Chapter 2: The Nature and Extent of Crime

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. Why is it important to discover the root causes of crime?
A. to combat crime, make the criminal justice system more efficient, and reduce victimization
B. to determine adequate punishments
C. to make laws, hire prosecutors, and further criminology
D. to understand oppression and racism
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Introduction: Why and How Is Crime Measured?
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. How are data collected when measuring crime?
A. surveying law enforcement and citizens
B. obtaining transcripts from news reports
C. surveying law enforcement and obtaining transcripts from news reports
D. attending court hearings
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Introduction: Why and How Is Crime Measured?
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Which two organizations collect crime data on a federal Level?
A. Federal Bureau of Investigations and Department of Justice
B. Department of Justice and National Security Agency
C. Bureau of Justice Statistics and Federal Bureau of Investigations
D. Department of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Introduction: Why and How Is Crime Measured?

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The Bureau of Justice Statistics provides data for which national report?
A. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program
B. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
C. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
D. Supplemental Homicide Report (SHR)
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Introduction: Why and How Is Crime Measured?
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Which government agency is responsible for maintaining the Uniform Crime Report (UCR)?
A. Federal Bureau of Investigations
B. Bureau of Justice Statistics
C. National Security Agency
D. Homeland Security
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: FBI Measurement of Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. In 1927, the International Association of Chiefs of Police created the Committee on Uniform Crime Records to _____.
A. develop law enforcement policy on dealing with levels of high crime
B. determine which crimes are being committed more often
C. develop a program to gather crime statistics across the United States
D. allow law enforcement to view reports from different agencies
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: FBI Measurement of Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. The Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Uniform Crime Report (UCR) programs breaks crimes up into Part 1 and Part 2 crimes. What are Part 1 crimes?
A. Part 1 crimes are serious in nature and require extended time in prison for offenses like murder, fraud, and burglary.
B. Part 1 crimes are common and dangerous crimes like murder, rape, and, robbery
C. Part 1 crime are crimes against a person like murder, battery, and drug abuse.
D. Part 1 crimes are uncommon crimes like white-collar crimes and cybercrimes.
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Report
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. The Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Uniform Crime Report (UCR) programs breaks crimes up into Part 1 and Part 2 crimes. What are Part 2 crimes?
A. Part 2 crimes are very common violent crimes like murder, rape, and aggravated assault.
B. Part 2 crimes are uncommon and less serious crimes like gambling, drunkenness, and purchasing prostitution.
C. Part 2 crimes are crimes against property like theft, burglary, and arson.
D. Part 2 crimes are crimes against people like identity theft, brank fraud, and motor vehicle theft.
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Report
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) does NOT collect information on _____.
A. the number of crimes committed
B. information on crime victims or offenders
C. where the crime was committed
D. the reporting agency
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Report

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. The Summary Reporting System (SRS) collects which type of data points for the Uniform Crime Report (UCR)?
A. characteristics of specific crimes like types of cars in motor vehicle theft
B. data on the result of the investigation like if a suspect was convicted or found not guilty at trial
C. victim personal information like where the victim lives and works
D. criminal history of the offender like prior convictions or outstanding warrants
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Report
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. When did the Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) start archiving data?
A. 1960
B. 1976
C. 1982
D. 1994
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. The innovation of the Supplementary Homicide Repot (SHR) was the ability to collect the _____.
A. victim and offender's age, sex, and race
B. victim and offender's name, address, and employment
C. victim and offender's criminal history and prior relationships
D. victim and offender's statements given to police
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) was created to track
_____.
A. crimes against property
B. nonfatal crimes against persons
C. crimes against persons
D. crimes against the state
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including
definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime
data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. What does the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) have in common
with the Supplementary Reporting System (SRS)?
A. funding sources
B. relationships with popular news outlets
C. types of crimes recorded
D. data source
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including
definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime
data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. What are Group A crimes in the National Incident-Based Reporting System
(BIBRS)?
A. more serious and frequently occurring offenses
B. felonies and cybercrimes
C. misdemeanors and property crimes
D. less serious and infrequent crimes
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including
definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime
data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. What are Group B crimes in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (BIBRS)?
A. more serious and frequently occurring offenses
B. felonies and cybercrimes
C. misdemeanors and property crimes
D. less serious and infrequent crimes
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. What is known as the hierarchy rule?
A. The first crime discovered by police at the scene is the crime that is reported to the FBI for purpose of statistics.
B. The most serious crime discovered by police at the scene is the crime that is reported to the FBI for purpose of statistics.
C. The first crime to be solved by police at the scene is the crime that is reported to the FBI for purpose of statistics.
D. All crimes are ranked least to most serious and all crimes are reported to be counted.
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. Which system of reporting uses the hierarchy rule?
A. Supplementary Reporting System (SRS)
B. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NICBRS)
C. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
D. Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. The biggest difference between National Incident-Based Reporting System (NICBRS) and Supplementary Reporting system (SRS) is _____.
A. the use of the Hierarchy Rule
B. NICBRS can distinguish between attempted and completed crimes
C. SRS only counts crimes that were reported to law enforcement
D. SRS can link multiple victims to the same crime
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Hard

20. The purpose of the National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) is _____.
A. for the Bureau of Justice Statistics to make it easier to track statistics in rural areas
B. for the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide more information and data points to measure more crime nationally
C. for law enforcement to have a universal place to send all investigations notes to help solve cold cases
D. for law enforcement to have a universal place to find statistics criminal trends
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Medium

21. In 1965, the government reviewed the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) and the Supplementary Report System (SRS) for major limitations of the UCR SRS. Which is *not* a limitation of the UCR SRS?
A. dark figure of crime
B. data were more about law enforcement
C. incomplete data on victims, offenders, types of crimes, and locations
D. data were only representative of people of a certain race
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: National Crime Panel
Difficulty Level: Hard

22. The National Crime Survey (NCS) collects data on _____.
A. personal and property crime
B. property and white-collar crime
C. street and white-collar crime
D. cybercrime and terrorism
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Crime Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. In 1991, the National Crime Survey (NCS) changed its name to _____.
A. Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
B. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
C. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
D. National Crime Panel (NCP)
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. Shortly after being founded, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) distinguished between _____.
A. murder and manslaughter
B. assault and battery
C. rape and sexual assault.
D. robbery and burglary
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. The new questioning procedures in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) allowed more crimes to be reported because _____.

A. more questioning lead to more confessions from people on the crimes they committed
B. more thorough research lead to solving more crimes
C. more thorough questioning lead to reporting less serious offenses that occurred in the incident
D. more research lead to a change in how crime was defined
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Hard

26. The National Crime Victimization Survey only collects information of people _____ and older.
A. 0
B. 8
C. 12
D. 18
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy.

27. How does the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collect data?
A. Law enforcement voluntarily gives the data to the National Crime Victimization Survey.
B. Law enforcement is required by law to provide data to National Crime Victimization Survey.
C. Data are collected by the NCVS via survey.
D. The FBI provides data from different collection sites.
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

28. The National Crime Victimization Survey uses the NCVS-1 to _____.
A. interview potential victims on about the incident to find if there was a crime committed
B. interview convicted offenders about the crime and various reasons it was committed
C. interview law enforcement about data collection techniques
D. interview bystanders and witness about the crime
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

29 The National Crime Victimization Survey uses the NCVS-2 to determine _____.
A. who committed the crime
B. what type of crime was committed
C. where the crime was committed
D. which law enforcement agency reported the crime was committed
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

30. _____ is responsible for collecting data for the National Crime Victimization Survey.
A. Federal Bureau of Investigation
B. Census Bureau
C. Bureau of Justice Statistics
D. Law Enforcement
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

31. The National Crime Victimization Survey allows assessment of crime that is committed _____.
A. against certain groups of people

B. by certain groups of people
C. in specific locations
D. at specific times
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

32. A husband is an alcoholic and abuses his wife. He leaves every day to go to work at the hospital where he is a doctor. Before he leaves, he locks his wife in a room with no way out. When he gets home, he assaults her and forces her to make him dinner. According to National Crime Victimization Survey data collection, _____ data points can be collected from this scenario.
A. 0–3
B. 7–12
C. 18–25
D. 35–60
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Hard

33. An innovation of the National Crime Victimization Survey is that it allows for the collection and analysis of _____.
A. difficult to measure crimes for relatively small groups
B. very serious crimes by racial demographics
C. minor offenses
D. difficult to measure crimes for large groups
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Hard

34. One of the limitations of National Crime Victimization Survey is that it collects data for national estimates. Which entity cannot use the data effectively?
A. local law enforcement
B. criminologists
C. Congress
D. federal agencies
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

35. The National Crime Victimization Survey primarily tracks which type of crime?
A. street
B. cyber
C. white-collar
D. terrorism
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

36. What are some nonsampling errors that occur within the National Crime Victimization Survey?
A. People do not want to share specifics about events or people involved.
B. People lie about what happened.
C. People were not victims of crime.
D. People do not answer the questions on the survey.
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

37. In 2012, a new standard for series victimization was implemented to allow victims _____.

A. to report up to 10 incidents of the same or similar crime
B. to report all the incidents of the same or similar crime and all incidents are counted as one incident for purposes of reporting statistics
C. to report all incidents of the same or similar crime and all incidents are counted individually for purposes of reporting statistics
D. the choice for police to investigate the incidents before reporting the statistic
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

38. In 2008, the National Research Council wanted to make the National Crime Victimization Survey more efficient. The National Research Council suggests _____.
A. legislation based upon qualitative case studies on crime
B. more interviews with law enforcement
C. more cost effective and reliable estimates
D. legislation to solidify the rights of victims
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

39. National Crime Victimization Survey only takes into consideration crimes that have victims. If a person uses illegal drugs, will that crime be counted in the National Crime Victimization Survey?
A. No, drug use is not a Group A or B crime. Therefore, the National Crime Victimization Survey does not report on it.
B. No, victimless crimes are not reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey. Here, a person doing drugs does not have a victim.
C. Yes, drug use is a Group B crime and will be reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey.
D. Yes, the National Crime Victimization Survey uses data points from any crime involving drugs.
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Hard

40. Since the _____, the overall crime rate has been _____ in the United States.
A. 1970s; decreasing
B. 1980s; increasing
C. 1990s; decreasing
D. 2000s; increasing
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Summarize the nature and extent of violent and property crime in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Violent and Property Crime Rates and Trends
Difficulty Level: Medium

41. Patterns and concentrations of crime tend to be found in _____.
A. specific locations
B. specific populations
C. religious organizations
D. violent personalities
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Summarize the nature and extent of violent and property crime in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Murder
Difficulty Level: Medium

42. Which statement is true regarding race and the murder rate?
A. Murder is committed interracially more than intraracially.
B. Race has no impact on murder.
C. Murder is committed more intraracially than interracially.
D. The statistics on race and murder are too small to accurately report.
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Summarize the nature and extent of violent and property crime in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Gender, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Murder
Difficulty Level: Hard

43. Simple assault is defined as _____.
A. no injury with physical contact
B. no or minor injuries and no weapons used in the assault
C. no injury with use of a weapon
D. minor injury with the use of a weapon
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Summarize the nature and extent of violent and property crime in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Nonfatal Violence
Difficulty Level: Easy

44. What is the least common nonfatal violent crime according to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)?
A. assault
B. battery
C. rape/sexual assault
D. robbery
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Summarize the nature and extent of violent and property crime in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Nonfatal Violence
Difficulty Level: Easy

45. How many aggravated assaults were recorded in 2016?
A. 200,000
B. 500,000
C. 800,000
D. more than 1 million
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Summarize the nature and extent of violent and property crime in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Nonfatal Violence
Difficulty Level: Easy

46. In 2015, _____ of nonfatal violent victims were boys/men.
A. 22.8%
B. 36.4%

C. 42.9%
D. 55.1%
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Summarize the nature and extent of violent and property crime in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: knowledge
Answer Location: Where are the NCVS 2016 Statistics
Difficulty Level: Medium

47. Women and girls are more likely to be victimized by a _____.
A. stranger
B. friend
C. law enforcement agent
D. teacher
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Summarize the nature and extent of violent and property crime in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Where Are the NCVS 2016 Statistics
Difficulty Level: Medium

48. Currently, cybercrime is connected to the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) and Supplementary Research System (SRS) via _____.
A. Part I crimes
B. Part II crimes.
C. Group A crimes
D. Group B crimes
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring cybercrime, terrorism, and white-collar crime.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Measuring Cybercrime
Difficulty Level: Easy

49. Which Part II crimes are connected with cybercrimes in Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program and Supplementary Research System (SRS)?
A. terrorism
B. corporate fraud
C. bank fraud
D. sex trafficking

Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring cybercrime, terrorism, and white-collar crime.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Measuring Cybercrime
Difficulty Level: Medium

50. The Federal Bureau of Investigation started publishing statistics on terrorism in _____.
A. 1994
B.1996
C. 2001
D. 2006
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring cybercrime, terrorism, and white-collar crime.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Measuring Terrorism
Difficulty Level: Easy

51. The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism records _____.
A. the statistics of all reported terrorist attacks since 1996
B. the current investigations for all the terrorist attacks since 9/11
C. information on all known domestic terrorists
D. statistics on terrorist attacks in foreign countries
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring cybercrime, terrorism, and white-collar crime.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Measuring Terrorism
Difficulty Level: Medium

52. Where can a law enforcement agent find information and statistics on failed terrorist attacks?
A. Pinkerton Global Intelligence
B. Worldwide Incident Tracking System
C. Global Terrorism Database
D. Internet Crime Complaint Center
Ans: C

TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring cybercrime, terrorism, and white-collar crime.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Measuring Terrorism
Difficulty Level: Easy

53. Why do white-collar crimes usually fail to make it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics report?
A. White-collar crime is a victimless crime, therefore the crime stats are not reported.
B. The Federal Bureau of Investigations has limited resource to allocate to white-collar crime, and white-collar crime is such a low percentage of crime the FBI directs resources elsewhere.
C. White-collar crime is usually handled by a regulatory agency or professional groups that handle the investigation.
D. White-collar crime usually doesn't require an investigation. The local district attorney handles the case and the investigation.
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring cybercrime, terrorism, and white-collar crime.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Measuring White-Collar Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

54. Which demographic has the greatest fear of victimization?
A. young men
B. old men
C. young women
D. old women
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Distinguish how the fear of crime and actual risk of being victimized are often misinterpreted by the public.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Fear and Risk of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Hard

55. _____ was the first scholar to demonstrate the differences between fear and risk of victimization.
A. Jennifer Schuett
B. Joshua Paul Benjamin
C. Kenneth Ferraro

D. Chris Farias
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Distinguish how the fear of crime and actual risk of being victimized are often misinterpreted by the public.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Fear and Risk of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Easy

56. After the 9/11 attacks, individual fear of crime _____.
A. decreased
B. increased
C. stopped
D. began
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Distinguish how the fear of crime and actual risk of being victimized are often misinterpreted by the public.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Fear and Risk of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Easy

57. What is the general public perception of crime rates?
A. Crime has stayed the same and people need to be smarter about how they do things.
B. Crime is down and people feel safer.
C. Crime has gotten worse and people feel less safe than 20 years ago.
D. Crime is the same, but police are understaffed and no longer trusted to enforce the law.
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Distinguish how the fear of crime and actual risk of being victimized are often misinterpreted by the public.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Fear and Risk of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

58. Which statement is true regarding the crime multiplier effect?
A. Criminals who watch the news and see that people did not get caught for a crime. This gives the criminal the thought that they can commit a similar crime and get away with it.
B. For every crime that is reported, three crimes go unreported.
C. The effect is that fear is exacerbated when a person watches the news and believes more crime is being committed than actually is.

D. The effect is a way to predict crime in an area based on the crime that has been previously committed.
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Distinguish how the fear of crime and actual risk of being victimized are often misinterpreted by the public.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Fear and Risk of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

59. Why is the media a key factor in fear of victimization?
A. The media tend to exaggerate stories that lead people to believe they are going to be victims of crime.
B. The media downplays actual crime to lure people into a false sense of safety.
C. The media truthfully reports crime to give people an accurate account of what is going on in their community.
D. The media provides entertainment; therefore, it skews the news to fit the advertisers' need.
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Distinguish how the fear of crime and actual risk of being victimized are often misinterpreted by the public.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Fear and Risk of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Hard

60. What is the central assumption of classical crime theory?
A. Crime occurs out of necessity.
B. Crime occurs when the benefit of committing the crime out weights the potential punishment.
C. Crime occurs because a person has a general distain for society.
D. Crime occurs because human nature requires it.
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

61. What is the main concern of anomie criminal theory?
A. the idea that the benefit of the crime outweighs the punishment if caught
B. the sociological traits that cause crime

C. the gap between economic success and opportunities to get economic success
D. the biological traits that cause crime
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

62. What is the base assumption of routine activity theory?
A. A daily routine is the best time to commit a crime.
B. People in their normal course of their day will encounter an opportunity to be victimized.
C. The daily routine stops someone from committing a crime because a person will not change from the routine.
D. The daily routine will allow for police to identify a person who committed a crime faster.
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Easy

63. _____ theory examines the link between social roles, stereotypes, and the self-fulfilling prophecy to explain criminality.
A. Labeling/shaming
B. Critical/Marxist
C. Peacemaking
D. Individual trait
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

64. Sociological approaches to crime emphasize _____.
A. inherited traits
B. impulse control

C. environment and opportunity
D. the offender
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

65. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between theory and data?
A. Data tests theories and gathering data can lead to new theories.
B. Criminology uses data, but not theories.
C. Theory is more accurate than data.
D. Criminology uses theories, and criminal justice uses data.
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Hard

True/False

1. The Department of Justice compiles data from all over the country for law enforcement to use in dictating policy on policing.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Introduction: Why and How Is Crime Measured?
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. The Department of Justice was founded in1790 by Congress.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: FBI Measuring Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The Summary Reporting System only counts each crime committed.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Report
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The National Incident-Based Reporting System was founded after the 1992 LA riots to create better policies to stop future riots.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The Uniform Crime Report is the most prestigious data set because it captures all offenses.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Studies and NCVS Data
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The National Crime Victimization Survey records instances of arson and vagrancy.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Bureau of Justice Statistics Measurement of Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The Hierarchy Rule requires that the first crime committed is the crime reported for statistical purposes.
Ans: F

TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. The Supplemental Research System will sunset in 2012.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. President Johnson ushered in a new area of data collection for criminal justice in 1965.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Bureau of Justice Statistics Measurement of Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. With all the different surveys and databases, some crimes are not catalogued or traced.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Case Studies and NCVS Data
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. President Trump has not released the crime statistics for 2016.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Summarize the nature and extent of violent and property crime in the United States.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Where Are All of the FBI 2016 statistics?
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. You are more likely to be robbed than raped according to the National Crime Victimization Survey in 2016.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Summarize the nature and extent of violent and property crime in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Nonfatal Violence
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. Motor vehicle theft is the most common form of property crime.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Summarize the nature and extent of violent and property crime in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Property Crime Rates and Trends
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. The FBI's Internet Crime Complaint Center was hacked in 2018 and all complaints required people to put in personal information that was used to hack them later.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring cybercrime, terrorism, and white-collar crime.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Measuring Cybercrime
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. The Global Terrorism Database is housed at the Pentagon.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring cybercrime, terrorism, and white-collar crime.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge.
Answer Location: Measuring Terrorism
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. In 2010, about 50% of households have had some sort of white-collar crime victimization.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring cybercrime, terrorism, and white-collar crime.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Measuring White-Collar Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Research finds that people's fear of crime has decreased since 9/11.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Distinguish how the fear of crime and actual risk of being victimized are often misinterpreted by the public.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Fear and Risk of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Presenting the worst pictures of society and criminal behavior is how the media keeps viewers.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Distinguish how the fear of crime and actual risk of being victimized are often misinterpreted by the public.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Fear and Risk of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Medium

19. Differential association theory suggests that teachers are to blame for students who commit crime.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. The Peacemaking Theory of Criminal Justice states that crime is caused by the injustice rooted in inequality.
Ans: T

TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. Why should the United States allocate resources to measure crime?
Ans: Measuring crimes tells citizens and policy makers a lot about our society. We measure crime to see if a policy is working. To see if there is a crime problem happening. To see if we are safe as a society. We have to police members of our society, without measuring crime we would not be able to assess what crimes are and are not being committed. Measure crime helps us ensure order in our society.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Introduction: Why and How Crime Is Measured
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Why was it important that the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program creates a system of reporting crime statistics?
Ans: Before the UCR, studying crime statistics in aggregate was extremely difficult. Crime statistics are reported in various different ways by each law enforcement agency. What was needed was uniformity of definitions of crimes, how crimes statistics are reported, and whom the statistics get reported to. Have a uniform system of reporting allowed for the FBI and other law enforcement agencies to tract trends in crime. Law enforcement will have access to standardized definitions of crimes and the support of the federal government be able to use data to help shape policy on addressing crime in their area.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: FBI Measurement of Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. What was the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program originally designed to do?
Ans: The UCR Program was designed to provide reliable, systematic, and unified information on sets of frequently committed serious crimes. It launched in 1929 and it used data gathered and reported by law enforcements agencies to create uniform definitions and statistics on crime. Leaders of law enforcement could use these data to

compare crime in their jurisdiction to crime in other jurisdiction and across a period of time. These data would be collected in one central area and be made available to all law enforcement who needed it. The UCR Program was a data collection point to help those in law enforcement make informed decisions about public safety.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. What does the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) do?
Ans: In the early 1980s, the Blueprint for the Future of the Uniform Crime and Reporting Program created the new procedures for the NIBRs. This came from the change in technology and computing power. This new technology allowed the NIBRS to gather more types of information from crimes committed, including victim and offender characteristics, what property was stolen and recovered, and characteristics of arrested individuals. The information given to the NIBRS is voluntary and comes from many law enforcement offices. This program is set up to record more data points to help law enforce tack serial criminals and dictate police policy.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Why is the dark figure of crime such a big problem with the Universal Crime Repot (UCR) Program and the Supplemental Report System (SRS)?
Ans: One of the biggest problems with UCR SRS is that it only takes into considered the crimes that are reported. The dark figure of crime is the number of crimes that are not reported. In the United States, about half of crimes go unreported. With such a large amount of crime not being reported, the UCR SRS cannot provide accurate crime figures for a community. Polices do not need to be based on 100% knowledge of every crime, but when a community does not have a handle on the dark figure, they cannot adequately make effective policies to support the community. Lastly, without knowing what the dark figure is, data cannot effectively tell if a police officer is working, because it does not answer the question if the policy lowered the crime rate or did people just not report as much crime.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: National Crime Panel
Difficulty Level: Hard

6. Why are series victimizations so hard to account for in data?
Ans: Series victimizations is where a victim is in situation was multiple crimes of the same nature are committed against them, for example, domestic violence, child molestation, bullying, and sex trafficking. All of these crimes are usually not a onetime incident and are usually more than 10 times. This creates a problem for creating data points. Data require a hard start and hard stop, but if a woman has been in an abusive relationship for the past 20 years, when is the start and stop? Most data-driven crime analysis can register individual events. In this type of situation, do you consider 20 years as one event or do you count every time the person was abused for the purpose of statistics. This can create a false inflation or decrease in the crime rate. Which is why series victimizations is incredibly hard to data plot.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Policy Issues | Difficulties in Counting Crime
Difficulty Level: Hard

7. Why would the National Criminal Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program differ on data?
Ans: NCVS and UCR collect different data points. UCR focuses on pure number of crimes and NCVS focuses on many other factors associated with the crime. Although they collect different numbers, they usually tell the same story with the data. UCR only collects data from reported crimes to law enforcement, NCVS receives information from sources other than law enforcement, so it would receive information on crime that was not reported to law enforcement.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Summarize the nature and extent of violent and property crime in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Property Crime Rates and Trends
Difficulty Level: Hard

8. What is the White-Collar Crime Research Consortium (WCCRC) and how does it help law enforcement?
Ans: The WCCRC works to develop databases for while-collar crimes. The WCCRC works with the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) to support researchers and train law enforcement involved with white-collar crime. From investigations to prosecutions, the NW3C and WCCRC work with law enforcement agencies to understand what white-collar crime is, how to categorize it, and create databases to train other officers and track statistics on white-collar crimes.

TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring cybercrime, terrorism, and white-collar crime.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Measuring White-Collar Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. What influences fear of crime?
Ans: There are several things that influence the fear of crime. One is that people think that they will be a victim. That we are currently living in a time where crime is rampant and at any moment they will become a victim of crime. The media helps instill fear into the masses. During their reports, the media tends to be over dramatic on the state of crime in an area. This leads people to believe that they live in a high-crime area. Lastly is people are nostalgic for a "good old day" where people did not have to lock their doors or cars and nothing would be stolen. All of these factors contribute to the idea that we currently live in high-crime times, even though 2016 is one of the lowest crime years in the past 20 years.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Distinguish how the fear of crime and actual risk of being victimized are often misinterpreted by the public.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Fear and Risk of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Hard

10. Why are theories in criminal justice more than an explanation?
Ans: Theories must be quantifiable and testable. Criminal justice theories tend to explain why someone commits a crime. Theories need to be tested. Researchers need to take data points from various criminal actions to test out the theories of criminal justice. These test help researchers and law enforcement better understand the nature and causes of crime. With this knowledge, law enforcement can enact smarter polices to help stop crime before it starts.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.6: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Theories in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Hard

Essay

1. What are the benefits of the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program and Summary Reporting System (SRS) in understanding and measuring crime?

Ans: The UCR SRS is the longest running data collection program. For over 100 years, the UCR or various versions of the UCR SRS have been providing standardized criminal definitions and statistics for law enforcement. The methodology of the UCR SRS has been stable which allows great trend analysis. This analysis is allowed for law enforcement to inform policy with a historical view of crime in the region. The data allow law enforcement to do geographic analysis of crime over time. This ability to analyze cities regions and nations helps law enforcement track and predict trends in crime. The system can provided a mass amount of information on many different crimes. This allows for law enforcement the ability to analyze not just street crimes but property crimes, white-collar crimes, and cybercrimes. The access and resources gives law enforcement the ability to track major crimes, to make predictions, and to inform policy makers of potential changes in criminal action. Information gathered by UCR SRS comes from a broad range of law enforcement agencies from the United States, DC, and U.S. terrorists. These law enforcement agencies provide various views on criminal actions. UCR SRS collects data points on victims regardless of the age of the victim. This allows for a fuller picture of crime and who it affects in society. Lastly, the UCR SRS reports crime whether it's a person or a business that is the victim. This allows for a global focus on crime rather than just a focus on crimes against persons. The UCR SRS is the first line of criminal policy creation. Crunching these data can assist law enforcement in keeping their jurisdictions safe and secure.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Report
Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Explain some limitations of the Supplemental Reporting System (SRS) and the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
Ans: This largest limitation of the SRS and NIBRS system is not all crime is reported. More than half the crimes committed are not reported. Some crimes that are series victimization, where a person is abused over a long period of time, are not reported as separate incidents. This means that a person who is the victim of years of abuse only has one crime reported. Rather than several hundred crimes because the incidents run together. This again comes back that most long period abuse is not reported. Victims of longtime bullying or abuse do not report what is happening to them, that is part of the abuse. SRS/NIBRS cannot account for crimes that are not reported. Next is the data reported can be manipulated to meet certain political agendas. Some law enforcement chiefs are politically elected. This compilation of election may cause them to not provide an accurate numbers when reporting. This does not happen often, but it has happened and will happen again. SRS and NIBRS are both voluntary reporting, which means that agencies are not required to report the statistics to the SRS/NIBRs. SRS/NIBRS will take the incomplete or incorrect data and add it into the database. It is not always the agencies failure to report that allows for bad data being added into the system. If agencies fail to fill out the FBI reported correctly or accurately the data will still be added

into the database. This does not happen a lot, and the size of the data collect will not entirely be skewed by these mistakes, it is still not correct reporting and can hurt the entirety of the data. Lastly, as crime rates changing year to year, it cannot be confirmed that crime is actually changing or the reporting to law enforcement has been changing. The SRS/NIBRS system has flaws, but compiling big data from thousands of law enforcement agencies will not be perfect every time. The system has flaws, but it is still a great tool in helping law enforcement.

TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Hard

3. The National Victims Crime Survey (NCVS) is the primary sources of information about violent victimization of property and people over 12 years of age. Explain what the NCVS report is, how it receives the data, and the pros and cons of the survey.
Ans: NCVS is the current version of the National Crime Surveys (NCS). The NCS was first started in 1972, this means that the NCVS has over 40 years of data collected and analyzed. Researchers have used the data from NCS to identify trends of victimization in general and narrowed down to specific groups of victims. Data from NCS combined with the research from the NCVS have been able to add more data points, including offender–victim relationship, how victimization has persisted across time, relationships, type of victimization, and by type of crime. The NCVS receives its data from surveys that are done in person and over the phone. The other way the data are collected is from a rotating panel of people interviewed every 6 months. These data are processed and sorted into various categories so researchers can look at various data points to truly predict trends in crime. NCVS can take the data points of information being added to the system and see if a crime has been committed and the type of crime that was committed. This allows for law enforcement to investigate crimes from several different angles looks at factors such as age, sex, drug/alcohol involvement, violent or nonviolent crime, and so many more. The largest limitation to the NCVS is that it deals with people over the age of 12. This means that any children who were victimized are not registered in this system. This also means that if a child was victimized for a long period, the system can only go back to when the child was 12. The other big issues is that NCVS only registers people who have a home. That means if you are homeless, living in military barracks, living on a ship or in prison, the NCVS does not register you as a victim of a crime. Homeless populations all over the United States are interacting with law enforcement on a daily basis and are not being registered in this system to accurate reflect the crimes that are occurring. Although these two issues with the system create not fully accurate data, the NCVS is the country's largest victim database and provides accurate information for law enforcement to work with victims and offenders to curb trends in crimes.

TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Bureau of Justice Statistics Measurement of Crime
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Why is cybercrime so hard to measure?
Ans: The first problem with measuring cybercrimes is that there is not a universal definition of what a cybercrime is. Different agencies, governments, and country recognize different crimes and different elements to crimes as cybercrimes. Without this uniformity, it is hard to start collecting data and measuring cybercrime. Law enforcement can agree on two specific cybercrimes. One is high-tech or advanced cybercrime. These acts are focused on computer hardware or software. The other is cyber-enabled crimes. These crimes are more like tradition crimes of stealing from a bank account, extorting someone, abusing children, bullying, and financial fraud. The FBI takes cybercrimes very seriously because these types of crimes can destroy business, lives, and create terrorists. The National Crime Registry (UCR) Program with the Summary Reporting System (SRS) gather some information on cybercrimes, but because the reports do not note if the crime was committed using a computer or software, the report cannot measure or track cybercrime. The National Incident-Based Reporting System can record the same crimes, it cannot identify if the crime committed was traditional or cyber based. The Nation Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) will randomly add supplemental questions to their questionnaires about cybercrimes, but the data will only apply to people 12 and order, living in a dwelling. The NCVS will receive some data, but this cannot be representative of cybercrime in the United States or the world. Cybercrimes change the way crimes are viewed, is it still an unlawful touching if my computer hacks your computer? Is it a theft when I divert a fraction of a cent into a different bank account? These questions make it difficult to determine what is or is not a cybercrime and if we cannot determine if it is a crime, you cannot register it, track it, and try to predict trends.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring cybercrime, terrorism, and white-collar crime.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Measuring Cybercrime, Terrorism, and White-Collar Crime
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. What are most criminological theories based on and why?
Ans: Most criminological theories are based on a sociological theories and not on individual traits, like biology or psychological. Most theories are based on the idea that sociological factors are a determining factor when it comes to committing crime. Criminal activity comes from experiences, education or lack of education, opportunities or lack of opportunities, and external societal factors. Under the labeling method when a person is labeled a criminal, whether true or not, they will act in a criminal way or under the differential association theory where people who associate with criminals will become criminals themselves. All these theories take into consideration that criminals are goal-orientated people who offend based on their position in society. This view of

societal influences does not disregard personal choice or conscience but focuses on experiences that the offender has had in their lives and breaks down why a person will act this way. The general theory of crime is that an individual lacks self-control, and will commit a crime, and this very well be true. These theories look to see how that individual ended up not having that self-control. Was it lack of parents? The group of friends they had. The failed opportunities for education or employment? Was it where they grew up? All of these life-course theories reflect the sociological view of criminality. Life-course sociological theories and general crime theories are becoming more popular and easier to establish data points on. Once these data points are established, it becomes easier to track, to aggregate, and to use in making predictions on trends to help law enforcement protect a community.

TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.5: Distinguish how the fear of crime and actual risk of being victimized are often misinterpreted by the public.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Hard