Juvenile Justice In America 8th edition Bartollas Test Bank

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Chapter 2 Measurement and Nature of Juvenile Crime

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) The Uniform Crime Reports are compiled by the _____.
A) National Opinion Research Center
B) International Association of Chiefs of Police
C) Federal Bureau of Investigation
D) Bureau of Justice Statistics
Answer: C
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Basic

2) Robbery, rape, auto theft, and murder are examples of _____.
A) Misdemeanors
B) Part I offenses
C) Part II offenses
D) Status offenses
Answer: B
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Intermediate

3) The UCR classifies crimes into _____.
A) juvenile and status offenses
B) CIUS reports and victimization reports
C) delinquency and adult crimes
D) Part I and Part II offenses
Answer: D
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Intermediate

4) Which of the following statements is correct?
A) Juvenile murder rates increased substantially between 1987 and 1993.
B) Juvenile arrest rates climbed nearly 50 percent over the past ten years.
C) Drug use among juveniles has been decreasing since 1992.
D) Female crime rates dropped between 1993 and 1994.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported

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Level: Intermediate

5) The UCRs does NOT provide data on which of the following categories?
A) age
B) gender
C) Social class
D) race
Answer: C
Page Ref: 31
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Intermediate

6) Self-report studies indicate _____.
A) lower rates of victimization than other sources
B) much higher rates of youth crime than the UCR
C) very little of any statistical interest
D) that most youth crime comes to the attention of authorities
Answer: B
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Intermediate

7) The representatives of the Bureau of the Census collect data for the National Crime Victimization Survey by _____.
A) interviewing hospital emergency room personnel to determine the number of victims of violent crime
B) conducting classroom surveys in all higher education programs
C) interviewing all household residents twelve years of age or older in the selected sample
D) collating news reports on violent crimes across all media channels
Answer: C
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Intermediate

8) The National Crime Victimization Survey shows that _____.
A) older females are more likely to be victimized than any other age group
B) the centers of U.S. cities are less probable sites of violent crimes
C) those between the ages of 19 and 29 experience the highest rape victimization rates
D) Juveniles between the ages of twelve and fourteen experienced the highest rape victimization rate of any age group for all violent crimes.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Intermediate

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9) Which of the following statements is TRUE of juvenile victimization?
A) Juveniles are more likely to be victimized than any other age group.
B) Crimes against adolescents are more likely to be reported to the police than are crimes against adults.
C) Adults are more likely than adolescents to commit violent crimes against peers.
D) African Americans are less likely than Caucasians to be victims of violence.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Intermediate

10) Victimization surveys find that _____.
A) victimization rates are consistent among demographic groups across the United States
B) more crime is committed than is recorded
C) crimes committed and reported are more or less equal in number
D) juveniles are less likely to be victimized than any other age group
Answer: B
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Intermediate

11) Cohort studies revealed _____.
A) delinquents have the highest likelihood of specialization
B) there is no specialization at all
C) there is little or no specialization of offenses among delinquents
D) specialization is unlikely among status offenders
Answer: C
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Intermediate

12) Which of the following is TRUE of chronic offenders?
A) They most often are minority males.
B) They contribute very little to the high rate of unemployment among urban African Americans.
C) Usually the police have never or rarely picked up these youths.
D) They only expect to engage in criminal careers for a very short time.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Intermediate

13) Cohort studies have shown that _____.
A) whites have more serious and more frequent contact with police than African Americans
B) justice system intervention tends to lower juvenile delinquency

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C) females actually have more police contacts than males
D) one of the factors predicting who became chronic offenders was offending at an early age
Answer: D
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Intermediate

14) According to the Philadelphia cohort study, which of the following would be accurate about the age of onset?
A) Juveniles first convicted at the earliest age consistently offended at a lower rate and for a shorter time period.
B) Juveniles first convicted at later ages consistently offended at a higher rate and for a longer time period.
C) The average number of offenses tended to decline almost uniformly as the age of onset increased.
D) The earlier the juveniles began law-violating behaviors the less likely they were to continue such behaviors.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Intermediate

15) Cohort studies tend to show that _____.
A) delinquent careers are devoid of crime-free intervals
B) status offenders typically specialize more than delinquents
C) the later juveniles begin delinquent activity, the more likely they are to continue in crime
D) the incidence of arrest decelerates at age thirteen and is lowest at about age seventeen
Answer: B
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Intermediate

16) Which of the following holds that adolescents become delinquent by virtue of some personal flaw?
A) Boston Gun Project (BGP)
B) Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
C) Evidence-based Rational Model (ERM)
D) Positive Youth Development (PYD)
Answer: D
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Analyze evidence-based policy and the prevention of delinquency
Level: Intermediate

17) Which of the following is TRUE about youth violence?
A) Youths who carried guns were more likely to live in communities with a high

presence of gun ownership.
B) Youths who lived in communities with high rates of violence were less likely to carry guns so they wouldn't get blamed for the crimes.
C) Youths who carried guns were surprisingly less likely to engage in robberies than those who did not have guns.
D) Youths who carried guns were surprisingly less likely to engage in serious assaults because others would avoid them.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Analyze evidence-based policy and the prevention of delinquency
Level: Intermediate

18) Which of the following is a basic principle of Positive Youth Development (PYD)?
A) Youth developments must provide participants with an opportunity to learn without always having to be fun.
B) Youth developments must break down racial/ethnic, gender, disability, sexual orientation, and class barriers and stereotypes.
C) Youth development activities must transform outside communities, and not those in which youths live.
D) Youth developments must separate individual and community capacities.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Analyze evidence-based policy and the prevention of delinquency
Level: Difficult

19) The national epidemic of youth violence _____.
A) began in the 1950s
B) is not directly related to the availability of guns
C) increased after the 1990s
D) peaked in the 1990s
Answer: D
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Analyze evidence-based policy and the prevention of delinquency
Level: Basic

20) Which statement is TRUE about youth violence?
A) The police have not made much of an impact in the decline of gun use by juveniles.
B) Operation Ceasefire wasn't considered an attempt to deter to gang violence.
C) The Boston Gun Project has been one of the most successful projects.
D) Sadly, youth homicides saw no decrease after implementing Operation Ceasefire.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Analyze evidence-based policy and the prevention of delinquency
Level: Intermediate

2.2 True/False Questions

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1) Uniform Crime Reports provide information on the age, sex, and race of offenders.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 31
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Basic

2) Juvenile murder rates declined between 1987 and 1993.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Basic

3) Non-petitioned cases may be handled informally.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 33
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Basic

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4) Victimization surveys indicate that significantly more crime is committed than recorded.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Basic

5) Victimization surveys include information on status offenses.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Difficult

6) Among all age groups, juveniles are least likely to be victimized.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Basic

7) Official crime statistics tend to show that the differences between African Americans and whites are greater than self-report studies indicate.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 38
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Intermediate

8) According to the National Crime Victim Survey, juveniles between the ages of twelve and fourteen experience the highest rape victimization rate of any age group for all violent crimes.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Intermediate

9) Several studies have found that the earlier the juveniles began law-violating behaviors the less likely they were to continue such behaviors.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Intermediate

10) Official studies have typically found that the incidence of arrest accelerates at age thirteen.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending

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Level: Intermediate

11) Evidence exists that specialization is much more typical of status offenders.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Intermediate

12) From the perspective of PYD, adolescents are seen as self-directed, independent individuals.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Analyze evidence-based policy and the prevention of delinquency
Level: Intermediate

13) Studies show that youths who sold large amount of drugs at an early age were more likely to carry guns than those who did not sell drugs.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Analyze evidence-based policy and the prevention of delinquency
Level: Basic

14) The police have not played a major role in the decline of guns use by juveniles.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Analyze evidence-based policy and the prevention of delinquency
Level: Basic

15) Studies reveal that youths who were members of gangs had a lower probability of carrying a hidden gun than those who were not members of gangs.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Analyze evidence-based policy and the prevention of delinquency
Level: Intermediate

2.3 Short Answer Questions

1) The primary source of information in the United States about crime since the 1930s are the _____ Crime Reports.
Answer: Unified
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Basic

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2) Traditionally, the Uniform Crime Reports, collated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), were known as official _____.
Answer: statistics
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Intermediate

3) The most serious questions about self-report studies relate to their _____ and reliability.
Answer: validity
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Difficult

4) The National Youth _____ concluded, "There are few if any substantial and consistent differences between the delinquency involvement of different racial groups."
Answer: Survey
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Intermediate

5) Official statistics tend to show that the differences between _____ Americans and whites are greater than self-report studies indicate.
Answer: African
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Basic

6) The National _____ Victimization Survey gives policy makers a better idea of just how much crime is actually committed.
Answer: Crime
Page Ref: 38
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Basic

7) The time when a juvenile begins law-violating behavior is referred to as the *age of* _____.
Answer: onset
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Basic

8) An increase in the number of crimes committed by an individual is referred to as an _____ *of offenses.*
Answer: escalation
Page Ref: 40

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Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Basic

9) Positive _____ Development is a comprehensive way of thinking about adolescents that challenges the traditional deficit-based perspective.
Answer: Youth
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Analyze evidence-based policy and the prevention of delinquency
Level: Basic

10) Of the most important issues facing juvenile justice at the present time is the continued reduction of youth _____.
Answer: violence
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Analyze evidence-based policy and the prevention of delinquency
Level: Difficult

2.4 Matching Questions

Match each term with its description.

A) Utilizes raw police files and other data
B) Administered by the U.S. Census Bureau
C) Used to measure hidden youth crime
D) Major source of crime information

1) Self-reported studies
Page Ref: Multiple
Objective: Multiple
Level: Basic

2) Uniform Crime Reports
Page Ref: Multiple
Objective: Multiple
Level: Basic

3) Cohort studies
Page Ref: Multiple
Objective: Multiple
Level: Basic

4) National Crime Victimization Survey
Page Ref: Multiple
Objective: Multiple
Level: Basic

Answers: 1) C 2) D 3) A 4) B

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Match each term with its description.

A) An increase in the number of crimes by the offender
B) When juvenile begins law-violating behavior
C) The tendency to repeat one type of crime
D) The termination of delinquency

5) Age of onset
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Intermediate

6) Escalation of offenses
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Intermediate

7) Specialization of offenses
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Intermediate

8) Desistance from crime
Page Ref: 40
Objective: Interpret the variables and patterns of offending
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 5) B 6) A 7) C 8) D

Match each term with its description.

A) An arm of the U.S. Department of Justice
B) A part II crime
C) Recommended the collection of national crime data
D) A part I crime

9) Murder
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Difficult

10) OJJDP
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Difficult

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11) Possession of stolen property
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Difficult

12) IACOP
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Difficult

Answers: 9) D 10) A 11) B 12) C

2.5 Essay Questions

1) Explain what the Uniform Crime Reports are.
Answer: Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
- previously known as official statistics
- have been the primary source of knowledge relating to crime
- now called Crime in the United States (CIUS)
- derived from reports sent by various police departments
- are published by FBI on a quarterly and a yearly basis
- classify crimes into Part I and Part II offences

Page Ref: 30
Objective: Summarize juvenile crime trends and how the data is categorized, measured, and reported
Level: Intermediate

2) What is the purpose of self-report studies?
Answer: Self-report studies
- provide fuller and more accurate picture of the amount of crime
- contradict or expand on the UCR
- detail offenders' demographic characteristics such as:
- age
- gender
- race
- social class
- the amount of gang delinquency
- the extent of drug and alcohol abuse
- aid evaluation: greater reliance on self-report studies due to limitations of official statistics on juvenile delinquency

Page Ref: 36
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Intermediate

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3) What is the National Crime Victimization Survey?
Answer: National Crime Victim Survey (NCVS)
- In 1972, the U.S. Bureau of the Census began victimization studies to determine as accurately as possible the extent of crime in the United States.
- This data was needed because of the limited information that was available through the UCR.
- Gives policy makers a better idea of just how much crime is actually committed.
- Conducted annually by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and administered by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- Victimization surveys are not as widely used, as are the other means of measuring youth crime.
- They add to what is known about delinquency in the United States.
- Limitations include:
  - Information on status offenses is not included.
  - Victims may forget the victimizations they experienced.
  - Victims may state that a specific crime took place within the research year when it actually took place before or after that period.

Page Ref: 38-39
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Intermediate

2.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Suppose a victim reports a crime to the police and then later reports the same crime during a phone survey by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Which report would likely be the most accurate?
Answer: The police report would likely be more accurate.
- A police report is generally made close in time to the incident, whereas the National Crime Victimization Survey could be conducted a long time later.
- The victim could forget or confuse details because of the amount of time that has past.
- A victim would also be less likely to purposely give false information to the police as opposed to a phone call that has no negative consequences.

Page Ref: 39
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Intermediate

2) If the government wanted to reduce youth violence and there were extra funds available for anti-violence programs, would it be more beneficial to dedicate the funding to violence against females or violence against males? Explain!
Answer: Violence against males.
- Males are more likely than females to become victims of violent crime, which is mostly caused by other males.
- A reduction in violence against males might make a noticeable difference in the general category of violence.
- If the government were interested in preventing sexual assault, it would be best to

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increase the funding for violence against females because they are sexually assaulted more than males.
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Describe the methods, benefits, and limitations of self-reporting
Level: Difficult

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