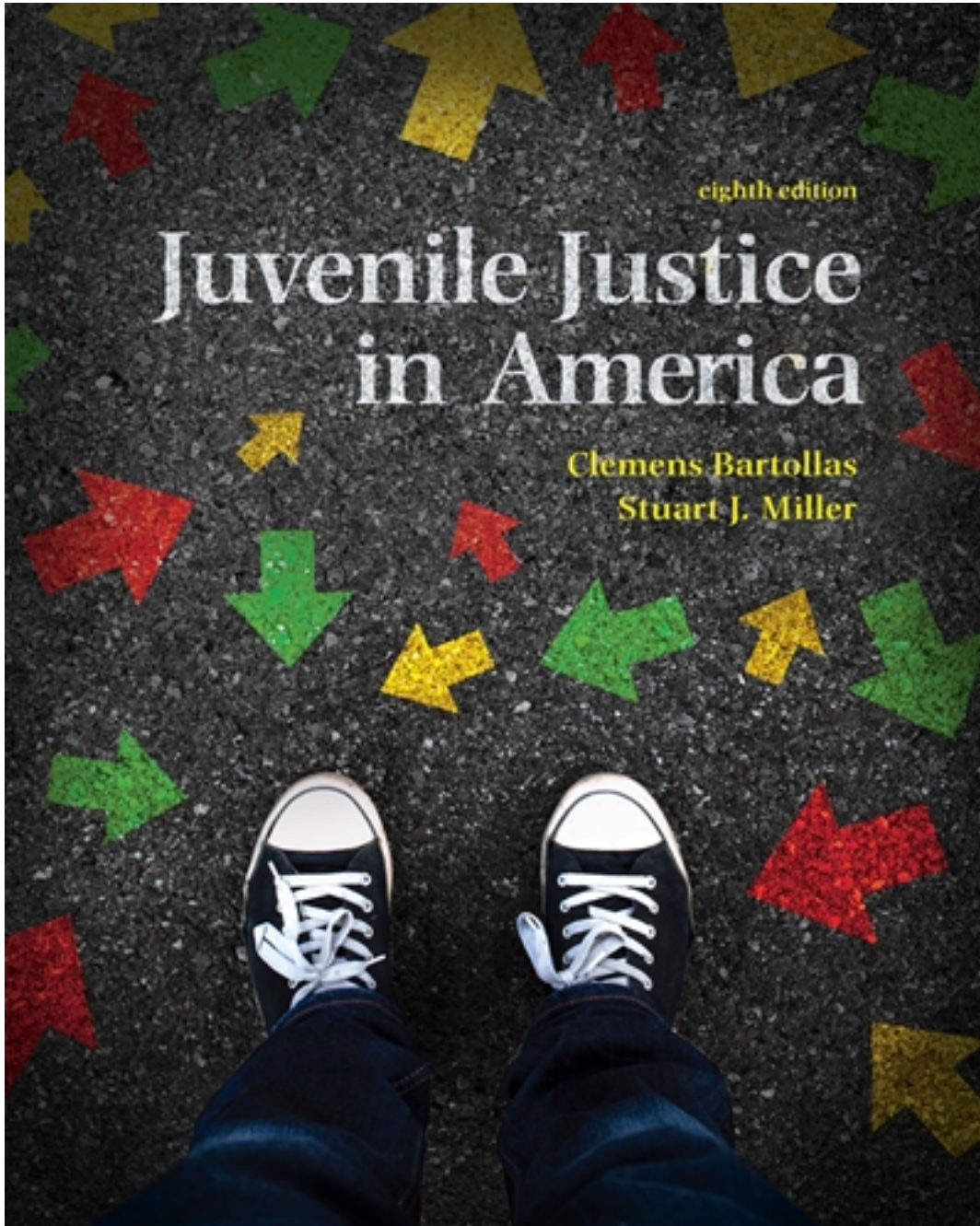


# Test Bank for Juvenile Justice In America 8th Edition by Bartollas

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# Test Bank

## **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

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

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

- 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

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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:
  - o Information on status offenses is not included.
  - o Victims may forget the victimizations they experienced.
  - o 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

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