

6.Theories of violence: Summary

7. Violence against property. Robbery.
Sexual violence. Rape.

•
Predatory vs. Dispute-Related
Violence

Violent Offenders - Motivation

- Robbery?
- Rape?
- Homicide?

Violent Offenders – outcomes (consequences)

- Behavior has multiple consequences: some consequences are goals while others are incidental outcomes.

Predatory Violence

- Harm is incidental to predatory offenders, and not a goal.
- They deliberately harm victims but do not have a particular desire to harm them. Rather, they have some other goal in mind and they are willing to harm the victim in order to achieve it.
- One might refer to these behaviors as incidental rather than judgmental aggression.

Predatory Violence

- Robbery and rape typically involve predatory violence.
- Robbers and rapists use violence to force the victim to comply because compliance will allow them to get something they want.
- Robbers and rapists know that they must frighten or physically incapacitate the victim in order to carry out their crime. They deliberately produce harmful outcomes, but that is not what motivates most of them. Their goal is usually to use rather than abuse their victims.

Dispute – Related Violence

- In dispute-related crime, the offender values harm either because they think the victim deserves to be punished for wrong-doing or because harm implies victory and an enhanced image for themselves.
- Homicide typically involve dispute-related violence.

Theoretical Framework

Expressive Violence

Instrumental Violence

Theoretical Framework

Frustration – Aggression Approaches

Rational Choice Approaches

Situational Action Theory

LINK:

http://www.hrstud.unizg.hr/en/course/cob_a