

TITLE: Victimology.

Do It Now!

00:03

Classroom Expectations:

- Arrive on time
- Cook off
- Bags off desks
- Equipment & Planner on desks

Who are most likely to be the victims of crimes and why?

What sociological explanations might we anticipate?

victim support

THE SOCIETY FOR CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Starter Slide

TITLE: Victimology.

	Objective	Key Words
Know	-Who does evidence suggest are the main victims of crime? -Are you able to explain the two main victimology theories and give examples for them?	Victim proneness Positivist victimology
Understand	-To what extent is one theory more persuasive than the other?	Critical victimology Secondary victimisation
	To give reasons and evidence for your views (ext: to consider alternative opinions and views)	Fear of victimisation To spot patterns and explain what's happening
	Who are the LEAST vulnerable in society and why? Does it depend upon what type of crime?	Spiritual Moral Social Cultural

How will you display SMSC today?
 Change - Respect - Friendship -
 Inspiration - Determination -
 Equality - Excellence -
 Empathy - Courtesy - Resilience -
 Enterprise

May 17-13:45

Victimology?

Victimology is the study of victimization, including the relationships between victims and offenders, the interactions between victims and the criminal justice system—that is, the police and courts, and corrections officials—and the connections between victims and other social groups and institutions, such as the media, businesses, and social movements. Victimology is, however, not restricted to the study of victims of crime alone but may include other forms of human rights violations.

May 17-13:56

Key facts:

- Relatively new approach to Sociology.
- Victimology is the term used for the study of victims of crime and patterns of victimization. 1983- Home Office published first BCS, assesses previous year....
- In 2007 findings showed about 1/4 people experienced a crime against them or household.
- More appreciated by police and community support officers that keeping victims in the loop is critical.
- Faith in CJS is crucial for reporting of crimes.

Mar 13-15:25

Gender and victimisation:

BCS- women are more worried about burglary and violent crime, but young men are twice as at risk of violent crime (aged 16-24) than women.

- Women more likely to be victims of 'intimate' crimes:
- Sexual assault/rape
- Domestic violence

(Least likely to be reported/least likely to result in convictions)
 Give three reasons for each as to why this might be.

Rape Crisis:
 Read key statistics from this.
 Useful AO2.

Mar 13-15:33

Domestic violence:

1/4 women and 1/6 men will suffer some sort of domestic violence in their lifetime. 89% of which are violent and are perpetrated by men on women, men who suffer tend to suffer less frequent and less serious attacks than women.

Every year about 150 women die from partner/former partner, roughly 2 women a week.

WALKLATE 2004: police do take this issue more seriously now and have more provisions for victims in police stations etc.

HESTER AND WESTMARLAND:
 Only about 5% reported results in conviction:
 Consider:
 Why is this?

SPEAK OUT!

Mar 13-15:40

Rape:
 Women make up 92% of victims.
 Rape Crisis Line: 2/3 victims do not report the crime. Nature of trial- often women seem to be the one's on trial, character assassination/reputation and respectability of women being questioned.

COMMON MISCONCEPTION:
 That strangers are the perpetrators of rape- far more likely it will be someone that the woman knows.
 75% occur in the home of the victim or offender.

Consider- does the fact that they knew the offender mean they are more likely to be judged/disbelieved?



Mar 13-15:47

What about other social groups?

Other than racial attacks and murder ethnic minorities face no greater risks than other social groups. Differences that can exist are explained through ethnicity and social deprivation, living in poorer/rougher areas and younger age profiles. Higher fear of crime than white population.....why might this be?

Poorest w/c most likely to be victims of crime:
HARDPRESSED: unemployed, long term sick, low income families
HIGH PHYSICAL DISORDER: vandalism/graffiti/damage to property (broken glass theory)
DEPRIVATION: what would this look like?
 20% of poorest areas face around twice as likely to be a victim of crime.

Young people are more at risk of being victims and also more at risk of offending. 27% of 10-25 year olds being victims of personal crimes eg assault.

Mar 13-16:06

Two approaches to explain victimology:

1) **Positivist victimology:**

TIERNEY 96:
 Identifying something in the victim that makes them more likely than non-victims to face crime:

- VICTIM PRONENESS:** characteristics of individuals that make them more vulnerable.
- VICTIM PRECIPITATION:** victims are involved in or responsible for their victimisation....think of examples? Controversial?
- Focus on **interpersonal crimes** of violence

Mar 13-16:22

Victim proneness: Who do you think Sociologist **Hans Von Hentig** found?

- Females
- Elderly
- Mentally 'subnormal'



May 17-14:30

AO3----critique of positivist approach:

- Feels like it blames the victim. (feminist writers). For example Amir in 1971 claimed that 1 in 5 rapes are victim precipitated is like saying the victims 'asked for it.'
- Downplays decent role of CJS by undermining it in this way.
- Focus on characteristics of victim rather than structural reasons such as material factors like poverty.

Mar 13-16:27

Outline three reasons why some groups are more likely than others to be victims of crime.

Two marks for each of three appropriate reasons clearly outlined or one mark for each appropriate reason partially outlined, such as:

- Women are more likely to be victims of sex crimes (1 mark). The nature of patriarchal society makes them more likely to be victims of rape (+1 mark).
- Males are more likely to be victims of violent crime (1 mark). Positivist victimology suggests they are more likely to undertake behaviour that would cause them to be victims of violence (+1 mark).
- Young people are more likely to be victims of violent crime (1 mark). Children and young people are more vulnerable and so may be easier targets both for street crime and domestic crime (+1 mark).
- Women are more likely to be victims of domestic violence (1 mark). Often this is repeated abuse as the victim does not want to report a loved one (+1 mark).
- Ethnic minorities are more likely to be victims of attacks (1 mark). Racists may target them (+1 mark).

Other relevant material should be credited.
No marks for no relevant points.

May 17-14:57

Critical victimology:
Structural theories:
 Patriarchy and poverty which place powerless groups such as women and the poor at greater risk. (similar to positivist's victim proneness but this blames structures).

The state's power to apply or deny the label of victim. The power of the label. (Interactionism). **When might a victim be denied that status in law?**

Tombs and Whyte argue there is a hierarchy of victimisation whereby powerless are more likely to be victims but this is less likely to be acknowledged by the state.




May 17-14:40

Victims and the CJS: Experiences and use of the Media:



What is being reviewed and why?
 Read the article and consider:
 Is revealing a person's history in a court of law justifiable?
 What impression might it give to the jury?

Ched Evans.docx




Ealing Vicarage Rape of 1986. Vicar's daughter, Jill Seward, was raped when her father's house was burgled. The judge, Mr Justice Leonard, gave longer sentences for the burglary than the rape and said that "the trauma suffered by the victim was not so very great".

May 17-11:33

Lord Denning:

- One of the most notorious judgements concerned a student teacher sent down for having sex with her boyfriend in her hall of residence. Lord Denning strongly approved, saying a young woman who behaved in such a way would never have made a teacher.
 -He suggested that some immigrants might not be suitable as jurors, and that black defendants in a trial arising out of the Bristol race riots in 1982 had packed the jury with "as many coloured people as possible".
 Two black jurors threatened to sue him for libel.

TASK:
 Write a paragraph about critical victimology and use one of these three case studies as your example.
 PERC it!
 Be prepared to read your paragraphs to the rest of the class.




Nov 14-10:04 PM

Evaluation of critical victimology:




What would Functionalists, Feminists, New Right theorists and Marxists think about Positivist and Critical victimology?
 Bullet point your ideas.
 Useful contrasting AO3 points for your essays.




Mar 28-07:08

Gender and Critical Victimology:

Focus is role of CJS in producing victimisation: structural factors and circumstances mean poorer people are victims more and patriarchal society means women suffer more.



Read victim blaming examples and discuss after.
 What examples do you have?

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/calgary/robin-camp-judge-inquiry-calgary-1.3750135>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V1yW51snSjo>

Mar 13-16:32

Ethnicity and Critical Victimology:

-The 2004/05 BCS showed that there were no differences in the overall prevalence risk of victimisation (total BCS crimes) between ethnic groups, with the exception of people from a Mixed ethnic group (29%) being at higher risk of victimisation than White people (24%).

-The most common reasons mentioned for why incidents had been perceived as racially motivated were that racist language had been used during the incident, because of the offender's/victim's race or country of origin, and because the incident had happened before. Most likely to think that the crime had been racially motivated due to the victim's race/country of origin (53%), and White people because racist language had been used during the incident (35%).




Nov 14-10:17 PM

Victimology essay plan plenary: 10 minutes:

With reference to your own knowledge evaluate the extent to which victimology theories fully explain the reasons for victimisation amongst different social groups.

AO1:

AO2: (Could use examples from the lesson as well as own knowledge)

AO3: EVALUATE BOTH THEORIES
INCLUDE PERSPECTIVES

May 17-15:17

Attachments

Rape Crisis England.docx

Ched Evans.docx