Chapter 2--The Nature and Extent of Crime

1. ________________ refers to the process of selecting for study a limited number of subjects who are representative of entire groups sharing similar characteristics.

2. The Monitoring the Future study is a type of ________________ and is considered one of the national standards for measuring substance abuse and other crime trends among American teens.

3. ________________ involves observing, over time, a group of people who share a like characteristic.

4. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's ________________ is the best known and most widely cited source of official criminal statistics.

5. The most important and widely used victim survey is the ________________.

6. One secondary source of crime data is achieved by using multiple advanced computational methods to analyze large, existing data sets from one or more data sources. This is termed ________________ and assists criminologists and police to predict future crime events, trends, and behaviors.

7. Property crimes rates have ________________ in recent years although this change has not been as dramatic as that experienced for the violent crime rate.

8. In general, crime rates ________________ as temperature rises.

9. ________________ areas have by far the highest violence rates while ________________ areas have the lowest per capita crime rates.

10. ________________ is the process by which individuals reduce the frequency of their offending behavior as they age.
11. The view that women who commit crimes have biological and psychological traits similar to men is known as the ____________________.

________________________________________

12. Female criminality is sometimes masked because criminal justice authorities who are reluctant to take action against a woman. This reluctance is known as the ____________________.

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13. While the practical value of the Brady Law remains unsupported by research, there is evidence that gun legislation targeting specific crimes can bring positive results. Research indicates that taking guns out of the hands of ____________________ can lower rates of intimate partner violence.

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14. Persistent offenders are referred to as ____________________ or ____________________.

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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.

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16. Criminologists conduct research to:

   A. measure the nature and extent of criminal behavior
   B. meet requirements set forth by state legislatures
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17. When researchers want a survey to focus on a particular group of people or to be representative of all members of society they conduct:

   A. self-report research
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18. A research approach that asks participants to describe their recent and lifetime criminal activity is termed:

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19. What is a cohort?

   A. a group of people who share a like characteristic
   B. a group of people who have been identified as offenders
   C. a group of people who have been identified as “aging out”
   D. a group of people who share the same living environment

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20. Observing a group of people who share a like characteristic, over time, is termed:

A. sampling  
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21. If criminologists want to see the direct effect of one factor on another, they conduct:

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22. 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 is known as a/an:

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23. Although differences between the UCR and the NCVS abound, the greatest distinction between the two has to do with:

A. The ability of the NCVS to identify crimes committed against those under the age of twelve  
B. The ability of the UCR to identify the social dimension of fear  
C. The ability of the UCR to measure unreported crime  
D. The ability of the NCVS to measure unreported crime

24. The best known and most important source of official crime data is:

A. the Uniform Crime Report  
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C. the Annual Self-Report Survey  
D. the Monitoring the Future Study

25. Part I crimes are also referred to as ____ and include: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny, and ____.

A. indices, embezzlement  
B. indices, arson  
C. index crimes, arson  
D. index crimes, embezzlement

26. Meta-analysis involves gathering data from:

A. the social environment  
B. juveniles  
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27. Which of the following methods does the UCR use to express crime data?

A. number of crimes reported to the police and arrests made  
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28. Validity issues impact the UCR. Which of the following represents a validity concern/s for this data collection method?

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B. methodological problems  
C. reporting practices and law enforcement practices  
D. reporting practices, methodological problems, and law enforcement practices

29. The "missing cases" phenomenon is a validity concern for which type of crime measurement?

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B. the UCR  
C. self-report studies  
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30. According to the NCVS, reported victimizations have:

A. declined significantly during the past 30 years  
B. increased significantly during the past 30 years  
C. remained stable during the past 30 years  
D. have fluctuated annually during the past 30 years

31. What is known about the trend in property crime rates?

A. Like the violent crime rate, the property crime rate has increased slightly.  
B. Unlike the violent crime rate, the property crime rate has continued to fall.  
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D. The violent crime rate has decreased while the property crime rate has increased.

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B. increased more than 20% between 1995 and 2005.  
C. decreased more than 20% between 1995 and 2005.  
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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.  
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34. According to a recent analysis by Bushman and Anderson, watching violence on TV is correlated to aggressive behaviors especially for:

A. people who engage in drug abuse, especially crack.  
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B. social class and economics  
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B. on the fifteenth day of the month  
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39. The highest crime rate is found in which regions of the country?

A. north and south  
B. south and west  
C. east and south  
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40. 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:

A. among the lower class  
B. among the upper class  
C. among the middle class  
D. across both the middle and lower class

41. How is age correlated with crime?

A. Age is not correlated with crime - anyone can commit crime.  
B. Middle aged males, 30-45, commit the most crime.  
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42. ________ 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.

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43. 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:

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A. demands of the women's movement to treat females equally  
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45. According to the ____ hypothesis, the criminality of females is masked because of the generally benevolent and protective attitude toward women in our society.

A. masculinity  
B. chivalry  
C. feminist  
D. proximity

46. What theory or hypothesis focused attention on the social and economic role of women in society and its relationship to female crime rates?

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B. the masculinity hypothesis  
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D. liberal feminist theory

47. Which explanation might account for the variance between male and female crime rates?

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B. Females are more likely to than males to respond to anger with feelings of depression, anxiety, fear or shame.  
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B. police threat theory  
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50. The defensive use of guns is a debated issue. What does research indicate about the effectiveness of "right-to-carry concealed handgun" laws?

A. People with a history of violence and mental disease are less likely to kill when they use a knife or other weapon.  
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51. Gun advocates view gun control as a threat to personal liberty in violation of:

A. the first amendment
B. the second amendment
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52. According to Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin's cohort study, what percentage of chronic offenders was responsible for a significant proportion of all serious crime?

A. 6%
B. 12%
C. 15%
D. 21%

53. Which of the following sets of factors would not predict chronic offending?

A. parental supervision, average grades, average school attendance
B. skipping school, criminal family members, stealing pattern of behavior
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D. school suspensions, documented child abuse, runaway pattern of behavior

54. 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?

A. juveniles who committed a single serious offense at an early age
B. juveniles who started their delinquent careers early and who committed serious violent crime during adolescence
C. adolescents arrested between the ages of 15 and 17 who committed a single serious offense
D. adolescents, regardless of age, who served time in a juvenile detention facility

55. 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?

A. Because longer sentences allow for extended treatment within correctional institutions.
B. Because crime data indicate an increased number of chronic offenders in the population.
C. Because research indicates chronic offenders will desist from committing future crimes if incarcerated for longer periods of time.
D. Because most chronic offenders repeat their criminal acts after their correctional release.

56. Most self-report surveys focus on juvenile delinquency and youth crime.

True    False

57. Self-report surveys can provide information on the personal characteristics of offenders, such as their attitudes, values, beliefs, and psychological profiles.

True    False

58. Longitudinal or cohort research involves observing a group of people, who share like characteristics, over a period of time.

True    False

59. The Uniform Crime Report is an annual survey of crime victims.

True    False
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   True  False

61. Violent crimes are more likely to be solved than property crimes because police devote more resources to these more serious acts.
   True  False

62. The "missing cases phenomenon" is a validity concern present within the Uniform Crime Report.
   True  False

63. 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.
   True  False

64. The availability of legalized abortion, firearms, and quality health care all contribute to fluctuations in crime rates.
   True  False

65. Most reported crimes occur during the warm summer months of July and August.
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67. The true relationship between class and crime is difficult to determine because economic conditions and social opportunities may obscure effects.
   True  False

68. Most criminologists agree that crime peaks when a person reaches middle-age and declines rapidly thereafter.
   True  False

69. 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.
   True  False

70. Official crime data indicate that minority group members are involved in a disproportionate share of serious criminal activity.
   True  False
71. Describe how the Uniform Crime Report is compiled and the validity concerns associated with this method of measuring crime.

72. Describe how the National Crime Victimization Survey is compiled and the validity concerns associated with this method of measuring crime.

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

74. Compare the Uniform Crime Report and National Crime Victimization Survey. What are the strengths and weakness of each?
75. Discuss the crime trends in the United States. What types of crime are decreasing and what types of crime are increasing?

76. Identify and discuss the various factors that explain crime trends.

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

78. Discuss the relationship between social class, socioeconomic conditions, and crime.
79. Discuss who, in general, is most likely to commit a crime, when they would commit it, and where.

80. What impact and influence has the discovery of the chronic offender had on the field of criminology?
Chapter 2--The Nature and Extent of Crime Key

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**Sampling**

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**self report survey**

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**Cohort research**

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**data mining**

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**declined**

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**increase**

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**Large urban; rural**

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**Aging out**
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**domestic abusers**

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**career criminals; chronic offenders or chronic offenders: career criminals**

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**continuity of crime**

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51. Gun advocates view gun control as a threat to personal liberty in violation of:
   
   A. the first amendment  
   **B.** the second amendment  
   C. the fifth amendment  
   D. the six amendment

52. According to Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin's cohort study, what percentage of chronic offenders was responsible for a significant proportion of all serious crime?
   
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**TRUE**

71. Describe how the Uniform Crime Report is compiled and the validity concerns associated with this method of measuring crime.  

Answer not provided.
72. Describe how the National Crime Victimization Survey is compiled and the validity concerns associated with this method of measuring crime.

Answer not provided.

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

Answer not provided.

74. Compare the Uniform Crime Report and National Crime Victimization Survey. What are the strengths and weakness of each?

Answer not provided.

75. Discuss the crime trends in the United States. What types of crime are decreasing and what types of crime are increasing?

Answer not provided.

76. Identify and discuss the various factors that explain crime trends.

Answer not provided.

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

Answer not provided.

78. Discuss the relationship between social class, socioeconomic conditions, and crime.

Answer not provided.

79. Discuss who, in general, is most likely to commit a crime, when they would commit it, and where.

Answer not provided.
80. What impact and influence has the discovery of the chronic offender had on the field of criminology?

Answer not provided.