

ANS: C REF: p. 54-56
OBJ: 3

6. Which crime listed below is **not** reported in Part I or Part II of the offense section of the UCR?

- a. Drug offenses
- b. Traffic violations
- c. Liquor law violations
- d. Sex offenses

ANS: B REF: p. 54
OBJ: 2

7. A spree killer:

- a. is motivated by the quest for drug profits and street power
- b. Kills many victims in a single violent outburst
- c. Spreads their murderous outburst over a few days or weeks
- d. Kills over a long period of time but typically assume a “normal” identity between murders

ANS: C REF: p. 47
OBJ: 2

8. The UCR indicates that police clear slightly more than _____ percent of all reported Part I crimes each year?

- a. 20
- b. 35
- c. 50
- d. 65

ANS: A REF: p. 55
OBJ: 2

9. Which data source relies on a multi-stage sample of housing units to collect information about citizen's encounters with criminals?

- a. National Crime Victimization Survey
- b. Uniform Crime Report
- c. Monitoring the Future Survey
- d. National Incident-Based Reporting System

ANS: A REF: p. 58
OBJ: 3

10. One of the most important sources of self-report data is the _____ study, conducted annually using approximately 2,500 high school seniors.

- a. Monitoring the Future
- b. Juvenile Arrest
- c. National Center for Information about Crime
- d. Juvenile Social Survey

ANS: A REF: p. 60
OBJ: 3

11. Which of the following is **not** a problem associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)?
- a. Over-reporting due to victim's misrepresentation of events
 - b. Incomplete acts are lumped together with completed acts
 - c. Underreporting stemming from the embarrassment of reporting crime
 - d. Sampling errors which produce a group of respondents who do not represent the nation as a whole

ANS: B REF: p. 58
OBJ: 3

12. Which type of study provides the best measure of unreported crimes?
- a. Official records
 - b. Prison data
 - c. Self-report studies
 - d. Victimization surveys

ANS: C REF: p. 59-60
OBJ: 3

13. Self-report surveys are conducted most often on which of the following groups?
- a. Juveniles
 - b. Death row inmates
 - c. Prisoners
 - d. Police officers

ANS: A REF: p. 59-60
OBJ: 3

14. Which of the following is **false** about the validity of self-report data?
- a. Serious chronic offenders usually cooperate
 - b. Institutionalized youth are not generally represented
 - c. Polygraphs can be used to validate the accuracy of self-reports
 - d. The "known group" can be used to assess validity

ANS: A REF: p. 59-60
OBJ: 5

15. Which of the following is **false** regarding alternative crime measures?
- a. Cohort data involves observing over time a group of people who share certain characteristics.
 - b. Meta-analysis involves gathering data from a number of previous studies.
 - c. Sometimes criminologists conduct controlled experiments to collect data on the cause of crime.
 - d. Data mining create graphical representations of the spatial geography of crime.

ANS: D REF: p. 62
OBJ: 6

16. Which of the following variables is **not** positively correlated with a higher rate of crime in a population?
- a. A greater number of hours spent watching television
 - b. A greater number of unwed mothers

27. Early criminologists pointed to _____ differences between males and females to explain the differences in crime rates.

- a. Emotional
- b. Physical
- c. Psychological
- d. emotional, physical, and psychological

ANS: D REF: p. 75
OBJ: 7

28. African Americans make up about 12 percent of the general population, yet account for approximately _____ percent of violent crime arrests.

- a. 10
- b. 25
- c. 40
- d. 60

ANS: C REF: p. 77-79
OBJ: 7

29. Which statement regarding the relationship between race and crime is **true**?

- a. Black violence rates are much lower in Canada and Nigeria.
- b. Many African Americans view the justice system as arbitrary and unfair.
- c. African Americans receive longer sentences than whites with the same employment status.
- d. All of these statements are true.

ANS: D REF: p. 77-79
OBJ: 7

30. In the landmark study *Delinquency in a Birth Cohort*, researchers found that chronic offenders committed approximately _____ percent of all offenses?

- a. 5
- b. 30
- c. 50
- d. 75

ANS: C REF: p. 79-81
OBJ: 910

TRUE/FALSE

1. It is estimated that there are 75,000 gang members in the United States.

ANS: F REF: p. 47
OBJ: 2

2. UCR data captures the so-called dark figure of crime.

ANS: F REF: p. 54
OBJ: 5

3. Apparent increases in crime rates in the UCR may actually reflect changes in the way the police record their data.

ANS: T REF: p. 54
OBJ: 3

4. The National Crime Victimization Survey has recently been undermined by budget limitations.

ANS: T REF: p. 58
OBJ: 5

5. The Monitoring the Future study is one of the most important sources of self-report data with regard to drugs.

ANS: T REF: p. 60
OBJ: 5

6. Violent crime in the United States has increased significantly in the last few years.

ANS: F REF: p. 66
OBJ: 6

7. There is evidence that reporting accuracy of self-report studies differs among racial, ethnic, and gender groups.

ANS: T REF: p. 59-60
OBJ: 5

8. Crime mapping uses multiple advanced computational methods, including artificial intelligence, to analyze large data sets that usually involve one or more data sources.

ANS: F REF: p. 62
OBJ: 5

9. Three strikes laws were inspired by the research findings of the Philadelphia birth cohort study.

ANS: T REF: p. 79-81
OBJ: 10

10. The Philadelphia Birth Cohort study found that arrest and court appearances did little to deter chronic offenders.

ANS: T REF: p. 79-81
OBJ: 10

COMPLETION

1. Immigrants have significantly _____ rates of incarceration than the average U.S. citizen.

ANS: lower

REF: p. 70 OBJ: 7

2. Behaviors considered illegal because they run counter to existing moral standards are known as _____ crimes.

ANS: public order/victimless

REF: p. 49 OBJ: 2

3. _____ is a Part I index crime that involves an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.

ANS: aggravated assault

REF: p. 47 OBJ: 2

4. A crime is said to be _____ when at least one person is arrested or charged with the commission of the offense.

ANS: cleared

REF: p. 55 OBJ: 2

5. Murder, _____, robbery, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, and aggravated assault make up the FBI's Part I crimes.

ANS: forcible rape

REF: p. 54 OBJ: 2

6. The three major areas of concern with regard to the accuracy of UCR data are methodological practices, reporting practices, and _____ practices.

ANS: law enforcement

REF: p. 56 OBJ: 3

7. The statistics for _____ are regarded as the most accurate aspect of the UCR.

ANS:

murder/homicide

REF: p. 56 OBJ: 5

8. The view that younger African American males are subject to greater police control when their numbers increase within the population is known as _____ theory.

ANS: racial threat

REF: p. 78 OBJ: 7

9. _____ is the term commonly used to describe persistent repeat offenders who organize their lifestyle around criminality.

ANS:

Career criminal/chronic offender

REF: p. 79 OBJ: 10

10. Employee pilferage, bribery, commodities law violations, mail fraud, computer fraud, and embezzlement are examples of _____ crimes.

ANS: white collar

REF: p. 51 OBJ: 2

ESSAY

1. There are three different approaches to defining crime. Discuss what these are and if there can be any overlap between these definitions.

ANS: Answer not provided.

REF: p. 44-46 OBJ: 1

2. Compare and contrast the UCR, NCVS, and self-report surveys in terms of measuring crime trends.

ANS: Answer not provided.

REF: p. 54-61 OBJ: 3

3. Discuss the recent trends in violent and property crime in the United States. How do these compare to violent and property crime rates internationally?

ANS: Answer not provided.

REF: p. 63-68 OBJ: 6

4. Describe the social, economic, personal, and demographic factors suggested by experts to account for the recent crime drop in the United States. Suggest one factor not mentioned in the chapter that may influence crime rates, and explain your rationale.

ANS: Answer not provided.

REF: p. 73-79 OBJ: 7

5. Describe both sides of the crime-class debate.

ANS: Answer not provided.

REF: p. 73 OBJ: 7

6. Discuss the intersection of race, class, gender, and crime.

ANS: Answer not provided.
REF: p. 73-79 OBJ: 7

7. Describe the relationship between gender and crime and the various theories that have been developed to explain this relationship. What do you believe is the most convincing explanation for the differences in the rate of male and female involvement in crime?

ANS: Answer not provided.
REF: p. 75-76 OBJ: 7

8. Elaborate the three different categories of crime through the use of examples: violent crime, public order crime, and economic crime.

ANS: Answer not provided.
REF: p. 47-51 OBJ: 6

9. Discuss the Philadelphia birth cohort study and how its findings have shaped criminal justice policy.

ANS: Answer not provided.
REF: p. 79-81 OBJ: 10

10. Discuss the significant findings with regard to the relationship between age and crime.

ANS: Answer not provided.
REF: p. 73-74 OBJ: 7