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67%(3)67% found this document useful (3 votes)3K viewsThe document discusses different ways of classifying victims bas...AI-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSave CLASSIFICATION OF VICTIMS For Later67%67%
found this document useful, undefined What follows is an examination of the structure and role of the courts in the American criminal justice system and the requirement of jurisdiction. As you read this chapter, pay attention to the context when you see the word "court" because it is used in a variety of ways. "Court" can mean a building—it is short
for "courthouse" (for example, "the supreme Court unanimously upheld the conviction"); one judge (for example, "the trial court decided in his favor"); a group of judges (for example, "the Supreme Court unanimously upheld the conviction"), or an institution/process generally (for example, "the Supreme Court unanimously upheld the conviction").
processes) determine both the facts of a crime (did the defendant do the criminal charge (can the government prove it?). Courts ensure that criminal defendants are provided due process of law, or that the procedures used to convict the defendant are fair. Courts are possibly more important in criminal
cases than in civil cases because, in civil matters, the parties have the option of settling their disputes outside of the court system, but all criminal courts. After reading this chapter, you will be able to project the trajectory of a criminal case from the filing of criminal charges in a local courthouse
through all final appeals processes. This requires an understanding of the dual court system, the structure of typical state court system, and the federal court system. This chapter explores the differences between a trial court system, and the federal court system. This chapter explores the dual court system, and the federal court system.
the legal standards to the facts presented during the trial and how appellate judges decide if the case was rightly decided after examining the trial record for legal error. Appellate courts make their decisions known through their written opinions, and this chapter introduces the types of opinions and rulings of appellate courts. This chapter also
examines the selection, roles, and responsibilities of the participants in the criminal courts referred to as the courtroom workgroup. You will become familiar with who the players are during each of these steps of the process. What are the personal characteristics of persons who have been victimized, and how might these relate to the situations,
predicaments, or circumstances that people sometimes find themselves in? In the 1950s, criminologist Benjamin Mendelsohn attempted to explain victimization through the creation of a victim typology. His efforts were controversial because Mendelsohn placed considerable emphasis on the victims' attitudes, which ultimately lead to their
victimization (Mendelsohn, 1976). TYPOLOGY OF CRIME VICTIMS Table 4.1 Mendelsohn's Typology of Crime Victim With minor guilt Victim we most often envision when thinking about enhancing victim rights. The victim with minor guilt Victim Victi
did not actively participate in their victimization but contributed in some minor degree, such as frequenting high-crime areas. An example is a person who continues to go to a bar that is known for nightly assault. The quilty victim, quilty offender Wictim and offender may have engaged in criminal activity together. An example is two people attempting
to steal a car, rob a store, or sell drugs. The guilty offender, guiltier victim was killed in self-defense. An example is an abused woman killing her partner while he is abusing her. Imaginary victim Victim pretended to be a victim but
was not. An example is a person who falsifies reports. Note. (Sanchez, 2019, 1.14 section, Table 1) VON HENTIG'S VICTIM TYPOLOGY While other criminologists embraced Mendelsohn's efforts to explain certain aspects of victim typologies, most tended to refine Mendelsohn's list and add other elements that comported with their views. One such
person was Hans von Hentig. In 1948, von Hentig retained some of the situational factors Mendelsohn considered and then contributed the role of biological factors Mendelsohn considered and psychological factors Mendelsohn considered and then contributed the role of biological factors Mendelsohn considered and then contributed the role of biological factors Mendelsohn considered and psychological factors Mendelsohn considered and then contributed the role of biological factors Mendelsohn considered and then contributed the role of biological factors Mendelsohn considered and then contributed the role of biological factors Mendelsohn considered and then contributed the role of biological factors Mendelsohn considered and then contributed the role of biological factors Mendelsohn considered and then contributed the role of biological factors Mendelsohn considered and then contributed the role of biological factors Mendelsohn considered and then contributed the role of biological factors Mendelsohn considered and the role of biological factors Mendelsohn considered
vulnerabilities" (Sanchez, 2019, 1.14 section, para. 4). The downside to von Hentig's typology approach is that it excluded some crimes from consideration, such as white-collar and corporate crime. In doing so, von Hentig's Victim Typology Young
people Immature, under adult supervision, lack physical strength and the mental and emotional maturity to recognize victimization Females/elderly Lack of physical strength Mentally ill/intellectually disabled Can be taken advantage of easily Immigrants Cannot understand language, threat of deportation makes them vulnerable Minorities
Marginalized in society, so vulnerable to victimization Dull normals Reasonably intelligent people who are naive or vulnerable in some way, easily deceived The depressed Gullible, easily swayed, and not vigilant The acquisitive Greedy and can be targeted for scammers who take advantage of their desire for financial gain The lonesome and broken
hearted Often prone to victimization by intimate partners, desire to be with someone at any cost, susceptible to manipulation Tormenters Primary abusers in relationships and become victims when the one being abused turns on them Blocked, exempted, and fighting victims Enter into situations where they are taken advantage of, such as in
blackmail. Note. (Sanchez, 2019, 1.14 section, Table 2). The work of Hans von Hentig (1948) formed the foundation for later theories of victim precipitation. "VICTIMLESS" CRIMES Figure 4.10. Gambling / Photo Credit: Tasha92, CC BY-SA 4.0 So-called "victimless crimes" are defined as an individual act involving (a) only one person, or (b) the
exchange of goods or services between two or more consenting adults. Because victimless crimes are consensual in nature, it is debatable whether any victimless crimes include drug abuse, public intoxication, gambling, prostitution, vagrancy, and certain voluntary sexual behaviors. The reason why victimless crimes include drug abuse, public intoxication, gambling, prostitution, vagrancy, and certain voluntary sexual behaviors.
are controversial is most often due to the varying perspective of the debaters. Sociologists and philosophers may have valid views ranging from non-prosecution of victimless crimes includes, but is not limited to, the perceived esteem devaluation in the
involved participants, and the costs incurred in investigating and prosecuting those engaged in such conduct. It is understood that there are multiple reasons why a sex worker may sell sexual services to others in order to survive economically in today's society. One of the main reasons why sex workers turn to sex work is because it may be the best
option afforded to them. If a person is in abject poverty and has few realistic alternatives for work, selling sexual services may be the best way to make ends meet. Others may have been forced into prostitution as a result of sex trafficking. Still others choose the sex trade because it affords them better pay and work hour flexibility. Finally, some may
pursue sex work in order to explore and express their sexuality (Open Society Foundations, 2009). Figure 4.11. The Face of Domestic Violence AND THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT The U.S. Department of Justice defines domestic violence as "a
 pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain control over another intimate partner" (Office on Violence is not only inflicted physically; it can be manifested in psychological, controlling ways as well. Anyone,
regardless of age, gender, race, or sexual orientation, may be a victim of domestic violence or abuse. An unequal power dynamic is typically present, where one partner in a relationship attempts to assert control over another in a number of ways. Classic examples of controlling behavior include choosing with whom they socialize, providing a meager
"allowance" of money even though there are more available funds on hand, and routinely taking away choices. Additionally, the controlling party may use children, other family members, and even pets as emotional leverage to get the victim to do the abuser's bidding. In Washington State, the definition of a domestic relationship has been expanded to
include "family members" and "intimate partners" (Wash. Rev. Code § 7.105.010). "Family members" under Section 13 of the law are: Adult persons who have resided together in the past Persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationship, including
stepparents, stepchildren, grandparents, and grandchildren "Intimate partners" under Section 20 of are: Spouses or domestic partners Former spouses or domestic partners Former spouses or former domestic partners former domestic partners.
together who have or have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have resided together or who have or have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have or have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have or have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have resided together in the past and who have or have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have or have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have or have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have resided together in the past and who have or have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have or have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have or have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have or have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have or have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have not have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have not have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have not have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have not have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have not have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have not have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have not have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have not have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have not have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have not have had a dating relationship Persons 16 years of age or older who have not have
broad list above, domestic violence and abuse cuts across a far wider spectrum of society than normally thought. Some common types of domestic violence to injure or intimidate Sexual abuse: forcing or coercing a victim to engage in unwanted
sexual acts Emotional abuse: undermining the victim's self-esteem, confidence, or identity Psychological abuse: manipulating, threatening, or isolating a victim financial abuse: monitoring, harassing, or controlling a victim's online activity "Honor-based" abuse: monitoring, harassing, or controlling a victim's online activity "Honor-based" abuse: manipulating, threatening, or isolating a victim financial abuse: manipulating, threatening, or isolating a victim financial abuse: manipulating a victim financial abuse: mani
using cultural or religious norms to justify violence or coercion against a victim Today's abuser has the added advantage of using technology against their victim with text messaging, and manipulating and harassing the victim through digital home
systems, such as thermostats, alarm systems, and lighting. Why do victims stay with their abusers? Many times victims are afraid they will lose their shelter or income if they leave their abuser is arrested and convicted of their crimes. Others fear injury if they take action against the perpetrator. If children are involved, concern about
shame and family destabilization can be a deciding factors against reporting. Yet others occupy respected positions within their community and therefore are reluctant to speak out (Wiener et al., 2022). Contrary to popular belief, there is no actual singular "crime" of domestic violence. Instead, there are no fewer than 23 separate crimes in
Washington State that a person engaged in domestic violence or abuse will be charged with if committed against someone listed in Section 20 above; this is known as a domestic violence enhancement (Wash. Rev. Code § 7.105.050). Two examples are: An individual is in a dating relationship with another. In an angry moment in a bar, one slaps the
other in public. The police are called in to investigate. The police determine who the primary aggressor is, and that person will be charged with assault in the 4th degree-domestic violence. Three weeks later, the party who was slapped finally has a chance to get even with the primary aggressing party. Going out to the parking lot after dark, the party
who was slapped uses a sharp object to slash the partner's car tires. This action is captured on a doorbell camera, and the recording is later submitted to the police. The tire slasher is identified, arrested, and booked for the crime of malicious mischief in the 2nd degree-domestic violence. When a crime of domestic violence is reported, the role of the
police is to (a) make an impartial investigation of the facts, (b) enforce the laws allegedly violated, (c) determine who is the primary goals of a domestic violence investigation is to determine who is the primary aggressor—the person who initiated the criminal act that prompted
the complaint—and exercise police powers of arrest if probable cause to arrest exists. In addition, the police must provide the victim with resources and information on the victim with resources and information of the victim with resources and in
aggressor is? Imagine in the first example that the two parties break out in a fistfight. When officers arrive, both parties are still fighting. Both have signs of injury, and no witnesses are present. The officers still need to investigate impartially, hear both sides of the argument, determine whether a domestic relationship exists, and evaluate whether
one party's injuries were caused by defensive actions. If the officers believe that probable cause exists but that both may be arrested. In this case, both subjects are considered victims and entitled to victim resources under the law. Additionally
if the police make a good faith effort to determine the primary aggressor and later discover after arresting that party that they were not the aggressing party and should not have been arrested, the officer would receive immunity from false arrest under Washington State law (Wash. Rev. Code § 10.99.070). VICTIMS' RIGHTS Figure 4.12. Crime Victim
Rights / Photo Credit: Maryland GovPics, CC BY 2.0 The U.S. criminal justice system initially introduced services for the victims of federal criminal offenses in the 1980s. These first steps were codified into law by Congress in the 1980s. These first steps were codified into law by Congress in the 1980s. These first steps were codified into law by Congress in the 1980s.
2004. The VVRA requires all federal law enforcement agency officers and employees to make their best efforts to be reasonably protected from the accused offenders. The right to be notified of court
proceedings The right to be present at all public court proceedings related to the offense, under certain conditions. The right to information about the conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, and release of the offender The VVRA also directs federal law enforcement
agency officers to provide certain services to victims of a crime. These include informing the investigation and prosecution of the crime and after the trial. Victims also have the right to inform the courts
on how the crime has impacted them. They can do this in writing by filling out a victim impact statement and, in some cases, by asking the court for an opportunity to address the court for a opportunity to address the court
persist. Revictimizing traumatized witnesses to and victims of crimes such as sexual assault or violent crimes also can create devastating, lifelong consequences for these individuals that go well beyond embarrassment and social stigma. Crime Victims, Survivors, and Witnesses The above rights vary from state to state and can be different if the crime
was committed on federal, tribal government, or military installation grounds. Certain state laws further identify circumstances under which victims, survivors, and witnesses are entitled to resources, compensation, and other assistance. Section 769.030 of the Revised Code of Washington, the rights of victims, survivors, and witnesses, states that a
reasonable effort shall be made to ensure that crime victims, victims' survivors, and witnesses have certain services and rights made available to them. This effort extends to both adult criminal courts and any proceeding in juvenile court. These rights include, but are not limited to, receipt of a written statement of the crime victims' rights, and witnesses have certain services and rights made available to them.
information regarding the final disposition of the case, and protection from harm and threats of harm resulting from cooperation with law enforcement or the prosecutor. Other conditions, resources, and assistance identified in this law include (a) the return of stolen or personal property after evidentiary requirements are met, (b) the provision of
expeditious medical care, (c) victim impact statements for the sentencing phase, (d) submissions of restitution requests to the court, (e) notification of schedule changes in court proceedings, (f) information on how to apply for and receive witness fees, and (g) a secure seating area that avoids close proximity to a defendant and the defendant's family
and friends. Some victims and witnesses of crimes fear losing their employees who have been impacted by crime. In some cases, crime victim advocates may also be assigned.
Child and Dependent Crime Victims, Survivors, and Witnesses Chapter 7.69 of the Revised Code of Washington, specifically Sections 7.69A and 7.69B, addresses the fact that persons under the age of 18 and persons who are dependent on another to provide their basic necessities of life due to a physical or mental disability or extreme advanced age
can also be victimized or injured by criminal acts. In addition to the rights and services afforded to other crime victims, survivors, and witnesses are entitled to have all legal proceedings explained to them in language they can easily understand. Other rights may include access to legal services, specifically lawyers
early in the process, and advocates to provide assistance. Alien Victims of Crime Due to the increase in human trafficking and the likelihood that victims are "alien victims are especially subjected to physical and mental injury. In some cases, the victims are especially subjected to physical and mental injury. In some cases, the victims of Crime Due to the increase in human trafficking and the likelihood that victims are especially subjected to physical and mental injury. In some cases, the victims are "alien victims of crime," as referenced in Wash. Rev.
Code § 7.98. Washington State also has enacted the Safety and Access for Immigration Victims of crimes are able to access the protections available to them under law is in the best interest of these victims, law
enforcement, and the entire community" (Wash. Rev. Code § 7.98.005). These laws were enacted in 2018 in an effort to address the victimization unique to the trafficking of persons, domestic violence, sexual assault, and other crimes is that they are often reluctant to
cooperate with or contact law enforcement (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2024). Law enforcement agencies enforcing federal immigration laws are able to investigate and certify a person's status as related to a trafficking event. Such certification expedites advising alien victims of crime of their right to be protected from harm and the
services to which they may be entitled. Attributions definitionPlease look for related terms in the Glossary Certain activities which, under the law, are prohibited, or that are held in scorn by society. Examples are gambling, prostitution, and viewing pornography. Engagement in these crimes may impact others in society. Examples are gambling, prostitution, and viewing pornography.
2024 by Karl ThompsonVictimology is the study of who the victims of crime are, why they are victims, and what we can do about this. Victimology is a relatively recent edition to the A-level sociology Crime and Deviance specification, and is mainly addressed through applying the sociological perspectives. Victimology is the study of who becomes a
victim of crime, why certain individuals are victimized, and what can be done to address victimization. Victimology is a relatively new addition to the A-level Sociology Crime and Deviance specification, primarily approached through different sociology Crime and Deviance specification, primarily approached through different sociology Crime and Deviance specification, primarily approached through different sociology Crime and Deviance specification.
England and Wales. Formerly conducted by phone since the Covid-19 outbreak, surveying approximately 38,000 households per year. The TCSEW indicates a year-on-year decline in crime victims over the last 20 years, except for cybercrime and fraud. Including these two crime types—which have only recently been
tracked by the survey—reveals an increase in the overall crime rate in recent years. The risk of being a victim varies by social group and crime type. Below is a summary: Social Class: Individuals in deprived areas are more likely to be victims of violent crime. Age: Younger people are generally at higher risk of victimization than older
individuals. Ethnicity: Minority ethnic groups face a greater risk of hate crime than white individuals. Gender: Males are at greater risk of violence, sexual violence, human trafficking, and rape in wartime. Trans individuals also face
a higher risk of hate crime. Repeat Victimization: A small portion of people experience repeated victimization. According to the Crime Survey of England and Wales, 4% of individuals account for 44% of all crime victims in a year, while 60% of people experience no crime in a given year. For a more detailed look at how patterns of victimisation vary by
class, gender, age and ethnicity please see this post - Who Are the Victims of Crime? discussion simplifies approaches to victimology by distinguishing between Positivist and Critical Victimology. Miers (1989) defines positivist victimology by distinguishing between Positivist and Critical Victimology by distinguishing between Positivist and Critical Victimology.
interpersonal violent crimes. Examining how victims may contribute to their own victims may contribute to their own victims that make some people more vulnerable. For example, Von Hentig (1948) identified 13 victim characteristics, such as being female, elderly, or
 "mentally subnormal," implying that certain individuals may "invite" victimization based on who they are. An example of positivist victim precipitation," meaning the victim initiated the events that led to their own homicide, such as
being the first to use violence. It risks "victim-blaming." Positivist approaches focus on traditional crimes and environmental crimes. They ignore broader structural factors, like poverty and powerlessness, that increase victimization risk. Critical victimology is rooted in conflict theories such as Marxism and Feminism. From a
critical perspective, the powerless are most vulnerable to victimization"). Victims of the Grenfell Tower Fire, June 2017. Critical victimology is rooted in conflict theories such as Marxism and Feminism. From a critical perspective, the powerless are most vulnerable to
victimization yet least likely to receive state acknowledgment (the "hierarchy of victimization"). Critical criminology emphasizes two elements: structural factors in victimization patterns and the state's power to deny victim status to certain individuals. Structural factors: Structural factors in victimization patterns and the state's power to deny victim status to certain individuals. Structural factors in victimization patterns and the state's power to deny victim status to certain individuals.
victimization. For example, Marxists argue that poverty and inequality foster crime, making residents of poor areas more likely to be both criminals and crime victims. Feminists highlight how patriarchal structures perpetuate crimes against women, such as sex trafficking and domestic violence, making women more susceptible to sex-related
crimes. Global Power Structures: Many people suffer harm at the hands of Western corporations or state crimes by Western governments. Yet, victims in distant locations rarely achieve justice. Bhopal and the drone wars are two notable examples. State Power and Victim Labeling: The state's ability to apply or deny victim status can distort the extent
of victimization. Critical criminologists argue that the state often sides with the powerful, failing to label exploitative and harmful acts as crimes. For instance, Tombs and Whyte (2007) found that employers' health and safety violations, leading to thousands of worker deaths in the UK each year, are typically categorized as "industrial accidents,"
leaving no one accountable and the victims unacknowledged. From a feminist perspective, sexism in the criminal justice system discourages most victims of domestic violence and rape from coming forward. Those who do report often face victims of domestic violence and justice. It may overlook how victims can sometimes
contribute to their own victimization (e.g., by not securing their property). Realists argue that criminologists should focus on crime reduction rather than criticizing governments and burglary. Relevance to A-level sociology This material is
mainly relevant to the Crime and Deviance module, usually taught as part of second year A-level sociology. Sources: A combination of the main A-level text books were used to write this post. Shanell Sanchez Definition of a Victim The CJ system refers to a victim as a person who has been directly harmed by a crime that was committed by another
 behalf of the victims. The U.S. criminal justice system first introduced services for victim's Rights and Restitution Act H.R.5368. The Act requires all Federal law enforcement agency officers and employees to make their best efforts to accord
victims of crime the right to (1) be treated with fairness and respect for the victim's dignity and privacy; (2) be protected from their accused offenders; (3) notification of court proceedings; (4) attend public court proceedings; (4) attend public court proceedings; (5) confer with the Government attorney assigned to the case; (6) restitution;
and (7) information about the conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, and release of the offender. Directs Federal law enforcement agency heads to designate the persons responsible for identifying the victims of a crime and providing certain services to such victims such as (1) information about the conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, and release of the offender. Directs Federal law enforcement agency heads to designate the persons responsible for identifying the victims of a crime and providing certain services to such victims such as (1) information about the conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, and release of the offender. Directs Federal law enforcement agency heads to designate the persons responsible for identifying the victims of a crime and providing certain services to such victims and providing certain services to such victims of a crime and providing certain services to such victims and providing certain services to such victims of a crime and providing certain services to such victims and providing certain services are such victims and providing certain services are such victims.
arranging protection from an offender; and (3) keeping the victim informed of developments during the investigation and prosecution of the crime and after the trial such as the arrest of a suspected offender or an escape of a convicted offender. The state prosecution of the crime and after the trial such as the arrest of a suspected offender or an escape of a convicted offender.
victims and families were often not included in the process since they were not a necessary part of the court system. Today we have introduced various rights and include victim-impact statements. Victim-impact statements given an account by the victim, the victim, the victim, the victim and include victim-impact statements. Victim-impact statements given an account by the victim, the victim and include victim and include victim and include victim.
You will watch victim impact statements that were created to help educate people on the impact of various crimes. Warning: It is hard to watch at times and may cause you to feel upset, sad, angry, or more. First, watch the YouTube video Second, write a 500-word response about the benefits of victim-impact statements, the impact the film had on
you, and any other general thoughts you had while watching. Victim Rights Today, all states and the federal government have passed laws to establish a set of victims' rights, just like criminal offenses, will depend on
the jurisdiction where the crime is investigated and prosecuted. The rights may vary from state, federal, or tribal government, or military installation. Overview of Victims' rights from the National Center for Victims of Crime that are provided by law in most jurisdictions. Again, it is important to remember these
rights vary, depending on federal, state, or tribal law. Right to be Treated with Dignity, Respect, and Sensitivity Victims generally have the right to be treated with courtesy, fairness, and care by law enforcement and other officials throughout the entire criminal justice process. This right is included in the constitutions of most states that have victims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity, Respect, and Sensitivity Victims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity, Respect, and Sensitivity Victims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity, Respect, and Sensitivity Victims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity, Respect, and Sensitivity Victims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the right to be treated with Dignity Nictims generally have the ri
rights amendments and in the statutes of more than half the st
emotional harm the victim experienced as a result of the crime. A judge may use information from these statements to help determine an offender's sentence; a parole board may use information to help determine an offender may use information to help determine an offender. Many victims have reported that making victim impact
statements improved their satisfaction with the criminal justice process and helped them recover from the criminal justice process and helped them recover from the criminal justice process and helped them recover from the criminal justice process and helped them recover, the prosecutor (and not the victim) makes decisions about the criminal justice process and helped them recover from the criminal justice process and helped them recover from the criminal justice process. In all states, the prosecutor is required to confer with the victim before making important decisions. In all states, the prosecutor is required to confer with the victim before making important decisions.
right is to make sure that victims have the information they need to exercise their rights and to seek services and resources that are available to them. Victims generally have the right to Apply for Compensation," below), available services and resources, how to contact
criminal justice officials, and what to expect in the criminal justice system. Victims also usually have the right to receive notification of important events in their cases. Although state laws vary, most states require that victims receive notification of important events in the criminal justice of the following events: the arrest and arraignment of the offender bail proceedings pretrial proceedings pre
dismissal of charges plea negotiations trial sentencing appeals probation or parole hearings release or escape of the offender States have different ways of providing such information about court proceedings is mailed to the victim. Some states have an automated victim notification system that automatically calls or e-
mails the victim with updates on the status of the offender, while others require the victims have the right to protection from threats, intimidation, or retaliation during criminal proceedings. Depending on the jurisdiction, victims may receive the following
types of protection: police escorts witness protection programs relocation restraining orders Some states also have laws to protect the employment of victims who are attending criminal proceedings, above). Right to Apply for Compensation All states provide crime victims compensation to reimburse victims.
of violent crime for some of the out-of-pocket expenses that resulted from the crime. The purpose of compensation is to recognize victims' financial losses and to help them recover some of these costs. All states have a cap on the total compensation award for each crime, and not all crime-related expenses are covered. To be eligible for compensation
victims must apply, usually within a certain period, and show that the losses they are claiming occurred through no fault of their own. Some types of losses that are usually covered include: medical and counseling expenses lost wages funeral expenses Compensation programs seldom cover property loss or pain and suffering. Also, victim
that resulted from the crime. The purpose of this right is to hold offenders directly responsible to victims for the financial harm they caused. The court orders the offender to pay a specific amount of restitution either in a lump sum or a series of payments. Some types of losses covered by restitution include: lost wages property loss insurance
deductibles Right to Prompt Return of Personal Property Crime investigators must often seize some of the victim's property as evidence for a criminal case. In most states, authorities must return such property to the victim when it is no longer needed. To speed up the return of the property, some states allow law enforcement to use photographs of
the item, rather than the item itself, as evidence. The prompt return of personal property reduces inconvenience to victims and helps restore their sense of security. Right to a Speedy Trial Right to a Speedy Trial Right to Enforcement of Victim's Rights To be meaningful, legal rights must be enforced. States are beginning to pass laws to enforce victims' rights, and several
states have created offices to receive and investigate reports of violations of victims' rights. Other states have laws that permit victims to assert their rights in court. Brian Fedorek Strain theories assume people will commit crimes because of strain, stress, or pressure. Depending on the version of strain theory, strain can come from a variety of
origins. Strain theories also assume that human beings are naturally good; bad things happen, which "push" people into criminal activity. Emile Durkheim viewed economic or social inequality as natural and inevitable. Furthermore, inequality and crime were not correlated unless there was also a breakdown of social norms. According to Durkheim
when there is rapid social change (like moving from an agrarian society to an industrial society) social norms break down. There is too much too fast, and society needs to reevaluate normative behaviors. He referred to the decline of social norms, or "normlessness," as "anomie." Moreover, social forces have a role in dictating human thought and
behaviors. He thought anomie was an inability of societies to control or regulate individuals' appetites. Although Durkheim was interested in looking at how societies change, other researchers adapted his idea of anomie. In the previous section, Shaw and McKay retained the spirit of Durkheim's anomie but focused on neighborhoods instead of
societies at large. Robert K. Merton also utilized Durkheimian anomie. Merton (1938) thought many human appetites originated in the culture of American society restricts some citizens from attaining it. Most, if not all, Americans know of the "American Dream." No matter
how you conceptualize the dream, most people would define the American dream as achieving economic success in some form. The culturally approved method of obtaining the American dream is through hard work, innovation, and education. However, some people and groups are not given the same opportunities to achieve the cultural goal. When
there is a disjunction between the goals of a society and the appropriate means to achieve that goal, a person may feel pressure or strain. Everyone is aware of the definition and promotion of the American dream. When someone does not achieve this goal, he or she may feel strain or pressure. A person could be rejected or blocked from achieving a
cultural goal. Merton claimed there were five personality Adaptations between the goals of a society and the means to achieve them. Personality Adaptation - + IV. Retreatism - - V. Rebellion + / - + / - Conformity adaptation without it,
societal norms and values would undermine cultural goals. Conformists accept the goal, but they reject the means of achieve the goal, but they reject the means of achieve the goal. Innovators accept the goals and legitimate means of achieve the goal, but they reject the means of achieve the goals. Thus, they innovators accept the goals and legitimate means of achieve the goals. Thus, they innovate ways to meet society's goals. Thus, they innovators accept the goal, but they reject the means of achieve the goals.
hard work, but they may be blocked from achieving success, or they drop the social goal. For example, some people work hard for the sake of working hard. They want their children to see the significance of work ethic above all else, including monetary achievement. Retreats do not share the shared values of society. Thus, they adjust by dropping out
of conventional society. Drug addicts, alcoholics, and vagrants are just some examples who select this adjustment. Finally, rebels reject the current goals and means of society, but they want to replace them with new goals and standards. They seek to establish a new social order. Even though Merton's theory could explain any strain, he emphasized
economic strains. Cohen (1955) claimed stress could come from a lack of status. Cohen wanted to know why most juvenile crimes occurred in groups. He explained that many youths, especially those in lower-class families, rejected education and other middle-class values. Instead, many teenagers would seek status and self-worth as a new value
system. When teens have no status, reputation, or self-worth, it leads to severe strain. To achieve status, youths commit a crime to gain status among their peer group. Cloward and Ohlin (1960) claimed more serious delinquents sought "fast cars, fancy clothes, and well dames" (p. 97). Assuming youths had no legitimate opportunities to improve their
economic position, youths would join gangs to pursue illegitimate opportunities to achieve financial success. Criminal gangs provided youths with illicit opportunities to gain money, conflict gangs permitted youths to vent their frustrations, and retreat gangs were double failures; they had no legitimate or illegitimate means to increase income. The
general strain theory, by Robert Agnew, claims strains come from myriad sources. Agnew defined strain as any event that a person would rather avoid. Three types of strains include the failure to achieve a positively valued stimulus, and the confrontation of negative stimuli. Examples include parental
rejection, child abuse, bullying, loss of job, loss of job, loss of a loved one, discrimination, and criminal victimization. However, the characteristics of some strain as high in magnitude and unjust, and the pressure promotes a criminal coping mechanism, people with minimal social control are more
likely to commit a crime. Strains lead to negative emotions such as anger, depression, and fear. Some people without prosocial coping mechanisms may commit a crime to vent, which can create social learning (joining peers who also need to vent their frustration)
Overall, criminal behavior serves a purpose - to escape strain, stress, or pressure. Everyone feels stress and each of us copes with stress, pressure, or shame differently. Shame can motivate us to change for the better. For example, if you did poorly on an exam, you may start to study better. When you feel stressed, what do you do? When I ask
students how they deal with stress, many go for a run or a walk, lift weights, cry, talk, or eat ice cream eating) and pro-social coping mechanisms. When I feel stressed I write nasty emails and then delete them. Fortunately, I have never accidentally sent one. Introduction In today's world, the
importance of understanding victimology is more prominent than ever. As society evolves, so do the needs and rights of victims affected by crime and injustice. Victimology, the study of victims and their rights, not only sheds light on the psychological, emotional, and social impacts of victimization but also advocates for comprehensive support
systems that empower victims. In this article, we will explore the intricate facets of victimology, its significance in modern law, and the pressing need for enhanced recognition of victims' rights. What is Victimology, as a field of study, encompasses various dimensions, including: Historical Context: How victimization has been viewed
through different eras. Psychological Impact: Understanding trauma and its effects on victims. Legal Framework: The rights afforded to victims in various legal systems. Through examining victims have society can better support them. Historically, victims have
often been overlooked in the justice process. Early legal systems primarily focused on offenders, leaving victims without a voice. The evolution of victims of crime often experience trauma that extends beyond the immediate aftermath. Understanding the
psychological effects—such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)—is crucial for developing effective support mechanisms. Legal Framework Countries vary widely in how they approach victims' rights. Some jurisdictions have established comprehensive victim compensation programs, while others lag, leaving victims vulnerable. The Significance
of Victimology in Modern Society Understanding victimology is vital for fostering a just society. By prioritizing victims' Rights Amendment (VRA) serves as a compelling
example. This legislation aimed to ensure victims have the right to: Be treated with fairness and respect. Participate in the judicial process. Receive compensation for damages. Analysis: The VRA has led to measurable improvements in how victims rights and respect. Participate in the judicial process. Receive compensation for damages.
Key Components of Victimology 1. Types of Victims: Understanding the different types of victims is essential in victimology: Primary Victims: Family members or friends affected by the crime. Tertiary Victims: Community members impacted by crime patterns. 2. Victimization Theories
Various theories explain why victimization occurs: Routine Activity Theory: Suggests that crime occurs when a willing offender, a suitable target, and a lack of capable guardians converge. Victim Precipitation Theory: Examines how victims may inadvertently provoke criminal acts. 3. Victims' Rights The emergence of a victims' rights movement
highlights the necessity for legal protections. Victims should have access to: Legal representation. Restitution from offenders. Support services United States Comprehensive Widely available UK Limited Accessible Canada
Strongly enforced Available but needs improvement Advocating for Victims' Rights To foster a supportive environment, it is imperative to educate law enforcement, legal professionals, and the public. This section discusses strategies for advocacy. Education and Awareness Raising awareness about victims' rights is crucial. Training programs for law
enforcement can ensure they approach victims sensitively and knowledgeably. Policy Reform Advocacy efforts should focus on revising existing policies to enhance protections for victims. This can include increasing funding for support services and enforcing stricter penalties for offenders. Case Study: Victim Support Programs An example of
successful victim support programs can be observed in various European nations. Countries like Sweden thrive due to their robust networks of counseling and legal aid for victims. Analysis: These programs not only empower victims but also reduce recidivism rates by fostering restorative justice practices. The Role of Technology in Victimology In an
increasingly digital world, technology plays a vital role in victimization With the rise of the internet, cyber Victimization has become a critical area of study. Understanding this new form of victimization is
essential for developing targeted interventions. Social Media as Support Social media platforms can serve as tools for awareness and community building. Victims can share their stories, creating a sense of solidarity and empowerment. Conclusion Understanding victimology is not just an academic pursuit; it is a call to action for society to recognize,
support, and advocate for victims' rights. As we delve deeper into the implications of victimology, we must commit to understanding and amplifying the voices of victims in our communities. Actionable Insights
Participate in Local Advocacy: Join organizations that support victims' rights in your area. Educate Yourself and Others: Spread awareness about the importance of victimology through workshops or seminars. Engage with Policy Reform: Advocate for stronger legal protections and support systems for victims. FAQs 1. What is the main focus of
victimology? Understanding victimology primarily focuses on the study of victims, their experiences, and their rights within the criminal justice system. 2. How can I support victims in my community? You can support victims by volunteering with local organizations, participating in awareness campaigns, and advocating for policy changes. 3. Are
there specific laws protecting victims? Yes, many countries have enacted laws to protect victims of crime? Victims can access various resources, including counseling services, legal aid, and victim support hotlines. 5. How
has technology impacted victim support? Technology has improved victim support through online reporting systems, social media awareness campaigns, and mobile apps that provide access to resources. By understanding victim support through online reporting systems, social media awareness campaigns, and mobile apps that provide access to resources. By understanding victim support through online reporting systems, social media awareness campaigns, and mobile apps that provide access to resources. By understanding victim support through online reporting systems, social media awareness campaigns, and mobile apps that provide access to resources. By understanding victim support through online reporting systems, social media awareness campaigns, and mobile apps that provide access to resources. By understanding victim support through online reporting systems, social media awareness campaigns, and mobile apps that provide access to resources.
that every victim feels heard, understood, and supported as they navigate the aftermath of their experiences. About The Author Victimology is the study of a victims' characteristics, their relationship with the offender and the criminal justice system, and the effects that illegal acts have on them. Ordinarily, the study of victimology is classified as a
branch of criminology. However, there is a necessary distinction between the two fields of study. Rather than studying victims, criminology focuses on the study of crime, crime, criminology focuses on the study of crime, criminology focuses
crime. This is where the different types of victimology? Victimology come into play, studying the victim's role in the commission of a crime. But, what are the types of victimology? Victimology come into play, studying the victim's role in the commission of a crime. But, what are the types of victimology? Victimology? Victimology come into play, studying the victim's role in the commission of a crime. But, what are the types of victimology? Victimology come into play, studying the victim's role in the commission of a crime. But, what are the types of victimology come into play, studying the victim's role in the commission of a crime. But, what are the types of victimology? Victimology come into play, studying the victim's role in the commission of a crime. But, what are the types of victimology? Victimology come into play, studying the victim's role in the commission of a crime. But, what are the types of victimology? Victimology come into play, studying the victim's role in the commission of a crime. But, what are the types of victimology? Victimology come into play, studying the victim's role in the commission of a crime. But, what are the types of victimology? Victimology come into play, studying the victim's role in the commission of a crime. But, what are the types of victimology? Victimology come into play, studying the victim's role in the commission of a crime. But, which is a crime of the victim's role in the commission of a crime of the victim's role in the commission of a crime of the victim's role in the 
why people are victimized. Most of the kinds of victimology tend to focus on crime victims, their relationship to the offender, their influence on the criminal justice system. Do you want to know how each of the types views and studies victims? Keep reading to learn about the different types of
victimology and how they contribute to our understanding of victims. The development of modern victimology, we must first understand the field as a whole, including its origins. The study of victimology originated in the 1940s and
1950s, with Hans von Hentig and Benjamin Mendelsohn's work. Von Hentig and Mendelsohn were both criminologists who sought to understand victims may play a role in their victimization, meaning that they share responsibility for the loss or injury that impacted them. Early
victimologists believed that they could identify a victim's costly mistakes by investigating their actions. If criminal justice experts understood the victimology's early stages, victimologists' work was minimal, and the development of criminology clouded the work that they
produced. Due to these factors, the criminal justice system gave the field little to no credit, and the work of the scholars who studied victims was insufficiently acknowledged. It wasn't until the 1970's that victimology became formally recognized as a branch of criminology. The different types of victimology were then derived from the work and
 theories made by the founders. The kinds of victimology consist of critiques, agreements, and additions to von Hentig and Mendelsohn's work. It views victims strictly from a legal lens, and victimization is defined by criminal law. The role
of a victim in the criminal justice system and how the victim and offender interactionists define the penal couple as the two actors involved in a crime; the offender and the victim. They believe that there need to be two parties,
who are both essential for a crime to occur. Penal victimology begs the question, how does the victim share responsibility for the crime? Interactionists would answer that the victim provides an opportunity for a crime because they gave the offender a chance
responsibility for the crime. Many modern victimologists disagree with this perspective and reject it for victim-blaming. Specifically, they think it's immoral to say victims in sexual assault cases played a role in the assault, making this approach to victimology kighly controversial. However, penal victimology can always be considered the starting points.
of the field as other scholars developed improved methods over time. Many victimology's definition of a victim is far too narrow. They think that victimization is not limited to criminal justice system's
natural disaster. These categories open up the victims beyond the criminal justice system, types of victims in which, without inclusion, research would be minimal. Victimity seeks to understand the general victim, an individual who is physically, emotionally, or financially injured by an individual, event, organization, or natural
occurrence. Through the study and understanding of the general victim, victimologists can develop treatment, prevention, and alleviation methods for the aftermath of a crime, without regard to the cause. Theoretical victimology is an extension of penal victimology. It attempts to explain the victim's influence on a crime through analysis, data
collection, and developing theories. Theoretical victimologists believe that a victim's behavior and the role they play in a crime is dynamic; therefore, outdated ideas that have existed in the field for decades cannot explain. Experts created several theoretical models through this approach. The models attempt to explain the variation in risk, parallels of
victim behaviors, and the cause of repeat victimization. The developed theoretical models concentrate on victims' various demographics and the interactions and relationships between a victim and an offender. The theoretical models focus on the opportunities for
crimes instead of criminal motivation when explaining why individuals are victimized. Then, the interaction models look at the victim-offender relationship and interaction when attempts to understand the large-scale social
environment in which a crime occurs instead of the other kinds of victimology that primarily focus on the victim-offender relationship. Critical winding is study how some groups such as women, the lower-class, and racial minorities are structurally at a higher risk of victimization. Victimologists who follow this approach believe that society is
structured to put certain groups at higher risk rather than the victim influencing criminal behavior. A homeless man, for example, has a greater chance of being victimized than the general population. While it can be stated that the homeless man is "putting himself at risk" by sleeping on the street, it's not logical to only take his actions into account.
Critical victimologists take the "big picture" into account when analyzing why an individual is more likely to be victimized. They look at the structural factors that contributed to the individual being in that situation and how they cause certain groups to have a higher chance of being a victim. Critical victimology attempts to step away from the "victim-
blaming" tendencies of the other approaches by explaining how social forces contribute to an individual's probability for a crime, this approach recognizes the need for victim's rights within the criminal justice system if our society wants to see an improvement in
victimization rates. Scholars argued over the initial approach's accuracy in defining a victim, as the field of victimization gave way to the different types of victimization. The different types of victimization explain why specific individuals have higher
chances of being targeted by a criminal. The types analyze various factors such as a victim's behavior, interaction and relationship with the offender, and their social status to determine victimization rates. General victimology even states that victimology even states are victimology even states and victimology even states are victimology even states are victimology even states are victim
victimology create a diverse field of study that examines victims from different perspectives to derive the truth about the causes and risks of victimization. Kaila Ohsowski was born and raised right outside of Detroit, Michigan, as a young adult she decided to move to Chicago to pursue an education. She is now a student at Loyola University Chicago
studying Pre-Law and Criminal Justice. She even received the Dean's Scholarship upon entrance into Loyola for her outstanding academic performance. As an aspiring criminal justice system. Kaila has always been an outstanding writer and has received praise
for her writing skills from many of her instructors. In her free time, she loves to unwind with friends and family, and listen to music. Since you speak 125 to 150 words per minute, as a lawyer, you can get more done speaking than typeing or handwriting. Sure, some people... Private prisons are big business in the USA. No other country in the world
has more people in prison than in the United States. According... Tiffany Morey Researchers Kelling and Moore (1991) evaluated the first three eras of policing. These eras are discussed below and are often referred to as the Political Era, the Reform Era, and the Community Era. Through the microscope of seven topical areas, listed below, an
understanding of how policing evolved begins. Authorization Function Organization Demand Environment Tactics Outcomes These seven characteristics have been used to evaluate how policing operated throughout history, most notably through its organizational structure, tactics, and primary focus. Political Era: The political era is often referred to
as the first era of policing in the United States and it began around the 1840s with the creation of the first bona fide police agencies in America This era of policing is marked by the Industrial Revolution, the abolishment of slavery, and the formation of large cities. One way to confirm the start of this era is to look at the creation of police departments
in larger cities: New York Police Founded 1845 Chicago Police was Founded in 1855 Philadelphia Police was Founded in 1865 Portland Police was Founded in 1865 Police was Founded in 186
1852 With the advent of the industrial revolution, came goods and services. Along with new job opportunities, came a myriad of conflicts as well. The fast-growing cities had to answer these problems with solutions in the form of policing. The abolishment of slavery and the newly free black population created many unforeseen issues too with The Ku
Klux Klan. The Klan began to make terrifying appearances and their reign of terror left many in fear. Policing had not yet formally entered the scene; therefore, The Klan operated virtually unencumbered. London Strike: Truck Under Protection The United States saw tremendous growth in major cities, had the Industrial Revolution, and abolished
slavery, which is when the Political Era of policing was set into motion. As its name suggests, it was an era of policing during this era was
under the control of politicians. Politicians, like the mayor, had no problem controlling everything a policeman did during his call of duty (NOTE: the word policeman/men is utilized in this era/context, because during this period, women were not allowed in the profession, and if they were accepted it was under a microscopic view of certain
stereotypical matronly duties to be performed). Black policemen were rarely hired. Black policemen made their way into policing in the late 1800s, but when the Civil Rights Act of 1875 was ruled unconstitutional, Black officers all but disappeared from policing until the 1950s. News Box: A look at the salaries: 1957 annual wage for a police patrolman
- Milwaukee Police Department: $5,405.40 1957 Annual Report Milwaukee Police Department: $57,291.00 Milwaukee, Wisconsin- State website News Box: 2018 Annual wage for first step trooper- Oregon State
Police: $56,184.00 Oregon State Police-Oregon.gov website Reform Era: Because the Political Era of policing ended up being laced with corruption and brutality, the panacea for the negativity became the Reform Era. One police
professionalism. August Vollmer was the Chief of Police in Berkeley, California (1905-1932). He had many new beliefs about policing that would forever change the world of policing that world of policing the world of 
through forensic laboratories Recruits, for the first time, would attend a training academy (police did not receive any formal training before August Vollmer's arrival) Assisted with the development of the School of Criminology at the University of California at Berkeley Chief August Vollmer saw policing and officers as social workers that needed to
delve into the causes behind the acts to solve the issue, instead of just arresting it. He knew to rehabilitate offenders, police officers needed to look behind the handcuffs and start looking into the person and reason behind the handcuffs and start looking into the person and reason behind the behavior. "Father of modern law enforcement" Diversity in policing started to make a mark during this era, but it would fall
irrevocably far from meeting any type of quota. It was a better era for diversity than the Political Era, but the numbers don't lie in that it fell dismally short. The Community Era- 1980s to 2000: In the 1960s and 1970s the crime rate doubled and it was a time of unrest and eye-opening policing issues. Civil rights movements spread across America and
the police were on the front lines. Media coverage showed controversial contact between white male officers and African American citizens, which further irritated race relations in policing. The U.S. Supreme Court handed down the landmark Miranda v. Arizona and Mapp v. Ohio decisions. The writing was on the wall that the policing environment
had to change. The days of answering everything with bullying or police professionalism were no more. The Community Era of policing began and those in police administration hoped this new era held the answers to fixing decades-old issues. The police administration hoped this new era held the answers to fixing decades-old issues.
era of community policing held that police couldn't act alone; the community must pitch in as well. Whether the problems were a dispute between neighbors or high crime area drugs and shootings, these issues did not develop overnight and could not be solved by a response of police alone. Instead, these community problems needed a pronged
approach where the police worked together with the community, and over time the issues could be systematically solved. Out-of-the-box thinking was common in community policing and often comm
Bachelors degrees. The 'old school officers' mocked these degree-holding candidates. But the landscape was changing and officers needed more thorough training than ever to answer the call. Problem-oriented policing was an after-effect of community policing, in that it utilized community policing, but focused on the problems first. The biggest
difference was that problem-oriented policing used a defined process for working towards the solution. The Community Era was also a time for research. Before this era, research on crime, police, or criminal justice topics was few
and far between. With new federal government funding options available, this era's missions could be accomplished through grants and the needed research began. Proof of what worked, and what didn't, and suggestions on how to improve policing were abundant. Without research or studies, policing can become stagnant. But with funding available,
the answers were a questionnaire or interview away and solutions came rolling in. "I remember the Community Policing and Problem-Oriented Policing. I was the first woman officer at my police department that was pregnant and the administration
was open to suggestions when asked what to do with me when my belly expanded. I politely suggested that once I was five to six months pregnant and began to show (and not fit in my uniform or patrol belt anymore), I would be voluntarily transferred to the Crime Prevention Division. With my doctor approving this decision, my belly grew, and I
transferred to this new division. I remember hitting the streets and knocking on doors, spewing how great of a panacea Community Policing was. It took some buy-in and with the citizens who 'bought it,' the concept became a reality and worked! Months later we had a string of burglaries occurring in a high-crime neighborhood. The detectives, patrol,
and everyone hit the streets, knocking on doors, and questioning everyone, in an attempt to find the criminals responsible. To no avail, I turned to Community Policing. I brought in a mounted police officer and a horse. My colleagues chucked and shook their heads in response! What was I thinking?!?! "It was a waste of resources," they balked! How
could a cop on a horse solve this crime? I was glad; I 'wasted my time,' because it worked! The officer on the horse was such a spectacle in the neighborhood, that it was the catalyst that caused citizens to not only come out of their houses but to
start talking about what and who they had been seeing in and around their neighborhood that did not belong. One such sighting was a vehicle description, which led to criminals responsible for the burglaries. "The Homeland Security Era- 2001 to Present: On September 11th, 2001, when terrorists hijacked airplanes and flew them into the World
Trade Center buildings and Pentagon in the United States, a fourth era of policing, the era of Homeland Security, was said to emerge. The long-lasting repercussions of this terrorist act would forever change life for Americans, and what
they should be called. Some scholars list the policing eras as: Pre-Policing Era Reform Era Community Era While others believe the policing eras are: Political Era Reform Era Community Era Homeland Security Era The realities of the tragedy of 9/11 were that it did start a new era of policing. A case could be made for the large dark line
that became metaphorically visible on 9/11/01 when the Community Era shifted to the Homeland Security Era as airplanes destroyed America's feelings of safety. Policing will probably always involve some sort of Community Era policing will probably always involve some sort of Community Era as airplanes destroyed America's feelings of safety.
focused concentration of its resources on crime control, enforcement of criminal law, traffic law, etc., to expose potential threats and gather intelligence. Scholars have examined the pros and cons of a national police department in the United States. For example, Canada has a Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Whereas, depending on location, one
could go through several different cities and counties while driving to the store, all of which have their respective police departments. With the advent of the Homeland Security Era, a new model of centralized organizational control began due to the need for information dissemination. One of the biggest flaws of 9/11 was the lack of communication
between law enforcement agencies. The Department of Homeland Security was developed and one of its first major missions became the dissemination and information and information and communication. So, while a national police department does not exist in the United States, communication and information and information and communication and information and informatio
types of law enforcement agencies. 10:28:24 a.m. on September 11th, 2001 was the precise second that photojournalist Bill Biggart took the final shot of his life. He took his last breath moments later when the North Tower of the World Trade Center collapsed upon him. Four days later, searchers found his body, his burnt-edged press cards, his three
demolished cameras, six rolls of film, and one small undisturbed compact flash card carrying almost 150 digital images. It was the remains of one horrifying day and one extraordinary life. "I am certain if Bill had come home at the end of that day, he would have had many stories to tell us, as he always did. And had we asked how it was, he would have
said, 'Take my advice, don't stand under any tall buildings that have just been hit by airplanes."-Wendy Doremus, wife of Bill Biggart. I remember I awoke to a live video showing one of the World Trade Center buildings with smoke billowing from the windows. I wondered hesitantly how the fire started. Then, as one video camera rolled, by
happenstance, it caught an airplane flying directly into the Second World Trade Center building and my worst fears came true. I think I stumbled to the edge of my couch and steadied myself, although I don't remember, as I watched what happened next, slowly unfold. The effects of that day will never be forgotten. During a trip to New York, last
summer, I visited the World Trade Center museum. As I walked through the halls, a pin drop could have been heard. The respect, sadness, and overwhelming feelings that filled me made it difficult to breathe. Not only did the terrorists kill and destroy many things that for ever changed policing. I was a patrol officer at the
time when the devastation ravaged America. Sadness filled our department for our brothers and sisters who lost their lives. We didn't realize at the time, but our departments and thousands of others in policing across America were in for major changes, because of the heinous acts of a few. The first changes I remember taking place were: Active
shooter updates and training; Incident Command System (ICS) updates and training; NEMA emergency management training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, to be carried full-time, along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, to be carried full-time, along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, to be carried full-time, along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, to be carried full-time, along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, to be carried full-time, along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, to be carried full-time, along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, to be carried full-time, along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, to be carried full-time, along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, to be carried full-time, along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, to be carried full-time, along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, and along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, and along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, and along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, and along with 3-month re-check and applicable training; Oas masks were distributed for each officer, and along with 3-month re-check and applicable training with 3-month re-check and along with 3-month re-check and along with 3-month re-check and along with 3-month re-check and 3-month re-check and 3-month re-check and 3-month re-check and 3-mo
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Reconfiguration of call type and responses to each; COMMUNICATION became the center of everything. It became essential to hire a person to go through all the communication and alert those the information affected Unless those in the policing field had blinders on, the era of Homeland Security, was probably at the

