Victimology The Essentials 2nd edition Daigle Test Bank

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Chapter 2: Extent, Theories, and Factors of Victimization

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

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
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the eight Part I Index crimes?
A. simple assault
B. murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
C. robbery
D. arson
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports
Difficulty Level: Easy

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
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports
Difficulty Level: Easy

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

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D. National Incident-Based Reporting System
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The National Crime Victimization Survey records crimes from members of a household aged _____ and up.
A. newborn
B. 5 years
C. 12 years
D. 18 years
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

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
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

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 3 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.
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Most victims are likely to live in which areas?
A. suburbs
B. rural/county
C. small towns
D. urban areas
Ans: D

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Typical Victimization and Victim
Difficulty Level: Easy

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
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Routine Activities and Lifestyles Theories
Difficulty Level: Easy

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
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Routine Activities and Lifestyles Theories
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. What is the third element in the Routine Activities Theory: motivated offender, suitable target and _____?
A. security measures
B. capable guardianship
C. protective actions
D. victimization reactors
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Routine Activities and Lifestyles Theories
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. This is the name for concentrated areas of crime.
A. hot spots
B. crime pockets
C. red zones
D. deviant regions
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural and Social Process Factors

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Difficulty Level: Easy

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.
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Control-Balance Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

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
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Interactionist Perspective
Difficulty Level: Easy

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
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: General Theory of Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. These two characteristics seem to deter people from committing crime and thus reduce the likelihood of victimization as well.
A. education and income
B. marriage and employment
C. large family and education
D. strong religious values and marriage
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Age-Graded Theory of Adult Social Bonds

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Difficulty Level: Easy

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%
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Role of Alcohol in Victimization
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. The Uniform Crime Reports represent data from what percentage of the population?
A. 100%
B. over 90%
C. 80%
D. under 70%
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports
Difficulty Level: Easy

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
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime as Measured by the UCR
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. The recall period in the National Crime Victimization Survey is _____.
A. 6 months
B. 1 year
C. 24 months
D. lifetime
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

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21. If a researcher wanted to compare cross-national rape rates, what would be the best source for the information?
A. UCR
B. NCVS
C. ICVS
D. CSEW
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: International Crime Victims Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

22. Adam is victimized by Jeff, and instead of calling the police, he retaliates in order to not appear weak and to keep his respect. This is an example of what theory of victimization?
A. strain theory
B. code of the streets
C. self-control
D. routine activity
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Explaining the Link Between Victimization and Offending
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. Maria often frequents a dance club every Friday. On her way home one night, she is robbed coming out of the club after closing hours. This is an example of what theory of victimization?
A. code of the streets
B. self-control
C. exposure to delinquent peers
D. routine activity/lifestyle
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Routine Activities and Lifestyles Theories
Difficulty Level: Medium

24. In a meta-analysis conducted in 2014 by Pratt and colleagues, self-control was found to have how strong of a link to victimization?
A. very weak
B. modest
C. strong
D. very strong
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: General Theory of Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

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25. What most accurately describes the role of genes on victimization?
A. They often interact with the environment to increase exposure to victimization.
B. They have no effect on the risk of victimization.
C. They have strong, direct effects on victimization.
D. They explain the bulk of victimization and work outside the environment.
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: General Theory of Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. The Federal Bureau of Investigation administers the National Crime Victimization Survey.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Commercial establishments are NOT included in the National Crime Victimization Survey.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Disrespect is a common reason for retaliation, according to the subcultural theory of violence.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Explaining the Link Between Victimization and Offending
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Lifestyles theory suggests that when one has a control deficit he is likely to commit crime.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Routine Activities and Lifestyles Theories
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Neighborhoods with little cohesion do not do a good job of protecting against victimizations of residents.
Ans: T

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Neighborhood Context
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. If one has weak ties to family, they are LESS likely to be victimized.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Family
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Larceny-theft is the most common offense overall, according to the Uniform Crime Reports.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime as Measured by the UCR
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Only about half of all police departments report to the UCR.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Females are most likely to be victimized overall.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Typical Victimization and Victim
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. There is no link between immigration and victimization.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Immigration and Victimization: Are They Related?
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Exposure to victimization changes over the life course and is not likely entirely constant.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Age-Graded Theory of Adult Social Bonds
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Neurotransmitters, like dopamine, are often the links between genes and victimization.
Ans: T

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Genes and Victimization
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Alcohol is a common element that increases risk of victimization.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Role of Alcohol in Victimization
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. If an individual is sexually victimized, a good place for the police to start looking is at random strangers in the community who might have committed the crime.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Measuring Victimization
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Victims who experience high series victimizations might actually underreport their number of victimizations.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. Name one advantage and one disadvantage of the National Crime Victimization Survey.
Ans: Advantages include both reported and unreported crimes, include variations in crimes, short recall period of 6 months, and two-stage process that allows for more accurate estimates. Disadvantages include memory problems, people can lie, and no one under the age of 12 and don't include "victimless" crimes or murder and crimes against commercial establishments.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Hard

2. What are the three elements of the Routine Activities Theory? Give an example of a situation that could lead to victimization.
Ans: The three elements are motivated offender, suitable target, and capable guardianship. Motivated offender is one 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 in a

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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.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Routine Activities and Lifestyles Theories
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. In what ways are immigrants related to victimization and reporting victimization experiences?
Ans: Immigrants are less likely to report their experiences because of language barriers, fear of retaliation, and lack of knowledge about the criminal justice system. Immigrants have been found to be more likely to be bullied and some who have assimilated to the American culture are at increased risk of victimization. Routine activity theory has partially explained this phenomenon. However, the research is not conclusive on these issues and some studies have not uncovered a strong link between immigrants and victimization.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Immigration and Victimization: Are They Related?
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. What is the Gene × Environment interaction?
Ans: The Gene × 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, and 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.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Genes and Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

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