

True / False

1. The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the federal agency that collects data from local law enforcement agencies and publishes them yearly in its Uniform Crime Report (UCR).

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

2. The "Hierarchy Rule" impacts the validity of the National Crime Victimization Survey.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

3. The National Crime Victimization Survey addresses the nonreporting of crime issue inherent in the UCR.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

4. Critics of self-report studies frequently suggest that expecting people to candidly admit illegal acts is unreasonable.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

5. Although people are disturbed by media accounts of violent incidents, in reality media reports simply reflect the significant increase in violent crimes since 1991.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Crime Trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.02

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

6. Property crime rates have declined in recent years, dropping more than 10 percent during the past decade.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Crime Trends
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.02
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

7. The age structure of the population has a significant influence on crime trends.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Crime Trends
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

8. As the number of guns in the population increases, so do violent crime rates.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Crime Trends
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

9. Most reported crimes occur during the months of April and May.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: Crime Patterns
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

10. Those living in poverty engage in disproportionate amounts of expressive crimes, such as rape and assault.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Crime Patterns
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

11. The weight of recent research suggests that serious crime is more prevalent in socially disorganized lower-class areas.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Crime Patterns
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

12. Racial threat theory contends that as the percentage of African Americans in the population increases, so does the amount of social control that the justice system aims at blacks.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

13. The elderly are particularly resistant to the temptations of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

14. Most people commit less crime as they mature.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

15. Racial and ethnic differentials in crime rates are tied to economic and social disparity.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

16. The view that women who commit crimes have biological and psychological traits similar to those of men is known as liberal feminist theory.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

17. Although the gap is narrowing, males have a higher crime rate than females.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

18. In relation to property crime, the peak age of offending is believed to be about 26 years of age.

- a. True
- b. False

False

ANSWER:

Crime Patterns

REFERENCES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

19. Crime peaks in adolescence and then declines rapidly thereafter.

- a. True
- b. False

True

ANSWER:

Crime Patterns

REFERENCES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

20. Aging out is a term used to address the ending of a sentence for those convicted of lengthy felony sentences.

- a. True
- b. False

False

ANSWER:

Crime Patterns

REFERENCES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

21. Wolfgang and associates' second cohort study found that 6 percent of female delinquents were chronic offenders.

- a. True
- b. False

False

ANSWER:

Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers

REFERENCES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

22. Chronic offenders eventually age out of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

False

ANSWER:

Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers

REFERENCES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

23. According to the research on chronic offenders, arrests and court experiences deter chronic offenders.

- a. True
- b. False

False

ANSWER:

REFERENCES: Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

24. Repeat offenders usually begin their careers at a very early age.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

25. Rehabilitation is the current sentencing approach taken to deal with chronic offenders.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Multiple Choice

26. The Uniform Crime Report is a primary source of crime data collected by the _____.

- a. National Institute of Justice
- b. Bureau of Justice Statistics
- c. Federal Bureau of Investigation
- d. Office of Juvenile Justice

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

27. The UCR contains data on Part I and Part II crimes. Which of the following is *not* a Part I crime?

- a. Hate crime
- b. Arson
- c. Forcible rape
- d. Aggravated assault

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

28. What shortcoming in the UCR is addressed by the National Crime Victimization Survey?

- a. The "Sampling Rule"
- b. The nonclearance issue
- c. The "Hierarchy Rule"

d. The nonreporting issue

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

29. The UCR expresses data as raw figures, crime rates, and changes in the number and rate over time. How are crime rates expressed in the UCR?

- a. Rates per 1,000 total U.S. population
- b. Rates per 10,000 total U.S. population
- c. Rates per 100,000 total U.S. population
- d. Rates per 1,000,000 total U.S. population

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

30. The NCVS annually samples more than 40,000 _____ in order to estimate crime victimization.

- a. juveniles
- b. households
- c. police departments
- d. offenders

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

31. Survey research involves _____, which is the process of selecting for study a limited number of subjects who are representative of entire groups sharing similar characteristics, called the population.

- a. locating
- b. measuring
- c. sampling
- d. sectioning

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

32. Although self-report studies can be used to examine the offense history of prison inmates and drug users, most self-report studies have focused on _____ crime.

- a. adult
- b. youth
- c. hate
- d. school

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

33. A validity concern associated with the NCVS involves _____.
a. victims overreporting crime
b. its large sample size
c. interviewing household members under the age of 12
d. police officers who fail to disclose crimes in which they are involved

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

34. The reporting accuracy of self-report studies is affected by the _____ phenomenon.
a. "missing cases"
b. "overreporting"
c. "small cohort"
d. "known group"

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

35. According to the Monitoring the Future survey discussed in the text, the crime problem is _____.
a. the same as indicated by the UCR
b. the same as indicated by the NCVS
c. less than the UCR and NCVS indicate
d. greater than the UCR and NCVS indicate

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

36. When evaluating the three primary sources of crime data, the crime patterns and trends are _____.
a. often quite dissimilar
b. often quite similar
c. incapable of providing an accurate picture of crime
d. not consistent over time

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

37. How does today's violent crime rate compare to the violent crime rate in 1991?
a. Today's violent crime rate has increased by nearly 20 percent.
b. Today's violent crime rate has increased by nearly 50 percent.

- c. Today's violent crime rate has decreased by nearly 20 percent.
- d. Today's violent crime rate has decreased by nearly 50 percent.

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime Trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.02

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

38. There is evidence that the monumental decision in _____ in 1973 had a direct impact on crime years later.

- a. *Roe v. Wade*
- b. *Bell v. Burton*
- c. *Kidd v. Georgia*
- d. *Furman v. Georgia*

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Crime Trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

39. Most human trafficking is considered _____, meaning that the origin and the destination of the victim are within the same region of the world.

- a. intraregional
- b. interregional
- c. cross-sectional
- d. intraracial

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Crime Trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

40. Which of the following factors has been the most stable indicator of criminal likelihood?

- a. Age
- b. Income
- c. Race/ethnicity
- d. Temperature

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

41. Franklin Zimring and Gordon Hawkins believe the _____ is the single most significant factor separating the crime problem in the United States from that of the rest of the developed world.

- a. degree of economic opportunity
- b. proliferation of handguns
- c. abortion rate
- d. immigrant population

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

42. Referring to the ecology of crime, which statement about crime and temperature is accurate?

- a. Crime increases as temperature increases.
- b. Crime decreases as temperature increases.
- c. Crime and temperature are inversely related.
- d. Crime and temperature show no relationship.

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

43. Referring to the ecology of crime, which of the following settings has the highest violent crime rate?

- a. An urban area in the northeast
- b. A rural area in northeast
- c. An urban area in the south
- d. A rural area in the south

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

44. People living in poverty are believed to engage in disproportionate amounts of _____ crimes, such as rape and assault, as a result of their rage, anger, and frustration against society.

- a. deliberate
- b. expressive
- c. instrumental
- d. defensive

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

45. UCR data associate social class with crime, indicating higher crime rates in inner-city, high-poverty areas. An alternative explanation for the association between social class and crime is _____, not actual criminal behavior patterns.

- a. social stereotyping
- b. population diversity
- c. law enforcement practices
- d. unemployment and underemployment

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

46. What biological process accounts for desistance and aging out?

- a. The level of hormone activity in the brain

- b. The end of growth spurts
- c. Better diets
- d. Energy decline

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

47. Crime peaks in adolescence and then declines rapidly thereafter. What is the peak age for property crime?

- a. 14
- b. 16
- c. 18
- d. 20

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

48. The view of crime suggesting that the social and economic roles of women in society control their crime rates is termed _____.

- a. liberation theory
- b. the femininity hypothesis
- c. the masculinity hypothesis
- d. liberal feminist theory

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

49. All of the following would be considered an instrumental crime *except*

- a. pawning stolen merchandise
- b. rape
- c. selling drugs
- d. theft

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

50. The _____ suggests that as the African American population increases, so does the amount of social control directed at them. This type of racism could account for the higher rates of minority crime in UCR data.

- a. urban crime theory
- b. racial threat hypothesis
- c. racial control hypothesis
- d. urban threat correlation

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

51. The majority of murderers use _____ to commit their murder.

- a. blunt objects
- b. firearms
- c. ropes
- d. knives

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

52. Which region of the United States has the highest crime rates?

- a. Northeast
- b. Midwest
- c. South
- d. West

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

53. The consequence of a lack of income and other resources, which cumulatively, leads to poverty is known as _____

- a. resource deprivation
- b. instrumental deprivation
- c. expressive deprivation
- d. ecology deprivation

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

54. Expressive crimes are committed to _____.

- a. attain power
- b. make money
- c. obtain desired goods
- d. vent rage

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

55. What neurotransmitter is known to limit offensive behavior?

- a. Dopamine

- b. Histamine
- c. Octopamine
- d. Serotonin

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

56. Which neurotransmitter is shown to facilitate aggressive behavior?

- a. Dopamine
- b. Melatonin
- c. Octopamine
- d. Serotonin

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

57. In Wolfgang et al.'s study of male juvenile delinquents, what percentage consisted of chronic offenders?

- a. 6 percent
- b. 10 percent
- c. 16 percent
- d. 20 percent

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

58. Wolfgang et al.'s second cohort study tracked males *and* females. What percentage of chronic offenders consisted of females?

- a. 1 percent
- b. 3 percent
- c. 6 percent
- d. 9 percent

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

59. Discovery of the chronic offender has forced criminologists to consider _____ in their explanations of crime.

- a. marriage and employment
- b. supervision and control
- c. persistence and desistence
- d. age and gender

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

60. Who has become a central focus of crime control policy?

- a. Chronic offenders
- b. Elderly offenders
- c. Mass murderers
- d. Serial killers

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

61. According to the research on chronic offenders, punishment was _____ related to chronic offending.

- a. conditionally
- b. contrapositively
- c. conversely
- d. inversely

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

62. Which of the following is *not* mentioned as a predictive factor for chronicity?

- a. Beginning lawbreaking at an early age
- b. Single-parent households
- c. Low intellectual development
- d. Parental drug involvement

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

Martha is looking to move to a new city to raise her two young children. School quality and crime rates are her two biggest concerns that she will evaluate before deciding on which city to move to. Her employment is flexible in that she works from home. Thus, she is able to work from anywhere in the country.

63. Martha calls many police departments around the country, seeking information about their crime statistics. One particular police department recommends that she look at the published reports developed by the FBI, which compared cities and crime statistics per 100,000 residences. What report should she look at?

- a. ATF
- b. UCR
- c. NCVS
- d. DRS-II

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Applying

64. Martha is particularly concerned with drug offenses and vandalism in the community that she will move to. These types of offenses are ____ crimes, according to the official crime records.

- a. Part I
- b. Part II
- c. Violent
- d. Juvenile

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Applying

65. Martha has narrowed her choices to New York, NY in the Northeast, San Francisco, CA in the West, Miami, FL in the South, and Ann Arbor, MI in the Midwest. Based on the research on the ecology of crime, which of these cities would most likely have the highest crime rate?

- a. New York
- b. San Francisco
- c. Miami
- d. Ann Arbor

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Applying

66. Martha has decided to move to San Francisco, California. She decides to attend a neighborhood watch meeting where members of the local police department are speaking. They are explaining the crime trends over the past 30 years. Which of the following is accurate information concerning the crime rates?

- a. Crime rates peaked in the 1970s and have been in sharp decline ever since.
- b. Crime rates peaked in the 1980s and have been in sharp decline ever since.
- c. Crime rates peaked in the 1990s and have been in sharp decline ever since.
- d. Crime rates peaked in the 2000s and have been in sharp decline ever since.

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Crime Trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Applying

67. One of Martha's children is a 15-year-old boy. He is starting high school in the fall. She is concerned that he will start to hang out with the wrong crowd and possibly begin to commit crime. According to the research, the peak age for property crime is believed to be ____, and thus Martha should be mindful of her son's activities.

- a. 13
- b. 14
- c. 15
- d. 16

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Applying

The police chief in Anytown, USA, is conducting weekly seminars where the residents of his city can come and learn about crime rates, crime trends, and crime patterns in their city. Every week the seminars seem to become more popular. At the most recent seminar, 200 people attended. They had to move the seminar into the city auditorium.

68. At this week's seminar, one of the participants asked the chief of police to comment on crime rates. Which statement below would the chief be able to state with certitude?

- a. "Speculating about future crime trends is risky because change can occur rapidly."
- b. "Crime rates will continue to decrease because they have been decreasing for the past 20 years and crime trends move in 40-year cycles."
- c. "Crime rates will most likely increase because the baby boomer population is increasing."
- d. "All U.S. cities will experience a decrease in crime rates next year because international crime rates continue to decline."

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Crime Trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Applying

69. The question is asked of the police chief present of "Why do some women commit more crime than men?" The theory best at explaining why some women have biological and psychological traits similar to those of men and thus may be more likely to commit crime is referred to as the _____ hypothesis.

- a. antifeminine
- b. femme-fatale
- c. liberal feminist
- d. masculinity

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Applying

70. The police chief explains that there are problems with the UCR crime data. What is the biggest potential problem with the validity of UCR crime data?

- a. Only violent crimes are counted in the UCR data.
- b. Only property crimes are counted in the UCR data.
- c. Many serious crimes are not reported to police and therefore are not counted in the UCR.
- d. The UCR only counts crimes reported by people 18 years of age or older.

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Applying

71. The community is concerned that the police department is not deploying its manpower effectively. According to the research, during what months should police staffing be maximized?

- a. January and February
- b. March and April
- c. July and August
- d. November and December

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: Crime Patterns
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applying

72. The police chief recommends to the audience that they should look at other sources to evaluate statistics on crime. He suggests that the participants review the _____, which is a comprehensive, nationwide survey of victimization in the United States conducted annually by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applying

Completion

73. The National Crime Victimization Survey is conducted by the Justice Department and the _____.

ANSWER: Census Bureau
REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

74. A group of individuals with common features and particular characteristics is referred to as a(n) _____.

ANSWER: population
REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

75. Selecting a limited number of people for study as _____ of a larger group is referred to as sampling.

ANSWER: representative
REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

76. The _____ is a program that collects data on each reported crime incident as an attempt to redesign the UCR statistics.

ANSWER: NIBRS
REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

77. A relatively new criminological technique called _____, uses multiple advanced computational methods, including artificial intelligence, to analyze large data sets that usually involve one or more sources.

ANSWER: data mining
REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

78. The collection of _____ data involves observing over time a group of people who share certain characteristics.

ANSWER:

cohort

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

79. The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another is known as _____.

ANSWER:

larceny

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

80. Criminologists now use _____ to create graphical representations of the spatial geography of crime.

ANSWER:

crime mapping

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Blooms': Remembering

81. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit the felony or a theft is known as _____.

ANSWER:

robbery

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

82. The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another is known as _____.

ANSWER:

larceny

REFERENCES:

Primary Sources of Crime Data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

83. The _____ is the view that women who commit crimes have biological and psychological traits similar to those of men.

ANSWER:

masculinity hypothesis

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

84. The consequence of a lack of income and other resources, which cumulatively, leads to poverty is known as _____.

ANSWER:

resource deprivation

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remembering

85. According to the UCR, 70 percent of murders involve this choice of weapon.

ANSWER: firearm
REFERENCES: Crime Patterns
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

86. _____ crimes are offenses designed to improve the financial or social position of the criminal.

ANSWER: Instrumental
REFERENCES: Crime Patterns
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

87. Police-initiated action directed at a suspect or group of suspects based solely on race is _____.

ANSWER: racial profiling
REFERENCES: Crime Patterns
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

88. _____ is the phrase used to express the fact that people commit less crime as they mature.

ANSWER: Aging out
REFERENCES: Crime Patterns
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

89. The small group of persistent offenders who account for a majority of all criminal offenders are known as _____.

ANSWER: chronic offenders
REFERENCES: Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

90. Laws that require offenders to serve life in prison after they are convicted of a third offense are known as _____.

ANSWER: three-strikes policies or three-strikes laws
REFERENCES: Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Essay

91. Compare and contrast the Uniform Crime Report and the National Crime Victimization Survey. What are the differences in the way data are collected for these primary crime data sources?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

92. Identify and discuss the problems associated with the validity of crime data collection using victimization surveys and self-report studies.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: Primary Sources of Crime Data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

93. What do the UCR and NCVS indicate about the recent trends in crime rates? Include violent and property crimes in your response.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: Crime Trends
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.02
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

94. List and describe three of the primary policies and issues with international crime trends.

ANSWER: Answers will vary
REFERENCES: Crime Trends
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.02
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

95. List and explain the most noticeable trends associated with crime victimization.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: Crime Trends
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.02
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

96. Explain how the economy, abortion, gun availability, and drug use influence crime patterns and crime rates.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: Crime Trends
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

97. List and describe the primary data associated with predicting future crime trends.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: Crime Trends
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

98. Patterns in the crime rate seem to be linked to temporal and ecological factors. Identify and discuss these factors.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: Crime Patterns
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

99. Compare and contrast the masculinity hypothesis and liberal feminist theory.

ANSWER: Answers may vary.
REFERENCES: Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understanding

100. Discuss the reasons why crime may be considered a lower-class phenomenon. Which factors contribute to this view?

ANSWER:

Answers will vary.

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understanding

101. Several factors explain gender differences in the crime rate. Identify and discuss these factors.

ANSWER:

Answers will vary.

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understanding

102. Explain the racial threat hypothesis, how it begins, and what factors are associated with it. Provide at least one real world example which may demonstrate the racial threat hypothesis in action.

ANSWER:

Answers will vary.

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understanding

103. Discuss the age structure of society and the concept of *aging out*." How do age and aging out impact crime rates?

ANSWER:

Answers will vary.

REFERENCES:

Crime Patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understanding

104. Describe Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin's cohort studies and discuss the findings that emerged from their pioneering research.

ANSWER:

Answers will vary.

REFERENCES:

Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understanding

105. Explain the concept of *early onset* and discuss the factors that cause chronicity.

ANSWER:

Answers will vary.

REFERENCES:

Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understanding