

1. What is the newest ~~test bank~~ crime?

- a. hightech crime
- b. whitecollar crime
- c. public order crime
- d. organized crime

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

2. Which of these counts as a public order crime?

- a. murder
- b. prostitution
- c. larceny
- d. battery

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

3. Which of the following is **NOT** a violent crime?

- a. robbery
- b. assault
- c. burglary
- d. murder

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

4. Since its inception in 1930, the _____ has attempted to measure the overall rate of crime in the United States by organizing "crimes known to the police."

- a. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
- b. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
- c. self-reported survey
- d. Uniform Crime Report (UCR)

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

5. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) reports on three measurements. Which of the following is **NOT** one of them?
- a. the number of persons arrested
 - b. the number of crimes reported by victims, witnesses, or the police themselves
 - c. the number of officers and support law enforcement specialists
 - d. the number of Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents that compile the UCR

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

6. The UCR is prepared by:
- a. the United States Census Bureau.
 - b. the Department of Homeland Security.
 - c. the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 - d. the United States Secret Service.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

7. When the UCR presents crime data as a *rate*, they are reporting:
- a. the amount of crime per 100,000 people
 - b. the amount of change that has occurred since the previous year
 - c. the total number of crimes
 - d. the frequency with which a particular crime is committed within a 24 hour period

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

8. The UCR comprises agency data that represents _____ of the American population.
- a. 95% b. 88%
 - c. 76% d. 65%

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

9. Which of the following is a Part II offense?

- a. driving under the influence b. burglary
- c. arson d. motor vehicle theft

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

10. Which of the following is a Part I offense?

- a. driving under the influence b. embezzlement
- c. drug abuse violations d. larceny/theft

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

11. ____ is a phrase used to describe the actual amount of crime that takes place.

- a. "Hidden figure of crime" b. "Dark prediction of crime"
- c. "Dark figure of crime" d. "Hidden prediction of crime"

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

12. In what form of data collection are persons asked directly, through personal interviews or questionnaires or over the telephone, about specific criminal activity to which they may have been a party?

- a. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
- b. National Victimization Survey (NCVS)
- c. self-reported surveys
- d. Uniform Crime Report (UCR)

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

13. The “dark figure of crime” appears to be:
- a. much higher than suggested by the data of the UCR.
 - b. much lower than suggested by the data of the UCR.
 - c. slightly lower than suggested by the data of the UCR.
 - d. consistent by the UCR.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

14. In the twentieth century, crime declined most between:
- a. 1930 and 1940.
 - b. 1990 and 2000.
 - c. 1950 and 1960
 - d. 1970 and 1980.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Crime Trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.04 - Discuss the prevailing explanation for the rising number of women being incarcerated in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

15. While traditionally overlooked in criminological research, _____ are the fastest growing minority group in the U.S. prison population.
- a. African Americans
 - b. Asians
 - c. Hispanics
 - d. American Indians

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Crime Trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.04 - Discuss the prevailing explanation for the rising number of women being incarcerated in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

16. The number of women in prisons and jails is _____ over time.
- a. remaining stable
 - b. decreasing steadily
 - c. increasing substantially
 - d. slowly increasing

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Crime Trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.04 - Discuss the prevailing explanation for the rising number of women being incarcerated in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

17. The study of crime is referred to as:

- a. criminal justice.
- b. criminology.
- c. psychology.
- d. sociology.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Crime Trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.04 - Discuss the prevailing explanation for the rising number of women being incarcerated in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

18. Researchers who study the causes of crime are:

- a. victimologists.
- b. criminologists.
- c. psychologists.
- d. sociologists.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

19. What are criminological theories primarily concerned with?

- a. assisting the criminal justice professional
- b. constructing grounds to explain the behavior of criminal justice professionals
- c. determining the reasons behind criminal behavior
- d. providing support to criminal psychologists

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

20. A theory is:

- a. a relationship between two variables in which they vary together.
- b. an educated guess by a criminologist about the relationship between two variables.
- c. a statement in which a variable is denoted as the cause of change in another variable.
- d. an explanation for a phenomenon based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

21. A proposition that can be tested by researchers to determine if it is valid is a:

- a. hypothesis.
- b. scientific method.
- c. theory.
- d. correlation.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

22. A theory of crime in which offenders weigh the possible benefits of criminal activity against the costs of being apprehended is:

- a. rational choice theory.
- b. social disorganization theory.
- c. social process theory.
- d. trait theory.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

23. According to Jack Katz, the emotional or sensual rush a criminal experiences upon the successful completion of a crime is referred to as:

- a. crime adrenaline.
- b. criminal benefit.
- c. rush sensation.
- d. seduction of crime.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

24. Rational choice theorists believe the best way to deter crime is to:

- a. increase the severity of the punishment for offending.
- b. provide counseling and treatment for those individuals at risk for offending.
- c. establish programs to strengthen communities.
- d. divert juvenile offenders from the criminal justice system.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

25. One influential branch of psychology—_____—focuses on human behavior in the context of how human beings relate to and influence one another.
- a. neurophysiology
 - b. trait theory
 - c. psychopharmacology
 - d. social psychology

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

26. Which theory suggests that certain biological or psychological traits in individuals could incline them toward criminal behavior given a certain set of circumstances?
- a. choice theory
 - b. social process theory
 - c. social structure theory
 - d. trait theory

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

27. Shaw and McKay studied highcrime neighborhoods and discovered that these “zones” were characterized by _____ or a breakdown in schools, families, and community groups.
- a. chaos
 - b. conflict
 - c. disorganization
 - d. disruption

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

28. According to _____, criminal offending is the result of interactions with parents, friends and peer groups.
- a. choice theory
 - b. social disorganization theory
 - c. social process theory
 - d. trait theory

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

29. Criminologists focusing on sociology have argued that _____ are the most important variable in predicting criminal behavior.
- a. neighborhood conditions
 - b. mental illnesses
 - c. genetic traits
 - d. opportunities

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

30. One of the basic assumptions of _____ is that people are able to justify improper or even criminal behavior by convincing themselves that it is actually acceptable behavior.
- a. rational choice theory
 - b. control theory
 - c. social psychology
 - d. trait theory

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

31. This theory believes that criminals must be taught both the practical and emotional skills necessary to participate in illegal activity.
- a. labeling theory
 - b. learning theory
 - c. social process theory
 - d. trait theory

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

32. Psychological theories operate under the assumption that:
- a. individuals have traits that make them more or less predisposed to criminal activity.
 - b. all individuals have mental disorders, but not everyone becomes a criminal.
 - c. criminals commit crime because of the thrill or “rush” attached to it.
 - d. criminals weigh the costs and benefits of a crime.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

33. Learning theory was popularized by:
- a. Cesare Lombroso.
 - b. Clifford Shaw.
 - c. Edwin Sutherland.
 - d. Henry McKay.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

34. Jack Katz (*Seduction of Crime*) stated that:
- a. criminals make decisions by rationally weighing the costs against the benefits of the crime.
 - b. people commit crimes because they have certain biological traits.
 - c. people commit crimes when they have the opportunity and there is no suitable guardian.
 - d. the inherent danger of criminal activity increases the “rush” a criminal experiences on successfully committing a crime.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

35. According to _____, social bonds promote conformity to social norms.
- a. learning theory
 - b. conflict theory
 - c. psychological theory
 - d. control theory

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

36. Which theory states that the harsh penalties for “lowerclass” crimes, such as burglary, can be seen as a means of protecting the privileges of the “haves” from the aspirations of the “have-nots”?
- a. social psychology
 - b. social control theory
 - c. conflict theory
 - d. learning theory

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

37. Social conflict theory focuses on _____ as a key component in explaining crime.

- a. choice b. the community
- c. learning d. power

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

38. What is the school of criminology that is often associated with a critique of our capitalist economic system?

- a. labeling b. social conflict
- c. social disorganization d. social process

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

39. "If I leave my house early then I will never miss the bus." This is an example of a(n):

- a. theory.
- b. hypothesis.
- c. observation.
- d. verification.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

40. "As long as I leave home at 7:00am, I don't have to worry about missing the bus." This is an example of a(n):

- a. theory.
- b. hypothesis.
- c. observation.
- d. verification.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

41. Sutherland's _____ holds that individuals are exposed to the values of family and peers such as school friends or co-workers.
- a. psychological theory
 - b. trait theory
 - c. conflict theory
 - d. differential association theory

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

42. More than _____ of all prison and jail inmates in the United States have mental health problems.
- a. one third
 - b. half
 - c. two thirds
 - d. three quarters

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.06 - Explain how brain-scanning technology is able to help scientists determine if an individual is at risk for criminal offending.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

43. _____ subscribe to the *continuity theory of crime*, which essentially says that once negative behavior patterns have been established, they cannot be changed.
- a. Learning theorists
 - b. Life course theorists
 - c. Selfcontrol theorists
 - d. Control theorists

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

44. _____ states that lying, stealing, bullying, and other conduct problems that occur in childhood are the strongest predictors of future criminal behavior.
- a. Learning theory
 - b. Life course criminology
 - c. Psychological theory
 - d. Control theory

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

45. Which one is **NOT** one of the characteristics of someone with low self control?
- a. rationality
 - b. impulsivity
 - c. thrill seeking
 - d. violence

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

46. According to _____, crime occurs when three factors are present: a likely offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian.
- a. choice theory
 - b. social disorganization
 - c. social process theory
 - d. routine activities theory

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Victims of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.08 - Explain the routine activities theory of victimization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

Case 2-1

Tina's mother bought Tina a new pair of jeans when she received all A's on her report card. Jane was jealous that Tina got new jeans because she wanted the same pair of jeans. But, Jane's parents were not able to afford them. One day, Jane skipped school and broke into Tina's house when she knew no one would be home. Jane took the jeans from Tina's bedroom and left the house.

47. What category of crime did Jane commit?

- a. violent crime
- b. property crime
- c. public order crime
- d. white-collar crime

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

48. What crime did Jane commit?

- a. assault
- b. burglary
- c. fraud
- d. robbery

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

49. Jane's mother says that she is not surprised that Jane committed this crime. Jane's uncle is a criminal who has committed many crimes, ranging from larceny to assault. He is now in prison for the crime of robbery. However, prior to his incarceration he spent the entire summer with Jane while Jane's mother was at work. What theory would explain Jane's crime if she was taught the skills to participate in crime by her uncle?

- a. strain theory
- b. social disorganization theory
- c. learning theory
- d. control theory

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

50. Jane and her family moved to a new apartment in a high-crime neighborhood. The community has higher high school drop-out rates, vast unemployment, and many single-parent families. Jane starts committing even more crime. What theory would best explain Jane's criminal behavior?
- a. strain theory
 - b. social disorganization theory
 - c. learning theory
 - d. control theory

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

Case 2-2

Mayor Smith is the newly elected mayor of Anytown, USA. He is concerned with the increasing crimes rates in his city. He schedules a meeting with Chief Gomez, who has been the chief of the police department since 1990. He plans to discuss crime trends and ways to collect data to be able to measure the overall crime rate in Anytown, USA.

51. Mayor Smith asks Chief Gomez if there is an annual report compiled to give an indication about how much criminal activity there is in Anytown, USA. He also wants to compare Anytown's crime rates to other cities of the same population in the United States. Chief Gomez explains that the U.S. Department of Justice releases such a report. What is the name of this report that Chief Gomez is talking about?
- a. NCVS
 - b. self-reported surveys of criminals
 - c. UCR
 - d. NIBRS

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

52. Mayor Smith asks what specific information is measured by this report. Chief Gomez explains that the report measures all of the following except:
- a. the number of persons arrested.
 - b. the number of crimes reported by victims, witnesses, or the police themselves.
 - c. the number of law enforcement officers.
 - d. the number of persons convicted of crimes.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

53. Chief Gomez explains that the report is divided into two major categories: Part I and Part II offenses. Mayor Smith asks the difference between the two reports. Chief Gomez explains that Part I offenses are more serious offenses. Chief Gomez gives the mayor examples of Part I offenses. Which of the following would not be considered a Part I offense?
- a. aggravated assault
 - b. drug abuse violations
 - c. motor vehicle theft
 - d. robbery

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

54. Chief Gomez asks Mayor Smith if he has any further questions. Mayor Smith asks the chief how they know the true number of crimes if there are people who do not report crimes to the police and the police never become aware of the crime. Chief Gomez explains that this is known as the:
- a. hidden figure of crime.
 - b. dark prediction of crime.
 - c. dark figure of crime.
 - d. hidden prediction of crime.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

55. Mayor Smith asks Chief Gomez how crime rates have changed since he became the chief of police in 1990. Which of the following statements is most likely to be true of crime trends in Anytown, USA if they are the same as national crime trends?
- a. Total crime rates dropped in Anytown, USA from 1990 to 2000.
 - b. Total crime rates increased in Anytown, USA from 1990 to 2000.
 - c. The homicide rate dropped but the burglary rate increased from 1990 to 2000.
 - d. The burglary rate dropped but the auto theft rate increased from 1990 to 2000.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

56. Robbery is the unlawful entry of a structure with the intention of committing a serious crime such as theft.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

57. Assault and battery are the same crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

58. Robbery is considered a violent crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

59. Gambling is considered to be a white-collar crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

60. The UCR presents crime data collected annually from local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

61. UCR crime rates are expressed per 10,000 people.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

62. There are seven Part II offenses listed in the UCR.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

63. Part I offenses are recorded by the FBI to give a general idea of the “crime picture” in the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

64. UCR Part I offenses include attempted as well as completed crimes.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

65. Victim surveys are used to collect data from criminals and victims of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

66. The dark figure of crime refers to those offenses that are committed, but are unknown to the police.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

67. There are potential criminal penalties for subjects who admit to criminal activity in a self-reported survey.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

68. Crime is an overwhelmingly male activity.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Crime Trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.04 - Discuss the prevailing explanation for the rising number of women being incarcerated in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

69. A correlation between variables means that one variable causes change in another variable.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

70. There are currently no theories that associate physical characteristics with criminality.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

71. All life course theorists believe in the *continuity theory of crime*.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.06 - Explain how brain-scanning technology is able to help scientists determine if an individual is at risk for criminal offending.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

72. Trait theorists believe that crime is best addressed by punishing criminal offenders.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.06 - Explain how brain-scanning technology is able to help scientists determine if an individual is at risk for criminal offending.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

73. Victimology is a school of criminology that studies why certain people are the victims of crimes and the optimal role for victims in the criminal justice system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

74. All individuals are at equal risk of being victimized by crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

75. Crimes that involve strangers most often target women.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Victims of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.08 - Explain the routine activities theory of victimization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

76. Young African American males from urban neighborhoods are the most common victims of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Victims of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.08 - Explain the routine activities theory of victimization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Understand

77. Women are much more likely to be victims of intimate partner violence.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Victims of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.08 - Explain the routine activities theory of victimization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

78. Those who suffer from mental illnesses are much more likely to be victims of crime than perpetrators.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Victims of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.08 - Explain the routine activities theory of victimization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

79. Heroin is the most often used drug in the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Link Between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.09 - Discuss the connection between learning process and the start of an individual's drug use.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

80. Prescription drugs are the most widely abused drugs after marijuana.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Link Between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.09 - Discuss the connection between learning process and the start of an individual's drug use.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

81. _____ is the act of taking property from another person through force, threat of force, or intimidation.

ANSWER: Robbery

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

82. Prostitution and gambling are examples of_____.

ANSWER: public order crimes

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

83. _____describes an illegal act or series of acts committed by an individual or business entity using some nonviolent means to obtain a personal or business advantage.

ANSWER: White-collar crime

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

84. The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) are compiled by the_____.

ANSWER: FBI

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

85. Part II offenses are measured only by_____data.

ANSWER: arrest

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

86. _____allow the victims of crime to speak directly to crime experts about their experiences.

ANSWER: Victim surveys

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

87. The_____refers to the actual amount of crime that takes place.

ANSWER: dark figure of crime

REFERENCES: Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

88. _____ are researchers who study the causes of crime.

ANSWER: Criminologists

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

89. A _____ is an explanation of a happening or circumstance that is based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning.

ANSWER: theory

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

90. Chemical messages known as _____ have been linked to criminal activity.

ANSWER: hormones

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

91. A proposition that can be tested by researchers to determine if it is valid is a(n)_____.

ANSWER: hypothesis

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

92. _____ is the scientific study of mental processes and behavior.

ANSWER: Psychology

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

93. Dopamine is considered a _____, responsible for delivering pleasure signals to brain nerve endings in response behaviors that make us feel good.

ANSWER: neurotransmitter

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

94. _____ regulates perceptions of pleasure and reward.

ANSWER: Dopamine

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

95. Robert Merton believed that _____ is caused by a social structure in which all citizens have similar goals without equal means to achieve them.

ANSWER: strain

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.06 - Explain how brain-scanning technology is able to help scientists determine if an individual is at risk for criminal offending.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

96. The two major branches of social process theory are learning theory and _____ theory.

ANSWER: control

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.06 - Explain how brain-scanning technology is able to help scientists determine if an individual is at risk for criminal offending.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

97. Someone with low self-control is likely to solve problems with _____ rather than his or her intellect.

ANSWER: violence

REFERENCES: What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

98. _____ is the criminal act of causing fear in another person by repeatedly subjecting that person to unwanted or threatening attention.

ANSWER: Stalking

REFERENCES: Victims of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.08 - Explain the routine activities theory of victimization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

99. _____ is the maltreatment, including physical violence and psychological abuse, which occurs within a familial or other intimate relationship.

ANSWER: Domestic violence

REFERENCES: Victims of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.08 - Explain the routine activities theory of victimization.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

100. Medical drugs that require a physician's permission for purchase are_____.

ANSWER: prescription drugs

REFERENCES: The Link Between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.09 - Discuss the connection between learning process and the start of an individual's drug use.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

101. Criminologists believe that first-time illegal drug users go through a _____ in taking up the habit.

ANSWER: learning process

REFERENCES: The Link Between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.09 - Discuss the connection between learning process and the start of an individual's drug use.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

102. _____ suggests that a lack of social control, as provided by entities such as the family or school, can lead to antisocial behavior.

ANSWER: Control theory

REFERENCES: The Link Between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.09 - Discuss the connection between learning process and the start of an individual's drug use.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

103. _____ can be defined as the use of any drug – licit or illicit – that causes either psychological or bodily harm to the abuser or to third parties.

ANSWER: Drug abuse

REFERENCES: The Link Between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.09 - Discuss the connection between learning process and the start of an individual's drug use.

KEYWORDS: Blooms: Remember

104. List and discuss the six different main categories of crime.

Violent crimes are crimes against people. They include murder, sexual assault,

ANSWER:

- assault, battery, and robbery
- Property crimes are the most common form of criminal activity. The goal is economic gain of the damaging or property. Property crimes include larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
- Public order crimes are behaviors that have been labeled criminal because they are contrary to shared values, customs, and norms. They include public drunkenness, prostitution, gambling, and illegal drug use.
- White-collar crimes are nonviolent crimes committed by business entities or
- individuals to gain a personal or business advantage.
- Organized crimes are illegal acts carried out by illegal organizations engaged in
- the market for illegal goods or services, such as illicit drugs or firearms.
- High-tech crimes are the newest variation on crime and are related to the increased presence of computers in everyday life. Cybercrimes, such as soliciting
- minors and defrauding consumers through false financial investments, fall under this category.

REFERENCES:

Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.01 - Identify the six different main categories of crime.

KEYWORDS:

Blooms: Understand

105. Describe the Uniform Crime Report (UCR). Who compiles this crime measurement source, when was it created, and what does it include?

ANSWER:

- The UCR was created in 1930.
- The UCR has attempted to measure the overall rate of crime in the United
- States by organizing "crimes known to the police."
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) relies on voluntary participation of
- local law enforcement agencies.
- Three basic measurements include number of persons arrested; number of
- crimes reported by victims, witnesses, or police themselves; and number of officers and support law enforcement specialists.

REFERENCES:

Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.02 - Identify the publication in which the FBI reports crime data, and list the two main ways in which the data are reported.

KEYWORDS:

Blooms: Remember

106. What is meant by “the dark figure of crime”? Are there sources that help to reveal this “dark figure”?

ANSWER:

- The “dark figure of crime” is a term used to describe the actual amount of crime that takes place.
- The “figure” is “dark,” or impossible to detect, because a great number of crimes are never reported to the police.
- Victim surveys help reveal the actual amount of crime that occurs, but may not be reported to police.
For reasons of shame, embarrassment, lack of knowledge about the crime, or fear
- of reprisal, a victim may not report a crime to police, thus causing the dark figure of crime to exist.
- Higher victimization rates are revealed through victimization surveys than through the UCR, indicating the existence of the dark figure of crime.

REFERENCES:

Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS:

Blooms: Understand

107. Compare and contrast Part I and Part II crimes of the UCR Reports.

ANSWER:

Part I offenses are crimes reported by the FBI in the UCR and include murder,

- rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.
- Part I offenses are measured because of their seriousness and frequency.
- They give the FBI the crime picture in the United States.
- The majority of Part I offenses committed are property crimes.
- Part II offenses include misdemeanors and felonies.
- Part II offenses far outweigh Part I offenses.
- Part II offenses are only measured by arrest data.
Part II offenses include drug abuse violations, driving under the influence, fraud,
- vandalism, prostitution, gambling, and many more.

REFERENCES:

Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS:

Blooms: Understand

108. Compare and contrast victim surveys and self-reported surveys.

Victim's surveys are a method of gathering crime data that directly surveys

ANSWER:

- participants to determine their experiences as victims of crime.
- The first largescale victim's survey took place in 1966.
Victim surveys indicate the "dark figure of crime" in that they get information on
- crimes not reported to police.
The U.S. Census Bureau now conducts an annual survey titled the NCVS,
- which questions participants about their experiences with crimes.
- NCVS gives victims a voice in the criminal justice process.
Self-reported surveys are a method of gathering crime data that relies on
- participants to reveal and detail their own criminal or delinquent behavior.
They are most useful in situations in which the group to be studied is already
- gathered in an institutional setting.
There is no penalty for admitting to criminal activity in a self-reported survey, so
- subjects are forthcoming in discussing their behavior.
The data from self-reported surveys reveal a much larger dark figure of crime
- than the UCR or NCVS.

REFERENCES:

Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS:

Blooms: Understand

109. Discuss recent crime trends and the reasons for rate variation.

The UCR, NCVS, as well as other statistical methods only represent some of

ANSWER:

- the true crime rates.
- More information is available on crime today than any time in the past.
When interpreting and predicting crime trends experts usually focus on three
- reasons for rate variation.
- These include imprisonment, youth population, and the economy.
Starting in 1994, the United States experienced a steep crime decline despite
- predictions saying otherwise,
Specifically from 1990 to 2000 homicide rates, robbery rates, burglary rates, and
- auto theft rates declined.
- In the early 2000s, the crime rate flattened before resuming a downward trend.
As of 2011, property and violent crime rates had declined to their lowest levels
- since the early 1970s.

REFERENCES:

Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS:

Blooms: Understand

110. Discuss how race, ethnicity, and poverty are related to crime.

Young black males are disproportionately represented among homicide

ANSWER:

- offenders and victims.
Official crime data indicates a strong correlation between minority status and
- crime.
- Race is a controversial area in criminal justice.
Race may not be as strong a predictor of criminal behavior as neighborhood and
- family conditions.
- Income level is more important than race when it comes to crime trend.
- Lack of education also seems to correlate with criminal behavior.
- It is important to note however, that poverty does not cause crime.
Most crime research seems to focus on white or blacks and not ethnic or
- cultural background.
This will change in the future as the Hispanic population will account for one-
- third of the U.S. population by 2050.

REFERENCES:

Measuring Crime in the United States

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.03 - Distinguish between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and self-reported surveys.

KEYWORDS:

Blooms: Understand

111. Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology. Why is the scientific method an important part of criminology?

ANSWER:

- A hypothesis is a possible explanation for an observed occurrence that can be tested by further investigation.
- A theory is an explanation of a happening or circumstance that is based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning.
- If criminologists find a hypothesis to be valid, it may be accepted as a theory. This process is known as the scientific method.
- Scientific method allows criminologists to systematically and scientifically explore the validity of their various explanations for criminal offending.

REFERENCES:

What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.16.02.05 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS:

Blooms: Understand

112. Discuss social process theories. Include descriptions of two particular theories found within this school of criminology.

ANSWER:

- Social process theories are a school of criminology that considers criminal behavior to be the predictable result of a person's interaction with his or her environment.
- o According to these theories, everybody has the potential for wrongdoing.
 - o Those who act on this potential are conditioned to do so by family or peer groups or by institutions such as the media.
 - o Learning theory is the hypothesis that delinquents and criminals must be taught both the practical and emotional skills necessary to partake in illegal activity.
- Labeling theory is the hypothesis that society creates crime and criminals by labeling certain behavior and certain people as deviant; the stigma that results from this social process excludes a person from the community, thereby increasing the chances that she or he will adopt the label as her or his identity and engage in a pattern of criminal behavior.

REFERENCES:

What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CJIA.GAMI.16.02.06 - Explain how brain-scanning technology is able to help scientists determine if an individual is at risk for criminal offending.

KEYWORDS:

Blooms: Understand

113. According to social disorganization theory, which four factors lead to criminal behavior in high-crime neighborhoods?

ANSWER:

- high levels of highschool dropouts
- chronic unemployment
- deteriorating buildings and other infrastructures
- concentrations of single-parent families

REFERENCES:

What Causes Crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CJIA.GAMI.16.02.06 - Explain how brain-scanning technology is able to help scientists determine if an individual is at risk for criminal offending.

KEYWORDS:

Blooms: Remember

114. List the reasons for the high victimization rates among persons with mental illnesses.

ANSWER:

- Mental illness often interferes with a person's ability to find and keep employment, and therefore leads to poverty, which correlates with victimization.
- The mentally ill are more likely to be homeless, a circumstance that leaves them particularly susceptible to crime.
- Mental illness can interfere with a person's ability to make prudent decisions in potentially dangerous situations, increasing her or his chances of being assaulted.

REFERENCES:

Victims of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CJIA.GAMI.16.02.08 - Explain the routine activities theory of victimization.

KEYWORDS:

Blooms: Remember