

Chapter 2: The Nature and Extent of Delinquency

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is a Part I offense?
- a. arson
 - b. weapons possession
 - c. possession of cocaine
 - d. gang membership

ANS: A REF: Page 28 OBJ: 2-1

2. Which of the following is a Part II offense?
- a. robbery
 - b. forcible rape
 - c. vandalism
 - d. aggravated assault

ANS: C REF: Page 28 OBJ: 2-1

3. When at least one person is arrested, charged, or turned over to the court for prosecution, a crime has been:
- a. “solved”
 - b. “recorded”
 - c. “indexed”
 - d. “cleared”

ANS: D REF: Page 28 OBJ: 2-2

4. The UCR uses three methods to express crime data. Which of the following is not one of these three methods?
- a. The actual number of crimes reported to the police and arrests made.
 - b. The actual number of crimes for which the suspects were convicted.
 - c. The FBI computes crime rates per 100,000 people.
 - d. The FBI computes changes in the number and rate of crime over time.

ANS: B REF: Pages 28-29 OBJ: 2-1

5. What does a UCR-reported murder rate of 5.4 mean?
- a. About six people were murdered.
 - b. About six people in every 100,000 were murdered.
 - c. About six people a day were murdered.
 - d. About six people were arrested for murder per 10,000 arrests.

ANS: B REF: Page 29 OBJ: 2-1

6. Which of the following statements about the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is false?
- a. the survey provides information about victims, offenders and crimes
 - b. the NCVS collects information on crimes suffered by individuals and households
 - c. the problem of underreporting of crime is eliminated when we use the NCVS
 - d. none of the above statements are false

ANS: C REF: Pages 30-31 OBJ: 2-1

7. _____ are questionnaire or survey techniques that ask subjects to reveal their own participation in delinquent or criminal acts.
- a. Victim surveys
 - b. Official records
 - c. Self reports
 - d. Uniform Crime Reports

ANS: C REF: Page 31 OBJ: 2-1

8. In 2008, juveniles were responsible for about ____ percent of the property crime arrests.
- a. 9
 - b. 18
 - c. 26
 - d. 34

ANS: C REF: Page 34 OBJ: 2-3

9. About _____ juvenile arrests were made in 2008 for Part II offenses.
- a. 125,000
 - b. 450,000
 - c. 1.2 million
 - d. 3.4 million

ANS: C REF: Page 35 OBJ: 2-3

10. In 2008, juveniles were responsible for about ____ percent of all arrests for violent crimes.
- a. 16
 - b. 26
 - c. 33
 - d. 47

ANS: A REF: Page 35 OBJ: 2-3

11. According to the text, which of the following statements is true?
- a. Surveys suggest that the availability of firearms does not influence the delinquency rate.
 - b. Surveys suggest that boys who are members of gangs are far less likely to possess guns than non-gang members.
 - c. Surveys indicate that there are over 3 million gang members in the United States.
 - d. none of the above statements are true

ANS: D REF: Page 39 OBJ: 2-3

12. Economist Steven Levitt believes that _____ may help control delinquency.
- a. stricter adoption policies
 - b. punitive policies
 - c. psychotherapy
 - d. religious involvement

ANS: B REF: Page 39 OBJ: 2-3

13. For which of the following acts are females more likely than males to be taken into custody?
- a. robbery
 - b. forcible rape
 - c. truancy
 - d. running away

ANS: D REF: Page 40 OBJ: 2-4

14. Males commit _____ property offenses for every one committed by females.
- a. two
 - b. four
 - c. six
 - d. ten

ANS: A REF: Page 40 OBJ: 2-4

15. Males commit _____ serious violent offenses for every 1 committed by females.
- a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 6
 - d. 10

ANS: B REF: Page 40 OBJ: 2-4

16. In terms of race and delinquency, the official statistics show that:
- a. European American juveniles composed about 30 percent of all juveniles arrested in 2008.
 - b. There is virtually no racial discrimination in the juvenile justice system.
 - c. African American youths are less likely to be formally arrested by the police, who treat them as first-time offenders.
 - d. minority youths are arrested for serious criminal behavior at a rate that is disproportionate to their representation in the population.

ANS: D REF: Page 41 OBJ: 2-6

17. Which of the following is one of the major criticisms of official crime data?
- a. It fails to control socio-economic factors that contribute to criminality.

- b. It under-represents the effect of violent delinquent crime.
- c. It is biased by police behavior and arrest practices.
- d. It negates the impact of chronic delinquent crime.

ANS: C REF: Page 42 OBJ: 2-2

18. What factor compounds economic marginalization to explain high rates of African-American delinquency?
- a. racially biased policing
 - b. population density
 - c. public health problems
 - d. weakening family structure

ANS: D REF: Page 43 OBJ: 2-5

19. Which of the following has been linked with high-rate persistent offending in variety of cultures, time periods and offender types?
- a. race
 - b. age of onset
 - c. social class
 - d. home environment

ANS: B REF: Page 45 OBJ: 2-7

20. The aging-out process of criminal behavior is also referred to as:
- a. persistent criminality
 - b. spontaneous remission
 - c. desistance remission
 - d. criminal desistance

ANS: B REF: Page 45 OBJ: 2-4

21. Which of the following statements about age and delinquency is false?
- a. With maturity comes the ability to resist the “quick fix” to one’s problems.
 - b. Life experience helps former delinquents seek out nondestructive solutions to their personal problems.
 - c. As youths grow older, they take on new responsibilities that are inconsistent with criminality.
 - d. As juvenile delinquents mature, they become less aware of the risks that accompany crime.

ANS: D REF: Page 45 OBJ: 2-4

22. Early and repeated delinquency is the best predictor of:
- a. adult criminality
 - b. problem behavior syndrome
 - c. desistence
 - d. crime pathways

ANS: A REF: Page 47 OBJ: 2-9

23. Chronic recidivists made up about _____ percent of both Philadelphia cohorts in research conducted by Wolfgang and his associates.
- a. 1
 - b. 3
 - c. 6
 - d. 18

ANS: C REF: Page 46 OBJ: 2-8

24. Wolfgang reported that the _____ were responsible for 52 percent of all offenses.
- a. adolescent-limiteds
 - b. chronic six percent
 - c. peripheral gang members
 - d. late bloomers

ANS: B REF: Page 46 OBJ: 2-8

25. In the Pennsylvania birth cohort follow-up, it was found that chronic offenders had a(n)_____ percent chance of becoming adult offenders.
- a. 30
 - b. 40
 - c. 100
 - d. 80

ANS: D REF: Page 47 OBJ: 2-8

26. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. kids who engage in the most serious forms of delinquency are more likely to be members of the lower class
 - b. chronic offenders commit a significant portion of all delinquent acts
 - c. those who demonstrate antisocial tendencies at a very early age are more likely to commit more crimes for a longer duration
 - d. all of the above are true

ANS: D REF: Page 47 OBJ: 2-10

27. According to the text, which of the following is not a childhood risk factor for persistent delinquency?
- a. parental psychopathology
 - b. low intelligence
 - c. small family size
 - d. neighborhood disadvantage

ANS: C REF: Page 48 OBJ: 2-9

28. Childhood risk factors for persistent delinquency include all of the following, except:
- a. poor cognitive development
 - b. family violence
 - c. poor academic performance
 - d. interracial background

ANS: D REF: Page 48 OBJ: 2-9

29. According to the National Crime Victimization Survey:
- a. Females are more often the victims of delinquency than males.
 - b. Older people are more often targets than younger people.
 - c. Crime victimization tends to be interracial.
 - d. The chance of victimization declines with age.

ANS: D REF: Page 49 OBJ: 2-10

30. Which of the following statements about the victimization of teens is true?
- a. Most teens are victimized by strangers.
 - b. Most teens are victimized at night.
 - c. Most teens are victimized by their peers.
 - d. Most teens are victimized by their parents.

ANS: C REF: Page 49 OBJ: 2-10

TRUE/FALSE

1. Manslaughter and forcible rape are examples of part II offenses.

ANS: F REF: Page 28 OBJ: 2-1

2. Liquor law violations and drug trafficking are examples of part II offenses.

ANS: T REF: Page 28 OBJ: 2-1

3. Because many victims do not report their experiences to the police, the UCR has been adjusted to address the issue of nonreporting of crime.

ANS: F REF: Page 30 OBJ: 2-3

4. Research shows that the more kids watch TV, the more often they get into violent encounters.

ANS: T REF: Page 39 OBJ: 2-3

5. In 2008, juveniles accounted for 1% of all arrests for part I offenses.

ANS: F REF: Page 34 OBJ: 2-3

6. According to the text, the teen murder rate, declined around 20 percent during the past decade.

ANS: T REF: Page 36 OBJ: 2-3

7. Most self-report studies indicate that the number of children who break the law is far smaller than official statistics would lead us to believe.

ANS: F REF: Page 36 OBJ: 2-1

8. According to the text, girls are more likely than boys to be arrested as runaways.

ANS: T REF: Page 40 OBJ: 2-4

9. About 70 percent of all arrests in 2008 involved white Americans.

ANS: T REF: Page 42 OBJ: 2-3

10. According to the text, kids who engage in the most serious forms of delinquency are more likely to be members of the upper class.

ANS: F REF: Page 43 OBJ: 2-5

11. Delinquency rates decline with age.

ANS: T REF: Page 44 OBJ: 2-4

12. In Wolfgang's *Delinquency in a Birth Cohort*, six percent of the total sample was responsible for fifty-two percent of all offenses.

ANS: T REF: Page 46 OBJ: 2-8

13. Wolfgang's cohort findings, the chronic six percent, could not be replicated in subsequent research.

ANS: F REF: Page 47 OBJ: 2-8

14. Researchers have found that the severity of offending rather than frequency of criminal behavior had the greatest impact on later adult criminality.

ANS: T REF: Page 47 OBJ: 2-8

15. Official arrest statistics indicate that European American youths are arrested for a disproportionate share of arson and alcohol-related violations.

ANS: T REF: Page 47 OBJ: 2-7

16. Teens are less likely than their grandparents to become the victims of crimes.

ANS: F REF: Page 48 OBJ: 2-10

17. The NCVS is a household survey of offenders that measures the nature of the crime and the characteristics of the offenders.

ANS: F REF: Page 48 OBJ: 2-1

18. Less than half of all violent crime victimizations are reported to the police.

ANS: T REF: Page 49 OBJ: 2-3

19. Crime victimization tends to be interracial.

ANS: F REF: Page 49 OBJ: 2-10

20. Delinquents are disproportionately male, although female delinquency rates are rising faster than those for males.

ANS: T REF: Page 51 OBJ: 2-4

COMPLETION

1. Compiled by the FBI, the _____ is the most widely used source of national crime and delinquency statistics reporting crimes known to the police and the number of persons arrested.

ANS: Uniform Crime Report

REF: Page 28 OBJ: 2-1

2. Part I offenses include homicide and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, _____, and aggravated assault.

ANS: robbery

REF: Page 28 OBJ: 2-1

3. Part I property-related crimes includes burglary, _____, arson, and motor vehicle theft.

ANS: larceny

REF: Page 28 OBJ: 2-1

4. A crime is said to have been “_____” by exceptional means, when some element beyond police control precludes the physical arrest of an offender.

ANS: cleared

REF: Page 28 OBJ: 2-1

5. Because the UCR arrest statistics are _____ by suspect’s age, they can be used to estimate adolescent delinquency.

ANS: disaggregated

REF: Page 29 OBJ: 2-1

6. _____ studies are designed to obtain information from youthful subjects about their violations of the law.

ANS: Self-report

REF: Page 31 OBJ: 2-1

7. Researchers at the University of Michigan’s Institute for Social Research conducted an annual national self-report survey, called _____, that involved a sample of about three thousand youths.

ANS: Monitoring the Future

REF: Page 32 OBJ: 2-1

8. Self-report studies are a valuable source of information on the activities of youths who have had contact with the juvenile justice system as well as on the _____ of crime – that is, those who have escaped official notice.

ANS: dark figures

REF: Page 36 OBJ: 2-2

9. Police routinely search, question, and detain all African American males in an area if a violent criminal has been described as “looking or sounding Black.” This phenomenon is called _____.

ANS: racial profiling

REF: Page 42 OBJ: 2-7

10. _____ theory suggests that as the size of the African American population increases, the amount of social control imposed against African American by police grows proportionately.

ANS: Racial threat

REF: Page 42 OBJ: 2-7

11. The _____ refers to the age at which youths begin their delinquent careers.

ANS: age of onset

REF: Page 45 OBJ: 2-4

12. The aging-out process is sometimes called desistance from crime or _____.

ANS: spontaneous remission

REF: Page 45 OBJ: 2-4

13. Those who demonstrate antisocial tendencies at a very early age are more likely to commit more crimes for a longer period of time. This is referred to as the _____.

ANS: *developmental view of delinquency*

REF: Page 45 OBJ: 2-4

14. _____ refers to the age at which youths begin their delinquent careers.

ANS: Age of onset

REF: Page 45 OBJ: 2-4

15. _____ refers to chronic offenders who have been arrested five times or more before age eighteen.

ANS: Chronic recidivists

REF: Page 46 OBJ: 2-9

16. In Wolfgang's birth cohort study, the _____ was responsible for 52 percent of all offenses.

ANS: chronic six percent

REF: Page 46 OBJ: 2-8

17. The idea that chronic juvenile offenders are likely to continue violating the law as adults is referred to as the _____.

ANS: continuity of crime

REF: Page 47 OBJ: 2-8

18. The term _____ refers to the number of people who are victims of criminal acts.

ANS: victimization

REF: Page 48 OBJ: 2-10

19. NCVS data indicate that people in almost all age groups who were victimized by groups of offenders identified their attackers as _____.

ANS: teenagers

REF: Page 49 OBJ: 2-10

20. “_____ kidnappings” are defined as abductions perpetrated by a stranger or slight acquaintance and involving a child who was transported 50 or more miles, detained overnight, held for ransom or with the intent to keep the child permanently, or killed.

ANS: Stereotypical

REF: Page 50 OBJ: 2-10

ESSAY

1. Identify and define the two categories of offenses compiled by the FBI in the Uniform Crime Report. Provide examples of each.

ANS:

No answer provided

REF: Page 28 OBJ: 2-1

2. Describe the three methods used by the UCR to express crime data.

ANS:

No answer provided

REF: Pages 28-29 OBJ: 2-1

3. List and discuss the various factors that shape teen crime trends discussed in the text.

ANS:

No answer provided

REF: Pages 34-39 OBJ: 2-3

4. Briefly discuss how the following correlates impact delinquency: gender, race, social class and age. Provide examples whenever possible.

ANS:

No answer provided

REF: Pages 40-46 OBJ: 2-7

5. Identify and briefly discuss the factors that characterize teen victimization.

ANS:

No answer provided

REF: Pages 49-51 OBJ: 2-10