Test Bank for Introduction to Criminal Justice Systems Diversity and Change 2nd Rennison

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Chapter 2: The Nature and Extent of Crime

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. The Uniform Crime Reports, Supplementary Homicide Reports, and National Incident-Based Reporting System contain crime data collected by the:
A. CIA
B. FBI
C. BJS
D. ATF
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Introduction: Why and How Is Crime Measured?
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is sponsored by the:
A. BJS
B. ATF
C. FBI
D. CIA
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Introduction: Why and How Is Crime Measured?
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The purpose of the Uniform Crime Reports program is to:
A. provide the media with crime data
B. provide citizens with an estimate of crime in their location
C. serve the needs of law enforcement agencies
D. serve the needs of criminal justice academics
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Rape, robbery, and burglary are examples of _____ crimes.
A. Part I
B. Part II
C. Part III
D. Part IV
Ans: A

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Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. All of the crimes listed below are examples of Part II crimes except:
A. vandalism
B. prostitution
C. fraud
D. arson
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. All of the following information is recorded in the Summary Reporting System except:
A. whether a rape was attempted or completed
B. whether a robbery involved a weapon
C. the victim–offender relationship in an assault
D. the type of motor vehicle stolen
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. In the Summary Reporting System, if a victim is killed during an armed robbery, the criminal event is:
A. recorded as an armed robbery.
B. recorded as a homicide.
C. recorded as a burglary.
D. recorded twice—as an armed robbery and a homicide.
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the many ways that make counting crime difficult.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. The National Incident-Based Reporting System includes an additional category, crimes against:
A. property
B. society
C. humanity
D. persons

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Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.4: Review the advantages and disadvantages of each source of national crime data used to measure crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. To facilitate counting crime, the _____ rule ranks crimes from the least to most serious.
A. hierarchy
B. classification
C. ordering
D. organizational
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.4: Review the advantages and disadvantages of each source of national crime data used to measure crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The dark figure of crime refers to:
A. crime committed by organized crime groups
B. crimes that are investigated but never solved
C. crimes that do not come to the attention of the police
D. crimes committed at high levels of government or business
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the many ways that make counting crime difficult.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Crime Panel
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Which of the following crimes is not measured by the NCVS?
A. Murder
B. Rape
C. Robbery
D. Burglary
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.4: Review the advantages and disadvantages of each source of national crime data used to measure crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. FBI data indicate that the majority of murders are committed by a (n):
A. stranger
B. close friend
C. family member

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D. acquaintance
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender, Race, Hispanic Origin and Murder
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. The majority of murders in the United States are committed using a:
A. firearm
B. knife
C. blunt object (hammer, club, etc.)
D. personal weapon (hands, fists, etc.)
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender, Race, Hispanic Origin and Murder
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. As currently measured by the NCVS, _____ is/are the least common form of nonfatal violence.
A. robbery
B. rape and sexual assault
C. aggravated assault
D. simple assault
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Nonfatal Violence
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. _____ is characterized by an armed offender and/or serious injury to the victim.
A. Simple assault
B. Aggravated assault
C. Battery
D. Larceny
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Nonfatal Violence
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Which of the following types of violent crime are most likely to involve an armed offender?

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A. Rape
B. Robbery
C. Aggravated assault
D. Simple assault
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin: Characteristics of Nonfatal Violent Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Which of the following is the most common type of property crime, as measured by the NCVS?
A. Burglary
B. Motor vehicle theft
C. Property theft
D. Assault
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Property Crime Rates and Trends
Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Malware programs that can hijack computers, turn on webcams to spy on victims, and use personal information to extort and/or blackmail victims are called:
A. spyware
B. creepware
C. doxing
D. phishing
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Measuring Cybercrime
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. In order to measure cybercrime, the FBI uses data gathered from the:
A. Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3)
B. National Cyber Security Alliance
C. Internet Watch Foundation
D. CERT Coordination Center
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

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Answer Location: Measuring Cybercrime
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Threatened, failed, and completed terrorist attacks since 1970 are compiled in the _____ at the University of Maryland.
A. Worldwide Incident Tracking System
B. Global Terrorism Database
C. Database of Worldwide Terrorism
D. Terrorism & Preparedness Data Resource Center
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Measuring Terrorism
Difficulty Level: Easy

21. According to the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C), the most common type of white-collar crime victimization is
A. credit card fraud.
B. mortgage fraud.
C. securities fraud.
D. telemarketing fraud.
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Measuring White-Collar Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. All of the following are white-collar crimes recorded in National Incident-Based Reporting System except:
A. fraud
B. counterfeiting
C. environmental crimes
D. embezzlement
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.6: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring white-collar crime.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Measuring White-Collar Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. The _____ provides support and training to law enforcement involved in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of white-collar crimes.
A. NW3C
B. IC3
C. IACP

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D. NCJA
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.6: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring white-collar crime.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Measuring White-Collar Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. A criminologist who believes that crime is caused by societal pressures such as social structures and culture would subscribe to _____ perspectives.
A. biological
B. psychological
C. sociological
D. philosophical
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

25. The General Theory of Crime proposes that crime is due to _____ caused by bad parenting.
A. low self-control
B. low self-esteem
C. low IQ
D. low motivation
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

26. _____ theories of crime propose that crime is a free-willed choice.
A. Positivist
B. Classical
C. Biological
D. Psychological
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

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27. _____ theories argue that crime cannot be understood without considering the effects of gender.
A. Labeling
B. Strain
C. Feminist
D. Marxist
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Easy

28. _____ posits that criminal behavior is learned from parents and peers.
A. Differential association theory
B. Control theory
C. Strain theory
D. Rational choice theory
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Easy

29. A researcher questions why crime occurs more frequently in one neighborhood of his city. Which theory would he be most interested in testing with his data?
A. Biological theories
B. Social disorganization theory
C. Classical theory
D. Deterrence theory
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

30. A researcher is interested in studying genetic markers in families where several members have been in trouble with the law. Which theory would she be most interested in testing with her data?
A. Marxist
B. anomie
C. routine activities
D. individual traits
Ans: D

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Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

1. The crime data submitted by law enforcement agencies to the FBI are submitted voluntarily.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Introduction: Why and How Crime is Measured?
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. All jurisdictions use the same statutory definitions and elements of crime.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the many ways that make counting crime difficult.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Introduction: Why and How Crime is Measured?
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Forgery, fraud, and embezzlement are Part I crimes.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Only about half of all violent crime is reported to the police.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the many ways that make counting crime difficult.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. An advantage of National Incident-Based Reporting System is that it collects crime data from nearly all U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.4: Review the advantages and disadvantages of each source of national crime data used to measure crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. An advantage of the NCVS is that it includes data on both reported and unreported crimes.

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Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.4: Review the advantages and disadvantages of each source of national crime data used to measure crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The NCVS contains victimization data from members of the armed forces, prisoners, and homeless populations.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: National Crime Victimization Survey
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. The majority of murders are committed by someone known to the victim.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender, Race, Hispanic Origin and Murder
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Murder is primarily an interracial crime.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender, Race, Hispanic Origin and Murder
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. In cases of nonfatal violent crime, females are more likely to be victimized by someone they know.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin: Characteristics of Nonfatal Violent Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Rape is the nonfatal violent crime most likely to involve an armed offender.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

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Answer Location: Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin: Characteristics of Nonfatal Violent Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Cybercrime is considered a low priority by the FBI.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Cybercrime
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. The Uniform Crime Reports, Supplementary Homicide Reports, National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), and NIBRS do not indicate if a murder or nonfatal victimization was the result of a terrorist attack.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Measuring Terrorism
Difficulty Level: Medium

14. White-collar crimes often fail to come to the attention of the FBI because they are investigated by regulatory agencies and professional groups, rather than by law enforcement.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.6: Identify the difficulties inherent in recognizing and measuring white-collar crime.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Measuring White-Collar Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. The most common type of white-collar crime is embezzlement.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Measuring White-Collar Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. In general, females are more fearful of crime than males, although the risk of victimization is higher for males.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Fear and Risk of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Easy

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17. Sociological theories of crime posit that criminals are no different from noncriminals, but they experience different pressures, strains, and limited opportunities.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. Positivist theory argues that crime occurs when the benefits of the crime outweigh the costs.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. Critical/Marxist theories of crime focus on biological and psychological traits that drive individual offending.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Developmental and life course theories of crime trace criminality to a process that starts before birth.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short Answer

1. Identify the four reasons why we measure crime.
Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should include (1) to reveal the nature and extent of crime, which serves as one measure of the well-being of the nation. High crime indicates social problems. (2) To evaluate policy and assess if a criminal justice or crime control policy has been successful. (3) To identify groups who have been suffering disproportionate levels of victimization. (4) To allow researchers to discover the causes of crime, offending, and victimization.
Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify how crime is measured in the United States.

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Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Introduction: Why and How Is Crime Measured?
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. What advantages does National Incident-Based Reporting System have over the Summary Reporting System?
Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should include that National Incident-Based Reporting System includes information about victim and offender characteristics, type, and value of property stolen, and characteristics of arrested individuals, and it allows one to link data to a particular offense. It nearly abandons the hierarchy rule, allowing the FBI to gather more crime information. It also includes new crimes and contemporary definitions of crimes not used by the Summary Reporting System. The data better serves law enforcement, as well as policy makers and the public.
Learning Objective: 2.4: Review the advantages and disadvantages of each source of national crime data used to measure crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Explain the limitations of official crime data such as the traditional Summary Reporting System and National Incident-Based Reporting System.
Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should include that both only include crimes that are reported to police. The data could be manipulated for political purposes by the law enforcement agencies who submit the data. Because both programs are voluntary, they are subject to a lack of reporting or incomplete reporting. National Incident-Based Reporting System in particular has limited coverage and is biased toward small agencies.
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. What are the advantages of the NCVS over official crime data collected by the Uniform Crime Reports?
Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should indicate that this survey provides data on reported and unreported crime. It provides detailed information on crime victims, offenders, and the context of the crime. It has a high response rate (84% for housing units and 87% for persons). Since it has been ongoing for decades, it allows for analysis of trends and the ability to study difficult-to-measure crimes and small populations.
Learning Objective: 2.4: Review the advantages and disadvantages of each source of national crime data used to measure crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Explain the limitations of the NCVS.

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Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should indicate that data are collected at the national level, so it does not give insight into crime trends at the state, county or local levels. Respondents must be 12 or older, so crimes against younger children are not counted. Those who participate must live in a housing unit, so the survey omits crimes against prisoners, members of the armed forces, and the homeless. The survey mainly collects data on street crimes, excluding white-collar crimes and social order offenses. Like all surveys, sampling error limits the reliability and validity of the data.
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify and criticize the major sources of national crime data in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: National Incident-Based Reporting System
Difficulty Level: Hard

6. Summarize the personal characteristics that are associated with higher rates for murder victimization in the United States.
Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should indicate that males are at a higher risk than females. Blacks are murdered at a higher rate than Whites. Non-Hispanic/Latinos are murdered at a higher rate than those of Hispanic origin.
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender, Race, Hispanic origin and Murder
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Summarize the incident characteristics associated with higher rates of murder in the United States.
Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should indicate that most murders are committed by an acquaintance. Most murders are committed using a firearm, most of which are handguns. Murder is primarily intraracial. Most offenders are male.
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender, Race, Hispanic origin and Murder
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Explain the difference between advanced cybercrime (or high tech crime) and cyber-enabled crimes.
Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should indicate that advanced cybercrimes, according to Interpol, are sophisticated crimes that are focused on computer hardware and software (e.g., viruses, malware). Cyber-enabled crimes are traditional crime made possible with the introduction of the Internet (e.g., crimes against children, financial crimes, cyberterrorism).
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Measuring Cybercrime
Difficulty Level: Medium

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9. Explain why it is difficult to know how much cybercrime is occurring in the United States.
Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should include that the Uniform Crime Reports Summary Reporting System includes some offenses that may be committed via computer (e.g., fraud, gambling, embezzlement), but it does not indicate whether these crimes were committed with or without the use of a computer or network. National Incident-Based Reporting System also records several traditional crimes that may be committed using a computer, but it is unclear in the data if these are cyber enabled. NCVS occasionally includes supplements to gather information on cybercrime victimization, but the data are limited. The IC3 allows victims to file a complaint if they have been victims of cybercrime, but victims may not report or know of this organization.
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Measuring Cybercrime
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. If you wanted to write a research paper on white-collar crime in America, where might you go to find data on these types of crimes?
Ans: Answers will vary. Answer may include field research and case studies from scholars, secondary data from official agencies (e.g., Food and Drug Administration, EPA), the National White Collar Crime Center, and/or the NWCCRC working group. Official data from the Uniform Crime Reports Summary Reporting System and National Incident-Based Reporting System may also be of limited use.
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Measuring White-Collar Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Does the public's fear of crime match the reality of their actual risk of crime? Why or why not?
Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should note that there is a disproportionate fear of crime in the United States. Answer may indicate that in general, females are more fearful than males, although males are more likely to be victimized. There are also difference by income and age. Fear of terrorism specifically increased following 9/11, even though this was not the first case on terrorism in the United States. The disproportionate fear of crime may be influenced by individual assessments and the media.
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Risk and Fear of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Hard

12. How does the media play a role in influencing the public's fear of victimization?

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Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should indicate that the media acts as a crime multiplier. Watching local news especially intensifies the fear of crime. Viewers do not realize that the news does not present a balanced presentation of crime, victims, or offenders because their objective is to increase viewership.
Learning Objective: 2.5: Summarize the nature and extent of violent, property, and white-collar crime in the United States.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Risk and Fear of Victimization
Difficulty Level: Hard

13. A criminologist is interested in biological and psychological traits that may explain how criminals differ from noncriminals. Based on individual trait theories, what types of policies might she propose to reduce crime?
Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should indicate that trait theories posit that biological or psychological forces control offending. Biological traits may include hormones, genetic markers, environmental contaminants, and central nervous system disorders. Policy proposals based upon biological theories would suggest medical interventions and treatments. Psychological traits include personality disorders, alcoholism, and educational deficiencies. Policy proposals based on psychologically based theories would suggest treatment and rehabilitation.
Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Hard

14. Rational choice theories view criminals as goal-oriented individuals who commit crime when the expected reward exceeds the costs. According to this theory, how could we reduce crime?
Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should indicate that we could reduce the rewards of the crime (e.g., make crime less profitable) and/or increase the costs (e.g., greater certainty of punishment, harsher punishment).
Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Hard

15. Neighborhoods that are socially disorganized have higher levels of crime. What is meant by social disorganization?
Ans: Answers will vary. Answer should indicate that social disorganization theory addresses crime in deteriorating city zones. These neighborhoods have high levels of poverty, heterogeneity, and residential mobility.
Learning Objective: 2.7: Demonstrate an understanding of criminological theories used to explain crime and criminality.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Theory in Criminal Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

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