Juvenile Delinquency Theory to Practice 1st edition McNamara Test Bank

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Multiple Choice Questions

1. Factors, such as gender, race, social class, and age, that give insight into the nature of delinquency are known as
a. social definitions.
b. status behaviors.
c. correlates of crime.
d. measures of delinquency.

2. Offenses, such as truancy, running away, and underage drinking, fit more into the _____ definition of delinquency.
a. legal
b. social
c. criminal
d. status

3. The three elements involved in a crime triangle are victim, offender, and _____
a.location.
b. motive.
c. weapon.
d. judge.

4. The use of the Uniform Crime Reports began in _____
a. 1927.
b. 1929.
c. 1930.
d. 1949

5. The Uniform Crime Reports program was created by the _____
a. Federal Bureau of Investigations.
b. Central Intelligence Agency.
c. Attorney General of the United States.
d.International Association of Chiefs of Police.

6. How many crimes fall under Part II of the UCR?
a. 21
b. 7
c. 14
d. 32

6. In order to compare crime rates between different locations, the FBI lists the number of Part I crimes of the UCR as a rate per _____ people.
a.100
b. 100,000
c. 1,000,000
d. 1,000

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7. The percentage of crimes "solved" by arrest is known as the_____
a. enforcement rate.
b. closed average.
c. incarceration size.
d. clearance rate.

8. When the police know the identity of a suspect, but cannot make a physical arrest, it is cleared for the UCR through _____
a. sufficient evidence.
b. confessional evidence.
c. exceptional means.
d. single-offense reporting.

9. The phrase *dark figure of crime* describes _____
a. unsolved mysteries.
b. unreported crimes.
c. nighttime crimes.
d. unreliable report

10. Which of the following would likely not contribute to unreported crimes?
a. Fear of Retaliation
b. Understanding the Circumstances
c. Lack of Confidence in Police
d. Nothing Can be Done

11. Which of the following is a problem with the UCR definition of forcible rape?
a. It includes minors.
b. It includes attempted rape.
c. It excludes women over the age of consent.
d. It excludes male rape.

Fill in the Blank Questions

1. If officers respond to a call of criminal activity but finds no evidence of a crime, the incident is declared _____.
Answer: Unfounded

2. The rank-ordering of offenses for the UCR, often contributing to an artificial evaluation of the amount and frequency of crime, is known as a(n) _____
Answer: hierarchical line.

3. In the politics of policing, there is often a problem of _____
Answer: manipulated data or politicalization of policing

4. To update and modernize the UCR, the FBI developed the _____

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Answer: National Incident-Based Reporting System.

5. How does The National Crime Victimization Survey gather its data? A _____ survey.
Answer: telephone

6. Burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft are examples of _____.
Answer: Crimes of interest

7. Surveys or interviews that ask students about their experiences with criminal activity are called _____.
Answer: Self-report studies

8. Self-report surveys usually have a good accuracy in the responses, also known as _____.
Answer: validity

9. Adolescents who engage in criminal activity early in life and continue at a high rate well into adulthood are known as _____
Answer: chronic offenders

10. _____ are most likely to be the victims of physical abuse.
Answer: Infants

11. The racial group that was arrested for a disproportionate number of violent crimes was _____.
Answer: Black youths

True/False Questions

1. T/**F** According to the 2018 NCVS, more than 90 percent of violent crimes were reported to the police.

2. T/**F** Burglary has the highest reporting levels by victims of all crimes.

3. **T**/F According to self-report data, about 90 percent of juveniles have committed acts that could have resulted in incarceration had they been caught and prosecuted.

4. **T**/F A major drawback of self-report surveys is that they overlook the most active offenders.

5. T/**F** The combination of the UCR and the NCVS reveals how many youths committed crimes but were not arrested.

6. **T/**F Factors that can help to understand how, when, where, and why delinquency occurs are called correlates to delinquency.

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7. T/**F** The economic fallacy occurs when certain conditions found in poorer neighborhoods render higher delinquency patterns.

8. T/**F** Living in a two-parent household increases the chance that a youth will be victimized

9. **T**/F Someone who has five or more drinks on the same occasion or within a few hours on at least one day in the past thirty is a binge drinker.

10. **T**/F Generally speaking, older youths engage in delinquent acts less frequently in than younger youths.

11. T/**F** Youth surveys have helped juvenile justice officials and researchers to better understand methods of prosecution.

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