Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Prevention Analysis Exam**

**Matching:**

* 1. Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)
	2. Crime prevention
	3. Deterrence
	4. General deterrence
	5. Incapacitation
	6. Index crimes
	7. National Crime Victimization Survey
	8. Situational crime prevention
	9. Special deterrence
	10. Target hardening
	11. Uniform Crime Report
1. \_\_\_\_\_ A unique approach to preventing crime that focuses on the physical environment
2. \_\_\_\_\_ A philosophy that believes punishing an individual offender deters others from offending, and that persons engage in criminal activity if they do not fear apprehension and punishment
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The concept of reducing the opportunity for an offender to carry out a crime as a means to prevent crime
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Aims to prevent future crimes by removing the individual’s ability to commit criminal acts instead of rehabilitating the individual; considered by some to be a subset of specific deterrence
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Any action taken to reduce crime risks and build individual and community safety
6. \_\_\_\_\_ A national survey conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the US Census Bureau for the purpose of building a crime index
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Seeks to reduce opportunities for specific categories of crime by increasing the associated risks/difficulties and reducing the rewards
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The eight major crimes included in Part I of the FBI’s Uniform Crime Report: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Crime prevention techniques that are achieved by instilling fear in the individual being punished, so that the person refrains from future violation of the law
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Consists of crime indexes (i.e. burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson), published annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) which summarize the incidence and rate of reported crimes within the US
11. \_\_\_\_\_ A theory of justice whereby the aim of punishment is to prevent or deter future criminal activity

**Multiple Choice:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The most common reason given for not reporting a violent crime is which of the following?
	1. The victim was afraid of the offender
	2. The crime was considered by the victim to be a private or personal matter
	3. The victim did not trust the police
	4. The victim did not have the time
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the below offenses is not an index crime?
	1. Burglary
	2. Forgery
	3. Motor vehicle theft
	4. Arson
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The primary source of information on the characteristics of criminal victimization and on the numbers and types of crimes that are not reported to law enforcement authorities is which of the following?
	1. Annual reports
	2. NCVS
	3. UCR
	4. UCS
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The component(s) involved in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CRTED) is/are which of the following?
	1. Natural Surveillance
	2. Natural Access Control
	3. Territorial Reinforcement
	4. All of the above
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Research on crime patterns has shown that crime events are not simply a function of where criminals live but also reflect which of the following?
	1. Concentration of opportunities for crime
	2. Political makeup of the area
	3. Police coverage of the area
	4. Number of unemployed in the area
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is a unique approach to preventing crime that focuses on the physical environment?
	1. Situational Crime Prevention
	2. Routines Activity Theory
	3. CPTED
	4. Target Hardening
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is the concept of reducing the opportunity for an offender to carry out a crime?
	1. Situational Crime Prevention
	2. Routines Activity Theory
	3. CPTED
	4. Target Hardening

19. \_\_\_\_ What needs to be present in order for an act to be considered a crime?

* 1. Ability
	2. Motivation
	3. Opportunity
	4. All of the above
1. \_\_\_\_ Tertiary Crime Prevention deals with which of the following?
	1. Identifying high-crime areas that have the potential to result in criminal behavior
	2. Conditions in the natural environment that may lead to the development of crime
	3. The actual offenders and intervention techniques
	4. Focusing on potential offenders or potential opportunities that nurture criminal activity

**True or False:**

21. \_\_\_\_ The ability of the public, police and private security authorities to prevent and detect crime has not improved in the last few decades.

1. True
2. False

22. \_\_\_\_ The UCR was conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to meet a need for reliable, uniform crime statistics for the nation.

* 1. True
	2. False
1. \_\_\_\_ The UCR is a semi-annual report that includes the number of crimes reported by citizens to local police departments and the number of arrests made by law enforcement agencies in a given year.
	1. True
	2. False
2. \_\_\_\_ The UCR prepares an annual crime index that separates crimes into two categories: Part I and Part II crimes.
	1. True
	2. False
3. \_\_\_\_ The FBI’s Uniform Crime Report compiles data from monthly law enforcement reports or individual crime incident records transmitted directly to the FBI or to centralized state agencies that then report to the FBI.
	1. True
	2. False
4. \_\_\_\_ The NCVS collects information on crimes suffered by individuals and households and is based on crimes reported to law enforcement.
	1. True
	2. False
5. \_\_\_\_ The NCVS was designed with objectives which include estimating the numbers and types of crimes that are not reported to police.
	1. True
	2. False

28. \_\_\_\_ General deterrence proposes that persons will engage in criminal activity if they do not fear apprehension and punishment.

1. True
2. False

29. \_\_\_\_ Incapacitation aims to prevent future crimes by persuading the criminal’s desire to commit such acts.

1. True
2. False

30. \_\_\_\_ In crime prevention, primary prevention addresses the conditions in the natural environment that may lead to the development of crime.

1. True
2. False