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**Chapter 2: Measures of Violence**

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**Test Bank**

***Multiple Choice***

1. An incident reported in the UCR in which several crimes were committed, only the most serious crime was counted, and the remaining offenses were ignored is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- \*(a) hierarchy rule
- (b) data efficiency
- (c) seriousness scale
- (d) hotel rule

2. The formula for crime rates is

- \*(a)  $\text{crime rate} = (\text{amount}/\text{population at risk}) \times 100,000$
- (b)  $\text{crime rate} = (\text{amount}/\text{population}) + 100,000$
- (c)  $\text{crime rate} = 100/(\text{amount} \times \text{population})$
- (d)  $\text{crime rate} = (\text{amount} \times \text{population}) \times 100,000$

3. Return A forms contain what data?

- (a) offenses reported or known

- (b) founded or unfounded complaints
- (c) number of actual offenses (founded complaints)
- \* (d) all of the above

4. In crime rates, the use of a common multiplier such as 1,000 or 100,000 is for

- (a) the number of people affected by crime
- (b) the number of criminals arrested for a particular crime
- \* (c) for ease of decimal conversion and to provide a uniform method of converting data
- (d) the number of suspects on a given day

5. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) requests that respondents recall victimizations that occurred

- \* (a) within the past 6 months
- (b) within the past year
- (c) within the past 2 years
- (d) within the past 3 years

6. What enables social researchers, sociologists, criminologists, and so on to assess where we stand and where we are going with respect to our values and goals and to evaluate specific programs and determine their impact?

- (a) sociopolitical values
- (b) social goals
- (c) social variables
- \* (d) social indicators

7. Which of the following is not one of the five components of crime rates?

- (a) amount of crime in question
- (b) population at risk for that crime
- \* (c) race
- (d) location

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an annual publication that summarizes and synthesizes information on crimes reported by the police.

- (a) UCRA
- (b) NIBRS
- (c) NCVS
- \* (d) NVDRS

9. \_\_\_\_\_ provide(s) detailed data on recorded cases of non-negligent manslaughter and murder.

- (a) Uniform Crime Reports
- \* (b) Supplementary Homicide Reports
- (c) FBI
- (d) National Crime Victimization Survey

***True/False***

1. Collection of violent crime data starts with an arrest being made. (F)
2. NIBRS stands for the National Injury-Based Reporting System. (F)
3. All crimes are reported through one of the state or national crime reporting agencies. (F)
4. The NIBRS records rapes of both male and female victims. (T)
5. The hierarchy rule is used in the National Crime Victimization Survey. (F)
6. Measures of violence are social indicators. (T)
7. The National Violent Death Reporting System is administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (T)
8. The National Crime Victimization Survey was first administered nationwide in 1972 but was redesigned in 1992 and renamed the National Crime Survey. (F)
9. The National Crime Victimization Survey regularly collects information about homicide, commercial crime, and arson. (F)
10. The National Violent Death Reporting System provides a linkage between law enforcement and mortality data sources. (T)

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***SHORT ANSWER/ESSAY QUESTIONS***

1. Describe the major differences between the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Incident-Based Reporting System.
2. Why are the measures of violence important?
3. Why is information on homicide not collected by the National Crime Victimization Survey?