

## Test Bank

### CHAPTER 2: MEASURING CRIME

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#### **Multiple Choice**

1. Instances when crimes do not come to the attention of law enforcement or some other criminal justice agency are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the iceberg
- b. unreported crimes
- c. dark figure of crime
- d. a, b, and c

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. The UCR stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Uniform Cop Report
- b. Uniform Court Reports
- c. Uniform Crime Reports
- d. Uniform Corrections Reports

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The UCR is broken up into two different types of crime \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. violent crimes and corporate crimes
- b. felonies and misdemeanors
- c. Part I and Part II crimes
- d. white-collar crimes and street crimes

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. In the 1960s, the FBI developed the \_\_\_\_\_ to gain more information on victims and offenders of murder.

- a. Uniform Homicide Report
- b. National Homicide Report
- c. Supplementary Homicide Reports
- d. none of these

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The Supplementary Homicide Reports allow for \_\_\_\_\_ reporting.

- a. mandatory
- b. anonymous
- c. voluntary
- d. none of these

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The FBI developed an enhanced UCR Program which is named the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
- b. Supplemental Homicide Report (SHR)
- c. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
- d. Hot Spot Data (HSD)

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The Hate Crimes Act of 1990 was created because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. there was an increasing concern of these types of crimes
- b. this was when the first hate crime occurred
- c. Latinos protested against educational inequality
- d. a constitutional amendment mandated the act

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Hate Crime Data  
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. The Attorney General is required to develop guidelines and collect data about crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. age
- b. state of origin
- c. ethnicity
- d. disability status

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Hate Crime Data

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. \_\_\_\_\_ collects data from participating agencies on officer line-of-duty deaths and assaults.

- a. NCVS
- b. NIBRS
- c. UCR
- d. LEOKA

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data Collection

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. \_\_\_\_\_ type of death occurs when the officer is on or off duty and acting in an official capacity while reacting to a situation that would ordinarily fall within the scope of his or her official duties as a law enforcement officer.

- a. Felonious death
- b. Line-of-duty
- c. Thin blue line
- d. Accidental death

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data Collection

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. \_\_\_\_\_ type of death occurs when an officer is killed because of or while performing his or her official duties and as a direct result of a criminal act by a subject.

- a. Felonious death
- b. Line-of-duty
- c. Thin blue line
- d. Accidental death

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data Collection

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. \_\_\_\_\_ type of death occurs when an officer dies as a result of an accident he or she is involved in while performing his or her duties (e.g., an officer being struck by a vehicle while directing traffic, drowning during a rescue attempt).

- a. Felonious death
- b. Line-of-duty
- c. Thin blue line
- d. Accidental death

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data Collection

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Unofficial measures of crime, such as the \_\_\_\_\_, further broaden our understanding of crime with information from official measures of crime.

- a. NIBRS
- b. UCR
- c. NCVS
- d. SHR

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. What criminal offense is not measured in the NCVS?

- a. rape
- b. robbery
- c. domestic violence/intimate partner violence

d. murder

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Surveys address four broad classes of questions, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the prevalence of attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors
- b. changes in these attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors over time
- c. differences between groups of people in their attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors
- d. requests to condemn existing attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify different types of self-report surveys.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data From Self-Report Surveys

Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Which of the following is NOT a reason law enforcement would use the NCVS data?

- a. to enhance citizen cooperation with officials in deterring and detecting crime
- b. to develop street and park lighting programs in high crime areas
- c. to establish special police strike forces to combat those crimes
- d. to mandate curfews for juveniles

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Any individuals \_\_\_\_\_ and older are eligible to participate in the NCVS survey.

- a. 15
- b. 10
- c. 8
- d. 12

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Difficulty Level: Easy

18. \_\_\_\_\_ collect data by asking respondents to provide information about themselves, usually as to whether they have engaged in certain forms of illegal behavior.

- a. Police officers
- b. Self-report surveys
- c. Judges
- d. Victim surveys

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify different types of self-report surveys.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data From Self-Report Surveys

Difficulty Level: Easy

19. Self-report information can be collected through all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. law enforcement arrests
- b. surveys
- c. interviews
- d. all of these

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify different types of self-report surveys.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data From Self-Report Surveys

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. The \_\_\_\_\_ collects information to measure substance and alcohol use patterns among youths.

- a. NCVS
- b. NIBRS
- c. MTF
- d. UCR

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.5 Describe additional data-collection methods used for more specific purposes or specific populations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Monitoring the Future (MTF)

Difficulty Level: Easy

21. The primary objective of the \_\_\_\_\_ is to generate a consistent and reliable set of crime statistics that can be used in law enforcement administration, operation, and management.

- a. SHR
- b. UCR
- c. NIBRS

d. LEOKA

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Difficulty Level: Medium

22. In 2004, the FBI discontinued use of \_\_\_\_\_ because the way crimes were classified and scored under it resulted in inaccurate indicators of criminality in specific jurisdictions.

a. The Crime Index

b. The Department of Justice

c. UCR

d. Self-reporting surveys

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Difficulty Level: Medium

23. According to the hierarchy rule of UCR crime classification, if an offender committed a burglary by breaking into a home, vandalism by spray painting the outside of the home, and a larceny by stealing a laptop inside the home, only the \_\_\_\_\_ would be reported or scored.

a. vandalism

b. larceny

c. burglary

d. trick question; the hierarchy rule requires all three to be reported

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Difficulty Level: Medium

24. Exceptions to the hierarchy rule include human trafficking/commercial sex acts, human trafficking/involuntary servitude, and \_\_\_\_\_.

a. burglary

b. robbery

c. aggravated assault

d. arson

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Difficulty Level: Medium

25. Although the Summary Reporting System used by the UCR does not have detailed information, the \_\_\_\_\_ collects additional information about homicide cases.

- a. IRS
- b. SHR
- c. LEOKA
- d. CIA

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)

Difficulty Level: Easy

26. In addition to the SHR, which two agencies collect data on homicides?

- a. CIA and DHHS
- b. CDC and NVSS
- c. DOJ and DOT
- d. IRS and ATF

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)

Difficulty Level: Medium

27. The UCR was primarily used by law enforcement agencies, and soon other agencies started to use the data for planning and policy. This led to a need for more detailed data and the establishment of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. NIBRS
- b. NVSS
- c. SHR
- d. LEOKA

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Difficulty Level: Easy

28. The FBI has a goal that is to transition the UCR Program to a NIBRS-only data collection by \_\_\_\_\_.



- a. 2021
- b. 2031
- c. 2051
- d. 2071

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Difficulty Level: Easy

29. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a primary measure of crime in the United States that is based on interviews with victims of crime.

- a. NIBRS
- b. NCVS
- c. UCR
- d. SHR

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Difficulty Level: Easy

30. The NCVS data are useful for identifying populations at risk for becoming crime victims, estimating multiple victimization rates, providing necessary data for crime prevention programs, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. helping victims prepare trial testimony
- b. assisting victims with calculating restitution
- c. referring victims to social service agencies
- d. comparing numbers, locations, and patterns of crime

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Difficulty Level: Medium

31. The UCR's primary purpose was to provide reliable criminal justice data for law enforcement, while the NCVS was to collect information \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. that was previously unavailable and/or unreported
- b. from offenders themselves and not victims
- c. regarding sexually-based offenses only
- d. that pertains to juveniles only

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.3: Distinguish the major differences between the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Comparing the NCVS With Uniform Crime Reports

Difficulty Level: Easy

32. The NCVS does not collect information on homicides, arson, commercial crimes, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. burglary in the nighttime
- b. larceny over \$1,000
- c. crimes against children under the age of 12
- d. cybercrime

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.3: Distinguish the major differences between the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Comparing the NCVS With Uniform Crime Reports

Difficulty Level: Medium

33. Both the UCR and the NCVS programs collect crime data, but there are several differences between the two. They use different methods to collect crime data and use different sample bases to calculate rates for different crimes. In addition, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the UCR gets data only from interviews
- b. the NCVS gets data primarily from law enforcement agencies
- c. the UCR never includes estimates about crimes
- d. their estimates of crime may contain variations

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.3: Distinguish the major differences between the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Comparing the NCVS With Uniform Crime Reports

Difficulty Level: Medium

34. Generally, surveys address four broad classes of questions regarding the participants' attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. These include (1) the prevalence of them; (2) changes in them; (3) differences between groups of people regarding them; and (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. causal propositions about them
- b. assumptions about them
- c. requests to reconsider them
- d. mandates to change them

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify different types of self-report surveys.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Data From Self-Report Surveys  
Difficulty Level: Easy

35. When were the earliest self-report studies conducted?

- a. the early 1800s
- b. the early 1900s
- c. the early 1940s
- d. the early 1990s

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify different types of self-report surveys.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data From Self-Report Surveys

Difficulty Level: Medium

36. \_\_\_\_\_ studies have been used to measure detailed data regarding drug and alcohol use, physical and sexual abuse, adverse childhood experiences, and intimate partner violence.

- a. SHR
- b. LEOKA
- c. UCR
- d. Self-report

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify different types of self-report surveys.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Data From Self-Report Surveys

Difficulty Level: Medium

37. The primary goals of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health are to provide state and federal estimates about the levels and patterns of substance abuse, as well as current trends, and future consequences, and to identify \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the chemical makeup of future synthetic drugs
- b. groups at high risk for abuse
- c. the names of high-level drug dealers
- d. those with current immigration issues

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify different types of self-report surveys.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Difficulty Level: Medium

38. The NPS Program collects data on \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the most commonly abused narcotics in a given year
- b. the number of crime victims in a geographical area
- c. data on state and federal prisoners
- d. data on federal correctional officers

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.5: Describe additional data collection methods used for more specific purposes or specific populations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) Program

Difficulty Level: Easy

39. \_\_\_\_\_ analysis of crime focuses on crime places. One major aspect is mapping crimes which provide information as location, distance, direction, and pattern.

- a. Spatial
- b. Navigational
- c. Directional
- d. Incorporational

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 2.5: Describe additional data collection methods used for more specific purposes or specific populations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Spatial Analyses of Crime

Difficulty Level: Easy

40. Criminologists have also explored whether there is a relationship between criminal activity and location. These criminologists attempt to understand crime with what are called \_\_\_\_\_ theories.

- a. hate crime statistics
- b. bias characteristic
- c. social ecological
- d. criminalistics

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 2.5: Describe additional data collection methods used for more specific purposes or specific populations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Spatial Analyses of Crime

Difficulty Level: Medium

### ***True/False***

1. The victims of the 9/11 terrorist attacks were classified as victims of murder.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Case Study

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. An outlier is an extreme value that significantly differs from the rest of the distribution.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: September 11, 2001, Victims

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The dark figure of crime is a count of the worst crimes in the United States in a given year.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Compiling and analyzing crime data can be used to justify programs and policies that try to address criminal activity.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Law enforcement agencies across the United States began collecting crime data in 2010.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Historical Overview

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The UCR is a “summary-based system,” meaning these data are a summary, or total count, of crimes based on the reporting agencies.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Limitations of the UCR

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Homicides are more likely to be reported compared to other crimes counted in the UCR.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Compared to other offenses such as forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, reports about homicide offenses are less likely to have details regarding the incident, such as data on the victims and/or offenders.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. SHR collects additional information pertaining to the incident, including details of the murder victim and offender, their relationship to one another, the weapon used, and the circumstances in each criminal homicide.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The NVSS data are a subset of the General Social Survey (GSS).

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. There is no separate reporting system or data collection on hate crimes across the United States.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Hate Crime Data

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. On April 23, 1990, the president signed into law the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Hate Crime Data

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Hate crimes are not separate, distinct crimes, but rather traditional offenses motivated by the offender's bias.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data Collection

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. The FBI does not collect data on the number of law enforcement officers killed and assaulted in the United States each year.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.5: Describe additional data collection methods used for more specific purposes or specific populations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Statistics

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. The Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) is a supplementary data collection program of the UCR.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.5: Describe additional data collection methods used for more specific purposes or specific populations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data Collection

Difficulty Level: Easy

16. In 2002, Dr. Paul Leighton, a professor of criminology, argued that the victims of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks should not be included in the annual report of Crime in the United States.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: September 11, 2001 Victims

Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Nationally, there are five different methods of gathering crime statistics.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data From Law Enforcement Agencies

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Most crimes are not reported to law enforcement agencies.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data From Law Enforcement Agencies

Difficulty Level: Easy

19. According to the FBI, Part II crimes are more serious than Part I crimes.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Historical Overview

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Using UCR data, one can obtain detailed information on individual crimes.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Limitations of the UCR

Difficulty Level: Easy

21. As of 2019, approximately 43% of U.S. law enforcement agencies participate in NIBRS.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Difficulty Level: Medium

22. The primary purpose of the NCVS is to provide insight about crimes that are not reported to law enforcement agencies.

Ans: T



Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Crimes such as prostitution, drug dealing, and gambling are usually revealed in NCVS interviews.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Limitations of the NCVS

Difficulty Level: Easy

24. Crimes against businesses are not included in NCVS data.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Limitations of the NCVS

Difficulty Level: Easy

25. Prior to 2013, the UCR measured rape as a crime against women only, while the NCVS measures rape as a crime against both sexes.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2.3: Distinguish the major differences between the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Comparing the NCVS With Uniform Crime Reports

Difficulty Level: Medium

## **Essay**

1. What are some of the reasons your book states for measuring crime?

Ans: Measuring crime is necessary for various reasons. Some of these reasons include describing crime, explaining why crime occurs, funding programs, and evaluating programs and policies. Measuring crime is also needed for risk assessment of different social groups, including their potential for becoming offenders or victims.

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Case Study

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. List at least three crime statistics compiled by law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.

Ans: They are the Uniform Crime Reports, the Supplementary Homicide Reports, the National Incident-Based Reporting System, Hate Crime Statistics, and the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Statistics.

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Data From Law Enforcement Agencies

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Discuss three limitations to the UCR data.

Ans: The section Limitations of the UCR lists six reasons: Unreported crimes are not included; the UCR focuses on conventional street crime and ignores white collar crime; data can be misrepresented for political purposes; law enforcement agencies can submit reports that are inaccurate; clerical errors can occur while compiling data; and changes to the law can result in an inaccurate view of the crime picture in the United States.

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Limitations of the UCR

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Describe the Supplemental Homicide Report and the information it collects on homicide victims and offenders.

Ans: SHR collects additional information pertaining to the incident, including details of the murder victim and offender, their relationship to one another, the weapon used, and the circumstances in each criminal homicide. For offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter as well as manslaughter by negligence, reporting agencies include information such as the following: single or multiple victims; single, multiple, or unknown offenders; age, sex, race, and ethnicity of the victim and offender; description of weapon and how it was used (e.g., if a bottle was used in the commission of a murder, the reporting agency must note whether the person was killed by beating, cutting, or stabbing); relationship of victim to offender (e.g., in a murder incident where a wife is killed by her husband, the relationship must be reported as "wife"); and circumstances (e.g., lovers' quarrels, drunkenness, arguments over money, revenge, narcotics, gangland killings).

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Compare and contrast the SHR and NVSS data.

Ans: The NVSS tracks all deaths from data sent by medical examiners and state vital registrars who have to send such data. The SHR tracks all crime statistics from data voluntarily sent by law enforcement officers and agencies. The two entities use different definitions of homicide and collect their data using different methods.

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Describe the two goals of the NIBRS data collection program.

Ans: There are two goals of the NIBRS data collection program: (1) to enhance the quantity, quality, and timeliness of crime statistical data collected by law enforcement entities and (2) to improve the methodology used for compiling, analyzing, auditing, and publishing the collected crime data.

Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Describe at least three limitations to NIBRS data.

Ans: (1) As with the UCR Program, NIBRS data only include crimes reported to law enforcement; unreported and unrecorded crimes are not included in NIBRS. (2) Since the NIBRS specifications were developed by a federal agency, participating local agencies may find it difficult to work with inflexible specifications and impose problems with reporting procedures. (3) Various organizations may have different goals and incentives. While the FBI and other national agencies are interested in a national monitoring system and national-level research applications, local and state agencies may have different organizational interests. For instance, local and state agencies may be more interested in local data collection requirements and analyses to support local operations such as the deployment of law enforcement areas in certain problem areas. (4) While NIBRS data include more detailed information than the UCR Program, this is also a drawback. With this detailed information, the NIBRS record structure is more complex; researchers and analysts may find collecting this detailed information quite a challenge. (5) Currently, little is known about the extent of the errors made when collecting NIBRS data. While some errors can be addressed, other types of errors will be noted only after the NIBRS data collection program is adopted on a more widespread basis.

Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)  
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Provide a scenario of a racially motivated hate crime and justify why it would be classified as a hate crime.

Ans: Various scenarios, but make sure they meet the standard for a hate crime (motivated by a bias).

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Hate Crime Data

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Describe the different ways in which the death of law enforcement officers is tracked by the UCR data.

Ans: In the line of duty, felonious, and accidental.

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify and distinguish the various data from law enforcement agencies.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Statistics

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Discuss reasons a victim may not report a crime to the criminal justice system.

Ans: Various. (1) The victim believed nothing could be done about the incident; (2) the victim felt that the crime incident was not important enough to report to the police; (3) the victim perceived the incident was too private or personal; and (4) the victim thought that the police would not want to be inconvenienced with the crime incident.

Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Discuss various reasons law enforcement may use data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).

Ans: (1) To enhance citizen cooperation with officials in deterring and detecting crime, (2) to establish special police strike forces to combat those crimes that the NCVS reported as being most prevalent, and (3) to develop street and park lighting programs in those areas with high reported crime rates.

Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Describe the limitations to the NCVS.

Ans: Multiple answers.

Learning Objective: 2.2: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Limitations of the NCVS

Difficulty Level: Medium

13. Compare and contrast the NCVS and UCR.

Ans: First, each program was developed to serve different purposes. Second, while both programs collect information on overlapping types of crimes, these types of crimes are not necessarily identical. Third, the UCR and the NCVS programs use different methods to collect crime data. Thus, for some crimes, they use different definitions. Various other answers are included in the chapter.

Learning Objective: 2.3: Distinguish the major differences between the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Comparing the NCVS With Uniform Crime Reports

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Explain how Monitoring the Future is considered a self-report survey.

Ans: It is an annual survey that asks kids to report on their drug use.

Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify different types of self-report surveys.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Data From Self-Report Surveys

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Explain the benefits of spatial analysis for the criminal justice field.

Ans: This interest in crime *places* "spans theory from the perspective of understanding the etiology of crime, and practice from the perspective of developing effective criminal justice interventions to reduce crime." Thus, rather than attempting to understand crime from an individual perspective, spatial analysis also incorporates where and when crimes occur. This perspective can then assist in efforts to reduce future criminal activity.

Learning Objective: 2.5: Describe additional data collection methods used for more specific purposes or specific populations.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Spatial Analyses of Crime

Difficulty Level: Medium