Juvenile Delinquency 13th edition Siegel Test Bank

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TRUE/FALSE

1 : Reporting practices of local law enforcement agencies are not of concern when considering the validity of the UCR.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

2 : Compiled by the U.S. Inspector General, the UCR is the most widely used source of national crime and delinquency statistics.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

3 : When considering the validity of self-report studies, researchers do not consider the phenomenon of missing cases to be of major concern.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

4 : NCVS data indicate that the number of people who break the law is, indeed, greater than the number projected by official statistics.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

5 : NCVS data tells us that teenage victimization is not interracial.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

6 : Compatible information and data extracted and pooled together from a number of previous studies is referred to as data mining.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

7 : Disaggregated refers to analyzing the relationship between two or more independent variables while controlling for the influence of a dependent variable.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

8 : In reference to the UCR, when an arrested offender commits multiple crimes, each offense is always individually recorded and submitted to the FBI.

A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

9 : In reference to violent juvenile crime, the teen murder rate continues to steadily increase in the United States.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

10 : A poor economy may actually aid in lowering delinquency rates because the opportunities available to youth to engage in criminal behavior are limited.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

11 : While males still commit more crimes than females, the arrest rate for both sexes has increased in the past decade.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

12 : According to official statistics, minority youths are arrested for serious criminal behavior at a rate that is proportionate to their representation in the population.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

13 : After adolescence, age is inversely related to criminality; as youthful offenders mature, their offending rates decline.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

14 : As a means to deal with fear of peer rejection or loneliness, research indicates some kids turn to crime.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

15 : The age at which youths begin their delinquent careers is called the age of onset.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

16 : While it is true that middle- and upper-class youth also engage in delinquent acts, they are less likely to join gangs or commit serious felony offenses.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

17 : Unfortunately, criminologists have not been able to distinguish chronic offenders from other delinquent youths.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

18 : The concept of the chronic offender is most closely associated with the research efforts of Marvin Wolfgang and associates.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

19 : Children who engage in disruptive behaviors when they are 5 or 6 years old are most likely to exhibit disruptive behaviors throughout adolescence.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

20 : Teenagers are less likely to become victims of crime than are people in other age groups.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21 : The most widely used source of national crime and delinquency statistics is the:
A : National Crime Victims Survey (NCVS)
B : Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
C : National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
D : Monitoring the Future survey (MTF)

Correct Answer : B

22 : Which federal agency is responsible for collecting the data for the UCR?
A : Federal Bureau of Investigation
B : Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
C : Bureau of Justice Statistics
D : White House Commission on Crime and Delinquency

Correct Answer : A

23 : Which of the following is NOT considered a Part I UCR crime?
A : Arson rate
B : Burglary
C : Motor vehicle theft
D : Identity theft

Correct Answer : D

24 : Which program collects data on each reported crime incident and requires local police to provide at least a brief account of each incident and arrest.
A : NCVS
B : MTR
C : NIBRS
D : UCR

Correct Answer : C

25 : Today, experts who study crime and delinquency rely on three primary sources, which of the following is NOT considered to be one of these sources?
A : National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
B : Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
C : National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
D : Monitoring the Future survey (MTF)

Correct Answer : D

26 : The UCR includes both criminal acts reported to local law enforcement departments and _____:
A : statement from the offender(s) about their acts
B : a detailed account of each incident and arrest
C : detailed information about the victim
D : number of arrests made by police departments

Correct Answer : D

27 : While investigating Part I crimes you find that a little over 20% of all reported Part I crimes are cleared by one of the following methods. What is that method?
A : Exceptional clearance
B : Dropped charges
C : Elimination of false reports
D : Arrests

Correct Answer : C

28 : If you wanted to examine the changes in the number of juveniles arrested each year, the best source of this data would be found in which of the following?
A : Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
B : National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
C : Monitoring the Future survey (MTF)
D : National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Correct Answer : A

29 : It has been indicated that reporting practices in regard to self-report surveys may differ among racial, ethnic, and gender groups and that such differences can skew data, thereby providing misleading results. In one study, which of the following reported results would align to gender/cultural reporting differences?
A : Boys were more willing to report drug use; Hispanic girls tended to underreport substance abuse
B : Girls were more willing to report drug use; African American boys tended to underreport substance abuse
C : Girls were more willing to report drug use; Hispanic girls tended to underreport substance abuse
D : Boys were more willing to report drug use; White girls tended to underreport substance abuse

Correct Answer : C

30 : Which type of crime data collecting method uses questionnaires or surveys that ask subjects to reveal their own participation in delinquent or criminal acts?
A : Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
B : Self-report surveys
C : Monitoring the Future survey (MTF
D : National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Correct Answer : B

31 : Which of the following would best describe a crime-related survey error where the respondents did not represent a wide demographic picture of the nations population?
A : Underreporting error
B : Question formatting error
C : Sampling error
D : Overreporting error

Correct Answer : C

32 : It was determined that any criminal activities perpetrated by the respondents would, for obvious reasons, not be included. It was also believed that forgetfulness, embarrassment, and/or fear might be problematic. What type of error would this constitute?
A : Underreporting error
B : Question formatting error
C : Sampling error
D : Overreporting error

Correct Answer : A

33 : The University of Michigans Institute for Social Research annual survey of 2,500 high school seniors, which is considered to be the national standard to measure substance abuse trends among American teens, is known as the:
A : Youth Crime Participation Survey (YCPS)
B : National Youth Survey (NYS)
C : Delinquency Deterrence Survey (DDS)
D : Monitoring the Future survey (MTF)

Correct Answer : D

34 : Which type of secondary data sources regarding crime and delinquency uses multiple advanced computational methods (i.e., using computers) to analyze large data sets that usually involved one or more data sources?
A : Experimental data
B : Crime Mapping
C : Meta-analysis
D : Data mining

Correct Answer : D

35 : One of the major problems with the NCVS is _____ due to embarrassment of reporting to the interviewers, fear of getting in trouble, or simply forgetting about an incident.
A : Misinformation
B : Inadequate questions
C : Underreporting
D : Sampling error

Correct Answer : C

36 : Based on the 2015 UCR data provided by your authors, juveniles were responsible for what percentage of all arrests?
A : 5
B : 8
C : 10
D : 13

Correct Answer : B

37 : Delinquency experts have identified a variety of factors that influence juvenile crime rates and trends, which of the following is NOT one of these factors?
A : Guns
B : Abortion
C : Parental divorce
D : Drug use

Correct Answer : C

38 : Scholars in delinquency have identified a variety of factors that influence juvenile crime rates and trends; it was noted that an indication of future increases in the delinquency rate may be a sudden increase in which of the following areas?
A : Drug use
B : Curfew violations
C : Online bullying
D : School dropout rates

Correct Answer : A

39 : Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between weather and delinquent behavior?
A : Spring and summer provide the greatest opportunity for juveniles to commit.
B : More juvenile crime is committed during the fall months.
C : Juveniles commit more violent crime when the weather is warmer.

D : The frequency of violent acts such as sexual assault decline as the weather becomes colder.

Correct Answer : C

40 : One area researchers have identified as correlated with delinquency is that of social problems; rates of delinquency increase as the level of social problems increases. Delinquency rates, according to researchers, have been correlated with which of the following?
A : Unwed mothers
B : Single fathers
C : Unemployed mothers
D : Parents who are divorcing

Correct Answer : A

41 : Which of the following represents areas of the United States where victimization by juveniles occurs more often than in other parts of the United States?
A : Midwest and Northeast
B : Eastern and Southern
C : Southern and Western
D : Midwest and Western

Correct Answer : C

42 : Which of the following refers to a theory that states as the size of the black population increases, the perceived threat to the white population increases, resulting in a greater amount of social control imposed against African Americans by police?
A : Institutional racism theory
B : Racial profiling theory
C : Racial threat theory
D : Racial fear theory

Correct Answer : C

43 : Crimes designed to improve the financial or social position of the offenders are referred to as:
A : Status offenses
B : Expressive crimes
C : Equality enhancement offenses
D : Instrumental crimes

Correct Answer : D

44 : The unequal distribution of household or individual income across the various participants in an economy is known as:
A : Socioeconomic disparity
B : Economic inequity
C : Income inequality
D : Wealthy discrepancy

Correct Answer : C

45 : Crimes that have no purpose except to accomplish the behavior at hand, such as shooting

someone, is known as a(n):
A : Non-instrumental offense
B : Status offense
C : Expressive crime
D : Instrumental crime

Correct Answer : C

46 : The age at which youths begin their delinquent careers is referred to as the:
A : Age of progression
B : Age of inception
C : Age of onset
D : Age of persistence

Correct Answer : C

47 : The concept of the chronic career offender is most closely associated with the research efforts of:
A : Edwin Sutherland
B : Marvin Wolfgang
C : Robert Merton
D : Steven Levitt

Correct Answer : B

48 : Which of the following best describes the discovery of the phenomenon known as the chronic youthful offender?
A : A small number of youthful offenders commit a significant percentage of all serious crime
B : A small number of youthful offenders commit a small percentage of all serious crime
C : A large number of youthful offenders commit a significant percentage of all serious crime
D : A large number of youthful offenders commit a small percentage of all serious crime

Correct Answer : A

49 : The idea that chronic offenders are likely to continue violating the law as adults is referred to as:
A : Crime consistency
B : Continuity of crime
C : Offender constancy
D : Offender-enhanced labeling

Correct Answer : B

50 : Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding recent teenage victimization research?
A : Teenagers are more likely to become victims of crime than are people in other age groups
B : Teens tend to be victimized by their peers
C : Teen females are now committing an equal amount of violent crimes as their male counterparts
D : The teen victimization rate has been in steep decline in recent years

Correct Answer : C

FILL IN THE BLANK

51 : Collected by the FBI and reported quarterly and annually, the _____ is considered to be the most widely used source of national crime and delinquency statistics in the United States.

Correct Answer : Uniform Crime Report

52 : In reference to the UCR, forcible rape would be placed in the category of _____ crimes.

Correct Answer : Part I

53 : _____ is the federal program that collects data on each reported crime incident and requires local police to provide at least a brief account of each incident and arrest.

Correct Answer : NIBRS

54 : _____ is a method of collecting crime data by asking kids to describe, in detail, their recent lifetime participation in antisocial and delinquent behavior.

Correct Answer : Self-report surveys

55 : _____ is a comprehensive, annual nationwide survey of victimization carried about by the federal government, whereas individual citizens are asked to report whether or not he/she has been a victim of a crime during a certain period of time.

Correct Answer : National Crime Victimization Surveys

56 : _____ is the research technique that employs graphic representations of crime data patterns.

Correct Answer : Crime Mapping

57 : _____ is an alternate means of collecting data about delinquent behavior whereas multiple advanced computational methods are used to analyze large data sets.

Correct Answer : Data mining

58 : _____refers to analyzing the relationship between two or more independent variables while controlling for the influence of a dependent variable.

Correct Answer : Disaggregated

59 : The number of juvenile arrests has _____ significantly during the past decade.

Correct Answer : declined

60 : Males are significantly more delinquent than females with one exception, that exception

being that girls are being more frequently arrested for _____

Correct Answer : running away

61 : _____ refers to the police practice of routinely searching, questioning, and detaining African American males in an area, especially after a crime has been committed involving a black suspect.

Correct Answer : Racial Profiling

62 : _____ crimes are described as offenses that are designed to improve the financial or social position of the offender.

Correct Answer : Instrumental

63 : _____ crimes as criminal offenses that have no real purpose except to accomplish the behavior at hand.

Correct Answer : Expressive

64 : Although most adolescents age out of crime, a relatively small number of youth begin to violate the law early in their lives and continue at a high rate well into adulthood; those who fall into this category are often referred to as a(n) _____ offender

Correct Answer : chronic

65 : _____ are more likely to become victims of crime than people in other age groups.

Correct Answer : Teens/Teenagers

ESSAY

66 : Explain three of the secondary sources of delinquency data provided in the text. Of these, which do you believe to be the most reliable? Provide a rationale for your choice. How do you believe these sources of data compare to official sources such as the UCR or NCVS? Explain your position.

Correct Answer : Cohort Research Data involves observing over time a group of people who share certain characteristicsResearchers might select all girls born in Boston in 1970 and then follow their behavior patterns for 20 yearsThe research data might include their school experiences, arrests, and hospitalizations, along with information about their family livesIf the cohort is carefully drawn, it may be possible to accumulate a complex array of data that can be used to determine which life experiences are associated with criminal careersExperimental Data refers to controlled experiments to collect data on the cause of crimeTo conduct experimental research, criminologists manipulate, or intervene in, the lives of their subjects to see the outcome or the effect of the interventionTrue experiments usually have three elements: (1) random selection of subjects, (2) a control or comparison group, and (3) an experimental conditionObservational and Interview Research involves research focusing on relatively few subjectsSubjects are interviewed in depth or observed as they go about their activities.This research often results in the kind of in-depth data that large-scale surveys do not

yieldMeta-Analysis and Systematic Review refers to a meta-analysis that involves gathering data from a number of previous studiesCompatible information and data are extracted and pooled togetherWhen analyzed, the grouped data from several different studies provide a more powerful and valid indicator of relationships than the results provided by a single studyA systematic review involves collecting the findings from previously conducted scientific studies that address a particular problem, appraising and synthesizing the evidence, and using the collective evidence to address a particular scientific questionData Mining is a relatively new criminological technique using multiple advanced computational methods, including artificial intelligence (the use of computers to perform logical functions), to analyze large data sets that usually involve one or more data sourcesThe goal is to identify significant and recognizable patterns, trends, and relationships that are not easily detected through traditional analytical techniquesCrime Mapping is used to create graphical representations of the spatial geography of crimeComputerized crime maps enable criminologists to analyze and correlate a wide array of data to create immediate, detailed visuals of crime patternsStudent responses will vary

67 : Delinquency experts have identified a variety of social, economic, personal and demographic factors that influence juvenile crime trends. Identify and describe five of the nine listed influences as presented in the text. Which of the influences you listed do you believe to have the most impact on delinquency? Explain your position.

Correct Answer : AGEBecause teenagers have relatively high crime rates, crime experts view changes in the population age distribution as having the greatest influence on crime trends. As a general rule, the crime rate follows the proportion of young males in the population. Youths who commit a lot of crime early in childhood are also likely to continue to commit crime in their adolescence and into adulthood. The more teens in the population, the higher the crime rate. ?ECONOMY/JOBSYouths who find it hard to get after-school jobs or find employment after they leave school may be motivated to seek other forms of income such as theft and drug dealing. As the economy heats up, delinquency rates should decline because people can secure good jobs; why risk breaking the law when there are legitimate opportunities? ?A poor economy may actually help lower delinquency rates because it limits the opportunity young people have to commit crime. Unemployed parents are at home to supervise children and guard their possessions, and because there is less money to spend, people have fewer valuables worth stealing. Law-abiding youths do not suddenly begin to violate the law just because there is an economic downturn. It is possible that over the long haul, a strong economy will help lower delinquency rates, while long periods of sustained economic weakness and unemployment may eventually lead to increased rates. ?IMMIGRATIONThe most empirically sound research indicates that immigrants are actually less violent and criminal than the general population. Mexican immigrants, for example, experience lower rates of violence compared to their native-born counterparts. Immigration has a negative effect on overall levels of homicides, and drug-related homicides specifically. As the number of immigrants in the population increases, the overall delinquency may decline. ?SOCIAL PROBLEMSAs the level of social problems increases—single-parent families, dropout rates, racial conflict, and teen pregnancies—so do delinquency rates. Delinquency rates are correlated with the number of unwed mothers in the population. It is possible that children of unwed mothers need more social services than children in two-parent families. As the number of children born to single mothers increases, the child welfare system is taxed and services are depleted. The teenage birthrate has trended downward in recent years, and so have delinquency rates. Racial conflict may also increase delinquency rates. Areas undergoing racial change, especially those experiencing a migration of minorities into predominantly White neighborhoods, seem prone to significant increases in their delinquency rates. Whites in these areas may be using violence to protect what they view as their home turf. Racially motivated crimes actually diminish as neighborhoods become more integrated and power struggles are resolved.?ABORTIONDonohue and Levitt found empirical evidence that the recent drop in the delinquency rate can be attributed to the availability of

legalized abortion. Within a few years of Roe v. Wade, more than 1 million abortions were being performed annually. Donohue and Levitt suggest that the delinquency rate drop, which began approximately 18 years later, in 1991, can be tied to the fact that at that point, the first groups of potential offenders affected by the abortion decision began reaching the peak age of criminal activity. The researchers found that states that legalized abortion before the rest of the nation were the first to experience decreasing delinquency rates and that states with high abortion rates have seen a greater drop in delinquency since 1985. It is possible that the link between delinquency rates and abortion is the result of three mechanisms: (1) selective abortion on the part of women most at risk to have children who would engage in delinquent activity, (2) improved child-rearing or environmental circumstances because women are having fewer children, and (3) absence of unwanted children who stand the greatest risk of delinquency.?GUNSThe availability of firearms may influence the delinquency rate, especially the proliferation of weapons in the hands of teens. Surveys of high school students indicate that between 6% and 10% carry guns at least some of the time. Guns also cause escalation in the seriousness of delinquency. As the number of gun-toting students increases, so does the seriousness of violent delinquency.?GANGSAnother factor that affects delinquency rates is the explosive growth in teenage gangs. Surveys indicate that there are more than 800,000 gang members in the United States. Boys who are members of gangs are far more likely to possess guns than non–gang members; criminal activity increases when teenagers join gangs. ?DRUG USESome experts tie increases in the violent delinquency rate between 1980 and 1990 to the crack epidemic, which swept the nation's largest cities, and to drug-trafficking gangs that fought over drug turf. These well-armed gangs did not hesitate to use violence to control territory, intimidate rivals, and increase market share. As the crack epidemic has subsided, so has the violence in New York City and other metropolitan areas where crack use was rampant. A sudden increase in drug use, on the other hand, may be a harbinger of future increases in the delinquency rate. ?MEDIASome experts argue that violent media can influence the direction of delinquency rates. The introduction of home video players, DVDs, cable TV, computers, and video games coincided with increasing teen violence rates. Watching violence on TV may be correlated with aggressive behaviors, especially when viewers have a preexisting tendency toward delinquency and violence. ?JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICYSome law enforcement experts have suggested that a reduction in delinquency rates may be attributed to adding large numbers of police officers and using them in aggressive police practices aimed at reducing gang membership, gun possession, and substance abuse. It is possible that tough laws such as waiving juveniles to adult courts or sending them to adult prisons can affect crime rates. The fear of punishment may inhibit some would-be delinquents, and tough laws place a significant number of chronic juvenile offenders behind bars, lowering delinquency rates.

68 : Compare and contrast the UCR, NCVS, and self-report data sources. Assume that you are assigned a research project and one of the requirements of the assignment is that you use one of these data sources. Which of these data sources would you be more inclined to use? Provide a rationale for your choice.

Correct Answer : Each source of crime data has strengths and weaknessesUCRThe FBI survey contains data on the number and characteristics of people arrested, information that the other data sources lackIt is also the source of information on particular crimes such as murder, which no other data source can provideWhile used extensively, the UCR omits the many crimes that victims choose not to report to police, and relies on the reporting accuracy of individual police departmentsNCVSThe NCVS includes unreported crime missed by the UCR and also contains important information on the personal characteristics of victimsHowever, the data consist of estimates made from relatively limited samples of the total U.S. populationEven narrow fluctuations in the rates of some crimes can have a major impact on findingsThe NCVS relies on personal recollections that may be inaccurateIt does not include data on important crime patterns, including murder and drug abuseSelf-report surveysSelf-report surveys provide useful

information because questions on delinquent activity are often supplemented with items measuring the personal characteristics of offenders, such as their attitudes, values, beliefs, and psychological profilesSelf-reports can also be used to measure drug and alcohol abuseThese data are not included in the UCR and NCVSAt their core, self-reports rely on the honesty of respondentsAlthough their tallies of delinquency are certainly not in synch, the patterns and trends measured by various data sources are often quite similar:When the UCR shows a drop in illegal activity, so too does the NCVSThey all generally agree about the personal characteristics of serious delinquents (i.e., age and gender) and where and when delinquency occurs (i.e., urban areas, nighttime, and summer months)Because the measurement problems inherent in each source are consistent over time, the sources are reliable indicators of changes and fluctuations in delinquency ratesStudent answers will vary

69 : List and describe three reasons experts provide as to why crime declines with age. Which of the reasons do you find most viable? Provide a rationale for your views.

Correct Answer : Students should list three of the five reasons below.?Growing older means having to face the futureYoung people, especially the indigent and antisocial, tend to “discount the future”They see no reason to delay gratification when faced with an uncertain futureAs they mature, troubled youths are able to develop a long-term life view and resist the need for immediate gratificationWith maturity comes the ability to resist the “quick fix” to their problemsResearch shows that some kids may turn to crime as a way to solve the problems of adolescence, loneliness, frustration, and fear of peer rejectionAs they mature, conventional means of problem solving become availableLife experience helps former delinquents seek nondestructive solutions to their personal problemsMaturation coincides with increased levels of responsibilityPetty crimes are risky and exciting social activities that provide adventure in an otherwise boring worldAs youths grow older, they take on new responsibilities that are inconsistent with criminalityFor example, young people who marry, enlist in the armed services, or enroll in vocational training courses are less likely to pursue criminal activitiesPersonalities can change with ageAs youths mature, rebellious youngsters may develop increased self-control and be able to resist antisocial behaviorIn adulthood, people strengthen their ability to delay gratification and forgo the immediate gains that law violations bringThey also start wanting to take responsibility for their behavior and to adhere to conventional mores, such as establishing long-term relationships and starting a familyGetting married, raising a family, and creating long-term family ties provide the stability that helps people desist from crimeYoung adults become more aware of the risks that accompany crimeAs adults, they are no longer protected by the relatively kindly arms of the juvenile justice systemStudent answers will vary

70 : Discuss the relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and delinquency. Be sure to include the points indicated in the text as clear-cut indicators of the relationship. Do you agree or disagree that SES is related to delinquency? Provide a rationale for your view.

Correct Answer : Determining the true association between socioeconomic status (SES) and delinquency is critical and a key element in the study of delinquencyIf youth crime is purely a lower-class phenomenon, its cause must be rooted in the social forces that are found solely in lower-class areas:PovertyUnemploymentSocial disorganizationCulture conflictAlienationIf delinquent behavior is spread throughout the social structure, its cause must be related to some noneconomic factor:IntelligencePersonalitySocializationFamily dysfunctionEducational failurePeer influenceAccording to this line of reasoning, providing jobs or economic incentives would have little effect on the crime rateAt first glance, the relationship between SES and delinquency should be clear-cut:Youths who lack wealth or social standing should be the ones who use illegal means to achieve their goals and compensate for their lack of economic resourcesCommunities that lack economic and social opportunities should have the highest delinquency ratesYouths who live in these areas believe that they can never compete socially or

economically with adolescents being raised in more affluent areas, so they may turn to illegal behavior for monetary gain and psychological satisfactionFamily life is most likely to be frayed and disrupted in low-income areasAs a consequence, gangs and law-violating youth groups should thrive in a climate that undermines and neutralizes the adult supervision provided by familiesYouths who live in poor families within poor communities are doubly at risk for delinquency, finding it hard to resist the lure of streetsStudent answers will vary

71 : Discuss the concept of the chronic offender. Do you agree that early, repeated engagement in delinquency is the best predictor of future adult criminality? Do you think that careers in delinquency is an apropos descriptor for this group of youthful offenders? Explain your position.

Correct Answer : • Most adolescents age out of crime, however, a relatively small number of youths begin to violate the law early in their lives (early onset) and continue at a high rate well into adulthood (persistence)• The association between early onset and high-rate persistent offending has been demonstrated in samples drawn from a variety of cultures, time periods, and offender types• These offenders are resistant to change and seem immune to the effects of punishment o Arrest, prosecution, and conviction do little to slow down their offending careers• These chronic offenders are responsible for a significant amount of all delinquent and criminal activity• Because almost everyone commits less crime as they age, it is difficult to predict or identify in advance the relatively few offenders who will continue to commit crime throughout their lives• Current interest in the delinquent life cycle was prompted in part by the "discovery" in the 1970s of the chronic juvenile (or delinquent) offender o According to this view, a relatively small number of youthful offenders commit a significant percentage of all serious crimes, and many of these same offenders grow up to become chronic adult criminals• Chronic offenders can be distinguished from other delinquent youths o Many youthful law violators are apprehended for a single instance of criminal behavior, such as shoplifting or joyriding o Chronic offenders begin their delinquent careers at a young age (under 10 years, referred to as early onset), have serious and persistent brushes with the law, and may be excessively violent and destructive o They do not age out of crime but continue their law-violating behavior into adulthood• Most research shows that early, repeated delinquent activity is the best predictor of future adult criminality• Student responses will vary

72 : Discuss juvenile victimization trends. Be sure to include male/female victimization experiences, rates of serious crime experiences, and rates of increase or decline; also address juvenile reports of victimization. Why do you think juveniles would report or not report being victims of crime? Provide a rationale for your view.

Correct Answer : Since 1994, the overall rate of serious violent crime—rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault—against youth has declined by more than 75%Serious violent crimes against youth declined as follows:Rape or sexual assault by 68%Robbery by 77%Aggravated assault by 80%Simple assault by 83%During this same time period, significant convergence has occurred in male and female teen victim ratesIn the past, males were nearly twice as likely as females to experience serious violent crimeToday, male and female youth are equally likely to experience serious violent crimeThere has been a divergence in victimization trends among racial and ethnic groups:Rates of serious violent crime among White and Hispanic youth have been in declineRates have remained the same among Black youth.The 2012 National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence, which was compared with a similar study in the early 1990s, showed that authorities were more likely to know about incidents of violenceIncreased reporting may be reflective of an ongoing effort by authorities, criminal justice and child protection agencies, and advocates to promote disclosureThe survey found that 46% of youth who were victimized in the previous year had at least one victimization known to school, police, and medical authoritiesSchool personnel were most likely to know of the victimizationPolice were most likely to know about the most serious victimizationGenerally

speaking, authorities were:Most likely to know about serious victimization, including sexual abuse by an adult, kidnapping, and gang or group assaultsLeast likely to know about victimization committed by other youth:Peer and sibling assaultsDating violenceCompleted or attempted rapeAn increase in disclosure and decreasing child victimization may mean that increased reporting has produced sufficient action by authorities to help limit juvenile victimizationStudent answers will vary

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