Global Crime and Justice 1st edition Jenks Solutions Manual

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Chapter 2

Comparative and Transnational Crime

Chapter Outline

Comparative Crime

Homicide

Sexual Assault

Transnational Crime

Black Markets

Fraud

Money Laundering

Global Crime in Context

Abstract

Comparative crime and crime that is transnational are the two topical areas that will be covered throughout chapter 2. However, when considering comparative crime, readers must consider four factors: the political forces from inside and outside the country that make crime reporting of crimes difficult; the demographical makeup of an individual country; the tension that exist between cultural groups within a given country (including ethnic, religious, patriarchal, and traditional roles); and organizational problems (law enforcement, agency rivalry, etc.). Furthermore, there are many types of data lacking when discussing international crime, socio-economic status, patriarchy, and quality of criminal justice institutions. Finally, the types of fraud that exist within the international community is discussed: theft of physical assets, information theft, corruption and bribery, and global business practices.

Learning Objectives

1. Discover how apartheid affected the people of South Africa.
2. Explain the different demographic data collected.
3. Summarize comparative crime.
4. Analyze the problems for youth in countries that have patriarchy as a center of their social system.

Key Terms

Apartheid—A policy or system of segregation or discrimination enforced on the basis of skin color.

Black market—An underground economy in which illegal goods and services are bartered and sold.

Comparative crime—The consideration of how a country's domestic crime compares with that of other countries.

Demographics—The science of collecting and interpreting statistical data about populations and groups within a population.

Homicide—The killing of a human being by another human being.

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Human trafficking—The buying and selling of human beings for any purpose.
Money laundering—Activities that conceal the origins of illegally obtained money.
patriarchy—A social system in which men have power in all areas of life, and women have little or none.

Test Bank

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What types of taxes are applied to items purchased on the black market?
    a. City Taxes
    b. State/Province Taxes
    c. National Taxes
    d. All of the above
    e. There are no taxes on the black market
2. What factor makes a country's crime statistics unclear?
    a. Politics
    b. Demographics
    c. Cultural
    d. Organizational
    e. All of the Above
3. Countries with _____ level of unemployed young males will be expected to demonstrate a greater level of crime than countries whose populations contain older employed males.
    a. higher
    b. lower
    c. moderate
    d. any
4. _____ is a social system in which men have power in all areas of life and women have little or none.
    a. Matriarchy
    b. Patriarchy
    c. Pantribal sodalities
    d. Tribe
5. What factor(s) can obscure the accurate reporting of crime in a country?
    a. Few resources to devote to recording and reporting of crime
    b. Law enforcement agencies stretched thin where measuring crime is not a priority
    c. Agencies develop rivalries
    d. All of the Above
    e. Only A and C
6. The killing of a human being by another human being is commonly known as what?
    a. Sexual assault
    b. Homicide
    c. Terrorism
    d. Human Trafficking

7. What is a factor that researchers would like to have data on for international comparisons?
    a. Socio-economic status
    b. Patriarchy
    c. Quality of criminal justice institutions
    d. All of the above
8. In patriarchal societies...
    a. women are less likely to have access to firearms.
    b. women are less likely to be free of the control of parents, male siblings, and chaperones.
    c. women have a reduced likelihood of being victims of street violence.
    d. All of these are true
9. What nation does the textbook mention struggle with political legitimacy?
    a. United States
    b. Canada
    c. Pakistan
    d. France
10. What percentage of women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate-partner or non-partner violence?
    a. 5%
    b. 20%
    c. 35%
    d. 80%
11. What percentage of all murders of women are committed by intimate partners?
    a. 5%
    b. 30%
    c. 60%
    d. 80%
12. What is included in transnational crime?
    a. Black markets
    b. Human trafficking
    c. Money laundering
    d. All of the above
13. Why are black markets problematic?
    a. Quality of products
    b. No taxes
    c. They are not problematic
    d. Both A and B
14. An underground economy in which illegal goods and services are bartered and sold are known as what?
    a. Black markets
    b. Grey markets
    c. White markets
    d. Yellow Markets

15. Which country does organ smuggling NOT exist commonly?
    a. Bangladesh
    b. China
    c. Czech Republic
    d. India
16. What exacerbates the problems of fraud?
    a. Working in different languages
    b. Working with different cultures
    c. Working in different currencies
    d. All of the above
17. Theft of physical assets within fraud is normally…
    a. an internal process.
    b. an external process.
    c. an ongoing process.
    d. committed by random people.
18. What percentage of information theft in the companies surveyed in the textbook were the result of employee malfeasance?
    a. 11%
    b. 39%
    c. 67%
    d. 29%
19. Fraud can be committed by…
    a. high officials.
    b. middle management.
    c. junior employees.
    d. any person within a corporation.
20. How can companies combat fraud?
    a. Internal Audits
    b. External Audits
    c. Safe locks
    d. Both A and B
    e. None of the above
21. What is the process by which an individual takes assets gained by illegal activity and somehow disguise it and inject it into the legitimate economy?
    a. Human trafficking
    b. Money laundering
    c. Organ trafficking
    d. All of the above
22. Women who have been physically or sexually abused by their parents report higher rates of what health problems?
    a. Low birth rates
    b. Depression
    c. Less likely to have an abortion
    d. Both A and B
    e. Both A and C

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True/False Questions

23. Money laundering is the engine that drives transnational crime.
24. Money can be laundered only through banks directly owned by criminals.
25. Owning a bank allows criminals to have another layer of secrecy in their money laundering.
26. Banks are in the business not only of moving money from one place to another but also of charging fees to move some of that money to their own coffers.
27. Information theft is very difficult to protect against.
28. Fraud can only be committed in either the black market or within legitimate businesses.
29. Sexual assault differs around the world.
30. Comparative crime considers how a country's domestic crime compares with other countries.
31. Companies are not vulnerable to fraudulent practices as they enter new and emerging markets.
32. A high crime rate could not make a leader of a nation look poor.
33. High crime rates could deter potential tourists.
34. The traditional role of the parents in choosing a husband for their daughters is not challenged when that daughter lives or studies in a country with a more liberal attitude toward the institution of marriage.
35. Government intervention is a potential solution to poverty and unemployment.
36. People are more likely to take matters in their own hands when they feel that the criminal justice system is ineffective.
37. Theft of physical assets happens internally when unscrupulous employees divert physical assets from the normal pipeline and sell them on the black market.
38. Almost one-third of all women who have been in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner.
39. All major banks and bankers always adhere to accounting and banking principles.
40. All countries define relationships the same.

Short Answer Questions

41. What items can be bought on the black market?
42. What are some of the problems that are faced by younger individuals within patriarchal societies?
43. What affect did apartheid have on the citizens of South Africa?
44. What are the countries that human organ traffickers primarily work out of?
45. How can money laundering be a good thing?

Answer Key

1. E
2. E
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. D

8. D
9. C
10. C
11. B
12. D
13. D
14. A
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. D
21. B
22. D
23. T
24. F
25. T
26. T
27. T
28. F
29. T
30. T
31. F
32. F
33. T
34. F
35. T
36. T
37. T
38. T
39. F
40. F
41. Many things can be bought on the black market. Students should reference the illegal arms trade, human trafficking, drug trafficking, and art. It would also be acceptable to mention electronics and other products.
42. Women are less likely to have access to firearms; less likely to be free of the control of parents.
43. There are many acceptable answers to this question. Students should reference many of the affects that are mentioned in the text.
44. Human-organ traffickers operate predominantly in Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Mexico, Palestine, Romania, Russia, Argentina, Pakistan, and Turkey.
45. Any financial transactions over $10,000 in the United States require that taxes be paid on the transaction.

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