Test Bank for Criminal Justice A Brief Introduction 12th Schmalleger

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Criminal Justice: A Brief Introduction, 12e **(Schmalleger)**
Chapter 2 The Crime Picture

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) The *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* is published by the _____.
A) Office for Crime Data
B) Bureau of Justice Statistics
C) Department of Justice Research
D) Bureau of Criminal Justice Surveys
Answer: B
Page Ref: 24
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) Approximately how many law enforcement agencies provide crime data to the FBI for the UCR?
A) 50,000
B) 100,000
C) 30,000
D) 18,000
Answer: D
Page Ref: 24
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

3) The U.S. Congress authorized the attorney general to gather and publish the Uniform Crime Reports in _____.
A) 1990
B) 1960
C) 1930
D) 1980
Answer: C
Page Ref: 24
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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4) Which of the following agencies is responsible for compiling the NCVS?
A) Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
B) Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
C) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
D) International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)
Answer: B
Page Ref: 24
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

5) UCR/NIBRS terminology may differ from _____ definitions of crime.
A) statistical reporting
B) the UCR Program's
C) statutory
D) the FBI's
Answer: C
Page Ref: 25
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

6) Murder is considered as a _____ crime.
A) hate
B) property
C) violent
D) corporate
Answer: C
Page Ref: 31
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

7) Clearances are based primarily on _____.
A) charges
B) arrests
C) convictions
D) dispositions
Answer: B
Page Ref: 31
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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8) Which of the following is NOT a UCR/NIBRS violent crime offense?
A) aggravated assault
B) burglary
C) rape
D) murder
Answer: B
Page Ref: 31
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) Which of the following is NOT a UCR/NIBRS property crime offense?
A) motor vehicle theft
B) larceny-theft
C) burglary
D) robbery
Answer: D
Page Ref: 31
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

10) The weapons used most often to commit murder are _____.
A) firearms
B) blunt objects
C) knives
D) fists
Answer: A
Page Ref: 33
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

11) A murderer who kills at two or more locations with almost no time break between murders is a _____.
A) mass murderer
B) spree killer
C) multiplex murderer
D) serial killer
Answer: B
Page Ref: 33
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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12) The killing of four or more victims at one location within one event is termed as _____.
A) serial killing
B) involuntary manslaughter
C) second-degree murder
D) mass murder
Answer: D
Page Ref: 33
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

13) Nonforcible rape with a victim younger than the age of consent is generally defined as _____.
A) sexual attack
B) date rape
C) statutory rape
D) sexual battery
Answer: C
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

14) Which major crime has the highest clearance rate?
A) murder
B) robbery
C) rape
D) arson
Answer: A
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

15) In general, estimates suggest that about one in _____ rapes are reported to the police.
A) 2
B) 4
C) 10
D) 20
Answer: B
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

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16) The most cited reason why rape victims do NOT report crimes is _____.
A) embarrassment about the crime itself
B) a fear of reprisal
C) the belief that the police can't do anything
D) exploitation by the criminal justice system
Answer: A
Page Ref: 35
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

17) The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or the threat of force, is known as _____.
A) larceny-theft
B) robbery
C) burglary
D) aggravated assault
Answer: B
Page Ref: 36
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) Most aggravated assaults are committed with _____.
A) blunt objects
B) hands
C) knives
D) firearms
Answer: A
Page Ref: 37
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

19) Which of the following is NOT a classification of burglary according to the UCR/NIBRS Program?
A) forcible entry
B) lawful entry where force is used
C) unlawful entry where no force is used
D) attempted forcible entry
Answer: B
Page Ref: 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: Basic

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20) What is the most common form of larceny?
A) stealing motor vehicle parts
B) pocket picking
C) stealing from coin-operated machines
D) purse snatching
Answer: A
Page Ref: 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

21) In 1979, _____ was added to the UCR's Crime Index.
A) arson
B) motor vehicle theft
C) robbery
D) murder
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: Intermediate

22) 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 is termed as _____.
A) larceny-theft
B) arson
C) vandalism
D) fraud
Answer: B
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

23) The National Crime Victimization Survey does NOT include information about which crime?
A) burglary
B) robbery
C) murder
D) assault
Answer: C
Page Ref: 44
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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24) For which of the following crimes would you find information in the National Crime Victimization Survey?
A) kidnapping
B) murder
C) victimless
D) robbery
Answer: D
Page Ref: 44
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

25) Which of the following is a problem with the NCVS program?
A) Not all victims contact the police to report their victimization.
B) White collar crime does not fit into traditional reporting categories.
C) Victims may misrepresent the facts to the police.
D) Victims may invent victimizations.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 45-46
Objective: Compare and contrast the UCR and the NCVS data-collection and reporting programs.
Level: Intermediate

26) A _____ is a classification of crimes along a particular dimension, such as legal categories, offender motivation, victim behavior, or the characteristics of individual offenders.
A) crime mapping
B) crime profiling
C) crime analysis
D) crime typology
Answer: D
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

27) According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, the elderly _____.
A) have the highest rate of crime victimization of any age group
B) fear crime less than other age groups
C) are more likely to attempt to protect themselves from violent criminals than other age groups
D) have the lowest rate of crime victimization of any age group
Answer: D
Page Ref: 48-49
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

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28) A criminal offense committed against a person, property, or society that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin is called _____.
A) cyberterrorism
B) organized crime
C) hate crime
D) stalking
Answer: C
Page Ref: 49
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

29) The most common motivation for hate is _____.
A) national origin
B) religious bias
C) sexual orientation
D) racial hatred
Answer: D
Page Ref: 49
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

30) A(n) _____ is a nonviolent crime committed by business and government professionals for financial gain.
A) corporate crime
B) white-collar crime
C) organized crime
D) computer crime
Answer: B
Page Ref: 51
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

31) The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act _____.
A) outlaws 19 military-style assault weapons
B) outlaws handguns
C) provided for a five-day waiting period before the purchase of a handgun
D) has been repealed
Answer: C
Page Ref: 53
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

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32) Phishing is a form of _____.
A) computer crime
B) hate crime
C) corporate crime
D) violent crime
Answer: A
Page Ref: 56
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

33) Which type of terrorism only includes acts of terrorism that occur outside the United States?
A) international terrorism
B) traditional terrorism
C) domestic terrorism
D) foreign terrorism
Answer: D
Page Ref: 57
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

2.2 True/False Questions

1) The Federal Bureau of Investigation runs the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 24
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 Crime Index was discontinued because it was skewed by the large number of violent crimes.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 25
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) The hierarchy rule means that only one criminal offense per incident is recorded in the UCR.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 26
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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4) The clearance rate of any crime refers to the proportion of reported crimes that have been solved.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 31
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

5) Most murders are perpetrated by offenders classified as strangers.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 33
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) A spree killing involves the killing of at least four or more victims at one location within one event.
Answer: FALSE
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

7) Rape is the least reported violent crime.
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

8) Burglary does not involve personal confrontation.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 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: Basic

9) In identity theft, the victim is often left with a ruined credit history and the time consuming and complicated task of repairing the financial damage.
Answer: TRUE
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

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10) The theft of a motorboat would be classified by the UCR/NIBRS Program as a motor vehicle theft.
Answer: FALSE
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: Intermediate

11) Men are more likely to be victims of crime than women.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 44
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

12) The National Crime Victimization Survey does NOT contain data about murder.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 44
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

13) A problem with the NCVS is that there is no attempt to confirm the accuracy of the information provided by the victims being surveyed.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Compare and contrast the UCR and the NCVS data-collection and reporting programs.
Level: Basic

14) When women are victims of violent crime, they are less likely to be injured than men.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

15) Stalking involves repeated harassing and threatening behavior towards the victim.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

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16) Older victims are more likely than younger victims to attempt to protect themselves when they are victims of violent crime.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 49
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

17) The most common type of hate crime involves intimidation.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 50
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

18) A corporation cannot be convicted of a crime.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 51
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

19) Individuals who have been convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence are not allowed to own or use a firearm.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 53
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

20) Online file-sharing services may be held liable for copyright infringement if they promote their services explicitly as a way for users to download copyrighted music and other content.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 56
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

21) International terrorism involves only acts of terrorism that occur outside the United States.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 57
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

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2.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) The Uniform Crime Reporting program is run by the _____.
Answer: FBI/Federal Bureau of Investigation
Page Ref: 24
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: 24
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 _____ crimes reported to the police
Answer: larceny-theft
Page Ref: 24
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) U.S. involvement in World War II contributed to a significant _____ in crime in the U.S.
Answer: decrease
Page Ref: 27
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) Clearances are mainly determined on the basis of _____.
Answer: arrests
Page Ref: 31
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

6) Burglary is primarily a(n) _____ crime.
Answer: property
Page Ref: 36
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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7) Not all police departments make regular reports to the UCR on the Part I offense of _____.
Answer: arson
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: Intermediate

8) _____ is the repeated harassing and threatening behavior by one individual against another.
Answer: Stalking
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

9) The most common motivation for a hate crime is _____ bias.
Answer: religious
Page Ref: 49
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

10) People who commit corporate crime are known as _____ criminals.
Answer: white-collar
Page Ref: 51
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

11) _____ organized crime involves crimes committed by organized criminal groups that operate across national boundaries.
Answer: Transnational
Page Ref: 52
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

12) Any crime perpetrated through the use of computer technology is known as _____.
Answer: cybercrime
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

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2.4 Matching Questions

02-1: Match the characteristic to the data source.

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

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) B 2) A 3) C 4) A 5) B 6) B

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02-2: Match the crime with the source of data on crime rates.

A) Uniform Crime Reports
B) Both the NCVS and the UCR
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) A 8) C 9) C 10) A 11) B 12) A 13) B 14) C 15) B

02-3: Match the crime with the definition.

A) Repeated harassing and threatening behavior by one individual against another
B) The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property by force or threat of force
C) The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property from the possession of another
D) The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony
E) Killing at least four victims at one location within one event
F) A crime motivated by personal bias or prejudice
G) Obtaining credit, merchandise, or services by fraudulent personal representation
H) Financially motivated nonviolent crime committed by business and government professionals
I) Killings at least two separate locations with almost no time break between murders

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

2.5 Essay Questions

1) List and discuss the various factors that contributed to an increase in the crime rate between 1960 and 1989.
Answer: Following the conclusion of World War II, millions of young men returned to civilian life. As a result, a postwar baby boom occurred, which resulted in a skyrocketing birthrate. Thus, by 1960 the baby-boom generation was entering the teenage years. Given that a significant percentage of arrests typically involves those under age 25, a disproportional number of crime-prone-aged youth were now representative of the total population. Also, there were efforts by major police departments to improve professionalism by encouraging victims to file police reports. As the media publicized the rise in crime, some argue that this sensitized victims to the importance of reporting criminal activity. Additionally, many aspects in the quality of American life in the 1960s contributed to the skyrocketing crime rates. The influx of psychedelic drugs, a rising divorce rate, and the growth in secularism strained the social norms that governed society's behavior. Arguably, as these social norms became weakened, control over individual behavior and crime became increasingly difficult.
Page Ref: 27-28
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) The U.S. Department of Justice suggests several reasons for the decline of crime between 1991 and 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: 28-29
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

3) Define and compare and contrast the UCR, NIBRS, and the National Crime Victimization Survey. How does each system serve a purpose in collecting and reporting data? What is their value in fighting crime? Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Answer: The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a statistical reporting program run by the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) division. The UCR Program publishes *Crime in the United States*, which provides an annual summation of the incidence and rate of reported crimes throughout the United States.
The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is an incident-based reporting system that collects detailed data on every single crime occurrence. NIBRS data are replacing the kinds of summary data that have traditionally been provided by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.
The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual survey of selected American households conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to determine the extent of criminal victimization–especially unreported victimization–in the United States.
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

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4) What are Part I Crimes? List and define three Part I crimes.
Answer: Part I offenses are a UCR/NIBRS offense group used to report murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson, as defined under the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program.
Murder is the unlawful killing of one human being by another. Rape involves unlawful sexual intercourse through force and without consent. Robbery is a personal crime involving the taking of another person's property by force or violence; this crime involves 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. Although *aggravated assault* and *simple assault* are standard terms for reporting purposes, most state penal codes use labels like *first-degree* and *second-degree* to make such distinctions. Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Under the UCR/ NIBRS Program, the crime of burglary can be reported if 1) an unlawful entry of an unlocked structure has occurred, 2) a breaking and entering (of a secured structure) has taken place, or 3) a burglary has been attempted. Larceny-theft involves unlawfully taking property from the possession or constructive possession of another; unlike robbery, this crime does not involve the use of force. Motor vehicles are excluded from this category. Larceny is the most common of the eight major offenses, although probably only a small percentage of all larcenies are actually reported to the police because of the small dollar amounts involved. Motor vehicle theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A *motor vehicle* is defined as a self-propelled road vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails. The stealing of trains, planes, boats, construction equipment, and most farm machinery is classified as larceny under the UCR/NIBRS Program, not as motor vehicle theft. 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. Some instances of arson result from malicious mischief, some involve attempts to claim insurance money, and some are committed in an effort to disguise other crimes, such as murder, burglary, or larceny.
Page Ref: Throughout
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) There is a new type of crime called flash robs. Define and explain the how it works, how many people are involved, and the issues facing store employees and owners.
Answer: Flash robs involve as many as 50 people. Store employees can do little to stop them and may even suffer injury. Participants have been known to punch an employee on the way out. In addition to the loss of merchandise, retailers are concerned about losing customers. "A frenzied group of teens snatching merchandise and running through store aisles creates panic and potential safety issues for customers and store employees," according to a 2011 white paper by the National Retail Federation.
Page Ref: 37
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) Describe identity theft and the steps taken to combat it.
Answer: Identity theft is 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 victim is often left with a ruined credit history and the time-consuming and complicated task of repairing the financial damage. Techniques used by offenders include dumpster diving, shoulder surfing, eavesdropping, and the use of the Internet to obtain personal identifying information. Identity theft became a federal crime in 1998 with the passage of the Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act. The 2004 Penalty Enhancement Act increased the penalty for various forms of identity theft.
Page Ref: 40-41
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: Intermediate

2.6 Critical Thinking

1) List and explain the various data-gathering problems associated with the Uniform Crime Reports and discuss efforts made to address these issues.
Answer: For nearly 75 years, the UCR has served as this country's primary source for gathering crime data. Similar to other statistical data-gathering systems in the social sciences, shortcomings in its methodologies eventually surfaced. Many of these are related to the fact that UCR data are based mainly on citizen reports to the police. First, not all people report victimizations to the police. Second, certain types of crimes, particularly social-order offenses or victimless crimes, are rarely reported; white collar and high-technology offenses also rarely enter official statistics. Additionally, victim reports may not be accurate because a victim's memories may be faulty, victims may feel the need to impress or please the police, or may be under pressure to misrepresent the acts. There are a number of other methodological problems as well. One is the hierarchy rule, which records only the most serious offense at the scene of multiple criminal incidents and therefore suppresses counts of lesser crimes in incidents involving multiple offenses. Another is the fact that the UCR does not record crimes for Part II offenses unless an arrest is made. Therefore, acts such as forgery, vandalism, and disorderly conduct are unknown to the FBI unless there is an arrest of the offender. There are also a number of concerns that are Another concern has been the fact that some Part II offenses such as kidnapping and drug-law violations are serious enough to be upgraded to Part I offenses. As a result of these problems, one can conclude that the actual number of crimes reported by the FBI may be significantly less than the actual number of offenses committed. In an effort to improve the quantity and quality of crime data gathered by law enforcement, an incident-based reporting system, known as the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), is being implemented to collect data on every single crime. While this will not solve all the problems discussed here, NIBRS has increased the number of offenses on which data is collected and records all offenses occurring in an incident. Hopefully, NIBRS will help to provide a more accurate picture of crime in the United States.
Page Ref: Throughout
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

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2) Define and comment on hate crimes. What are the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990 and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 and how do they impact hate crimes?
Answer: A hate crime occurs when the defendant's conduct was motivated by hatred, bias, or prejudice, based on the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, ethnicity, gender, or sexual orientation of another individual or group of individuals. The Hate Crime Statistics Act, signed into law by President George H. W. Bush in 1990. The act mandates a statistical tally of hate crimes be kept. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 created a new category of "crimes of violence motivated by gender." Congress defined this crime as "a crime of violence committed because of gender or on the basis of gender, and due, at least in part, to an animus based on the victim's gender." These laws have had an impact on how statistics are compiled and reviewed to be more consistent and clear in their definition of who are victims of hate crimes.
Page Ref: 49-50
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Difficult

3) Recent concerns about gun crime in the wake of various mass shootings has led to increased debate about gun control. Discuss the role of gun control and the constitutional guarantees of the right to bear arms. Include an analysis of the 2015 shootings at the Emanuel AME Church and Umpqua Community College, as well as the 2012 shootings in Newtown and Aurora, and discuss the effect they had on the communities and on gun control.
Answer: Guns and gun crime seem to pervade American culture. In 2015, a mass shooting in Charleston, South Carolina at the Emanuel AME Church took 9 lives; several months later, 9 people were killed and 7 injured during a mass shooting at Umpqua Community College in Oregon. In the 2012 Newtown, Connecticut, school shootings 28 people died, including the shooter and 20 first graders. Also in 2012, James Egan Holmes opened fire in a crowded theater in Aurora, Colorado, during a midnight showing of the movie *The Dark Knight Rises*, killing 12 people and injuring 58 others. These events, happening in rapid succession, led to strident 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 and 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. Federal legislation such as the 1994 Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act are designed to regulate the sale and ownership of firearms and a number of states have passed legislation tightening controls over handguns and assault weapons. However, the U.S. Supreme Court has come down strongly in support of the Second Amendment right to possess firearms, striking down some gun-control regulations as violating that right.
Page Ref: 52-54
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Difficult

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