Multiple Choice Questions

1. Crime victims are disproportionately
   a. Whites
   B. Minorities

2. Crime is committed disproportionately by
   a. Whites
   B. Minorities

3. When blacks are murdered it is typically at the hands of
   a. Whites
   B. Other blacks
   c. An equal division of blacks and whites
   d. The races in rough proportion to their population

4. When whites are murdered it is typically at the hands of
   a. Other whites
   b. Blacks
   c. An equal division of blacks and whites
   D. The races in rough proportion to their population

5. A rational criminal model assumes
   a. Criminals commit crimes because they have few legal opportunities
   b. Will commit fewer crimes if the likelihood of getting caught rises
   c. Will commit fewer crimes if the severity of punishment rises
   D. All of the above
6. A rational criminal model assumes
   A. Criminals commit crimes because they have few legal opportunities
   b. Will commit more crimes if the likelihood of getting caught rises
   c. Will commit more crimes if the severity of punishment rises
   d. Smart people commit crime

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   a. Criminals commit crimes because they have more legal opportunities
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   a. Criminals commit crimes because they have more legal opportunities
   b. Will commit more crimes if the likelihood of getting caught rises
   C. Will commit fewer crimes if the severity of punishment rises
   d. Smart people commit crime

9. Under the rational criminal model, an increase in the legal income producing opportunities available to a population will
   a. Increase crime
   b. Have no affect on crime
   C. Decrease crime
   d. Simply shift crime from blue-collar to white-collar crime

10. Under the rational criminal model, a decrease in the legal income producing opportunities available to a population will
   A. Increase crime
   b. Have no affect on crime
   c. Decrease crime
   d. Simple shift crime from white-collars to blue-collars crime
11. Under the rational criminal model, an increase in the probability of getting caught will
   a. Increase crime
   b. Have no affect on crime
   C. Decrease crime
   d. Generate more income for pro bono defense attorneys

12. Under the rational criminal model, a decrease in the probability of getting caught will
   A. Increase crime
   b. Have no affect on crime
   c. Decrease crime
   d. Increase unemployment among pro bono defense attorneys

13. Under the rational criminal model, an increase in the punishment associated with getting
    convicted will
   a. Increase crime
   b. Have no affect on crime
   C. Decrease crime
   d. Reduce the caseload in the appellate court system

14. Under the rational criminal model, a decrease in the punishment associated with getting
    convicted will
   A. Increase crime
   b. Have no affect on crime
   c. Decrease crime
   d. Increase the caseload in the appellate court system

15. An example of the type of crime that is contemplated by the rational criminal model is
   a. Rape
   b. Spousal abuse
   C. Car theft
   d. School shooting
16. An example of the type of crime that is contemplated by the rational criminal model is
   a. Rape
   B. Drug dealing
   c. Spousal abuse
   d. School shooting

17. An example of the type of crime that is contemplated by the rational criminal model is
   a. Rape
   b. Spousal abuse
   c. School shooting
   D. Murder for hire

18. An example of the type of crime that is contemplated by the rational criminal model is
   A. Prostitution
   b. Spousal abuse
   c. Rape
   d. School shooting

19. Which of the following is not an example of a crime contemplated by the rational criminal model
   a. Murder for hire
   b. Car theft
   c. Insurance fraud
   D. School shooting

20. Which of the following is not an example of a crime contemplated by the rational criminal model
   A. Rape
   b. Car theft
   c. Insurance fraud
   d. Murder for hire
21. Which of the following is not an example of a crime contemplated by the rational criminal model
a. Murder for hire
B. Spousal abuse
c. Insurance fraud
d. Car theft

22. Which of the following is not an example of a crime contemplated by the rational criminal model
a. Murder for hire
b. Car theft
C. Assault
d. Insurance fraud

23. If the poverty rate declines because of a general increase in the economic standing of lower income people, the rational criminal model would predict
a. Increased crime
b. Have no affect on crime
C. Decreased crime
d. Increased social worker caseloads

24. If the poverty rate increases because of a general decline in the economic standing of lower income people, the rational criminal model would predict
A. Increased crime
b. Have no affect on crime
c. Decreased crime
d. Reduced social worker caseloads

25. Economist Steven Levitt argues the Supreme Court decision _____ had an impact on reducing crime during the 1990s
A. On abortion
b. On prayer in schools
c. On gay marriage
d. School bussing
26. The economic intuition behind the connection between abortion and crime rates is based on the idea that
   A. Women who choose abortion do not want the child and, if compelled to raise it would be poorer and do a poorer job at parenting leading increasing the likelihood the child would grow up to be a criminal
   b. The Supreme Court decision removing most limits on abortion made the country more peaceful
   c. Women instinctively know when a child will grow up to be a criminal and are more likely to abort those they believe will grow up to be criminals
   d. Abortion is a moral prerogative of women

27. Which of the following reasons offered for why crime fell in the 1990s does economist Steven Levitt suggest had no impact.
   a. Higher rates of incarceration
   b. The increase in the number of police
   c. Longer effective sentences
   D. The increased use of the death penalty

28. Which of the following reasons offered for why crime fell in the 1990s does economist Steven Levitt suggest had no impact.
   a. Higher rates of incarceration
   b. Longer effective sentences
   c. The increase in the number of police
   D. The increased use of community policing

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   a. Higher rates of incarceration
   b. Longer effective sentences
   c. The increase in the number of police
   D. The increased use of gun buyback programs
30. Which of the following reasons offered for why crime fell in the 1990s does economist Steven Levitt suggest had a significant impact.
   A. Higher rates of incarceration
   b. The increased use of the community policing
   c. The increased use of gun buyback programs
   d. The increased use of the death penalty

31. Which of the following reasons offered for why crime fell in the 1990s does economist Steven Levitt suggest had a significant impact.
   A. The increased number of police
   b. The increased use of the community policing
   c. The increased use of gun buyback programs
   d. The increased use of the death penalty

32. Which of the following reasons offered for why crime fell in the 1990s does economist Steven Levitt suggest had a significant impact.
   A. The increased effective length of prison sentences
   b. The increased use of the community policing
   c. The increased use of gun buyback programs
   d. The increased use of the death penalty

33. There are _____ Americans in local, state and federal prisons and jails.
   a. 200,000
   B. 2,900,000
   c. 10,000,000
   d. 100,000,000

34. Every year _____ Americans are arrested.
   a. 400,000
   b. 1,400,000
   C. 10,000,000
   d. 140,000,000
35. Of the people arrested every year in the US, _______ get some jail time.
a. 36,000  
B. 360,000  
c. 3,600,000  
d. 36,000,000

36. All totaled local, state and federal governments spend ______ on police, the judiciary and prisons.
a. $190 million  
b. $19.0 billion  
C. $190 billion  
d. $19.7 trillion

37. The estimated costs per crime in the US are
a. Less than $50 even considering "pain and suffering"
b. Around $500 when excluding "pain and suffering"
c. Around $2000 to $3000 when including "pain and suffering"  
D. B and C

38. Criminologists and economists estimate that the average criminal commits _______ crimes per year.
a. 1 to 5  
b. 5 to 10  
C. 12 to 180  
d. 200 to 1000

39. Average annual per convict incarceration costs run about
a. $5,000  
b. $12,000  
c. $17,000  
d. $27,000
40. The proper economic method of selecting a sentence length would be to
A. Compare the reduction in the total cost of (marginal cost) crime being perpetrated by the offender if released a year earlier with the reduction in incarceration costs (marginal benefit) for that shorter sentence
b. Compare the total cost of crime being perpetrated by the offender if released a year earlier with the incarceration costs for that shorter sentence
c. Compare the average cost of crime being perpetrated by the average offender if released a year earlier with the average incarceration costs for that shorter sentence
d. Poll pro bono defense attorneys and follow their recommendation

41. The present value analysis of the death penalty
a. Compares the present value of a human life with the present value of adjudication and execution costs
b. Compares the present value of a human life with the present value of the cost of lifelong incarceration
C. Compares the present value of adjudication and execution costs with the present value of the cost of holding them in prison for life
d. Considers exclusively the probability of executing innocent people

42. The optimal level of crime control is achieved where
A. The marginal reduction in the expected cost of crime equals the marginal cost of prevention
b. The average reduction in the expected cost of crime equals the average cost of prevention
c. The total reduction in the expected cost of crime equals the total cost of prevention
d. The police officers' association is satisfied

43. Suppose you are a mayor of a city with a police force of 100 and an annual budget of $8 million. Now suppose your police chief asks for an additional officer with an additional annual expenditure of $50,000 for salary, benefits and equipment. If you are thinking like an economist, you will agree to the request if the chief can demonstrate that
a. Crime will be reduced
b. The total amount spent on police protection is worth $8,050,000
c. The average amount of safety produced per officer is more than $50,000
D. The additional officer will produce at least $50,000 worth of extra safety annually
44. To an economist, the question of whether the right type of criminals are in jail hinges on
   a. The likelihood they will commit their particular crime ever again if released  
   B. Whether the jail cell would be better utilized housing someone more dangerous  
   c. The severity of the offenses the criminals committed to get them in jail  
   d. Whether criminals show remorse

45. A cost-benefit analysis of the death penalty and lifetime incarceration must consider
   a. The expected present value of the total costs of the two punishment methods to the  
      government  
   b. The costs borne by the victims of the crime  
   c. The effects upon police morale  
   D. All of the above.

46. Marginal benefit - marginal cost analysis suggests that we spend too much money  
   incarcerating  
   a. Young criminals  
   b. Female criminals  
   c. Male criminals  
   D. Elderly criminals

47. The realization that only a small portion of criminals commit the majority of crimes  
   suggests that as you devote more resources to the criminal justice system the  
   a. Total cost decreases  
   b. Total benefit decreases  
   c. Marginal benefit increases  
   D. Marginal cost increases

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   suggests that as you devote resources to the criminal justice system the  
   a. Total cost decreases  
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   C. Marginal benefit decreases  
   d. Marginal cost decreases