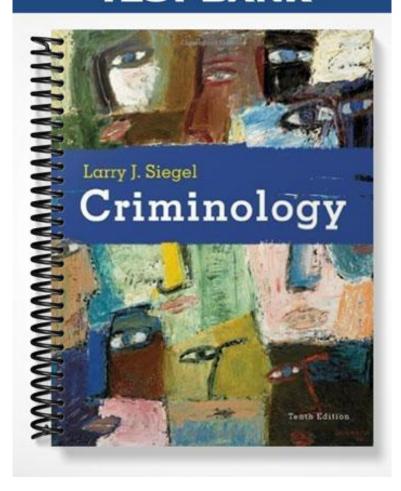
TEST BANK



Chapter 2--The Nature and Extent of Crime

	Student:	
1.	refers to the process of serepresentative of entire groups sharing similar characters.	electing for study a limited number of subjects who are racteristics.
2.	The Monitoring the Future study is a type of national standards for measuring substance abuse	and other crime trends among American teens.
3.	involves observing, over characteristic.	time, a group of people who share a like
4.		is the best known and most widely cited
5.	The most important and widely used victim survey	y is the
6.		v using multiple advanced computational methods to data sources. This is termed ure crime events, trends, and behaviors.
7.		in recent years although this change has not been as rate.
8.	In general, crime rates as	s temperature rises.
9.	areas have the lowest per capita crime rates.	hest violence rates while
10.	is the process by which is behavior as they age.	ndividuals reduce the frequency of their offending

11.	The view that women who commit crimes have biological and psychological traits similar to men is known as the
12.	Female criminality is sometimes masked because criminal justice authorities who are reluctant to take action against a woman. This reluctance is known as the
13.	While the practical value of the Brady Law remains unsupported by research, there is evidence that gun legislation targeting specific crimes can bring positive results. Research indicates that taking guns out of the hands of can lower rates of intimate partner violence.
14.	Persistent offenders are referred to as or
15.	The phenomenon indicates that those who begin their delinquent careers early and who commit serious violent crimes throughout adolescence are the most likely to persist in crime as adults.
16.	Criminologists conduct research to: A. measure the nature and extent of criminal behavior B. meet requirements set forth by state legislatures C. gain recognition as criminologists D. meet requirements set forth by the federal government
17.	When researchers want a survey to focus on a particular group of people or to be representative of all members of society they conduct: A. self-report research B. cross-sectional research C. aggregate data research D. experimental research
18.	A research approach that asks participants to describe their recent and lifetime criminal activity is termed: A. field observation
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19.	What is a cohort?
	 A. a group of people who share a like characteristic B. a group of people who have been identified as offenders C. a group of people who have been identified as "aging out" D. a group of people who share the same living environment

20.	Observing a group of people who snare a like characteristic, over time, is termed:
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21.	If criminologists want to see the direct effect of one factor on another, they conduct:
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22.	Because cohort research is extremely difficult, expensive, and time-consuming, another approach is to take an intact cohort from the past and collect data from their educational, family, police, and hospital records. This is known as a/an:
	A. reverse cohort study B. retrospective cohort study C. exposition cohort study D. null cohort study
23.	Although differences between the UCR and the NCVS abound, the greatest distinction between the two has to do with:
	A. The ability of the NCVS to identify crimes committed against those under the age of twelve B. The ability of the UCR to identify the social dimension of fear C. The ability of the UCR to measure unreported crime D. The ability of the NCVS to measure unreported crime
24.	The best known and most important source of official crime data is:
	A. the Uniform Crime Report B. the National Crime Victimization Survey C. the Annual Self-Report Survey D. the Monitoring the Future Study
25.	Part I crimes are also referred to as and include: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny, and
	A. indices, embezzlement B. indices, arson C. index crimes, arson D. index crimes, embezzlement
26.	Meta-analysis involves gathering data from:
	A. the social environment B. juveniles C. a cohort D. previous studies
27.	Which of the following methods does the UCR use to express crime data?
	A. number of crimes reported to the police and arrests made B. crime rates per 100,000 people C. changes in the number and rate of crime over time D. all of these

- 28. Validity issues impact the UCR. Which of the following represents a validity concern/s for this data collection method?
 - A. reporting practices
 - B. methodological problems
 - C. reporting practices and law enforcement practices
 - D. reporting practices, methodological problems, and law enforcement practices
- 29. The "missing cases" phenomenon is a validity concern for which type of crime measurement?
 - A. quasi-experimental research
 - B. the UCR
 - C. self-report studies
 - D. meta-analysis
- 30. According to the NCVS, reported victimizations have:

 - A. declined significantly during the past 30 years B. increased significantly during the past 30 years C. remained stable during the past 30 years

 - D. have fluctuated annually during the past 30 years
- 31. What is known about the trend in property crime rates?
 - A. Like the violent crime rate, the property crime rate has increased slightly.
 - B. Unlike the violent crime rate, the property crime rate has continued to fall.
 - C. The violent crime rate and property crime rate have remained equally stable.
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 - A. remained stable between 1995 and 2005.
 - B. increased more than 20% between 1995 and 2005. C. decreased more than 20% between 1995 and 2005.

 - D. decreased in urban areas and increased in rural areas between 1995 and 2005.
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 - A. Many research efforts fail to find a definitive relationship between unemployment and crime
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 - C. The relationship between unemployment and crime rates is insignificant.
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- 34. According to a recent analysis by Bushman and Anderson, watching violence on TV is correlated to aggressive behaviors especially for:
 - A. people who engage in drug abuse, especially crack.
 - B. people who have easy access to handguns.
 - C. people with a preexisting tendency toward crime and violence.
 - D. people who are immigrants and without viable employment.
- 35. The phrase "the ecology of crime" refers to such factors as:

 - A. gender and ageB. social class and economicsC. race and ethnicity

 - D. season and climate

- 36. The birthrate experienced a dramatic rise in the year 2000. What impact would this large number of births have on the crime rate? A. the crime rate would being to rise about the year 2028 B. the crime rate would begin to rise about the year 2024 C. the crime rate would begin to rise about the year 2020 D. the crime rate would begin to rise about the year 2016 37. A crime, in general, is most likely to occur under which set of conditions? A. on an August day with a temperature of 80 degrees B. on a July day with a temperature of 98 degrees C. on an April day with a temperature of 78 degrees D. on a November day with a temperature of 67 degrees 38. Crime rates may be higher: A. on the first day of the month B. on the fifteenth day of the month C. at the end of the month D. crime is consistent throughout the month 39. The highest crime rate is found in which regions of the country? A. north and south B. south and west C. east and south D. west and north 40. The relationship between class and crime is an important one for criminological theory. The weight of recent evidence seems to suggest that serious, official crime is more prevalent: A. among the lower class B. among the upper class C. among the middle class D. across both the middle and lower class 41. How is age correlated with crime? A. Age is not correlated with crime - anyone can commit crime. B. Middle aged males, 30-45, commit the most crime. C. Age is inversely related to crime - younger people commit more crime D. Age is correlated with crime only if referring to males. are associated with those living in poverty who engage in disproportionate amounts of rape and assault as a means of expressing their rage, frustration, and anger against society. A. instrumental crimes B. expressive crimes
 - C. index crimes
 - D. strict-liability crimes
- 43. Those unable to obtain desired goods and services through conventional means may consequently resort to theft and other illegal activities. These activities are known as:
 - A. instrumental crimes
 - B. expressive crimes
 - C. index crimes
 - D. strict-liability crimes

- 44. While the "emancipation of women" has had relatively little influence on female crime rates, there has been an increase in the number of females arrested. According to Steffensmeier's research, what might account for this increase?
 - A. demands of the women's movement to treat females equally
 - B. the greater willingness of police to arrest females
 - C. the dramatic increase in the number of women engaging in prostitution
 - D. a demographic bulge of females in the crime-prone age group
- 45. According to the ____ hypothesis, the criminality of females is masked because of the generally benevolent and protective attitude toward women in our society.
 - A. masculinity
 - B. chivalry
 - C. feminist
 - D. proximity
- 46. What theory or hypothesis focused attention on the social and economic role of women in society and its relationship to female crime rates?
 - A. gender theory
 - B. the masculinity hypothesis
 - C. the chivalry hypothesis
 - D. liberal feminist theory
- 47. Which explanation might account for the variance between male and female crime rates?
 - A. Females are socialized to be less aggressive than males.
 - B. Females are more likely to than males to respond to anger with feelings of depression, anxiety, fear or shame.
 - C. Females are more likely than males to attempt to negotiate when faced with conflict.
 - D. Each of these explanations might account for the variance between male and female crime rates.
- 48. Official arrest records indicate that African Americans are arrested at a higher rate than members of other racial groups. Self-report data:
 - A. exhibit the same finding
 - B. show no difference between arrest rates of African Americans and other racial groups
 - C. indicate no difference between arrest rates but only if considering female arrests
 - D. suggest arrest rate differences are an artifact of justice system bias
- 49. Institutional racism undermines faith in social and political institutions and weakens confidence in the justice system. According to _____, as the percentage of African Americans in the population increases so too does the amount of social control that police direct at blacks.
 - A. police density theory
 - B. police threat theory
 - C. racial density theory
 - D. racial threat theory
- 50. The defensive use of guns is a debated issue. What does research indicate about the effectiveness of "right-to-carry concealed handgun" laws?
 - A. People with a history of violence and mental disease are less likely to kill when they use a knife or other weapon.
 - B. Concealed handgun laws have little effect on local crime rates.
 - C. People who carry guns may be at greater risk of victimization than those who do not.
 - D. Research on right-to-carry concealed handguns indicates all of these findings.

- 51. Gun advocates view gun control as a threat to personal liberty in violation of: A. the first amendment B. the second amendment
 - C. the fifth amendment

 - D. the six amendment
- 52. According to Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin's cohort study, what percentage of chronic offenders was responsible for a significant proportion of all serious crime?
 - A. 6%
 - B. 12% C. 15%

 - D. 21%
- 53. Which of the following sets of factors would not predict chronic offending?
 - A. parental supervision, average grades, average school attendance
 - B. skipping school, criminal family members, stealing pattern of behavior
 - C. poor grades, poor parental supervision, gang association
 - D. school suspensions, documented child abuse, runaway pattern of behavior
- 54. One of the most important findings from cohort studies is the concept of persistence or the continuity of crime. Who is most likely to persist in a criminal career?
 - A. juveniles who committed a single serious offense at an early age
 - B. juveniles who started their delinquent careers early and who committed serious violent crime during
 - C. adolescents arrested between the ages of 15 and 17 who committed a single serious offense
 - D. adolescents, regardless of age, who served time in a juvenile detention facility
- 55. Chronic offenders have become a central focus of crime control policy. Sentencing policies, such as "three strikes" legislation are designed to incapacitate chronic offenders for long periods of time without hope of probation or parole. Why is this?
 - A. Because longer sentences allow for extended treatment within correctional institutions.
 - B. Because crime data indicate an increased number of chronic offenders in the population.
 - C. Because research indicates chronic offenders will desist from committing future crimes if incarcerated for longer periods of time.
 - D. Because most chronic offenders repeat their criminal acts after their correctional release.
- 56. Most self-report surveys focus on juvenile delinquency and youth crime.

True False

57. Self-report surveys can provide information on the personal characteristics of offenders, such as their attitudes, values, beliefs, and psychological profiles.

True False

58. Longitudinal or cohort research involves observing a group of people, who share like characteristics, over a period of time.

True False

59. The Uniform Crime Report is an annual survey of crime victims.

True False

60. The Bureau of Justice Statistics compiles the Uniform Crime Report.

True False

61. Violent crimes are more likely to be solved than property crimes because police devote more resources to these more serious acts.

True False

62. The "missing cases phenomenon" is a validity concern present within the Uniform Crime Report.

True False

63. Monitoring the Future (MTF) data indicate that the number of people who break the law is far greater than the number projected by official statistics.

True False

64. The availability of legalized abortion, firearms, and quality health care all contribute to fluctuations in crime rates.

True False

65. Most reported crimes occur during the warm summer months of July and August.

True False

66. Instrumental crimes are committed by those who are unable to obtain desired goods and services through conventional means.

True False

67. The true relationship between class and crime is difficult to determine because economic conditions and social opportunities may obscure effects.

True False

68. Most criminologists agree that crime peaks when a person reaches middle-age and declines rapidly thereafter.

True False

69. In the 1970s, liberal feminist theory focused attention on the social and economic role of women in society and its relationship to female crime rates.

True False

70. Official crime data indicate that minority group members are involved in a disproportionate share of serious criminal activity.

True False

71.	Describe how the Uniform Crime Report is compiled and the validity concerns associated with this method of measuring crime.
72.	Describe how the National Crime Victimization Survey is compiled and the validity concerns associated with this method of measuring crime.
73.	What is self-report data? Discuss the use and accuracy of self-report data.
74.	Compare the Uniform Crime Report and National Crime Victimization Survey. What are the strengths and weakness of each?

75.	Discuss the crime trends in the United States. What types of crime are decreasing and what types of crime are increasing?
76.	Identify and discuss the various factors that explain crime trends.
77.	Discuss what is meant by the phrase "the ecology of crime." Explain how crime rates are impacted by each factor.
78.	Discuss the relationship between social class, socioeconomic conditions, and crime.

79.	Discuss who, in general, is most likely to commit a crime, when they would commit it, and where.
80.	What impact and influence has the discovery of the chronic offender had on the field of criminology?

Chapter 2--The Nature and Extent of Crime Key

1.	refers to the process of selecting for study a limited number of subjects who are representative of entire groups sharing similar characteristics.
	Sampling
2.	The Monitoring the Future study is a type of and is considered one of the national standards for measuring substance abuse and other crime trends among American teens.
	self report survey
3.	involves observing, over time, a group of people who share a like characteristic.
	Cohort research
4.	The Federal Bureau of Investigation's is the best known and most widely cited source of official criminal statistics.
	Uniform Crime Report
5.	The most important and widely used victim survey is the
	National Crime Victimization Survey
6.	One secondary source of crime data is achieved by using multiple advanced computational methods to analyze large, existing data sets from one or more data sources. This is termed and assists criminologists and police to predict future crime events, trends, and behaviors.
	data mining
7.	Property crimes rates have in recent years although this change has not been as dramatic as that experienced for the violent crime rate.
	<u>declined</u>
8.	In general, crime rates as temperature rises.
	<u>increase</u>
9.	areas have by far the highest violence rates while areas have the lowest per capita crime rates.
	Large urban; rural
10.	behavior as they age. is the process by which individuals reduce the frequency of their offending
	Aging out

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	career criminals; chronic offenders or chronic offenders; career criminals
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- While the "emancipation of women" has had relatively little influence on female crime rates, there 44. has been an increase in the number of females arrested. According to Steffensmeier's research, what might account for this increase? A. demands of the women's movement to treat females equally **B.** the greater willingness of police to arrest females $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$. the dramatic increase in the number of women engaging in prostitution D. a demographic bulge of females in the crime-prone age group hypothesis, the criminality of females is masked because of the generally 45. According to the ___ benevolent and protective attitude toward women in our society. A. masculinity **B.** chivalry C. feminist D. proximity What theory or hypothesis focused attention on the social and economic role of women in society and 46. its relationship to female crime rates? A. gender theory B. the masculinity hypothesis C. the chivalry hypothesis **D.** liberal feminist theory 47. Which explanation might account for the variance between male and female crime rates? A. Females are socialized to be less aggressive than males. B. Females are more likely to than males to respond to anger with feelings of depression, anxiety, C. Females are more likely than males to attempt to negotiate when faced with conflict. **D.** Each of these explanations might account for the variance between male and female crime rates. 48. Official arrest records indicate that African Americans are arrested at a higher rate than members of other racial groups. Self-report data: A. exhibit the same finding B. show no difference between arrest rates of African Americans and other racial groups C. indicate no difference between arrest rates but only if considering female arrests **D.** suggest arrest rate differences are an artifact of justice system bias 49. Institutional racism undermines faith in social and political institutions and weakens confidence in the justice system. According to _____, as the percentage of African Americans in the population increases so too does the amount of social control that police direct at blacks. A. police density theory B. police threat theory C. racial density theory **D.** racial threat theory
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TRUE

57. Self-report surveys can provide information on the personal characteristics of offenders, such as their attitudes, values, beliefs, and psychological profiles.

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FALSE

60. The Bureau of Justice Statistics compiles the Uniform Crime Report.

FALSE

61. Violent crimes are more likely to be solved than property crimes because police devote more resources to these more serious acts.

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62. The "missing cases phenomenon" is a validity concern present within the Uniform Crime Report.

FALSE

63. Monitoring the Future (MTF) data indicate that the number of people who break the law is far greater than the number projected by official statistics.

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64. The availability of legalized abortion, firearms, and quality health care all contribute to fluctuations in crime rates.

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68. Most criminologists agree that crime peaks when a person reaches middle-age and declines rapidly thereafter.

FALSE

69. In the 1970s, liberal feminist theory focused attention on the social and economic role of women in society and its relationship to female crime rates.

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70. Official crime data indicate that minority group members are involved in a disproportionate share of serious criminal activity.

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71. Describe how the Uniform Crime Report is compiled and the validity concerns associated with this method of measuring crime.

Answer not provided.

12.	associated with this method of measuring crime.
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73.	What is self-report data? Discuss the use and accuracy of self-report data.
	Answer not provided.
74.	Compare the Uniform Crime Report and National Crime Victimization Survey. What are the strengths and weakness of each?
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	Answer not provided.
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78.	Discuss the relationship between social class, socioeconomic conditions, and crime.
	Answer not provided.
79.	Discuss who, in general, is most likely to commit a crime, when they would commit it, and where.
	Answer not provided.

80.	What impact and influence has the discovery of the chronic offender had on the field of criminology?
	Answer not provided.