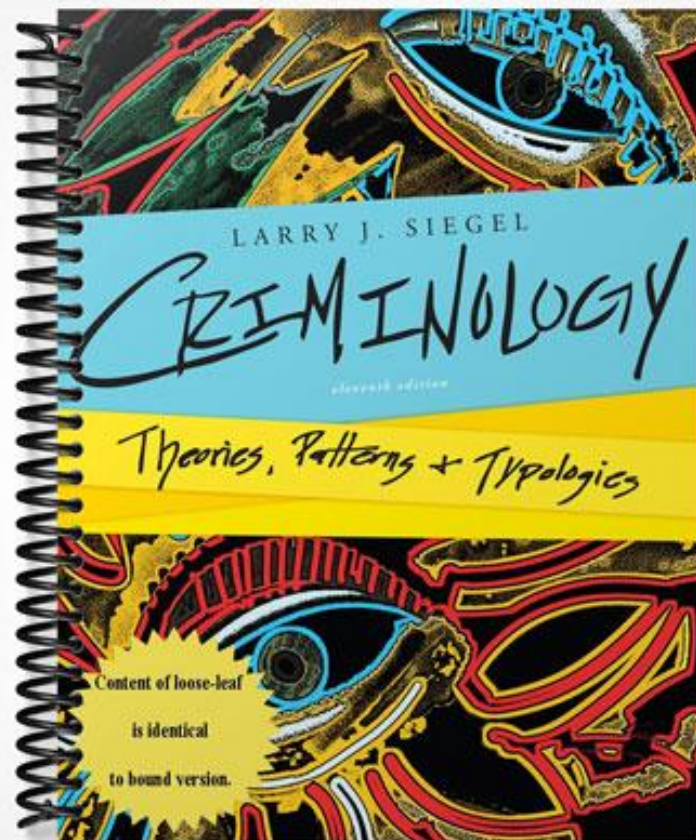


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## COMPLETION

1. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the process of selecting for study a limited number of subjects who are representative of entire groups sharing similar characteristics.  
ANS: sampling LO: 1 REF: p. 35
2. The entire group who shares similar characteristics is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
ANS: population LO: 1 REF: p. 35
3. \_\_\_\_\_ research involves observing, over time, a group of people who share a like characteristic.  
ANS: Cohort LO: 1 REF: p. 39
4. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ is the best known and most widely cited source of official criminal statistics.  
ANS: Uniform Crime Report LO: 1 REF: p. 30
5. The most important and widely used victim survey is the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
ANS: National Crime Victimization Survey LO: 1 REF: p. 35
6. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a research design in which the researcher introduces the independent variable to a group and observes the effects of the independent variable.  
ANS: experiment LO: 2 REF: p. 40
7. Property crimes rates have \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years although this change has not been as dramatic as that experienced for the violent crime rate.  
ANS: declined LO: 3 REF: p. 43
8. In general, crime rates \_\_\_\_\_ as temperature rises.  
ANS: increase LO: 4 REF: p. 48

9. Large \_\_\_\_\_ areas have by far the highest violence rates while \_\_\_\_\_ areas have the lowest per capita crime rates.  
ANS: urban, rural LO: 5 REF: p. 48
10. \_\_\_\_\_ involves the willful burning or attempting to burn a house or building.  
ANS: Arson LO: 5 REF: p. 31
11. The view that women who commit crimes have biological and psychological traits similar to men is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
ANS: masculinity hypothesis LO: 7 REF: p. 53
12. Female criminality is sometimes masked because criminal justice authorities are reluctant to take action against a woman. This reluctance is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
ANS: chivalry hypothesis LO: 7 REF: p. 53
13. Research indicates that taking guns out of the hands of \_\_\_\_\_ can lower rates of intimate partner homicides.  
ANS: domestic abusers LO: 8 REF: p. 53
14. Persistent offenders are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ .  
ANS: career criminals and chronic offenders LO: 9 REF: p. 61  
chronic offenders and career criminals
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.  
ANS: continuity of crime LO: 10 REF: p. 62

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Criminologists collect and analyze crime data in order to:  
a. measure the nature and extent of criminal behavior  
b. track changes in the crime rate  
c. measure the individual and social factors that may influence criminality  
d. all of these  
ANS: D LO: 1 REF: p. 30

2. When researchers want a snapshot of what is going on at one point in time they conduct \_\_\_\_\_ research.
- longitudinal
  - cross-sectional
  - aggregate data
  - analysis

ANS: B                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 35

3. A research approach that asks participants to describe their recent and lifetime criminal activity is termed:
- field observation
  - cross-sectional research
  - a self-report survey
  - meta-analysis

ANS: C                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 36

4. Richmond (Virginia) Police Department used \_\_\_\_\_ to identify and target locations associated with increased random gunfire during the previous year's New Year's Eve holiday in order to deploy police resources to those areas.
- data mining
  - meta-analysis
  - crime mapping
  - systematic review

ANS: C                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 41

5. Observing a group of people who share a like characteristic, over time, is termed:
- sampling
  - cross-sectional research
  - meta-analysis
  - cohort research

ANS: D                      LO: 2                      REF: p. 39

6. If criminologists want to see the direct effect of one factor on another, such as determining whether viewing a violent TV show will cause viewers to act aggressively, they conduct:
- experimental research
  - aggregate data research
  - cohort research
  - survey research

ANS: A                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 40

7. 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 research format is known as a/an:
- reverse cohort study
  - retrospective cohort study
  - exposition cohort study
  - null cohort study

ANS: B                      LO: 2                      REF: p. 39

8. Although differences between the UCR and the NCVS abound, the greatest distinction between the two has to do with:
- the ability of the NCVS to identify crimes committed against those under the age of twelve
  - the ability of the UCR to identify the social dimension of fear
  - the ability of the UCR to measure unreported crime
  - the ability of the NCVS to measure unreported crime

ANS: D                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 35

9. The best known and most widely cited source of official criminal statistics is:
- the Uniform Crime Report
  - the National Crime Victimization Survey
  - the Annual Self-Report Survey
  - the Monitoring the Future Study

ANS: A                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 30

10. Part I crimes are also referred to as \_\_\_ and include: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny, and \_\_\_\_.
- indices, embezzlement
  - indices, arson
  - index crimes, arson
  - index crimes, embezzlement

ANS: C                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 30

11. Meta-analysis involves gathering compatible information and data from:
- the social environment
  - juveniles
  - a cohort
  - previous studies

ANS: D                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 41

12. Which of the following methods does the UCR use to express crime data?
- name of offenders
  - crime rates per 100,000 people
  - predictions of what the crime rate will be the following year
  - all of these

ANS: B                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 31

13. Validity issues impact the UCR. Which of the following best portrays the validity concern/s for this data collection method?
- reporting practices
  - methodological problems
  - reporting practices and law enforcement practices
  - reporting practices, methodological problems, and law enforcement practices

ANS: D                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 32

14. The “missing cases” phenomenon is a validity concern for which type of crime measurement?
- quasi-experimental research
  - the UCR
  - self-report studies
  - meta-analysis

ANS: C                      LO: 2                      REF: p. 36

15. What trends in violent and property victimizations are indicated in the NCVS data?
- Since the early 1990s, violent and property victimizations have been in decline.
  - Since the early 1990s, violent and property victimizations have increased.
  - Since the early 1990s, violent and property victimizations have been stable.
  - Since the early 1990s, violent victimizations have increased while property victimizations have decreased.

ANS: A                      LO: 3                      REF: p. 43

16. Approximately \_\_\_\_ percent of cases are cleared by arrests.
- 90
  - 60.
  - 40
  - 20

ANS: D                      LO: 3                      REF: p. 32

17. Crimes that are \_\_\_\_\_ are more likely to be reported.
- a. less serious
  - b. more serious
  - c. property
  - d. among a victim and offender who know each other

ANS: B                      LO: 3                      REF: p. 32

18. What is known about the relationship between the economy and crime?
- a. Many research efforts fail to find a definitive relationship between unemployment and crime
  - b. Some crime experts believe a poor economy helps lower crime rates.
  - c. The relationship between unemployment and crime rates is insignificant
  - d. All these statements are known about the relationship between the economy and crime.

ANS: D                      LO: 3                      REF: p. 51

19. When discussing future trends in crime, Steffensmeier and Harer believe that differences in policing practices partially account for:
- a. the relationship between age and crime.
  - b. the decrease in violent crime.
  - c. the increase in female crime.
  - d. the decrease in property crime.

ANS: C                      LO: 4                      REF: p. 54

20. The phrase “the ecology of crime” refers to such factors as:
- a. gender and age
  - b. social class and economics
  - c. race and ethnicity
  - d. season and climate

ANS: D                      LO: 5                      REF: p. 48

21. The nation’s 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 begin 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

ANS: D                      LO: 4                      REF: p. 52

22. A crime, in general, is most likely to occur under which set of conditions?
- on an August day with a temperature of 80 degrees
  - on a July day with a temperature of 98 degrees
  - on an April day with a temperature of 78 degrees
  - on a November day with a temperature of 67 degrees

ANS: A                      LO: 5                      REF: p. 48

23. Due to the amount of disposable income at this time, crime rates may be higher:
- on the first day of the month.
  - on the fifteenth day of the month.
  - at the end of the month.
  - crime is consistent throughout the month

ANS: A                      LO: 5                      REF: p. 51

24. The highest crime rate is found in which regions of the country?
- north and south
  - south and west
  - east and south
  - west and north

ANS: B                      LO: 5                      REF: p. 48

25. 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:
- among the lower class
  - among the upper class
  - among the middle class
  - among both the middle and lower class

ANS: A                      LO: 6                      REF: p. 50

26. How is age correlated with crime?
- Age is not correlated with crime – anyone can commit crime.
  - Middle aged males, 30-45, commit the most crime.
  - Age is inversely related to crime – younger people commit more crime
  - Age is correlated with crime only if referring to males.

ANS: C                      LO: 7                      REF: p. 52



27. \_\_\_\_\_ 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.
- instrumental crimes
  - expressive crimes
  - index crimes
  - strict-liability crimes

ANS: B                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 50

28. 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:
- instrumental crimes
  - expressive crimes
  - index crimes
  - strict-liability crimes

ANS: A                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 50

29. 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?
- demands of the women’s movement to treat females equally
  - the greater willingness of police to arrest females
  - the dramatic increase in the number of women engaging in prostitution
  - a demographic bulge of females in the crime-prone age group

ANS: B                      LO: 8                      REF: p. 53

30. According to the \_\_\_\_ hypothesis, the criminality of females is masked because of the generally benevolent and protective attitude toward women in our society.
- masculinity
  - chivalry
  - feminist
  - proximity

ANS: B                      LO: 8                      REF: p. 53

31. What theory or hypothesis focused attention on the social and economic role of women in society and its relationship to female crime rates?
- gender theory
  - the masculinity hypothesis
  - the chivalry hypothesis
  - liberal feminist theory

ANS: D                      LO: 8                      REF: p. 53

32. Which explanation might account for the variance between male and female crime rates?
- Females are socialized to be less aggressive than males.
  - Females are more likely than males to respond to anger with feelings of depression, anxiety, fear, or shame.
  - Females are more likely than males to attempt to negotiate when faced with conflict.
  - Each of these explanations might account for the variance between male and female crime rates.

ANS: D                      LO: 8                      REF: p. 53

33. Official arrest records indicate that African Americans are arrested at a higher rate than members of other racial groups. Self-report data:
- exhibit the same finding
  - show no difference between arrest rates of African Americans and other racial groups
  - indicate no difference between arrest rates but only if considering female arrests
  - suggest arrest rate differences are an artifact of justice system bias

ANS: D                      LO: 8                      REF: p. 55

34. Institutional racism undermines faith in social and political institutions and weakens confidence in the justice system. According to the \_\_\_\_\_, as the percentage of minorities in the population increases so too does the amount of social control that police direct at minority group members.
- police density hypothesis
  - police threat hypothesis
  - racial density hypothesis
  - racial threat hypothesis

ANS: D                      LO: 8                      REF: p. 55

35. The defensive use of guns is a debated issue. What does research indicate about the effectiveness of “right-to-carry concealed handgun” laws?
- People with a history of violence and mental disease are less likely to kill when they use a knife or other weapon.
  - Concealed handgun laws have little effect on local crime rates.
  - People who carry guns may be at greater risk of victimization than those who do not.
  - Research on right-to-carry concealed handguns indicates all of these findings.

ANS: D                      LO: 8                      REF: p. 48

36. Gun advocates view gun control as a threat to personal liberty in violation of:
- the first amendment
  - the second amendment
  - the fifth amendment
  - the six amendment

ANS: B                      LO: 8                      REF: p. 48

37. According to Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin's cohort study, what percentage of chronic offenders was responsible for a significant proportion of all serious crime?
- 6 percent
  - 12 percent
  - 15 percent
  - 21 percent

ANS: A                      LO: 9                      REF: p. 61

38. Which of the following sets of factors would not predict chronic offending?
- parental supervision, average grades, school attendance
  - skipping school, lack of parental supervision, stealing pattern of behavior
  - poor grades, parental drug involvement, runaway pattern of behavior
  - family discord, documented child abuse, gang affiliation

ANS: A                      LO: 9                      REF: p. 61

39. 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?
- juveniles who committed a single serious offense at an early age
  - juveniles who started their delinquent careers early and who committed serious violent crimes throughout adolescence
  - adolescents arrested between the ages of 15 and 17 who committed a single serious offense
  - adolescents, regardless of age, who served time in a juvenile detention facility

ANS: B                      LO: 10                      REF: p. 62

40. 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?
- Longer sentences allow for extended treatment within correctional institutions.
  - Probation and parole officers already have crushing case loads.
  - Research indicates chronic offenders will desist from committing future crimes if incarcerated for longer periods of time.
  - Most chronic offenders repeat their criminal acts after their correctional release.

ANS: D                      LO: 10                      REF: p. 62

## TRUE/FALSE

1. Most self-report surveys focus on juvenile delinquency and youth crime.  
ANS: T                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 36
2. The “known group” method is employed to validate self-report data.  
ANS: F                      LO: 2                      REF: p. 36
3. Cohort research involves observing a group of people, who share like characteristics, over a period of time.  
ANS: T                      LO: 2                      REF: p. 39
4. The Uniform Crime Report is an annual survey of crime victims.  
ANS: F                      LO: 2                      REF: p. 30
5. The Bureau of Justice Statistics compiles the Uniform Crime Report.  
ANS: F                      LO: 2                      REF: p. 30
6. Violent crimes are more likely to be solved than property crimes because police devote more resources to these more serious acts.  
ANS: T                      LO: 2                      REF: p. 32
7. The “missing cases” phenomenon is a validity concern present within the Uniform Crime Report.  
ANS: F                      LO: 2                      REF: p. 32
8. 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.  
ANS: T                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 55
9. The availability of legalized abortion, firearms, and quality health care all contribute to fluctuations in crime rates.  
ANS: T                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 48
10. Most reported crimes occur during the holidays in November and December.  
ANS: F                      LO: 1                      REF: p. 48

11. Chronic offenders typically start offending at an older age.  
ANS: F                      LO: 10                      REF: p. 61
12. According to Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin's cohort study, a small number of offenders committed the majority of the crimes.  
ANS: T                      LO: 9                      REF: p. 62
13. When looking at the relationship between crime and age, criminologists find that as criminals get older, their offending typically increases.  
ANS: F                      LO: 7                      REF: p. 52
14. 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.  
ANS: T                      LO: 8                      REF: p. 53
15. Official crime data indicate that minority group members are involved in a disproportionate share of serious criminal activity.  
ANS: T                      LO: 8                      REF: p. 55

## **ESSAY**

1. Describe how the Uniform Crime Report is compiled and the validity concerns associated with this method of measuring crime.  
  
ANS: The FBI collects arrest data from police departments in the United States and publishes crime rates each year. The UCR contains information on Part I and Part II crimes. The UCR also collects data on the number and characteristics of individuals who have been arrested for committing a crime. The UCR contains validity problems because of reporting issues, such as police error and victim's failure to report crimes. Additional issues exist because not all police departments submit reports, only the most serious crime is counted, each act is listed as a single offense, and no federal crimes are reported.  
  
LO: 1                      REF: p. 31-34
2. Describe how the National Crime Victimization Survey is compiled and the validity concerns associated with this method of measuring crime.  
  
ANS: National Crime Victimization Surveys (NCVS) is a nationwide survey of victimization in the United States compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The NCVS contains a nationally representative sample of 38,000 households and

interviews approximately 136,000 individuals over the age of 12 each year. These surveys include information about the age, race, sex, ethnicity, marital status, income and education levels of victims and offenders. Concerns over the validity of NCVS include over-reporting by victims, under-reporting by victims, inability to record the personal criminal activity of those surveyed, sampling errors and inadequate question format.

LO: 1                      REF: p. 35-36

3. What is self-report data? Discuss the use and accuracy of self-report data.

ANS: Self-reported data is designed to measure criminal activity directly by asking people to report and describe their participation in criminal activity. Self-report surveys are typically anonymous or confidential so individuals feel more comfortable reporting their criminal involvement. These surveys are most often conducted with juveniles. These surveys typically include additional questions regarding peoples' attitudes, beliefs, values and behaviors. Self-report surveys are especially useful for victimless crimes and crimes that are often not detected or reported. Critics of these surveys argue that people will not be truthful when reporting criminal behavior. Also, those who are the most criminal are often not included in samples.

LO: 1                      REF: p. 36-38

4. What is the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)? How is it different from the UCR?

ANS: The NIBRS is a program that collects data on each reported crime incident. For the system, police departments provide an account of each incident and arrest. This includes information about the victim and offender. Data are collected for 46 offenses plus 11 lesser offenses. The data also provide a link between arrests and clearances, include all of the offenses that were committed, and distinguish between attempted and completed crimes.

LO: 1                      REF: p. 34-35

5. Explain what is meant by the aging-out process.

ANS: Research finds that as criminals get older, their criminal involvement decreases. This decrease is found regardless of the economic status, marital status, race or sex of the offender. It is evident that younger people commit more crime and commit crime more often than older people. This is a relationship that has remained stable across time.

LO: 7                      REF: p. 52-53

6. Explain Wolfgang, Figlio and Sellin's research on chronic offending. What are some implications of this research?

ANS: Wolfgang, Figlio and Sellin conducted a study in 1972 where they used official records to follow the criminal careers of a cohort of 9,945 boys born in Philadelphia in 1945. They found that one-third of the boys had contact with the police. When severity of offenses was examined, they found that 54 percent of the samples delinquent youths were repeat offenders. Furthermore, they found that 6 percent of those youths were chronic offenders and committed 71 percent of the homicides, 73 percent of the rapes, 82 percent of the robberies, and 69 percent of the aggravated assaults. In 1958, Wolfgang et al. conducted a similar study and found the sample conclusions. This time, however, they included females and found that only 1 percent of females in the survey were chronic offenders. This research suggests that by targeting a few chronic offenders, large reductions in the crime rate can be achieved.

LO: 9

REF: p. 62-63

7. Discuss what is meant by the phrase "the ecology of crime." Explain how crime rates are impacted by each ecology factor.

ANS: Ecology of crime suggests that there is a link between the crime rate and ecological factors. One ecological factors is day, season and climate. Most reported crimes occur during warm summer months in July and August. Crime rates also are higher on the first day on the month when people typically have more income. Temperature may also have an impact on violent crime, with crime rates increasing until the weather reaches about 85 degrees. Large urban areas also have higher rates of crime than rural areas.

LO: 5

REF: p. 48-49

8. Discuss the relationship between crime and the economy. Explain each of the views associated with this relationship.

ANS: Research shoes that aggregate crime rates and aggregate unemployment rates are not strongly related. Sometimes crime rise during periods of economic prosperity and sometimes crimes rates decline. There are four views on this relationship. The first view argues that when the economy is bad, crime will be higher. The second suggests that a good economy will result in higher crime rates. Third is the view that a bad economy will lower the crime rate. The last view suggests that the crime rate and the economy are not related.

LO: 6

REF: p. 51

9. What is the relationship between race and crime? How is this relationship explained?

ANS: Official crime data indicate that minority group members are involved in a disproportionate share of criminal activity. African Americans make up 12 percent of the population but 40 percent of violent Part 1 offenses and 30 percent of property crime arrests. One explanation for this relationship is an unequal or biased treatment in the criminal justice system. A second explanation is that this relationship is due to cultural bias. A third explanation argues that racial differences are due to disparity in the social and economic structure of society.

LO: 8

REF: p. 55-56

10. What impact and influence has the discovery of the chronic offender had on the field of criminology?

ANS: The discovery of chronic offenders has led to a greater focus of criminological theory on explaining the difference between chronic offenders and occasional offenders. It has also questioned the importance of social conditions, as most individuals living in these conditions do not become chronic offenders. This has forced criminologists to consider such issues as persistence and desistance in their explanations of crime. This discovery has also led to stricter sentencing policies such as the three strikes policies.

LO: 10

REF: p. 62-63