

## CHAPTER 2: HOW CRIME IS MEASURED AND WHO IT AFFECTS

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which is a logistical obstacle to measuring crime effectively and efficiently?

- a. problems of definition
- b. problems of resources
- c. problems of politics
- d. all of the above

Answer: D

2. Which of the following is an important actor in a criminal offense?

- a. the victim
- b. the perpetrator
- c. the criminal justice system
- d. all of the above

Answer: D

3. Criminologists use this term to refer to instances wherein a victim plays an active role in initiating conflict.

- a) instrumental violence
- b) group violence
- c) victim precipitation
- d) chronic offender

Answer: C

4. Sutton breaks into a house when the owner is away and looks for valuable items to steal. However, he does not find anything worth taking and leaves. The owner returns later and does not notice anything amiss, nor even realize that the house was entered. How will Sutton's offense be recorded?

- a. The offense will be recorded in the National Crime Victimization Survey as a victimization.
- b. The offense will be recorded in the Uniform Crime Reports as a burglary.
- c. The offense will not be recorded; it is part of the dark figure of crime.
- d. all of the above

Answer: C

5. Why is it difficult to measure white-collar and corporate crime?

- a. Because the National Incident-Based Reporting System primarily reflects environmental crime.
- b. White-collar and corporate crime typically fall within state jurisdiction.
- c. Corporations over-report white-collar offenses perpetrated against them.
- d. Much of the investigation and regulation of corporate and white-collar crime is not done by law enforcement.

Answer: D

6. Why does the National Crime Victimization Survey not account for successfully completed drug transactions?

- a. The buyers do not consider themselves crime victims
- b. The hierarchy rule
- c. Because the Uniform Crime Reports already records them as crime
- d. all of the above

Answer: A

7. This is the most extensive and useful measure of crime that is available.

- a) self-report studies
- b) victimization surveys
- c) Uniform Crime Reports
- d) dark figure of crime

Answer: C

8. Which choice best describes the sources of error in the Uniform Crime Reports?

- a) unintentional and forced
- b) correct and incorrect
- c) unintentional and intentional
- d) accidental and forced

Answer: C

9. What is the number of Crime Index offenses divided by the population of an area called?

- a) Uniform Crime Reports
- b) clearance rate
- c) Part I Offenses
- s) crime rate

Answer: D

10. According to Christie, which is not one of the six attributes typically associated with the idea of an innocent victim?

- a. The victim is weak in relation to the offender.
- b. The victim is minding his or her own business.
- c. The victim and perpetrator know each other.
- d. The victim is blameless.

Answer: C

11. This is designed to gather data on each criminal act even if several acts are committed within the same complex of behavior.

- a. Part II Offenses
- b. National Incident-Based Reporting System
- c. Uniform Crime Reports
- d. FBI's 10 Most Wanted

Answer: B

12. Deborah's cell phone is stolen from her bag. Later, a census taker interviews her about the incident. Which term best describes this type of research?

- a. UCR study
- b. victimization survey
- c. self-report study
- d. National Incident-Based Reporting System survey

Answer: B

13. Most definitions of victim precipitation assert this.

- a. The victim acted first during the course of the offense.
- b. The victim instigated the commission of the offense.
- c. both a and b.
- d. neither a nor b

Answer: C

14. How many offenses are never reported to police?

- a. about one-third
- b. about ten percent
- c. about half
- d. about 80 percent

Answer: C

15. In a high school class, a researcher hands out questionnaires that ask the students to identify any criminal offenses they have committed. Which term best describes this type of research?

- a. UCR study
- b. arraignment
- c. self-report study
- d. victimization survey

Answer: C

16. Which part of the crime picture do the UCR, self-report studies, and victimization studies tend to miss?

- a. corporate crime
- b. drug sales
- c. organized crime
- d. all of the above

Answer: D

17. Which is not a reason that a victim would not report an offense?

- a. The victim may not know the offense happened.
- b. The victim fears reprisal.
- c. An offense may not be perceived as such.
- d. The victim may have committed the offense.

Answer: D

18. This annual FBI publication uses data from participating U.S. law enforcement agencies to summarize the incidence and rate of reported crime.

- a. Ten Most Wanted List
- b. National Incident-Based Reporting System
- c. Uniform Crime Reports
- d. Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

Answer: C

19. How does the FBI classify murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault?

- a. crimes against humanity
- b. sensational crimes
- c. Part II Offenses
- d. violent crimes

Answer: D

20. How does the FBI currently classify arson?

- a. UCR Part II Offense
- b. NIBRS Group B Offense
- c. property crime
- d. violent crime

Answer: C

21. The advantage of the NIBRS over the UCR is that it allows law enforcement to precisely identify\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the characteristics of victims and perpetrators
- b. when and where an offense takes place
- c. the form of an offense
- d. all of the above

Answer: D

22. Which group of people is not included in considerations of victimization?

- a. the victims
- b. the families of victims
- c. victims' communities
- d. All of the above may be included.

Answer: D

23. For rape and sexual assault victims, the criminal justice process is often called this.

- a. the second victimization
- b. the first victimization
- c. the prime victimization
- d. all of the above

Answer: A

24. According to one study, what was the percentage of hate crimes committed by perpetrators who were strongly committed to bigotry?

- a. 66 percent
- b. 25 percent
- c. 8 percent
- d. 1 percent

Answer: D

25. Which is not included in the typical definition of elder abuse?

- a. a victim who is over the age of 60
- b. the victim is vulnerable
- c. the victim is not dependent on a caregiver
- d. trust between the victim and someone known to the victim is violated

Answer: C

26. Children in this age range account for the highest percentage of child abuse and neglect victims.

- a. from age 4 to age 9
- b. from age 10 to age 14
- c. from birth to age 3
- d. from age 15 to age 18

Answer: C

27. Research has shown that children who are physically abused are at a greater risk for this.

- a. mental illness
- b. homelessness
- c. crime
- d. all of the above

Answer: D

28. After the trial of James Holmes, who opened fire on an Aurora, Colorado, movie theater in July 2012, about 100 family members of the victims spoke in court about how the crime affected them. Which term best relates to this activity?

- a. acquittal
- b. victim-impact statement
- c. bench trial
- d. probable cause

Answer: B

29. In 2015, Albuquerque, N.M., with a population of 905,803, reported 7,179 violent criminal offenses. What was the violent crime rate?

- a. 126 violent offenses per 100,000 inhabitants
- b. 793 violent offenses per 100,000 inhabitants
- c. 650 violent offenses per 100,000 inhabitants
- d. 7 violent offenses per 100,000 inhabitants

Answer: B

30. In 2015, Yakima, Washington, with a population of 249,480, reported 8,825 property offenses. What was the property crime rate?

- a. 2,201 property offenses per 100,000 inhabitants
- b. 28 property offenses per 100,000 inhabitants
- c. 3,537 property offenses per 100,000 inhabitants
- d. .03 property offenses per 100,000 inhabitants

Answer: C

### TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

31. Once a criminal offense has been committed, the criminal justice system sets the victim aside, and the prosecutor acts in the name of society rather than the victim.

Answer: ☒ True ☐ False

32. One of the problems in attempting to measure crime is that all offenses are reported.

Answer: ☐ True ☒ False

33. The categories the UCR uses to conceptualize types of crime reflect the actual criminal statutes in each jurisdiction.

Answer: ☐ True ☒ False

34. Although the UCR provides a reasonably good picture of crime, it does not tell the whole crime story.

Answer: ☒ True ☐ False

35. The UCR is an improvement over the NIBRS because it compensates for the hierarchy rule.

Answer: ☐ True ☒ False

36. White-collar and corporate offenses are easy to measure using victimization surveys because people are usually aware that they have been victims of corruption or fraud.

Answer: ☐ True ☒ False

37. The UCR provides better measures of what the police do than of the amount of crime being committed.

Answer: ☒ True ☐ False

38. A victim may not want to report a crime for several reasons.

Answer: ☒ True ☐ False

39. Someday, criminologists will discover the dark figure of crime.

Answer: ☐ True ☒ False

40. There are several excellent and extensive means of measuring crime other than the Uniform

Crime Reports.

Answer: True ☒ False

41. There are three sources of error in the Uniform Crime Reports.

Answer: True ☒ False

42. The NIBRS gathers data on only the major criminal act committed within a set of criminal acts.

Answer: True ☒ False

43. One method for trying to understand the level of unreported crime is victimization surveys.

Answer: ☒ True False

44. Self-report studies are not filtered through criminal justice system agencies.

Answer: ☒ True False

45. Taken together, the methods of collecting crime data give us the best picture we have ever had of crime.

Answer: ☒ True False

46. Criminologist Benjamin Mendelsohn believed that most victims had an unconscious attitude that led to their victimization.

Answer: ☒ True False

47. According to the concept of victim precipitation, many victims play a role in their victimization.

Answer: ☒ True False

48. Prior to 2012, FBI rape statistics counted only females; male victimizations were included in the sexual assault statistics.

Answer: ☒ True False

49. The NIBRS classifies white-collar and corporate offenses in greater detail than the UCR

Answer: ☒ True False

50. Victimization surveys do not attempt to create a comprehensive account of criminal offenses.

Answer: ☒ True False