

Assignment 2 Questions and Websites

Choose 1 of the following 5 types of victimization. Then answer 2 discussion questions as specified below (only these choices), and review 1 website as specified below (only these choices). Follow the specific directions in the directions file for how to write this up.

Homicide Victimization (Chapter 6)

p. 115 (Chose 2 questions out of the 3 listed below)

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

2. What preventive methods might be reasonable for reducing the occurrence of intimate partner homicide?
4. What additional police and court responses might be beneficial in reducing homicide victimization?
5. What are the possible advantages and disadvantages of a mediation process between family members of a homicide victim and their offender?

INTERNET RESOURCES (choose 1 of the following)

Global Study on Homicide: <http://www.unodc.org/gsh>

Contained within the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Global Study on Homicide (GSH) represents an international picture focusing explicitly on homicides. The website has information on criminal justice responses to homicide, drug- and firearm-related factors influencing homicide and changing trends in the rate of homicide. In addition to graphics and a basic overview of homicide on an international level, a publication providing a comprehensive review of homicide is available.

Firearm Injury and Death Prevention: <https://www.cdc.gov/firearm-violence/data-research/facts-stats/index.html>

The Centers for Disease Control's Division of Violence Prevention includes a focus on firearm injury and death prevention. The website includes statistics, describes who is affected, the consequences, and prevention.

Sexual Victimization (Chapter 7)

p. 145 (Chose any 2 to answer)

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What are some issues with requiring HIV testing of offenders? Do you agree with this reform?
2. Investigate your state's laws for rape and sexual assault. How are rape and sexual assault defined? Who can be a victim? Who can be an offender? What are the proscribed punishments for committing these acts?
3. Why is measurement so important in determining accurate estimates of the extent of rape and other types of sexual victimization?
4. With the widespread use of the Internet and technology, how might the nature of sexual victimization change?
5. Given what you know about reporting, use of self-protective actions, and recurring sexual victimization, how can we prevent sexual victimization?

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INTERNET RESOURCES (Chose 1 of 3 websites listed below)

Male Survivor: Overcoming Sexual Victimization of Boys & Men: <https://1in6.org/>

Whereas sexual victimization is widely studied as a problem women face, this website examines and provides resources and support for men who were sexually victimized as children, adolescents, or adults. It examines common myths of sexual victimization, such as the belief that males cannot be victims and that sexual crimes committed against males are always perpetrated by homosexual males. The website also includes survivor stories and publications from researchers examining the topic of male sexual victims.

National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org>

This is a comprehensive collection and distribution center for information, statistics, and resources related to sexual violence. It serves as a resource for coalitions, rape crisis centers, allied organizations, and others working to eliminate sexual assault. The center does not provide direct services to sexual assault victims but, rather, supports those who do.

RAINN: Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network: <http://www.rainn.org>

RAINN is the nation's largest anti-sexual assault organization. Its website provides information about local counseling centers and how to help a loved one who may be the victim of sexual abuse. The website also lists statistics, reporting, and tips on how to reduce the risk of becoming a victim of sexual assault or rape. You can also learn about volunteering for RAINN, donating money, and becoming a student activist.

Intimate Partner Violence (Chapter 8)

p. 171 (choose any 2 to answer)

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. On what side of the gender symmetry debate do you fall? When females are offenders, do you think it is largely in response to male aggression? When female victims do not apply for protective orders, do you think it encourages recurring IPV? Why or why not?
2. What measures should the criminal justice system, social service agencies, and the health care community take to reduce IPV victimization?
3. Given the fact that females traditionally have been considered the “true” victims of IPV, how do you think this affects the criminal justice system’s response when males report crime, especially in instances where there are few or no visible physical injuries?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of mandatory arrest policies for IPV

p. 172 (choose 1 of the 2 websites listed below)

INTERNET RESOURCES

Preventing Teen Dating Violence: https://www.cdc.gov/intimate-partner-violence/about/about-teen-dating-violence.html?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/teendatingviolence/fastfact.html

Recently, research on intimate partner violence has uncovered that teens are at risk of experiencing violence within their dating relationships. For information on teen dating violence, including what it is, facts about teen dating violence, why it occurs, and its consequences, visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention webpage on teen dating violence. Also included are links to various resources for more information on and assistance with teen dating violence.

WomensLaw.org: <http://www.womenslaw.org>

This website is a resource for persons who are experiencing or who have experienced intimate partner violence. It includes links and information about state and federal laws addressing intimate partner violence as well as how victims can better navigate the criminal justice system. People can find information on how to apply for protective orders, how to prepare for court, and how to find assistance safely in their communities.

Child Maltreatment (Chapter 9)

p. 197 (Choose from 2 of the following questions (note, edited a bit from book))

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What are some issues with generating accurate estimates of the extent of child maltreatment?
2. Why do you think parents are the most likely to be perpetrators of their children's maltreatment?
4. Why do you think child maltreatment has been linked with adult poverty?

INTERNET RESOURCES (Choose 1 of the following)

Child Welfare Information Gateway: <http://www.childwelfare.gov>

This website provides a great deal of information about child maltreatment. It includes data, statistics, and laws on child maltreatment, along with information on how child maltreatment can be prevented. It also has links to resources in Spanish.

Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention: <https://www.cdc.gov/child-abuse-neglect/about/index.html>

The Centers for Disease Control's Division of Violence Prevention has a focus on child abuse and neglect prevention. This website helps define it, offers quick facts and statistics, and discussions outcomes and prevention.

Cybervictimization (Chapter 11)

p. 249 (Answer both questions)

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

6. What factors would increase a person's risk for experiencing cybervictimization?
7. Compare and contrast cybervictimization to victimization that occurs off-line. How are they similar? How are they different?

INTERNET RESOURCES (Choose 1 of the following)

Cyberbullying (UNICEF): <https://www.unicef.org/end-violence/how-to-stop-cyberbullying>

UNICEF has a website dedicating to cyberbullying. It provides information defining it along with the answers to several types of questions about the effects, getting help, prevention, and issues with technology companies

Romance Scams (Federal Trade Commission): <https://consumer.ftc.gov/articles/what-know-about-romance-scams>

The Federal Trade Commission has a website dedicated to romance scams including defining it, discussing the lies the scammers tell, how to avoid losing money from it, and how to report it.