Juvenile Justice System Delinquency Processing and the Law 9th edition Merlo Test Bank

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***The Juvenile Justice System, 9e* (Merlo)**
Chapter 2 The History of Juvenile Justice and Origins of the Juvenile Court

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Public opinion polls indicate that Americans believe the purpose of the juvenile justice system should be:
A) Punishment
B) Incarceration
C) Rehabilitation
D) Deterrence
Answer: C
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Basic

2) Early penal facilities whose inmates provided cheap labor for profit by private interests were known as:
A) Debtors' prisons
B) Workhouses
C) Poorhouses
D) An indentured servant system
Answer: B
Page Ref: 35
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Basic

3) Laws enacted in England in the Middle Ages that punished debtors who owed money to creditors and couldn't pay were known as:
A) Poor Laws
B) Debtor Laws
C) Creditor Laws
D) Workhouse Laws
Answer: A
Page Ref: 35
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Basic

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4) Juvenile institutions established in 1825 as a means of separating juveniles from the adult correctional process were known as:
A) Houses of correction
B) Houses of refuge
C) Houses of detention
D) Houses of the Child Savers
Answer: B
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Basic

5) The nation's first juvenile court was established in 1899 in:
A) Indiana
B) Iowa
C) Illinois
D) Colorado
Answer: C
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Basic

6) The Colorado Compulsory School Act targeted the status offense of:
A) Delinquency
B) Runaways
C) Truancy
D) Curfew violations
Answer: C
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Basic

7) The goal of actuarial justice is:
A) Rehabilitation of juvenile offenders
B) Individualized treatment of juvenile offenders
C) Effective punishment of offenders
D) Efficient processing of juvenile offenders
Answer: D
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

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8) Annual crime statistics published yearly by the FBI are known as the:
A) Uniform Crime Statistics
B) National Crime Victimization Survey
C) Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics
D) Uniform Crime Reports
Answer: D
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

9) Crimes punishable by imprisonment for one year or more are called:
A) Felonies
B) Misdemeanors
C) Capital crimes
D) Part II offenses
Answer: A
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

10) Crimes punishable by jail confinement for up to one year are called:
A) Felonies
B) Misdemeanors
C) Infractions
D) Part I offenses
Answer: B
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

11) Crime rate statistics present the total number of crimes per:
A) 1,000 population
B) 10,000 population
C) 100,000 population
D) 1,000,000 population
Answer: C
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

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12) According to the Uniform Crime Reports, when a person has been arrested for a reported crime, the case is said to have been:
A) Solved by arrest
B) Cleared by arrest
C) Resolved by arrest
D) Concluded by arrest
Answer: B
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Basic

13) A common criticism of the Uniform Crimes Reports (UCR) and the National Crime Victimization Survey is that they:
A) Overestimate the amount of crime committed in the U.S.
B) Underestimate the amount of crime committed in the U.S.
C) Can't be believed because police supply the information
D) Can't be relied on to be accurate
Answer: B
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

14) Delinquency which occurs but is neither detected by nor reported to police is known as:
A) Uncovered delinquency
B) Unreported delinquency
C) Concealed delinquency
D) Hidden delinquency
Answer: D
Page Ref: 48
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Basic

15) Juveniles who increasingly commit more serious offenses are an example of:
A) Profiling
B) Pathways
C) Career escalation
D) At-risk youth
Answer: C
Page Ref: 60
Objective: Summarize trends in juvenile crime and describe the factors that lead to career escalation and/or a transition to adult crime.
Level: Intermediate

16) Evidence indicates that female juveniles are entering the juvenile justice system:
A) At younger ages
B) In increased numbers
C) For more violent offenses
D) All of the above
Answer: D
Page Ref: 63
Objective: Summarize trends in juvenile crime and describe the factors that lead to career escalation and/or a transition to adult crime.
Level: Intermediate

17) Information about runaways is almost exclusively determined from:
A) The Uniform Crime Reports
B) The National Crime Victimization Survey
C) Self-reports
D) Police reports
Answer: C
Page Ref: 50
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

18) The National Youth Survey is an example of the use of:
A) Police officer coercion
B) Self-reports
C) Excessive force
D) Strong-arm tactics
Answer: B
Page Ref: 50
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

19) The Uniform Crime Reports report:
A) Actual crimes committed
B) Arrests
C) Officer effectiveness in convicting murderers
D) None of the above
Answer: B
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

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20) Robbery, rape, auto theft, and murder are examples of:
A) Part I offenses
B) Misdemeanors
C) Part II offenses
D) *Mala prohibita* offenses
Answer: A
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

21) The increasing amount of juvenile violence, including homicide, is linked to:
A) Family violence
B) Sexual abuse
C) Hostility toward authority
D) Gang membership
Answer: D
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Summarize trends in juvenile crime and describe the factors that lead to career escalation and/or a transition to adult crime.
Level: Intermediate

22) Female delinquents are more likely than male delinquents to:
A) Engage in property-related offenses
B) Offend at some point in their adolescence
C) Come from broken homes
D) Be more rational and adventurous
Answer: C
Page Ref: 63
Objective: Compare and contrast female versus male delinquency.
Level: Intermediate

2.2 True-False Questions

1) The primary incentive for operating workhouses was to offer rehabilitative opportunities for offenders.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 35
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

2) Poor Laws targeted debtors who owed creditors and imprisoned them until they could pay their debts.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 35
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Basic

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3) Providing adult supervision was one of the purposes of the Child Savers movement.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

4) Jane Addams established and operated the Bridewell Workhouse in Chicago.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 35
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Basic

5) The Compulsory School Act is regarded as the first juvenile court act dealing with delinquent conduct.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

6) In *gesellschaft* societies, social relationships are more formal, contractual, and impersonal.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

7) In the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), Part I offenses are the most serious offenses.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

8) The crime rate is a statistic that presents the total number of crimes per 10,000 population.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

9) A weakness of the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) is that it only reports arrests and not the actual amount of crime committed.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

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10) Self-report studies are considered to be more accurate than official estimates such as the UCR and NCVS.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 48
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

11) Self-reports reveal much more delinquency than is reported by either the UCR or the NCVS.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

12) School violence is often fatal.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 52
Objective: Summarize trends in juvenile crime and describe the factors that lead to career escalation and/or a transition to adult crime.
Level: Basic

13) Gangs tend to organize along racial or ethnic lines, often for mutual protection from other gangs.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Summarize trends in juvenile crime and describe the factors that lead to career escalation and/or a transition to adult crime.
Level: Basic

14) Juveniles who commit homicide are relatively rare.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 56
Objective: Summarize trends in juvenile crime and describe the factors that lead to career escalation and/or a transition to adult crime.
Level: Basic

15) Much of all juvenile violence is gang-related.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 60
Objective: Summarize trends in juvenile crime and describe the factors that lead to career escalation and/or a transition to adult crime.
Level: Intermediate

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2.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) Public opinion polls show that Americans believe that _____ should be the purpose of the juvenile justice system.
Answer: Rehabilitation
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Basic

2) In the middle 19th century, _____ schools were created as the juvenile equivalent of prisons.
Answer: Reform
Page Ref: 38
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Basic

3) Many due process rights were accorded juveniles as a result of the ruling in the U.S. Supreme Court case of *In re* _____.
Answer: Gault
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

4) Crimes punishable by one year or more imprisonment are known as _____.
Answer: Felonies
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Basic

5) The statistic that depicts the total number of crime committed per 100,000 population is known as the _____ rate.
Answer: Crime
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

6) The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) only reports _____.
Answer: Arrests
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Basic

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7) Juvenile crime that is neither reported to nor detected by police is known as _____ delinquency.
Answer: Hidden
Page Ref: 48
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Basic

8) Youths deemed more susceptible to gang influence and delinquent peers are referred to as _____.
Answer: At-risk
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Summarize trends in juvenile crime and describe the factors that lead to career escalation and/or a transition to adult crime.
Level: Basic

9) The notion of juveniles progressing from status offenses to more serious offenses is known as _____ escalation.
Answer: Career
Page Ref: 60
Objective: Summarize trends in juvenile crime and describe the factors that lead to career escalation and/or a transition to adult crime.
Level: Intermediate

10) Developmental sequences over the term of adolescence that are associated with serious, chronic, and violent offenders are known as _____.
Answer: Pathways
Page Ref: 60
Objective: Summarize trends in juvenile crime and describe the factors that lead to career escalation and/or a transition to adult crime.
Level: Intermediate

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2.4 Matching Questions

Match the punishment in Column 1 with its description in Column 2.

A) Facility for those who owed creditors but didn't pay.
B) Sent offenders to remote territories and islands.
C) Designed to use prison labor for profit.
D) Slave agreement to work as apprentice for merchants.

1) Indentured servant
Page Ref: 35-36
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

2) Workhouse
Page Ref: 35-36
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

3) Transportation
Page Ref: 35-36
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

4) Debtors' prison
Page Ref: 35-36
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

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

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Match the juvenile treatment efforts in Column 1 with its description in Column 2.

A) Designed to both punish/rehabilitate youthful offenders.
B) Settlement house to assist wayward/homeless youth.
C) Organized effort to provide food/shelter to wayward youth.
D) Means of separating youths from adult correctional process.

5) House of refuge
Page Ref: 37-38
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

6) Child Savers movement
Page Ref: 37-38
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

7) Reform schools
Page Ref: 37-38
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

8) Hull House
Page Ref: 37-38
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

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

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Match the juvenile term in Column 1 with the adult term in Column 2.

A) Parole
B) Trial
C) Jail
D) Arrest

9) Detention
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

10) Take into custody
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

11) Aftercare
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

12) Adjudication hearing
Page Ref: 43
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

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

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Match the method of measuring delinquency in Column 1 with its description in Column 2.

A) Compilation of arrests from law enforcement agencies
B) Survey of those who acknowledge delinquent behavior
C) Study of high school students to assess delinquency
D) Survey of persons to determine if they are victims of crime

13) NCVS
Page Ref: 45-48
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

14) UCR
Page Ref: 45-48
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

15) National Youth Survey
Page Ref: 45-48
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

16) Self-reports
Page Ref: 45-48
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 13) D 14) A 15) C 16) B

Match the crime terms in Column 1 with their appropriate description in Column 2.

A) Crimes punishable by imprisonment for one or more years
B) Crimes punishable by jail term of less than one year
C) Statistic that shows number of crimes per 100,000 persons
D) Part I offenses

17) Index crimes
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

18) Felonies
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

19) Misdemeanors
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

20) Crime rate
Page Ref: 45
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 17) D 18) A 19) B 20) C

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Match the crime measurement terms in Column 1 with their meaning in Column 2.

A) Specific act involving one crime and one or more victims
B) Used to indicate an arrest for a reported crime
C) Statistic to show number of crimes per 100,000 persons
D) Basic measure of the occurrence of a crime

21) Incident
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

22) Cleared by arrest
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

23) Victimization
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

24) Crime rate
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 21) A 22) B 23) D 24) C

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2.5 Essay Questions

1) What are self-report studies? What contrasts can be made between the amount of delinquency reported in self-report studies and that reported by official sources?
Answer: Self-reports are surveys of youth based upon disclosures these persons might make about the types of offenses they have committed and how often.
Official sources underestimate the amount of offenses while self-reports considered more accurate.
Self-reports provide more detailed information than official sources.
Page Ref: 44-49
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

2) Compare the rate of female delinquency with that of male offenders. What is the difference in the rate of delinquency and the type of offenses committed? How do you explain the difference?
Answer: The rate of female delinquency is less than males but the rate of female offenders is increasing; so is rate of incarceration; females more involved in minor offenses, particularly status offenses; more females from broken homes than males; rational versus non-rational; property offenses versus sexual.
Page Ref: 60-63
Objective: Compare and contrast female versus male delinquency.
Level: Intermediate

3) What is meant by "hidden delinquency?" How is it measured or determined?
Answer: Infractions reported by high school youth; considered "hidden" because it is undetected by or unreported to police; disclosed by self-reporting. Highlights the discrepancy and inaccuracy of official statistics on delinquency.
Page Ref: 61
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Intermediate

4) Discuss the downward trend of school violence using figure 2.3 and 2.4 on page 51.
Answer: After reviewing the figures, the trends show a decline of victimization at school. Decline is the result of better policy, training, and education.
Page Ref: 48
Objective: Summarize trends in juvenile crime and describe the factors that lead to career escalation and/or a transition to adult crime.
Level: Basic

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2.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Self-reports are considered more reliable than official statistics. But why should those who self-report be believed?
Answer: Answers vary. Disclosures can be refuted or confirmed by independent means. Peer pressure or bragging may be a factor.
Page Ref: 48-49
Objective: Identify how data on juvenile crime are collected and reported.
Level: Difficult

2) What is the benefit of studying so-called "at-risk youth" to determine which will commit future delinquency? Aren't all youth disadvantaged in one degree or another? Discuss.
Answer: Answers will vary. Difficult to accomplish, but efforts to profile should continue. Ability to identify pathways that display progressively more serious problem behaviors may lead to intervention programs.
Page Ref: 55-56
Objective: Summarize trends in juvenile crime and describe the factors that lead to career escalation and/or a transition to adult crime.
Level: Difficult

3) Explain how the American juvenile court developed from the English court system and describe the different historical stages of the American juvenile court system.
Answer: The answer should address that in England children were under the jurisdiction of the King and were often treated like adults in their court system. Included in early juvenile sentences were all forms of corporal punishment. When discussing the early American juvenile system the Child Savers and House of Refuge should be addressed. The use of reform schools and the development of the first juvenile court in 1899 should also be discussed.
Page Ref: 32-40
Objective: Outline the history and development of juvenile justice and juvenile courts.
Level: Intermediate

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