

Chapter 2: Who's Killing Whom and How Much

Test Bank

10 Multiple Choice

1. Research on killing is helpful to each of the following except
 - a. *Perpetrators
 - b. Legislators
 - c. Investigators
 - d. Citizens
2. Measuring non-fatal violence is
 - a. not important to researchers
 - b. of minor interest in studying homicide
 - c. *just as important as fatal violence
 - d. a distraction to understanding homicide
3. Outcomes after an assault have been impacted by all except which of the following
 - a. 911 systems
 - b. *availability of counseling
 - c. training of emergency responders
 - d. Evolution of emergency medicine
4. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) has participation from
 - a. very few law enforcement agencies
 - b. a declining number of agencies in America
 - c. *almost all law enforcement agencies
 - d. between one fourth and one third of departments
5. The UCR shows that the most populous region in the country and the one accounting for most crime is
 - a. the North
 - b. *the South
 - c. the East
 - d. the West
6. The Supplemental Homicide Report (SHR) is part of the UCR and contains information about individual cases. The purpose of the SHR is to
 - a. *Gather additional data
 - b. Locate homicide suspects
 - c. Gauge agency effectiveness
 - d. Provide public information
7. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides an interactive online database available to all users called WISQARS, the Web-based Injury

Statistics Query and Reporting System. Users can search, sort, and view the injury data based on all except the following:

- a. Nature of injury
 - b. *Size of injury
 - c. Mechanism of injury
 - d. Intent of injury
8. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is a self-report study administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics twice each year. The NCVS provides information on
- a. *Other unreported crimes of violence
 - b. Homicide circumstances in the home
 - c. Only one demographic grouping
 - d. Crime scene logistics and evidence
9. The clearance rate of an agency is the ratio of solved cases to reported cases in some period of time. Over the last several decades, homicide clearance rates have
- a. Remained stable throughout the country
 - b. Increased significantly due to technology
 - c. *Dropped by nearly thirty percent
 - d. Gone up and down dramatically
10. Qualitative research uses case studies and interviews with offenders, criminal justice personnel, witnesses, and others to fill in crucial details not captured by quantitative methods. Studying homicide situations can explore dynamics such as all except
- a. ongoing relationship issues of the participants
 - b. presence and subsequent threat or use of weapons
 - c. the use or influence of drugs or alcohol
 - d. *exact measurements of all variables

10 True/False

1. Homicide is the only violent act of interest to homicide researchers.
 - a. True
 - b. *False
2. Degrees and definitions of homicide vary somewhat from state to state.
 - a. *True
 - b. False
3. The terms murder and homicide are synonymous.
 - a. True
 - b. *False

4. Crime reporting in the United States is completely accurate because UCR reporting by agencies is mandatory.
 - a. True
 - b. *False
5. The majority of homicides go unreported in the United States.
 - a. True
 - b. *False
6. Cases may be classified as cleared with no one actually being in custody.
 - a. *True
 - b. False
7. Among challenges to self-report data, respondents can lie about their criminal or delinquent involvement by saying they committed less or more than what they actually have.
 - a. *True
 - b. False
8. While acquaintance murder is still cleared at high rates, clearance of stranger homicide has decreased.
 - a. *True
 - b. False
9. There are various types of deaths that are investigated by different governmental entities. Homicide is always accurately reported and subsequently easily solved.
 - a. True
 - b. *False
10. Research and data regarding homicide can be a tremendous aid to legislators and other policymakers.
 - a. *True
 - b. False

5 Short Answer / Essay

1. What is the purpose of data collection in criminology?
2. Why are the circumstances of homicides of interest to researchers?
3. In what ways is data limited in homicide research?
4. What does the difference in homicide charges and degrees represent?
5. Why have homicide clearance rates gone down over the last several decades?