

True / False

1. Approximately 75 percent of Americans self-report having a gun at home or elsewhere on their property.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Introduction

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

2. About two-thirds of Americans believe crime is increasing, despite the fact that crime has been decreasing for 20 years.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Introduction

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01 - Discuss how crime is defined

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

3. Over the past 20 years, the crime rate in the United States has been steadily increasing.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Introduction

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01 - Discuss how crime is defined

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

4. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) provides information on the personal characteristics of offenders that is not available from any other sources, such as attitudes, values, and beliefs.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.03 - Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime measures.

*KEYWORDS:* Analyze

5. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) requires local police agencies to provide a brief account of each incident and arrest within 22 crime patterns, including incident, victim, and offender information.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.03 - Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime measures.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

6. While there are differences between crime data sources, the crime patterns and trends that are recorded are often very similar.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.03 - Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime measures.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

7. Research shows that immigrants are much more crime prone than the general population, so that as the number of immigrants increases, per capita crime rates increase dramatically.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Crime Trends

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01 - Discuss how crime is defined

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

8. Research suggests that gang members are responsible for a large proportion of all violent offenses committed during the adolescent years.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Crime Trends

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01 - Discuss how crime is defined

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

9. The availability of legalized abortion is one factor that has recently been theorized to explain the drop in crime rates.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Crime Trends

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01 - Discuss how crime is defined

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

10. Crime rates are highest in the fall months.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Crime Patterns

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

11. Deteriorating neighborhoods attract law violators; this is known as the relative deprivation hypothesis.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Crime Patterns

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

12. The elderly crime rate has remained stable for the past 20 years.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Crime Patterns

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

13. Chronic offenders are serious and persistent offenders who are responsible for a small portion of a serious criminal behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Crime Patterns

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

14. Arrest and punishment is highly effective at deterring chronic offenders.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Crime Patterns

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

15. Self-report studies indicate a significant rise in the number of teens using drugs.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Crime Trends

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.04 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

16. Young people face a much higher rate of victimization than older individuals.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Crime Trends

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.08 - Describe the characteristics of crime victims.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

17. Marital status has no influence on one's likelihood of victimization.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Crime Trends

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.08 - Describe the characteristics of crime victims.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

18. Most offenders possess a gun, which explains why many anticrime advocates are against gun ownership.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Crime Trends

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.08 - Describe the characteristics of crime victims.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

19. Trajectory theory suggests that human development is controlled by a "master" latent trait.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

20. Subcultural values are handed down from one generation to the next through the culture of poverty.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

21. Research shows a link between mental illness and crime.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.09 - Discuss the association between crime and mental illness.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

22. It is possible that the link between crime and mental illness is spurious: that is, both mental illness and criminal behavior may be the result of some other, independent variable.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.09 - Discuss the association between crime and mental illness.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

23. According to social structure theory, an offender weighs the consequences and benefits of their actions before engaging in criminal behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Understand

24. According to biosocial theory, elements of the environment interact with biological factors to influence behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

25. Consideration of bipolar disorder and its role in criminal behavior would fall under biosocial theory.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Understand

Multiple Choice

26. According to this view, criminal law is a set of rules, codified by state authorities, which express norms, goals, and values of the vast majority of society.

- a. Conflict
- b. Consensus
- c. Interactionist
- d. Moral entrepreneur

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: How is Crime Defined?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01 - Discuss how crime is defined

KEYWORDS: Remember

27. The law is the instrument that enables the wealthy to maintain the position of power and to control the behavior of those who oppose their ideas according to which view of crime?

- a. Conflict
- b. Interactionist
- c. Moral entrepreneur
- d. Consensus

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: How is Crime Defined?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

KEYWORDS: Remember

28. Which view of crime suggests that criminal law is structured to reflect the preferences and opinions of people who hold social power in a particular legal jurisdiction?

- a. Moral entrepreneur
- b. Conflict
- c. Consensus
- d. Interactionist

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: How is Crime Defined?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

KEYWORDS: Remember

29. Moral entrepreneurs, people who wage moral crusades to control criminal law, are a part of which view of crime?

- a. Interactionist
- b. Conflict
- c. Consensus
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01 - Discuss how crime is defined

KEYWORDS: Remember

30. A Crime Index is:

- a. a measure of all crime, including crimes reported and crimes not reported to the police.
- b. an accurate picture of the number of crimes committed.
- c. an estimate of crime that is not reported to the police.
- d. an estimate of crimes committed.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: How is Crime Measured?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

KEYWORDS: Remember

Cengage Learning Testing, Powered by Cognero

31. Which of the following crimes is not included on the list of Part I index crimes documented in the UCRs?
- a. Simple assault
  - b. Arson
  - c. Motor vehicle theft
  - d. Criminal homicide

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: How is Crime Measured?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

KEYWORDS: Remember

32. What is considered to be the most widely cited source of criminal statistics?
- a. UCRs
  - b. NCVS
  - c. National Indicators of Drug Abuse
  - d. Bureau of Justice Statistics

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: How is Crime Measured?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

KEYWORDS: Remember

33. Which of the following is an index crime?
- a. Kidnapping
  - b. Forgery
  - c. Simple assault
  - d. Motor vehicle theft

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: How is Crime Measured?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01 - Discuss how crime is defined

KEYWORDS: Remember

34. Which of the following is a problem associated with the validity of the UCR?
- a. No federal crimes are reported.
  - b. If an offender commits multiple crimes, only the most serious is recorded.
  - c. Reports are voluntary and vary in accuracy.
  - d. Crime rates per 50,000 people are computed.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: How is Crime Measured?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.03 - Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime measures.

KEYWORDS: Remember

35. Which of the following is not one of the three methods used to express crime data in the UCR?
- a. Number of crimes reported to the police and arrests.
  - b. Data from Monitoring the Future collected every two years.
  - c. Year over year percentage changes in the number of crimes.
  - d. Crime rate per 100,000 people.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

36. The NCVS is prepared by what agency?
- a. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
  - b. Central Intelligence Agency
  - c. National Institute of Health
  - d. Bureau of Justice Statistics

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

37. What data source relies on a multistage sample of housing units to collect information about citizen's encounters with criminals?
- a. Monitoring the Future Survey
  - b. NCVS
  - c. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
  - d. UCRs

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

38. Which of the following is not a problem associated with the NCVS?
- a. Individuals may misrepresent the time line of events.
  - b. Overreporting because of victim's misrepresentations of events.
  - c. Incomplete acts are lumped together with completed ones.
  - d. Underreporting stemming from the embarrassment of reporting crime.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.03 - Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime measures.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

39. The NCVS asks participants to report on the frequency and characteristics of all but which one of the following crimes?

- a. Assault
- b. Murder
- c. Rape
- d. Robbery

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: How is Crime Measured?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

KEYWORDS: Remember

40. Which type of data prefers the use of interviews and questionnaires for high-school students?

- a. Observational
- b. Victimization
- c. Self-report
- d. Official

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: How is Crime Measured?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01 - Discuss how crime is defined

KEYWORDS: Remember

41. What type of study is the best measure of unreported crimes??

- a. Victimization surveys
- b. Prison data
- c. Self-report studies
- d. Official records

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: How is Crime Measured?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

KEYWORDS: Remember

42. Which of the following statements about the validity of self-report data is false?

- a. Serious chronic offenders usually cooperate.
- b. Some surveys contain an overabundance of trivial offenses.
- c. Institutionalized youth are not generally represented.
- d. The “known group” can be used to assess validity.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: How is Crime Measured?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

KEYWORDS: Remember

43. Most reported crimes occur during which season?

- a. Winter
- b. Summer
- c. Spring
- d. Fall

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Remember

44. Since 1993, the rate of violent victimization has declined by about \_\_\_\_\_ percent.

- a. 20      b. 40
- c. 60      d. 80

**ANSWER:** d

**REFERENCES:** Crime Trends

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.04 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.

**KEYWORDS:** Remember

45. The Monitoring the Future study found teen alcohol use and cigarette use at their lowest points since \_\_\_\_.

- a. 1975      b. 1990
- c. 2000      d. 2010

**ANSWER:** a

**REFERENCES:** Crime Trends

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.04 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.

**KEYWORDS:** Remember

46. According to the Monitoring the Future study, approximately \_\_\_\_ percent of teenagers report hurting someone badly enough that the victim needed medical care?

- a. 1      b. 5
- c. 15      d. 25

**ANSWER:** c

**REFERENCES:** Crime Trends

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.04 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.

**KEYWORDS:** Remember

47. The greater the proportion of \_\_\_\_ in the population, the higher the crime rate and the greater the number of persistent offenders.

- a. middle-aged women      b. young women
- c. middle-aged men      d. young men

**ANSWER:** d

**REFERENCES:** Crime Patterns

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

**KEYWORDS:** Remember

48. Which regions of the country usually have significantly higher rates of crime?

- a. The Midwest and New England      b. The West and the South
- c. The Midwest and the South      d. New England and the West

**ANSWER:** b

**REFERENCES:** Crime Patterns

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

**KEYWORDS:** Remember

49. For serious violent crimes, the males account for \_\_\_\_ percent of all arrests.

- a. 20
- b. 40
- c. 60
- d. 80

**ANSWER:** d

**REFERENCES:** Crime Patterns

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

**KEYWORDS:** Remember

50. Which of the following groups experience violent crimes at a higher rate than other groups?

- a. Whites
- b. African–Americans
- c. Asians
- d. Latinos

**ANSWER:** b

**REFERENCES:** Crime Patterns

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

**KEYWORDS:** Remember

51. When a man is the victim of a violent crime, the perpetrator is usually described as a(n):

- a. Stranger
- b. Acquaintance
- c. Relative
- d. Wife/girlfriend

**ANSWER:** a

**REFERENCES:** Crime Patterns

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

**KEYWORDS:** Remember

52. Which of the following is false regarding the age–crime relationship?

- a. Young people are part of a youth culture that favors risk taking and behaviors that may involve law violation.
- b. Youths have unlimited access to their parent’s money.
- c. Youths are psychological immature.
- d. Youths are aware of the lack of punitiveness of the juvenile justice system.

**ANSWER:** b

**REFERENCES:** Crime Patterns

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

**KEYWORDS:** Remember

53. Which of the following characteristics does not increase one's likelihood of victimization?

- a. Being male
- b. Being young
- c. Being married
- d. Living in a large urban area

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Crime Patterns

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.08 - Describe the characteristics of crime victims.

*KEYWORDS:* Understand

54. Which of the following is false regarding the victim-offender relationship?

- a. There is no racial pattern in single-offender robberies.
- b. Women are more likely than men to be victimized by an acquaintance.
- c. Most crimes are committed by a single offender.
- d. Minorities are the offenders in a majority of single-offender rapes and assaults.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Crime Patterns

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.08 - Describe the characteristics of crime victims.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

55. Weighing consequences and benefits is the foundation of \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

- a. social process
- b. routine activities
- c. social structure
- d. rational choice

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

56. The culture of poverty is part of which theoretical perspective?

- a. Social structure theory
- b. Psychological theory
- c. Social process theory
- d. Rational choice theory

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

57. According to \_\_\_\_ theory, indicators of neighborhood disorder are highly predictive of crime rates.
- a. social structure
  - b. developmental
  - c. social process
  - d. conflict

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime and Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

KEYWORDS: Remember

58. Which view of crime suggests that individuals are born “good” and become “bad” as they mature?
- a. Social reaction theory
  - b. Social control theory
  - c. Social structure theory
  - d. Social learning theory

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime and Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

KEYWORDS: Remember

59. \_\_\_\_ theory maintains that everyone has the potential to become criminal.
- a. Social structure
  - b. Social learning
  - c. Social control
  - d. Social reaction

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime and Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

KEYWORDS: Remember

60. \_\_\_\_ theory focuses on the economic and political forces operating in a society and views these forces as the fundamental causes of criminality.

- a. Conflict
- b. Social control
- c. Developmental
- d. Social structure

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime and Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

KEYWORDS: Remember

61. \_\_\_\_ theory recognizes that as people mature, the factors that influence their behavior change.
- a. Social structure
  - b. Developmental
  - c. Psychological
  - d. Social process

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

KEYWORDS: Remember

62. \_\_\_\_ theory would advocate against the use of the sex offender registry for low-level offenders due to its stigma.

- a. Social structure
- b. Social learning
- c. Social control
- d. Social reaction

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime and Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

KEYWORDS: Apply

63. In a study entitled *Delinquency in a Birth Cohort*, researchers found that chronic offenders:

- a. are more likely to continue criminality if they are female.
- b. become adult repeat offenders
- c. are deterred from further criminality if arrested during youth chronic offending.
- d. commit the most violent acts of all criminals.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.04 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.

KEYWORDS: Remember

John was born into a family that didn't have very much money, and it seemed that his parents struggled to put and keep food on the table. As he grew up, he found school boring despite being smart, so he dropped out. He was always impulsive and finding a job took too long. John recently found out that he is going to be a father and wants to provide the best opportunity for his child that he can. To support himself and his unborn child, he gets involved in selling pain pills and he is arrested in a sting operation.

64. John's view of the criminal justice system is likely the \_\_\_\_\_ view.

- a. conflict
- b. consensus
- c. crime control
- d. interactionist

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: How is Crime Defined?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01 - Discuss how crime is defined

KEYWORDS: Apply

65. The judge believes selling drugs is inherently destructive and dangerous and that by punishing John, he will learn to control his actions in the future. The judge's view of the criminal justice system is likely the \_\_\_\_\_ view.

- a. crime control
- b. due process
- c. interactionist
- d. consensus

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Defined?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01 - Discuss how crime is defined

*KEYWORDS:* Apply

66. Most researchers would consider this explanation of John's behavior part of the \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

- a. trajectory
- b. developmental
- c. propensity
- d. life course

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Apply

Andrew has decided that he is going to rob a bank to pay off his debts after losing his job. He buys a gun from a kid who lives in an economically depressed section of town but he doesn't ask where the gun came from. On the day of the robbery, Andrew decides that he will shoot at the ceiling inside the bank to get everyone's attention. But as he shoots, the bullet ricochets and strikes a bank teller. The teller dies instantly and in the process of Andrew's getaway, he drops his gun.

67. Only the most serious of Andrew's crimes has been reported to the public using this reporting mechanism.

- a. NIBRS
- b. Self-report survey
- c. UCR
- d. NCVS

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*KEYWORDS:* Apply

68. How will the majority of Andrew's crimes be categorized?

- a. Part I
- b. Part II
- c. Part III
- d. Part IV

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*KEYWORDS:* Apply

69. Which theoretical explanation most closely fits with Andrew's actions?

- a. Personality theory
- b. Social learning theory
- c. Cognitive theory
- d. Rational choice theory

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Apply

June is 80 years old and is terrified of having her home burglarized or becoming a victim in another way, so she tries not to leave the house. She has never been a victim of crime but is aware that her neighborhood may not be as safe as it used to be. One afternoon when she does decide to leave the house, her home is burglarized and her television is stolen.

70. June decides not to report the burglary to the police because she feels that the break-in was her fault. Which crime measurement tool is most likely to record June's case?

- a. NIBRS
- b. Self-report study
- c. UCR
- d. NCVS

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*KEYWORDS:* Apply

71. After the burglary, June is ever more fearful of her neighbors and the crime that goes on in her community. June is not justified in her thoughts because:

- a. violent victimizations are decreasing.
- b. youth crime is on the rise.
- c. crime against the elderly is increasing dramatically.
- d. home invasions are on the rise.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Crime Trends

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01 - Discuss how crime is defined

*KEYWORDS:* Apply

### Completion

72.

\_\_\_\_\_, most simply, is a violation of criminal law.

*ANSWER:* crime

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Defined?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

73. \_\_\_\_\_ are people who wage crusades to control criminal law so that it reflects their own personal values.

*ANSWER:* Moral entrepreneurs

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Defined?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

74. \_\_\_\_\_ is another name associated with the eight index crimes from the UCRs.

*ANSWER:* Part I crimes

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

75. The \_\_\_\_\_ view of crime suggests that moral entrepreneurs define crime.

*ANSWER:* interactionist

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Defined?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

76. Murder, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, and \_\_\_\_\_ make up the FBI's Part I crimes.

*ANSWER:* aggravated assault

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

77. Criticisms of UCR data include \_\_\_\_\_ of the victims and law enforcement.

*ANSWER:* reporting practices

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.03 - Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime measures.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

78. The \_\_\_\_\_ is one who has serious and persistent brushes with the law and whose behavior may be excessively violent and destructive.

*ANSWER:* chronic offender  
career offender  
chronic criminal  
career criminal

*REFERENCES:* Crime Patterns

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.04 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

79. \_\_\_\_\_ question large groups of high school students about their participation in criminal or delinquent acts.

*ANSWER:* Self-report surveys

*REFERENCES:* How is Crime Measured?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

80. The \_\_\_\_\_ states that as the poverty of minorities in the population increases, so too does the amount of social control that the public directs at those minority group members.

*ANSWER:* racial threat hypothesis

*REFERENCES:* Crime Patterns

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

81. \_\_\_\_\_ is the view that extreme social and economic differences among people living in the same community exacerbate criminal activity.

*ANSWER:* Relative deprivation

*REFERENCES:* Crime Patterns

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

82. The notion that deteriorating neighborhoods attracts law violators is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis.

*ANSWER:* broken windows

*REFERENCES:* Crime Patterns

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

83. Modern \_\_\_\_\_ theories of crime believe that elements of the environment interact with biological factors to control and influence behavior.

*ANSWER:* biosocial

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

84. According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory, disruptions in life's major transitions can be destructive and ultimately can promote criminality.

*ANSWER:* developmental

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

85. Conflict criminologists focus their attention on the law violations of the \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* powerful

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

86. \_\_\_\_\_ theory assumes that people are born good and learn to be bad.

*ANSWER:* Social learning

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

87. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ some people encounter problems during their early development that cause an imbalance in their personality.

*ANSWER:* psychodynamic view

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

88. The racial threat hypothesis explains that an increase of minorities in the population can correlate to an increase of \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* police social control

*REFERENCES:* Crime Patterns

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

89. Conduct disorder is discussed as a precursor of long-term chronic offending in \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

*ANSWER:*

biosocial

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

90. A culture of poverty is discussed as an element of \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

*ANSWER:* social structure

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:* Remember

Essay

91. Explain the three significant methods used to measure the nature and extent of crime. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each method.

*ANSWER:* The UCR is the best known and most widely cited source of aggregate criminal statistics. It tallies and annually publishes a number of reported offenses by city, county, standard metropolitan statistical area, and geographical divisions of the United States. It also shows numbers and characteristics of individuals arrested for Part I and non-index Part II crimes, except traffic violations. It is not an accurate measure of crime on its own as it uses the hierarchy rule where it takes the most serious offense of every group of crime reported. The NCVS asks crime victims about their encounters with criminals. It is the most important and widely used victim survey; however, validity issues include overreporting, underreporting, inability to record personal criminal activity of those interviewed, sampling errors, and inadequate question format. Self-report surveys allow participants to reveal information about their violations and have focused mostly on juvenile delinquency and youth crime. Critics suggest that it is unreasonable to expect people to candidly admit illegal acts, that some people forget, exaggerate, or are confused about illegal acts, and that serious chronic offenders are unlikely to participate or be truthful.

*REFERENCE:* How is Crime Measured?

*REFERENCES:*

*LEARNING OBJECTIVE:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVE:*

*LEARNING OBJECTIVE:*

*LEARNING OBJECTIVE:*

*KEYWORDS:* Evaluate

*REFERENCES:*

92. Elaborate the three views on defining crime. Discuss how and why some behaviors become illegal and are considered crimes while others remain noncriminal.

*ANSWE*

*R:* There are three main views in defining crime. The consensus view rests on the assumption that criminal law has social control function and crimes are those that are essentially harmful to a majority of citizens and are prohibited by the existing criminal law. The conflict view states that crime is the outcome of class struggle between the rich and poor, have and have-nots resulting in the criminal justice system becoming an instrument of social and economic repression. Finally, the interactionist view of criminal law is structured to reflect preferences and opinions of people who hold social power in a particular legal jurisdiction where campaigns are constructed to control behaviors that some view as immoral and wrong.

*REFER* How is Crime Defined?

*ENCES:*

*LEARNI* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.02 - Explain the methods used to measure crime

*NG OBJ*

*ECTIVE*

*S:*

*KEYWO* Analyze

*RDS:*

93. Discuss the trends in violent crime in the United States.

*ANSWE* There has been a gradual increase in the violent crime rate from 1830 to 1860. After the Civil War, this rate

*R:* increased significantly for about 15 years. Until World War I, there was a decrease. After a period of readjustment, the crime rate steadily declined until the Depression, when another crime wave was recorded. There was a decrease from the 1930s to the 1960s in homicide, then there began a sharp increase that continued through the 1980s. Crime peaked in 1991, and has been declining ever since.

*REFER* Crime Trends

*ENCES:*

*LEARNI* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.01 - Discuss how crime is defined

*NG OBJ*

*ECTIVE*

*S:*

*KEYWO* Analyze

*RDS:*

94. Describe the social, economic, personal, and demographic factors suggested by experts to account for the recent crime drop in the United States.

*ANSWE* Official crime data indicates minority group members are involved in a disproportionate share of criminal activity. Coupled with UCR arrest data that consistently show that males have much higher crime rate and commit more serious crimes than females. Crime rates are also highest in deprived, inner-city areas and that the level of poverty and social disorganization in an area can predict its crime rate.

*REFER* Crime Patterns

*ENCES:*

*LEARNI* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

*NG OBJ*

*ECTIVE*

*S:*

*KEYWO* Analyze

*RDS:*

95.

Summarize the relationship between mental illness and crime.

*ANSWER* Mentally ill individuals may be more likely to lack financial resources and live in high risk areas. Police may be more likely to arrest the mentally ill. Those with severe mental illness are at greater risk for victimization. Individuals may self-medicate, which may be linked to criminal behavior. Association in the research is not clear cut.

*REFERE* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*NCES:*

*LEARNI* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.09 - Discuss the association between crime and mental illness.

*NG OBJ*

*ECTIVE*

*S:*

*KEYWO* Understand

*RDS:*

96. Discuss the intersection of race, class, gender, and crime victimization.

*ANSWE* Official crime data indicates minority group members are involved in a disproportionate share of criminal activity. Coupled with UCR arrest data that consistently show that males have much higher crime rate and commit more serious crimes than females. Crime rates are also highest in deprived, inner-city areas and that level of poverty and social disorganization in an area can predict its crime rate.

*REFER* Crime Patterns

*ENCES:*

*LEARNI* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.06 - Know the various crime patterns.

*NG OBJ*

*ECTIVE*

*S:*

*KEYWO* Understand

*RDS:*

97. Explain violent crime using one of the theories elaborated in the text. Discuss why this theoretical explanation is the most useful for understanding violent crime.

*ANSWER:*

Answer will vary dramatically depending on student's chosen theory.

*REFERENCES:*

Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*KEYWORDS:*

Analyze

98. Compare and contrast social structure theory and social process theory.

*ANSWER:* Social structure theory attempts to explain crime using the premise "because they are poor." It suggests that there is an economic bias in the crime rate and the burden of urban poverty results in the development of a culture of poverty. Social process theory attempts to explain crime by suggesting that offenders become socialized to committing crime. It states that people commit crime as a result of experiences they have while being socialized by various organizations, institutions, and processes of society. It also links family problems to crime as evidence that socialization, not social structure, is the key to understanding the onset of crime.

*REFERENCES:* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:*

ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*LEARNING OBJECTIVE:*

Understand

*KEYWORDS:*

Understand

*REFERENCES:*

99. Discuss the *Delinquency in a Birth Cohort* study and how its findings have shaped justice policy.

*ANSWE*

*R:* The researchers in this study used official records to follow the criminal careers of almost 10,000 boys born in Philadelphia in 1945 until they reached age 18. They found the following:

- about two-thirds of the cohort never had contact with police authorities;
- about one-third had at least one contact with police during their minority;
- of the repeat offenders, a relatively small subgroup was arrested five times or more. These were chronic offenders who made up 6 percent of the total; and
- the chronic offenders were responsible for 5,305 arrests or 51.9 percent of them. They committed 71 percent of the homicides, 73 percent of the rapes, 82 percent of the robberies, and 69 percent of aggravated assaults.

The chronic offender concept has had a great impact on the criminal justice system. If a small number of offenders commit almost all serious crime than it would have an appreciable influence on the crime rate. This thought pattern has been responsible for the get-tough laws designed to put habitual offenders behind bars for long periods of time.

*REFERE* Crime Patterns

*NCES:*

*LEARNI* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.04 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.

*NG OBJ*

*ECTIVE*

*S:*

*KEYWO* Understand

*RDS:*

100. Outline the tenets and significance of developmental theory for explaining crime.

*ANSWE* The developmental theory of crime attempts to explain criminality based on the premise that “life is a

*R:* bumpy road.” The theory states that because transition from one stage of life to another can be a bumpy ride, propensity to commit crimes is neither stable nor constant; it is a developmental process.

Additionally, disruptions in life’s major transitions can be destructive and can promote criminality

*REFER* Causes of Crime and Victimization

*NCES:*

*LEARNI* ESCJ.SIEG.17.02.10 - Distinguish among the various views of crime causation.

*NG OBJ*

*ECTIVE*

*S:*

*KEYWO* Understand

*RDS:*