

CRIMINOLOGY REVIEW CENTER  
Review Notes in Introduction to Criminology and Psychology of Crimes  
*Compiled by: Glenda Civil Panugaling, MS Crim*

HOLY THREE IN CRIMINOLOGY	
<b>Cesare Lombroso</b>	"Father of Criminology" or the "Father of Modern Criminology;" also the "Founder of Criminal Anthropology." He studied the remains of executed individuals who had been convicted of crimes. His theory of <b>born criminal</b> states that criminals are a lower form of life, nearer to their apelike ancestors than non-criminal in traits and disposition. They are distinguishable from non-criminals by various atavistic stigmata –physical features of creatures at an earlier stage of development.
<b>Raffaele Garofalo</b>	He traced the roots of criminal behavior NOT in physical features but to their psychological equivalents, which he called " <b>moral anomalies</b> ."
<b>Enrico Ferri</b>	Lombroso's best associate; attacked the classical doctrine on freewill, and argued that criminals should not be held morally responsible for their crimes, because they did not choose to commit crimes rather, were driven to commit it due to economic, social and political factors ( <b>moral responsibility</b> ).

**Criminology** - derived from the Latin root words "Crimen" which means offense and "logos" or "logia" which means to study. It is a body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon, it includes within its three (3) scopes; the making of laws, the breaking of laws and the reaction of the society towards the breaking of laws. (Edwin Sutherland and Donald Cressey, 1934).

- was introduced by Raffaele Garofalo in 1885 which in Italian is Criminologia.
- was introduced by Paul Topinard in 1887 which in French is Criminologie.

#### **4 PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF CRIMINOLOGY:**

**Criminal Etiology** – deals with study of the causes of crime.

**Sociology of Law** – deals with the application of law in relation to crime.

**Penology** – deals with the management of prisons and reformatories

**Criminalistics** – deals with the detection of crime through the application of instruments.

#### **Aims in the Study of Criminology**

1. To understand crimes and criminals
2. To prevent the occurrence of crime

#### **The Scope of Criminology**

1. The making of laws
2. The breaking of laws
3. The reaction towards the breaking of laws

#### **Multi-disciplinary Study of Criminology**

1. **Sociology** (Sociological Criminology): This is the study of crime focused on the group of people and society as a whole.
2. **Psychology** (Psychological Criminology): This is the science of behavior and mental processes of the criminal.
3. **Psychiatry** (Psychiatric Criminology): This is the science that deals with the study of criminal behavior in terms of motives and drives.

#### **Salient Provisions of Republic Act 6506**

Under the provisions of Republic Act 6506 or otherwise known as "An Act Creating the Board of Examiners for Criminologists in the Philippines". Section 22 defined who is a Criminologist, **Section 23. Practice of Criminology**

A person is deemed to be engaged in the practice of Criminology if he holds himself out to the public in any of the following capacities:

1. As a professor, instructor or teacher in Criminology in any university, college or school duly recognized by the government and teaches any of the following subjects: (a) Law Enforcement Administration, (b) Criminalistics, (c) Correctional Administration, (d) Criminal Sociology and allied subjects, and (e) other technical and specialized subjects in the Criminology curriculum;
2. As law enforcement administrator, executive, adviser, consultant or agent in any government or private agency;
3. As technician in dactyloscopy, ballistics, questioned documents, police photography, lie detection, forensic chemistry and other scientific aspects of crime detection;

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4. As correctional administrator, executive supervisor, worker or officer in any correctional and penal institution; and,
5. As counselor, expert, adviser, researcher in any government or private agency on any aspects of criminal research or project involving the causes of crime, juvenile delinquency, treatment of offenders, police operations, law enforcement administration, scientific criminal investigation or public welfare administration.

**Section 24. Privileges of certified criminologists.**

All certified criminologists shall be exempt from taking any other entrance or qualifying government or civil service examinations and shall be considered civil service eligibles to the following government positions: (1) dactylographer, (2) ballisticsian, (3) questioned document examiner, (4) correctional officer, (5) law enforcement photographer, (6) lie detection examiner, (7) probation officer, (8) agents in any law enforcement agency, (9) security officer, (10) criminal investigator, or (11) police laboratory technician. Section 23 identified the practices or professions of Criminologist and lastly the privileges of a Criminologist

**Nature and Scope of Criminology**

1. As an Applied Science  
Anthropology, psychology, sociology and other natural sciences may be applied in the study of the causes of crime while chemistry, medicine, physics, mathematics, etc. maybe utilized in crime detection.
2. As Social Science  
In as much as crime is a creation of the society and that it exists in a society, its study must be considered a part of social science.
3. Dynamic  
Criminology changes as social condition changes. That means the progress of criminology is concordant with the advancement of other sciences that has been applied to it.
4. Nationalistic  
The study of crime must always conform to the existing criminal law of the land.

**Criminal Law** –is defined as the branch or division of law which defines crimes, treats of their nature and provides for their punishment.

Characteristics of Criminal Law		
<b>1. GENERALITY</b>	The law is binding on all persons who live or sojourn in the Philippine territory.	Exceptions: 1. head of the state or country 2. foreign diplomats 3. ambassadors who are duly accredited to a country 4. foreign troops permitted to inarch within a territory
<b>2. TERRITORIALITY</b>	Criminal laws undertake to punish all crimes committed within the Philippine territory.	Exception: It can still be applied under the following conditions: 1. Should commit an offense while on a Philippine ship or airship. 2. Should forge or counterfeit any coin or currency note of the Philippine Islands or obligations and securities issued by the Government of the Philippine Islands; 3. Should be liable for acts connected with the introduction into these islands of the obligations and securities mentioned in the presiding number; 4. While being public officers or employees, should commit an offense in the exercise of their functions; or 5. Should commit any of the crimes against national security and the law of nations, defined in Title One of Book Two of this Code.
<b>3. PROSPECTIVITY</b>	Criminal law cannot make an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable when	Exception: When a new statute dealing with the crime established conditions more lenient or favorable to the accused, it can be given a retroactive effect. Exemption to the Exception: if the accused is a habitual delinquent.

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	committed; it has no retroactive effect.	
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**Criminal Etiology-** is a division of criminology which attempts to provide scientific analysis on the causes of crime.

**Approaches in the study of Criminal behavior:**

1. **Biological** - it believes that criminal behavior is inherited or identified through physical characteristics of criminal.  
Example: Kallikak Family: all descendants include 20 paupers, 60 thieves, 7 murderers, 40 other criminals, 40 with venereal diseases and 50 prostitutes.
2. **Psychiatric** - it believes that crime is caused by mental diseases and mental disorders.  
Example: The profile noted that Hitler was robust and viewed himself as a standards-bearer and trendsetter, he also liked the circus acts that endangered people. He showed strong streaks of narcissism and sadism.
3. **Psychological** - it believes that crime is caused by behavioral disorders.  
It has been a well-known social psychological principle that situations that diminish self-consciousness and self-awareness lead individuals to being less restrained, less self-regulated, and more likely to act without considering the consequences of their actions (Diener, 1979).
4. **Sociological** - it believes that crime is a result of social factors. Criminality results by the failure to properly socialize individuals and by unequal opportunities between groups.
5. **Geographical** - it believes that location of person triggers criminal behavior.  
Example: People living in hot areas are more aggressive than those living in colder areas because of geographic location.
6. **Demographical** - it believes that population's composition has relationship in the existence of criminality. The more people living in a particular community, the more possibilities of crime existence.
7. **Epidemiological** - it believes that crime is transmitted within the population. That people may do also crimes that perpetrated by people among the population.
8. **Ecology** – it studies criminality in relation to competition, social discrimination, and division of labor, social conflicts and interaction of people in their environment.
9. **Economic** – it explains about the relationship of criminality based on the distribution of wealth or resources in the community.  
Example: Robinhood snatched bags and cellphones because he does not have money.
10. **Victimology**- it studies the role of victim in the crime; it explains how people are being victimized.  
Example: A house was robbed because of the absence of somebody who watches over it.

**Schools of Thought in Criminology**

**1. The Emergence of the Classical School**

- The Classical School was pioneered by Cesare Beccaria, an Italian jurist, and Jeremy Bentham, a British philosopher
- The two primary doctrines that were introduced by the classical school are:
  - ✓ **Freewill** advocated by Cesare Beccaria, which stated that man is entirely unrestricted in his ability to choose between good and evil or man has the capacity to choose what is right and what is wrong.
  - ✓ **Hedonism** that was introduced by Jeremy Bentham. A philosophy where people choose pleasure and avoid pain.

**2. Materialization of the Neo-Classical School**

- The recognition that extenuating circumstances should be considered when trying to understand the motivations for behavior is often referred to as the neo-classical school
- This school maintained that while classical doctrine was correct in general, some of its detail should be modified to include:
  - ✓ Children and lunatics should not be regarded as criminals, hence they are free from punishment.

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- ✓ Punishment must consider some mitigating and exempting circumstances.

### 3. *Decade of the Positivist School*

- The founding of the Positivist School or Italian School is credited to Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, and Raffaele Garofalo
- Emphasis of study in Criminology conducted by the positivists was on the scientific *treatment of the criminal*, not on the penalties.

This school promoted the *Doctrine of Determinism* which stated that man's choices, decisions and actions are decided by antecedent causes, inherited or environmental, acting upon his character.

Basis	Classical School	Positivist School
Focus	Crime and criminal justice	Criminal offender
Background	Enlightenment & philosophy	Scientific analysis
Doctrine followed	Doctrine of free will	Doctrine of determinism
Crime definition	Legal definition of crime	Rejects legal definition Use social definition
Basis of punishment	Punishment fits the crime	Punishment fits the criminal
Sentencing	Definite sentence / Fixed	Indeterminate sentence/ Flexible
Stand on death penalty	Death penalty allowed	Abolition of death penalty
Method of study	No empirical research method	Inductive method
Goal	Support Criminal laws	Support scientific laws

#### LEGAL DEFINITION:

**Crime** is an act committed or omitted in violation of a public law forbidding or commanding it. It can be an **offense**, when it is punishable by Special Laws. It can be a **felony** when it is punishable the Revised Penal Code. It is a **misdemeanor**, when it is an infraction of an ordinance.

An act or behavior of a person could be a crime if, there is a law punishing such act. If there is no law that defines such act, then **NO CRIME** would be committed.

#### “THEORY OF LOGOMACY”

#### SOCIAL DEFINITION:

- It is an act menacing or harming people's lives, safety, morals, and property.

#### WHEN DOES CRIME EXIST?

- In **legal viewpoint** – CRIME exists when the person has been proven guilty by the court.
- In **scientific viewpoint** – CRIME exists when it is reported.

Legal Classification of Crime		
By means of dolo (deceit)	When done with deliberate intent.	
By means of culpa (fault)	When the wrongful act results from imprudence, negligence, lack of foresight or lack of skills.	
Criminological Classification of Crime		
Category A	Acquisitive	When the offender acquires something as a consequence of his criminal act.
	Extinctive	When the end result of a criminal act is destructive.
Category B	Seasonal	Those committed only during a certain period of the year.
	Situational	Those committed only when given the situation is conducive to its commission or the opportunity to commit crimes arises.
Category C	Instant	Those committed in the shortest possible time.
	Episodic	Those committed by a series of acts undertaken in a lengthy space of time.

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Category D	Static	Those committed in only one place.
	Continuing	Those are committed in several places.
Category E	Rational	Those committed with intention and offender is in full possession of his sanity.
	Irrational	Those committed by persons who do not know the nature and quality of their acts on account of the disease of the mind.
Category F	White collar	Those committed by persons of respectability and of upper socio-economic class in the course of their occupational activities.
	Blue collar	Those committed by ordinary professional criminal to maintain their livelihood.
Category G	Crimes of the upper world	Falsification cases
	Crimes of the lower world	Bag snatching

**CRIMINAL** – in the legal sense, is any person who has been found to have committed a wrongful act in the course of standard judicial process. There must be a final verdict of his guilt.

1. **Acute criminals** - those who violate the law because of the impulse of the moment, fit of passion or anger or spell of extreme jealousy.
2. **Chronic criminals** - those who acted in consonance with deliberated thinking.
3. **Neurotic criminals** - are those whose actions arise from intra-psychic conflict between the social and anti-socio component of his personality
4. **Normal criminals** - person whose psychic organization resembles that of normal individuals except that they identify themselves with criminal prototype.
5. **Ordinary criminals** - lowest form of criminal career where they engaged only on conventional crimes.
6. **Organized criminals** - has high degree of organization to enable them to commit crimes without being detected.
7. **Professional criminals** - highly skilled and they specialized in crimes which require skills.
8. **Accidental criminals** – those who commit criminal acts as a result of unanticipated circumstances.
9. **Habitual criminals** - those who continue to commit criminal acts for such diverse reasons due to deficiency of intelligence and lack of self- control.
10. **Situational criminals** - those who are actually not criminal but constantly in trouble with legal authorities because they commit robberies, larcenies and embezzlement which are intermixed with legitimate economic activities.
11. **Active-aggressive criminals** – those who commit crimes in an impulsive manner usually due to their aggressive behavior of the offender.
12. **Passive inadequate criminals** – those who commit crimes because they are pushed to it by inducement, by reward or promise without considering its consequences.
13. **Socialized delinquents** – those who are normal in their behavior but merely defective in their socialization processes.

### **THE CRIMINAL FORMULA**

In explaining the birth of criminal behavior, we must consider three factors: criminal tendency (T), the total situation (S), and the person's mental and emotional resistance to temptation (R).

$$C = \frac{T + S}{R}$$

This formula was devised by David Abrahamsen (Forensic Psychologist)

Where:

C-Crime/Criminal Behavior (THE ACT)

T-Criminal Tendency (DESIRE/NTENT)

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S-Total Situation (OPPORTUNITY)

R-Resistance to Temptation (CONTROL)

The formula shows that a person's criminal tendency and his resistance to them may either result in criminal act depending upon, which of them is stronger. This means that a crime or criminal behavior exists when the person's resistance is insufficient to withstand the pressure of his desire or intent and the opportunity.

### 3 Basic Elements of Crime:

**1. INTENT** – the actor must have had a guilty mind. Basis: "Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea"

THE ACT IS NOT COMMITTED IF THE MIND OF THE PERSON PERFORMING TO ACT;  
COMPLAINED OF BE INNOCENT.

**2. KNOWLEDGE** – refers to whether the behavior in question was done knowingly.

**3. FREEDOM** – it refers to whether the actor exercises freewill.

Basis: "Actus me invito factus non est meus actus"

"THE ACT DONE BY ME AGAINST MY WILL IS NOT MY ACT"

Note: In order for a crime will happen all these (3) elements must present.

### Focal Points in the Explanation of Criminal Behavior

1. **Subjective Approach**- study of criminal behavior which deals mainly on the biological explanation, forms of abnormalities that exist in the individual criminal before, during and after the commission of crime. In explaining the causes of criminal behavior, the center is the person/man/criminal.

Examples:

a. **Criminal Anthropology** - also called as Anthropological criminology. It is based on perceived links between the nature of a crime and the personality and physical appearance of the offender.

b. **Criminal Psychiatry** - It involves the assessment and treatment of mentally abnormal offenders, as well as the legal aspects of psychiatry which require knowledge of the law relating to ordinary psychiatric practice, civil law and issues of criminal responsibility.

c. **Criminal Psychology** - is a branch of the field of psychology which focuses on criminals.

d. **Physiognomy** -it is based upon the ideas that the assessment of the person's outer appearance, primarily the face, may give insights into one's character or personality.

e. **Phrenology**- theory which determines character, personality, traits and criminality on the basis of the shape of the head.

2. **Objective Approach** - it is an approach which focuses on the circumstances that contributed to the commission of crimes.

Examples:

a. **Criminal Geography** - criminal behavior is correlated to climate, humidity, wind velocity, atmospheric pressure, rainfall, nature of soil and other geographical factors.

b. **Sociological factors** - causes of criminal behavior are the things, place and people with whom the person comes in contact with and contribute to the development of criminal behavior.

Important terms:

Id- Pleasure principle; refers to the impulse or instinct in social drive

Ego- Reality principle; forms the man's physical organization between his sensory stimuli and his motor activity.

Superego- Conscience of man; tries to correct or control the ego and represented by the voice of God.

Schizophrenia- mental disorder characterized by the loss of contact with reality, disturbance of thought and perception, bizarre behavior. Formerly known as Dementia Praecox.

### 3 Views on the Causes and Control of Criminal Behavior

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1. **Consensus View of Crime**

- Criminal behavior is behavior in violation of the criminal law.
- It is not a crime unless it is prohibited by the criminal law.
- The term consensus implies general agreement among a majority of citizens on what behaviors should be prohibited by criminal law and henceforth be viewed as crimes.
- The law defines crime, agreement exists on outlawed behavior, and law applied to all citizens equally.

2. **Conflict View of Crime**

- The definition of crime is controlled by wealth, power, and position and not by moral consensus or the fear of social disruption.
- It is political concept designed to protect the power and position of the upper classes at the expense of the poor.
- The law is a tool of the ruling class, the law is used to control lower class, and crime is politically defined.

3. **Interactionist View of Crime**

- Crimes are outlawed behaviors because society defines them that way and not because they are inherently evil or immoral acts.
- Moral entrepreneurs define crime and criminal labels are life-transforming events.

Pioneers in Criminology: Biological Determinism	
Personalities	Contributions
1. Giambattista della Porta (1535-1615)	The founder of the school of physiognomy- which is the study of facial features and their relation to human behavior
2. Johann Kaspar Lavater (1741-1801)	Espoused a biological approach to crime causation; developed phrenology
3. Franz Joseph Gall (1758-1828)	Further developed phrenology
4. Charles Caldwell (1772-1853)	A physician who searched for evidence that brain tissue and cells regulate human behavior
5. Johann Kaspar Spurzheim (1776-1832)	He espoused biological approach; continued studies of phrenology
6. Charles Darwin (1809-1882)	Formulated theory of evolution, which changed explanations of human behavior.
7. Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909)	Saw determinism as explanatory factor in criminal behavior; posited the “born criminal”; Father of Modern Criminology
8. Richard Dugdale (1841-1883)	Related criminal behavior to inherited traits (Juke Family)
9. Raffaele Garofalo (1851-1934)	Traced roots of criminal behavior to “moral anomalies” rather than physical characteristics
10. Enrico Ferri (1856-1929)	Produced first penal code based on positivist principles; replaced moral responsibility with social accountability
11. Ernest Hooten (1887-1954)	Related criminality to hereditary inferiority
12. Ernst Kretschmer (1888-1964)	Introduced the somatotype school of criminology
13. William Sheldon (1898-1977)	Related body types to illegal behavior

THEORY	THEORIST/S	IDEAS
Positivist/Italian (1835)	Cesare Lombroso Raffaele Garofalo Enrico Ferri	Determinism/crime is committed beyond the control of man.
Somatotyping (1898)		Association of body types to human

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	William Sheldon	temperament: 1. Endomorphic - fat; relaxed and extrovert 2. Mesomorphic - muscle typed; assertive 3. Ectomorphic - slim; introvert; emotionally-restrained
Physiognomy (1741)	Johann Kaspar Lavater	Outer appearance, particularly the face, may give insights on one's character or personality.
Phrenology (1758)	Franz Joseph Gall	Determination of character, personality, traits, and criminality on the basis of the shape of head.
Biosocial criminology	No identified pioneer.	Environment has a significant effect on genetic expression. Disadvantaged environments enhance antisocial gene expression, suppress pro-social gene action and prevent the realization of genetic potential.
Biocriminology	No identified pioneer	Study of physical aspects of psychological disorders. Depression may cause biochemical abnormalities, abnormal brain waves, and nervous system dysfunction.

<b>Pioneers in Criminology: a Chronology</b>		
1. Adolphe Quetelet	1796 – 1874 Belgian	Was one of the first to repudiate classical freewill doctrine, studied social determinants of behavior.
2. Auguste Comte	1798 – 1857 French	Brought modern scientific methods from physical to social sciences.
3. Andre–Michel Guerry	1802 – 1866 French	Was one of the first to repudiate free-will doctrine; related crime statistics to social factors
4. Gabriel Tarde	1843 – 1904 French	Explained crime as learned behavior.
5. Emile Durkheim	1858 – 1917 French	Was one of the founders of sociology; developed theory of anomie and idea that crime is normal in all societies.
6. Charles Buckman Goring	1870 – 1919 British	Used empirical research to refute Lombroso's theory of criminal types.
7. Sheldon Glueck and Eleanor Glueck	1896 – 1980 1898 – 1972 American	Espoused primarily social causes of delinquency, but also psychological and biological explanation.

<b>Lists of Sociological theories:</b>		
Differential association theory	Criminal behavior is learned.	
Social bond theory	Social bonds; sense of control	
Social disorganization theory	Transitional neighborhood	
Anomie theory	Normlessness	
Strain theory	Goal – means blockage (pressure)	
Relative deprivation theory	Envy and mistrust	
General strain theory	Negative affective state (stress)	
Differential opportunity theory	Economic disadvantage	
Concentric zone theory	Zone of transition	
Learning theory	Reinforcement and punishment	
Containment theory	Inner psychological and external social structure	
Drift theory	Both good and bad; neutralization of acts	
Differential identification theory	Idolization	

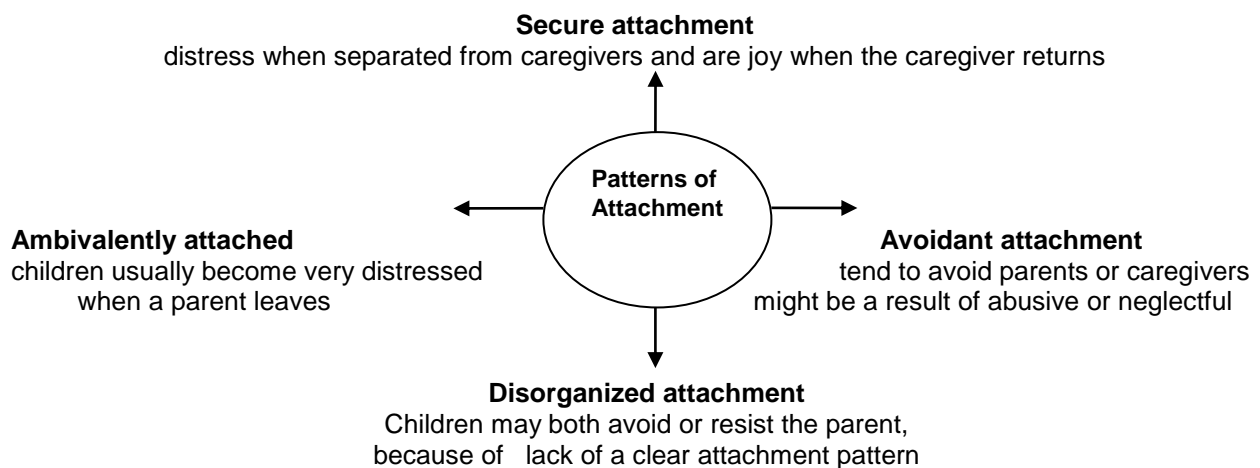


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Labeling theory	Stigmatization	
Multi-causal factors theory	Integration of various theories	
Nurture theory	Rearing	
Social conflict theory	Power	

### PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES

- Attachment theory**- focused on the relationships and bonds between people, particularly long-term relationships including those between a parent and child and between romantic partners.
  - Psychologist John Bowlby was the first attachment theorist, describing attachment as a "lasting psychological connectedness between human beings."



**Maternal Deprivation** - effects of separating infants and young children from their mother (or mother substitute)

- Conditioning Theory**- is a learning process that occurs through associations between an environmental stimulus and a naturally occurring stimulus (by Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov)  
It's important to note that classical conditioning involves placing a neutral signal before a naturally occurring reflex. In Pavlov's classic experiment with dogs, the neutral signal was the sound of a tone and the naturally occurring reflex was salivating in response to food. By associating the neutral stimulus with the environmental stimulus (the presentation of food), the sound of the tone alone could produce the salivation response.

A classic experiment by Pavlov exemplifies the standard procedure used in classical conditioning. First Pavlov observed the **Unconditioned Response** (salivation) produced when meat powder (**Unconditioned Stimulus**) was placed in the dog's mouth. He then rang a bell (**Conditioned Stimulus**) before giving the meat powder. After some repetitions of this pairing of bell and meat the dog salivated to the bell alone, demonstrating what Pavlov called a "conditional" response, now commonly termed "**conditioned response**".

#### Terms to Ponder:

**Penology** – the study of punishment for crime or of criminal offenders. It includes the study of control and prevention of crime through punishment of criminal offenders. The term is derived from the Latin word "POENA" which means pain or suffering. Penology is otherwise known as Penal Science. It is actually a division of criminology that deals with prison management and the treatment of offenders, and concerned itself with the philosophy and practice of society in its effort to repress criminal activities.

**Punishment** - the penalty imposed for the transgression of law. It refers to any ill suffered as a consequence of wrongdoing. The two (2) major goals of punishment are: to inflict deserved suffering on evil doers; and to prevent crime.

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**Penalty** - it refers to the consequence/effect (such as suffering or detriment) that follow the violation of laws. Strictly speaking, it is the judicial punishment for a crime that is required by law.

**Imprisonment** – this refers to the state or condition of being constrained, restrained, or incarcerated in a confined room or building. It is actually a form of conventional punishment of criminal offenders. There are three (3) traditional purposes of imprisonment: to insure the presence of the accused during trial; to administer punishment by confinement or incarceration; and to secure the society from being molested by undesirable characters.

**Prison**- A penitentiary, an institution for the imprisonment (incarceration) of persons convicted of major/ serious crimes.

**Prisoner** - is any person detained/confined in jail or prison for the commission of a criminal offense or convicted and serving in a penal institution.

Correctional Agencies in the Philippines

☐ **Institutional Corrections**

1. Bureau of Corrections
2. Provincial Jails
3. Bureau of Jail Management and Penology

☐ **Non-Institutional Corrections**

- A. Parole and Probation Administration (PPA)
- B. Board of Pardons and Parole
- C. Department of Social Welfare and Development (Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare)

**Victimology** - is the study that deals purely on the underlying factors of victimization and the contributory role of the victims in the commission of crimes.

Theories of Victimology:	
Victim precipitation theory	People may actually initiate the confrontation that eventually leads to their injury or death. Two types: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>Active precipitation</b> - occurs when victims act provocatively, use threats or fighting words, or even attack first.</li><li>2. <b>Passive precipitation</b> - occurs when the victim exhibits some personal characteristic that unknowingly either threatens or encourages the attacker.</li></ol>
Lifestyle theory	Crime is not a random occurrence but rather a function of the victim's lifestyle. For example, due to their lifestyle and demographic makeup, college campuses contain large concentrations of young women who may be at greater risk for rape and other forms of sexual assault than women in the general population.
Deviant place theory	The greater their exposure to dangerous places, the more likely people will become victims of crime and violence.

Typology of Victims:

**General types of Victims:**

(Based on the classification of Hans Von Hentig, a European lawyer)

1. The Young – the weak by virtue of age and immaturity
2. The Female – often less physically powerful and easily dominated by males.
3. The Old – the incapable of physical defense and the common object of confidence scheme.
4. The Mentally Defective – those that are unable to think clearly.
5. The Immigrant – those that are unsure of the rules of conduct in the surrounding society.
6. The Minorities – racial prejudice may lead to victimization or unequal treatment by the agency of justice.

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**Psychological Types of Victims**

1. The Depressed –submissive person by virtue of emotional condition.
2. The Acquisitive or Greedy – person who wants more than what is sufficient makes a natural victim of crime.
3. The Wanton or Overly Sensual – person ruled by passion and thoughtlessly seeking pleasure.
4. The Lonesome – person who eventually becomes a victim by virtue of wanting companionship or affection.
5. The Heartbroken – one who is emotionally disturbed by virtue of heartaches and pains.
6. The Tormented – a victim who asked for it, often from his own family or friends.

**Other Types of Victims**

(Benjamin Mendelsohn, a European defense attorney, created his own classification of victim types.)

This includes the following six categories:

1. The completely innocent victim – such a person is an ideal victim in popular perception. In this category placed persons victimized while they were unconscious, and the child victims.
2. Victims with only minor guilt and those victimized due to ignorance.
3. The victim who is just as guilty as the offender, and the voluntary victim. Suicide cases are common to this category.
4. The victim more guilty than the offender – this category was described as containing persons who provoked the criminal or actively induced their own victimization.
5. The most guilty victim “who is guilty alone” – an attacker killed by a would be victim in the act of defending themselves were placed into this category.
6. The imaginary victim – those suffering from mental disorders, or those victims due to extreme mental abnormalities.

**Dynamics of Victimization**

There are a number of procedural models which can be applied to the study of the victimization process for the purpose of understanding the experience the victims.

1. “Victims of Crime Model” (by Bard and Sangrey). According to this model, there are three stages involved in any victimization:
  - a. Stage of Impact & Disorganization – stage during and immediately following the criminal event
  - b. Stage of Recoil – stage during which the victim formulates psychological defenses and deals with conflicting emotions of guilt, anger, acceptance, and desire of revenge (said to last three to eight months).
  - c. Reorganization Stage – stage during which the victim puts his or her life back to normal daily living. Some victims however may not successfully adopt the victimization experience and a maladaptive reorganization stage may last for many years.
2. “Disaster Victim’s Model” – this model was developed to explain the coping behavior of victims of natural disaster. According to this model, there are four stages of victimization:
  - a. Pre-impact - stage describe the victim’s condition prior to being victimized
  - b. Impact - the stage at which victimization occurs
  - c. Post-impact - stage which entails the degree and duration of personal and social disorganization following victimization
  - d. Behavioral outcome – stage that describes the victim’s adjustment to the victimization experience

**Criminal Justice System Defined:**

- The machinery used by the democratic government to protect the society against crime and other peace and order problem.
- The sum total of instrumentation which a society uses in the prevention and control of the commission of crime and juvenile delinquency.

**Components of the Criminal Justice System**

1. Law Enforcement
  - The agency of the community or government that is responsible for enforcing the law, maintaining public order, and preventing and detecting crime.
  - It is known as the prime mover of the Criminal Justice System.
2. Prosecution

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- It is the legal process or method whereby accusations are brought before a court of justice to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused.
- 3. Court
  - This pillar is responsible in conducting trial or court adjudication and impose penalty if found guilty, otherwise render dismissal or acquittal of the case.
- 4. Corrections
  - The branch of Criminal Justice System concerned with the custody, supervision and rehabilitation of criminal offenders.
- 5. Community
  - A united proactive community working for peace and order in partnership with the other pillars of the criminal justice system.

**Main Objective and Goal of the Criminal Justice System**

The main objective of the system is justice for all and elimination of crime from our society. In a free society, the primary goal of CJS is to protect the members of that society and the maintenance of order. It is a formal “instrumentality authorized by the people of a nation to protect both their collective and individual well-being.”

**Role of the Law Enforcement (Police) in the System**

- ☐ To arrest the suspect
- ☐ To conduct investigation
- ☐ To gather and preserve evidence
- ☐ To transmit the records of the case to the court/prosecutor
- ☐ To appear and testify in court

**The Prosecution Tasks**

- ☐ The second pillar is the PROSECUTION SERVICE (Public Prosecutors, City or Provincial Prosecutors, Ombudsman, State Prosecutors and Special Prosecutors) refers to the National Prosecution Service (NPS).
- ☐ The NPS, DOJ and Ombudsman are mandated to investigate and prosecute penal violations of the Revised Penal Code and Special Laws.
- ☐ It collates, evaluates evidence in the preliminary investigation and inquest proceedings dismisses or files the case in court if there is probable cause.

**In the criminal justice system the court is looked upon as:**

- ☐ The final arbiter for justice;
- ☐ The front line defender of democracy, freedom and human dignity;
- ☐ The only institution capable of identifying and maintaining the proper balance between the conflicting rights of the individual and those of the state and society; and
- ☐ It is to the courts that everyone turns to for justice.

Corrections as the fourth pillar of the criminal justice system is responsible for the following thru institutional or community-based programs:

- ☐ Maintaining institutions such as prisons, jails, halfway houses, and others;
- ☐ Isolation
- ☐ Reformation of offenders
- ☐ Deterrence
- ☐ Reintegration

**The community has a two-fold role**

- ☐ It has the responsibility to participate in law enforcement
- ☐ It has the responsibility to participate in the promotion of peace and order

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