

# CRIMINOLOGY

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# COURSE AIMS

- ✗ The basic course aims can be summarized as follows”
  - + To provide students with a broad and well balanced understanding of all Dimensions of Criminology;
  - + Explaining different criminological theories;
  - + To cultivate in students the ability to apply their knowledge and skills of the course to the understanding and solution of societal problems;
  - + Discussing the constitutional factors that causes crimes;
  - + Explaining the reason why some people commit crime and others do not.

# Introduction to criminology

- What criminology is not?
  - Not criminal justice ~~police~~ procedure, forensics, custody, prosecution, court system.
  - Not Penology Prisons and prisoners.
  - Not a Moral exercise sharing opinion about the way the world ought to be (whether criminals are bad people or evils?)
- What criminology is?
  - Criminology is the study of **the causes of crimes**:
    - ✗ What prompts individuals to get involved in crime?
    - ✗ Why do certain individuals offend more frequently than others?
    - ✗ Why do some individuals remain in crime longer than others?
    - ✗ Why are some offences more common than others?
    - ✗ Why are certain areas more crime-prone than others? or
    - ✗ Why is crime higher at some time periods than others?
    - How society reacts to crime?

# Con't

## ✗ Goals of Criminology

✗ In general, the goal of criminology is to enable us better to predict, to explain, and in some circumstances, to modify the values and behaviour of those who make, apply, or break criminal laws.

+ In specific terms, therefore, the field of criminology has three major goals:  
(a) measuring, (b) understanding, and (c) controlling crime.

✗ Measurement involves knowing how much crime actually exists and what effective steps can be taken to control it.

✗ Understanding crimes means discovering why people choose to violate laws.

✗ Controlling crime is the process by which society develops policies that may eventually result in the reduction of criminal behaviour and the reform of criminals

# Con't

## ✗ Scope of Criminology

- ✗ The scope of criminology covers seven (7) broad areas namely:
  - + The sociology of law: facilitates our understanding of how laws come into being, how they are modified and most importantly, how they are applied.
  - + criminological theory: focused on those who violate the law rather than those who make and enforce it. Why some people become involved in criminal behaviour.
  - + Penology: study of the management and punishment of criminals.
  - + Victimology: field of criminology which examines the victims of crime
  - + juvenile delinquency: concentrates on the participation of youth in criminal behaviour
  - + criminal statistics: reflect accurately the incidence of crime in society.
  - + criminal behaviour systems: is concerned with carrying out research on specific criminal types and patterns.

# What is a crime?

- **Legal concept of a crime**
- For criminological studies, this legal conception of crime is said to be narrow and variable.
  - Narrow in the sense that is only conditioned by the principle of legality. In fact many behaviors that injure the society remain unpunishable because they are not defined as crime by the law.
  - The conception is also variable in that sense it varies according to the time and place.

# Criminology with other criminal sciences

## ✗ Criminal politic

+ This is a set of principles and orientations relating to the objectives, strategies adopted by a government to deter crime.

✗ Scientifically, criminal politics means all means used to fight against delinquency.

★ While criminology studies causes of criminality, criminal politic proposes remedies and means of prevention.

## ✗ Penology

+ Penology is a study of sentences, their nature and the way of their execution.

✗ Its objective is to look for practical means of maximizing therapeutical result meaning the socialization of the condemned.

## ✗ Criminalistics

- + Criminalistic studies different procedures to be used in investigating crimes and discovering the offender using legal medicine, and scientific politics.

## ✗ Legal and judicial psychology

- + Legal psychology is one of branches of psychology aiming at a better justice either criminal or civil. It studies for example methods allowing notaries to assess testator's psychology, the judge to assess the value of testimony.
- + Judicial psychology concerns particularly the application of psychology to the administration of criminal or civil justice. It comprises techniques of cross-examination of accused persons, the hearing of witnesses, etc.



## ✗ Criminology and criminal law

+ Differentiation in object: the two have the same object but they apprehend it differently.

✗ That object is an infraction; but criminal law studies infraction as a legal concept while criminology studies it as a human and social phenomenon.

★ Criminal law considers infraction as the sole will of the legislator while criminology goes over the legal concept to reach the bio-psycho-social reality.

+ Differentiation in the method used: criminal law is a normative science which imposes rules of conduct to individuals (should not kill, steal, rape, etc.).

✗ Criminology in the contrary is a science of empirical method.

★ While lawyer departs from abstract rule, criminologists determine criminality's causes from real facts.

✗ Their reasoning is based on induction method while lawyers use deductive one meaning that they depart from nothing (abstract law).

# Sources of criminology

✗ Criminology method is a retrospective analysis.

+ As specific source of criminology, one can mention criminal statistics, data collection and interviews, biography, follow-up studies and comparative study between criminals and non criminals.

## ✗ Statistics

+ The basic process in modern scientific procedure is that of quantification: counting, measuring.

+ If one would explain scientifically that part of social phenomena regarded as crime, he must be able to perform the elementary step of counting crimes in order to relate them to time, place, and circumstance.

✗ To what extent does the magnitude of crime change in a day, a year?

✗ What is the distribution of crimes in cities, states, regions?

✗ Within which segments of the social structure to particular kinds of crimes cluster?

★ One must also know and count the characteristics of criminals of all types in order to know with what personal traits crime is associated.

✗ Statistics help in answering all these worries.

## ✗ Data collection and interview

+ As a direct observation of an infraction is exceptional, one should collect data in order to discover crimes.

✗ Interviews made from both criminals themselves and non criminals (judges, victims) may provide explanations to the development and forms of criminality and the personality of the delinquents.

## ✗ Biography

+ For a better understanding of criminal personality, his action and relationships between the two, some criminologists seek in personal historical background of the offender.

✗ It is an individual case study.

## ✗ Follow-up studies

+ Follow-up studies verify what a studied person became, for example what has become a former detainee after being released from prison.

✗ They are specifically concerned with knowing number of released prisoners who have become honest persons, how many have fallen again in criminality, etc.

## ✗ Comparative studies

+ They aim at making comparisons between criminals and non criminals in order to know if there are external or physical differences between them.

# Historical evolution of criminology

## ✓ Classical school (free will)

- The father of classical criminology is generally considered to be Cesare Bonesana, Marchese di Beccaria
- + For classical school, intelligence and rationality are fundamental human characteristic and are the basis for explaining human behavior.
  - ✗ In this view, humans are said to be capable of understanding themselves and of acting to promote their own best interests.
  - ✗ Each person is said to be master of his or her action, possessed of free will rather than driven by spirits or devils.
    - ★ For classical criminology, crime is seen as a product of the free choice of the individual, who first assesses the potential benefits of committing the crime against its potential costs.

- ✗ For this school, human are governed by the consideration of pleasure and pain.
  - + The pleasure waited in committing crime is measured to the pain that may result from that crime.
- ✗ All individuals who commit a very same act have to be punished in the same way without considering offender's mental health, age or circumstance of the act.
  - + The court is considered as custom office where to the goods corresponds to their tariff without considering who the owner is.
    - ✓ Free will enables human beings to purposely and deliberately choose to follow a calculated course of action.
    - ✓ If crime is to be deterred, punishment (pain) must exceed the pleasures gained from the fruits of crime.
- ✗ Fortunately, little by little this extreme equality has been modified at two points concerning psychological disturbance and childhood.

- ✓ All modern criminal justice systems in the world assume the classical position that persons are free agents who deserve to be punished when they transgress the law.
- ✓ To sum up, the classical school supposes the free will except childhood and mental problems.

## ✓ Scientific criminology (Lombroso)

- ✗ Modern criminology seeks to take into account psychological and biological as well as those sociological influences on the individual.
  - + The issue was: if the scientific method could be applied to the study of the nature, why not use it to study human behavior?
- ✗ The earliest of these scientific studies were biologically oriented.
  - + **Physiognomists**, such as LAVATER studied the facial features of criminals to determine whether the shape of ears, noses, and eyes and the distance between them were associated with antisocial behavior.
  - + **Phrenologists** studied the shape of the skull and bumps on the head to determine whether these physical attributes were linked to criminal behavior.



- On psychological aspect of criminality, abnormality in the human mind was being linked to criminal behavior patterns.
  - Philippe Pinatel, French psychiatry claimed that some people behave abnormally even without being mentally ill.
- On sociological aspect of criminality Scientific criminologists considered infraction (crime) as the necessary expression of certain social conditions.

## ✓ Positivist criminology

- The positivist criminology was born in Italy with the publication of **“Criminal man”** of Lombroso in 1876.
- Positivists believe that criminal behavior is determined by **factors beyond the individual control**.
  - This view implies that humans are **not self-determining agents free** to do as they wish and as their intelligence directs.
  - They maintain that people can only **behave as they have already been determined to behave**.

✗ **Cesar Lombroso** who is seen as the father of Italian positivist school searches causes of criminality in criminal's body.

+ He devoted most of his research effort toward the study of physiognomy and found that, “many criminals have outstanding ears (amatwi manini), abundant hair, a sparse beard (utwanwa) , enormous frontal sinuses and jaws (Inkombe n'Urwasaya rurerure), a square and projecting chin (akananwa kaje imbere), broad cheekbones (amajigo), frequent gestures.

✗ For Lombroso, an individual with these atavistic anomalies cannot escape from being criminal.

## ✓ Sociological criminology (Karl Marx)

✗ It searches causes of criminality in environmental circle.

✗ It focuses on how social circle influences persons.

+ It posed the fundamental rule of imitation: social circle influences individuals because all human actions are done by imitation, individuals imitate their fellow in what they do (law of social imitation).

+ Humans are engaged in criminality not because their biological traits but because of advices they get from friends.

✗ No one is born criminal; he/she becomes criminal through interactions with other criminals.

+ Criminal behavior is determined by the process of association with those who don't respect law.

✗ The reason is that individual behavior is the result of the process of communication into a community where by a person must act in conformity with interpretation given to legal rules.

✗ Another socialists who worked on criminality is SELLIN who found out that criminality is caused by what he called “the culture conflicts”.

+ The culture conflicts are manifested in three ways:

✗ **The existence of subculture:** conflicts between general norms imposed by penal code and those considered obligatory by a particular community can lead to delinquency.

★ Ex. Revenge in some families can be a duty whereas the penal code punishes that behavior.

✗ **Incapacity of adjustment to the society:** an individual grown in a particular place with particular traditions and cultural or religious values will prove difficulties to integrate in case he/she moves in another place.

- **Anomy resulting from heterogeneity** of norms: in a society, an individual is regulated by different and often contradictory norms.
  - Ex. Family norms, school norms, army norms, professional norms, etc. What is considered as good in one group, is not good in another group.
  - the individual proves difficulty to comply to those different norms, and chooses to ignore some of them.

# TITLE II. Factors of criminality

- ✗ Delinquency has been exist for long time. Criminality is a social event. Each society is affected by criminality.
- ✗ Individual observation suggests three main causes of criminality:
  - + Individual abnormality: mental disturbance which leads an individual to engage in crime;
  - + Abnormality which lead to social maladjustment: this abnormality places the individual in inferior position in the society. Then he will be tending to search for compensation.
    - ✗ Ex. A non brilliant student, always the last of the class, who redoes levels, will be the subject of other's mockery and parents' anger. Then, the student will try to find prestige elsewhere: how to provoke terror into student group. Because of the hard school period, the person will be engage in criminality.
  - + Influence of environmental circle on normal individuals.

## ➤ Geographical and residential factors

- ✗ Types and regularity of crime change are influenced by some geographical factors like climate and temperature.
  - + There are types of crime specific to some regions.
    - ✗ Ex. Fraud is higher in bordering regions than in others.
- ✗ About climate, Quetelet and Guerry formulated the weather law (loi thermique) according to which crimes against individuals are predominant in hot regions whereas crimes against property are like to be predominant in cold regions.
  - + Some others came up with challenging climate's influences on the individuals' action arguing that climate influences rather social organization of a society.
    - ✗ Thus in hot seasons, there is intense external social life at that extent crimes against persons are likely to be committed highly comparing in cold season where people prefer to stay home.



✗ As far as residence is concerned, it has been revealed that urban criminality is quantitatively higher than the one of rural areas, and qualitatively different.

+ **Quantitatively**: researches have shown that there is significant correlation between urbanization and delinquency.

✗ This is explained by social life in cities, where thousand of individuals are concentrated on a very short space, urban anonymity, selective migration, and culture conflicts.

+ **Qualitatively**, there crime specifically committed in urban areas and others specifically committed in rural areas.

✗ For instance, economical delinquency (fraud, bankrupts, unprovided cheques) is specific in towns. Also, urban criminality is not violent as it is in rural places. Ex. Abortion is resorted to in urban places while in rural places, killing of new born is likely to be dominant.

## ➤ Economic conditions

✗ The general economic situation of a country:

❖ Correlation between economic fluctuations and criminality

+ Economy regression may increase criminality but economic development won't necessary decrease it.

✗ Thus a correlation can be made between economic regression and criminality on one hand, and economic development and criminality on the other.

✓ Positive correlation between economic recession and criminality

+ This correlation is simply explained by deprivation from basic needs provoked by economic recession.

✗ Individuals tend to satisfy their needs by committing crime because they have no where to work for getting what they desire.

★ But economic prosperity doesn't necessary lead to decreasing of criminality.

- ✗ ENRICO Ferri has discovered that the growth of economy constitutes a factor of criminality.
- + In other words, poverty and richness, two contradictory phenomena, can produce same consequences.
- + Two factors help to explain this situation:
  - ✗ the economical prosperity is unequally shared by population of a same community.
  - ✗ If poverty gives birth to direct and immediate frustration, prosperity on its side can provoke an overflow of appetites, a situation that may lead to the same frustration.
    - ★ In this case, someone requires what is not necessary but the superfluity.

- ✓ **Negative correlation between economic crises and criminality**
- ✗ This correlation is due the reduction in economic crises of goods that can be stolen.
  - + As the growth of population gives rise to many occasions of **crimes against persons**, the availability of goods multiplies occasions of infractions **against property.**
- ❖ **Suddenly change of economical situation**
- ✗ The more the economical situation is sudden or brutal, the more its effects on criminality are accentuated.
  - + For some criminologists, this situation can be explained by the fact that in economic crises, **prohibitive rules are many and increase the occasion to engage in criminality.**
    - ✗ Ex. Fuel commerce

## ✗ Individual economical situation

+ Insufficiency of the individual economic resources can lead the person to get by punishable means the essential bare to live.

★ Ex. Someone without a job.

✗ However, the correlation is controversial as there can be delinquents coming from rich families, or prostitute girls coming from prosperous families while a child from a very poor family behaves properly.

+ one must bear in mind that individual's personality can stop all those influences.

✗ Poverty can constitute a factor of criminality as it goes hand in hand with residence in dishonest place (where delinquency is high) and can finally lead to criminality by residential influence.

## ➤ Form of individual activity

✗ The form of activity can lead to delinquency.

+ This correlation can be of two kinds: apart from those whose profession is criminal, some other do an activity that may lead them in criminality.

✗ Professional criminals are individuals living by criminality, their only preoccupation are criminality, they live thanks to criminality; they perform a “criminal career”.

✗ An activity without being itself criminal can constitute a factor of criminality. Ex. Server in Hotel or pubs.

+ Others professional activity may influence person to engage in criminality. Judges in case of corruption accounts in case of embezzlement of public funds, medical doctors in case of abortion, etc.

✗ Some other activities however protect those who perform them against criminal temptations. Ex. Agricultural activity, teaching activity, etc.

## ➤ Family factor

- ✗ Criminologists as well as sociologists agree that nothing is more likely to influence human behaviour than the experience of the child as it is growing up in the family.
- ✗ The family factors which require discussion can be grouped into six headings, as follow:
  - + The broken home;
  - + Family tension;
  - + Home discipline and relationships
  - + Criminality in the family
  - + Neglect
  - + Family size

- **The broken home**
- Discussion of delinquency frequently centres of a broken home, broken by the death of one of the parents, by divorce or separation of the spouses or desertion is a major cause of crime.
  - × The single parent families may loose control over the young child.
- **Family tension**
- Families which produced criminals showed a greater prevalence of unhealthy emotional conditions among the family members- that is, family tension- than did the families of the non delinquent group.
  - × This family tension, manifested through hostility, hatred, resentment, nagging (harcelement), bickering (moquerie) engenders and maintains emotional disturbances in both children and parents alike.



- **Home discipline and relationships**

- ✗ Whether home discipline or the absence of it, is a significant etiological factor is a question which has been explored by many criminologists.

- + Sir Cyril Burt placed defective discipline at the top of his list of significant factors having found that 60.9% of his delinquents came from homes with defective discipline.

- + For Freud, personality traits acquired by a child at age of six, will characterise his all life.

- + For Lombroso, all children are born with criminal tendencies and unless a adequate education, children will become criminals.

- **Criminality in the family**

- ✗ A high proportion of offenders had been reared in homes where there were other **criminal members**.
- + Ferguson showed that **boys with criminal fathers were twice** as likely to be delinquent as other boys, and that **boys with delinquent older brothers were three times** as likely.
- ✗ The only explanation of this phenomenon is the **rule of imitation**.
  - ★ The effect of having a criminal brother was found to be greater than that of having a criminal father.

- **Neglect**

- ✗ Few criminologists have demonstrated the effects of child neglect on the pattern of behaviour of the child as it grows up, and in particular delinquent behaviour.

- + A neglected child is more likely to become a criminal than ordinary child.

- **Family size**

- ✗ Some criminologists have suggested that the size of a family may constitute a criminal factor.

- + But statistics do not confirm this situation as criminals do not come from only big families.

- ✗ De Greef's opinion on this issue is that family size is not a criminal factor but rather the fact that parents doesn't give a proper education to their children.

- ★ In the big families, there is a total or insufficient parents' control over children and parents want to give a same education or exercise a same control to 10 children as the one he gave to one child.

## ✗ Delinquency and marital status

✗ In general, non married persons (single or divorced) tend to highly engage in criminality than married ones.

+ This situation is valid when economic conditions are favourable.

+ In economical crises periods, the situation changes, married engage more in criminality than non married.

## ✗ Gender and criminality

+ Gender is the strongest and most consistent correlate of crime and delinquency. With few exceptions (such as prostitution), males are more likely to offend than females.

- ✗ The following are some of the reasons of this situation:
  - + **Discret role played by female in various infractions:** often women are instigator than executor; they cause criminality without taking part in it.
  - + **The very nature of infractions committed:** there exists a criminality specific to women (abortion, Concealment that stealing, poisoning). Violent infractions like crimes against persons, or sexual infractions are rare to women.
  - + **Malicious manner making them not be prosecuted.** They are able to use their beauty to avoid prosecutions.
  - + **Women are rarely reported to justice organs.**

- **Age and criminality**
- Several statistical studies made in different countries revealed that age influences directly or indirectly delinquency and the form of criminality.
- In Rwanda, 1986 statistics revealed that:
  - Between 21- 30 years: 54,06%
  - Between 31- 40 years: 23,15%
  - Between 41- 50 years: 8,09%
  - Over 50 years: 4,73%

## ➤ Level of school education

- ✗ The analysis of correlation between criminality and level of education has given rise to the following conclusions:
  - + education getting from school doesn't help to eliminate criminality; it only influence the form of criminality;
  - + It can also determine criminal specialities. Because of intellectual level, criminal organize better the way crimes are committed.

## ➤ Alcohol

- ✗ Relationships between alcohol and criminality have been noticed since long time. Today, the following observations have been made:
  - + Alcohol is a factor of criminality;
  - + Alcohol consumption is influenced by social factors;
  - + Alcohol engenders specific criminality;
  - + Prohibition of alcohol consumption is a factor of criminality.

## ✓ Alcohol as a criminal factor

✗ alcohol does not create criminality, it releases unconscious tendencies to criminality and allows unconscious element of personality to go up to the surface.

+ Its role is not to push individual to fight, it is limited to releasing the support to a driven back aggressiveness.

## ✓ Alcohol consumption is influenced by social factors

✗ The social influence is explained by the fact that criminality degenerated by alcohol increases when salaries have been paid, during week-ends, or during official ceremonies, or familial or religious festivities.



- ✓ Alcohol, factor of a specific criminality
- ✗ Alcohol is often a source of physical or verbal violence.
  - ✚ The insults, the aggravated assaults, the involuntary manslaughter, the ill treatments inflicted to the children and wives can result from the aggressiveness released by the alcohol consumption which is accompanied by the loss of the control of personality.
- ✓ Prohibition of alcohol consumption is a factor of criminality
- ✗ Total prohibition of alcohol consumption creates criminality.
  - ✚ It is advisable to restrict its consumption rather than prohibiting absolutely it.

# Psychological process of the delinquent

## ➤ Passage to the act

- ✗ If it is true that we are **all virtual criminals**, the only passage to the act distinguish criminals from non criminals.
- ✗ This way of view is valid in every criminological perspective because if every person is predisposed to criminality, all do not become criminals.
- ✗ The delinquent/criminal is the one who passes to the act.
  - + Why and how he makes that step before which other people have been reticent or have not even attempted to?

## ✓ Condition of the passage to the act

✗ According to Pinatel, “a crime is a response of a personality to a situation”.

+ The passage to the act requires that a criminal personality be placed into criminal situation.

❖ Criminal personality: Why non criminal persons do not pass to the act?

✗ A good method to answer to the question “why criminal passes to the act” is to wonder why no criminals have not passed to the act?

+ MANOUVRIER found out that there some important or not important reasons to it: fear of immoral acts, or sentence and its consequences, the loss of job, or studies, loss of credibility, lack of means to execute the crime, pity for the victim, etc.

## ■ Components of criminal personality

✗ PINATEL affirms that there four factors characterizing criminal personality:

+ Egocentrism

+ Lability

+ Aggressiveness

+ Affective indifference

### ○ Egocentrism

✗ It is the feeling making someone put his attention only to him or to his interests.

+ He places himself on the centre of everything and tend to render legitimate his fault.

✗ He justifies his attitude by injustice inflicted to him; that why many recidivists are egocentric.

## ○ Lability

✗ Labile means someone who is not stable in his decision, one who can not take a decision and stand on it, an influenceable person.

+ A labile is the contrary to the person governed by principles, stable. Affectively, a labile does not have a stable love; he changes day after day partners.

✗ Is incapable of resisting criminal temptations even though he is aware of its consequences.

✗ He is like a chameleon.

+ Future doesn't mean any thing to him since he can get immediate satisfaction.

## ○ Aggressiveness

- ✗ To overcome material obstacles and other dangers that could prevent from committing his act, a criminal must be aggressive.
  - ✚ It is the dynamic aggressiveness which enables criminal to commit their crime.
- ✗ A criminal expects difficulties in executing his act and predict in advance way of overcoming them.

## ○ Emotional indifference

- ✗ After legitimating his act and overcoming fear of punishment and material obstacles, a criminal may be refrained by an emotional interior resistance.
  - ✚ To avoid that feeling, a criminal should be blind and deaf to the odious character of a crime.
  - ✚ A criminal should be able to impose suffering to other without being affected in any way.
    - ✗ By this emotional indifference the victim is treated by his criminal as a no human being.

## ❖ Criminal situations

- **Distinction between developmental area and factual area**
- ✗ When studying factors of criminality, criminologist make a distinction between developmental area which influences the starting and evolution of personality (family, social groups, etc) and the factual area i.e. the situation a delinquent is at the moment of the commission.
- **Dangerous state**
- ✗ Dangerous state is an alarming signal that can reveal the probability of the passage to the act.
- ✗ However the existence of dangerous state sometimes is not sufficient to explain the passage to the act.
  - ✚ Often, some other mechanisms may enter into account at the moment of the act.

# TITLE III. Victimology

- ✗ This is a study of the victim as criminal phenomenon; studying consequences of crimes, and the role a victim may play in the commission of a criminal act.
- ✗ Relationships “criminal-victim
- ✗ In light of relationships between victim and criminal, criminologists distinguished five hypotheses:
  - + Often circumstances determine criminal behaviour or victim situation;
  - + There are false victim;
  - + Passive victims and active victims;
  - + Some individuals are latent victims;
  - + There exists specific correlation between victim and criminal.



## ✗ Circumstances determine criminal and victim

✗ Often the opposition between the offender and the victim is not clear and sole circumstances determine who is criminal or victim:

+ There is a reciprocal action and the hazard determines who will become victim or criminal. Ex. Duel, road trafficking infractions.

+ A person can be successively criminal and victim. Ex. Case of settling of scores (reglement de compte).

✗ A converse situation may happen in case of a wife ill-treated by her husband and becomes criminal, or victims who render justice themselves

## ✗ False victim

- ✗ In most cases, there can be doubt, and one cannot be sure that he is dealing with a victim or a criminal.

- + Ex. Case of omnium car insurance.

## ✗ Passive and active victim

- ✗ There are victims whose apathy or indifference may stimulate the criminal: they are passive victim.

- + Ex: People are massacred in war whereas they could have moved away.

- ✗ Often, victims contribute to the commission of the infraction in provoking hunger, irritation or excitation of the offender. These are active victims.

- + Ex. Employer who refuses to pay salaries.

- ✗ Very often, the victim is involved in the commission of infraction or they cooperate to it.

- + Ex. Some female are direct cause of sexual infractions.

## ✗ Latent victim

✗ The concept comprises persons who reveal predisposition of becoming victim.

+ This situation may be caused by various factors: biological factors (age, sexe), social factors (night keepers, residence), and psychological factors (mentally ill persons, drunken persons).

✗ Some reciprocal relationships existing between the victim and criminal can also create a situation of victim.

+ Broken up love relationships are among those factors.

**Thank you very much  
for your attendance,  
attention and interest  
you demonstrated  
throughout  
this course.**