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1. Which of the following methodological comparisons deconstructs the idea that legal systems rely on the same fundamental principles and differ only in form?
a. Cultural difference
*b. Searching for the Local
c. Law in Action
d. Research Methods
e. Research Approaches

2. Which of the following methodological comparisons juxtaposes one system within a society with another, and then compares and contrasts the two?
a. Cultural difference
b. Searching for the Local
c. Law in Action
d. Research Methods
e. Research Approaches

3. Which of the three forms of Research Methods requires a researcher to actually spend time in the country and immerse oneself in the research site, culture, and society?
a. “Virtually there”
b. “Researching there”
c. “Living there”
d. None of the above

4. Which of the following is true in regards to the Interpretive Research Approach?
a. Analyzes ethnographic data to understand the cultural construction of crime in different societies
b. Provides a more comprehensive understanding than quantitative approaches
c. Targets “the aim to show the congruence between meanings and values in criminal justice and the larger culture”
d. All of the above

5. Of the following questions, which is NOT answered by the analysis of quantitative crime data?
a. What crime risks exist in country A?
b. How prevalent are crimes of violence in country B?
c. Does country C have a more superior criminal justice system than country D?
d. How does the incidence of specific crimes in countries compare with the incidence in the U.S.?

6. Which of the following institutions maintains a database on international intellectual property crime comprising data on trafficking in illicit goods?
a. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)
b. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC)
c. INTERPOL
d. UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

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7. Which of the following institutions facilitates international cooperation on justice issues and upholds respect for international standards?
a. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)
b. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC)
c. INTERPOL
d. UN Interregional Criminal Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)

8. Which of the following is NOT a survey utilized by the international community to understand the level of criminality in countries around the world?
a. The United Nations Surveys of Crime and Trends and Operation of Criminal Justice Systems (CTS)
b. The International Survey of Crime Prevention (ISCP)
c. Victimization surveys
d. International Crime Victim Surveys (ICVS)

9. Which institution is responsible for regularly conducting International Crime Victim Surveys (ICVS)?
a. INTERPOL
b. UN Interregional Criminal Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
c. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC)
d. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)

10. Which institution constitutes an international forum through which governments, agencies, and international organizations can exchange experiences and policy information on crime prevention and community safety?
a. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)
b. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC)
c. INTERPOL
d. UN Office on Drugs and Crime

11. Which of the following can be a constraint in analyzing international crime data?
a. Lack of administrative or technical capacity
b. Fear that reporting high crime rates will affect industries like tourism
c. Cultural and social context (attitudes, values, and practices)
d. All of the above

12. What is NOT a commonality that exists between Japan and Saudi Arabia and contributes to low crime rates?
a. Strong family values
b. The same religious values
c. High certainty of punishment from law enforcement
d. Social solidarity vs. anomie

13. Which of the following is NOT an identified crime trends?

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a. Significant increase in recorded crime in North America
b. There is no longer higher crime in the U.S. than in the European Union
c. Worldwide levels of crime remain significantly lower than in the U.S. and E.U.
d. North American rates of conviction are below the global average for murder and above the global average for robbery

14. On average, there are just over _____ persons worldwide for every police officer.
a. 200
b. 400
c. 600
d. 800

15. On average, there are _____ persons for every judge/magistrate worldwide.
a. 5,000
b. 10,000
c. 15,000
d. 25,000

16. In a 1996 study done on 36 countries, which country has the highest overall firearm mortality rate (14.24 per 100,000)?
a. Mexico
b. Brazil
c. Argentina
d. The U.S.

17. Which region of the world was found to have the lowest overall firearm mortality rate?
a. Oceania
b. Asia
c. Europe
d. The Americas

18. Which of the following countries was found to have the highest homicide rate at 23.14 per 100,000?
a. Lithuania
b. The U.S.
c. Estonia
d. Latvia

19. Which Research Approach was used in the study done by Feest and Murayama comparing Spain, Germany, and Japan?
a. Descriptive
b. Explanatory
c. Interpretive
d. A and B

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e. All of the above

20. Which of the following institutions lacks founding documents or international agreements and functions solely on voluntary cooperation between 188 members?
a. UN Interregional Criminal Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
b. UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
c. INTERPOL
d. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)

21. What are the main roles of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)?
a. Assisting states in the fight against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism
b. Addressing corruption, security, organized crime, violence and cybercrime
c. Assisting states in becoming parties to relevant international treaties to update domestic laws
d. A and C
e. All of the above

22. What does the Wahhabi movement NOT advocate?
a. Strict obedience to the norms of conduct stipulated by the Koran
b. A modest dress code
c. A heavy emphasis on conformity
d. Freedom of religion

23. Among the seven Muslim countries studied by Interpol, which country had the highest murder rate at 12.5429 per 100,000?
a. Syria
b. Lebanon
c. Saudi Arabia
d. Kuwait

24. In which of the following offenses did the United States have a higher rate than Saudi Arabia and Japan?
a. Murder
b. Rape
c. Aggravated assault
d. Robbery
e. All of the above

25. What does the term “dark figure for crime” mean?
a. The fear the general population has for reporting crime
b. The unreported incidences of crime
c. Citizen-led initiatives at stopping crime within their communities
d. Crime figures that may be altered by corrupt law enforcement officials

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26. What are factors that have contributed to Japan's low crime rate?
a. A low level of economic stress
b. A small proportion of young males within the population
c. A criminal justice system that delivers a high certainty of punishment
d. A and B
e. All of the above

27. The Japanese style of policing known as *koban* features:
a. Community policing that permits officers to patrol on foot and on bicycles
b. A close relationship and trusting environment for police and the community
c. An increase of dangerous clashes between law enforcement and the community
*d. A and B
e. A and C

28. In the International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS) for 2000, which country had the highest reported victimization rate for violent crimes?
a. The United States
*b. Australia
c. Japan
d. Mexico

29. Data compiled from a World Health Organization (WHO) study featuring 27 countries (19 Western, 1 Asian, and 7 European) indicates that homicide is a rare crime event with about ___ victims per 100,000 on average among the reporting countries.
a. 1
*b. 3
c. 5
d. 10

30. The Canadian homicide rate is significantly less than that of the U.S. with ____ per 100,000 compared to 5.5 per 100,000.
a. 0.6
*b. 1.8
c. 2.3
d. 3.1

31. The proportion of households possessing a firearm ranged from 1% in Japan to _____% in the U.S.
a. 15%
b. 27%
c. 36%
*d. 48%

32. The following factors contribute to a low crime rate in Saudi Arabia:

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a. The majority of the population shares the Muslim faith
b. Public opinion is highly condemnatory of criminal conduct
c. Economic stability due to the country's oil exports
d. A and B
e. All of the above

33. Which of the following methodological comparisons brings to life the contents of procedural criminal law?
a. Cultural difference
b. Searching for the Local
*c. Law in Action
d. Research Methods
e. Research Approaches

34. Which of the three forms of Research Methods requires a lengthy period of immersion in the other culture as an 'observant participator' gaining direct experience?
a. "Virtually there"
b. "Researching there"
*c. "Living there"
d. None of the above

35. Which of the three forms of Research Methods requires the collaboration between a researcher in the home country and a researcher in the other country?
*a. "Virtually there"
b. "Researching there"
c. "Living there"
d. None of the above

36. According to INTERPOL data, Saudi Arabia has higher rates of crime than the U.S.
a. True
*b. False

37. For all reporting countries, total recorded crime data shows a steady increase in crime from 1980 to 2000.
*a. True
b. False

38. Developing countries spend comparatively less on policing and more on courts and the prosecution function.
a. True
*b. False

39. Oceania had the lowest rate of overall firearm mortality.
a. True

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*b. False

40. Guns are seen to be a major factor in homicides and the policy prescriptions proposed include addressing the availability of handguns.
*a. True
b. False

41. Sharia law is seen as a contributor to violent crime in Saudi Arabia.
a. True
*b. False

42. Quantitative data that only relies on crime statistics cannot provide explanations of how and why particular forms of criminality occur in a particular country.
*a. True
b. False

43. When conducting research on criminal justice systems internationally, it is important to take special care to assess local biases.
*a. True
b. False

44. Descriptive and Interpretive Research Approaches both analyze ethnographic data to understand the cultural construction of crime in different societies.
a. True
*b. False

45. Crime data reveals trends in crime and differences between the nature and incidence of crime in different countries.
*a. True
b. False

Type: E
46. Discuss three different constraints in analyzing crime data, and how each country's social and cultural contexts impact their criminal justice systems.
*a. Answers vary

Type: E
47. Identify the commonalities that contribute to low crime rates in Japan and Saudi Arabia, as well as divergences in culture that distinguish each society.
*a. Answers vary

Type: E
48. What are the benefits of comparing international data? What are three of the trends that have been identified and discussed in this chapter?

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*a. Answers vary

Type: E
49. Since numerous studies have shown that the U.S. leads in violent crimes using firearms, what are some policy prescriptions that have been suggested to address this growing issue?
*a. Answers vary

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