Crime Analysis with Crime Mapping 4th edition Santos Test Bank

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CRIME ANALYSIS WITH CRIME MAPPING (4TH EDITION)
CHAPTER 2: THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF CRIME ANALYSIS TEST BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1) Environmental criminology
   a. Attempts to explain root causes of crime and why people become criminals
   b. Focuses on opportunities that exist for crime and the environments in which criminal events occur
   c. Seeks to explain why a specific offender commits a specific crime
   d. None of the above
Ans: **B**
Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**
Answer Location: under the heading **Environmental Criminology**
Difficulty Level: **Easy**

2) A mother drops her 16-year old son at the mall for the afternoon. The boy meets his friends and shoplifts several CDs. His mother is a:
   a. Handler
   b. Place manager
   c. Guardian
   d. None of the above
Ans: **A**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Problem Analysis Triangle**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

3) A mother drops her 16-year old son at the mall for the afternoon. The boy meets his friends and shoplifts several CDs. The owner of the music store is a:
   a. Handler
   b. Place manager
   c. Guardian
   d. None of the above
Ans: **B**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Problem Analysis Triangle**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

4) Which theory would explain how a person who would normally not steal may decide to steal mulch from Home Depot when the clerk miscounted the number of bags at checkout?
   a. Rational Choice Theory
   b. Crime Pattern Theory
   c. Routine Activities Theory
   d. Routine Pattern Theory
Ans: **A**

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Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Rational Choice Theory**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

5) Which theory would help explain why large retail stores and movie theaters are more likely to have crime than individual residences?

a. Rational Choice Theory
b. Crime Pattern Theory
c. Routine Activities Theory
d. Routine Pattern Theory

Ans: **B**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Crime Pattern Theory**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

6) Which theory would explain how the Internet has created opportunities for new or formerly rare crimes?

a. Rational Choice Theory
b. Crime Pattern Theory
c. Routine Activities Theory
d. Routine Pattern Theory

Ans: **C**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Routine Activities Theory**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

7) A woman telling a rapist she has AIDS would be an example of which situational crime prevention technique?

a. Increase perceived risk
b. Increase perceived effort
c. Reduce anticipated rewards
d. Reduce provocations
e. Remove excuses

Ans: **C**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Situational Crime Prevention**
Difficulty Level: **Easy**

8) Stop selling alcohol in the 7th inning of a baseball game would be an example of which situational crime prevention technique?

a. Increase perceived risk
b. Increase perceived effort
c. Reduce anticipated rewards
d. **Reduce provocations**
e. Remove excuses

Ans: **D**

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Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Situational Crime Prevention**
Difficulty Level: **Easy**

9) The 80/20 Rule is
   a. **The notion that a large amount of outcomes is related to only a small amount of relative causes**
   b. The notion that a large amount of causes is related to only a small amount of relative outcomes
   c. That 20 people are responsible for 80 crimes
   d. Only applicable to arrests and crime locations

Ans: **A**
Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**
Answer Location: under the heading **Repeat Victimization, Near Repeats, and the 80/20 Rule**
Difficulty Level: **Easy**

10) Which type of repeat victimization occurs when commercial burglaries occur at stores in the same outdoor shopping plaza?
   a. **Near victims**
   b. Virtual repeats
   c. True victims
   d. Chronic victims

Ans: **A**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Repeat Victimization, Near Repeats, and the 80/20 Rule**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

11) Which type of repeat victimization occurs when robberies occur at several locations of the same convenience store (e.g., 7-Eleven)?
   a. Near victims
   b. **Virtual repeats**
   c. True victims
   d. Chronic victims

Ans: **B**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Repeat Victimization, Near Repeats, and the 80/20 Rule**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

12) Which type of repeat victimization occurs when the same individuals are repeatedly victimized over time by various offenders for various types of crimes?
   a. Near victims
   b. Virtual repeats
   c. True victims

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d. Chronic victims

Ans: **D**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Repeat Victimization, Near Repeats, and the 80/20 Rule**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

13) Fast-food restaurants with unusually high amount of crime activity are an example of a:

a. A repeat place
b. A hot product
c. A hot spot
d. A hot target

Ans: **D**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Repeat Victimization, Near Repeats, and the 80/20 Rule**
Difficulty Level: **Easy**

14) Displacement of crime

a. Occurs regardless of the response implemented
b. When crime or other types of activity shift to other forms, times, and locales instead of being eliminated
c. Is often underestimated
d. When targeted problems are successfully eliminated, other problems are also often eliminated

Ans: **B**
Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**
Answer Location: under the heading **Displacement of Crime**
Difficulty Level: **Easy**

15) When police routinely patrol a particular area in the evenings for prostitution and the prostitutes move their business to after midnight, this is an example of:

a. Spatial displacement
b. Temporal displacement
c. Target displacement
d. Tactical displacement

Ans: **B**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Displacement of Crime**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

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TRUE/FALSE

1) Criminological theories that deal with explanations of why people offend are most relevant to crime analysis.
Ans: **F**
Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**
Answer Location: under the heading **THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF CRIME ANALYSIS**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

2) The goal of environmental criminology is not to explain why a specific offender commits a specific crime but to understand the various aspects of a criminal event.
Ans: **T**
Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**
Answer Location: under the heading **Environmental Criminology**
Difficulty Level: **Easy**

3) The problem analysis triangle illustrates the relationships among the offender's criminal history, the vulnerability of the target/victim, the time and place of the crime event, and the lack of oversight/protection.
Ans: **F**
Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**
Answer Location: under the heading **Problem Analysis Triangle**
Difficulty Level: **Easy**

4) Three theoretical perspectives help crime analysts understand and anticipate patterns of behavior that create opportunities for crime: rational choice theory, crime pattern theory, and routine activities theory.
Ans: **T**
Cognitive Domain: **Analysis**
Answer Location: under the heading **Summary Points**
Difficulty Level: **Hard**

5) Rational choice theory states that offenders do not make choices about committing crimes and must act once they decide to do so.
Ans: **F**
Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**
Answer Location: under the heading **Routine activities theory**
Difficulty Level: **Easy**

6) Routine activities theory focuses on how opportunities for crime change based on changes in behavior on a societal level.
Ans: **T**
Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**
Answer Location: under the heading **Routine activities theory**
Difficulty Level: **Easy**

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7) The 80/20 rule comes from the observation that exactly 80% of some kinds of outcomes are the result of only 20% of the related causes.
Ans: **F**
Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**
Answer Location: under the heading **Repeat Victimization, Near Repeats, and the 80/20 Rule**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

8) Displacement of crime does not occur.
Ans: **F**
Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**
Answer Location: under the heading **Displacement of Crime**
Difficulty Level: **Easy**

9) Research has previously overlooked the fact that the successful elimination of targeted problems may also reduce other problems.
Ans: **T**
Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**
Answer Location: under the heading **Displacement of Crime**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

10) Crime analysis techniques can identify and describe any displacement of activity to help police agencies understand how crime activity changes and whether any changes seen are the results of crime prevention efforts.
Ans: **T**
Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**
Answer Location: under the heading **Displacement of Crime**
Difficulty Level: **Hard**

11) Situational crime prevention is a practice based on the components of the crime triangle. A classification system developed by Donald V. Smith,
Ans: **T**
Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**
Answer Location: under the heading **Situational Crime Prevention**
Difficulty Level: **Easy**

12) An example of target displacement would be: if officials change the pay phones in a bus station so they take only credit cards and no coins, they become poor targets for offenders who want to obtain cash. Offenders in the bus station may shift from breaking into pay phones to breaking into coin-operated vending machines.
Ans: **T**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Displacement of Crime**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

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13) An example of Spatial displacement would be: if police routinely patrol a particular area between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. looking for gang members hanging out on the street, the gang members may shift their behavior and hang out in the area either later or earlier in the day.
Ans: **F**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Displacement of Crime**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

14) Reducing the offender's provocation techniques aim to change social and environmental conditions in ways that will diminish stress, conflict, and temptation to offend.
Ans: **T**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Situational Crime Prevention**
Difficulty Level: **Hard**

15) Installing removable faces on car stereos, attaching ink tags to clothing is an example of increasing the offender's perceived risk.
Ans: **F**
Cognitive Domain: **Application**
Answer Location: under the heading **Situational Crime Prevention**
Difficulty Level: **Medium**

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What is the main focus from environmental criminology for crime analysts?

a. Time

b. Offender

c. **Place**

d. Victim

Ans: **C**

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: under the heading **Law of Crime Concentration**

Difficulty Level: **Easy**

2. Mr. Smith suggests that some people commit crimes when there is an opportunity to do so

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because that's the "way the world works". His conclusions about the world illustrate

a. Self-Control Theory

b. **Criminological Law**

c. Crime Pattern Theory

d. Biological theories of Crime

Ans: **B**

Cognitive Domain: **Application**

Answer Location: under the heading **Law of Crime Concentration**

Difficulty Level: **Medium**

3. Tom's home was burglarized last week. Stacey, Tom's neighbor, came home last night to find her home burglarized. Stacey is an example of a

a. Virtual repeat

b. Repeat victim

c. **Near repeat victim**

d. Hot product

Ans: **C**

Cognitive Domain: **Application**

Answer Location: under the heading **Repeat Victimization, Near Repeats, and the 80/20 Rule**

Difficulty Level: **Medium**

4. Sophia, the president of the school council, believes that if she takes half of each donation from an annual fund raiser and records the amount that she is not keeping, the school wouldn't notice. She has bills to pay, so she feels taking the money would do more good than harm. Sophia's thought process is an example of which of the following?

a. **Rational Choice Theory**

b. Crime Pattern Theory

c. Near Repeat Victimization

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d. Routine Activity Theory

Ans: **A**

Cognitive Domain: **Application**

Answer Location: under the heading **Rational Choice Theory**

Difficulty Level: **Medium**

5. Tim drives past a particular gas station every day on his way to work. When he stops at that particular gas station one morning he is robbed. Tim finds out from the police while he is giving his report that there have been multiple robberies there within the past few weeks. This incident is best understood using which of the following?

a. Rational Choice Theory

b. Labeling Theory

c. Social Disorganization Theory

d**. Crime Pattern Theory**

Ans: **D**

Cognitive Domain: **Application**

Answer Location: under the heading **Crime Pattern Theory**

Difficulty Level: **Hard**

6. Which idea puts a great emphasis on the importance of “place” in the problem analysis triangle?

a. Handlers

b. **Law of Crime Concentration**

c. Rational Choice Theory

d. Managers

Ans: **B**

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: under the heading **Law of Crime Concentration**

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Difficulty Level: **Medium**

7. Aaron just moved into a new apartment. His written rental agreement with the complex that included a list of consequences for damaged property. What preventative measure did the apartment complex take to limit property damage?

a. Reduce the Rewards

b. Increase the Effort

c. Increase Risk

d. **Removing Excuses**

Ans: **D**

Cognitive Domain: **Application**

Answer Location: under the heading **Situational Crime Prevention**

Difficulty Level: **Medium**

8. Crime can move to another location, occur at a different time, or take on a different form. This is called

a. Diffusion of Benefits

b. **Displacement**

c. Crime Pattern Theory

d. Reduce Provocations

Ans: **B**

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: under the heading **Displacement and Diffusion of Benefits**

Difficulty Level: **Easy**

9. Which of the following should produce the widest declines in crime?

a. **Reducing opportunity**

b. Altering characteristics of potential offenders

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c. Training more mangers

d. Increasing characteristics of the potential victim

Ans: **A**

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: under the heading **Opportunity**

Difficulty Level: **Medium**

10. This phenomenon suggests that a large proportion of offenders repeatedly target a small proportion of people and places, small numbers of locations account for large numbers of crime events, and a small proportion of offenders accounts for a large proportion of offenses.

a. Problem Analysis Triangle

b. Repeat offender

c. **80/20 rule**

d. Opportunity

Ans: **C**

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: under the heading **Repeat Victimization, Near Repeats, and the 80/20 Rule**

Difficulty Level: **Medium**

True/False

1. Research suggests that crime reduction strategies that focus on “place” are more effective than those that focus on people

Ans: **T**

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Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: under the heading **Law of Crime Concentration**

Difficulty Level: **Easy**

2. If a previous house has been burglarized successfully and the owners took steps to harden the house (e.g., lock windows and post alarm signs), the neighboring house that is not hardened then burglarized for the time is considered a true repeat

Ans: **F**

Cognitive Domain: **Application**

Answer Location: under the heading **Repeat Victimization, Near Repeats, and the 80/20 Rule**

Difficulty Level: **Medium**

3. Theories that assist crime analysts and police in understanding crime settings are known as he criminal-policing-analysis triangle.

Ans: **F**

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: under the heading **Problem Analysis Triangle**

Difficulty Level: **Easy**

4. In recent years, the most significant example of a change in routine activities on a societal level is the increasing use of the internet

Ans: **T**

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: under the heading **Routine Activities Theory**

Difficulty Level: **Easy**

5. Crime pattern theory suggests that the locations of retail stores, restaurants, and movies theaters in downtown areas would be important in understanding the locations of crimes.

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Ans: **T**

Cognitive Domain: **Application**

Answer Location: under the heading **Crime Pattern Theory**

Difficulty Level: **Medium**

6. Clarke's classification system for situational crime prevention specifies six types of crime prevention techniques.

Ans: **F**

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: under the heading **Situational Crime Prevention**

Difficulty Level: **Hard**

7. A clothing store attaches an electronic merchandise tag on every article of clothing in the store. Due to this preventative measure, a thief is less likely to steal because the anticipated reward is reduced.

Ans: **F**

Cognitive Domain: **Application**

Answer Location: under the heading **Situational Crime Prevention**

Difficulty Level: **Hard**

8. Reductions in robberies that occur after police eliminate gang activity in an area is an example of diffusion of benefits.

Ans: **T**

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: under the heading **Displacement and Diffusion of Benefits**

Difficulty Level: **Medium**

9. Crime opportunities are concentrated in time and space.

Ans: **T**

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Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: under the heading **Opportunity**

Difficulty Level: **Easy**

10. Mangers are people who are responsible for potential victims and/or offenders

Ans: **F**

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: under the heading **Summary Points**

Difficulty Level: **Easy**

Essay

(1) Explain the five type of crime prevention techniques and provide an example of each type.
   a. Increase perceived effort
   b. Increase perceived risk
   c. Reduce anticipated rewards
   d. Reduce provocations
   e. Remove excuses

(2) Explain the importance of understanding repeat events in the context of crime. Differentiate between three types of repeat victims.
   a. True repeat victims
   b. Near victims
   c. Virtual repeat
   d. Chronic victims
   e. Near repeat victimization

(3) Explain the elements of the problem analysis triangle including the interaction between the inner and outer elements. Provide examples explaining how the elements of the outer triangle influence opportunity within the inner triangle.

Inner

   a. Offender
   b. Victim
   c. Place/time

Outer

   d. Guardians – protect targets or victims (e.g., neighbors, bystanders)
   e. Managers – responsible for places (e.g., store owners, building managers)
   f. Handlers – responsible for potential offenders (e.g., probation officers, parents)

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