

Typology is a classification scheme that aids in the understanding of what a group of people has in common and how it differs from others (Karmen, 2010). **Victim typology**, then, refers to the classification of victims based on the type of crimes usually committed or are likely to be committed against them based on their demographic profile, such as gender, age, occupation, location of residence or place of work and the like.

TRADITIONAL CONCEPTS IN VICTIMOLOGY

A few of the traditional concepts in studying victimology are **victim-offender relationship, victim facilitation, victim precipitation and culpability (also called victim precipitation and provocation), victim resistance, victim vulnerability and victim blaming**.

1) VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP

This refers to the relationship of the victim with the offender, and vice versa. It could be that the victim personally knows the offender, may be actually related to him by blood, or they may be co-workers, neighbor's or classmates, or even in a relationship with each other. This relationship could be a factor as to why he was victimized by the offender.

For example, in cases where a man becomes a victim of violent crimes, the offender is usually a stranger. On the other hand, females are more likely to be victims of sexual offenses, and they are more likely to be victimized by people they know, like relatives, friends and even boyfriends (Siegel, 2004).

2) VICTIM FACILITATION

This happens in a situation wherein victims unknowingly, carelessly, negligently and inadvertently make it easier for the offender to commit a crime (Karmen, 2010). Because of carelessness or negligence on the part of the victim, the offender is given the opportunity to actually commit the crime, such as in cases of theft and robbery. It is called victim facilitation because in effect, it was the victim who facilitated the commission of the crime, meaning, it was the victim who made it possible for the offender to commit the crime against him.

3) VICTIM PRECIPITATION AND CULPABILITY OR PROVOCATION

In victim precipitation, the victim significantly contributed to his victimization, while in culpability or provocation, the victim is considered to be even more responsible for the crime than the offender himself (Karmen, 2010).

A good example of victim precipitation is in a case of robbery. When a person boasts of having money, or shows off his valuables, such as jewelry, expensive gadgets and other similar items, then he puts himself in danger of becoming robbed. Thus, he precipitated, or caused, his own victimization.

In cases wherein the victim suffered physical injuries because he was the one who actually provoked the anger of the offender, which caused the offender to retaliate in a violent manner, such as when it resulted to a physical fight, then it can be said that the victim is actually the one responsible. Such is an example of victim culpability or provocation.

In both situations, it is implicit that the victim did something to cause him to become victimized.

the poor are most likely to become victims of crimes because they live in areas that are crime-prone.

It was also found out that unmarried or never been married individuals are victimized more often than married people. This could be because married people tend to have more stable routines and less active social lives.

Ecology refers to the location or place of commission of the crime. According to statistics, victimization occurs more in large, urban areas while victim rates are lower in rural and suburban areas. Most crimes are committed at night, and the most likely site is an open, public area such as a street, park, parking area and other similar places (Siegel, 2004).

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