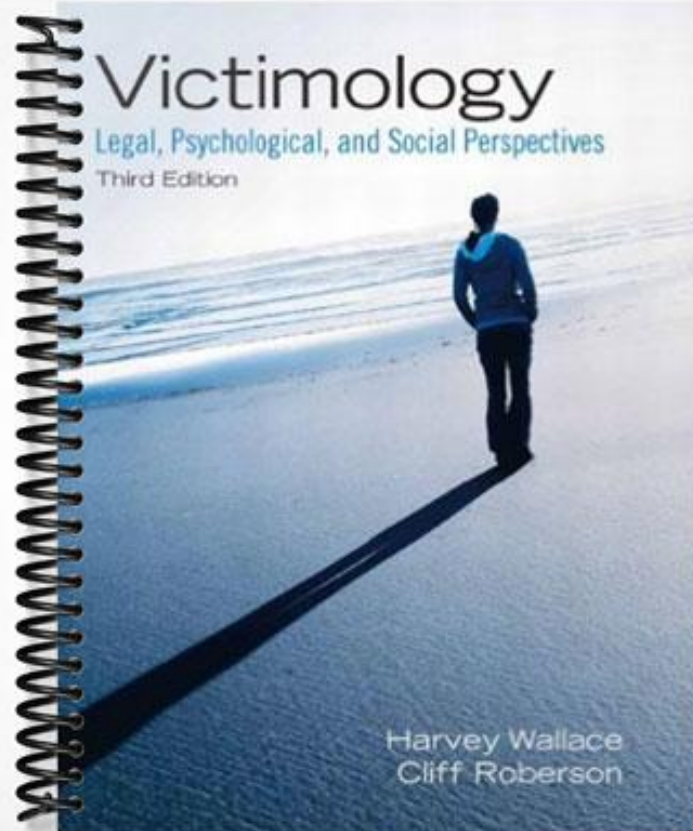


TEST BANK



Online Instructor's Manual w/TestBank
for

Victimology

Legal, Psychological, and Social Perspectives

Third Edition

Harvey Wallace

Cliff Roberson

Prentice Hall

Boston Columbus Indianapolis New York San Francisco Upper Saddle River
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Preface

This instructor resource guide is designed as a companion to Harvey Wallace and Cliff Roberson's *Victimology: Legal, Psychological, and Social Perspectives*, Third Edition.

Each chapter of the textbook has a corresponding one in this resource guide. The resource guide chapters include teaching points and quiz banks containing multiple-choice, true/false, and Essay Questions, with correct answers for all except the Essay Questions.

Please contact me with comments or suggestions at: croberson@kaplan.edu

Chapter 1
Introduction and History
of Victimology

Teaching points

- Victimology in its most simple form is the study of the victim or victims of a particular offender.
- Victimology first emerged in the 1940s and 1950s.
- The victims' movement, which gained momentum in the United States in the 1980s, continues to gain strength across the country. States continue to enact laws giving victims of crime more opportunities to participate in the criminal justice system.
- The definition of "victim" is a slippery concept. Nash notes that as a matter of law, whether someone is a victim of a crime may depend, among other things, on the type and extent of injury sustained, the tenuousness of the connection of injury to the offender's conduct, and whether the victim was at fault in the criminal transaction.
- Criminology is the study of crime as a social phenomenon.
- Victimology is the study of the victim, the offender, and society. This definition can encompass both the research or scientific aspects of the discipline and the practical aspects of providing services to victims of crime.
- Primitive laws usually contained three premises: (1) acts that injured others were considered private wrongs, (2) the injured party was entitled to take action against the wrongdoer, and (3) this action usually amounted to in-kind retaliation.
- The Code of Hammurabi is considered one of the first known attempts to establish a written code of conduct. Of noteworthy importance in the code was its concern for the rights of victims. In reality, this code may have been the first "victims' rights statute" in history.
- The Mosaic Code is based on the assumption that God entered into a contract or covenant with the tribes of Israel, had a long-lasting impact on our collective consciousness.
- The Mosaic Code also became the basis for many of the laws in our modern society.
- Another important milestone in the development of American law was early Roman law.

- Roman law was derived from the Twelve Tables, which were written around 450 B.C.
- The Magna Carta of England and the U.S. Constitution both stand as great documents and great moments in the history of American law.
- The Magna Carta was signed on June 15, 1215, and was later interpreted to grant basic liberties for all British citizens.
- The U.S. Constitution established certain individual rights, defined the power of the federal government, and limited punishment for violation of laws.
- A number of forces in the past several decades have contributed to the development of victims' rights.
- The major contributing forces have been the feminist movement, the development of civil rights laws, and a growing conservatism regarding crime.
- The feminist movement alerted us to centuries of discrimination and violence directed against women.
- By speaking out, feminists forced us to realize that women were victims not only of violent crime on the streets of cities, but also of sexual harassment within the work environment and family violence within the home.
- During the 1960s and 1970s, a series of U.S. Supreme Court decisions established certain principles regarding the constitutional rights of individuals. These decisions were in the areas of both criminal procedure and civil rights.
- In the 1980s and 1990s, society became more conservative and concerned about crime in general. This law and order movement was a result of citizens becoming more fearful of violent crime and of many groups consequently calling for more stringent punishment of those who violate the law.
- In an effort to clarify these relationships further, Mendelsohn developed a typology of victims and their contribution to the criminal act.
- His classification ranged from the completely innocent victim to the imaginary victim.
- In 1948, in an early classical text *The Criminal and His Victim*, von Hentig explored the relationship between the “doer” or criminal and the “sufferer” or victim.
- Von Hentig also established a typology of victims.

- Stephen Schafer examined both Mendelsohn’s and von Hentig’s work in his text *The Victim and His Criminal* and attempted to classify victims on a basis of responsibility instead of risk factors.
- Schafer believed that the study of the criminal-victim relationship indicated an increasing recognition that the criminal justice system must consider the dynamics of crime and treat both criminals and victims.
- From 1948 to 1952 in Philadelphia, Marvin E. Wolfgang conducted the first major study of victim precipitation. He focused on homicides, studying both the victim and the offender as separate entities and as “mutual participants in the homicide.”
- Hindelang and his colleagues examined exposure and guardianship as they relate to victimization. They call this theory the lifestyle approach to victimization, which argues that the likelihood of becoming a victim depends on an individual’s lifestyle.
- Cohen and Felson argue that a “routine activities approach” should be used in analyzing crime trends and victimization. Routine activities are recurrent, prevalent activities that provide for basic population and individual needs.
- One of the most controversial areas of victimology has been and continues to be the concept known as victim blaming, victim responsibility, or victim perception.
- The victims’ rights movement began as a small group of volunteers who themselves were crime victims and who had been victimized a second time as a result of their involvement with the criminal justice system.
- This small group of volunteers has grown and become a powerful force in America that continues to expand and change the way we view victimology.

TEST BANK FOR CHAPTER 1

True/False Questions

1. Victimology as a discipline first emerged in the 1930s. [F]
2. The victims’ movement gained momentum in the United States in the 1980s [T]
3. Victimology is a discipline that combines theoretical research with practical experience. [T]
4. The term “victim” is inconsistently applied in the various arenas of federal criminal law. [T]

5. Primitive laws usually contained two premises: (1) acts that injured others were considered private wrongs, and (2) the injured party was entitled to take action against the wrongdoer. [F]
6. The Code of Hammurabi is considered one of the first known attempts to establish a written code of conduct. [T]
7. The Code of Hammurabi did not provide for victims. [F]
8. The Mosaic Code was based on the assumption that men were superior to women [F]
9. The Justinian Code distinguished between two major types of laws: public laws and private laws. [T]
10. Common law is a traditional body of unwritten legal precedents created by court decisions throughout the Middle Ages in England. [T]
11. The only crime defined in the U.S. Constitution is treason. [T]
12. One of the major contributing forces for the victim rights movement in the past several decades has been the feminist movement. [T]
13. Sexual assaults are in reality a way for the perpetrator to control, dominate, and humiliate the victim. [T]
14. One factor that hindered the awareness of the plight of victims was that society became more conservative and concerned about crime in general. [F]
15. Mendelsohn came to the conclusion that there was usually a weak interpersonal relationship between the offender and the victim. [F]
16. In 1948, in an early classical text *The Criminal and His Victim*, Mendelsohn explored the relationship between the “doer” or criminal and the “sufferer” or victim. [F]
17. From 1984 to the present, the victims’ movement has been characterized by a decrease in the professionalism of the victims’ service advocates and providers. [F]
18. In 1982, President Carter appointed a Task Force on Victims of Crime. [F]
19. Victims’ Rights Constitutional Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified as a constitutional amendment during President Clinton’s term in office. [F]
20. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) mandated that various professions form partnerships and work together to respond to all forms of violence against women. [T]

Multiple Choice Questions

1. One of the most controversial areas of victimology has been and continues to be the concept known as
 - a. victim participation.
 - b. victim naming.
 - c. victim blaming. *
 - d. restitution.

2. Hindelang and his colleagues examined exposure and guardianship as they relate to victimization. They call this theory the _____ approach to victimization, which argues that the likelihood of becoming a victim depends on an individual's lifestyle.
 - a. life
 - b. real
 - c. homogeny
 - d. lifestyle *

3. Karmen correctly points out that victimologists view the dynamics of the victim's role in society from a _____ perspective.
 - a. humanistic
 - b. multidisciplinary *
 - c. single
 - d. criminology

4. Marvin E. Wolfgang conducted the first major study of victim precipitation when he focused on _____, studying both the victim and the offender as separate entities and as mutual participants.
 - a. rapes
 - b. homicides *
 - c. kidnapping
 - d. suicides

5. Which of the below was NOT one of Von Hentig's psychological types of victims?
 - a. Mentally defected *
 - b. Depressed
 - c. Wanton
 - d. Acquisitive

Essay Questions

1. Explain Mendelsohn's theory of victimization.
2. What was the effect of the change in attitude toward crime on the victims' movement?
3. What role has the feminist movement played in the victims' movement?
4. Explain the importance of the Code of Hammurabi.
5. What are the key points in the opportunity model of victimization?

Chapter 2

Measurement of Crime and Its Effects

Teaching Points

- Those most commonly relied on reports of crime victimization by local law enforcement agencies are the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), and the National Crime Victimization Surveys (NCVS).
- The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) program is a nationwide statistical computation involving more than 1,600 city, county and state law enforcement agencies that voluntarily provide data on reported crimes.
- The FBI is tasked with administering the UCR program and issues periodic reports addressing the nature and type of crime in the United States.
- Violent crimes are the most likely to be reported to the police. Household crimes are the next highest reported form of crime. Personal thefts are the least likely crimes to be reported to the police.
- The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) collects data on each single incident and arrest within forty-six crime categories.
- The goal of the system is to modernize crime reporting information by collecting data presently maintained in law enforcement records.
- While the UCR does not distinguish between attempted and completed crimes, the NIBRS does collect and maintain that data.
- Important from a victimology perspective is that it is able to record rapes of both males and females. This is a critical improvement over the UCR, which does not distinguish between genders in reporting rapes.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is a nationwide sample of interviews of citizens regarding victimization. It attempts to correct the problems of non-reporting inherent in the UCR. The report was originally entitled the National Crime Survey (NCS) but was renamed to more clearly reflect its emphasis on the measurement of victimizations experienced by citizens.
- The National Institute of Justice conducts the National Assessment Program (NAP) survey approximately every three years, which seeks to determine the needs and problems of state and local criminal justice agencies. Although not technically a

measurement of crime, it identifies the day-to-day issues affecting professionals in the criminal justice system.

- One limitation of the NCVS is that it does not capture homeless individuals or those living in institutional settings, such as prisons and detention centers.
- The NCVS also does not capture the experiences of a person who has left a household to escape violence (shelters or group homes). Furthermore, the NCVS does not count homicides (as the victim is unavailable.)
- Researchers have used self-reports of crime to determine the extent of crime and deviance. Generally, the self-report studies involve using confidential questionnaires that invite the respondents to record voluntarily whether or not they have committed any of the offences listed.

TEST BANK FOR CHAPTER 2

True/False Questions

1. The measurement of crime can never be completely accurate. [T]
2. Recent studies indicate that economic crimes, such as fraud, does not occur at all socioeconomic levels within our society. [F]
3. Official crime reports are those measurements of crime conducted only by state and local agencies. [F]
4. The most well-known official crime report is the NCVS. [F]
5. The NCVS report is prepared annually by the FBI. [F]
6. Because of several inherent shortcomings in the UCR, the NCVS was developed. [T]
7. The NCVS survey relies on self-reporting in an attempt to determine a more accurate accounting of the nature and extent of crimes in our society. [T]
8. The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) formed the Commission on Uniform Crime Reports to develop a uniform system of reporting criminal statistics. [T]
9. Presently, there are seven offenses in the UCRs known as the “crime index.” [F]
10. All the following crimes are considered as index offense: murder and manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, kidnapping, and motor vehicle theft. [F]

11. The Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that the most common reason victims give for reporting crimes to the police is to prevent further crimes from being committed against them by the same offender. [T]
12. Violent crimes are the most likely NOT to be reported to the police. [F]
13. Household crimes are the next highest reported form of crime. [T]
14. Personal thefts are the least likely crimes to be reported to the police. [T]
15. The most common reason given for not reporting violent crimes to the police is that the crime was considered by the victim to be a private or personal matter. [T]
16. The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) collects data on only index crimes. [F]
17. The National Crime Victimization Survey is a nationwide sample of interviews of citizens regarding victimization. It attempts to correct the problems of non-reporting inherent in the UCR. [T]
18. The UCR was designed to complement the NCVS, and each program therefore has similarities. [F]
19. For certain property crimes, the UCR measures these crimes per capita (number of crimes per 100,000 persons), while the NCVS measures these crime per household (number of crimes per 1,000 households). [T]
20. Two of the most comprehensive studies of family violence were carried out by Murray Straus and Richard J. Gelles in 1975 and 1985. [T]

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A program that is a nationwide statistical computation involving more than 1,600 cities, counties, and state law enforcement agencies who voluntarily provide data on reported crimes.
 - a. National Assessment Program (NAP)
 - b. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
 - c. Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) *
 - d. National Incident-Based Reporting System
2. _____ is a nationwide sample of interviews of citizens regarding victimization.
 - a. National Assessment Program (NAP)
 - b. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) *
 - c. Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
 - d. National Incident-Based Reporting System

3. _____ seeks to determine the needs and problems of state and local criminal justice agencies.
 - a. National Assessment Program (NAP) *
 - b. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
 - c. Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
 - d. National Incident-Based Reporting System

4. The Hate Crime Statistics Act was passed by Congress in 1990 and mandates that a database of crimes motivated _____ by be collected.
 - a. religion
 - b. ethnic
 - c. racial
 - d. sexual orientation
 - e. All of the above. *

5. The goal of the NIBRS program is
 - a. replacement of the NCVS.
 - b. replacement of the UCR.
 - c. correct the non-reporting inherent in the UCR. *
 - d. correct the non-reporting inherent in the NCVS.

Essay Questions

1. What are the problems with the UCR?
2. What are the criticisms of the NCVS?
3. Explain how NIBRS works.
4. What are the most common reasons that people do not report violent crimes?
5. What are the most common reasons that people report property crimes?

