

Chapter 2: Test Bank Questions

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**True/False Questions**

1. The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ), later renamed the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), is the research center of the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency (LEAA).

\*a. True

b. False

2. Prior to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), national agencies conducting criminal justice research did not exist.

\*a. True

b. False

3. Federal grant funds devoted to criminal justice research have decreased since the University of Maryland Report was released in 1997.

a. True

\*b. False

4. Crime is disproportionately committed by young people, specifically adolescents and young adults.

\*a. True

b. False

5. Females commit more crime and delinquency than males.

@ Page 20; Approximately 70% of crimes committed by juveniles are male, and 30% are female

a. True

\*b. False

6. Adolescent-limited offenders tend to have the most risk factors.

@ Page 20; Life-course persistent offenders have the most risk factors.

a. True

\*b. False

7. Life-course-persistent offenders tend to have multiple biological risk factors.

\*a. True

b. False

8. Crime is not concentrated in families.

@ Page 21; a small percentage of families account for a large proportion of offenders

a. True

\*b. False

9. According to researchers, there is a relationship between having a large number of siblings and delinquency.

\*a. True

b. False

10. The main social risk factor for juveniles is having delinquent friends.

\*a. True

b. False

11. Neighborhoods with low levels of collective efficacy have low crime rates.

@ Page 23; Communities with high levels of collective efficacy have low crimes rates.

a. True

\*b. False

12. Universal programs are not cost effective, and difficult to administer.

@ Page 25; these programs are cost effective, and easy to administer.

a. True

\*b. False

13. Risk profiles incorporate both risk and protective factors.

\*a. True

b. False

### Multiple Choice Questions

14. Who does the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) award federal grants and contracts to?

a. Universities

b. Public agencies

c. Private Institutions

\*d. All of the above

15. What criminal justice research agency was the first agency established by the Crime Control Act of 1973?

a. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

\*b. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

c. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

d. The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)

16. What is the name the review that evaluated over 500 crime prevention programs?

a. University of Colorado, Boulder Report

b. The University of Michigan Report

c. The Harvard Report

\*d. The University of Maryland Report

17. What are some of the institutional settings that were examined in the University of Maryland Report?
- a. Schools
  - b. Police agencies
  - c. Families
  - \*d. All of the above
18. How many institutional settings were measured in the University of Maryland report?
- a. 10
  - b. 3
  - \*c. 7
  - d. 15
19. Which one of the following program classifications was not used when evaluating the programs in the University of Maryland report?
- a. What Doesn't Work
  - b. What Works
  - \*c. What's Next
  - d. What's Promising
20. Career criminals are:
- \*a. A small percentage of individuals that commit a large proportion of crimes.
  - b. A large percentage of individuals that commit a small proportion of crimes.
  - c. A small percentage of individuals that commit a small proportion of crimes.
  - d. A large percentage of individuals that commit a large proportion of crimes.
21. Individuals who commit a little crime over a short period are classified as:
- a. Career criminals
  - \*b. Adolescent-limited offenders
  - c. Life-course-persistent offenders
  - d. Adolescent-moderate offenders
22. What types of crimes are more likely to be committed by females?
- a. Violent crimes
  - b. Hate crimes
  - \*c. Larceny/Theft crimes
  - d. White collar crimes
23. What are some of the risk factors identified by the authors?
- a. Family risk factors
  - b. Biological and psychological risk factors
  - c. Social risk factors
  - d. Environmental risk factors
  - \*e. All of the above
24. Which of the following is not a biological individual risk factor?

- a. Low intelligence
- b. Lack of empathy
- c. Irritability
- \*d. Amiability

25. Which one of the following is considered to be a poor child rearing method?

- a. Parents who have warm and caring relationships with their children
- b. Parents are involved in their children's lives
- c. Parents use fair methods of discipline
- \*d. Parents who do not supervise their children

26. According to researchers, which parenting style is considered the best?

- a. Authoritarian
- b. Permissive
- \*c. Authoritative
- d. Hands-off

27. Which of the following is not a characteristic that could be thought of as a protective factor?

- a. Schools that have rules and enforce them
- b. Schools that offer praise and achievement
- \*c. Schools that do not have adequate resources
- d. Schools that have high expectations for students

28. Which prevention/intervention program is considered to be the most expensive to administer?

- a. Selective
- \*b. Indicated
- c. Universal
- d. General

29. Which of the following is not a dimension of fidelity?

- a. Target population
- b. Provider training
- c. Setting
- \*d. Evaluation

30. Which of the following programs increased the unwanted behavior?

- \*a. Scared Straight
- b. Big Brothers, Big Sisters of America
- c. Social Skills Training
- d. Familias Unidas

### Multiple Response Questions

31. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (OCCSSA) of 1968 established what agencies?

- \*a. The Law Enforcement Assistance Agency (LEAA)
- b. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- \*c. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ)
- d. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

32. Individuals who offend at a higher rate, and for a long period of time are classified as:

- a. Adolescent-moderate offenders.
- \*b. Life-course persistent offenders.
- c. Adolescent-limited offenders.
- d. Life-course temporary offenders.

33. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following are identified as major risk factors for delinquency?

- a. Small family size
- \*b. Antisocial parents
- c. Low conflict homes
- \*d. Poor child rearing methods

34. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. What are the levels of prevention and intervention as stated by the authors?

- \*a. Indicated
- \*b. Universal
- c. General
- \*d. Selective

### Short Answer Questions

35. Explain the purpose, and the importance of the 1997 University of Maryland Report.

- \*a. In 1996, Congress mandated the evaluation of federally funded crime prevention programs. Due to the mandate, the University of Maryland, commissioned by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), set out to do a summative study. Their study/report was an independent review of the 500+ studies of crime prevention programs. Though this report was the first of its kind, the findings claimed that the program evaluations that were examined were not particularly strong, and they were lacking generalizability. Overall, the report further highlighted the importance of criminal justice research, and the need for more rigorous scientific methods.

36. According to the authors, what is concentrated advantage?

- \*a. Concentrated advantage is used to describe ethnic minority communities that have high rates of poverty, unemployment, and family disruption. Neighborhoods such as these also have high crime rates, and a prevalent presence of residents that have already been through the criminal justice system (e.g. parolees).

37. Who do universal prevention programs target?

\*a. These programs target entire populations without identifying the individuals that are at a higher risk.

38. Explain what program fidelity is, and its importance.

\*a. Fidelity means implementing the program the way the researchers had originally indented. If there is no fidelity, then there is a possibly that the program might not work.

39. Identify the main problem that criminal justice prevention and intervention programs are facing today, and name one good thing that has come out of the economic recession of 2008.

\*a. The main problem is funding. However, the recession has allowed practitioners to seek more cost-effective, evidence-based practices to replace the existing programs. Generally speaking, the existing programs were costly, and as studies have shown ineffective.