CHAPTER 2

The Crime Picture

Chapter 2 - Multiple Choice
Chose the most appropriate answer to the following questions:

1. The United States Congress authorized the attorney general to gather and publish the Uniform Crime Reports in:
      a. 1965
      b. 1930
      c. 2000
      d. 1998
Answer: B
Objective: To Describe the UCR/NIBRS Program.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

2. Nationally, crime statistics come from two major sources: the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) and
      a. National Crime Victimization Survey of the Bureau of Justice Statistics
      b. FBI arrests
      c. State Reports
      d. Corporate Crime
Answer: A
Objective: To Describe the UCR/NIBRS Program.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

3. Murder numerically is the _____ of Part I Offenses.
      a. Largest
      b. Least cleared
      c. Smallest
      d. Highest rate per 100,000 residences
Answer: C
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 40
Level: Intermediate

4. All of the following are Part I violent crime offenses except:

    a. Burglary.
    b. Aggravated assault.
    c. Rape.
    d. Murder.

Answer: A
Objective:
Page number: 41
Level: Intermediate

5. All of the following are Part I property crime offenses except:
    a. Burglary.
    b. Arson.
    c. Larceny.
    d. Robbery.

Answer: D
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 41
Level: Intermediate

6. Simple assaults:
    a. Involve the use of a weapon.
    b. Cause the victim to require medical assistance.
    c. Typically involve pushing and shoving.
    d. Are more serious than aggravated assaults.

Answer: D
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 44
Level: Intermediate

7. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony is defined as:
    a. Theft
    b. Burglary
    c. Robbery
    d. Assault

Answer: B
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 45
Level: Intermediate

8. The burning or attempted burning of property with or without intent to defraud is called:

a. Vandalism.
b. Arson.
c. Burglary.
d. Fraud

Answer: B
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 48
Level: Basic

9. About fifty percent of hate crimes are motivated by _____ bias.
a. Racial
b. Gender
c. Age
d. Religious

Answer: A
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 56
Level: Intermediate

10. A theft of computer equipment would be classified as:
a. computer crime.
b. high technology crime.
c. larceny.
d. cyber stalking

Answer: C
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 45
Level: Intermediate

11. Which of the following would be included in UCR/NIBRS murder statistics?
a. Murder attempts
b. Justifiable homicides
c. Non-negligent manslaughter
d. Suicides

Answer: C
Objective: To Describe the UCR/NIBRS Program.
Page number: 39
Level: Difficult

12. Each of the following offenses falls under the category of larceny except for:

        a. robbery.
        b. thefts from motor vehicles.
        c. bicycle thefts.
        d. shoplifting
Answer: A
Objective: To Describe the UCR/NIBRS Program.
Page number: 45
Level: Intermediate

13. Which of the following is a Part II offense?
        a. motor vehicle theft
        b. simple assault
        c. burglary
        d. robbery
Answer: B
Objective: To Describe the UCR/NIBRS Program.
Page number: 50
Level: Intermediate

14. The human perpetrators of corporate crime are business executives that are also known as:
        a. Robbers
        b. Organized Crime Criminals
        c. Victimless Criminals
        d. White Collar Criminals
Answer: D
Objective: To Describe the UCR/NIBRS Program.
Page number: 57
Level: Intermediate

15. Cybercrime is also known as:
        a. Robbery
        b. White Collar Crime
        c. Theft of Computers
        d. Crimes perpetuated through the use of computer technology
Answer: D
Objective: To Describe the UCR/NIBRS Program.
Page number: 62
Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2 - True-False

Circle the most appropriate answer to the following questions.

1. The clearance rate compares the number of crimes reported or discovered to the number of crimes solved through arrest or other means (such as the death of the suspect).
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: True
Objective: To Describe the UCR/NIBRS Program.
Page number: 39
Level: Intermediate

2. Most stalking laws require that the perpetrator make a credible threat of violence against the victim or members of the victim's immediate family.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: True
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 53
Level: Intermediate

3. Firearms are the weapon used most often to commit murder.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: True
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 40
Level: Basic

4. Murders are usually committed by strangers.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: False
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 41
Level: Intermediate

5. The PERF organization relies on FBI statistics to define strategies to fight crime nationwide.

a. True
b. False

Answer: False
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 36
Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2 - Fill in the Blank

Fill in the blank with the word or phrase that best completes or answers the question.

1. _____ is the repeated harassing and threatening behavior by one individual against another.

Answer: Stalking
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 53
Level: Intermediate

2. An unlawful attack by one person upon another is the crime of _____.

Answer: Assault
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 44
Level: Intermediate

3. _____ crime is a violation of the criminal law committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his or her occupation.

Answer: White Collar
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 57
Level: Intermediate

4. Any crime perpetrated through the use of computer technology is known as _____.

Answer: Cybercrime
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 62
Level: Intermediate

5. _____ is an incident based reporting system that collects data on every single crime occurrence.

Answer: NIBRS
Objective: To Describe the UCR/NIBRS Program.
Page number: 34
Level: Difficult

Chapter 2 – Matching

Match the term in the numbered column with the answer in the lettered column.

1. The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property by force or threat of force	a. Assault
2. The unlawful taking or attempted taking of the property of another	b. Burglary
3.Intentional and wrongful physical contact with a person, without his or her consent.	c. Robbery
4. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony.	d. Larceny

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. B

Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 43-45
Level: Basic

Chapter 2 - Essay

Provide detailed and comprehensive information to support your answer. Where applicable use examples to support your answers.

1. Define and compare and contrast the UCR, NIBRS, and the National Crime Victimization Survey, systems of reporting crime.

Answer: Discontinued in 2004, crime figures were misleading focused on larceny and theft and not more serious crimes. How each system serves a purpose in collecting and reporting data. What is their value in fighting crime.
Objective: To describe the UCR/NIBRS Program.
Page number: 31-37
Level: Intermediate

2. Define and discuss Crime Typology and its social relevance.

Answer: A classification scheme used in the study and description of criminal behavior, especially as it relates to women and the elderly.
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 53
Level: Difficult.

3. Describe Identity Theft and the steps taken to combat it.

Answer: The passage of different laws, making it a federal crime in 1998. The 2004 Penalty enhancement act, etc.
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 49
Level: intermediate.

4. Define Part I Crimes. List and define three categories of Part I crimes.

Answer: A classification scheme used in the study and description of criminal behavior, especially as it relates to women and the elderly.Serious crimes against persons and property. Murder, Rape Robbery, etc.
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime are significant today.
Page number: 41
Level: Intermediate

5. What was the Crime Index and how did it relate crime? When and why was it discontinued?

Answer: Discontinued in 2004, crime figures were misleading focused on larceny and theft and not more serious crimes. How each system serves a purpose in collecting and reporting data. What is their value in fighting crime.

Objective: To describe the UCR/NIBRS Program.
Page number: 32-33
Level: Intermediate.

Chapter 2 - Critical Thinking

Answer each part of the following questions with succinct and comprehensive information by citing examples of various models, laws, and justice theories in your answer.

1. What are the pros and cons concerning the gun control debate between the US and Mexico? Which side do you feel is right and why.

Answer: Is the U.S. contributing to the rise in crime and gang warfare in Mexico by exporting arms and ammunition to Mexico.
Objective: To describe the UCR/NIBRS Program.
Page number: 59-61
Level: Difficult

2. Define and discuss hate crimes. What are the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990 and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 and how do they impact hate crimes?

 Answer: A Hate Crime occurs when the defendant's conduct was motivated by hatred, bias, or prejudice, based on the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ethnicity, gender, or sexual orientation of another individual or group of individuals. The Hate Crime Statistics Act, signed into law by President George H. W. Bush in 1990. The act mandates a statistical tally of hate crimes be kept. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 created a new category of "crimes of violence motivated by gender." Congress defined this crime as "a crime of violence committed because of gender or on the basis of gender, and due, at least in part, to an animus based on the victim's gender." These laws have had an impact on how statistics are compiled and reviewed to be more consistent and clear in their definition of who are victims of hate crimes.
Objective: To compare and contrast the UCR and NCVS data collection and reporting system.
Page number: 56-57
Level: Difficult