

## CHAPTER 12

### Multiple choice

1. The original philosophy under which the juvenile court operated could be characterized as:
  - \*a. a child-centered orientation
  - b. a due process orientation
  - c. a family-focused orientation
  - d. an individual liberties orientation
  
2. In cases such as *In re Gault* and *In re Winship* the Supreme Court mandated a \_\_\_\_\_ orientation toward juvenile justice.
  - a. child-centered
  - \*b. due process
  - c. retributive
  - d. *parens patriae*
  
3. Beginning in the 1980s, the orientation toward dealing with juvenile offenders became:
  - a. hands-off
  - b. increased leniency
  - \*c. get tough
  - d. none of the above
  
4. In 2007 there were about \_\_\_\_\_ youngsters transferred to adult courts for trial.
  - \*a. 8,200
  - b. 150,000
  - c. 1,200
  - d. 17,500
  
5. Which of the following is not associated with the get-tough approach to juvenile offenders?
  - a. a move to determinate sentencing
  - b. increasing the offenses for which juveniles can be transferred to adult court
  - c. lowering the age at which juveniles can be transferred to adult court
  - \*d. expanded use of parole

6. Which of the following is a major policy issue with which juvenile justice systems in the United States continue to struggle?

- \*a. disproportionate minority contact
- b. an excess of secure confinement bed spaces
- c. too few juvenile court judges
- d. a rigid approach to dealing with status offenders

7. Fundamentally, the two goals that have been in competition throughout the recent history of juvenile justice have been:

- a. restitution versus reintegration
- b. deterrence versus retribution
- \*c. retribution versus rehabilitation
- d. incapacitation versus restitution

8. From 1993 to 1997 how many states changed their laws to make it easier to transfer juveniles to adult courts?

- a. 9
- \*b. 47
- c. 12
- d. all 50

9. Which of the following is not one of the essential elements associated with the balanced and restorative justice model?

- a. public safety and community protection
- b. personal competency development
- \*c. guided group interaction
- d. offender accountability

10. Under a retributive juvenile justice model, the state serves as:

- a. a cruel task master
- b. a benevolent teacher
- c. a sympathetic parent
- \*d. the symbolic victim

11. Which of the following trends has been most evident in the first 100 years of the juvenile court?

- a. Fewer judges now have law degrees than in the past.
- \*b. More judges now have law degrees than in the past.
- c. More juvenile court judges are men now than in the past.
- d. The juvenile court now has more of a helping philosophy than in the past.

12. The fact that juvenile correctional institutions are now populated with fewer minor offenders and more youngsters convicted of serious offenses is explained by the concept of:

- \*a. a distilling effect
- b. a chemical reaction
- c. greater funding for treatment
- d. a total disregard for human rights

13. An unintended consequence of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 is that:

- \*a. secure correctional institutions now contain a higher concentration of delinquent children.
- b. more status offenders are held in secure confinement now than prior to 1974.
- c. fewer males are held in public juvenile correctional facilities than was the case in the 1980s.
- d. none of the above are unintended consequences of the JJDP.

14. Youths who have spent a large part of their adolescent years in juvenile correctional facilities often are called:

- a. lost causes
- b. special needs children
- \*c. state-raised youths
- d. rejected adolescents

15. Which of the following is not a case dealing with correctional litigation?

- a. *Morales v. Turman*
- \*b. *Gideon v. Wainwright*
- c. *Ruiz v. Estelle*
- d. *Inmates of Boys' Training School v. Affleck*

16. For most states, in recent years what has happened to the caseload size for juvenile probation and parole officers?

- a. they have decreased slightly
- b. they have decreased substantially
- \*c. they have increased
- d. they have remained unchanged

17. What does recent research show on the relative safety of public schools in the United States?

- a. Schools have become increasingly more dangerous places since 1995.
- b. School violence is virtually unchanged in the past 20 years.
- c. We don't keep records on school-based crime in the United States.
- \*d. In spite of a few well-publicized events, schools generally have gotten safer.

18. In a four city survey, Ron Huff found that \_\_\_\_\_ of the gang members possessed firearms.

- a. one-half
- b. one-fourth
- \*c. three-fourths
- d. one-third

19. The use of the best available research possible to design and evaluate juvenile justice programs defines \_\_\_\_\_ juvenile justice.

- a. technology-based
- \*b. evidence-based
- c. due process
- d. child-centered

20. The small core of adult and juvenile offenders who seem to be disproportionately responsible for crime have been labeled:

- \*a. career criminals
- b. the bad seed
- c. psychopaths
- d. high prestige offenders

21. The most serious juvenile offenders now have acquired the label of:

- a. the "Pepsi generation"
- b. security threat groups
- c. urban terrorists
- \*d. hyper-delinquents

True or false

1. The original juvenile court was founded on a child-centered orientation.

- \*a. True
- b. False

2. Over the past two decades, one of the trends in juvenile justice in the United States has been toward a more adult-like, punitive system.

- \*a. True
- b. False

3. Beginning in about 1993 most states made it much more difficult to transfer accused delinquents to adult courts.

- a. True
- \*b. False

4. Since the early 1990s the trend in most states has been to remove most if not all confidentiality requirements from the juvenile justice process.

- \*a. True
- b. False

5. In most states the numbers of minority youngsters processed by the juvenile justice system are greater than their proportions in the general population.

- \*a. True
- b. False

6. Most of the research done gives a very clear picture of why minority juveniles are disproportionately processed by the juvenile justice system.

- a. True
- \*b. False

7. Since 2001 juvenile justice issues have been a major policy concern at the national level in the United States.

- a. True
- \*b. False

8. Some states now provide adult sanctions for youngsters as young as 14 years of age.

- \*a. True
- b. False

9. Rehabilitation has been a consistently well-supported goal in juvenile justice.

- a. True
- \*b. False

10. Under the traditional or retributive approach to justice, the individual injured by the crime is labeled a “symbolic victim.”

- a. True
- \*b. False

11. Most observers predict that the next few decades will bring a major infusion of money for juvenile justice treatment programs.

- a. True
- \*b. False

12. Most juvenile court judges have extensive backgrounds in the area of juvenile law prior to coming to the bench.

- a. True
- \*b. False

13. Law schools in the United States typically do not offer more than one course in juvenile or family law.

- \*a. True
- b. False

14. To date there have been no successful lawsuits by juvenile inmates who have challenged their conditions of confinement.

- a. True
- \*b. False

15. Some states have had their juvenile correctional institutions sued over conditions of confinement.

- \*a. True
- b. False

16. The clear trend nationwide is for increases in caseload sizes for juvenile probation and parole officers.

- \*a. True
- b. False

17. Technology is likely to play an even greater role in the future for juvenile probation and parole.

- \*a. True
- b. False

18. States now can use global positioning satellites to actively track juvenile probationers and parolees.

- \*a. True
- b. False

19. Typically public opinion is well informed about juvenile justice policy in the United States.

- a. True
- \*b. False

20. Most politicians in the United States have fairly accurate and scientific measures of public attitudes toward juvenile crime.

- a. True
- \*b. False

21. An experiment in Kansas City, Missouri found that confiscating guns from juveniles reduced the overall amount of gun crimes.

- \*a. True
- b. False

22. Recent Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) reports found substantial increases in heroin use among juveniles.

- a. True
- \*b. False

23. The ADAM report for 2003 found marijuana to be the most commonly used drug by juvenile arrestees.

- \*a. True
- b. False

24. One possibility for the future is one justice system for juveniles and adults.

- a. True
- b. False

215. Travis Hirschi and Michael Gottfredson have called for retaining the juvenile justice system and merging the adult criminal justice system into it.

- \*a. True
- b. False

