Multiple Choice: Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Juveniles are more likely to be held for adult trial if they are arrested for ________.
   A) less serious offenses
   B) violent Part I offenses
   C) status offenses
   D) Part II property offenses
Answer: B

2. Which of the following is an oft-cited problem associated with the *Uniform Crime Reports*?
   A) The statistics reflect official police policy rather than the amount of youth crime.
   B) The reports do not measure clearance by arrest.
   C) The statistics overestimate the actual amount of crime.
   D) The reports are classified and are not made public.
Answer: A

3. ________ indicates that a person was arrested because he or she confessed to an offense or was implicated by other criminal evidence.
   A) Hidden delinquency
   B) Reliability
   C) Age of onset
   D) Clearance by arrest
Answer: D

4. An exception to the general rule of juveniles being tried in juvenile courts includes those who ________.
   A) are arrested for less serious offenses
   B) are arrested for Part II offenses
   C) are scheduled for trial after their sixteenth birthday
   D) have a lengthy record of crime
Answer: D
Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
Page number: 28
Level: Intermediate

5. Most information about the number of children appearing before the juvenile court each year comes from what publication of the U.S. Department of Justice?
   A) Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
   B) National Crime Victimization Survey
   C) Uniform Crime Reports
   D) Juvenile Court Statistics
   Answer: D

Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of juvenile court statistics.
Page number: 30
Level: Basic

6. The increase in homicides in the mid-1980s is commonly attributed to ________.
   A) lenient courts
   B) single parents
   C) urban life
   D) more guns in use
   Answer: D

Objective: Explain the correlation between guns and youth violence and the efforts to curb gun use by juveniles.
Page number: 45
Level: Intermediate

7. Juvenile Court Statistics annuals are often criticized, much like UCRs, for only measuring crimes that ________.
   A) are brought to the attention of the court
   B) are typically referred back to juvenile authorities
   C) are committed by minorities
   D) are considered as status offenses
   Answer: A

Objective: Compare official and unofficial statistics regarding the extent of juvenile delinquency.
Page number: 31
Level: Intermediate

8. Which of the following is a good example of a longitudinal method of research study?
   A) content analysis
   B) cohort group
   C) survey data
   D) experimental data
   Answer: B

Objective: Explain how various social factors relate to delinquency.
Page number: 36–37
9. A(n) ________ collects data from youths who report on their own delinquent acts.
   A) self-evaluation survey
   B) observational study
   C) self-report survey
   D) cohort study
   Answer: C

Objective: Compare official and unofficial statistics regarding the extent of juvenile delinquency.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

10. ________ studies suggest that a large amount of hidden delinquency occurs that is not reported in official statistics.
   A) Longitudinal
   B) Comparative
   C) Self-report
   D) Cohort
   Answer: C

Objective: Compare official and unofficial statistics regarding the extent of juvenile delinquency.
Page number: 32
Level: Intermediate

11. The extent to which a research instrument measures what it says it measures is called ________.
   A) validity
   B) ecological fallacy
   C) spurious association
   D) reliability
   Answer: A

Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
Page number: 28
Level: Difficult

12. The extent to which a questionnaire or interview yields the same answers from the same subjects when they are questioned two or more times is called ________.
   A) validity
   B) reliability
   C) ecological fallacy
   D) spurious association
   Answer: B

Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
Page number: 28
Level: Basic
13. Which of the following results from measurements of crime conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and administered by the Census Bureau?
   - A) Uniform Crime Reports
   - B) Crime in the United States
   - C) Juvenile Court Statistics
   - D) National Crime Victimization Survey
   Answer: D
   Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of victimization studies.
   Page number: 34
   Level: Basic

14. According to principal findings of victimization studies, juveniles are more likely to commit _______ than any other age group.
   - A) aggravated assault
   - B) Type II offenses
   - C) Type I offenses
   - D) property crimes
   Answer: D
   Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of victimization studies.
   Page number: 35
   Level: Intermediate

15. The number of children appearing before the juvenile courts significantly increased from 1960 until the early ________, when it began to level off.
   - A) 2000s
   - B) 1990s
   - C) 1970s
   - D) 1980s
   Answer: D
   Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of juvenile court statistics.
   Page number: 30
   Level: Basic

16. According to studies based on official statistics, who is more likely to be overrepresented in arrest, conviction, and incarceration relative to their population base?
   - A) Caucasian females
   - B) Asian females
   - C) Asian males
   - D) African American males
   Answer: D
   Objective: Explain how various social factors relate to delinquency.
   Page number: 37
   Level: Intermediate
17. What is the term for the repeated involvement of a juvenile in one type of delinquency during the course of his or her offending?
   A) specialization
   B) modeling
   C) imitation
   D) copying
   Answer: A
   Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.
   Page number: 42
   Level: Basic

18. According to research on chronic offenders, official records make it very difficult to
   __________.
   A) measure violent crimes
   B) investigate sociopathic attitudes
   C) document chronic offenders’ social class
   D) predict chronic offenders’ criminal career outcomes
   Answer: D
   Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.
   Page number: 43
   Level: Intermediate

19. Which of the following is NOT one of the three population groups Alfred Blumstein identified in his classic study?
   A) persisters
   B) anti-socials
   C) amateurs
   D) innocents
   Answer: B
   Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.
   Page number: 43
   Level: Intermediate

   A) poverty
   B) prior criminal behavior
   C) poor education
   D) peer relations
   Answer: B
   Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.
   Page number: 43
21. What does the term *incidence of delinquency* refer to?
   A) the frequency of offending or the number of delinquent events
   B) the person who committed the crime
   C) the place where the crime occurred
   D) the time of the crime
   Answer: A

22. What does the term *prevalence of delinquency* refer to?
   A) the time of the crime
   B) the place where the crime occurred
   C) the person who committed the crime
   D) the number of young people involved in delinquent behavior
   Answer: D

23. What is the termination of a delinquent career or behavior called?
   A) de-escalation
   B) desistance
   C) rehabilitation
   D) age of onset
   Answer: B

24. The nonfatal firearm-related victimization rate went from approximately ________ per 1,000 persons ages 12 and older in 1993 to ________ per thousand in 2005.
   A) 2, 6
   B) 8, 7
   C) 3, 5
   D) 6, 2
   Answer: D
25. Most victims of violent crime are between the ages of ________.
   A) 40–44
   B) 16–19
   C) 30–34
   D) 55–70
Answer: B
Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of victimization studies.
Page number: 34
Level: Basic

True/False: Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. The Federal Bureau of Investigation serves as the clearinghouse for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.
Answer: True
Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
Page number: 27
Level: Basic

2. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program no longer publishes a printed copy of annual crime data.
Answer: True
Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
Page number: 27
Level: Intermediate

3. According to the UCR Program, juvenile murder rates increased greatly between 1993 and 2003.
Answer: False
Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
Page number: 29
Level: Difficult

4. According to Blumstein, one of the factors that distinguish chronic offenders is having a convicted sibling.
Answer: True
Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.
Page number: 43
Level: Difficult
5. One of the most important objectives of compiling juvenile court statistics is to furnish an index of the general nature and extent of the problems brought before the juvenile court.  
Answer: True  
Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of juvenile court statistics.  
Page number: 31  
Level: Difficult

6. The number of children appearing before the juvenile court significantly decreased from the late 1950s until the mid 1970s.  
Answer: False  
Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of juvenile court statistics.  
Page number: 30  
Level: Intermediate

7. Self-report studies are good for determining hidden delinquency.  
Answer: True  
Objective: Compare official and unofficial statistics regarding the extent of juvenile delinquency.  
Page number: 31–32  
Level: Intermediate

8. Self-report studies are often challenged with regard to questionable validity and reliability.  
Answer: True  
Objective: Compare official and unofficial statistics regarding the extent of juvenile delinquency.  
Page number: 32  
Level: Basic

9. According to NCVS data, whites are more likely to be victims of violent crime than African Americans.  
Answer: False  
Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of victimization studies.  
Page number: 34  
Level: Intermediate

10. Victimization surveys do not add much significance to what is known about crime in the United States.  
Answer: False  
Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of victimization studies.  
Page number: 34  
Level: Difficult

11. The racial threat hypothesis holds that a larger racial minority population causes the majority to feel threatened and thus to use stronger social control measures.  
Answer: True  
Objective: Explain how various social factors relate to delinquency.  
Page number: 38  
Level: Basic
12. Gun assaults were not a primary contributing factor in homicide death rates of males thirteen to seventeen years old in the 1990s.
Answer: False
Objective: Explain the correlation between guns and youth violence and the efforts to curb gun use by juveniles.
Page number: 45
Level: Intermediate

 Fill in the Blank: Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. A generation group as defined in demographics, in statistics, or for the purpose of social research is called a ________.
Answer: cohort
Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
Page number: 27
Level: Intermediate

2. ________ indicates that a person is arrested because he or she confesses to an offense or is implicated by other criminal evidence.
Answer: Clearance by arrest
Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
Page number: 28
Level: Basic

3. According to self-report surveys, a large amount of ________ is not contained in official arrest statistics.
Answer: hidden delinquency
Objective: Compare official and unofficial statistics regarding the extent of juvenile delinquency.
Page number: 32
Level: Basic

4. The ________ refers to the age when delinquent behavior starts in a child.
Answer: age of onset
Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.
Page number: 41
Level: Basic

5. ________ offenders constitute a small number of all offenders and are identified by most cohort studies as coming from the ever-growing minority underclass.
Answer: Chronic youthful
Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.
Page number: 43
Level: Basic

6. ________ is the termination of delinquency.
Answer: Desistance

Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.
Page number: 41
Level: Intermediate

7. The extent to which a questionnaire or interview yields the same answers from the same juveniles when they are questioned two or more times is called ________.
Answer: reliability

Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
Page number: 28
Level: Basic

8. In 2009, the largest percentage of person offenses consisted of ________, followed by aggravated assaults and then robberies.
Answer: simple assaults

Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of juvenile court statistics.
Page number: 30
Level: Intermediate

9. A problem with the validity of NCVS data is that victimizations of people under age ________ are not included.
Answer: twelve

Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of victimization studies.
Page number: 35
Level: Basic

10. A 2011 study found that ________ children are more often cited for disciplinary infractions in schools than are children from other racial groups.
Answer: African American

Objective: Explain how various social factors relate to delinquency.
Page number: 37
Level: Basic

11. ________ ownership, possession, and carrying have led to violence in drug transactions, schools, and gangs.
Answer: Gun

Objective: Explain the correlation between guns and youth violence and the efforts to curb gun use by juveniles.
Essay: Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Discuss the various weaknesses attributed to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as a measure of crime. The answer should include the following points:
   - Most crimes go unreported.
   - Only serious property and personal crimes of juveniles are acted upon.
   - UCR statistics may tell more about police policy than about crime.
   - Data may not be entirely reliable.

Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.

Page number: 29
Level: Difficult

2. Discuss the relationship between guns and youth violence. The answer should include the following points:
   - Homicide death rates of males thirteen to seventeen years old often reflect gun use.
   - Youths with guns tend to live in communities with high prevalence of gun ownership.
   - Youths with guns are more likely to engage in serious assaults and robberies than others.
   - Youths involved in drugs are more likely to carry guns than others and to believe that guns are necessary for their protection.
   - Youths from gangs are more probable to carry guns.

Objective: Explain the correlation between guns and youth violence and the efforts to curb gun use by juveniles.

Page number: 45–46
Level: Difficult

3. List some of the principal findings of victimization surveys. The answer should include the following points:
   - More crime is committed than is recorded; the discrepancy is the number of victims.
   - The rank order of serious offenses reported, except for vehicle theft, is identical to that of UCR.
   - The probability of being victimized varies with the type of crime and where people live.
   - Juveniles are more likely to not only commit crimes but also to be victimized than others.
   - African Americans are overrepresented both as perpetrators and as victims of serious personal crimes.

Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of victimization studies.

Page number: 35
Level: Intermediate

4. Discuss the findings of various studies on racial/ethnic background and delinquent behavior.
Findings of various studies:

- African Americans are overrepresented in arrest, conviction, and incarceration relative to their population base.
- African American, Hispanic, and Native American adolescents were involved in significantly higher levels of serious violence than were Caucasians.
- African American adolescents experience and are involved in higher rates of violence, especially armed violence. However, they do not have higher rates of property or drug crime.
- A combination of neighborhood context, socioeconomic status, and social psychological processes can explain most of the relationship between race and violence as well as ethnicity and violence.
- School-level characteristics were related to overall discipline levers, which is consistent with a racial threat hypothesis.
- Ethno-racial inequality in neighborhood crime rates is an outgrowth of racial residential segregation.

Objective: Explain how various social factors relate to delinquency.

5. Discuss the various factors that may lead to juvenile offenders continuing on into adult criminal behavior.

The answer should include the following points:

- age of onset
- continuation or persistence
- escalation of offenses
- specialization of offenses
- tendency toward chronic offending
- length of criminal career
- desistance or termination of offending

Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.

Page number: 37–38
Level: Difficult

Page number: 40–45
Level: Basic
Multiple Choice: Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Juveniles are more likely to be held for adult trial if they are arrested for ________.
   A) less serious offenses
   B) violent Part I offenses
   C) status offenses
   D) Part II property offenses
Answer: B

2. Which of the following is an oft-cited problem associated with the *Uniform Crime Reports*?
   A) The statistics reflect official police policy rather than the amount of youth crime.
   B) The reports do not measure clearance by arrest.
   C) The statistics overestimate the actual amount of crime.
   D) The reports are classified and are not made public.
Answer: A

3. ________ indicates that a person was arrested because he or she confessed to an offense or was implicated by other criminal evidence.
   A) Hidden delinquency
   B) Reliability
   C) Age of onset
   D) Clearance by arrest
Answer: D

4. An exception to the general rule of juveniles being tried in juvenile courts includes those who ________.
   A) are arrested for less serious offenses
   B) are arrested for Part II offenses
   C) are scheduled for trial after their sixteenth birthday
   D) have a lengthy record of crime
Answer: D
5. Most information about the number of children appearing before the juvenile court each year comes from what publication of the U.S. Department of Justice?
   A) Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
   B) National Crime Victimization Survey
   C) Uniform Crime Reports
   D) Juvenile Court Statistics
   Answer: D

Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of juvenile court statistics.
Page number: 30
Level: Basic

6. The increase in homicides in the mid-1980s is commonly attributed to ________.
   A) lenient courts
   B) single parents
   C) urban life
   D) more guns in use
   Answer: D

Objective: Explain the correlation between guns and youth violence and the efforts to curb gun use by juveniles.
Page number: 45
Level: Intermediate

7. Juvenile Court Statistics annuals are often criticized, much like UCRs, for only measuring crimes that ________.
   A) are brought to the attention of the court
   B) are typically referred back to juvenile authorities
   C) are committed by minorities
   D) are considered as status offenses
   Answer: A

Objective: Compare official and unofficial statistics regarding the extent of juvenile delinquency.
Page number: 31
Level: Intermediate

8. Which of the following is a good example of a longitudinal method of research study?
   A) content analysis
   B) cohort group
   C) survey data
   D) experimental data
   Answer: B

Objective: Explain how various social factors relate to delinquency.
Page number: 36–37
9. A(n) ________ collects data from youths who report on their own delinquent acts.
   A) self-evaluation survey
   B) observational study
   C) self-report survey
   D) cohort study
Answer: C
Objective: Compare official and unofficial statistics regarding the extent of juvenile delinquency.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

10. ________ studies suggest that a large amount of hidden delinquency occurs that is not reported in official statistics.
    A) Longitudinal
    B) Comparative
    C) Self-report
    D) Cohort
Answer: C
Objective: Compare official and unofficial statistics regarding the extent of juvenile delinquency.
Page number: 32
Level: Intermediate

11. The extent to which a research instrument measures what it says it measures is called ________.
    A) validity
    B) ecological fallacy
    C) spurious association
    D) reliability
Answer: A
Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
Page number: 28
Level: Difficult

12. The extent to which a questionnaire or interview yields the same answers from the same subjects when they are questioned two or more times is called ________.
    A) validity
    B) reliability
    C) ecological fallacy
    D) spurious association
Answer: B
Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
Page number: 28
Level: Basic
13. Which of the following results from measurements of crime conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and administered by the Census Bureau?
   A) Uniform Crime Reports
   B) Crime in the United States
   C) Juvenile Court Statistics
   D) National Crime Victimization Survey

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of victimization studies.
Page number: 34
Level: Basic

14. According to principal findings of victimization studies, juveniles are more likely to commit ________ than any other age group.
   A) aggravated assault
   B) Type II offenses
   C) Type I offenses
   D) property crimes

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of victimization studies.
Page number: 35
Level: Intermediate

15. The number of children appearing before the juvenile courts significantly increased from 1960 until the early ________, when it began to level off.
   A) 2000s
   B) 1990s
   C) 1970s
   D) 1980s

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of juvenile court statistics.
Page number: 30
Level: Basic

16. According to studies based on official statistics, who is more likely to be overrepresented in arrest, conviction, and incarceration relative to their population base?
   A) Caucasian females
   B) Asian females
   C) Asian males
   D) African American males

Answer: D

Objective: Explain how various social factors relate to delinquency.
Page number: 37
Level: Intermediate
17. What is the term for the repeated involvement of a juvenile in one type of delinquency during the course of his or her offending?
A) specialization
B) modeling
C) imitation
D) copying
Answer: A

18. According to research on chronic offenders, official records make it very difficult to ________.
A) measure violent crimes
B) investigate sociopathic attitudes
C) document chronic offenders’ social class
D) predict chronic offenders’ criminal career outcomes
Answer: D

19. Which of the following is NOT one of the three population groups Alfred Blumstein identified in his classic study?
A) persisters
B) anti-socials
C) amateurs
D) innocents
Answer: B

A) poverty
B) prior criminal behavior
C) poor education
D) peer relations
Answer: B
21. What does the term *incidence of delinquency* refer to?
   A) the frequency of offending or the number of delinquent events
   B) the person who committed the crime
   C) the place where the crime occurred
   D) the time of the crime
   Answer: A
   Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
   Page number: 27
   Level: Intermediate

22. What does the term *prevalence of delinquency* refer to?
   A) the time of the crime
   B) the place where the crime occurred
   C) the person who committed the crime
   D) the number of young people involved in delinquent behavior
   Answer: D
   Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
   Page number: 27
   Level: Intermediate

23. What is the termination of a delinquent career or behavior called?
   A) de-escalation
   B) desistance
   C) rehabilitation
   D) age of onset
   Answer: B
   Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.
   Page number: 41
   Level: Intermediate

24. The nonfatal firearm-related victimization rate went from approximately ________ per 1,000 persons ages 12 and older in 1993 to ________ per thousand in 2005.
   A) 2, 6
   B) 8, 7
   C) 3, 5
   D) 6, 2
   Answer: D
   Objective: Explain the correlation between guns and youth violence and the efforts to curb gun use by juveniles.
   Page number: 46
   Level: Intermediate
25. Most victims of violent crime are between the ages of ________.
   A) 40–44
   B) 16–19
   C) 30–34
   D) 55–70
   Answer: B
   Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of victimization studies.
   Page number: 34
   Level: Basic

   **True/False: Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.**

1. The Federal Bureau of Investigation serves as the clearinghouse for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.
   Answer: True
   Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
   Page number: 27
   Level: Basic

2. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program no longer publishes a printed copy of annual crime data.
   Answer: True
   Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
   Page number: 27
   Level: Intermediate

3. According to the UCR Program, juvenile murder rates increased greatly between 1993 and 2003.
   Answer: False
   Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
   Page number: 29
   Level: Difficult

4. According to Blumstein, one of the factors that distinguish chronic offenders is having a convicted sibling.
   Answer: True
   Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.
   Page number: 43
   Level: Difficult
5. One of the most important objectives of compiling juvenile court statistics is to furnish an index of the general nature and extent of the problems brought before the juvenile court.  
Answer: True  
Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of juvenile court statistics.  
Page number: 31  
Level: Difficult

6. The number of children appearing before the juvenile court significantly decreased from the late 1950s until the mid 1970s.  
Answer: False  
Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of juvenile court statistics.  
Page number: 30  
Level: Intermediate

7. Self-report studies are good for determining hidden delinquency.  
Answer: True  
Objective: Compare official and unofficial statistics regarding the extent of juvenile delinquency.  
Page number: 31–32  
Level: Intermediate

8. Self-report studies are often challenged with regard to questionable validity and reliability.  
Answer: True  
Objective: Compare official and unofficial statistics regarding the extent of juvenile delinquency.  
Page number: 32  
Level: Basic

9. According to NCVS data, whites are more likely to be victims of violent crime than African Americans.  
Answer: False  
Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of victimization studies.  
Page number: 34  
Level: Intermediate

10. Victimization surveys do not add much significance to what is known about crime in the United States.  
Answer: False  
Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of victimization studies.  
Page number: 34  
Level: Difficult

11. The racial threat hypothesis holds that a larger racial minority population causes the majority to feel threatened and thus to use stronger social control measures.  
Answer: True  
Objective: Explain how various social factors relate to delinquency.  
Page number: 38  
Level: Basic
12. Gun assaults were not a primary contributing factor in homicide death rates of males thirteen to seventeen years old in the 1990s.
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Objective: Explain the correlation between guns and youth violence and the efforts to curb gun use by juveniles.
Page number: 45
Level: Intermediate

**Fill in the Blank: Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.**

1. A generation group as defined in demographics, in statistics, or for the purpose of social research is called a ________.
   Answer: cohort
   Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
   Page number: 27
   Level: Intermediate

2. ________ indicates that a person is arrested because he or she confesses to an offense or is implicated by other criminal evidence.
   Answer: Clearance by arrest
   Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.
   Page number: 28
   Level: Basic

3. According to self-report surveys, a large amount of ________ is not contained in official arrest statistics.
   Answer: hidden delinquency
   Objective: Compare official and unofficial statistics regarding the extent of juvenile delinquency.
   Page number: 32
   Level: Basic

4. The ________ refers to the age when delinquent behavior starts in a child.
   Answer: age of onset
   Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.
   Page number: 41
   Level: Basic

5. ________ offenders constitute a small number of all offenders and are identified by most cohort studies as coming from the ever-growing minority underclass.
   Answer: Chronic youthful
Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.
Page number: 43
Level: Basic

6. ________ is the termination of delinquency.
Answer: Desistance

7. The extent to which a questionnaire or interview yields the same answers from the same juveniles when they are questioned two or more times is called ________.
Answer: reliability

8. In 2009, the largest percentage of person offenses consisted of ________, followed by aggravated assaults and then robberies.
Answer: simple assaults

9. A problem with the validity of NCVS data is that victimizations of people under age ________ are not included.
Answer: twelve

10. A 2011 study found that ________ children are more often cited for disciplinary infractions in schools than are children from other racial groups.
Answer: African American

11. ________ ownership, possession, and carrying have led to violence in drug transactions, schools, and gangs.
Answer: Gun
1. Discuss the various weaknesses attributed to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as a measure of crime. The answer should include the following points:
   - Most crimes go unreported.
   - Only serious property and personal crimes of juveniles are acted upon.
   - UCR statistics may tell more about police policy than about crime.
   - Data may not be entirely reliable.

Objective: Summarize the types of information provided by each major source of delinquency statistics.

2. Discuss the relationship between guns and youth violence. The answer should include the following points:
   - Homicide death rates of males thirteen to seventeen years old often reflect gun use.
   - Youths with guns tend to live in communities with high prevalence of gun ownership.
   - Youths with guns are more likely to engage in serious assaults and robberies than others.
   - Youths involved in drugs are more likely to carry guns than others and to believe that guns are necessary for their protection.
   - Youths from gangs are more probable to carry guns.

Objective: Explain the correlation between guns and youth violence and the efforts to curb gun use by juveniles.

3. List some of the principal findings of victimization surveys. The answer should include the following points:
   - More crime is committed than is recorded; the discrepancy is the number of victims.
   - The rank order of serious offenses reported, except for vehicle theft, is identical to that of UCR.
   - The probability of being victimized varies with the type of crime and where people live.
   - Juveniles are more likely to not only commit crimes but also to be victimized than others.
   - African Americans are overrepresented both as perpetrators and as victims of serious personal crimes.

Objective: Describe the purpose, procedures, and findings of victimization studies.

4. Discuss the findings of various studies on racial/ethnic background and delinquent behavior.
Findings of various studies:

- African Americans are overrepresented in arrest, conviction, and incarceration relative to their population base.
- African American, Hispanic, and Native American adolescents were involved in significantly higher levels of serious violence than were Caucasians.
- African American adolescents experience and are involved in higher rates of violence, especially armed violence. However, they do not have higher rates of property or drug crime.
- A combination of neighborhood context, socioeconomic status, and social psychological processes can explain most of the relationship between race and violence as well as ethnicity and violence.
- School-level characteristics were related to overall discipline levers, which is consistent with a racial threat hypothesis.
- Ethno-racial inequality in neighborhood crime rates is an outgrowth of racial residential segregation.

Objective: Explain how various social factors relate to delinquency.

Page number: 37–38
Level: Difficult

5. Discuss the various factors that may lead to juvenile offenders continuing on into adult criminal behavior.

The answer should include the following points:

- age of onset
- continuation or persistence
- escalation of offenses
- specialization of offenses
- tendency toward chronic offending
- length of criminal career
- desistance or termination of offending

Objective: Summarize the measurements used to explain individual changes in offending across the life course.

Page number: 40–45