Victimology 1st edition Daigle Test Bank

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Section 2: Extent, Theories, and Factors of Victimization
Test Bank

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. This measure of crime includes only crimes reported to the police.
   a. National Crime Victimization Survey
   *b. Uniform Crime Reports
   c. International Crime Victims Survey
   d. Monitoring the Future Survey

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the eight Part I Index crimes?
   *a. Simple assault
   b. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
   c. Robbery
   d. Arson

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

3. This rule requires that only the most serious of offenses within an incident be reported to the Uniform Crime Reports.
   a. Homogamy rule
   b. Hawthorne rule
   c. Habeas corpus rule
   *d. Hierarchy rule

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

4. This database was created to address the flaws in the Uniform Crime Reports.
   a. National Crime Victimization Survey
   b. Uniform Crime Reports 2
   c. Crime in the United States Reporting System
   *d. National Incident-Based Reporting System

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

5. The National Crime Victimization Survey records crimes from members of a household aged ___ and up.
   a. Newborn
   b. 5 years old
   *c. 12 years old
   d. 18 years old

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

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6. The National Crime Victimization Survey identified which pair of crimes as the most common property and violent crime in 2008?
   *a. Theft and simple assault
   b. Burglary and simple assault
   c. Theft and rape/sexual assault
   d. Burglary and rape/sexual assault

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

7. The National Crime Victimization Survey and the International Crime Victims Survey are similar in what specific regard?
   a. Both follow victims for a period of three years
   *b. Both implement a two-stage process when asking about victimizations
   c. Both have undergone a name change
   d. Both have been around since 1973

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

8. Most victims are likely to live in what areas?
   a. Suburbs
   b. Rural/county
   c. Small towns
   *d. Urban areas

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

9. This theory of victimization suggests that our daily behaviors influence our vulnerability to victimization.
   a. Subcultural Theory of Violence
   *b. Routine Activities Theory
   c. A General Theory of Crime
   d. Social Process Theory

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

10. This principle suggests that the more one comes into contact with offenders, the more likely he is to be victimized.
    a. Principle of status quo
    b. Principle of hierarchy
    *c. Principle of homogamy
    d. Principle of lex talionis

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

11. What is the third element in the Routine Activities Theory: Motivated Offender, Suitable Target and _____?
    a. Security Measures
    *b. Capable Guardianship

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c. Protective Actions
d. Victimization Reactors

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

12. This is the name for concentrated areas of crime.
*a. Hot spots
b. Crime pockets
c. Red zones
d. Deviant regions

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

13. In Control-Balance Theory it is suggested that when one is out of balance victimization and deviant behavior can occur. When one has more control than what he is subject to this is called:
a. Control abundance
*b. Control surplus
c. Control deficit
d. Control loss

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

14. This theory suggests that the more distressed one is the more likely he or she could act in a way to provoke a victimization.
a. Control-Balance Theory
b. Subcultural Theory of Violence
c. A General Theory of Crime
*d. Social Interactionist Perspective

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

15. This theory suggests that someone with low self-control will commit criminal acts, which makes him more likely to be victimized.
a. Control-Balance Theory
b. Subcultural Theory of Violence
*c. A General Theory of Crime
d. Social Interactionist Perspective

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

16. These two characteristics seem to deter people from committing crime and thus reduce likelihood of victimization as well.
a. Education and income
*b. Marriage and employment
c. Large family and education
d. Strong religious values and marriage

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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17. What percentage of respondents to the National Crime Victimization Survey suggested that the offenders in their cases were believed to have been under the influence of alcohol?
    a. 100%
    b. Approximately 75%
    c. Just over 50%
    *d. Slightly over 25%

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

18. The Uniform Crime Reports represents data from what percent of the population?
    a. 100%
    *b. Over 90%
    c. 80%
    d. Under 70%

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

19. Which answer best represents the typical criminal according to the Uniform Crime Reports?
    a. Young, Black, male
    *b. Young, White, male
    c. Young, Hispanic, male
    d. Young, Asian, male

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

20. The recall period in the National Crime Victimization Survey is:
    *a. 6 months
    b. 1 year
    c. 24 months
    d. Lifetime

Question Type: MC
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

True/False Questions

1. The Federal Bureau of Investigation administers the National Crime Victimization Survey.
    a. True
    *b. False

Question Type: TF
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

2. Commercial establishments are NOT included in the National Crime Victimization Survey.
    *a. True
    b. False

Question Type: TF
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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3. Disrespect is a common reason for retaliation according to the Subcultural theory of violence.
   *a. True
   b. False
Question Type: TF
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

4. Lifestyles Theory suggests that when one has a control deficit he is likely to commit crime.
   a. True
   *b. False
Question Type: TF
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

5. Neighborhoods with little cohesion do not do a good job of protecting against victimizations of residents.
   *a. True
   b. False
Question Type: TF
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

6. If one has weak ties to family, they are LESS likely to be victimized.
   a. True
   *b. False
Question Type: TF
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

7. Larceny-theft is the most common offense overall, according to the Uniform Crime Reports.
   *a. True
   b. False
Question Type: TF
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

8. Females are most likely to be victimized overall.
   a. True
   *b. False
Question Type: TF
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Essay Questions

1. Name one advantage and one disadvantage of the National Crime Victimization Survey?

Advantages: includes both reported and unreported crimes, includes variations in crimes, short recall period of six months, two-stage process that allows for more accurate estimates. Disadvantages: Memory problems, people can lie, doesn't include "victimless" crimes or murder, crimes against commercial establishments not included, and no one under the age of 12 included.
Question Type: ESS
Cognitive Domain: Analysis

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2. What are the three elements of the Routine Activities Theory? Give an example of a situation that could lead to victimization.

The three elements are: Motivated Offender, Suitable Target, and Capable Guardianship. Motivated Offender is one is willing and interested in committing a crime; suitable target is one who appears vulnerable to the offender; and capable guardianship is some type of security measure or protection that would deter an offender from targeting an individual or establishment. An example would be a woman working a night shift job who needs to take the bus home from work and has to walk through a high crime area to get to her apartment. She may be perceived by motivated offenders to be a vulnerable target if she does not appear to have any protective items on her.

Question Type: ESS
Cognitive Domain: Analysis

3. What is the Gene X Environment Interaction?

The Gene X Environment interactions suggest that some people may have genes that make them vulnerable to criminal behavior (and thus victimization.. When the environment in which that person lives, works, spends time supports and/or encourages criminal behavior there may be a higher likelihood that the person will engage in criminal behavior and thus put himself at risk for victimization.

Question Type: ESS
Cognitive Domain: Analysis

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