Juvenile Justice An Active-Learning Approach 1st edition Schmalleger Test Bank

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Chapter 2: Measurement of Juvenile Crime

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. There is a universal trend in Western nations that shows an increase in the commission of delinquent acts during late childhood, generally peaking between the ages of _____ and 19 years old.
A. 15
B. 11
C. 9
D. 13
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the concept of the age–crime curve and the stages of juvenile offending.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Age–Crime Curve and Stages of Delinquency
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. What is the concept called that says as a child grows into the teenage years, he or she is more likely to take risks, be impulsive, and behave in ways that may seem irrational to a grown adult?
A. age–graded arc
B. age–crime curve
C. age–delinquency bend
D. teenage deviance curve
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the concept of the age–crime curve and the stages of juvenile offending.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Age–Crime Curve and Stages of Delinquency
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Age of _____ is the age a juvenile first begins committing delinquent acts.
A. consent
B. approval
C. inception
D. onset
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the concept of the age–crime curve and the stages of juvenile offending.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Age–Crime Curve and Stages of Delinquency

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Difficulty Level: Easy

4. _____ is the continuation of delinquent behavior as a youth ages, often with an escalation of seriousness in the criminal offending.
A. Resistance
B. Delinquency
C. Persistence
D. Resolve
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the concept of the age–crime curve and the stages of juvenile offending.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Age–Crime Curve and Stages of Delinquency
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. _____ is quitting delinquent behavior and returning to conventional normative behavior.
A. Obstruction
B. Resistance
C. Desistance
D. Blockage
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the concept of the age–crime curve and the stages of juvenile offending.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Age–Crime Curve and Stages of Delinquency
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. In 2016, there were over _____ juveniles arrested for various crimes.
A. 620,000
B. 965,000
C. 999,000
D. 1,000,000
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile arrest statistics, as well as the limitations of the data collected.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Juvenile Arrest Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. The _____ is crime not reported to authorities, and thus is not included in official data.
A. undetermined number
B. dark figure
C. unknown figure
D. unidentified amount

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Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile arrest statistics, as well as the limitations of the data collected.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Juvenile Arrest Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. _____ is the degree to which a measure reflects what is really going on, but the UCR can report only crimes known to the police.
A. Dependability
B. Constancy
C. Loyalty
D. Validity
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile arrest statistics, as well as the limitations of the data collected.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Juvenile Arrest Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Almost 33% of individuals arrested for _____ in 2017 were juveniles, with over half of those youths under the age of 15.
A. arson
B. burglary
C. robbery
D. shoplifting
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile arrest statistics, as well as the limitations of the data collected.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Juvenile Arrest Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The highest number of arrests for juveniles was for _____ in 2017.
A. murder
B. larceny/theft
C. arson
D. drug possession
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile arrest statistics, as well as the limitations of the data collected.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Juvenile Arrest Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

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11. The U.S. Census Bureau began the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) in _____ as a way to supplement official arrest data such as the Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
A. 1980
B. 1993
C. 1972
D. 2002
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Victimization Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. In the early 1970s, the U.S. Census Bureau launched the _____ a twice-yearly survey of public and private correctional facilities.
A. Children in Custody Survey (CIC)
B. Youth Service Survey (YSS)
C. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
D. National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD)
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile correctional statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. In _____, the National Center for Juvenile Justice began collecting data from 15 states or large jurisdictions with automated data systems, representing more than 80% of the juvenile population.
A. 1970
B. 1961
C. 1984
D. 1979
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile correctional statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Approximately _____% of delinquency cases in 2016 were either handled informally or not adjudicated.
A. 81
B. 43
C. 54

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D. 71
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile correctional statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. According to the National Juvenile Court Data Archives, _____ cases accounted for over half (55%) of the status offense petitioned cases in juvenile court in 2015.
A. truancy
B. arson
C. rape
D. liquor violations
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile correctional statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Families and Schools Together (FAST) targets at-risk youths in urban areas who have been exposed to _____.
A. abuse
B. violence
C. neglect
D. drugs
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the concept of the age–crime curve and the stages of juvenile offending.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Families and Schools Together (FAST)
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. The _____ is an ongoing project collecting data on the behaviors, attitudes, and values of about 50,000 eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students, followed up by questionnaires mailed to a sample of each graduating class.
A. Monitoring the Future Survey
B. Monitoring the Students
C. Children in Custody Survey (CIC)
D. National Center for Deviance (NCD)
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Self-Report Studies

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Difficulty Level: Easy

18. For about _____ years, the results of self-report studies have been challenging the assertions made by official report data.
A. 100
B. 40
C. 50
D. 5
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Self-Report Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. Research on male juveniles shows that as much as _____% of total crime was self-reported delinquency, while only 35% of total crime came from official juvenile justice system reports.
A. 82
B. 73
C. 39
D. 56
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Self-Report Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. In 2012, about 9.5% of youths in state-run facilities reported one or more incidents of _____ victimization within 12 months of taking the survey.
A. psychological
B. emotional
C. physical
D. sexual
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile correctional statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Easy

21. The _____ field-tested a data collection method on juveniles annually admitted to state-operated commitment facilities.
A. National Council on Missing and Exploited Children
B. National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD)

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C. National Center for Delinquency (NCD)
D. Federal Center for Delinquency Control (NCDC)
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile correctional statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. According to research of the youths who were victimized by juvenile facility staff, over _____% had been given drugs or alcohol to coerce them into sexual activity.
A. 5
B. 10
C. 6
D. 20
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile correctional statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Which survey was conducted seven times from 1976 to 1987 by the National Institute of Mental Health in order to collect data about deviant behaviors from a representative sample of young people?
A. Monitoring the Future Survey
B. Monitoring the Students
C. Children in Custody Survey (CIC)
D. National Youth Survey
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. Delinquent rates are considerably lower in police reports and _____ data than in self-report studies.
A. correctional
B. court
C. school
D. traffic
Ans: B
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: Self-Report Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. Part I offenses include all of the following serious criminal behaviors EXCEPT _____.
A. aggravated assault
B. arson
C. burglary
D. forgery
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile arrest statistics, as well as the limitations of the data collected.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Juvenile Arrest Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

26. The Monitoring the Future Survey revealed in 2017 there was a significant increase in _____ use for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders.
A. cocaine
B. alcohol
C. marijuana
D. ecstasy
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Self-Report Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy

27. Racial minorities are overrepresented both as offenders and _____ compared with their share of the general population.
A. felons
B. delinquents
C. killers
D. victims
Ans: D
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Victimization Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy

28. Juveniles and young adults are more likely to commit _____ crimes than are other age groups.
A. property
B. violent

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C. drug-related
D. interpersonal
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Victimization Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy

29. The _____ provides periodic information on juveniles admitted to jails.
A. National Jail Survey
B. National Prison Survey
C. Federal Prison Survey
D. National Center of Penitentiary Research
Ans: A
Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile correctional statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Easy

30. Part II offenses include all of the following crimes EXCEPT _____.
A. prostitution
B. forgery
C. aggravated assault
D. simple assault
Ans: C
Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile arrest statistics, as well as the limitations of the data collected.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Juvenile Arrest Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has stopped data collection through the Children in Custody Survey (CIC) and National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD).
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile court statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Easy

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2. Juvenile arrests for property crimes constituted 13.6% of all property crime arrests.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile arrest statistics, as well as the limitations of the data collected.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Juvenile Arrest Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Almost 96% of individuals arrested for arson in 2016 were juveniles, with over half of those youths under the age of 13.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile arrest statistics, as well as the limitations of the data collected.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Juvenile Arrest Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Authorities in Maine, Massachusetts, and New York were the first to collect official crime statistics.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile arrest statistics, as well as the limitations of the data collected.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Juvenile Arrest Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Age of consent is the age a juvenile first begins committing delinquent acts.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the concept of the age–crime curve and the stages of juvenile offending.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Age–Crime Curve and Stages of Delinquency
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The age–crime curve indicates as a child grows into the teenage years, he or she is more likely to take risks, be impulsive, and behave in ways that may seem irrational to a grown adult.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the concept of the age–crime curve and the stages of juvenile offending.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Age–Crime Curve and Stages of Delinquency
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. In the early 20th century, the International Association of Chiefs of Police formed the Committee on Uniform Crime Reports to improve data collection.

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Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile arrest statistics, as well as the limitations of the data collected.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Juvenile Arrest Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. For about 50 years, the results of self-report studies have been challenging the assertions made by official report data.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Self-Report Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. The National Youth and Crime Survey was conducted seven times from 1976 to 1987 by the National Institute of Mental Health in order to collect data about deviant behaviors from a representative sample of young people.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Juveniles and young adults are less likely to commit property crimes than are other age groups.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Victimization Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. In 1979, the National Center for Juvenile Justice began collecting data from 15 states or large jurisdictions with automated data systems, representing more than 80% of the juvenile population.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile correctional statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. The rate of juveniles convicted of murder has increased the past 10 years.

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Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile court statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Juveniles Court Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. According to research, racial minorities are overrepresented both as offenders and victims compared with their share of the general population.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Victimization Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, a branch of the Department of Justice.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile court statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Juveniles Court Statistics
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Of the 1,390 youths who reported victimization by staff, 89.1% were males who reported sexual activity with female staff.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.4: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile correctional statistics.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. What are some conclusions that can be drawn from self-reporting surveys?
Ans: Delinquency rates are considerably lower in police reports and court data than in self-report studies. Data from self-report studies show smaller differences in crime commission based on race, ethnic origin, and gender than do data from official reports. Juveniles in the lower and middle classes have a high level of delinquency. Juveniles commit a higher number of serious crimes than what is reported by law enforcement.
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

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Answer Location: Self-Report Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Discuss several benefits of victimization surveys.
Ans: Victimization studies, are another way to better understand juvenile delinquency, collect data from individuals on their experiences with crime victimization, rather than offending behaviors. One of the most notable measures is the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), an annual survey conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The U.S. Census Bureau began the NCVS in 1972 as a way to supplement official arrest data such as the Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Victimization Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Describe the concept of age of onset.
Ans: Age of onset is the age a juvenile first begins committing delinquent acts. For example, if a female commits her first act of shoplifting at age 13 by stealing a candy bar from a grocery store, 13 years old is her age of onset. Research has indicated that juveniles who begin offending at an earlier age are more likely to continue offending into their adult years.
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the concept of the age–crime curve and the stages of juvenile offending.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Age–Crime Curve and Stages of Delinquency
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Describe the difference between Part I and Part II offenses.
Ans: Part I offenses include the following serious criminal behaviors: aggravated assault, arson, automobile theft, burglary, larceny, murder, rape, and robbery. Part II offenses include nonviolent offenses, such as buying and receiving stolen property, carrying and possessing weapons, counterfeiting, forgery, fraud, prostitution, and simple assault. It lists the age, sex, and race of offenders and each person's arrest charge or number of crimes committed.
Learning Objective: 2.2: Identify the primary methods used to gather juvenile arrest statistics, as well as the limitations of the data collected.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Juvenile Arrest Statistics
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Describe several findings from the National Survey of Youth in Custody.
Ans: Findings from the National Survey of Youth in Custody are reported in the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Prison Rape Elimination Act report. At the time of the publication of this text, the most recent data collection was from 2012. In 2012, about 9.5% of youths in state-run facilities reported one or more incidents of sexual victimization within 12

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months of taking the survey. Those assaults were most likely to have been carried out by staff members at the facility. Of the 1,390 youths who reported victimization by staff, 89.1% were males who reported sexual activity with female staff. In addition, of those youths who were victimized by juvenile facility staff, over 20% had been given drugs or alcohol to coerce them into sexual activity.
Learning Objective: 2.5: Discuss the differences between self-report and victimization data.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Reports of Juveniles in Custody
Difficulty Level: Medium

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