Criminal Justice Today 16th edition Schmalleger Test Bank

SKU: 9780135770535-TEST-BANK

***Criminal Justice Today, 16e* (Schmalleger)**
Chapter 2 The Crime Picture

2.1 Multiple Choice

1) If you are looking for national crime statistics and want data on crimes reported to the police, you should use which of the following sources of data?
A) The Uniform Crime Reports
B) The National Crime Victimization Survey
C) A self-report survey
D) None of the above
Answer: A
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

2) Which agency is responsible for the National Crime Victimization Survey?
A) The Federal Bureau of Investigation
B) The Central Intelligence Agency
C) The US Department of Defense and Criminal Statistics
D) The Bureau of Justice Statistics
Answer: D
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

3) Why is the main reason why the Crime Index no longer included in the UCR?
A) Too many types of crime are not included.
B) There are so many larcenies that this crime overshadows more serious index crimes.
C) The Crime Index does not permit comparisons across jurisdictions or over time.
D) No one was using it, so the FBI stopped calculating it.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

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4) For which of the following studies would you definitely want to use NIBRS rather than the UCR?
A) A study examining changes in the overall crime rate in the U.S. over time
B) A study examining crime patterns in the U.S. in the 1950s and 1960s
C) A study examining rates of motor vehicle thefts in the U.S. today
D) A study examining multiple crimes that occur within a single incident
Answer: D
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Difficult

5) Which factor contributed to a dramatic increase in crime in the U.S. in the 1960s and 1970s?
A) The baby boom
B) Generation X
C) The Depression
D) Increasingly strict laws and an expanded justice system
Answer: A
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

6) According to the text, what should we expect to see in the near future when we examine crime statistics?
A) The decline in crime observed since the mid-1990s is expected to continue until at least 2020.
B) The decline in crime observed since the mid-1990s is expected to end and criminal activity will increase.
C) The crime rate will continue to decline until it reaches the low crime rates characteristic of the 1950s.
D) Crime rates will level off and remain stable for the foreseeable future.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 38
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

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7) The _____ compares the number of reported or discovered crimes to the number of crimes solved through arrest or other means.
A) probability factor
B) solvability factor
C) clearance rate
D) justification rate
Answer: C
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

8) Which weapon is used most often to commit murder?
A) Handguns
B) Blunt objects
C) Knives
D) Shotguns
Answer: A
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

9) _____ involves killing at least four victims at one location during one event.
A) Mass murder
B) Serial murder
C) Involuntary manslaughter
D) Second-degree murder
Answer: A
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

10) Which Part I crime has the highest clearance rate?
A) murder
B) robbery
C) rape
D) arson
Answer: A
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

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11) Nonforcible with a victim under the age of consent is generally known as _____.
A) sexual assault
B) date rape
C) statutory rape
D) sexual battery
Answer: C
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

12) The most common reason why rape victims choose NOT to report their victimization is _____.
A) embarrassment about the crime itself
B) a fear of reprisal
C) the belief that the police can't do anything
D) exploitation by the criminal justice system
Answer: A
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

13) Most rapes are committed by _____.
A) a relative of the victim
B) an acquaintance of the victim
C) a stranger
D) the victim's spouse
Answer: B
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

14) _____ robbery is committed through intimidation and does not involve the use of a weapon.
A) Street
B) Strong-arm
C) Highway
D) Urban
Answer: B
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

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15) The unlawful, intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of serious injury upon the person of another is the crime of _____.
A) simple assault
B) aggravated assault
C) reckless conduct
D) attempted murder
Answer: B
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

16) _____ involves the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
A) Arson
B) Burglary
C) Robbery
D) Assault
Answer: B
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

17) Most aggravated assaults are committed with _____.
A) blunt objects
B) hands
C) knives
D) firearms
Answer: A
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

18) _____ refers to events where social media directs people – often teenagers – to go to retail stores and rob them.
A) Flash mobs
B) Social crimes
C) Social mobs
D) Flash robs
Answer: D
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

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19) _____ is the unlawful taking or attempted taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property, from the possession or constructive possession of another.
A) Robbery
B) Burglary
C) Larceny/Theft
D) Criminal trespass
Answer: C
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

20) What is the most common form of larceny?
A) Stealing motor vehicle parts
B) Pocket picking
C) Stealing from coin-operated machines
D) Purse snatching
Answer: A
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

21) Shoulder surfing and dumpster diving are techniques used to commit which crime?
A) Identity theft
B) Embezzlement
C) Robbery
D) Burglary
Answer: A
Page Ref: 50
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

22) When are Part II offenses counted?
A) When a crime is committed
B) When a crime is reported to the police
C) When a person is taken into custody
D) When a person is convicted of the crime
Answer: C
Page Ref: 51
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

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23) The dark figure of crime refers to _____.
A) crime that occurs at night
B) crime that is not reported to the police
C) crimes committed by the police
D) bias crimes
Answer: B
Page Ref: 53
Objective: Describe the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

24) The National Crime Victimization Survey includes information about which of the following crimes?
A) Kidnapping
B) Murder
C) Victimless crimes
D) Robbery
Answer: D
Page Ref: 53
Objective: Describe the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

25) Which of the following is a problem with the UCR program?
A) The UCR does not include data on crimes committed against children under the age of 12.
B) The UCR does not include information on the dark figure of crime.
C) No attempt is made to validate the information obtained by crime victims who are interviewed by the UCR program.
D) The UCR often includes information on non-criminal events.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 54-55
Objective: Describe the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

26) Which of the following is a problem with the NCVS program?
A) Not all victims contact the police to report their victimization.
B) White collar crime does not fit into traditional reporting categories.
C) Victims may misrepresent the facts to the police.
D) Victims may invent victimizations.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Compare and contrast the UCR and NCVS data collection and reporting programs.
Level: Intermediate

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27) A classification of crimes along a particular dimension, such as legal categories, offender motivation, victim behavior, or the characteristics of individual offenders is known as a(n) _____.
A) crime typology
B) crime map
C) crime analysis
D) crime profile
Answer: A
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Compare and contrast the UCR and NCVS data collection and reporting programs.
Level: Intermediate

28) The use of the Internet, e-mail, and other electronic communication technologies to bully another person is known as
A) cyberstalking.
B) stalking.
C) hate crime.
D) computer crime.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 56
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

29) The elderly are more likely than younger people to _____.
A) be victims of violent crimes
B) refuse to report their victimization to the police
C) be victimized by strangers
D) be victims of hate crimes
Answer: C
Page Ref: 57
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

30) Most hate crimes are motivated by _____.
A) national origin
B) religious bias
C) sexual orientation
D) racial hatred
Answer: D
Page Ref: 58
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

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31) The economic downturn led to in a significant increase in which type of crime?
A) Transnational organized crime
B) Cyberstalking
C) Mortgage fraud scams
D) Hate crime
Answer: C
Page Ref: 60
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

32) Unlawful activity undertaken and supported by organized criminal groups operating across national boundaries is known as _____ organized crime.
A) international
B) transnational
C) intercontinental
D) overseas
Answer: B
Page Ref: 61
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

33) Phishing is a form of _____ crime.
A) computer
B) hate
C) corporate
D) violent
Answer: A
Page Ref: 65
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

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2.2 True/False

1) NIBRS represents a significant redesign of the original UCR program.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

2) The clearance rate refers to the proportion of reported crimes that have been solved.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

3) Most murders are committed by strangers.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

4) In serial murder, there is some period of time between each killing.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

5) Most researchers argue that the primary motive for rape is power rather than a desire for sexual gratification.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

6) According to the hierarchy rule, only one criminal offense per criminal incident is recorded in the UCR.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

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7) Most burglars know their victims.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

8) According to the UCR/NIBRS Program, larceny-theft is the most frequently reported major crime.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 48
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

9) Identity theft is a form of larceny.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 49
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

10) The UCR only collects information on arrests for Part II crimes.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 51
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

11) The dark figure of crime refers to crimes that are reported to the police.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 53
Objective: Describe the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

12) NCVS interviewers validate the information obtained from victims against police records or other sources.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Compare and contrast the UCR and NCVS data collection and reporting programs.
Level: Intermediate

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13) When women are victims of violent crime, they are less likely to be injured than men.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

14) Most stalking laws require that the perpetrator make a credible threat of violence against the victim or members of the victim's immediate family.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

15) The use of the Internet, e-mail, and other electronic communication technologies to bully another person is known as cyberstalking.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 56
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

16) Most hate crimes are motivated by racial bias.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 58
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

17) The elderly are more likely than younger people to be victims of property crime.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 56
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

18) The problem of mortgage fraud has been declining in the last decade.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 60
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

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19) A corporation can be convicted of a crime.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 60
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

20) Most offenders obtain weapons from retail establishments.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 62
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

21) Individuals who have been convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence are not allowed to own or use a firearm.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 63
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

22) Drug violations are the main cause of the increase in the prison population in the U.S. today.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 62
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

23) Most crimes committed via the Internet are new forms of offending.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 65
Objective: Describe how any three of the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

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2.3 Fill in the Blank

1) The Uniform Crime Reporting program is run by the _____.
Answer: FBI
Page Ref: 31
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

2) The UCR Crime _____ allows researchers to compare crime rates over time.
Answer: Index
Page Ref: 33
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

3) U.S. involvement in World War II contributed to a significant _____ in crime in the U.S.
Answer: decrease
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

4) Clearances are mainly based on _____ rather than judicial disposition.
Answer: arrests
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

5) _____ murders involve the killing of at least four victims during one event and at one location.
Answer: Mass
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

6) Burglary is primarily a(n) _____ crime, even though it occasional involves personal confrontations.
Answer: property
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

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7) _____ fraud involves obtaining credit, merchandise or services by fraudulent personal representation.
Answer: Identity
Page Ref: 49
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Basic

8) Many police departments still do not make regular reports to the UCR about the Part I crime of _____.
Answer: arson
Page Ref: 51
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

9) A crime _____ is a scheme used to classify crimes along some particular dimension.
Answer: typology
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

10) _____ is the repeated harassing and threatening behavior by one individual against another.
Answer: Stalking
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

11) The most common motivation for a hate crime is _____ bias.
Answer: racial
Page Ref: 58
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

12) _____ organized crime involves crimes committed by organized criminal groups that operate across national boundaries.
Answer: Transnational
Page Ref: 61
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Basic

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13) _____ involves any crime perpetrated through the use of computer technology.
Answer: Cybercrime
Page Ref: 62
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Intermediate

2.4 Matching

Match the characteristic to the data source.

A) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
B) National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
C) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

1) Collects information on the dark figure of crime
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

2) Classifies robbery as a property crime
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

3) Distinguishes between Part I and Part II crimes
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

4) Records all offenses occurring in an incident
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

5) Collects data from crime victims
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

6) Does not collect data on homicides
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) B 5) A 6) A

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Match the crime with the source of data on crime rates.

A) Uniform Crime Reports only
B) National Crime Victimization Survey only
C) Both the NCVS and the UCR

7) Homicide
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

8) Simple assault
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

9) Crimes not reported to the police
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

10) Arson
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

11) Robbery
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

12) Crimes against children under 12
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

13) Motor vehicle theft
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

14) Attempted robbery
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

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15) Aggravated assault
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Difficult

Answers: 7) A 8) B 9) B 10) A 11) C 12) A 13) C 14) B 15) C

Match the crime with the definition.

A) The unlawful taking or attempted taking of the property of another without use of force
B) Killing at least four victims at one location within one event
C) A crime motivated by personal bias or prejudice
D) Crimes committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his or her occupation
E) The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property by force or threat of force
F) Repeated harassing and threatening behavior by one individual against another
G) Obtaining credit, merchandise, or services by fraudulent personal representation
H) The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony
I) Killings at least two separate locations with almost no time break between murders

16) Robbery
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

17) Larceny
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

18) Identity Theft
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

19) Burglary
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

20) Stalking
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

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21) Spree killing
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

22) Mass murder
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

23) Hate crime
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

24) White collar crime
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 16) E 17) A 18) G 19) H 20) F 21) I 22) B 23) C 24) D

2.5 Essay

1) Compare and contrast the traditional UCR and the enhanced UCR/NIBRS program and discuss three of the differences between the two programs. What advantages does NIBRS have over the traditional UCR?
Answer: Answers should include a description of both the UCR and the NIBRS program, and review three of the differences listed in Table 2-1 in the textbook. A discussion of the advantages of an incident-based program over a summary program should be included.
Page Ref: Throughout
Objective: Multiple
Level: Intermediate

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2) Identify the three major shifts in victimization patterns that have been identified since crime statistics were first gathered. Explain the causes of each. What is expected to occur in the near future and why?
Answer: Answers should include a discussion of each of the three shifts and the possible causes of each. The first was a decrease in crime in the early 1940s, which was linked to the start of World War II, as large numbers of crime-prone young males entered military service. The second shift was a dramatic increase in crime from the 1960s to the 1990s. This was linked to the postwar baby boomers entering their crime-prone teenage years, increased police professionalism, increased reporting of crime, and the social upheaval of the 1960s. The third shift was a decrease in crime beginning in the 1990s, which has been linked to an aging out of the post-WWII baby boomers, new strict laws, expanding funding for police and justice systems, changing crime-fighting technologies, economic factors, and the increase in crimes that are not counted by official reporting programs. There is evidence to suggest that a new cycle of increased crime may begin in the near future, which may be due in part to new and innovative forms of victimization not easily captured by official measures.
Page Ref: 37-39
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

3) The U.S. Department of Justice suggests several reasons for the decline of crime from the years 1991-2012. List and explain three of those reasons.
Answer: Answers should include a discussion of three of the following reasons:
- A coordinated, collaborative, and well-funded national effort to combat crime, beginning with the Safe Streets Act of 1968 and continuing through the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001
- Stronger, better-prepared criminal justice agencies, resulting from increased spending by federal and state governments on crime-control programs
- The growth in popularity of innovative police programs, such as community policing
- A strong victims' movement and enactment of the 1984 federal Victims of Crime Act, and the 1994 Violence against Women Act, which established the Office for Victims of Crime in the U.S. Department of Justice
- Sentencing reform, including various "get tough on crime" initiatives
- A substantial growth in the use of incarceration due to changes in sentencing law practice; the "war on drugs," begun in the 1970s, which resulted in stiff penalties for drug dealers and repeat drug offenders
- Advances in forensic science and enforcement technology, including the increased use of real-time communications, the growth of the Internet, and the advent of DNA evidence.

Page Ref: 37
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

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4) What are Part I crimes? List and define the four Part I violent offenses.
Answer: Answers should include an explanation of Part I crimes as the 8 serious crimes included in the UCR. Answers should list the four violent crimes as murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and should include definitions of each.
Page Ref: 41-45
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

5) List and define the four Part I property offenses.
Answer: Answers should list the four Part I property crimes as burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson, and should include definitions of each.
Page Ref: 45-51
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

6) What are flash robs? How do flash robs differ from flash mobs? Define this crime and explain how it works, who commits flash robs, how many people are involved, and the issues facing store employees and owners.
Answer: Answers should include a brief definition of flash mobs and how this concept has led to the more serious issue of flash robs, in which social media directs people to go to retail stores and rob them. A discussion of the characteristics of flash robs and the problems resulting from them should be included, along with an explanation of the costs of this crime for the victims.
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Difficult

7) Define identity theft and describe the common techniques used by identity thieves. Review the recent federal laws passed in an effort to combat identity theft.
Answer: Answers should include a definition of identity theft as a crime in which an impostor obtains key pieces of information, such as Social Security and driver's license numbers, to obtain credit, merchandise, and services in the name of the victim. Students should explain the common techniques used by identity thieves, including dumpster diving, shoulder surfing, eavesdropping, and the use of the Internet to obtain personal identifying information. Identity theft became a federal crime in 1998 with the passage of the Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act. The 2004 Penalty Enhancement Act increased the penalty for various forms of identity theft.
Page Ref: 49-50
Objective: Describe the FBI's UCR/NIBRS Program, including its purpose, its history, and what it tells us about crime in the United States today.
Level: Intermediate

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2.6 Critical Thinking

1) The eight Part I crimes included in the UCR have not been changed since 1979. How has the nature of crime in the U.S. changed since 1979 and how should the Part I crime category be changed to better reflect crime in the U.S. today? What impact would this have on crime statistics?
Answer: Answers will vary but should discuss how crime patterns in the U.S. are shifting away from more "traditional" crimes like those measured by the UCR and towards innovative forms of crime, many of which use high technology. Answers should include a discussion of some of the various types of crimes (such as corporate and white-collar crime, drug crime, and cybercrime) that are underrepresented in the UCR.
Page Ref: 54-55
Objective: Compare and contrast the UCR and NCVS data collection and reporting programs.
Level: Difficult

2) Explain hate crimes and review the various categories that are protected under federal hate crime laws. Why might some groups be protected while others are not? What other categories of individuals or groups who are not protected under the law might be targets for hate crimes?
Answer: Answers will vary but should include a definition of hate crime and the main categories that are protected under federal hate crime laws. Students should discuss why the laws protect these groups but not others. Students should also suggest unprotected categories that could be targets for hate or bias crimes; possible answers could include bias against the homeless, age-related bias, and bias related to political affiliation.
Page Ref: 58-59
Objective: Describe how the special categories of crime discussed in this chapter are significant today.
Level: Difficult

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