

TEST BANK

CHAPTER 1 The Study of Crime

Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Crime reports in the news media usually:
 - a. emphasize the race of the offenders and victims.
 - b. cite research by criminologists.
 - c. focus on violent crimes.
 - d. pay most attention to crimes involving large financial losses.

Answer: c

Objective: Demonstrate the influence of the media.

Page number: 1

Level: Basic

2. Someone who watches a lot of television would be especially likely to think that which of the following crimes was more common than it really is?
 - a. Murder
 - b. Corporate fraud
 - c. Burglary
 - d. Shoplifting

Answer: a

Objective: Demonstrate the influence of the media.

Page number: 2

Level: Basic

3. Criminals in prime-time television programs are _____ criminals in real life.
 - a. more likely to be arrested than
 - b. less likely to be arrested than
 - c. about as likely to be arrested as

Answer: a

Objective: Demonstrate the influence of the media.

Page number: 2

Level: Basic

4. Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi describe ordinary crime as providing immediate and easy gratification of desires, few long-term benefits, little skill or planning, and pain for the victim. Based on this description of ordinary crime, they define crime as
 - a. "violations of the historically determined rights of individuals."
 - b. "violations of federal, state, or local criminal laws."
 - c. "acts of force or fraud undertaken in pursuit of self-interest."
 - d. "deviations from widely accepted social norms."

Answer: c

Objective: Differentiate between crime and delinquency.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

5. Marxist criminologists Herman and Julia Schwendinger define crime as
- "deviations from widely accepted social norms."
 - "acts of force or fraud undertaken in pursuit of self-interest."
 - "violations of federal, state, or local criminal laws."
 - "violations of the historically determined rights of individuals."

Answer: d

Objective: Differentiate between crime and delinquency.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

6. A rule that makes explicit certain social expectations about the behavior that is appropriate for a particular person in a specific situation is called a:
- norm.
 - value.
 - belief.
 - sanction.

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the historical origins of the criminal law.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

7. A measure designed to ensure future conformity to the law and punish nonconformity is called a:
- belief.
 - value.
 - sanction.
 - norm.

Answer: c

Objective: Describe the historical origins of the criminal law.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

8. According to Emile Durkheim, a French sociologist who wrote in the late nineteenth century, the defining characteristic of crime is:
- human rights.
 - negligence.
 - social harm.
 - punishment.

Answer: d

Objective: Describe the historical origins of the criminal law.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

9. _____ is the willed or conscious desire to commit an act that violates the criminal law.
- Malicious design
 - Criminal intent
 - Impulsivity
 - Deviant motivation

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the characteristics of crime.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

10. _____ is a defense to a criminal charge that denies criminal intent.
- A justification
 - Mens rea
 - A self-fulfilling prophecy
 - An excuse

Answer: d

Objective: Discuss the characteristics of crime.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

11. Which of the following is an excuse to a criminal charge?
- Duress
 - Self-defense
 - Necessity
 - Entrapment

Answer: d

Objective: Discuss the characteristics of crime.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

12. _____ is a legal defense to a criminal charge that claims that the law allows a person to act in a particular way.
- A justification
 - Mens rea
 - A self-fulfilling prophecy
 - An excuse

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss the characteristics of crime.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

13. Which of the following is a justification used as a defense to a criminal charge?
- drug addiction
 - duress
 - entrapment
 - drunkenness

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the characteristics of crime.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

14. Which of the following is a status offense?
- Stealing a car
 - Running away from home
 - Using crack cocaine

d. Beating up a schoolmate

Answer: b

Objective: Differentiate between crime and delinquency.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

15. The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in re Gault (1967) resulted in

- a. the lowering of the age at which all suspects were considered adults from 18 to 16.
- b. the increased formalization of juvenile court procedures.
- c. the increased use of social workers to treat serious juvenile offenders.
- d. the mandatory imprisonment of all juvenile offenders who committed crimes with firearms.

Answer: b

Objective: Differentiate between crime and delinquency.

Page number: 5

Level: Intermediate

16. Juveniles charged with _____ are the most likely to be treated as adults in criminal cases.

- a. drug offenses
- b. property offenses
- c. violent offenses
- d. status offenses

Answer: a

Objective: Differentiate between crime and delinquency.

Page number: 5

Level: Intermediate

17. Trying youths in criminal courts and incarcerating them with adults:

- a. may actually increase the chance that juveniles will commit more crimes in the future.
- b. often results in severe penalties for minor offenders rather than for the violent ones at which the measures are aimed.
- c. were the results of a "get tough" policy toward juveniles that developed in the 1980s.
- d. all of the above.

Answer: d

Objective: Differentiate between crime and delinquency.

Page number: 5

Level: Intermediate

18. American criminal law is based on precedents set by English judges' decisions that are collectively known as:

- a. the Decalogue.
- b. the Twelve Tables.
- c. statutory law.
- d. common law.

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the origins of the criminal law.

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

19. The idea that criminal law is closely intertwined with the distribution of political power and economic resources in a society is called the _____ perspective.
- classical
 - consensus
 - social constructionist
 - conflict

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize the different theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

20. _____ is a form of conflict theory that focuses on social class.
- Consensus theory
 - Marxist theory
 - Social constructionism
 - Cohort theory

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the different theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

21. Low crime rates in Japan and Switzerland _____ the ideas of Marxist criminology.
- support
 - neither support nor contradict
 - contradict
 - conform to

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize the different theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

22. _____ is a conflict theory that has shifted the emphasis from crime by the ruling class to the impact that crime by the lower and working classes has on other members of those classes.
- Left realism
 - Radical criminology
 - Consensus theory
 - Social constructionism

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize the different theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

23. _____ are the most likely to argue that criminology should link the study of crime to the pursuit of social justice and the liberation of oppressed people.
- Conflict theorists
 - Comparative theorists
 - Social constructionists
 - Consensus theorists

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize the different theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

24. The idea that the values and norms shared by all members of a society are reflected in that society's criminal law is central to:
- left realism.
 - the social constructionist perspective.
 - the consensus perspective.
 - peacemaking criminology.

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize the different theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

25. Consensus theorists claim that the law is:
- imposed on the rest of society by the capitalist class.
 - a product of discussion and compromise by lawmakers.
 - applied in a way that discriminates against racial and ethnic minorities.
 - rarely supported by the public.

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the different theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

26. The social construction of crime perspective proposes that:
- young people in poverty-stricken communities learn that it is acceptable to commit crime by seeing reports of white-collar crime on television and in the newspapers.
 - the meaning given to crime varies from group to group and over time.
 - capitalists impose criminal laws on other social classes.
 - more prisons should be built to solve the social problem of crime.

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the different theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

27. Those primarily responsible for establishing the frame of reference within which the crime issue is discussed are:
- religious and moral leaders.
 - the police and politicians.
 - television and film producers.
 - professors and nonacademic researchers.

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the different theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

28. Which is NOT an example of the social construction of crime?
- Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin's Philadelphia cohort study
 - LaFree's study of the official processing of sexual assault cases

- c. The FBI's reaction to serial murder in the 1980s
- d. Research on the abduction of children by strangers

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize the different theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 11

Level: Intermediate

29. Which is NOT a significant obstacle to comparative research on crime?
- a. The unwillingness of researchers to cooperate with their colleagues in other nations
 - b. The lack of a research tradition in many societies
 - c. The lack of funding
 - d. The lack of comparability of crime statistics gathered in different countries

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

30. Historical research on crime:
- a. often relies on nonstatistical evidence.
 - b. is frequently used by today's lawmakers to develop new crime policies.
 - c. has no application to contemporary crime problems.
 - d. avoids the use of accounts of crime by observers in the past because their accounts are untrustworthy.

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 14

Level: Basic

31. J. J. Tobias's research on crime in industrializing England found that throughout the nineteenth century, crime rates:
- a. increased because of a steady growth in income inequality.
 - b. increased because opportunities for crime increased.
 - c. decreased because of England's growing involvement in foreign wars.
 - d. decreased because incomes and the number of jobs increased.

Answer: d

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

32. The biographical method is most useful for understanding:
- a. how offenders learn criminal behavior.
 - b. why a society's crime rate changes over time.
 - c. which treatment programs are most effective.
 - d. why crime rates are higher in one country than another.

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 14

Level: Basic

33. Which is the most important problem associated with the biographical method?

- a. Getting information from interviews with offenders takes too long.
- b. Few criminals are willing to talk to criminologists.
- c. Interviewed offenders might not be representative of all offenders.
- d. Criminologists are often assaulted or robbed by the offenders they are interviewing.

Answer: c

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

34. Offenders' faulty and distorted memories are a significant problem with:
- a. historical research.
 - b. comparative research.
 - c. patterns-of-crime studies.
 - d. the biographical method.

Answer: d

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 15

Level: Intermediate

35. Darrell Steffensmeier's use of the biographical method to study "Sam Goodman," a professional fence, allowed him to learn:
- a. about the social network of which the fence is a part.
 - b. which prison treatment programs work best to rehabilitate fences.
 - c. how fences' childhoods differ from the childhoods of violent offenders.
 - d. how the police can most effectively prevent larceny and burglary.

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 16

Level: Intermediate

36. Which research method relies most heavily on the use of police statistics?
- a. The survey
 - b. Observation
 - c. The biographical method
 - d. The patterns-of-crime approach

Answer: d

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 16

Level: Basic

37. Which of the following is most likely to be studied using the patterns-of-crime approach?
- a. The relationships between offenders and their victims
 - b. The relationship between child abuse and delinquency
 - c. The attitudes of the public toward the criminal justice system
 - d. The factors that increase the chance that offenders will leave a life of crime

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 16

Level: Intermediate

38. An important problem with the patterns-of-crime approach is that:
- many crimes are not reported by victims or recorded by the police.
 - it is difficult to follow the members of a cohort over the years without losing track of many of them.
 - the police often alter their records before allowing criminologists to use them.
 - interviewed criminals may not be representative of all criminals.

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 16

Level: Intermediate

39. Marvin Wolfgang's patterns-of-crime study of homicide in Philadelphia revealed that:
- drugs were more common than alcohol in the homicide situation.
 - most offenders and victims were strangers to one another.
 - most murders were cross-racial; that is, involved blacks killing whites or whites killing blacks.
 - none of the above.

Answer: d

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 17

Level: Intermediate

40. A cohort is:
- a sample of inmates randomly selected from the total prison population.
 - a group of people in a common situation at one time.
 - a juvenile gang.
 - a year's worth of crime statistics.

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 18

Level: Basic

41. In their two Philadelphia cohort studies, Marvin Wolfgang and his colleagues found that:
- there were no differences between boys and girls in police contacts.
 - there were no differences between whites and blacks in police contacts.
 - a small percentage of boys accounted for the majority of all police contacts.
 - all boys had approximately the same number of police contacts.

Answer: c

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 19

Level: Intermediate

42. The key to a good survey is:
- a sample representative of some larger population.
 - avoiding excessive reliance on statistical analysis.
 - a large sample size.
 - access to the latest in computer technology.

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 19

Level: Basic

43. Fisher, Cullen, and Turner's survey of rape on college campuses found that:
- the majority of the reported rapes occurred in fraternity houses.
 - fewer than 5 percent of the rapes were reported to the police.
 - nearly all females who had been sexually assaulted defined the event as a rape.
 - fewer than 1 percent of the female students had ever been sexually assaulted.

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

Chapter 1 True-False

1. For most crimes, the law requires a causal connection among criminal intent, criminal conduct, and harm.

- True
- False

Answer: a

Objective: Differentiate between crime and delinquency.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

2. Legal excuses as a defense to a criminal charge would include the defense of duress and self-defense.

- True
- False

Answer: b

Objective: Differentiate between crime and delinquency.

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

3. Juvenile status offenses would include underage drinking and running away from home.

- True
- False

Answer: a

Objective: Differentiate between crime and delinquency.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

4. Child-savers were people committed to providing delinquent adolescents with help rather than punishment.

- True
- False

Answer: a

Objective: Differentiate between crime and delinquency.

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

5. Consensus theorists argue that those who control power and wealth determine which kinds

of behavior are defined as crime and which kinds are permitted.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the different theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

6. All conflict theories are Marxist.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the different theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

7. Radical criminology is part of the consensus perspective.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the different theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

8. The assumption of free will is part of positivism.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the development of criminology, including classical thought and positivism.

Page number: 11

Level: Basic

9. The major proponent of the classical approach was Cesare Beccaria.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the development of criminology, including classical thought and positivism.

Page number: 12

Level: Basic

10. Positivists contend that criminal behavior is influenced by forces outside the control of individuals.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the development of criminology, including classical thought and positivism.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

11. Comparative research can be used to evaluate whether a theory of crime developed in one society also explains crime in other societies.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

12. A problem with the biographical method is that the criminal who is studied might not be representative of other offenders.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 14

Level: Basic

13. The patterns-of-crime approach examines the spatial distribution of crime in a city, the social background of offenders and victims, and relationships between offenders and victims.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 16

Level: Basic

14. Compstat is part of classical criminology.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 17

Level: Intermediate

15. Venkatesh's study of a drug-dealing gang is an example of a cohort study.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the various types and strategies of criminological research.

Page number: 21

Level: Intermediate

Chapter 1 Essay

1. Discuss legal excuses and justifications as defense to criminal charges. What are examples of legal excuses? Give examples of justifications. How are they treated by the court?

Answer: Excuses include insanity defense, influence of drugs or alcohol, ignorance of the law, and entrapment. Justifications include self-defense, defense of duress, and defense of necessity.

Objective: Differentiate between crime and delinquency.

Page number: 4

Level: Difficult

2. Explain the conflict perspective of the law. Include some of the different forms of conflict theory in your explanation. Explain the consensus perspective of the law. Which perspective best reflects criminal law today? Why?

Answer: Conflict perspective includes a political and economic power. Marxist or radical criminology and left realism are part of conflict. Consensus is based on agreement about which kinds of behavior should be punished.

Objective: Summarize the different theoretic perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 7

Level: Difficult

3. Discuss the differences between the classical criminology and positivism. What were the major contributions of both?

Answer: Classical criminology was based on the free will of the offender. Punishment should instill fear in the offender to deter them from committing crime. Positivism disagreed with the concept of free will and criminal behavior was the result of biological factors. Positivists emphasized measurement and testing of hypotheses.

Objective: Describe the development of criminology, including classical thought and positivism.

Page number: 11

Level: Difficult

CHAPTER 2

Measuring Crime

Chapter 2 Multiple Choice

Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. A national system of crime statistics based on police reports was developed in the United States around:
 - a. 1790.
 - b. 1930.
 - c. 1850.
 - d. 1965.

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 25

Level: Basic

2. The FBI's annual Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports is based on data from
 - a. victimization surveys.
 - b. reports by jails and prisons.
 - c. self-report surveys.
 - d. police crime reports.

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 25

Level: Basic

3. The FBI justifies its presentation of more detail on Part I offenses by claiming that those crimes:
 - a. are not measured accurately by victimization surveys.
 - b. are regarded by the public as very serious.
 - c. produce the largest financial losses.
 - d. are not measured accurately by self-report surveys.

Answer: b

Objective: List the major offenses in the Uniform Crime Report.

Page number: 26

Level: Basic

4. Which of the following is NOT one of the FBI's justifications for emphasizing the Part I offenses?
 - a. Those offenses often come of the attention of the police.
 - b. Those offenses are the easiest for the police to solve.
 - c. Those offenses are relatively frequent in occurrence.
 - d. Those offenses are regarded by the public as very serious.

Answer: b

Objective: List the major offenses in the Uniform Crime Report.

Page number: 26

Level: Intermediate

5. Which of the following is one of the FBI's eight Part I offenses?
- Illegal possession of a firearm
 - Motor vehicle theft
 - Prostitution
 - Gambling

Answer: b

Objective: List the major offenses in the Uniform Crime Report.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

6. Which of the following is one of the FBI's eight Part I offenses?
- Unlawful possession a narcotic drug
 - Larceny
 - Kidnapping
 - Driving under the influence

Answer: b

Objective: List the major offenses in the Uniform Crime Report.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

7. Which of the following is NOT one of the eight FBI's eight Part I offenses?
- Forcible rape
 - Burglary
 - Arson
 - Simple assault

Answer: d

Objective: List the major offenses in the Uniform Crime Report.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

8. Which of the following is a criticism of FBI crime statistics?
- The FBI gives too much attention to white-collar crime.
 - The public might regard the Part I offenses as serious just because the FBI gives them the most attention.
 - The FBI should eliminate the victimless crimes in its Part I.
 - The FBI gives too much attention to organized crime.

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 28

Level: Intermediate

9. A city that has a population of 25,000 and records 4 murders in a given year has a murder rate of _____ for that year.
- 160 per 100,000
 - 32 per 100,000
 - 320 per 100,000
 - 16 per 100,000

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 29

Level: Difficult

10. A country that has a population of 50,000,000 and records 2,000 rapes in a given year has a rape rate of _____ for that year.
- 40 per 100,000
 - 4 per 100,000
 - 0.4 per 100,000
 - 20 per 100,000

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 29

Level: Difficult

11. Which city has a higher murder rate, city A with 100 murders and a population of 250,000, or city B with 100 murders and a population of 2,500,000?
- The rates are the same for both cities
 - City B
 - City A
 - The cities' rates cannot be compared

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 29

Level: Difficult

12. Prevalence is:
- the number of offenders divided by the total population.
 - the number of offenders divided by the number of offenses.
 - the number of offenses divided by the total population.
 - the number of offenses divided by the number of offenders.

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 29

Level: Basic

13. Incidence is:
- the number of offenses divided by the total population.
 - the number of offenders divided by the number of offenses.
 - the number of offenders divided by the total population.
 - the number of offenses divided by the number of offenders.

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 29

Level: Basic

14. Prevalence times incidence equals:
- the crime rate.
 - the Part II rate.
 - the dark figure.
 - the Part I rate.

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 29

Level: Basic

15. The FBI's rate of forcible rape is:

- a. the number of rapes of men and women divided by the total number of men and women in the population.
- b. presented as two rates, rapes of men per 100,000 men and rapes of women per 100,000 women.
- c. the number of rapes of women divided by the total number of women in the population.
- d. the number of rapes of women divided by the total number of men and women in the population.

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 30

Level: Intermediate

16. The FBI's larceny rate is calculated by:

- a. dividing the number of reported thefts by the value of all the property in the country.
- b. dividing the number of people in the country by the number of reported larcenies.
- c. dividing the number of reported larcenies by the number of people in the country.
- d. dividing total dollar losses from reported larcenies by the number of reported larcenies.

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 30

Level: Intermediate

17. The best way to compare rates of motor vehicle theft across nations is to compare:

- a. numbers of motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 motor vehicles.
- b. numbers of suspects arrested for motor vehicle theft per 100,000 people.
- c. numbers of motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 people.
- d. numbers of recovered stolen cars per 100,000 motor vehicles.

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 30

Level: Basic

18. In gathering crime statistics from local police departments and state reporting programs, the FBI:

- a. takes whatever information it is sent and reclassifies it using FBI definitions of crime.
- b. assigns FBI agents to local and state agencies to collect the required information.
- c. circulates guidelines telling the police how to record crimes.
- d. allows each jurisdiction to use its own definitions of crime.

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 30

Level: Basic

19. If multiple crimes are committed during the same crime incident, the FBI instructs local police departments to:
- count only the two most serious offenses.
 - count only the most serious offense.
 - report each violation of the law separately.
 - report all financial losses and physical injuries.

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 31

Level: Basic

20. If a victim reports a robbery to the police and the police search the neighborhood for the robber, the police are engaging in:
- a police beat.
 - reactive police work.
 - proactive police work.
 - discretionary justice.

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 31

Level: Basic

21. When the police try to discover and deal with crime on their own initiative, they are engaging in:
- proactive police work.
 - crime displacement.
 - abuse of their authority.
 - community policing.

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 31

Level: Basic

22. Victims are especially likely to report crimes to the police when:
- the crime occurs during daylight hours.
 - the offender is a woman.
 - no weapon is used.
 - the crime involves a large financial loss.

Answer: d

Objective: Explain why some crime is not reported and recorded.

Page number: 31

Level: Basic

23. Which is NOT an important reason that citizens fail to report crimes to the police?
- Some crimes are seen as private or personal matters.
 - People think it is too much trouble to call the police.
 - People think the police won't be able to recover their stolen property.
 - People are hostile toward the police.

Answer: d

Objective: Explain why some crime is not reported and recorded.

Page number: 31
Level: Intermediate

24. The _____ rate is the percentage of crimes that the police have solved to their satisfaction.

- a. clearance
- b. arrest
- c. incarceration
- d. conviction

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 32

Level: Basic

25. The FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC):

- a. keeps track of all offenders released from federal prisons.
- b. answers citizens' questions about how to protect themselves from crime.
- c. informs foreign governments about successful American crime-prevention measures.
- d. provides law-enforcement agents with rapid access to computerized data on criminal histories, wanted people, and fingerprints.

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 33

Level: Intermediate

26. Crime data collected by FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS):

- a. show a much higher violent crime rate than the FBI's Uniform Crime Report data.
- b. show a much lower violent crime rate than the FBI's Uniform Crime Report data.
- c. show a much higher property crime rate than the FBI's Uniform Crime Report data.
- d. show violent and property crime rates that are much the same as those based on the FBI's Uniform Crime Report data.
- e. show a much lower property crime rate than the FBI's Uniform Crime Report data.

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 33

Level: Intermediate

27. Federally sponsored victimization surveys have been carried out every year since:

- a. 1912.
- b. 1993.
- c. 1930.
- d. 1973.

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

28. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS):

- a. is conducted by the FBI every year to gather information for its Uniform Crime Reports.

- b. interviews national samples of about 150,000 respondents in about 80,000 households every year.
- c. is carried out every ten years by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
- d. was a study of 5,000 Americans carried out in 1984.

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

29. Victimization surveys have been carried out:
- a. only in the United States and Great Britain.
 - b. in virtually every country in the world.
 - c. in many Western European and English-speaking countries.
 - d. only in the United States.

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

30. The number of crimes that actually occur but are not recorded by the police is called
- a. the dark figure.
 - b. the clearance rate.
 - c. the crime index.
 - d. the victimization rate.

Answer: a

Objective: Explain what is meant by the “dark figure of crime.”

Page number: 36

Level: Basic

31. Which of the following crime has the smallest dark figure?
- a. Household theft
 - b. Forcible rape
 - c. Motor vehicle theft
 - d. Aggravated assault

Answer: c

Objective: Explain what is meant by the “dark figure of crime.”

Page number: 36

Level: Basic

32. The official crime rate will rise even if the actual total crime rate does not change if:
- a. the dark figure decreases.
 - b. the dark figure remains the same.
 - c. the dark figure increases.

Answer: a

Objective: Explain what is meant by the “dark figure of crime.”

Page number: 37

Level: Intermediate

33. The validity question about victimization surveys asks whether such surveys:
- a. employ well-trained interviewers.

- b. accurately measure the actual amount of crime.
- c. produce the same results as self-report surveys.
- d. produce the same results as official crime statistics.

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 37

Level: Intermediate

34. Self-report surveys find that the amount of crime that people report on questionnaires is _____ the amount of crime recorded by the police.
- a. greater than
 - b. about the same as
 - c. less than

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 38

Level: Basic

35. Self-report surveys find that:
- a. because people consistently lie about their involvement in crime, few meaningful conclusions can be drawn from self-report surveys.
 - b. nearly everyone falls in one of two categories, people who commit no crime at all and people who commit a lot of serious crime.
 - c. there is a continuum of involvement in crime from those who commit little or no crime to those who commit a lot of serious crime.
 - d. people over the age of fifty are more likely to commit violent crimes than people in their twenties.

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 38

Level: Basic

36. Which of the following is an important problem with research using self-report surveys?
- a. Most such research has been carried out on samples of juveniles rather than adults.
 - b. Respondents greatly understate the amount of crime they have committed.
 - c. Most such research focuses on chronic delinquents rather than samples of all adolescents.
 - d. Respondents greatly exaggerate the amount of crime they have committed.

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 39

Level: Intermediate

37. Recent victimization surveys carried out on college campuses have concluded that:
- a. students report more than 90 percent of their victimizations to campus police or administrators.
 - b. a significant amount of crime is suffered by students in off-campus settings and is therefore not included in campus crime statistics.
 - c. nearly all crimes suffered by students are of the kinds that federal law requires colleges to report.

- d. most colleges present their crime statistics as rates of crime per 1,000 students in the school.

Answer: b

Objective: Explain what is meant by the “dark figure of crime.”

Page number: 40

Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2 True-False

1. The Federal Bureau of Investigation began compiling crime statistics in 1960.

- a. True
b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 25

Level: Basic

39. Drug offenses are included in the Uniform Crime Report’s Part I offenses.

- a. True
b. False

Answer: b

Objective: List the major offenses in the Uniform Crime Report.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

40. Prevalence is the proportion of a population that commits crime in a given time.

- a. True
b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 29

Level: Basic

41. Incidence is measured by dividing the number of offenders by the size of the population.

- a. True
b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 29

Level: Intermediate

42. According to the FBI’s definition, forcible rape can only involve female victims.

- a. True
b. False

Answer: a

Objective: List the major offenses in the Uniform Crime Report.

Page number: 30

Level: Basic

43. Victims are more likely to report offenses that do not involve a firearm.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Explain why some crime is not reported and recorded.

Page number: 31

Level: Basic

44. External pressure from political officials or crime commissions can affect the level of proactive police work.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain why some crime is not reported and recorded.

Page number: 31

Level: Basic

45. One telephone survey of 4,008 women found that only 1/6 of those who had been raped reported the crime to the police.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain why some crime is not reported and recorded.

Page number: 32

Level: Basic

46. The National Incident-Based Reporting System was implemented by the U. S. Secret Service in 1989.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 33

Level: Basic

47. Arson, gambling, and kidnapping are Group A offenses on the NIBRS but are not Part I offenses on the UCR.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: List the major offenses in the Uniform Crime Report.

Page number: 34

Level: Intermediate

48. NIBRS data covers 100% of the nation's population.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

49. Victimization surveys have been in existence in the United States longer than the Uniform Crime Report.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 35

Level: Intermediate

50) Victimization surveys are used exclusively in the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

51. Victimization surveys may be used to uncover the dark figure of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain what is meant by the “dark figure of crime.”

Page number: 36

Level: Basic

52. Self-report surveys help to determine the dark figure of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain what is meant by the “dark figure of crime.”

Page number: 38

Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Essay

1. Discuss the FBI’s Uniform Crime Report (UCR). What are the index crimes? Explain several of the criticisms of the UCR. How is crime reporting reflecting in the UCR data?

Answer: The UCR is comprised of data collected from various police agencies across the United States. Index crimes include murder, robbery, aggravated assault, rape, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Criticisms include the argument that the index crimes are disproportionately committed by socially disadvantaged groups. White-collar crimes are not Part I offenses. Citizens do not report all crimes committed to the police. Therefore those crimes are not part of the UCR.

Objective: List the major offenses in the Uniform Crime Report.

Page number: 26 – 32

Level: Difficult

2. Compare the NCVS and the UCR. What are the differences? What is the “dark figure of

crime?” How does one discover the dark figure of crime?

Answer: Both record household crime the same way. There are differences in the recording of personal crime. The dark figure of crime is the number of crimes that are not reported to the police. Not appearing on the UCR, they may appear on the NCVS.

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime. Explain what is meant by the “dark figure of crime.”

Page number: 36

Level: Difficult

3. Explain self-reports. What is the purpose of self-reports? Chart the history of self-report studies. How do self-reports get at the dark figure of crime?

Answer: Self-reports surveys ask people about their involvement in crime. First used in 1946, researchers used the reports to compare college students with delinquents. Crimes reported by the offenders are often not reported to the police. Therefore, they are not part of the UCR.

Objective: Summarize and compare the various ways of measuring crime.

Page number: 38

Level: Difficult