Test Bank for Criminal Justice Today An Introductory Text for the 21st Century 14th Schmalleger

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***Criminal Justice Today, 14e* (Schmalleger)**
Chapter 2 The Crime Picture

2.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) If you are looking for national crime statistics and want data on crimes reported to the police, you should use which of the following sources of data?
A) The Uniform Crime Reports
B) The National Crime Victimization Survey
C) A self-report survey
D) None of the above
Answer: A
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

2) Which agency is responsible for the National Crime Victimization Survey?
A) The FBI
B) The CIA
C) The US Department of Defense and Criminal Statistics
D) Bureau of Justice Statistics
Answer: D
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Compare and contrast the UCR and NCVS data collection and reporting programs.
Level: Basic

3) Why is the main reason why the Crime Index no longer included in the UCR?
A) Too many types of crime are not included.
B) There are so many larcenies that this crime overshadows more serious index crimes.
C) The Crime Index does not permit comparisons across jurisdictions or over time.
D) No one was using it so the FBI stopped calculating it.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Describe the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

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4) For which of the following studies would you definitely want to use NIBRS rather than the UCR?
A) A study examining changes in the overall crime rate in the U.S. over time
B) A study examining crime patterns in the U.S. in the 1950s and 1960s
C) A study examining rates of motor vehicle thefts in the U.S. today
D) A study examining multiple crimes that occur within a single incident
Answer: D
Page Ref: 35
Objective: Describe the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Difficult

5) Which factor contributed to a dramatic increase in crime in the U.S. in the 1960s and 1970s?
A) The baby boom
B) Generation X
C) The Depression
D) President Johnson's War on Poverty
Answer: A
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Describe the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

6) According to the text, what should we expect to see in the near future when we examine crime statistics?
A) The decline in crime observed since the mid-1990s is expected to continue until at least 2020.
B) The decline in crime observed since the mid-1990s is expected to end and criminal activity will increase.
C) The crime rate will continue to decline until it reaches the low crime rates characteristic of the 1950s.
D) Crime rates will level off and remain stable for the foreseeable future.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 38
Objective: Describe the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

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7) The _____ is a traditional measure of investigative effectiveness that compares the number of crimes reported or discovered to the number of crimes solved through arrest or other means.
A) probability factor
B) solvability factor
C) clearance rate
D) justification rate
Answer: C
Page Ref: 39-40
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

8) All of the following are Part I violent crime offenses except
A) Prostitution.
B) Aggravated assault.
C) Rape.
D) Murder.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

9) Which of the Part I violent crimes is the least common?
A) Murder
B) Rape
C) Aggravated assault
D) Robbery
Answer: A
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

10) A _____ involves killing at least four victims at one location during one event.
A) mass murder
B) serial murder
C) spree murder
D) None of the above
Answer: A
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

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11) Most rapes are committed by
A) a relative of the victim.
B) an acquaintance of the victim.
C) a stranger.
D) the victim's spouse.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

12) The unlawful, intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of serious injury upon the person of another is the crime of
A) simple assault.
B) aggravated assault.
C) reckless conduct.
D) attempted murder.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

13) _____ is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
A) Arson
B) Burglary
C) Robbery
D) Assault
Answer: B
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

14) _____ refers to events where social media directs people — often teenagers — to go to retail stores and rob them.
A) Flash mobs
B) Social crimes
C) Social mobs
D) Flash robs
Answer: D
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

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15) _____ is the unlawful taking or attempted taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property, from the possession or constructive possession of another.
A) Robbery
B) Burglary
C) Larceny/Theft
D) Criminal trespass
Answer: C
Page Ref: 48
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

16) Each of the following offenses falls under the category of larceny except
A) shoplifting.
B) thefts from motor vehicles.
C) bicycle thefts.
D) robbery.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 48
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

17) _____ involves obtaining key pieces of information, such as Social Security and driver's license numbers, to obtain credit, merchandise, and services in the victim's name.
A) Identity theft
B) Embezzlement
C) Robbery
D) Burglary
Answer: A
Page Ref: 50
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

18) For _____ offenses, the UCR only collects information on recorded arrests.
A) Part I
B) Part II
C) Part III
D) Simple
Answer: B
Page Ref: 52
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

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19) The dark figure of crime refers to
A) crime that occurs at night.
B) crime that is not reported to the police.
C) crimes committed by the police.
D) bias crimes.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 54
Objective: Describe the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

20) Which of the following crime victims would *not* be included in the sample of individuals surveyed for the NCVS?
A) A 10-year old boy who was beaten up and whose bicycle was stolen
B) A 14-year-old girl who was sexually assaulted by a neighbor
C) A 20-year-old college student whose car was stolen
D) A 75-year-old man whose computer was stolen during a home burglary
Answer: A
Page Ref: 54
Objective: Describe the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Difficult

21) Which of the following is *not* a problem with the UCR program?
A) The UCR does not include data on crimes committed against children under the age of 12.
B) The UCR does not include information on the dark figure of crime.
C) Because victimless crimes are rarely reported, they are often not included in the UCR.
D) The UCR frequently fails to keep up with the changing face of crime and criminal activity.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Compare and contrast the UCR and NCVS data collection and reporting programs.
Level: Intermediate

22) A classification of crimes along a particular dimension, such as legal categories, offender motivation, victim behavior, or the characteristics of individual offenders is also known as
A) crime typology.
B) stalking.
C) cyberstalking.
D) criminology.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 56
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Difficult

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23) The use of the Internet, e-mail, and other electronic communication technologies to bully another person is known as
A) cyberstalking.
B) stalking.
C) hate crime.
D) computer crime.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 57
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

24) The elderly are more likely than younger people to
A) be victims of violent crimes.
B) refuse to report their victimization to the police.
C) be victimized by strangers.
D) be victims of hate crimes.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 58
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

25) The economic downturn resulted in a significant increase in which type of crime?
A) Transnational organized crime
B) Cyberstalking
C) Mortgage fraud scams
D) Hate crime
Answer: C
Page Ref: 60-61
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

26) Unlawful activity undertaken and supported by organized criminal groups operating across national boundaries is known as _____ organized crime.
A) international
B) transnational
C) intercontinental
D) overseas
Answer: B
Page Ref: 62
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

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2.2 True/False Questions

1) NIBRS represents a significant redesign of the original UCR program.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

2) The clearance rate compares the number of crimes reported or discovered to the number of crimes solved through arrest or other means (such as the death of the suspect).
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 39-40
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

3) All Part I offenses are violent crimes.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

4) Murders are usually committed by strangers.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

5) In serial murder, there is some period of time between each killing.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

6) Most researchers argue that the primary motive for rape is power rather than a desire for sexual gratification.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

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7) According to the UCR/NIBRS Program, larceny-theft is the most frequently reported major crime.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 48
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

8) The UCR/NIBRS program focuses on ensuring cybercrimes are properly counted in the crime statistics.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 49-50
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

9) The dark figure of crime refers to crimes that are reported to the police.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 49-50
Objective: Describe the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

10) NCVS interviewers validate the information obtained from victims against police records or other sources.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 49-50
Objective: Compare and contrast the UCR and NCVS data collection and reporting programs.
Level: Intermediate

11) The use of the Internet, e-mail, and other electronic communication technologies to bully another person is known as cyberstalking.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 57
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

12) Most stalking laws require that the perpetrator make a credible threat of violence against the victim or members of the victim's immediate family.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 56
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

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13) The elderly are more likely than younger people to be victims of violent crime.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 58
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

14) Most hate crimes are motivated by racial bias.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 59
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

15) The problem of mortgage fraud has been declining in the last decade.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 61
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

16) Corporations can be convicted of violations of the criminal law.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 61
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

17) Most offenders obtain weapons from retail establishments.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 63
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

18) Drug violations are the main cause of the increase in the prison population in the U.S. today.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 63
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

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2.3 Short Answer Questions

1) The Uniform Crime Reporting program is run by the _____.
Answer: FBI/Federal Bureau of Investigation
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

2) _____ data is obtained by surveying offenders and asking them to reveal illegal activity in which they have been involved.
Answer: Self-report
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Describe the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

3) The Crime Index was discontinued because it was skewed by the large number of _____ reported to the police.
Answer: larceny-theft
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

4) Clearances are mainly determined on the basis of _____.
Answer: arrests
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

5) Burglary is primarily a(n) _____ crime.
Answer: property
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

6) Not all police departments make regular reports to the UCR on the Part I offense of _____.
Answer: arson
Page Ref: 52
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

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7) _____ is the repeated harassing and threatening behavior by one individual against another.
Answer: Stalking
Page Ref: 56
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

8) The most common motivation for a hate crime is _____ bias.
Answer: religious
Page Ref: 59
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

9) People who commit corporate crime are known as _____ criminals.
Answer: white-collar
Page Ref: 61
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

10) _____ organized crime involves crimes committed by organized criminal groups that operate across national boundaries.
Answer: Transnational
Page Ref: 62
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

11) The epidemic of _____ several decades ago significantly impacted violent crime rates.
Answer: crack cocaine
Page Ref: 65
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

12) Any crime perpetrated through the use of computer technology is known as _____.
Answer: cybercrime
Page Ref: 65
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

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2.4 Matching Questions

Match the characteristic to the data source.

A) National Crime Victimization Survey
B) Uniform Crime Reports
C) National Incident Based Reporting System

1) Collects information on the dark figure of crime
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

2) Classifies robbery as a property crime
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

3) Distinguishes between Part I and Part II crimes
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

4) Records all offenses occurring in an incident
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

5) Collects data from crime victims
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

6) Does not collect data on homicides
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

Answers: 1) A 2) C 3) B 4) C 5) A 6) A

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Match the crime with the source of data on crime rates.

A) Both the NCVS and the UCR
B) Uniform Crime Reports
C) National Crime Victimization Survey

7) Homicide
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

8) Simple assault
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

9) Crimes not reported to the police
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

10) Arson
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

11) Robbery
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

12) Crimes against children under 12
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

13) Motor vehicle theft
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

14) Attempted robbery
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

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15) Aggravated assault
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

Answers: 7) B 8) C 9) C 10) B 11) A 12) B 13) A 14) C 15) A

Match the crime with the definition.

A) The unlawful taking or attempted taking of the property of another without use of force
B) Repeated harassing and threatening behavior by one individual against another
C) Crimes committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his or her occupation
D) Obtaining credit, merchandise, or services by fraudulent personal representation
E) The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property by force or threat of force
F) A crime motivated by personal bias or prejudice
G) Killing at least four victims at one location within one event
H) Killings at least two separate locations with almost no time break between murders
I) The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony

16) Robbery
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

17) Larceny
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

18) Identity Theft
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

19) Burglary
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

20) Stalking
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

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21) Spree killing
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

22) Mass murder
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

23) Hate crime
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

24) White collar crime
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 16) E 17) A 18) D 19) I 20) B 21) H 22) G 23) F 24) C

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2.5 Essay Questions

1) Describe the UCR/NIBRS and the NCVS programs. How does each system serve a purpose in collecting reporting data. Compare and contrast the two programs. What advantages does NIBRS have over the traditional UCR?
Answer: Answers should include a description of each program, as well as the criticisms of each. Students should emphasize the difference between a reporting program (UCR/NIBRS) and a self-report program (NCVS) and how the type of program affects the information obtained. Some discussion of the dark figure of crime should be included. Answers should also review the similarities and the significant differences between the two programs. A discussion of the reasons for the development of NIBRS and the advantages of an incident-based program over a summary program should be included.
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

2) Identify the three major shifts in victimization patterns that have been identified since crime statistics were first gathered. Explain the causes of each. What is expected to occur in the near future and why?
Answer: Answers should include a discussion of each of the three shifts and the possible causes of each. The first was a decrease in crime in the early 1940s, which was linked to the start of World War II, as large numbers of crime-prone young males entered military service. The second shift was a dramatic increase in crime from the 1960s to the 1990s. This was linked to the postwar baby boomers entering their crime-prone teenage years, increased police professionalism, increased reporting of crime, and the social upheaval of the 1960s. The third shift was a decrease in crime beginning in the 1990s, which has been linked to an aging out of the post-WWII baby boomers, new strict laws, expanding funding for police and justice systems, changing crime-fighting technologies, economic factors, and the increase in crimes that are not counted by official reporting programs. There is evidence to suggest that a new cycle of increased crime may begin in the near future, which may be due in part to new and innovative forms of victimization not easily captured by official measures.
Page Ref: 36-39
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

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3) The U.S. Department of Justice suggests several reasons for the decline of crime from the years 1991-2012. List and explain three of those reasons.
Answer: A coordinated, collaborative, and well-funded national effort to combat crime, beginning with the Safe Streets Act of 1968 and continuing through the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001; stronger, better-prepared criminal justice agencies, resulting from increased spending by federal and state governments on crime-control programs; the growth in popularity of innovative police programs, such as community policing; sentencing reform, including various "get tough on crime" initiatives; a strong victims' movement and enactment of the 1984 federal Victims of Crime Act, and the 1994 Violence against Women Act, which established the Office for Victims of Crime in the U.S. Department of Justice; a substantial growth in the use of incarceration due to changes in sentencing law practice; the "war on drugs," begun in the 1970s, which resulted in stiff penalties for drug dealers and repeat drug offenders; and advances in forensic science and enforcement technology, including the increased use of real-time communications, the growth of the Internet, and the advent of DNA evidence.
Page Ref: 37-38
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

4) What are Part I crimes? List and define the four Part I violent offenses.
Answer: Answers should include an explanation of Part I crimes as the 8 serious crimes included in the UCR. The four violent crimes are murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Murder is the unlawful killing of one human being by another. Rape is unlawful sexual intercourse achieved through force and without consent. Robbery is a personal crime involving a face-to-face confrontation between a victim and a perpetrator. Aggravated assault is the unlawful, intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of serious injury upon the person of another.
Page Ref: 40-46
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

5) List and define the four Part I property offenses.
Answer: The four Part I property crimes are burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft (excludes tents, trailers, and other mobile units used for recreational purposes). The three classifications include forcible entry, unlawful entry without force, and attempted forcible entry. Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking or attempted taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property, from the possession or constructive possession of another. Motor vehicles are excluded. Motor vehicle theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, and so on.
Page Ref: 46-52
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

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6) What are flash robs? How do flash robs differ from flash mobs? Define this crime and explain how it works, who commits flash robs, how many people are involved, and the issues facing store employees and owners.
Answer: Answers should include a brief definition of flash mobs and how this concept has led to the more serious issue of flash robs, in which social media directs people to go to retail stores and rob them. A discussion of the characteristics of flash robs and the problems resulting from them should be included, along with an explanation of the costs of this crime for the victims.
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Difficult

7) What is identity theft? Define identity theft, discuss the various types of techniques used by identity thieves and the problems the crime creates for victims, and review the recent federal laws passed in an effort to combat identity theft.
Answer: Answers should include a definition of identity theft as a crime in which an impostor obtains key pieces of information, such as Social Security and driver's license numbers, to obtain credit, merchandise, and services in the name of the victim. The impact on victims should be discussed, including the victim's ruined credit history and the time needed to repair the financial damage. Federal acts such as the Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act (1998) and the Identity Theft Penalty Enhancement Act (2004) should be reviewed.
Page Ref: 50-51
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

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2.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) The eight Part I crimes included in the UCR have not been changed since 1979. How has the nature of crime in the U.S. changed since 1979 and how should the Part I crime category be changed to better reflect crime in the U.S. today? What impact would this have on crime statistics?
Answer: Answers will vary but should include a discussion of the various types of crimes (white-collar crime, computer crime, high technology crime) that are underrepresented in the UCR.
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Difficult

2) Explain hate crimes and review the various categories that are protected under federal hate crime laws. What other categories of individuals or groups that are not protected under the law might be targets for hate crimes?
Answer: Answers will vary but should include a definition of hate crime and the main categories (race, religion, ethnicity/national origin, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, and disability). Other possible categories that could be protected might include homelessness, age, and political affiliation.
Page Ref: 56-60
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Difficult

3) Gun crime and debate about gun control was brought to a heightened discussion in 2012 because of several mass murders. Comment on the role of gun control and the constitutional guarantees of the right to bear arms. Include analysis of the Newtown and Aurora shootings and the effect they had on the communities and gun control.
Answer: Answers will vary but should include a discussion of recent events including the Newtown and Aurora shootings in 2012 and the Arizona shooting in 2011 that seriously injured former U.S. Representative Gabrielle Giffords. These three events, among others, led to calls for gun control at both the state and national level. Constitutional guarantees of the right to bear arms have combined with historical circumstances to make ours a well-armed society. Guns are used in many types of crimes. Both federal and state governments have responded to the public concern over the ready availability of handguns.
Page Ref: 62-64
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Difficult

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