

c2

Student: _____

1. One problem with finding an appropriate definition of crime is that:
 - A. too many behaviors exist that could be defined as crimes.
 - B. crime should be defined only by the presence of physical injury to another person.
 - C. many dangerous and harmful behaviors are not defined as crimes, while many less dangerous and less harmful behaviors are.
 - D. most behaviors that are defined as criminal are actually "victimless crimes."

2. Which of the following is NOT a problem or criticism with a legal definition of crime?
 - A. some behaviors are prohibited by the criminal law but, arguably, should not be
 - B. some behaviors are prohibited by the criminal law but the law is not routinely enforced
 - C. some behaviors arguably should be prohibited by the criminal law, although they are not
 - D. all of the choices are problems or criticisms

3. A typical ____ definition of crime is "behavior that violates the norms of society."
 - A. legal
 - B. criminological
 - C. social
 - D. psychological

4. A(n) ____ is any standard or rule regarding what human beings should or should not think, say, or do under given circumstances.
 - A. norm
 - B. law
 - C. ethic
 - D. moral

5. A typical ____ definition of crime is "an intentional violation of the criminal law or penal code, committed without defense or excuse and penalized by the state."
 - A. psychological
 - B. social
 - C. criminal
 - D. legal

6. The term _____ refers to criminal conduct—specifically, intentional or criminally negligent action or inaction that causes harm.
- A. *ex post facto*
 - B. *actus reus*
 - C. *mens rea*
 - D. concurrence
7. If a person does not want to commit a crime but is forced to do so against his or her will, he or she committed the crime:
- A. under duress.
 - B. in entrapment.
 - C. in self-defense.
 - D. in defense of a third party.
8. Most legal excuses for criminal responsibility are based on the belief that certain offenders lack the capacity or competence or have diminished capacity or competence to form:
- A. mens rea
 - B. actus rea
 - C. legality
 - D. mala prohibita
9. When an individual commits a crime and claims that he or she committed it under duress, on whom is the burden of proof?
- A. the victim
 - B. the state
 - C. the offender
 - D. the judge
10. In most American jurisdictions, the upper age limit for juvenile delinquency is _____, and the lower limit is usually _____.
- A. 16; 7
 - B. 16; 12
 - C. 18; 12
 - D. 18; 7

11. Which of the following tests for insanity currently is used in half of the United States?

- A. the M'Naghten rule
- B. the irresistible impulse or control test
- C. Durham's rule
- D. the substantial capacity test of the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code

12. Perhaps the most important problem with the M'Naghten rule is that:

- A. the irresistible-impulse or control test is generally considered outdated.
- B. it does not address the situation of a defendant who knew the difference between right and wrong but nevertheless was unable to control his or her actions.
- C. it does not distinguish reliably between behavior that is uncontrollable and behavior that is simply uncontrolled.
- D. the substantial-capacity test of the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code is identical.

13. Which of the following tests of insanity did attorneys for Lorena Bobbitt, who sliced off her husband's penis with a kitchen knife while he was sleeping, successfully employ in a 1994 Virginia trial?

- A. the M'Naghten rule
- B. the irresistible impulse or control test
- C. Durham's rule
- D. the substantial capacity test of the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code

14. People are generally considered either not responsible or less responsible for their crimes if they are:

- A. forced to commit a criminal act.
- B. coerced to commit a criminal act.
- C. entrapped.
- D. all of the choices are correct

15. Which of the following legal defenses was used successfully by Amy Carter, daughter of former President Jimmy Carter, Jerry Rubin, and other activists who were charged with trespassing for protesting apartheid on the property of the South African embassy in Washington, D.C.?

- A. necessity
- B. entrapment
- C. insanity
- D. under age

16. What is the Latin term for crimes that are "wrong in themselves"; crimes characterized by universality and timelessness?

- A. mala prohibita
- B. mala in se
- C. mala au gratin
- D. crimenindividualis

17. According to official statistics, what percent of all crime committed annually is violent crime?

- A. 1-5
- B. 5-15
- C. 15-25
- D. 25-50

18. Three of the following are reasons that explain the inaccuracy of official crime statistics. Which one does NOT belong?

- A. A large proportion of crimes is undetected.
- B. They only include respondents who have been victimized within the last 12 months.
- C. Crimes that are reported to the police may not be officially recorded by them, for various reasons, or may be inaccurately recorded.
- D. Some crimes may not be reported to the police.

19. Which of the following is a reason why victims fail to report crimes?

- A. may consider the crime insignificant and not worth reporting
- B. may hope to avoid embarrassing the offender
- C. may be intimidated by or afraid of the offender
- D. all of the choices are correct

20. Crimes that are NOT officially recorded by the police are called:

- A. a crime index.
- B. the true amount of crime.
- C. crime rates.
- D. the dark figure of crime.

21. Any record of crimes—such as offenses known to the police, arrests, convictions, or commitments to prison—can be considered a _____, or an estimate of crimes committed.

- A. crime index
- B. dark figure of crime
- C. true amount of crime
- D. crime rate

22. The practice of counting only the most serious offense in a multiple-crime event is a feature of the:

- A. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
- B. self-report crime surveys.
- C. Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
- D. National Crime Victimization Survey.

23. A(n) _____ is expressed as the number of crimes per unit of population or some other base.

- A. crime index
- B. index crime
- C. offense known to the police
- D. crime rate

24. The textbook lists several factors indirectly related to crime that can affect crime rates. Three are listed below. Which of the following was NOT listed in your textbook?

- A. Urbanization
- B. Family size
- C. Changing demographic characteristics
- D. Police reports for stolen items that are insured

25. The _____ is/are a collection of crime statistics and other law enforcement information published annually under the title *Crime in the United States*.

- A. Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
- B. self-report crime surveys
- C. National Crime Victimization Survey
- D. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

26. Which of the following crimes is NOT a uniform crime report Part I offense?

- A. aggravated assault
- B. motor vehicle theft
- C. arson
- D. fraud

27. Which of the following offenses accounted for the largest number of arrests made by the police in 2003?

- A. driving under the influence
- B. larceny theft
- C. drug abuse violations
- D. simple assault

28. Which of the following sets of characteristics best describes the typical arrestee in 2003?
- A. young, male, white
 - B. young, male, black
 - C. young, female, black
 - D. young, female, white
29. What was the index crime for which women were most frequently arrested in 2003?
- A. driving under the influence
 - B. larceny theft
 - C. drug abuse violations
 - D. simple assault
30. Approximately what percent of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters do the police "clear" each year?
- A. 15
 - B. 25
 - C. 50
 - D. 70
31. In 1996, the Uniform Crime Reports began to include data reported on:
- A. violent crimes.
 - B. victimless crimes.
 - C. property crimes.
 - D. hate crimes.
32. A(n) ____ is an act that is illegal for a juvenile but would not be a crime if committed by an adult, such as truancy or running away from home.
- A. index offense
 - B. hate crime
 - C. bias crime
 - D. status offense
33. Perhaps the greatest and most important difference between the NIBRS and the UCR is that the NIBRS:
- A. contains more data on each crime, making it possible to examine crimes in much more detail.
 - B. focuses extensively on victims and the annual costs of victimization.
 - C. contains less data on each crime, thus streamlining the study of crime statistics.
 - D. asks criminals to report their crime records in extensive detail.

34. The National Crime Victimization Survey was formerly called:

- A. the National Crime Surveys.
- B. *Criminal Victimization in the United States*.
- C. the Uniform Crime Report.
- D. *Crime in the United States*.

35. To date, most self-report crime surveys conducted in the United States have been administered to:

- A. defendants.
- B. school children.
- C. victims of violent crimes.
- D. victims of hate crimes.

36. According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, in 2003 the total economic loss to victims of crime in the United States was:

- A. \$15 million.
- B. \$1.5 billion.
- C. \$15 billion.
- D. \$115 billion.

37. According to a NIJ study of the costs of crime, which included long-term costs as well as the intangible costs of pain, suffering, and reduced quality of life, what is the annual cost of crime?

- A. \$4.5 billion
- B. \$45 billion
- C. \$450 billion
- D. \$4.5 trillion

38. A study by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) determined which crimes have the highest annual victim costs. Three of the following crimes have the highest annual victim costs. Which one does NOT belong?

- A. Assault
- B. Rape
- C. Murder
- D. Arson

39. For many crime victims, _____ is/are the most burdensome and lasting consequence of their victimization.

- A. medical expenses
- B. anger
- C. fear
- D. threats

40. Survey results discussed in your text suggest that there is a greater fear of being _____ than there is of being _____.
- A. the victim of a property crime; the victim of a violent crime
 - B. the victim of burglaries when one is not home; the victim of sexual assault
 - C. a crime victim in general; the victim of a specific crime
 - D. the victim of sexual assault; a crime victim in general
41. Which of the following statements about fear of crime is true?
- A. Females are more fearful than males of having their homes burglarized.
 - B. Younger people are more fearful than older people of sexual assault and burglary.
 - C. Hispanics and blacks are no more fearful than whites of sexual assault of themselves or someone in their household and of being murdered.
 - D. Fear of being beaten, knifed, or shot and fear of getting mugged decreases with the level of urbanization of the community in which people live.
42. The object of criminal justice in the United States is to prevent and control crime.
True False
43. In general, norms do not change from time to time or from place to place.
True False
44. The major advantage of a social definition of crime, at least on the surface, is that it is narrower and less ambiguous than a legal definition of crime.
True False
45. The United States Constitution forbids *ex post facto* laws.
True False
46. In most jurisdictions, deadly force may be used to protect one's property.
True False
47. Any index of crime varies with changes in police practices, court policies, and public opinion.
True False

48. Offenses known to the police are probably the best index of crime—that is, the least inaccurate.

True False

49. The further a crime index is from the initial commission of crime, the more accurate it is as a measure of the true amount of crime.

True False

50. Crime rates provide a more accurate indication of increases or decreases in crime indexes than do total numbers of crimes.

True False

51. Clearance rates are a rough index of police performance in solving crimes.

True False

52. The biggest obstacle to the implementation of the NIBRS is that its reporting system requires the use of extensive paper records.

True False

53. Most people in American society have never committed a crime.

True False

Match each of the following statements with the demographic group listed below. Answers may be used more than once.

a. More likely to be a victim of violent crime

b. Less likely to be a victim of violent crime

54. Never married, divorced, or separated people

55. Western people and households

56. Northeastern people and households

57. People aged 65 or older

58. Persons with an income of \$75,000 or more

59. Rural residents

60. Persons with an income of \$75,000 or less

61. People aged 16–19

62. Widowers

63. Urban residents

64. According to your text, in order for a crime to have been committed, seven elements should be in place. Name these elements.

65. Name the six defenses or excuses for legal responsibility listed in your textbook.

66. Your textbook names eight reasons why victims do not report all crimes to police. Name four of them.

67. Name four of the eight index offenses.

68. Your textbook lists eight demographic factors that affect a person's fear of crime. Name four of them and explain how each factor affects one's fear of crime.

c2 Key

1. One problem with finding an appropriate definition of crime is that:
- A. too many behaviors exist that could be defined as crimes.
 - B. crime should be defined only by the presence of physical injury to another person.
 - C.** many dangerous and harmful behaviors are not defined as crimes, while many less dangerous and less harmful behaviors are.
 - D. most behaviors that are defined as criminal are actually "victimless crimes."

Bohm - Chapter 02 #1

2. Which of the following is NOT a problem or criticism with a legal definition of crime?
- A. some behaviors are prohibited by the criminal law but, arguably, should not be
 - B. some behaviors are prohibited by the criminal law but the law is not routinely enforced
 - C. some behaviors arguably should be prohibited by the criminal law, although they are not
 - D.** all of the choices are problems or criticisms

Bohm - Chapter 02 #2

3. A typical ____ definition of crime is "behavior that violates the norms of society."
- A. legal
 - B. criminological
 - C.** social
 - D. psychological

Bohm - Chapter 02 #3

4. A(n) ____ is any standard or rule regarding what human beings should or should not think, say, or do under given circumstances.
- A.** norm
 - B. law
 - C. ethic
 - D. moral

Bohm - Chapter 02 #4

5. A typical _____ definition of crime is "an intentional violation of the criminal law or penal code, committed without defense or excuse and penalized by the state."

- A. psychological
- B. social
- C. criminal
- D. legal**

Bohm - Chapter 02 #5

6. The term _____ refers to criminal conduct—specifically, intentional or criminally negligent action or inaction that causes harm.

- A. *ex post facto*
- B. *actus reus***
- C. *mens rea*
- D. concurrence

Bohm - Chapter 02 #6

7. If a person does not want to commit a crime but is forced to do so against his or her will, he or she committed the crime:

- A. under duress.**
- B. in entrapment.
- C. in self-defense.
- D. in defense of a third party.

Bohm - Chapter 02 #7

8. Most legal excuses for criminal responsibility are based on the belief that certain offenders lack the capacity or competence or have diminished capacity or competence to form:

- A. mens rea**
- B. actus rea
- C. legality
- D. mala prohibita

Bohm - Chapter 02 #8

9. When an individual commits a crime and claims that he or she committed it under duress, on whom is the burden of proof?

- A. the victim
- B. the state
- C. the offender**
- D. the judge

Bohm - Chapter 02 #9

10. In most American jurisdictions, the upper age limit for juvenile delinquency is _____, and the lower limit is usually _____.

- A. 16; 7
- B. 16; 12
- C. 18; 12
- D. 18; 7**

Bohm - Chapter 02 #10

11. Which of the following tests for insanity currently is used in half of the United States?

- A. the M'Naghten rule
- B. the irresistible impulse or control test
- C. Durham's rule
- D. the substantial capacity test of the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code**

Bohm - Chapter 02 #11

12. Perhaps the most important problem with the M'Naghten rule is that:

- A. the irresistible-impulse or control test is generally considered outdated.
- B. it does not address the situation of a defendant who knew the difference between right and wrong but nevertheless was unable to control his or her actions.**
- C. it does not distinguish reliably between behavior that is uncontrollable and behavior that is simply uncontrolled.
- D. the substantial-capacity test of the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code is identical.

Bohm - Chapter 02 #12

13. Which of the following tests of insanity did attorneys for Lorena Bobbitt, who sliced off her husband's penis with a kitchen knife while he was sleeping, successfully employ in a 1994 Virginia trial?

- A. the M'Naghten rule
- B.** the irresistible impulse or control test
- C. Durham's rule
- D. the substantial capacity test of the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code

Bohm - Chapter 02 #13

14. People are generally considered either not responsible or less responsible for their crimes if they are:

- A. forced to commit a criminal act.
- B. coerced to commit a criminal act.
- C. entrapped.
- D.** all of the choices are correct

Bohm - Chapter 02 #14

15. Which of the following legal defenses was used successfully by Amy Carter, daughter of former President Jimmy Carter, Jerry Rubin, and other activists who were charged with trespassing for protesting apartheid on the property of the South African embassy in Washington, D.C.?

- A.** necessity
- B. entrapment
- C. insanity
- D. under age

Bohm - Chapter 02 #15

16. What is the Latin term for crimes that are "wrong in themselves"; crimes characterized by universality and timelessness?

- A. mala prohibita
- B.** mala in se
- C. mala au gratin
- D. crimenindividualis

Bohm - Chapter 02 #16

17. According to official statistics, what percent of all crime committed annually is violent crime?

- A. 1-5
- B. 5-15**
- C. 15-25
- D. 25-50

Bohm - Chapter 02 #17

18. Three of the following are reasons that explain the inaccuracy of official crime statistics. Which one does NOT belong?

- A. A large proportion of crimes is undetected.
- B. They only include respondents who have been victimized within the last 12 months.**
- C. Crimes that are reported to the police may not be officially recorded by them, for various reasons, or may be inaccurately recorded.
- D. Some crimes may not be reported to the police.

Bohm - Chapter 02 #18

19. Which of the following is a reason why victims fail to report crimes?

- A. may consider the crime insignificant and not worth reporting
- B. may hope to avoid embarrassing the offender
- C. may be intimidated by or afraid of the offender
- D. all of the choices are correct**

Bohm - Chapter 02 #19

20. Crimes that are NOT officially recorded by the police are called:

- A. a crime index.
- B. the true amount of crime.
- C. crime rates.
- D. the dark figure of crime.**

Bohm - Chapter 02 #20

21. Any record of crimes—such as offenses known to the police, arrests, convictions, or commitments to prison—can be considered a _____, or an estimate of crimes committed.

- A.** crime index
- B. dark figure of crime
- C. true amount of crime
- D. crime rate

Bohm - Chapter 02 #21

22. The practice of counting only the most serious offense in a multiple-crime event is a feature of the:

- A. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
- B. self-report crime surveys.
- C.** Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
- D. National Crime Victimization Survey.

Bohm - Chapter 02 #22

23. A(n) _____ is expressed as the number of crimes per unit of population or some other base.

- A. crime index
- B. index crime
- C. offense known to the police
- D.** crime rate

Bohm - Chapter 02 #23

24. The textbook lists several factors indirectly related to crime that can affect crime rates. Three are listed below. Which of the following was NOT listed in your textbook?

- A. Urbanization
- B.** Family size
- C. Changing demographic characteristics
- D. Police reports for stolen items that are insured

Bohm - Chapter 02 #24

25. The ____ is/are a collection of crime statistics and other law enforcement information published annually under the title *Crime in the United States*.

- A.** Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
- B. self-report crime surveys
- C. National Crime Victimization Survey
- D. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Bohm - Chapter 02 #25

26. Which of the following crimes is NOT a uniform crime report Part I offense?

- A. aggravated assault
- B. motor vehicle theft
- C. arson
- D.** fraud

Bohm - Chapter 02 #26

27. Which of the following offenses accounted for the largest number of arrests made by the police in 2003?

- A. driving under the influence
- B. larceny theft
- C.** drug abuse violations
- D. simple assault

Bohm - Chapter 02 #27

28. Which of the following sets of characteristics best describes the typical arrestee in 2003?

- A.** young, male, white
- B. young, male, black
- C. young, female, black
- D. young, female, white

Bohm - Chapter 02 #28

29. What was the index crime for which women were most frequently arrested in 2003?

- A. driving under the influence
- B.** larceny theft
- C. drug abuse violations
- D. simple assault

Bohm - Chapter 02 #29

30. Approximately what percent of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters do the police "clear" each year?
- A. 15
 - B. 25
 - C. 50
 - D.** 70

Bohm - Chapter 02 #30

31. In 1996, the Uniform Crime Reports began to include data reported on:
- A. violent crimes.
 - B. victimless crimes.
 - C. property crimes.
 - D.** hate crimes.

Bohm - Chapter 02 #31

32. A(n) _____ is an act that is illegal for a juvenile but would not be a crime if committed by an adult, such as truancy or running away from home.
- A. index offense
 - B. hate crime
 - C. bias crime
 - D.** status offense

Bohm - Chapter 02 #32

33. Perhaps the greatest and most important difference between the NIBRS and the UCR is that the NIBRS:
- A.** contains more data on each crime, making it possible to examine crimes in much more detail.
 - B. focuses extensively on victims and the annual costs of victimization.
 - C. contains less data on each crime, thus streamlining the study of crime statistics.
 - D. asks criminals to report their crime records in extensive detail.

Bohm - Chapter 02 #33

34. The National Crime Victimization Survey was formerly called:
- A.** the National Crime Surveys.
 - B. *Criminal Victimization in the United States.*
 - C. the Uniform Crime Report.
 - D. *Crime in the United States.*

Bohm - Chapter 02 #34

35. To date, most self-report crime surveys conducted in the United States have been administered to:

- A. defendants.
- B. school children.**
- C. victims of violent crimes.
- D. victims of hate crimes.

Bohm - Chapter 02 #35

36. According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, in 2003 the total economic loss to victims of crime in the United States was:

- A. \$15 million.
- B. \$1.5 billion.
- C. \$15 billion.**
- D. \$115 billion.

Bohm - Chapter 02 #36

37. According to a NIJ study of the costs of crime, which included long-term costs as well as the intangible costs of pain, suffering, and reduced quality of life, what is the annual cost of crime?

- A. \$4.5 billion
- B. \$45 billion
- C. \$450 billion**
- D. \$4.5 trillion

Bohm - Chapter 02 #37

38. A study by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) determined which crimes have the highest annual victim costs. Three of the following crimes have the highest annual victim costs. Which one does NOT belong?

- A. Assault
- B. Rape
- C. Murder
- D. Arson**

Bohm - Chapter 02 #38

39. For many crime victims, _____ is/are the most burdensome and lasting consequence of their victimization.

- A. medical expenses
- B. anger
- C. fear**
- D. threats

Bohm - Chapter 02 #39

40. Survey results discussed in your text suggest that there is a greater fear of being _____ than there is of being _____.

- A. the victim of a property crime; the victim of a violent crime
- B. the victim of burglaries when one is not home; the victim of sexual assault
- C. a crime victim in general; the victim of a specific crime**
- D. the victim of sexual assault; a crime victim in general

Bohm - Chapter 02 #40

41. Which of the following statements about fear of crime is true?

- A. Females are more fearful than males of having their homes burglarized.
- B. Younger people are more fearful than older people of sexual assault and burglary.**
- C. Hispanics and blacks are no more fearful than whites of sexual assault of themselves or someone in their household and of being murdered.
- D. Fear of being beaten, knifed, or shot and fear of getting mugged decreases with the level of urbanization of the community in which people live.

Bohm - Chapter 02 #41

42. The object of criminal justice in the United States is to prevent and control crime.

TRUE

Bohm - Chapter 02 #42

43. In general, norms do not change from time to time or from place to place.

FALSE

Bohm - Chapter 02 #43

44. The major advantage of a social definition of crime, at least on the surface, is that it is narrower and less ambiguous than a legal definition of crime.

FALSE

Bohm - Chapter 02 #44

45. The United States Constitution forbids *ex post facto* laws.

TRUE

Bohm - Chapter 02 #45

46. In most jurisdictions, deadly force may be used to protect one's property.

FALSE

Bohm - Chapter 02 #46

47. Any index of crime varies with changes in police practices, court policies, and public opinion.

TRUE

Bohm - Chapter 02 #47

48. Offenses known to the police are probably the best index of crime—that is, the least inaccurate.

TRUE

Bohm - Chapter 02 #48

49. The further a crime index is from the initial commission of crime, the more accurate it is as a measure of the true amount of crime.

FALSE

Bohm - Chapter 02 #49

50. Crime rates provide a more accurate indication of increases or decreases in crime indexes than do total numbers of crimes.

TRUE

Bohm - Chapter 02 #50

51. Clearance rates are a rough index of police performance in solving crimes.

TRUE

Bohm - Chapter 02 #51

52. The biggest obstacle to the implementation of the NIBRS is that its reporting system requires the use of extensive paper records.

FALSE

Bohm - Chapter 02 #52

53. Most people in American society have never committed a crime.

FALSE

Bohm - Chapter 02 #53

Match each of the following statements with the demographic group listed below. Answers may be used more than once.

a. More likely to be a victim of violent crime

b. Less likely to be a victim of violent crime

Bohm - Chapter 02

54. Never married, divorced, or separated people

A

Bohm - Chapter 02 #54

55. Western people and households

A

Bohm - Chapter 02 #55

56. Northeastern people and households

B

Bohm - Chapter 02 #56

57. People aged 65 or older

B

Bohm - Chapter 02 #57

58. Persons with an income of \$75,000 or more

B

Bohm - Chapter 02 #58

59. Rural residents

B

Bohm - Chapter 02 #59

60. Persons with an income of \$75,000 or less

A

Bohm - Chapter 02 #60

61. People aged 16–19

A

Bohm - Chapter 02 #61

62. Widowers

B

Bohm - Chapter 02 #62

63. Urban residents

A

Bohm - Chapter 02 #63

64. According to your text, in order for a crime to have been committed, seven elements should be in place. Name these elements.

These seven elements are harm, legality, actus reus, mens rea, causation, concurrence, and punishment.

Bohm - Chapter 02 #64

65. Name the six defenses or excuses for legal responsibility listed in your textbook.

The six defenses are as follows. An offender is considered not responsible or less responsible for an offense if he or she:

- acted under duress.
- was underage.
- was insane.
- acted in self-defense or in defense of a third party.
- was entrapped.
- acted out of necessity.

Bohm - Chapter 02 #65

66. Your textbook names eight reasons why victims do not report all crimes to police. Name four of them.

Answers may include any four of the following:

- Victims may consider the crime insignificant and not worth reporting.
- They may hope to avoid embarrassing the offender, who may be a relative, school friend, or fellow employee.
- They may wish to avoid the publicity that might result if the crime were reported.
- They might have agreed to the crime, as in gambling offenses and some sexual offenses.
- They may wish to avoid the inconvenience of calling the police and filling out a report, appearing in court, and so on.
- They may be intimidated by or afraid of the offender.
- They may dislike or fear the police, or be opposed to the punitive policies of the legal system.
- They may feel that the police are so inefficient that they will be unable to catch the offender even if the offense were reported.

Bohm - Chapter 02 #66

67. Name four of the eight index offenses.

The eight index offenses are as follows. Answers can include any four of the following:

- Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
- Forcible rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Larceny-theft
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson

Bohm - Chapter 02 #67

68. Your textbook lists eight demographic factors that affect a person's fear of crime. Name four of them and explain how each factor affects one's fear of crime.

The eight factors, and how they affect one's fear of crime, are:

- **Gender** Females are more fearful than males.
- **Race/Ethnicity** Nonwhites, especially Hispanics and blacks, are more fearful than whites.
- **Age** People 30 years old and older are slightly more fearful than people less than 30 years old are.
- **Religion** Jewish people are more fearful than either Protestants or Catholics.
- **Community** People living in urban areas are more fearful than people living in suburban or rural areas.
- **Region** Among those people most concerned, Easterners and Southerners (in that order) are more fearful than Westerners and Midwesterners. (Overall concern about crime does not differ greatly by region of the country.)
- **Education** A person's concern about being a crime victim is slightly lower if their level of education is higher. Those people most concerned are likely to be high school graduates or less.
- **Income** Fear of crime victimization declines with increasing family income. People whose family income is \$50,000 or more are less fearful of crime than people whose family income is less than \$50,000.

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c2 Summary

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