Criminology The Essentials Interactive Edition 4th edition Walsh Test Bank

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Test Bank

CHAPTER 2: MEASURING CRIME AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

Multiple Choice

1. The primary source of official crime statistics in the United States is the annual _____ published by the FBI.
a. NIBRS report
b. UCR
c. NCVS
d. self-report survey
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.1: List the primary sources of criminologists' crime data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. The crime _____ is the actual number of reported crimes standardized by some unit of the population.
a. rate
b. statistic
c. degree
d. ratio
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Which of the following is classified as an index crime?
a. arson
b. embezzlement
c. public drunkenness
d. traffic violations
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.1: List the primary sources of criminologists' crime data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. If a person is arrested and charged for a Part I offense, the UCR records the crime as _____ by arrest.

a. cleared
b. established
c. resolved
d. solved
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Which of the following is true of the number of crimes reported to police?
a. It is the best source available to criminologists to assess the dark figure of crime.
b. This number is a direct reflection of the number of crimes actually committed.
c. Due to false reports, this number is larger than the number of crimes actually committed.
d. Due to unreported crimes, this number is smaller than the number of crimes actually committed.
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. The official source of crime data that includes detailed information on the circumstances surrounding a criminal incident, including victim and offender characteristics is known as _____.
a. UCR
b. NCVS
c. NIBRS
d. DSM-5
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.3: Distinguish the National Incident-Based Reporting System from the Uniform Crime Reports
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: NIBRS: The “New and Improved” UCR
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The term index crime refers to _____.
a. the nation’s murder rate
b. Part I offenses on the UCR
c. Part II offenses on the UCR
d. the rate of violent victimizations reported on the NCVS
Ans: B

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. When attempting to understand, predict, and control any social problem, including the crime problem, the first step is to determine its _____.
a. cause
b. seriousness
c. source
d. extent
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.1: List the primary sources of criminologists' crime data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Categorizing and Measuring Crime and Criminal Behavior
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. The hierarchy rule impacts which data source?
a. UCR
b. NCVS
c. NIBRS
d. self-report surveys
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Problems With the UCR
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The hierarchy rule refers to the _____.
a. fact that those of a higher socioeconomic status are less likely to be arrested for crimes
b. ranking system of different crime data sources by their level of accuracy
c. practice of only reporting the most serious offense committed in a given incident
d. tendency of respondents to only report serious crimes in self-report surveys
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Problems With the UCR
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. One weakness of the NCVS is that it _____.
a. only reflects crimes that have been reported to the police

b. only provides statistics on property crimes
c. is not based on a representative sample of the United States
d. does not provide any statistics on victimless crimes
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.4: Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime victimization survey data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Victimization Survey Data and its Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. One weakness of NIBRS is that it _____.
a. has not yet been widely adopted by police agencies
b. is subject to respondents' memory lapses
c. tends to overestimate crime rates
d. it requires time and resources to collect and process detailed information
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.3: Distinguish the National Incident-Based Reporting System from the Uniform Crime Reports
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: NIBRS: The "New and Improved" UCR
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. One strength of the NCVS is that it provides _____.
a. data that has been held to strict legal standards
b. a good source of information on rates of drug use
c. access to information on crimes that have not been reported to the police
d. detailed information on each criminal incident
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.4: Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime victimization survey data.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Crime Victimization Survey Data and its Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. The most basic category of official statistics comes from _____.
a. correctional populations
b. conviction rates
c. the calls made to police by victims or witnesses.
d. information about arrests
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.1: List the primary sources of criminologists' crime data.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Categorizing and Measuring Crime and Criminal Behavior
Difficulty Level: Easy

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15. If a person is arrested and charged for a Part I offense, the UCR records the crime as cleared by _____.
a. exception means
b. jurisdiction
c. evidence
d. arrest
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Cleared Offenses
Difficulty Level: Medium

16. One advantage of self-report surveys is that they provide (a) _____.
a. good source of information regarding violent crimes
b. way for criminologists to collect data without relying on government sources
c. good reflection of the crimes reported to police each year
d. data that has been held to strict legal standards
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.6: Describe the strengths and weaknesses of self-report crime surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Self-Report Crime Surveys and Their Problems
Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Which of the following data sources allows researchers to correlate a variety of characteristics of respondents, such as the trait of impulsiveness, with their admitted offenses?
a. UCR
b. NCVS
c. NIBRS
d. self-report surveys
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.6: Describe the strengths and weaknesses of self-report crime surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Self-Report Crime Surveys and Their Problems
Difficulty Level: Medium

18. In an attempt to understand a recent increase in female arrests for assault, a comparison of UCR and NVCS data revealed that the apparent trend was most likely attributable to _____.
a. dramatic increases in female violent offending
b. a falsification of data by police departments
c. a relative decrease in male criminality
d. net-widening policies that have made police more likely to arrest females

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Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.5: Identify areas of agreement between the UCR and NCVS.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Areas of Agreement between the UCR and NCVS
Difficulty Level: Medium

19. In reflecting on the relative strengths and weaknesses of the major sources of crime data, it can be concluded that the best source of information on crime _____.
a. depends on what we want to know
b. is the NCVS
c. is self-report data
d. is the UCR
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.10: Provide examples of how different sources of crime data can resolve criminological arguments.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: What Can We Conclude About the Three Main Measures of Crime in America?
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Which of the following is commonly used to refer to the number of crimes that are committed, but which never come to light?
a. the dark figure of crime
b. the undiscovered crime rate
c. unknown deviance
d. the indexed crimes
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.9: Define the dark figure of crime and identify the types of crimes unlikely to be reported to the police.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Dark Figure of Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

21. A criminologist wants to learn about the rates of truancy and smoking among adolescents. To do this, he or she would be best served by referencing which of the following sources?
a. UCR
b. NCVS
c. NIBRS
d. self-report surveys
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.6: Describe the strengths and weaknesses of self-report crime surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Self-Report Crime Surveys and Their Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. The UCR and NCVS agree that most offenders and victims of crime are _____.
a. female
b. middle-aged
c. wealthy
d. young
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.5: Identify areas of agreement between the UCR and NCVS.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Areas of Agreement between the UCR and NCVS
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. The NCVS is conducted by the Census Bureau on behalf of _____.
a. the Bureau of Justice Statistics
b. the Federal Bureau of Investigation
c. Homeland Security
d. the American Society of Criminology
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.4: Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime victimization survey data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Victimization Survey Data and its Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. The decrease in the homicide rate in the early 1990s can be attributed, in part, by a decrease in the _____.
a. opioid market
b. marijuana market
c. crack market
d. illegal arms market
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Trends
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. The UCR is compiled by _____.
a. the Bureau of Justice Statistics
b. the Federal Bureau of Investigation
c. Homeland Security
d. the American Society of Criminology

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Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

26. The UCR divides crimes into two categories called _____.
a. Part I and Part II offenses
b. violent crimes and property crimes
c. Group A and Group B offenses
d. *mala in se* and *mala prohibita* offenses
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

27. Gauging the _____ of the problem means discovering how much of it there is, where and when it occurs most often, and among what social categories it occurs most frequently.
a. degree
b. extent
c. significance
d. relevancy
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.1: List the primary sources of criminologists' crime data.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Categorizing and Measuring Crime and Criminal Behavior
Difficulty Level: Easy

28. Which of the following statements regarding UCR data reporting is true?
a. victims are more likely to report violent crimes if injuries are serious
b. males are more likely than females to report violent victimizations
c. females are more likely to report property victimization
d. white-collar crimes are not generally reported
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Problems with the UCR
Difficulty Level: Medium

29. NIBRS collects crime data from which of the following categories?
a. Part I and Part II offenses

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b. *mala in se* and *Mala prohibita* offenses
c. violent and victimless offenses
d. Group A and Group B offenses
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.3: Distinguish the National Incident-Based Reporting System from the Uniform Crime Reports
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: NIBRS: The "New and Improved" UCR
Difficulty Level: Medium

30. One of the interview improvements in the methodology of NCVS includes _____.
a. self-report surveys
b. evidentiary standards
c. the bounding interview
d. memorization techniques
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.4: Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime victimization survey data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Victimization Survey Data and its Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

31. Which of the following crimes is considered to be the sole exception to the hierarchy rule?
a. murder
b. homicide
c. arson
d. robbery
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.4: Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime victimization survey data.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Problems with the UCR
Difficulty Level: Medium

32. Which of the following countries has the highest recorded kidnapping rates?
a. Australia and Canada
b. Columbia and Mexico
c. China and India
d. Argentina and Belize
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Problems with Comparing International Crime Rates

Difficulty Level: Medium

33. The Census Bureau interviews a national representative sample of people age _____ or over twice each year to compile the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).
a. 10
b. 12
c. 18
d. 21
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.4: Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime victimization survey data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Victimization Survey Data and its Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Which of the following are surveyed by the National Crime Victimization Survey?
a. households
b. stores
c. bars
d. factories
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.4: Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime victimization survey data.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Crime Victimization Survey Data and its Problems
Difficulty Level: Medium

35. The bounding interview technique involves comparing reported incidents from the same household in the current interview with those reported _____ months prior.
a. 3
b. 6
c. 9
d. 12
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.4: Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime victimization survey data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Victimization Survey Data and its Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

36. Self-reported surveys have relied primarily on which of the following subject populations?
a. college and high school students

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b. federal employees
c. prison inmates
d. probationers and parolees
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.6: Describe the strengths and weaknesses of self-report crime surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Self-Report Crime Surveys and their Problems
Difficulty Level: Medium

37. Self-report studies typically uncover acts such as _____.
a. truancy
b. arson
c. murder
d. sexual assault
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.6: Describe the strengths and weaknesses of self-report crime surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Self-Report Crime Surveys and their Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

38. _____ is the use of modern technology to analyze patterns of crime.
a. Crime recording
b. Crime specifying
c. Crime detailing
d. Crime mapping
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.7: Define crime mapping and explain how geography can influence crime.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Mapping
Difficulty Level: Easy

39. The only “white collar” crimes listed in the UCR are _____.
a. fraud, forgery, insider trading
b. embezzlement, insider trading, and fraud
c. fraud, embezzlement, and counterfeiting
d. insider trading, forgery, and fraud
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.8: Explain how criminologists measure white-collar crimes committed by organizations.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: White Collar Crime: The FBI’s Financial Crimes Report
Difficulty Level: Easy

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40. Which of the following is an example of a securities/commodities fraud?
a. duplicate claims and kickbacks
b. market manipulation
c. check kiting
d. foreclosure rescue schemes
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.8: Explain how criminologists measure white-collar crimes committed by organizations.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: White Collar Crime: The FBI's Financial Crimes Report
Difficulty Level: Medium

41. Which of the following is an example of financial institution fraud?
a. check fraud
b. market manipulation
c. duplicate claims
d. foreclosure rescue schemes
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.8: Explain how criminologists measure white-collar crimes committed by organizations.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: White Collar Crime: The FBI's Financial Crimes Report
Difficulty Level: Medium

42. Which of the following is an example of health care fraud?
a. foreclosure rescue schemes
b. embezzlement
c. kickbacks
d. check kiting
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.8: Explain how criminologists measure white-collar crimes committed by organizations.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: White Collar Crime: The FBI's Financial Crimes Report
Difficulty Level: Medium

43. _____ is best for a more comprehensive picture of criminal events, such as the demographics of offenders and victims.
a. UCR
b. Self-report surveys
c. NIBRS
d. NCV
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.10: Provide examples of how different sources of crime data can resolve criminological arguments.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: What Can We Conclude About the Three Main Measures of Crime in America?
Difficulty Level: Medium

44. The _____ data is still probably the best single source of data for studying serious crimes.
a. UCR
b. Self-report surveys
c. NIBRS
d. NCV
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.10: Provide examples of how different sources of crime data can resolve criminological arguments.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: What Can We Conclude About the Three Main Measures of Crime in America?
Difficulty Level: Medium

45. _____ occurs when two or more methods or data sources are used in concert to cross validate research findings.
a. Causation
b. Validation/Triangulation
c. Correlation
d. Spuriousness
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.10: Provide examples of how different sources of crime data can resolve criminological arguments.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: What Can We Conclude About the Three Main Measures of Crime in America?
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

1. A crime rate is calculated by standardizing the number of reported crimes by some unit of the population.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Nearly all index crimes are mala prohibita offenses.
Ans: F

Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. NIBRS has almost completely replaced the UCR as the leading source of official crime statistics.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.3: Distinguish the National Incident-Based Reporting System from the Uniform Crime Reports
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: NIBRS: The “New and Improved” UCR
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Murder is considered to be a part II offense, according to the UCR.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The hierarchy rule states that only the most serious offense be recorded in a multiple offense incident.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Problems with the UCR
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The most basic category of official statistics comes from the calls made to police by victims or witnesses and by crimes that the police discover on patrol.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.1: List the primary sources of criminologists’ crime data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Categorizing and Measuring Crime and Criminal Behavior
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Because NCVS only surveys households, crimes committed against commercial establishments are not included.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.4: Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime victimization survey data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: Crime Victimization Survey Data and its Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. One benefit of the NCVS is that it attempts to capture the extent of illegal drug usage among youth.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.6: Describe the strengths and weaknesses of self-report crime surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Self-Report Crime Surveys and their Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) was first implemented in the 1930s.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.3: Distinguish the National Incident-Based Reporting System from the Uniform Crime Reports
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: NIBRS: The “New and Improved” UCR
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The crime rate refers to the raw number of incidents of crime that have occurred in a given area.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Because all data sources converge on some very important points about crime, they enable us to proceed with at least some confidence in our endeavors to understand the whys of crime.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.10: Provide examples of how different sources of crime data can resolve criminological arguments.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: What Can We Conclude About the Three Main Measures of Crime in America?
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. The UCR is the primary source of official crime statistics in the United States.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. NCVS stands for National Crime Victimization Survey.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.1: List the primary sources of criminologists' crime data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Victimization Survey Data and its Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. The UCR report provides both crime trends and the reasons behind them.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Official statistics are those derived from routine functioning of the criminal justice system.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.1: List the primary sources of criminologists' crime data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Categorizing and Measuring Crime and Criminal Behavior
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Part II offenses are all universally condemned mala in se offenses.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Property crimes are more likely to be cleared than violent crimes.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Cleared Offenses
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. Whether crime has "gone up" or "gone down" depends on what years we choose to look at.
Ans: T

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Crime Trends
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. Part II offenses are considered to be the most serious.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. The UCR and NCVS agree on the geographic areas and times of the year and month when crimes are more likely to occur.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.5: Identify areas of agreement between the UCR and NCVS.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Areas of Agreement Between the UCR and NCVS
Difficulty Level: Easy

21. Crime data can be falsifiable by police departments for political reasons.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.5: Identify areas of agreement between the UCR and NCVS.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Areas of Agreement Between the UCR and NCVS
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. The Swedes record every incident of sexual violence separately.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Problems with Comparing International Crime Rates
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Victimization surveys do not suffer from the dark figure of crime.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.4: Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime victimization survey data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Victimization Survey Data and its Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. Murder is included in the victimization survey data.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.4: Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime victimization survey data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime Victimization Survey Data and its Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. The masculinization hypothesis posits that women are becoming more masculine as a result of assuming male roles in the workforce, and that this is reflected in the increased rates of female arrests for violent crimes.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.5: Identify areas of agreement between the UCR and NCVS.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Areas of Agreement between the UCR and NCVS
Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. Identify one advantage that NIBRS has over the UCR as a source of crime data.
Ans: It does not use the hierarchy rule; it provides more detailed information regarding the circumstances of each offense.
Learning Objective: 2.3: Distinguish the National Incident-Based Reporting System from the Uniform Crime Reports
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: NIBRS: The “New and Improved” UCR
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Identify two index crimes.
Ans: homicide, assault, forcible rape, robbery, larceny/theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. What are the three major categories of sources for crime data?
Ans: official statistics, victimization survey data, and self-report data
Learning Objective: 2.1: List the primary sources of criminologists’ crime data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Categorizing and Measuring Crime and Criminal Behavior

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Difficulty Level: Easy

4. What are the two areas of agreement between the UCR and the NCVS?
Ans: Demographics of the crime (males, the young, the poor, and African Americans are more likely to be perpetrators and victims of crime) and geographic areas and times of the year and month when crimes are more likely to occur.
Learning Objective: 2.5: Identify areas of agreement between the UCR and NCVS.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Areas of Agreement Between the UCR and NCVS
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. What is the dark figure of crime?
Ans: The portion of total crimes committed each year that never come to light.
Learning Objective: 2.9: Define the dark figure of crime and identify the types of crimes unlikely to be reported to the police.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Dark Figure of Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. What is the difference between the NIBRS and the UCR? List and describe the problems related with each data collection tool.
Ans: Answers may vary.
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: NIBRS: The “New and Improved” UCR
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Explain self-report surveys, and describe their strengths and weaknesses.
Ans: Answers may vary.
Learning Objective: 2.6: Describe the strengths and weaknesses of self-report crime surveys.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Self-Report Crime Surveys and Their Problems
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. How does the concentration of the dark figure of crime differ based on the data collection tool used?
Ans: Answers may vary.
Learning Objective: 2.9: Define the dark figure of crime and identify the types of crimes unlikely to be reported to the police.

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Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: The Dark Figure of Crime
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. List and describe the problems associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey. What is being done to compensate for these problems?
Ans: Answers may vary.
Learning Objective: 2.4: Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime victimization survey data.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Crime Victimization Survey Data and its Problems
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Discuss the strengths of the UCR. How do crimes rates relate to the UCR? How does the UCR categorize crimes?
Ans: Answers may vary.
Learning Objective: 2.2: Summarize the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Uniform Crime Reports: Counting Crime Officially
Difficulty Level: Hard

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