



CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION AND ROAD AHEAD

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Victimization as a Result of Vulnerability

ABSTRACT

The concept of victim has construed various meaning under the criminal justice system of any country. One of the most controversial topics in the wider subject is victimization. It is the victim's fault to prevent the victim from violating the law, irony, or any form of abuse, often taking full or partial responsibility for the unfortunate event that has occurred in his or her life in the event that the victim did nothing. Victimization includes any interactions that may occur between the perpetrator and the victim at some point in the crime and the subsequent consequences of that interaction or the crime itself. Interpersonal sacrifices associated with developmental sacrifices are a special type of negative experience that is different from other life events. These sacrifices can be defined as harm caused by an individual through the actions of others in violation of social norms. Criminal activity is a collective phenomenon. Not only is crime a biological effect, but it also has an environmental impact. Various theoretical connotations have been understood with regard to the concept of victimisation and victim's justice. Women, for example, spend more time at home than men because they are more closely watched as children and are more likely to take on family and parental roles as adults. Men, on the other hand, are typically socialised, engaged in the public domain, self-assured and militant in social circumstances, less restricted in their everyday lives, and spend more time in the sheltered world of their homes. Victims are those who suffer not only from biological factors, but also from gender, age, and circumstances. The paper intends to conceptualise victim and understand the various connotations dealing with victim and their position in the criminal justice process.

Keywords: *Victim, Victimization, Vulnerability, Criminality, Perpetrator.*

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INTRODUCTION

The name “victim” has two meanings: “an act of someone being exploited or becoming a victim” and “victim accident”. Despite these explanations for the same phrase, both show the problem of persecution. One of the most controversial topics in the wider subject is victimization. The term “propensity to suffer” is the “morally wrong way” to blame a victim of a crime, also known as blaming a victim. It is the victim’s fault to prevent the victim from violating the law, irony, or any form of abuse, often taking full or partial responsibility for the unfortunate event that has occurred in his or her life in the event that the victim did nothing. It also blames people for personal problems or social difficulties, rather than generally adverse events or general social systems around them.

Several studies have recently been conducted to quantify the actual prevalence of victim bias. Contrary to urban myths, more women are suffering repeatedly, so they are more likely to sacrifice than men. In fact, men in their prime (males aged 24 to 34) are more likely to become victims of recurrent crimes. Although each study used a different approach, the results must be taken seriously and further research is needed. Sacrifice is a fairly complex approach with a lot of potential factors.

The first factor (commonly referred to as basic victimization) is “includes any interactions that may occur between the perpetrator and the victim at some point in the crime and the subsequent consequences of that interaction or the crime itself. Other details include It includes the victim’s response to the crime, which includes the self-esteem that may arise and the formal response he may choose, the third factor includes the additional interactions that may occur between the “victim” and others. Includes a diverse group of fraudsters who may come into contact as a result of this response, which is often referred to as “secondary sacrifice” when this interaction has an additional direct effect on the patient.

Interpersonal sacrifices associated with developmental sacrifices are a special type of negative experience that is different from other life events. These sacrifices can be defined as harm caused by an individual through the actions of others in violation of social norms. The components and violations of norms of human intervention provide a certain potential for exposure to trauma. It is different from stress and other injuries such as accidents, illness, death and natural disasters.

Persecution is a sacrifice between people. When it comes to interpersonal expressions, there are more questions about malice, betrayal, injustice and morality. Interpersonal vulnerability involves certain agencies and social responses free of stress and other trauma, such as police, courts, social surveillance agencies, and other efforts to restore justice and impose sanctions..

PATTERN OF CRIMINAL VICTIMISATION

There are four key factors that decide the experience of being exposed to violence, according to police investigations. They are of different social classes, ages, genders, and ethnicities. Consider the following example:

1. Men are more likely to be harmed by other men they meet, and women are more likely to be harmed or sexually abused by men they know at home.
2. Crime is more likely to affect people from ethnic minority groups.
3. If you're a young girl, you're more likely to be raped.¹

Victims and perpetrators often fall into overlapping categories, rather than mutually exclusive camps where popular stereotypes tend to apply. More generally, another behavioral response is not limited to a specific category of crime in which the victim participates in direct revenge against the perpetrator or suspected offender.²

HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR CURRENT VICTIMIZATION THEORIES

Using phrases such as "victim problem", "duo criminal rescue", "criminal couple" and more generally "victim relationship" clearly shows the importance of understanding crime. Garofalo was one of the first to realize that one victim could induce an attack on another, and Mendelssohn developed a victim typology that distinguishes victims who are more guilty than criminals from victims who are considered completely innocent. Von Hentig has established a standard education for victims of crime (e.g. adolescents, women, the elderly, mentally ill, depressed, possessive, lonely and survivors) and some features related to the growing personality that characterizes their vulnerability.³

Victim Precipitation

The first systematic study of victims' participation in crime was conducted by Marvin Wolfgang in the late 1950s. The term "victim

siege" he created has become a popular term for all predatory crimes involving direct contact (eg murder, assault, rape, rape, robbery). When applied to murder, the victim is limited to "the first victim in a murder drama to use more weight than the next murderer". A similar definition is used for destructive attacks. However, insane language or gestures can also be considered frustrating behavior. Theft by a victim includes cases in which the victim has acted without legitimate self-defense while handling money, jewellery, or other valuables, but in violent violence it applies to the "section ending in forced sexual activity" that the victim first agreed to. You are invited to have sex or explicitly or verbally or by gesture, but refuse before acting. "Within each of these definitions there is a specific set of events in which the victim initiates a specific type of action leading to a vulnerability."⁴

VARIOUS THEORIES OF VICTIMIZATION

Criminal activity is a collective phenomenon. Not only is crime a biological effect, but it also has an environmental impact. The perpetrator's multiple victim theories aid in understanding the victim as a consequence of coercive influences. There are four of them in all, as seen below:

Lifestyle-Exposure Theory of Victimization

Hindelang, Gottfredson, and Garofalo's approach to lifestyle exposure, established 20 years ago, was one of the first systemic theories of criminal exposure. This theory was developed to account for differences in the probability of being a victim of violence among different social classes, but it has since been expanded to include property crimes and to support more complex target selection mechanism theories. The basic premise of life impact theory is that there are demographic differences in the likelihood of exposure due to differences in the integrity of the victim. Lifestyle differences are large because they relate to different exposures to dangerous places, times, and other factors, i.e., high-risk conditions. Women living in slums and industrial areas are at high risk of sexual violence. The basic premise of the theory that affects the lifestyle is that differences in the individual lifestyle of the victim account for demographic differences in the likelihood of harm. Changes in life are important because they are associated with uneven promotion of dangerous places, times and other objects, i.e. situations in which there is a risk of excessive damage. From this point of view, the character's lifestyle is an important factor in determining the risk of criminal exposure. In this context, lifestyle is defined as "normal daily activities, professional activities (work, study, home, etc.) and leisure".⁵

The basic logic underlying this lifestyle exposure model:

- (1) **Gender:** Despite significant efforts to promote gender equality in American society, fundamental differences between male and female role expectations and structural opportunities remain. Gender stereotypes lead to gender differences in the basic activities in which everyone spends time, the degree of control over their daily activities, and the likelihood of contacting strangers and being in dangerous and dangerous public places. Women, for example, spend more time at home than men because they are more closely watched as children and are more likely to take on family and parental roles as adults. Men, on the other hand, are typically socialised, engaged in the public domain, self-assured and militant in social circumstances, less restricted in their everyday lives, and spend more time in the sheltered world of their homes. As a result, variations in conventional lifestyles between men and women are thought to play a role in the increased risk of male exposure.⁶
- (2) **Income:** Another significant factor in deciding lifestyle and crime patterns is financial capital, such as wages. Income defines whether structural factors enable or restrict various aspects of social life as a fundamental feature of stratification. Low income severely restricts your options for accommodation, transportation, organisation, and social activities. People may prevent interaction with legitimate offenders by staying in apartments or homes with advanced security devices (e.g., security guards, video monitoring, burglar alarms), and practising sports in secure areas during play.⁷

Routine Activity Theory

The general sports idea is that the victim depends on the individual's daily life. Predatory diplomas and departments depend on:

- (1) Supply a suitable lens.
- (2) lack of skilled guardians;
- (3) The presence of a suspect.

That said, when people move, there should be opportunities (appropriate goals), and if you're really investigating a crime, you should show that there's no one there or you're going to intervene. "Finished guardian" means a citizen who is vigilant and willing to act effectively in the event of witnessing a criminal activity. Of course, even if there were no opportunities and people to manage the business, crime would not have happened without the motivation to commit the crime.⁸

Conservative Strand Theory

Theoretically, the conservative direction of sacrifice defines discipline in four ways:

- I. Crime is a separate issue focused on the most prominent types of crime,
- II. It's about getting people to take responsibility.
- III. With confidence
- IV. The focus is on the concept of punitive justice.

Is it the purpose of conservative sacrifice to identify patterns of sacrifice and study the behavior or "lifestyle" of individual victims that may contribute to the sacrifice process?⁹

Liberal Strand Theory

Liberalism against persecution broadens its conservative focus to include more subtle forms of vulnerability and criminal abuse, such as corporate and commercial crime. By definition, most victims of scams have no idea that they are victims or don't want to admit to being involved.¹⁰

Radical- Critical Theory

Radical critical theory is founded on perceptions of poverty, hunger, and unemployment, and it encompasses all aspects of misery. To clarify some of the above findings, a variety of hypotheses have been proposed. According to lifestyle theory, some lifestyles increase crime and increase your risk of being exposed, while others can reduce your risk. You are at greater risk if you are single, associate with other young people (there is a higher risk of illegal activity), live in an urban environment, and go to public places late at night. Staying at home at night, living in the country, getting married, staying at home, and receiving extra money are all options for lowering the risk. According to this explanation, the probability of an assault is influenced by the victim's behaviour. When the victim is in danger, the probability of a crime increases. According to the proximity theory, crime is less about lifestyle and more about proximity. Victims and offenders live in heavily urban and densely populated cities, which are high crime areas. Your chances of becoming a victim are determined more by where you live than by your way of life. Other residents in the neighbourhood are at greater risk, according to supporters of the issue, because offenders are generally far from home and do not commit crimes.¹¹

ANALYSIS OF THE THEORIES VICTIMIZATION

The terminology varies from study to study, but the invaluable concepts of victimization theory are largely the same, such as proximity to crime, exposure, incentive purpose, and custody. In fact, the main difference between victimization theory lies in the degree to which these concepts are involved.

- (a) **Proximity to Crime:** Physical proximity to areas with high crime rates contributes significantly to the likelihood of casualties. The physical distance between an area with a potential criminal case and an area with a relatively large number of potential criminals is best described as proximity. Living in a high-crime area raises the probability of repeated interaction with the suspect, putting the victim at greater risk. The location of residence (e.g. rural or urban), the socio-economic characteristics of the region (e.g. income level, unemployment rate, ethnic composition), and perceived protection in the immediate environments are all common indicators of physical proximity used in previous studies.¹²
- (b) **Exposure to Crime:** The term “proximity” refers to the physical distance between a large number of criminals and victims, while “vulnerable to crime” refers to criminal vulnerability. Buildings or residences are isolated from other units, have multiple access points, and are placed in corner compartments for added strength.¹³
- (c) **Target Attractiveness:** The basic premise of contemporary victimisation theory is that a specific event is selected because it has symbolic or economic significance for the attacker. Legal trials, on the other hand, are appealing to offenders because they are small (i.e., more mobile) and provide no physical resistance to attack or unlawful movement. According to one version of Structural Choice for Sacrifice, a price differential or a subjective attitude toward software used for criminal purposes decides the cause of sacrifice in a social context.¹⁴
- (d) **Capacity Guardianship:** The capacity of humans or machines to deter crime is a recent major issue with modern persecution theory. Guardians come in both social (interpersonal) and physical forms. The diversity of household members, the strength of local friendships, and the need to track neighbours or household properties while no one is at home are all factors that go into social work. Others’ presence (e.g., relatives, neighbours, pedestrians, compliance officers) may also deter crime by

providing physical support or preventing the assault from being repeated. Measures to enhance intent (e.g., door/window locks, window mouldings, burglar alarms, guard dogs, weapons possession) as well as other physical obstacles to home burglary (e.g., streetlights, secured public entrances) and shared living are all included in physical custody. Participation in events is included (e.g. neighbourhood surveillance programs, homeland security investigations). Strong custody is necessary regardless of the type since it would recognise higher “costs” for suspected offenders (e.g., increased effort, increased risk of detection and detention) and minimise the probability of prosecution.

VICTIM VULNERABILITY DEPENDING ON VARIOUS FACTORS

Victims are those who suffer not only from biological factors, but also from gender, age, and circumstances. We have already studied various theories of sacrifice and discussed indirect causes. Now we will look at the damage caused by childhood and the consequences of sexual intercourse.

Childhood Victimization

Children are more exposed than adults, including more common crimes, more domestic violence, and some forms that are actually unique to children. Victims can be largely based on three categories. Epidemics such as sibling attacks that most children suffer; Severe violence, such as physical violence, affecting a small but significant percentage; And with an unusual murder involving a very small number of groups.¹⁵

Child victims can then be further divided into three broad subcategories that differentiate social responses to this broad range of child victims. A crime against a child (rape, robbery, assault) can be called a crime against a child or simply a crime. Some topics much less frequently discussed as child labor exploitation, as well as laws that violate child welfare with abuse and forgetfulness; It can be called child abuse.

Other persecutions, which can be obviously criminal if you intend to use non-adult adults, raises criminal issues and strong child protection measures in general with youth. This includes peer violence and siblings. They can be called juvenile delinquents, but in summary they can be called non-criminal victims.

The term confuses child victim epidemiology, abuse, criminal and violent exposure, making it difficult to accurately quantify the

problem. For example, consider three other key terms used to define this area: exposure to violence, child abuse, and child abuse.

Sexual Assault Victimization

The international community is paying more attention to sexual abuse against women in the context of armed conflict and widespread violence. Sexual assault, which is characterised as serious sexual harassment in which an individual's physical and mental integrity is violated by force, threat of power, or threat, violates the victim's dignity. There is conflict all over the world. Criminal institutions are often saved by stigma, embarrassment, a lack of political will, numbness, and inefficiency. The physical, intellectual, and social effects of sexual assault are experienced by the majority of women and women without sufficient compensation.¹⁶

Today, the vast majority of countries have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in all its forms, especially protecting the rights of women.

The International Criminal Court has recognized sexual violence as an international crime and has expanded the definition of anti-humane crime to include [rape, sex slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced infertility, or other similar forms of rape. Sexual assault includes the use of force or threats of violence, but may not include penetration. An explosion of a person's chest or genitals without consent is an example of sexual abuse. Many of the assumptions people make about sexual abuse and rape are false. Cooperation does not mean consent. Many victims who are afraid of serious injury or death at some point during the rape cannot withstand the attack and now do not sustain bruises, bruises or other injuries. You can't constantly talk about being raped just by searching.

IMPACT OF CRIME ON VICTIM

Fraud about victim fraud can have profound and fatal consequences for victims of crime and loved ones. This can change the victim's attitude as a fair place and can lead to new difficult emotions and reactions that the victim cannot understand. It is important for healthcare professionals to understand how crime can affect victims in different ways mentally, financially, physically, and spiritually. Any discourse about the impact of crime on victims is common. The following information is provided to help victim care professionals recognize the common types of responses a victim faces and should be used as a general guideline to provide guidance and links to additional resources. There is no consistent conclusion about the

victim's challenge in dealing with the consequences of criminal exposure in terms of demographic characteristics, but the victim's ability to cope with the consequences of a crime depends on a number of factors¹⁷:-

- a. The history of vulnerability increases suffering after new crimes are committed.
- b. A history of mental health problems increases the frequency of injuries, especially after committing new crimes, such as a history of post-traumatic stress disorder or severe depression.
- c. Life-threatening injuries increase the risk of survival problems. Victims of violent crimes generally spend more time dealing with them than victims of property crimes.
- d. The study also highlights two important factors after the victim that can increase the likelihood that the victim develops mental health problems.
- e. Lack or poor system of social support.
- f. The impact of the legal system.

The Emotional Impact of Victimization

- (1) **Shock, Suspicion, and Denial**-Initially, it can be difficult for the victim to believe that he or she is the victim of a crime. They may even pretend that it never happened. These answers can last for a few seconds or for months or years. It is not uncommon for victims to adopt a "childish" condition and may require the care of others. Likewise, patients often believe that a crime occurred when they were in a fairy. After the first shock of the crime has passed, victims may experience a variety of emotions such as anger, anxiety, frustration, confusion, guilt, shame, and sadness.¹⁸
- (2) **Anger or rage**- Victims can upset God, criminals, service providers, family members, friends, fraudulent legal systems, or themselves. Many victims dream of revenge or revenge. Hatred can also be felt through the victim. These strong feelings are often caused by social relaxation, and the victim feels rejected. Victims undoubtedly deserve closer anger to the person who has hurt them.¹⁹
- (3) **Fear or Terror**- Victims often experience fear or anxiety after committing a threatened crime, at least for the sake of someone else who protects or exists or the victim is concerned. Fear can trigger a panic attack when you think of a crime. Fear can last for some time even after being paid for breaking the law, and in

some cases it can be debilitating. Overwhelming fear or terror is bad, so victims should consult their relatives as soon as possible.

- (4) **Frustration**– Many people are irritated by the feelings of helplessness or helplessness in the process of committing a crime. This can be especially useful if the victim is unable to fight the perpetrator, ask for help, or run away. After committing a crime, victims can remain frustrated if they don't have access to the support and records critical to their recovery.²⁰
- (5) **Confusion**– Also, crimes are routinely quick and confusing, so if you're not sure what exactly happened, victims of crime can be targeted. Victims may not know why someone else tried to hurt them.²¹
- (6) **Guilt or self-blame** – blaming one is common. Many victims think they are "in the wrong place at the wrong time." If the victim is innocent, he often blames himself. Guilt often arises when no criminals are found. Later, as they considered the crime, the victims would have realized the responsibility they should no longer do to prevent what happened. Finally, some victims will be delighted with the "survivor's guilt." You feel guilty because you survived while others were injured or killed. When a loved one dies, surviving relatives and friends may even blame the victim. Too often, society rightly condemns the sick.
- (7) **Shame and humiliation**– Unfortunately, it condemns some victims, especially those of sexual assault/abuse or domestic violence. In crimes related to sexual activity, criminals regularly insult a person and force him to engage in insulting behavior. For example, rape victims experience a long-term feeling of "dirty" and are unable to wash away people's feelings. Some victims feel self-hatred because they agree that others cannot love them.²²

The Physical Impact of Victimization

Victims are more likely to experience a variety of physical reactions when a crime occurs or when a crime is discovered. These may include increased adrenaline levels in the body, increased heart rate, hyperventilation, tremors, tears, numbness, freezing or slow experiences of events, dry mouth, and higher specific emotions such as sense of smell. Fight or escape response. "Physical damage caused by a crime can be categorized as minor (shock, scratch), moderate (bruise, cut), and serious (puncture wound, gunshot). Some bodily injuries are visible while others may not be visible. All bodily injuries, including internal or mental injuries, or these internal

injuries resulting from sexual abuse, may result in the patient being impaired in appearance or permanently losing the ability to work.²³

Some victims may be banned from returning to work due to crime. Victims who are persecuted and unable to return to work or live a 'normal' life are constantly reminded of the pain and suffering they have experienced in the palm of another man or woman. This can cause serious psychological distress, not to mention social exclusion and dependence on social support or compensation for crime.

The Financial Impact of Victimization

Victims who stole money, stole or damaged property, damaged property. In most cases, stolen money and valuables will not be returned in any way. This is not surprising for patients who may feel guilty, angry, and frustrated if their miscarriage cannot be recovered. Although the economic consequences of a crime are much less documented than their physical, emotional, or social impact, victims can be prosecuted as follows²⁴:

- Asset repair or property change.
- High premiums due to exposure.
- Installation of safety equipment.
- Access to training tips.
- Medical expenses.
- Participate in the criminal justice system, such as court visits, child care, and trial participation.
- Seek expert advice to return to effective emotional expression.
- Spend the day without work or other income-generating activities.
- Funeral or funeral expenses. The consequences of the victims are particularly serious for those who are poor, young, helpless, handicapped and marginalized..

The Psychological Impact of Victimization

It is impossible to expect how the character will react to the crime. The psychological trauma of a crime is often the most difficult to correct and has long-term consequences. It is difficult to understand that the loss and harm have been caused by the willful actions of others because crime is generally considered more extreme than fate or accident. The general reaction to a crime can be divided into four intervals. Initial reactions may also include surprise, fear, anger, helplessness, doubt, and guilt. As mentioned earlier, some of these reactions can occur later, as expected, for example when you visit a

study or attend a clinic for treatment. The dissolution period may follow these preliminary answers. This stage can also manifest as psychological consequences such as anxious thoughts about what happened, nightmares, depression, guilt, fear, lack of self-confidence and self-esteem. Life can seem slow and pointless. Also, existing ideals and beliefs cannot provide comfort. Behavioral reactions may include increased alcohol or substance abuse, disruption in social relationships, avoidance of people and places involved in crime, and social isolation. Stress-A person under extreme stress can experience additional difficulties, monitor emotions, maintain physical health, or behave appropriately in a social environment when many suffer from a common surrogate. Undoubtedly, trauma to a victim can affect an individual's ability to function.

Social Stigma and Secondary Victimization

The victim has to suffer a lot from social, psychological and economic problems, as well as the social stigma he carries with him wherever he goes. As soon as a woman is raped, the stigma that leads to a miserable life is created because society finds the guilty victim. Secondary victimization refers to victimization that occurs as a result of reactions by organizations and individuals to victims, not as a direct result of criminal activity. Here are some examples of secondary damage²⁵:

- We do not recognize our experience as a victim of crime.
- Invasive or inappropriate behavior by police or other personnel in the criminal justice system.
- The whole process of criminal investigation and trial (decision to file a criminal case, the trial itself, the possibility of conviction and release of the offender)
- Victims find it difficult to balance their rights with the rights of the accused or perpetrator.
- Criminal justice systems and procedures do not take the victim's point of view into account.
- Relatives may have limited access to the body of their loved ones due to hospital policies and procedures.
- Urgent emergencies can affect the privacy or self-esteem of victims of sexual abuse.
- School staff should not consider the child's exposure to abuse.
- Doctors may not be aware of signs of spouse abuse.

- Spiritual leaders may try to lead their victims on the path of forgiveness or reconciliation before they are ready or against the will.
- Mandatory or inappropriate investigations and photographs, photographs and media reporting.
- Victims of abuse of power have a particularly difficult time recognizing that they are victims. The key to abuse of power is what is committed by those who can expect to protect the population. The shock and loneliness of the victim can be much stronger for these victims..

By analysing various theories of victimization, we can conclude that victimization is not only a result of biological structure and age, but also depends on external factors such as lifestyle theory. Places such as women living in slums and industrial areas are at high risk of sexual violence. Another parallel theory focuses on the possibilities when the victim becomes possible. Today's liberal theorists also focus on the persecution side of the business and business sectors.

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