1. Wright, K. A., & Bouffard, L. A. (2014). Capturing crime: the qualitative analysis of individual cases for advancing criminological knowledge. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. doi: 10.1177/0306624X14549308 [<http://ijo.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/0306624X14549308v1?ijkey=23dzfhYOy68S2&keytype=ref&siteid=spijo>]

The authors assert that the scientific study of crime has largely been a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ endeavor rather than a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ endeavor.

@ Learning Objective: 5-2: Describe the five theoretical frameworks criminological theories use to explain crime

a. futile; fertile

b. qualitative; quantitative

c. fertile; futile

\*d. quantitative; qualitative

2. Wright, K. A., & Bouffard, L. A. (2014). Capturing crime: the qualitative analysis of individual cases for advancing criminological knowledge. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. doi: 10.1177/0306624X14549308 [<http://ijo.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/0306624X14549308v1?ijkey=23dzfhYOy68S2&keytype=ref&siteid=spijo>]

What was the data source of this study?

@ Learning Objective: 5-2: Describe the five theoretical frameworks criminological theories use to explain crime

\*a. Police reports

b. Personal narratives

c. Self-report surveys

d. Field observations

Type: E

3. Wright, K. A., & Bouffard, L. A. (2014). Capturing crime: the qualitative analysis of individual cases for advancing criminological knowledge. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. doi: 10.1177/0306624X14549308 [<http://ijo.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/0306624X14549308v1?ijkey=23dzfhYOy68S2&keytype=ref&siteid=spijo>]

The study utilizes qualitative analysis to advance which criminological issue?

\*a. Offender specialization

@ Learning Objective: 5-2: Describe the five theoretical frameworks criminological theories use to explain crime

4. Pratt, T. C., Holtfreter, K., & Reisig, M. D. (2010). Routine online activity and internet fraud targeting: extending the generality of routine activity theory. *Journal of Research in Crime and*

*Delinquency*, 47, 267–296. doi: 10.1177/0022427810365903 [<http://jrc.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/47/3/267?ijkey=6q6mwxUmYRgWc&keytype=ref&siteid=spjrc>]

Which of the following was a chief consumer concern about online victimization?

@ Learning Objective: 5-3: Identify crime prevention strategies that reduce limit offenders’ desires and opportunities for criminal behavior

\*a. Credit card theft

b. Identity theft

c. Cyber attacks

d. Nuisance telemarketing calls

5. Pratt, T. C., Holtfreter, K., & Reisig, M. D. (2010). Routine online activity and internet fraud targeting: extending the generality of routine activity theory. *Journal of Research in Crime and*

*Delinquency*, 47, 267–296. doi: 10.1177/0022427810365903 [<http://jrc.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/47/3/267?ijkey=6q6mwxUmYRgWc&keytype=ref&siteid=spjrc>]

Which of the following is a consistent demographic difference between online shoppers and nonshoppers?

@ Learning Objective: 5-3: Identify crime prevention strategies that reduce limit offenders’ desires and opportunities for criminal behavior

a. Online shoppers tend to be female and unemployed.

\*b. Online shoppers tend to be well educated and occupy higher income brackets.

c. Online shoppers tend to be young with a high school education.

d. Online shoppers tend to be male and white.

Type: E

6. Pratt, T. C., Holtfreter, K., & Reisig, M. D. (2010). Routine online activity and internet fraud targeting: extending the generality of routine activity theory. *Journal of Research in Crime and*

*Delinquency*, 47, 267–296. doi: 10.1177/0022427810365903 [<http://jrc.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/47/3/267?ijkey=6q6mwxUmYRgWc&keytype=ref&siteid=spjrc>]

Describe the two objectives of the study.

\*a. Answers may vary. The study sought to investigate the extent to which sociodemographic characteristics explain routine online activities reflecting exposure. Second, the authors assessed the influences that such routine online activities have on the likelihood of Internet fraud targeting.

@ Learning Objective: 5-3: Identify crime prevention strategies that reduce limit offenders’ desires and opportunities for criminal behavior

7. Omori, M. K., & Turner, S. F. (2012). Assessing the cost of electronically monitoring

high-risk sex offenders*. Crime & Delinquency*. doi: 10.1177/0011128712466373 [<http://cad.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/0011128712466373v1?ijkey=lbuOEe5kaRgVM&keytype=ref&siteid=spcad>]

Jessica’s Law requires that registered sex offenders on parole must wear

@ Learning Objective: 5-3: Identify crime prevention strategies that reduce limit offenders’ desires and opportunities for criminal behavior

a. GPS-enabled smart phones for five years.

\*b. GPS ankle bracelets for life.

c. GPS necklaces for at least one year after release from prison.

d. GPS ankle bracelets when traveling outside of the state.

8. Omori, M. K., & Turner, S. F. (2012). Assessing the cost of electronically monitoring

high-risk sex offenders*. Crime & Delinquency*. doi: 10.1177/0011128712466373 [<http://cad.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/0011128712466373v1?ijkey=lbuOEe5kaRgVM&keytype=ref&siteid=spcad>]

When electronic monitoring is used with sex offenders, the overriding

goal of electronic supervision is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

@ Learning Objective: 5-3: Identify crime prevention strategies that reduce limit offenders’ desires and opportunities for criminal behavior

\*a. public safety; rehabilitation

b. implementation; control

c. offenders; victims

d. deterrence; punishment

Type: E

9. Omori, M. K., & Turner, S. F. (2012). Assessing the cost of electronically monitoring

high-risk sex offenders*. Crime & Delinquency*. doi: 10.1177/0011128712466373 [<http://cad.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/0011128712466373v1?ijkey=lbuOEe5kaRgVM&keytype=ref&siteid=spcad>]

What were the results of this study?

\*a. It is not cost-effective to use GPS monitoring on high-risk sex offender parolees

at least in the first year.

@ Learning Objective: 5-3: Identify crime prevention strategies that reduce limit offenders’ desires and opportunities for criminal behavior