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Chapter 2: Theories of Victimization

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. _____ is defined as the extent to which the victim contributed to the criminal event that harmed them and can take two forms—victim facilitation and victim provocation.
a. Precipitation
b. Provocation
c. Victimization
d. Enablement
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. _____ is when the victim, often unknowingly, makes it easier for offenders to target them or set in motion the events that lead to the victimization.
a. Precipitation
b. Provocation
c. Victimization
d. Enablement
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. _____ occurs when the victim overtly acts to incite another person to commit an illegal act, resulting in their victimization.
a. Precipitation
b. Provocation
c. Victimization
d. Enablement
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. A student who leaves his laptop in the library while he goes to the restroom and then has it stolen is an example of _____.
a. precipitation
b. provocation
c. enablement
d. facilitation
Ans: D

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Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. _____ argued that by only examining the outcome of a criminal event, the lines get blurred on who is the victim and who is the offender. Therefore it is essential to examine dynamics that surround the event to determine whether or not the victim in any way contributed to his or her own victimization.
a. Hans von Hentig
b. Benjamin Mendelsohn
c. Stephan Schafer
d. Marvin Wolfgang
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. _____ is credited as being the Father of Victimology because of the enormous amount of energy he expended into the field through his writing and the promotion of his ideas.
a. Hans von Hentig
b. Benjamin Mendelsohn
c. Stephan Schafer
d. Marvin Wolfgang
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. In the late 1960s, _____ was the author of the book titled *The Victim and His Criminal* that continued the interest in understanding the role victims play in criminal victimizations.
a. Hans von Hentig
b. Benjamin Mendelsohn
c. Stephan Schafer
d. Marvin Wolfgang
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. In 1957, _____ analyzed data of all the homicide cases that occurred in Philadelphia from 1948 to 1952 that was collected from an investigation of victim precipitation. Out of 558 cases analyzed, he found that 26% of the cases were victim precipitated.
a. Hans von Hentig
b. Benjamin Mendelsohn

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c. Stephan Schafer
d. Marvin Wolfgang
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Functional responsibility refers to _____.
a. the role victims play in not provoking others into victimizing or harming them
b. the role victims play in all types of situations including disasters, accidents, wars, and discrimination
c. the responsibility assigned to either the offender or the victim in various circumstances surrounding the incident
d. the role victims play in all types of situations when provoking others into victimizing or harming them
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Benjamin Mendelsohn developed six categories of victims that include all the following, *except* _____.
a. the completely innocent victim
b. the victim who is lonesome and heartbroken
c. the victim guiltier than the offender
d. the imaginary victim
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. The _____ Theory proposed that a person who participates in activities away from the home, particularly at night, and with nonfamily members is more likely to be victimized.
a. Routine Activity Theory
b. Extended Low Self-Control
c. Lifestyle-Exposure
d. Extended Control Balance
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. For victimization to take place, there must be three elements: (1) a motivated perpetrator(s), (2) suitable targets (victim), and (3) the absence of a capable guardian at a given place and time. These are propositions of which of these theories?

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a. Routine Activity Theory
b. Extended Low Self-Control
c. Lifestyle-Exposure
d. Extended Control Balance
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. To attempt to eradicate the limitations of the Lifestyle-Exposure Theory and the Routine Activities Theory, Ezzat Fattah developed the _____ in 1991.
a. Differential Risk Model of Criminal Victimization
b. Opportunity Model
c. Model of Low Self-Control
d. Central Balance and Control Model
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Fattah's Differential Risk Model of Criminal Victimization included a comprehensive scheme consisting of 10 categories, in which he argued influence the potential of being criminally victimized. These categories included all the following, ***except*** _____.
a. opportunities are linked to the characteristics of potential targets and the activities and behavior of those targets
b. motivated offender: Perpetrators, even nonprofessional ones, do not choose their victim/targets at random but select them according to specific criteria
c. people are more likely to engage in a behavior based on certain desirable results involving rewards or punishment
d. exposure to potential offenders and high-risk situations and environments enhance the risk of criminal victimization
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Examining the ten (10) categories of the Differential Risk Model of Criminal Victimization, it is clear that this model is not very different from the previous ones. This model also tends to focus on _____.
a. victimization more than criminalization
b. criminalization more than victimization
c. structural and cultural correlates of criminalization and victimization
d. a narrow and conventional understanding of criminal victimization
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Analysis

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Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

16. Psychological theories attempt to explain victimization by examining _____.
a. the impact of individual pathology, culture, socialization, and learning on people
b. the impact of beliefs, attitudes, orientation, and rationalizations on people
c. the impact of predictable reinforcements and punishments on people
d. the impact of engagement, social connectedness, and communication on people
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

17. The premise of this theory is that individuals learn behavior by observing and imitating other people through the absorption of experiences and reinforcement, developing the observer's library of what is acceptable behavior.
a. Social Learning Theory
b. Lifestyle-Exposure Theory
c. Routine Activity Theory
d. Opportunist Theory
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Hard

18. There are four main concepts in the process of Social Learning Theory. The _____ concept places emphasis on the social interactions between people in peer groups such as those between families and neighbors, as well as those found in media content and the internet.
a. definitions
b. differential association
c. differential reinforcement
d. imitation
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Hard

19. There are four main concepts in the process of Social Learning Theory. The _____ concept relates to the individuals own beliefs and attitudes about whether it is acceptable to engage in criminal behavior or not.
a. definitions
b. differential association
c. differential reinforcement
d. imitation
Ans: A

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Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Hard

20. There are four main concepts in the process of Social Learning Theory. The _____ concept suggests that people are more likely to engage in a behavior based on certain desirable results involving rewards or punishment.
a. definitions
b. differential association
c. differential reinforcement
d. imitation
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Hard

21. There are four main concepts in the process of Social Learning Theory. The _____ concept refers to behavior that is reinforced when individuals observe the behaviors modeled by others and the consequences that follow others' behavior.
a. definitions
b. differential association
c. differential reinforcement
d. imitation
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Hard

22. The propensity to engage in criminal behavior results from a lack of direct control or guidance by parents or caregivers early in life is the main proposition of which of these theories?
a. Lifestyle-Exposure Theory
b. Extended Low Self-Control Theory
c. Extended Control Balance Theory
d. Routine Activity Theory
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. Christopher Schreck recognized that the General Theory of Crime could also be used to explain victimization, not just offending. He argued that _____.
a. preferences for simple tasks in persons with low self-control means that they lack persistence and/or diligence and seek tasks that provide easy opportunities and gratification

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b. a person with low self-control will engage in risk-seeking behaviors without thought of the consequences of such behaviors
c. there are often parallels between victimization and offending, which raise the possibility that a common underlying cause can influence the likelihood of both becoming an offender and a victim
d. low self-control will be shown through self-centeredness and will not consider how their actions impact others, showing no empathy
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Hard

24. Christopher Schreck transformed the General Theory of Crime into one of vulnerability of crime in his Extended Low Self-Control Theory. He took the six elements outlined in the General Theory of Crime and adapted them to victimization. These include all the following, ***except*** _____.
a. future orientation
b. diligence
c. physical activity
d. self-centeredness
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

25. The impulsivity element in the General Theory of Crime compares to the _____ element in the Extended Low Self- Control Theory to explain victimization.
a. future orientation
b. diligence
c. physical activity
d. risk seeking
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

26. The preference for simple tasks element in the General Theory of Crime compares to the _____ element in the Extended Low Self- Control Theory to explain victimization.
a. future orientation
b. diligence
c. physical activity
d. risk seeking
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

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Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

27. The self-centeredness element in the General Theory of Crime compares to the _____ element in the Extended Low Self- Control Theory to explain victimization.
a. future orientation
b. diligence
c. empathy
d. tolerance for frustration
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

28. The possession of volatile temper element in the General Theory of Crime compares to the _____ element in the Extended Low Self- Control Theory to explain victimization.
a. future orientation
b. diligence
c. empathy
d. tolerance for frustration
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

29. _____ proposed the original Control Balance Theory, while _____ proposed the Extended Control Balance Theory.
a. Charles Tittle; Alex Piquero and Matthew Hickman
b. Gottfredson and Hirschi; Christopher Schreck
c. Ezzat Fattah; Ronald Akers
d. Cohen and Felson; Gottfredson and Hirschi
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

30. The Extended Control Balance Theory has also been applied to cases of domestic violence. In both psychological and financial abuse, the flow of control seems to be constant in favor of the abuser. When a victim is subject to the control of the abuser, the victim can feel that there is an inability to gain control, and this can _____.
a. increase potential for future violence
b. decrease depression and hopelessness
c. increase the control imbalance
d. decrease potential for future violence
Ans: C

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Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

31. The concepts and understanding of crime and victims has been organized through scientific knowledge, religious beliefs, and social structures of the time in which they originated.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Introduction
Difficulty Level: Easy

32. Because of the enormous amount of research studies that have been carried out to better our understanding of victimization, we have a strong set of consolidated arguments to explain the complexities of victims and victimization.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Introduction
Difficulty Level: Easy

33. Prior to the 1940s, victimologists did not view criminal activity as an interactive event between the offender and the victim.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

34. In cases of victim facilitation, the victim, often unknowingly, makes it easier for offenders to target them or set in motion the events that lead to the victimization.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

35. Michelle attacked Courtney, and Courtney defended herself. However, in the attack, Michelle got more seriously hurt; in this case, this ultimately makes Michelle the victim.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

36. Benjamin Mendelsohn, a pioneer in victimology, argued that by only examining the outcome of a criminal event can blur the lines of who the real victim is and who the real offender is; therefore, it is necessary to examine the dynamics that surround the event

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to determine whether or not the victim in any way contributed to his or her own victimization.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

37. Hans von Hentig, a pioneer in victimology, focused on what is called *functional responsibility*—that is the role victims play in not provoking others into victimizing or harming them—and argued that victims should also do everything possible to prevent victimization from occurring.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

38. Victim blaming impacts the way information and decisions are made, how innocence and guilt are evaluated, and has been used to justify behavior.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

39. Surveys such as the National Crime Victim Survey, the British Crime Survey and the International Crime Victim Survey was developed and conducted on a regular basis to collect data on victimization because of police reports showing victim blaming was being used to justify criminal behavior.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

40. The Opportunity Model, the Routine Activity Theory, and the Lifestyle-Exposure Theory all have been used to describe variables that are said to influence the potential probability of victimization.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

41. As Danny was walking by a store in the mall he saw Jenny at the jewelry counter in one of the stores. He saw Jenny slip a pair of earrings in her purse and walk out the door. It looked so easy, and Jenny walked away with the earrings without anyone noticing. Danny decided to try this for himself. Danny's behavior is explained by the imitation concept of the Social Learning Theory.
Ans: T

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Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

42. The General Theory of Crime has been used to explain offending and has been compared to the Extended Low Self-Control Theory for its similarities, which has been used to explain victimization.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

43. The six (6) elements that increases a person's propensity to offend that Schreck identified in his General Theory of Crime include future orientation, diligence, risk-seeking, physical activity, empathy, and tolerance for frustration.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

44. Alex Piquero and Matthew Hickman proposed the original Control Balance Theory in 1999; then in 2003, Charles Tittle proposed the Extended Control Balance Theory where he identified that control balances can be positively related to the probability of victimization.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

45. Although it was originally suggested that Extended Control Balance Theory could be applied to cases of domestic violence, once exploration of this began, it became apparent that this theory could not be used to explain control balances in domestic violence between the abuser and the victim.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

46. David was a high school senior and, after telling his parents he was going to his room to study and then go to bed, snuck out of the house to meet his friends instead. On the way home from hanging out with his friends, he was attacked by two strangers who beat him up and stole his wallet and cell phone. What theory of victimization would you apply to David and this situation? Explain specifically how the theory you have

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chosen connects to the situation. In your opinion, who is to blame for this situation—David or his attackers? Explain your answer.
Ans: The Lifestyle-Exposure Theory refers to "lifestyle" as routine daily activities that include vocational (work, school, keeping house, etc.) and leisure activities (shopping, going to bars, etc.). A person comes into contact through their lifestyles and/or behaviors with potential offenders. Therefore, a person who participates in activities away from home, particularly at night, and with nonfamily members is more likely to be victimized.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

47. Discuss the distinctions between victim facilitation, victim facilitation, and victim provocation. Provide an example of each of these. Why can these concepts be problematic when considering victimization?
Ans: Victim precipitation is defined as the extent to which the victim contributed to the criminal event that harmed them and can take two forms: victim facilitation and victim provocation. In cases of victim facilitation, the victim, often unknowingly, makes it easier for offenders to target him or her or set in motion the events that lead to the victimization. Victim provocation occurs when the victim overtly acts to incite another person to commit an illegal act resulting in his or her victimization. The distinctions between these concepts—victim precipitation, victim facilitation, and victim provocation—are not always clear-cut and can be problematic when it is used to blame the victim without considering the offenders role.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Medium

48. Discuss the meaning of this sentence as it applies to the Lifestyle-Exposure Theory: Variances in lifestyle of different demographic groups increases the probability of victimization.
Ans: A person's lifestyle is structured by social constraints and role expectations; therefore, it is argued that the demographics of age, gender, race, marital status, and income greatly influence the lifestyle of individuals and their ability to engage in particular activities. These demographics influence the prospect of an individual being in a certain location, at a particular time, and coming into contact with a potential perpetrator.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Pioneers in Victimology
Difficulty Level: Hard

49. Compare the General Theory of Crime to the Extended Low Self-Control Theory. How are they similar? How do they differ?
Ans: The General Theory of Crime was developed by Gottfredson and Hirschi in 1990. The main proposition of this theory is that low self-control is the most important predictor for delinquent and analogous behaviors. Why some people turn to criminal behavior and

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others do not, is because offenders have a propensity or tendency to take advantage of opportunities for criminal behavior. This propensity to engage in criminal behavior results from a lack of direct control or guidance by parents or caregivers early in life. In 1999, Christopher Schreck, recognized that the General Theory of Crime could also be used to explain victimization, not just offending. Schreck developed the Extended Low Self Control Theory in which he argued that there are often parallels between victimization and offending. This raised the possibility that a common underlying cause can influence the likelihood of both becoming an offender and a victim.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

50. Discuss how the Extended Control Balance Theory has been applied to domestic violence cases. According to this theory, what can cause victims to feel at greater risk for additional violence? According to this theory, what exacerbates the control imbalance in domestic violence, and why?
Ans: The Extended Control Balance Theory has also been applied to cases of domestic violence. Psychological abuse, a mechanism of control, can cause the victim to feel at greater risk for additional violence. Financial control can cause the victim to feel powerless and unable to escape the abusive relationship. In both situations, the flow of control seems to be constant and in favor of the abuser, and there appears to be little the victim can do to gain control in the relationship. When a victim is subject to the control of the abuser, whether it is psychological, physical, or financial abuse, the victim feels that there is an inability to gain control, and the reaction can be an increase in depression and hopelessness. This response exacerbates the control imbalance and the potential for future violence against the victim.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Theories of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

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