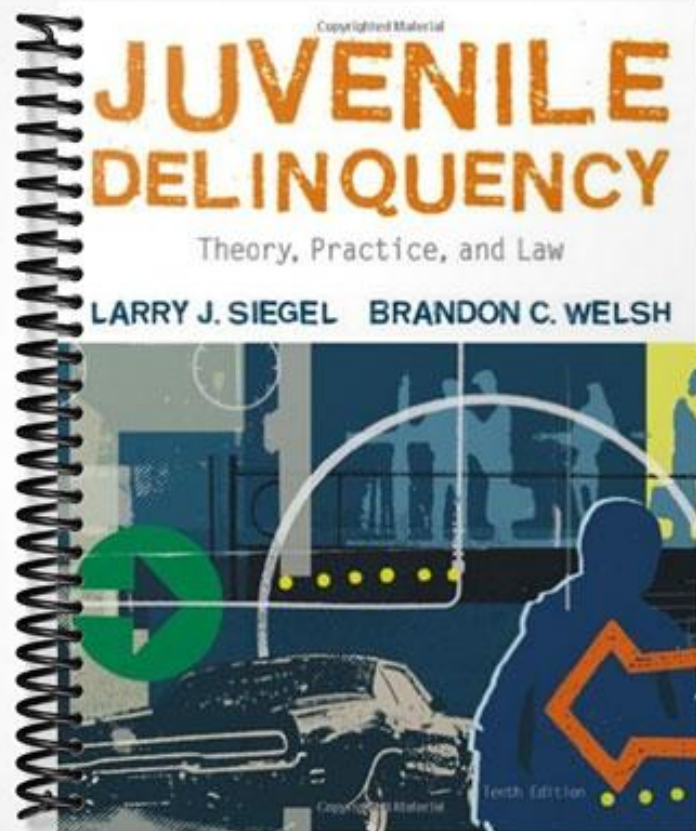


TEST BANK



CHAPTER 2--THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

1. Which of the following is **not** one of the three primary sources of data experts rely on to find out more about the nature and extent of delinquency?
 - A. official records
 - B. criminal surveys
 - C. victim surveys
 - D. self-report surveys

2. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) is compiled by the _____.
 - A. Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - B. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
 - C. University of Michigan
 - D. White House Commission on Crime and Delinquency

3. Which of the following is **not** one of the UCR Part 1 Offenses?
 - A. Murder
 - B. Motor vehicle theft
 - C. Arson
 - D. Terrorism

4. Traditionally, slightly more than ____ percent of all reported Part I crimes are cleared by arrest each year.
 - A. 20
 - B. 35
 - C. 65
 - D. 50

5. When the UCR indicates that the murder rate was 5.7 in 2006, this means that almost six people in every ____ were murdered between January 1 and December 31, 2006.
 - A. 1,000
 - B. 10,000
 - C. 100,000
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6. The FBI is currently instituting a program called the _____, which collects data on each reported crime.
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 - B. Neighborhood Watch Program
 - C. National Incident-Based Reporting System
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7. A questionnaire or survey technique that ask subjects to reveal their own participation in delinquent or criminal acts is called?
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9. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), is a(n) _____.
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10. Victim surveys show that _____ of all victims report the crime to the police.
- A. fewer than 20%
 - B. fewer than 30%
 - C. fewer than 40%
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11. True experiments usually have three elements. Which of the following is **not** one of these elements?
- A. subjects divide themselves into two groups
 - B. a control group
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 - D. all of these are elements of the true experiment
12. _____ is a research technique that uses the grouped data from several different studies.
- A. factor analysis
 - B. multiple regression
 - C. ethnography
 - D. meta-analysis

13. According to your text, in 2006, juveniles under 18 made up about ____ percent of the Part I crime arrests.
- A. 8
 - B. 16
 - C. 45
 - D. 33
14. Between 2005 and 2006 juvenile homicide arrests.
- A. declined 12 percent
 - B. did not change
 - C. increased 3 percent
 - D. increased 15 percent
15. In a controversial work, John J. Donohue III and Steven Levitt suggest that the recent drop in the crime rate can be attributable to the ____.
- A. increase in youths tried as adults
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 - C. availability of legalized abortions
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16. Surveys indicate that there are more than ____ gang members in the United States.
- A. 100,000
 - B. 300,000
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17. Researchers at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research (ISR) conduct an annual national self-report survey called ____.
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 - D. Delinquency Forecasting Study
18. One study found that while girls are generally more willing to report drug use than boys, ____ girls tend to underreport substance abuse.
- A. white
 - B. Hispanic
 - C. African American
 - D. Asian

19. Delinquent acts are most likely to occur during the ____.
- A. winter
 - B. spring
 - C. summer
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20. With few exceptions, males are significantly more delinquent than females. The teenage gender ratio for serious violent crime is approximately ____ to one, male to female.
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21. According to the text, girls are more likely to be arrested for ____ than are boys.
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22. In recent years, the delinquency of ____.
- A. females has been increasing faster than that of males
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23. According to the latest Monitoring the Future Survey, about 25 percent of all boys and girls admit ____.
- A. gang fighting
 - B. shoplifting
 - C. tweaking
 - D. breaking and entering
24. Questioning and detaining all African American males in an area if a violent criminal was described as "looking or sounding black," is an example of ____.
- A. a neighborhood sweep
 - B. community policing
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25. Evidence exists that people who demonstrate antisocial tendencies at a very early age are more likely to commit more crime for a longer duration; this is referred to as the ____.
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26. The concept of the chronic career offender is most closely associated with the research efforts of ____.
- A. Larry Siegel
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27. In Wolfgang's study, the "chronic 6 percent" committed what percentage of all murders?
- A. 91%
 - B. 31%
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28. In 2005, teens were more than ____ times as likely to become victims than their grandparents.
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29. Who is most likely to be a victim of violent crime?
- A. white males
 - B. black males
 - C. white females
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30. Studies show that ____ adolescents have the highest rate for sexual assault victimization.
- A. Asian
 - B. Hispanic
 - C. African American
 - D. Native Americans

31. Research shows that in sexual assaults reported to law enforcement, the modal age for male victims was _____.
- A. 5
 - B. 38
 - C. 11
 - D. 64
32. Data for the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) is collected by the _____.
- _____
33. Part 1 crimes such as arson and firesetting are also known as _____.
- _____
34. _____ were responsible for about 16 percent of the Part I violent crime arrests in 2006.
- _____
35. The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is being developed by the _____.
- _____
36. _____ is a research technique that employs graphic representations of crime data patterns.
- _____
37. In a controversial work, John J. Donohue III and Steven Levitt argue that the recent drop in the crime rate can be attributable to the _____.
- _____
38. Over the last ten years, the overall crime rate in America has _____.
- _____
39. Victim surveys show that fewer than _____% of all victims report the crime to the police.
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40. A questionnaire or survey technique that ask subjects to reveal their own participation in delinquent or criminal acts is called a(n) _____.
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41. Surveys indicate that there are more than _____ gang members in the United States.

42. Researchers at the University of Michigan's institute for Social Research (ISR) conduct an annual national self-report survey called _____.

43. Most delinquent acts occur during the months of _____ and _____.

44. Girls are more likely than boys to be arrested as _____.

45. When it comes to the issue of race, _____ youths are much more likely than _____ youths to be arrested for serious criminal behavior.

46. According to the textbook, as youthful offenders mature, their offending rates usually _____.

47. Regardless of race, sex, social class, intelligence, or any other social variable, people commit less crime as they age; this is referred to as the _____.

48. The concept of the chronic offender is most closely associated with the research efforts of _____.

49. In the *Delinquency in a Birth Cohort* study, the worst offenders were known as the "_____."

50. According to the textbook, the idea that chronic juvenile offenders are likely to continue violating the law as adults is referred to as the _____.

51. Compiled by the FBI, the NCVS is the most widely used source of national crime and delinquency statistics.
- True False
52. According to the text, the NIBRS has now been implemented in all states.
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64. In 2005, teens were more than 15 times as likely to become crime victims than their grandparents.

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66. Discuss the three main methods for collecting data on juvenile delinquency.

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50 *or*
fifty

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MTF

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July, August *or*
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Marvin Wolfgang

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