

**PATTERNS of VICTIMISATION**

1	<b>CLASS</b>	Working class and the Underclass are more likely to be victims of crime. Middle class more likely to fear being victims. Due to –location of where working-class live.
2	<b>AGE</b>	Infants most likely victims of murder. Teens most likely victims of theft, violent and sexual crimes. Elderly most likely victims of abuse.
3	<b>GENDER</b>	Men are more likely to be victims of violent crime and theft. Women more likely to be victims of sexual offences, domestic violence and trafficking.
4	<b>ETHNICITY</b>	Ethnic minorities more at risk of being victims of crime –those from mixed ethnicity especially. Hate crime also on the increase post-Brexit. South Asian people more likely to fear crime – not in line with reality.

**Views of Victims over time**

1	<b>Traditional view</b>	Weak, innocent, blameless, female, elderly
2	<b>Statistical view</b>	Male, 19-28, ethnic minority, working class.

**Critical Victimology**

1 Based on conflict theories such as Marxism and Feminism. Looks at the role of structural factors in explaining patterns of victimisation and power of the state to deny certain victims victim status.  
**TOMBS and WHYTE- Hierarchy of Victimisation-** some people are denied victim status- health and safety crimes at work –passed off as clumsy workers.  
**Marxists** -poverty and inequality breed crime and thus living in a poor area means that you are more likely to be both a criminal **and a victim of crime**  
**Feminists**-the **structure of Patriarchy** perpetuates crimes against women such as sex-trafficking and domestic violence  
**Global power structures** mean that many people are the victims of harms done by Western Corporations and State Crimes carried out by States in the West .  
 To overcome this, critical criminologists suggest that criminologists should focus on **'Zemiology'** (the study of harm), to pick up on the true nature and extent of victimisation in the world today.

**EVALUATION**

- *It disregards the role victims may play in bringing crime on themselves (e.g. not making their home secure).*
- *Realists argue that it isn't the job of criminologists to criticise governments and the police, this isn't the most effective way to reduce crime and thus help victims of 'ordinary crimes' such as street violence and burglary.*

**IMPACT of VICTIMISATION**

1	<b>HOYLE</b>	Identifies 12 reactions to being a victim. Eg anxiety, sleeplessness, fear of reprisals, PTSD- victims may feel some or all of these emotions.
2	<b>WALKLATE</b>	Double victimisation during a trial eg victim is discredited by the defence team.
3	<b>Fear of Crime</b>	Many people who are victims of crime become much more fearful of being a victim again in the future-

**Positivist Victimology**

1 MIERS (1989) defines Positivist victimology as having **three main features**:

- It aims to identify the factors that produce the above patterns in victimisation
- It focuses on interpersonal crimes of violence
- It aims to identify how victims have contributed to their own victimisation.

TIERNEY:  
**Victim Proneness-** some people have characteristics which make them more prone to being a victim of crime. Victim precipitation- victims may be involved in the crime or bring this upon themselves eg drug users, drunk

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 Developed a **typology of victims-** based on the degree to which victims contributed to causing the crime. Eg young, female, old, immigrants, depressed, fighting.

**EVALUATION**

- 1 **Weaknesses:**
- It is easy to tip over into 'victim blaming'.
  - tends to focus on 'traditional crimes – it doesn't look at green crime and corporate crime for example.
  - It ignores wider structural factors such as poverty and powerlessness which make some people more likely to be victims than others.

See the powerpoints for more depth and detail- Part of Topic 3 on Crime Prevention, Punishment, Surveillance, Victims and CJS.

KEY AGENCIES of the CJS		
1	<b>The Police</b>	43 police forces across England and Wales responsible for the investigation of crime, collection of evidence and the arrest or detention of suspected offenders. <a href="http://www.police.uk">www.police.uk</a>
2	<b>The CPS</b>	prosecutes criminal cases that have been investigated by the police and other investigative organisations in England and Wales. <a href="https://www.cps.gov.uk/about-cps">https://www.cps.gov.uk/about-cps</a>
3	<b>The Courts</b>	Responsible for the administration of criminal, civil and family courts and tribunals in England and Wales. Magistrates court- less serious offences. Crown Court more serious offences- trial by jury. <a href="http://www.justice.gov.uk/about/hmcts">www.justice.gov.uk/about/hmcts</a> .
4	HM Prison and Probation Service	Carries out sentences given by the courts, in custody and the community, and rehabilitates people in through education and employment. <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/her-majestys-prison-and-probation-service">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/her-majestys-prison-and-probation-service</a>
5	<b>Probation service</b>	Supervises high-risk offenders released into the community. Set up in 2014, along with 21 community rehabilitation companies (CRCs) that manage low and medium risk offenders. Duties include -Preparing pre-sentence reports for the courts, manage approved residences <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/national-probation-service/about">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/national-probation-service/about</a>

Roles in the CJS		
1	The Police	The role of the police would be to enforce the law by prosecuting and catching criminals.
2	The Courts	The role of the courts would be to determine guilt and impose an appropriate sentence.
3	Prisons	The role of prisons would be to protect the public and to punish the offender- however, with a greater focus on rehabilitation- to prevent victims by changing lives.
Government Departments responsible for the CJS		
1	<b>Home Office</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversees the police.</li> <li>The Home Office protects the public from terror, crime and anti social behaviour</li> <li>It helps build the security, justice and respect that enable people to prosper in a free and tolerant society.</li> <li>The department is responsible for crime and crime reduction, policing, security and counter terrorism.</li> </ul>
2	<b>Attorney General</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversees the CPS, the Serious Fraud Office the Revenue and Customs Prosecutions Office.</li> <li>They are responsible for ensuring the rule of law is upheld.</li> <li>The AG also take action to appeal unduly lenient sentences and bringing proceedings under the Contempt of Court Act.</li> </ul>
3	<b>Department of Justice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversees the magistrates' courts, the Crown Court, the Appeals Courts, the Legal Services Commission and the NOMS</li> <li>The Ministry of Justice manages the justice process from end to end.</li> <li>The ministry is responsible for criminal law and sentencing policy, for legal aid, reducing re- offending and for prisons and probation.</li> </ul>
Part of Topic 3 on Crime Prevention, Punishment, Surveillance, Victims and CJS.		

Role of CJS in Crime Prevention		
1	<b>Deterrence</b>	Prison, Fines
2	<b>Public Protection</b>	Prison, Probation, Police
3	<b>Retribution</b>	Prison, Courts
4	<b>Rehabilitation</b>	Prison, Probation

Perspectives Views of the Criminal Justice System		
1	Functionalism	Functionalists see the criminal justice system as a vital institution within the society. It works with other social institutions to ensure social solidarity and cohesion by maintaining the law .
2	Marxism	Marxists see the Criminal justice system as part of the repressive state apparatus and used by the ruling class to maintain their power through oppression whilst appearing to be legitimate.
3	Feminism	Feminists see the criminal justice system as a tool of the patriarchy to maintain their power. This is done through the fact that most members of the CJS are men and women face double victimisation and double deviancy at their hands.
4	Interactionism	Concerned about the role the police, courts and probation service play in the social construction of crime statistics. Eg. The police stop and search more ethnic minorities and the probation service recommended custody for "wayward girls" in pre-sentence reports-