

- 1. What is the difference between *mala in se* and *mala prohibita*?**
 - Mala prohibita = prohibited by law
 - Mala in se = just bad in nature

- 2. What is the difference between manifest functions and latent functions?**
 - Latent functions = consequences that are unintentional
 - Manifest functions = intended consequences

- 3. What is a theory? Why are theories important?**
 - Theory = an attempt to develop a reasonable explanation of reality. System of ideas intended to explain something that may lead to a hypothesis.

- 4. What is the difference between an independent variable and a dependent variable?**
 - Independent = stands alone and isn't changed by other variables
 - Dependent = Depends on/ is influenced by other variables.

- 5. What are the five major types of data-gathering strategies? What are the strengths and weaknesses of each?**
 - Unobtrusive measures =
 - Strengths- naturalistic
 - Weaknesses- no control, cant quantitate
 - Case studies =
 - Strengths – rich qualitative data
 - Weakness – no general application
 - Participant observation
 - Strengths – naturalistic, qualitative, overcome prejudice
 - Weakness – ethics, over connected with group
 - Social surveys
 - Strengths – quick and dirty
 - Weakness – need big samples, sampling bias, honesty
 - Experiments
 - Strengths- qualitative
 - Weakness – experimenter bias

- 6. What is the dualistic fallacy? Provide an example.**
 - The assumption that society is exclusionary two classes. Ex – Criminals and non-criminals

7. What are three major ways that researchers obtain information regarding crime? What are the strengths and the weaknesses of each?

- Uniform crime report – gets data of 94% of population, but only takes into account P1 crimes and doesn't reflect unreported crimes
- National crime victimization survey – Qualitative data, but subject to lying
- Self-report measures -

8. What arguments for, the “aging out” explanation for age-crime trends can be used to explain why juveniles commit a disproportionate number of property crimes? Relate your answer to Developmental/life course theories.

- Juveniles commit a number of property crimes because they may lack positive social bonds.
- Criminal behavior changes over the course of ones life, grow out of it eventually, age related norms.

9. What is the “crime switching” explanation for age crime trends? What types of crimes are aging criminals supposedly switching to?

- Crime switching = switching types of crimes they commit, white collar crime become smarter and commit crimes police don't focus on as adults

10. What is secondary victimization?

- Victim is traumatized again through participating in criminal justice process.
- Vicarious victimization – trauma workers, victim advocates, family members, community members, experience trauma due to others victimization (increased fear and anxiety)

11. What is a victim-offender mediation meeting and what benefits might victims and offenders experience as a result of participating in such meetings? What types of perpetrators should this strategy be used with?

- Face to face meetings with a mediator who helps with communication. Most effective for us serious crimes. Mental health benefits for victim, and reduces repeat of offense for offenders.

12. Be able to define and distinguish homicide and different categories of manslaughter and murder.

- Manslaughter is homicide without malice
- Murder is homicide with malice

13. What weapon type is used in 66% of murders?

- Firearms

14. What are some examples of policies are using to combat gun crime?

- Buy back programs, patrolling gun crime “hot spots”

15. What are some arguments for and against gun control?

- For = reduce the number of violent crimes
- Against – “right to bear arms”, personal right to have firearm protection

16. How does social disorganization theory explain violent crime?

- Greater strain
- Fewer social control

17. How do the concepts “culture of violence” and “subculture of violence” explain violent crime?

- Culture of violence is due to traditional historical factors that explain high violence levels in US relative to other nations.
- Subcultures of violence such as southern and some ethnic or lower class groups legitimize violence more than others

18. Be able to relate social learning theory and differential association theory to violent crime and the cycle of violence.

- Exposure to violence through social learning and differential association can increase risk of committing violent acts and continuing the cycle of violence

19. What is intimate partner violence? What policies have been enacted to reduce it? What are the goals of those policies?

- Physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse
- Policies: violence against woman act, providing civil services to 1up victims.

20. What are the four forms of child abuse we discovered? Which one is almost always present when other forms of abuse are identified? What policies have been enacted to reduce child abuse? How do these policies work?

- Physical, social, neglect, emotional/psychological
- Policies : state protection of child victims began in 1866 under authority of the society for the protection of cruelty of animals.

21. What is elder abuse? What policies have been enacted to reduce it? How do these policies work?

- Physical attacks, verbal abuse, stealing meds and social security checks
- Special statutes, elder abuse act (2010)

22. What does “lack of consent” mean?

- You won't have the ability to consent, or you have not given consent
- Can't consent due to mental disabilities etc.

23. How prevalent is sexual assault among women?

- 10-20% of women get sexually assaulted at one point in their lives at least.