Victimology - Crime Victimization and Victim Services 1st edition Growette Bostaph Test Bank

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Chapter 1: Data Sources on Victimization
Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. What is defined by Dussich (2006) as "an event where persons, communities, and institutions are damaged or injured in a significant way"?
    a. Intimate partner violence
    b. Crime
    c. Victimization*
    d. Felony

2. What are collected by human beings who use their discretion to determine what is and is not important to document?
    a. Crimes
    b. Data*
    c. Counts
    d. Rates

3. When statistics project a particular number of events or individuals for a baseline population they are said to be:
    a. Incident-based
    b. Victimization-based
    c. Rate-based*
    d. Crime-based

4. What refers to the number of victimizations that occurred during a time period?
    a. Prevalence rates
    b. Victimization rates*
    c. Incidence rates
    d. Error rates

5. According to the NCVS, in 2012, there were _____ victimizations per 1,000 people in the United States.
    a. 26.1*
    b. 28.5
    c. 31.9
    d. 33.4

6. The 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey estimated a lifetime prevalence rate of _____ women who have been the victim of a completed rape.
    a. One in three
    b. One in five*
    c. One in ten
    d. One in twenty

7. What incorporates the number of victimization events that have occurred during a given time period?

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a. Prevalence rates
b. Victimization rates
c. Incidence rates*
d. Error rates

8. Which of the following is not one of the stated strengths of UCR data?
    a. Multitude of data allows for analyses at various levels
    b. Often one of the few avenues to address crimes against children
    c. It allows for further discovery of attitudes of victims
    d. The hierarchy rule is used*

9. What rule used by the UCR requires that only the most serious crime in a multicrime event can be included in the data?
    a. Hierarchy rule*
    b. Error rule
    c. Count rule
    d. Crime rule

10. The National Incident-Based Reporting System covers how many offenses across 22 categories?
    a. 8
    b. 16
    c. 32
    d. 41*

11. Which of the following is not one of the strengths of the NIBRS?
    a. The removal of the hierarchy rule
    b. The issue of hidden crimes*
    c. Provides more comprehensive data on crimes
    d. Provides more comprehensive data on the people involved in crimes

12. In which year did the President's Commission on Crime and the Administration of Justice recommend the creation of a national statistics bureau?
    a. 1968*
    b. 1972
    c. 1984
    d. 1998

13. Which survey is an on-going longitudinal study of 1,700 adolescents (11-17 years old) and their parents across the country?
    a. National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)
    b. National Youth Survey-Family Survey (NYS)*
    c. National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS)
    d. National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS)

14. Which survey's primary objectives are to describe the prevalence, characteristics, patterns, and consequences of violence?
    a. National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)
    b. National Youth Survey-Family Survey (NYS)

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c. National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS)
d. National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS)*

15. The purpose of which survey is two-fold: (1) to educate localities about crime in their metropolitan areas and (2) to advance comparative research?
    a. National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS)
    b. International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS)
    c. International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS)*
    d. Commercial Victimization Survey (CVS)

Short Answer

1. What often refer to the number of people who experience at least one victimization (or who commit crime) during a given time frame in comparison to the population and are often interpreted as a measure of risk of victimization?
    - Prevalence rates

2. Victimization, prevalence, and incidence rates require projections that include the possibility of:
    - Error

3. The crimes on which data are collected by the UCR are divided into two parts known as:
    - Part I and Part II crimes

4. What type of crimes collected by the UCR are those offenses generally considered to be misdemeanors?
    - Part II crimes

5. In order to address the weaknesses of the UCR and expand the research capabilities of these data, what did the USDOJ develop in 1998?
    - National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

6. The first National Crime Survey (NCS) was conducted by which agency in 1973?
    - U.S. Census Bureau

7. Which survey began in 1990, is conducted by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and gathers data from a nationally representative sample of high school students on risk behaviors?
    - National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

8. Which survey is a nationally representative survey of over 16,000 adult men and women that was undertaken in 1995 regarding topics such as personal safety, victimization, and perpetrators?
    - National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS)

9. Which survey is used to measure women's violent victimization internationally for the purpose of identifying effective responses?
    - International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS)

10. In 2004, the Netherlands concentrated their efforts on trade businesses through which survey?

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- Business Crime Monitor

Essay Questions

1. Discuss the difference between crime and victimization. (pp. 4-5)
2. How are victimization rates, prevalence rates, and incidence rates similar and how do they differ? (p. 7)
3. Discuss the Uniform Crime Report. What are its strengths and weaknesses? What are the differences between Part I and Part II crimes? (pp. 7-11)
4. Compare and contrast the strengths and weakness of the UCR, NIBRS, and NCVS. (p. 13)

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Chapter 2: An Introduction to Victimology
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Multiple Choice

1. Which explanation describing why some individuals are repeat victims suggests that some criminals gather pieces of information about certain victims?
    a. Target explanation
    b. Boost explanation*
    c. Flag explanation
    d. Repeat explanation

2. Victim participation or lack thereof can affect all three factors needed for crime, as suggested in routine activities theory. Which of the following is not one of the conditions of routine activities theory?
    a. Absence of effective guardianship
    b. Motivated offender
    c. Relationship between offender/victim*
    d. Suitable target

3. The most controversial topic within victim blaming is with victims of which crime?
    a. Rape*
    b. Murder
    c. Robbery
    d. Theft

4. Which of the conditions of routine activities theory believes every person, put in the appropriate criminogenic setting, would commit a crime if the advantages were great enough?
    a. Motivated offender*
    b. Absence of effective guardianship
    c. Suitable target
    d. Place

5. According to Eck (2003), which type of controller are those whose presence in a particular place can deter crime?
    a. Handlers
    b. Guardians
    c. Place managers*
    d. Spotters

6. Which of the following was not one of the regularities found by Jensen and Brownfield (1986) when researching the lifestyle exposure model?
    a. Activities which involve mutual pursuit of fun are more likely to increase victimization
    b. Those who associate with delinquent or criminal peers are more likely to be victimized
    c. Those most likely to be the victims of crime are those who have been involved in crime themselves
    d. Those who venture out alone routinely are more likely to be victimized*

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7. Which of Fattah's (2000) categories of relevant factors focuses on how known a possible target is to potential offenders?
    a. Opportunities
    b. Exposure*
    c. Dangerous behaviors
    d. Defensive/avoidance behaviors

8. What type of costs to victims are relatively easy to identify and express in monetary terms?
    a. Covered
    b. Intangible
    c. Tangible*
    d. Estimated

9. What type of costs to victims are much more difficult to quantify because these items do not have price tags?
    a. Covered
    b. Intangible*
    c. Tangible
    d. Estimated

10. During which of the following stages of reactions do numerous fears develop and permeate a victim's personality?
    a. Impact-disorganization phase
    b. Recoil*
    c. Control
    d. Reorganization

11. It is estimated that news programs dedicate almost what percentage of their time to violent crimes?
    a. 25%
    b. 40%
    c. 50%*
    d. 75%

12. Surveys have found that which group are one of the most fearful in regard to crime, despite low victimization rates?
    a. Adolescents
    b. Young adults
    c. Middle-aged adults
    d. Elderly*

13. Women carry with them the fear of a crime that most men will never experience-the fear of:
    a. Rape*
    b. Murder
    c. Robbery
    d. Theft

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14. Which phrase was coined by Kenneth Ferraro (1996) to explain why the fear of rape has an influence on all other victimization fears?
    a. Shadow of crime
    b. Shadow of sexual assault*
    c. Hidden rape
    d. Hidden assault

15. According to Ferraro (1996), the imagined horror of being raped is enough to create fear. This fear of victimization, sometimes called _____, rivals the fear of death for some women.
    a. Rape fear
    b. Hidden fear
    c. Female fear*
    d. Shadow fear

Short Answer

1. What is defined as the study of the ways in which the behavior of crime victims may have led to or contributed to their victimization?
    - Victimology

2. Which explanation describing why some individuals are repeat victims identifies vulnerable or attractive crime-prone targets?
    - Flag explanation

3. According to Gobert (1977), what is viewed as "an offense that would not have occurred expect for the actions of the victim"?
    - Victim precipitated crime

4. What is theoretically defined by Amir (1967) as "the behavior of the victim…interpreted by the offender either as a direct invitation for sexual relations or as a sign that she will be available for sexual contact if he will persist or demand it"?
    - Victim precipitation of rape

5. Which of the conditions of routine activities theory refers to something tempting that drives an individual to commit a crime?
    - Suitable target

6. Which theory suggests that everyone has a unique lifestyle, but some individual's lifestyles place them at greater risk of victimization than others?
    - Lifestyle exposure theory

7. Which of Fattah's (2000) categories of relevant factors focuses on how fear of crime has an influence over someone's chances of being victimized?
    - Defensive/avoidance behaviors

8. National surveys on fear of crime show that what percent of Americans are afraid to walk alone at night in certain areas less than one mile from their homes?
    - 37%

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9. What is constantly found to be the most important predictor of fear, often twice as strong as other factors like age and socioeconomic status?
    - Gender

10. What means that whenever a face-to-face confrontation is possible, then women fear the possible outcome of rape?
    - Fear of escalation

Essay Questions

1. What is victim precipitation? Describe a hypothetical situation that explains the idea of victim precipitation. (pp. 24-27)
2. Compare and contrast victim precipitation and victim provocation. Why is there controversy with precipitation/provocation? (pp. 28-29)
3. Describe the Lifestyle Exposure Theory's model of victimization. (pp. 29-31)
4. What group is the most fearful of crime? Why? (pp. 39)

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Chapter 3: History of the Victims' Rights Movement
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Multiple Choice

1. Which movement was the precursor to all of the major social change movements of the past fifty years?
    a. Anti-war movement
    b. Civil rights movement*
    c. Women's movement
    d. Law and order movement

2. Which movement led primarily by college students, gave citizens a license to speak out against the actions of the government?
    a. Anti-war movement*
    b. Civil rights movement
    c. Women's movement
    d. Law and order movement

3. Which movement began as a response to the Warren's Court due process revolution which ordered increased rights for suspects and defendants prior to and during the criminal justice process?
    a. Anti-war movement
    b. Civil rights movement
    c. Women's movement
    d. Law and order movement*

4. Which of the stages outlined by the OVC (2002) through which victim rights have evolved in the United States began with victims-turned-activists starting grassroots organizations to improve the response to and services for crime victims in communities?
    a. Response to crime*
    b. Polarization and unstable funding
    c. Expanding legislative agenda
    d. Emerging professionalism and advancing advocacy

5. Which of the stages outlined by the OVC (2002) through which victim rights have evolved in the United States saw an increase in both victim service funding and victims' rights at both the state and federal level as a result of the *Crime Victims' Fund* and law and order concerns based on the then rising crime rates?
    a. Response to crime
    b. Polarization and unstable funding
    c. Expanding legislative agenda*
    d. Emerging professionalism and advancing advocacy

6. Which state was the first to pass mandatory arrest laws in 1977?
    a. Minnesota
    b. Missouri
    c. Oregon*

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d. California

7. Which state was the first to pass probable cause arrest laws?
    a. Minnesota*
    b. Missouri
    c. Oregon
    d. California

8. As of 2012, how many states have successfully passed victims' rights amendments to their state constitutions?
    a. 12
    b. 28
    c. 32*
    d. 46

9. In which U.S. Supreme Court case did the Court ban victim impact statements from death penalty cases?
    a. Payne v. Tennessee
    b. *Booth v. Maryland**
    c. United States v. Morrison
    d. Kenna v. United States District Court

10. As of today, how many states have passed legislation requiring the certification of victim service providers?
    a. Zero*
    b. Seven
    c. Eighteen
    d. Twenty-three

11. What did the OVC begin in 1995 in order to offer college-level training to victim service providers and other criminal justice professionals?
    a. National Crime Funding Academy
    b. National Organization of Women
    c. National Victim Certification Academy
    d. National Victim Assistance Academy*

12. Which 1982 federal act recommended additional protections for victims and witnesses who testify at trials?
    a. Violence Against Women Act
    b. Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act
    c. Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act*
    d. Victims of Crime Act

13. Which 1996 federal act expanded the use of restitution, victim assistance, and compensation services?
    a. Violence Against Women Act
    b. Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act*
    c. Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act

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d. Victims of Crime Act

14. In which U.S. Supreme Court case did the Court rule that victim impact statements could be submitted at sentencing under the Crime Victims' Rights Act?
    a. Payne v. Tennessee
    b. *Booth v. Maryland*
    c. United States v. Morrison
    d. *Kenna v. United States District Court**

15. Langton (2011) used NCVS data to determine that only _____ of victims of felony-level violent crimes accessed victim services.
    a. 9%*
    b. 16%*
    c. 27%*
    d. 34%

Short Answer

1. Which movement focused attention on racism in society and highlighted the level of racism among criminal justice professionals and how their racist beliefs resulted in discriminatory actions?
    - Civil rights movement

2. Which movement focused much of its energy in the 1970s on raising awareness of and providing much assistance to victims of rape and battering who were, more often than not, women?
    - Women's movement

3. Which of the stages outlined by the OVC (2002) through which victim rights have evolved in the United States marks the growing use of the media by victims' rights organizations that led to the shifting of their effects from the local to the national level?
    - Public awareness

4. The first battered women's shelters were established in which state(s)?
    - Colorado and Minnesota

5. In 1974, which term was coined by Ann Burgess and led to the medical community's acknowledgement of the physical and psychological damage suffered by rape victims?
    - Rape trauma syndrome

6. Which state was the first to develop victim compensation programs?
    - California

7. By 1991, how many states had compensation programs?
    - 45

8. In which U.S. Supreme Court case did the Court overturn the case of *Booth v. Maryland* (1987)?
    - *Payne v. Tennessee*

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9. Which university offered the first victim services certificate in 1984?
    - California State University-Fresno

10. In which U.S. Supreme Court case did the Court decide that the portion of VAWA allowing women victimized by domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse to file for civil damages against their assailants due to gendered violence was unconstitutional?
    - *United States v. Morrison*

Essay Questions

1. Explain the impact of the law and order movement on the victim rights movement. (pp. 46-49)
2. Discuss the five stages of development through which victim rights have evolved in the United States. (pp. 49-55)
3. What is the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)? What is the purpose of VAWA? What part of VAWA would found to be unconstitutional in *United States v. Morrison*? (p. 55)

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