
- The course takes place over a period of 9 months and covers aspects such as basic principles of security risk management, introduction to South African Law and procedures for investigations.✓
- Private security companies perform many of the same functions as the public police and are accountable to the law and also to the Private Security Industry Regulating Authority (PSIRA) for their actions.✓
- Criminologists play an important role in the security sector by advocating for the development of relevant legislation and regulations to govern this industry.✓
- Criminologists, who are interested in the field, can also make use of their specialised knowledge to work with role players across all sectors of South Africa to find solutions to safety and security measures.✓
- For example, some criminologists have worked together with police services and private security companies on plural policing.✓
- Plural policing involves all role players in policing ranging from police service to neighbourhood watch teams. Members collaborate to reduce crime.✓

(10)

8.2 **Note to the assessor:**
The following must be used as a guide when awarding any of ten (10) marks. Allow for student's interpretation.

- "Crime prevention" and "crime reduction" are essentially the same things✓. Both are combinations of actions ✓designed to minimize✓ and/or eliminate✓ the occurrence of crime✓ and the harm associated with it✓.
- Criminologist Professor Steven P Lab✓ says: "Crime prevention entails any action✓ designed to reduce✓ the actual level✓ of crime and/or the perceived✓ fear of crime". In other words: any action that will reduce crime or the fear of crime can fit into crime prevention as a concept✓.
- It is not possible to prevent all crime taking place✓, but it is possible to reduce the fear of crime✓ and its impact✓.
- Crime prevention and reduction was traditionally seen as the responsibility of the police only✓. Nowadays however, a whole range of state and non-state actors are involved.✓ South Africa's Institute of Security Studies (ISS)✓ is a well know non-governmental organization involved in crime prevention and reduction.
- The two concepts have slightly different goals. Crime prevention mainly looks at preventing opportunities✓, whereas crime reduction takes a risk management approach✓ (the likelihood of crime occurring, combined with the consequences if it occurs✓).
- In social crime prevention, state and non-state actors work on risk mitigation issues in households (reducing the risk of crime by excluding drugs, alcohol, physical prevalence and the like).✓
- The distinction between the two terms is so minimal that the similarities – all focused on reducing harm – become more important.✓ (10)

[20]

TOTAL SECTION D: 20
GRAND TOTAL: 100

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