

Types of victimization critical thinking examples

[Law](#), [Criminal Justice](#)



The common types of victimization for juvenile victims are sexual assault, sexual touching, incest, rape, statutory rape, murder, battery and property related. The majority of the victims are offended by family members or relatives and acquaintances of their parents (Truman, and Planty, 2012). The Juvenile Report of 2006 supports the fact that the killing of young people especially with that of firearms have increased. The most serious of the crimes however are sexual crimes especially if they are committed by a parent or with the knowledge of the parent. The lowest age that usually reports a crime against them is only twelve. Hence, the others especially the younger children have no scope of even reporting their victimization to the authorities. The victimized juveniles are put through a long legal battle that eventually contributes to more damage than the actual crime (Finkelhor, Cross, and Cantor, 2005).

The failure to support young victims predominantly rests on the juvenile justice system. Unlike the criminal-justice system for adults, the juvenile justice system depends on the child protection agency and the criminal justice department. Despite their roles, the application of the goals are somewhat similar. However, with each state following its own interpretation in this area, there are no formal structures to support immature victims. Moreover, the existing agencies are ill-equipped and their staff lack the training to handle young victims (Cox, Allen, Hanser, and Conrad, 2011). The protection of children has also waned at the advent of single parenting. This allows the offender to stay out of any legal issues, including criminal behavior since the child might not have the opportunity to report the abuse. The system requires a revamp of the structures that cover support for

juvenile victims. The first recommendation is to increase the participation of as many as government agencies as possible to effectively report signs of abuse. It is imperative to reach out to victims as early as possible especially for single parent scenarios. The second recommendation is the formation of a separate agency within the juvenile justice system that will support juvenile victims. This standardization will enable the state to train staff, specifically to cater to the needs of adolescent people who were victimized. The impact on the social justice system is mixed since there would be undue attention for single parented children. However, it is a necessity to keep our children safe. The joint effort will cover all the aspects of a child's movements and allow an opportunity for the children to come forward if they were victimized. The effective support for young victims will substantially decrease the healing period for the juvenile victims and help them build their lives at a faster pace (U. S. Dept. of Justice, 2007). References

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