

***Color of Justice Race Ethnicity and Crime in America
6th edition Walker 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 | c. NIBRS |
| b. SHR | 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 | c. Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| b. Bureau of Justice Statistics | 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 | c. white |
| b. Latino | 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 | c. 18 |
| b. 12 | 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 | c. the most recent census data |
| b. county property registers | d. driver's license rolls |

ANS: C

REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim

LO: 18.02.01

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 | c. | 6, 3 |
| b. | 12, 2 | 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:

- the race and ethnicity of the adult completing the household questionnaire.
- the dominant race and ethnicity of the household population.
- "multiracial" if the household population consists of two or more races.
- "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. | c. | only one ethnicity. |
| b. | more than one race. | 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:

- to describe the offender and their relationship, if any.
- the after-effects of the victimization.
- whether he/she has had voluntary post-victimization contact with the offender.
- 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 | c. | Hispanics |
| b. | whites | d. | multi-racial individuals |

ANS: A

REF: A Broader Picture of the Crime Victim

LO: 18.02.01

Bloom's: Remember

- 2.11 Household victimization rates are highest for _____ in suburban areas.
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. African Americans | c. Native Americans/Alaska Natives |
| b. Hispanics | 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 | c. Native Americans/Alaska Natives |
| b. whites | 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 | c. Native Americans/Alaska Natives |
| b. whites | 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 | c. proven useless as a research tool |
| b. proven inaccurate | 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

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

LO: 18.02.01

Bloom's: Remember

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

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|------------------------------|
| a. | an interracial event. | c. | racially indiscriminate. |
| b. | an intraracial event. | 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. | c. | is constitutionally questionable. |
| b. | will widen social division. | 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% | c. | between 1 and 5% |
| b. | between 30 and 50% | 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. | c. | racially and ethnically homogeneous. |
| b. | ethnically homogenous. | d. | racially and ethnically heterogeneous. |

ANS: C

REF: Ethnic Youth Gangs

LO: 18.02.06

Bloom's: Remember

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 perpetrated 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

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

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

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

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