Color of Justice Race Ethnicity and Crime in America 6th edition Walker Test Bank

SKU: 9781337091862-TEST-BANK

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CHAPTER 2 TEST BANK
Victims and Offenders: Myths and Realities about Crime

Multiple Choice

2.1 The most systematic source of victimization information is the _____.
a. UCR
b. SHR
c. NIBRS
d. NCVS
ANS: D
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.2 The National Crime Victimization Survey is conducted by the _____.
a. U.S. Census Bureau
b. Bureau of Justice Statistics
c. Federal Bureau of Investigation
d. U.S. Department of Justice
ANS: A
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.3 The majority of racial hoaxes are perpetuated by a ____ person charging an African American.
a. African American
b. Latino
c. white
d. Asian
ANS: C
REF: Media and Crime
LO: 18.02.03
Bloom's: Remember

2.4 NCVS victimization information is collected from persons age _____ and older who are members of the household selected in the sample.
a. 8
b. 12
c. 18
d. 21
ANS: B
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.5 The NCVS survey sample is chosen on the basis of _____.
a. voter registration rolls
b. county property registers
c. the most recent census data
d. driver's license rolls
ANS: C
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01

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Bloom's: Remember

2.6 Members of NCVS selected households are contacted either in person or by phone every _____ months for _____ years

a. 6, 2
b. 12, 2
c. 6, 3
d. 12, 3

ANS: C
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.7 The race and ethnicity of the household is recorded as:

a. the race and ethnicity of the adult completing the household questionnaire.
b. the dominant race and ethnicity of the household population.
c. "multiracial" if the household population consists of two or more races.
d. "multiethnic" if the household population consists of two or more ethnicities.

ANS: A
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.8 Starting in 2003, NCVS respondents were able to self-report:

a. more than one ethnicity.
b. more than one race.
c. only one ethnicity.
d. only one race.

ANS: B
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.9 Respondents who report personal victimization are asked to describe the nature and response to the crime as well as:

a. to describe the offender and their relationship, if any.
b. the after-effects of the victimization.
c. whether he/she has had voluntary post-victimization contact with the offender.
d. whether he/she has had involuntary post-victimization contact with the offender.

ANS: A
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.10 Household victimization rates are lowest for _____ in rural areas.

a. African Americans
b. whites
c. Hispanics
d. multi-racial individuals

ANS: A
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01

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Bloom's: Remember

2.11 Household victimization rates are highest for _____ in suburban areas.
a. African Americans
b. Hispanics
c. Native Americans/Alaska Natives
d. multi-racial individuals
ANS: B
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.12 Household victimization rates are highest for _____ in urban areas.
a. Hispanics
b. whites
c. Native Americans/Alaska Natives
d. multi-racial individuals
ANS: A
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.12 According to the NCVS _____ victims are disproportionately represented in all crimes of violence.
a. Hispanics
b. whites
c. Native Americans/Alaska Natives
d. African American
ANS: D
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.13 The information on offenders gleaned from the UCR is incomplete and _____ because it includes only offenders whose crimes result in arrest.
a. potentially misleading
b. proven inaccurate
c. proven useless as a research tool
d. Answers a, b and c are all correct.
ANS: A
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.14 The crimes that receive the most attention from the media, from politicians, and from criminal justice policymakers, are:
a. crimes involving white victims.
b. crimes involving African American offenders.
c. street crimes such as murder, robbery, and rape.
d. All of the above.
ANS: D
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.02

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Bloom's: Remember

2.15 When the police decide that a reported crime is "unfounded," the incident is:
a. not substantiated by evidence.
b. filed on an official report but not investigated.
c. not counted as an offense known to the police.
d. not important
ANS: A
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01 Bloom's: Remember

2.16 Hoax perpetrators have been charged with _____, but this occurs in less than half of the documented cases.
a. assault
b. fraud
c. intimidating witnesses
d. filing false police reports
ANS: D
REF: Media and Crime
LO: 18.02.03
Bloom's: Remember

2.17 Arrests of Native Americans made by tribal police are:
a. not recorded in UCR data.
b. recorded in UCR data.
c. included in county arrest data.
d. not that important
ANS: A
REF: Picture of the Typical Offender
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.18 Early self-report surveys conducted before 1980 found:
a. little difference in delinquency rates across all races.
b. little difference in delinquency rates between African Americans and whites.
c. significant differences in delinquency rates across all races.
d. significant differences in delinquency rates between African Americans and whites.
ANS: B
REF: Picture of the Typical Offender
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.19 The NCVS respondents reveal the hate incidents they report to the police are confirmed by police investigation in fewer than __ percent of incidents
a. 25
b. 5
c. 30
d. 10
ANS: D
REF: Picture of the Typical Offender

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LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.20 Analysis of all data sources reveals that crime is predominantly:

a. an interracial event.
b. an intraracial event.
c. racially indiscriminate.
d. racially specific by region.

ANS: B
REF: Picture of the Typical Offender
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.21 Jacobs argued that a hate crime statute creates a law that is unlikely to deter and that its implementation:

a. serves no purpose.
b. will widen social division.
c. is constitutionally questionable.
d. Answers a, b and c are correct.

ANS: B
REF: Picture of the Typical Offender
LO: 18.02.04
Bloom's: Remember

2.22 Generally, hate crime legislation is:

a. enacted in the form of penalty enhancements for existing common law offenses.
b. enacted as new criminal statutes specifying hate crime elements and punishments.
c. limited to federal sanctions pursuant to the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
d. limited to state criminal codes only.

ANS: A
REF: Picture of the Typical Offender
LO: 18.02.04
Bloom's: Remember

2.24 Researchers estimate that females represent _____ of all gang members.

a. between 50 and 60%
b. between 30 and 50%
c. between 1 and 5%
d. between 10 and 25%

ANS: D
REF: Ethnic Youth Gangs
LO: 18.02.06
Bloom's: Remember

2.25 Most gangs are:

a. racially heterogeneous.
b. ethnically homogenous.
c. racially and ethnically homogeneous.
d. racially and ethnically heterogeneous.

ANS: C
REF: Ethnic Youth Gangs
LO: 18.02.06
Bloom's: Remember

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True/False

2.26 Gangs are exclusively male.

a. True b. False

ANS: B
REF: Ethnic Youth Gangs
LO: 18.02.06
Bloom's: Remember

2.27 Racial hoaxes are most often perpetuated by African Americans.

a. True b. False

ANS: B
REF: Media and Crime
LO: 18.02.03
Bloom's: Remember

2.28 Victimization data reveal that whites are more likely than racial minorities in most circumstances to be victimized by crime.

a. True b. False

ANS: B
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.29 The first gangs in the US were African American.

a. True b. False

ANS: B
REF: Ethnic Youth Gangs
LO: 18.02.06
Bloom's: Remember

2.30 NCVS interviews are conducted at 6-month intervals.

a. True b. False

ANS: A
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01

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Bloom's: Remember

2.31 NCVS information is collected from persons age 16 and older who are members of the household selected in the sample.

a. True b. False

ANS: B
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.32 Media reports exactly mirror the number and types of crime in the US.

a. True b. False

ANS: B
REF: Media and Crime
LO: 18.02.02
Bloom's: Remember

2.34 The universal definition of gang, established in the Uniform Crime Reports, fails to address ethnicity-based gang groups.

a. True b. False

ANS: B
REF: Ethnic Youth Gangs
LO: 18.02.06
Bloom's: Remember

2.35 The media often suggest crime is increasing at astronomical rates, when in fact the great American crime drop brought crime rates to historic lows.

a. True b. False

ANS: A
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.36 The majority of offenders are black.

a. True b. False

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ANS: B
REF: Picture of the Typical Offender
LO: 18.02.02
Bloom's: Remember

Fill-In

2.36 Elijah Anderson's "Code of the Street" theory attempts to explain violent delinquency among _____.
ANS: African Americans
REF: Picture of the Typical Offender
LO: 18.02.05
Bloom's: Remember

2.37 Immigrants tend to have _____ rates of criminal offending than native born individuals.
ANS: lower
REF: Picture of the Typical Offender
LO: 18.02.02
Bloom's: Remember

2.38 NCVS _____ victimization incident questionnaires are administered to household members age 12 and older.
ANS: personal
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.39 The racial differences in NCVS household victimization rates vary depending on the degree of _____.
ANS: urbanization
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.40 The Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates that the likelihood of a female being raped during her lifetime is nearly one out of every _____ females.
ANS: twelve
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.41 The Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates that the likelihood of a black female being raped during her lifetime is nearly one out of every _____ females.
ANS: nine
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim

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LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.42. _____ _____ represent less than 1 percent (0.5 percent) of the sample population of non-Hispanic respondents in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).
ANS: Native Americans
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.43 Crime is predominantly an _____ event.
ANS: intraracial
REF: Picture of the Typical Offender
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember

2.44 Hate crime is also referred to as _____ crime.
ANS: bias
REF: Crime as an Interracial (Hate) Event
LO: 18.02.04
Bloom's: Remember

2.45 Generally, hate crime legislation is enacted in the form of penalty _____.
ANS: enhancements
REF: Crime as an Interracial (Hate) Event
LO: 18.02.04
Bloom's: Remember

Essay

2.46 Explain why critics of missing person cases involving women argue that the public is being misled.

ANS:
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01&2
Bloom's: Understanding, Applying

2.47 Discuss the limitations of the National Crime Victimization Survey.

ANS:
REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim
LO: 18.02.01
Bloom's: Remember, Understanding

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2.48 Explain two of the myths around gangs in America.

ANS:
REF: Ethnic Youth Gangs
LO: 18.02.06
Bloom's: Remember, Understanding

2.49 Explain racial hoaxes and the perceived effects they have on communities.

ANS:
REF: Media and Crime
LO: 18.02.03
Bloom's: Understanding, Applying

2.50 What are the theoretical explanations for the racial gap in offending?

ANS:
REF: Picture of the Typical Offender
LO: 18.02.05
Bloom's: Remember, Understanding

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