# *Victimology A Comprehensive Approach 2nd edition Daigle Test Bank*

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# Chapter 2: Extent, Theories, and Factors of Victimization

# Test Bank

### Multiple Choice

1. Which 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 (UCRs)
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: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports (UCRs)
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Which 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: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports (UCRs)
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Which 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
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
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: The 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: The National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) presents the number of crimes in _____.
A. states
B. cities
C. colleges
D. all of these
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Advantages and Disadvantages
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Most victims are likely to live in what areas?
A. suburbs
B. rural/county
C. small towns
D. urban areas
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Victim and Offender Characteristics
Difficulty Level: Medium

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9. Which 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: Comprehension
Answer Location: Routine Activities and Lifestyles Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Which 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: Application
Answer Location: Routine Activities and Lifestyles Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

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: Application
Answer Location: Routine Activities and Lifestyles Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

12. _____ 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: Neighborhood Context
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 _____.

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A. control abundance
B. control surplus
C. control deficit
D. control loss
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Control-Balance Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

14. Which 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: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Interactionist Perspective
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Which theory suggests that someone with low self-control will commit criminal acts, which makes him or her 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: Application
Answer Location: The General Theory of Crime
Difficulty Level: Hard

16. Which 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
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Age-Graded Theory of Adult Social Bonds
Difficulty Level: Hard

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%

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B. approximately 75%
C. just over 50%
D. slightly over 35%
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Role of Alcohol in Victimization
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. The Uniform Crime Reports represents data from what percent of the population?
A. 100%
B. over 90%
C. 80%
D. under 70%
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Advantages and Disadvantages
Difficulty Level: Medium

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: Comprehension
Answer Location: Crime as Measured by the UCR
Difficulty Level: Medium

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: The National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

21. The NCVS has several advantages including _____.
A. its estimates of victimization several offenses that are not included in Part I of the UCR
B. it does not measure only crimes reported to the police
C. its two-stage measurement process allows for a more conservative way of estimating the amount of victimization that occurs each year
D. all of these

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Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

22. What is a limitation of the NCVS?
A. Estimates of crime victimization depend on the ability of respondents to accurately recall what happened to them during the previous 6 months.
B. Its treatment of high frequency repeats victimizations.
C. "Victimless" crimes such as prostitution and drug use are not included in NCVS.
D. all of these
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. _____ crimes are less likely to be reported than are violent crimes.
A. White-collar
B. Financial
C. Property
D. Victimless
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Typical Victimization and Victim
Difficulty Level: Medium

24. Strangers perpetrated only about _____ of violent victimizations in the NCVS.
A. one third
B. two third
C. one half
D. three fourth
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Typical Victimization and Victim
Difficulty Level: Medium

25. Females are more likely than males to be victimized by a(n) _____.
A. strangers
B. coworker
C. intimate partner
D. classmate
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Typical Victimization and Victim
Difficulty Level: Medium

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**True/False**

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

5. The UCR presents the number of crimes for areas under tribal law enforcement.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Advantages and Disadvantages
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. If one has weak ties to family, they are *less* likely to be victimized.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Family
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Larceny-theft is the most common offense overall according to the Uniform Crime Reports.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: Crime as Measured by the UCR
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Females are most likely to be victimized overall.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Typical Victimization and Victim
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. National victimization studies are similar to international victimization studies in that they, too, utilize representative random samples.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Measurement and Extent of Victimization Across the Globe
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. The typical victim and the typical offender are extremely different from one another.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Victim and Offender Characteristics
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Individuals who engage in offending are exposed more frequently to people and contexts in which victimization is likely to occur.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Explaining the Link Between Victimization and Offending
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. The reasons why victimization may lead to participation in crime is fully understood.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Explaining the Link Between Victimization and Offending
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. The same influences on offending may also affect victimization.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Explaining the Link Between Victimization and Offending
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Insomuch as a person's routine activities bring him or her into contact with motivated offenders, crime victimization risk abounds.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Routine Activities and Lifestyles Theory

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Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Those individuals deemed to be suitable targets based on their attractiveness would not be chosen by offenders.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Routine Activities and Lifestyles Theory
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, includes variations in crimes, short recall period of 6 months, and 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.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Measuring Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

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 who 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.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Routine Activities and Lifestyles Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. 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 or herself at risk for victimization.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Genes and Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

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4. Explain the principle of homogamy.
Ans: According to this principle, the more frequently a person comes into contact with persons in demographic groups with likely offenders, the more likely it is the person will be victimized. This frequency may be a function of demographics or lifestyle. For example, males are more likely to be criminal offenders than females. Males, then, are at greater risk for victimization because they are more likely to spend time with other males.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Routine Activities and Lifestyles Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. How does exposure to delinquent peers increase victimization?
Ans: Spending time with delinquent peers places people at risk of being victimized because, as lifestyles and routine activities theory suggests, spending time in the presence of motivated offenders increases risk. Another reason having delinquent peers may be related to victimization is that a person may find himself or herself in risky situations (such as being present for a fight) in which being harmed is not unlikely. In this situation, it may not be your friends per se who harm you, but others involved in the fight may attack you, or you may feel the need to come to the aid of your friends. In a specific case of having delinquent peers, being a member of a gang increases a young person's risk of experiencing violence.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Exposure to Delinquent Peers
Difficulty Level: Medium

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