Test Bank for Introduction to Criminology Why Do They Do It 2nd Schram

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Chapter 2: Measuring Crime
Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. Instances when crimes do not come to the attention of law enforcement or some other criminal justice agency is referred to as _____.
a. missing crime
b. wiped out data
c. dark figure of crime
d. unreported crimes
e. both c and d
Ans: E
Learning Objective: Identify key features and the major limitations of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Limitations of the UCR
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. The UCR stands for:
a. Uniform Cop Report
b. Uniform Court Report
c. Uniform Crime Reports
d. Uniform Corrections Report
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Identify key features and the major limitations of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The UCR is broken up into two different types of crime:
a. violent and corporate crimes
b. Part I and violent crimes
c. Part I and Part II crimes
d. white-collar and street crimes
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Identify key features and the major limitations of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
Difficulty Level: Easy

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4. In the 1960s, the FBI developed the _____ to gain more information on victims and offenders of murder.
a. Uniform Homicide Report
b. National Homicide Report
c. Supplementary Homicide Reports
d. None of these
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Describe the Supplementary Homicide Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The Supplementary Homicide Reports allow for _____ reporting.
a. mandatory
b. minimal
c. voluntary
d. none of these
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Describe the Supplementary Homicide Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR)
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The FBI developed an enhanced UCR Program which is named the _____.
a. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
b. Supplemental Homicide Report (SHR)
c. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
d. Hot Spot Data (HSD)
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Identify key features of the National Incident-Based Reporting System.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The NIBRS Program
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The Hate Crimes Act of 1990 was created because:
a. there was an increasing concern of these types of crimes
b. this was when the first hate crime occurred
c. Latinos protested against educational inequality
d. none of these
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Describe the Hate Crime Statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Hate Crime Data

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Difficulty Level: Easy

8. The attorney general is required to develop guidelines and collect data about crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation:
a. age
b. state of origin
c. ethnicity
d. none of the above
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Describe the Hate Crime Statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Hate Crime Data
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. _____ collects data from participating agencies on officer line-of-duty deaths and assaults.
a. NCVS
b. NIBRS
c. UCR
d. LEOKA
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Describe the Hate Crime Statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Hate Crime Data
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. This type of death occurs when the officer is on or off duty and acting in an official capacity while reacting to a situation that would ordinarily fall within the scope of his or her official duties as a law enforcement officer:
a. felonious death
b. line-of-duty
c. thin blue line
d. accidental death
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Identify different types of self-report surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Data Collection
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. This type of death occurs when an officer is killed because of or while performing his or her official duties and as a direct result of a criminal act by a subject:
a. felonious death
b. line-of-duty

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c. thin blue line
d. accidental death
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Identify different types of self-report surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Data Collection
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. This type of death occurs when an officer dies as a result of an accident he or she is involved in while performing his or her duties (e.g., an officer being struck by a vehicle while directing traffic, drowning during a rescue attempt):
a. felonious death
b. line-of-duty
c. thin blue line
d. accidental death
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Identify different types of self-report surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Data Collection
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Unofficial measures of crime, such as the _____, further broaden our understanding of crime with information from official measures of crime.
a. NIBRS
b. UCR
c. NCVS
d. SHR
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. What criminal offense is not measured in the NCVS?
a. rape
b. robbery
c. domestic violence/intimate partner violence
d. murder
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: Crime Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Surveys address four broad classes of questions, EXCEPT:
a. the prevalence of attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors
b. changes in these attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors over time
c. differences between groups of people in their attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors
d. racial differences
e. causal propositions about these attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Identify different types of self-report surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Data From Self-Report Surveys
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Which of the following is NOT a reason law enforcement would use the NCVS data:
a. to enhance citizen cooperation with officials in deterring and detecting crime
b. to arrest people
c. to establish special police strike forces to combat those crimes
d. all of these
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge and comprehension
Answer Location: Crime Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Any individuals _____ and older are eligible to participate in the NCVS survey.
a. 15
b. 10
c. 8
d. 12
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

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18. _____ collect data by asking respondents to provide information about themselves, usually as to whether they have engaged in certain forms of illegal behavior.
a. Cops
b. Self-report surveys
c. Judges
d. Victim surveys
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Identify different types of self-report surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Data From Self-Report Surveys
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. Self-report information can be collected through all of the following except:
a. law enforcement arrests
b. surveys
c. interviews
d. all of these
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Identify different types of self-report surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Data From Self-Report Surveys
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. The _____ collects information to measure substance and alcohol use patterns among youths.
a. NCVS
b. NIBRS
c. MTF
d. UCR
Ans: C
Learning Objective: Describe additional data collection methods used for more specific purposes or specific populations.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Monitoring the Future
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. The victims of the 9/11 terrorist attack were classified as victims of murder.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Identify key features and the major limitations of the Uniform Crime Reports.

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. An outlier is an extreme value that significantly differs from the rest of the distribution.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Identify key features and the major limitations of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The dark figure of crime is a count of the worst crimes in the United States in a given year.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Identify key features and the major limitations of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Introduction
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Counting crime can be used to evaluate and justify programs and policies that try to address criminal activity (e.g., rehabilitation, incapacitation, deterrence).
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Identify key features and the major limitations of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Case Study
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Law enforcement agencies across the United States just recently, in 2010, began collecting crime data.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Identify key features and the major limitations of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Historical overview
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The UCR is a “summary-based system,” meaning these data are a summary, or total count, of crimes based on the reporting agencies.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Identify key features and the major limitations of the Uniform Crime Reports.

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Limitations of the UCR
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Homicides are less likely to be underreported compared to other crimes counted in the UCR.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Describe the Supplementary Homicide Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Compared to other offenses such as forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, homicide offenses are less likely to have details about the incident, such as the victims and/or offenders.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Describe the Supplementary Homicide Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. SHR collects additional information pertaining to the incident including details of the murder victim and offender, their relationship to one another, the weapon used, and the circumstances in each criminal homicide.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Describe the Supplementary Homicide Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The NVSS data is a subset of the General Social Survey (GSS).
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Describe the Supplementary Homicide Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. There is no separate reporting system or data collection on hate crimes across the United States.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Describe the Hate Crime Statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Hate Crime Data
Difficulty Level: Easy

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12. On April 23, 1990, the president signed into law the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Describe the Hate Crime Statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Hate Crime Data
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Hate crimes are not separate, distinct crimes, but rather traditional offenses motivated by the offender's bias.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Describe the Hate Crime Statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Data Collection
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. The FBI does not collect data on the number of law enforcement officers killed and assaulted in the United States each year.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Describe additional data collection methods used for more specific purposes or specific populations.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. The Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) is a supplementary data collection program of the UCR
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Describe additional data collection methods used for more specific purposes or specific populations.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Data Collection
Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. What are some of the reasons your book states for measuring crime?
Ans: Measuring crime is necessary for various reasons. Some of these reasons include describing crime, explaining why crime occurs, and evaluating programs and policies. Measuring crime is also needed for risk assessment of different social groups, including their potential for becoming offenders or victims.
Learning Objective: Identify key features and the major limitations of the Uniform Crime Reports.

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Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Case Study
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. List at least three crime statistics compiled by law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.
Ans: They are the Uniform Crime Reports, the Supplementary Homicide Reports, the National Incident-Based Reporting System, Hate Crime Statistics, and the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Statistics.
Learning Objective: Identify key features and the major limitations of the Uniform Crime Reports | Describe the Supplementary Homicide Reports | Identify key features of the National Incident-Based Reporting System | Describe the Hate Crime Statistics | Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Data From Law Enforcement Agencies
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Discuss three limitations to the UCR data.
Ans: Page 35 lists six.
Learning Objective: Identify key features and the major limitations of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Limitations of the UCR
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Describe the Supplemental Homicide Report and the information it collects on homicide victims and offenders.
Ans: SHR collects additional information pertaining to the incident, including details of the murder victim and offender, their relationship to one another, the weapon used, and the circumstances in each criminal homicide. For offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter as well as manslaughter by negligence, reporting agencies include information such as the following: single or multiple victims; single, multiple, or unknown offenders; age, sex, race, and ethnicity of the victim and offender; description of weapon and how it was used (e.g., if a bottle was used in the commission of a murder, the reporting agency must note whether the person was killed by beating, cutting, or stabbing); relationship of victim to offender (e.g., in a murder incident where a wife is killed by her husband, the relationship must be reported as “wife”); and circumstances (e.g., lovers’ quarrels, drunkenness, arguments over money, revenge, narcotics, gangland killings).
Learning Objective: Describe the Supplementary Homicide Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports
Difficulty Level: Medium

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5. Compare and contrast the SHR and NVSS data.
Ans: Table 2.3.
Learning Objective: Describe the Supplementary Homicide Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Supplementary Homicide Reports
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Describe the two goals of the NIBRS data collection program.
Ans: There are two goals of the NIBRS data collection program: 1) to enhance the quantity, quality, and timeliness of crime statistical data collected by law enforcement entities; and 2) to improve the methodology used for compiling, analyzing, auditing, and publishing the collected crime data.
Learning Objective: Identify key features of the National Incident-Based Reporting System.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The NIBRS Program
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Describe at least three limitations to NIBRS data.
Ans: 1) As with the UCR Program, NIBRS data only include crimes reported to law enforcement; unreported and unrecorded crimes are not included in NIBRS. 2) Since the NIBRS specifications were developed by a federal agency, participating local agencies may find it difficult to work with inflexible specifications and impose problems with reporting procedures. 3) Various organizations may have different goals and incentives. While the FBI and other national agencies are interested in a national monitoring system and national-level research applications, local and state agencies may have different organizational interests. For instance, local and state agencies may be more interested in local data collection requirements and analyses to support local operations such as the deployment of law enforcement areas in certain problem areas. 4) While NIBRS data include more detailed information than the UCR Program, this is also a drawback. With this detailed information, the NIBRS record structure is more complex; researchers and analysts may find collecting this detailed information quite a challenge. 5) Currently, little is known about the extent of the errors made when collecting NIBRS data. While some errors can be addressed, other types of errors will be noted only after the NIBRS data collection program is adopted on a more widespread basis.
Learning Objective: Identify key features of the National Incident-Based Reporting System.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The NIBRS Program
Difficulty Level: Medium

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8. Provide a scenario of a racially motivated hate crime and justify why it would be classified as a hate crime.
Ans: Various scenarios, but make sure they meet the standard for a hate crime (motivated by a bias).
Learning Objective: Describe the Hate Crime Statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Table 2.5
Difficulty Level: Hard

9. Describe the different ways in which the death of law enforcement officers are tracked by the UCR data.
Ans: In the line of duty, felonious, and accidental.
Learning Objective: Describe the Hate Crime Statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted Statistics
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Discuss reasons a victim may not report a crime to the criminal justice system.
Ans: Various. 1) The victim believed nothing could be done about the incident; 2) the victim felt that the crime incident was not important enough to report to the police; 3) the victim perceived the incident was too private or personal; and 4) the victim thought that the police would not want to be inconvenienced with the crime incident.
Learning Objective: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Crime Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Discuss various reasons law enforcement may use data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).
Ans: 1) To enhance citizen cooperation with officials in deterring and detecting crime, 2) to establish special police strike forces to combat those crimes that the NCVS reported as being most prevalent, and 3) to develop street and park lighting programs in those areas with high reported crime rates.
Learning Objective: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Crime Data From Victims of Crime: The National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Describe the limitations to the NCVS.

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Ans: Multiple answers.
Learning Objective: Distinguish key features and some of the major limitations associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Limitations of the NCVS
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. Compare and contrast the NCVS and UCR.
Ans: First, each program was developed to serve different purposes. Second, while both programs collect information on overlapping types of crimes, these types of crimes are not necessarily identical. Third, the UCR and the NCVS programs use different methods to collect crime data. Thus, for some crimes, they use different definitions. Various other answers are included in the chapter.
Learning Objective: Distinguish the major differences between the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Victimization Survey.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Comparing the NCVS With the UCR
Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Explain how Monitoring the Future is considered a self-report survey.
Ans: It is an annual survey that asks kids to report on their drug use.
Learning Objective: Identify different types of self-report surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Crime Data From Self-Report Surveys
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Explain the benefits of spatial analysis for the criminal justice field.
Ans: This interest in crime *places* "spans theory from the perspective of understanding the etiology of crime, and practice from the perspective of developing effective criminal justice interventions to reduce crime." Thus, rather than attempting to understand crime from an individual perspective, spatial analysis also incorporates where and when crimes occur. This perspective can then assist in efforts to reduce future criminal activity.
Learning Objective: Describe additional data collection methods used for more specific purposes or specific populations.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Spatial Analyses of Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

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