

**Sociology 362**  
**Juvenile Delinquency**  
**Study Guide for Exam #2**

\*Pay attention to the **BOLDED** and **BLUE** text in your chapters! Many of my questions come straight from here. Also, I will admit after looking over the exam there are really no questions from chapters 19 or 20. Focus what is on this study guide (I've tried to narrow things down a bit) and you should do great! 😊

The exam consists of 46 questions (21 true/false, 24 multiple choice and 1 essay). The essay question has to do with "getting tough" on juvenile crime! Thus, make sure to read through chapters 23-25 a couple of times as well as have good notes from the videos and supplemental readings related to this topic. Think about the impact of the get tough movement on juvenile offenders. What were the collateral consequences associated with this movement? Is the way we punish juvenile offenders just? Is it effective?

**PART 3: The Causes of Delinquency:  
Research**

What individual traits are more conducive to delinquency?

What characteristics /traits make up low self-control?

Genetic inheritance and crime—is there a crime gene?

What biological harms increase the likelihood of delinquency?

What environmental harms influence delinquency?

What effect does mental illness have on delinquency?

What are the four aspects of the family that influence delinquency? Think about the four bigger categories along with the sub-categories in each section. What kind of effect does each of these have on delinquency?

How does mother's employment outside the home effect delinquency?

Types of disciplinary styles—what type of parenting style is most effective in curbing delinquency?

What is nattering?

What school experiences contribute to delinquency?

Do school characteristics cause delinquency?

Why do some juveniles have negative school experiences?

How much delinquency occurs at school?

Has it stayed stable? Is it on the decline or rise?

How can we explain school differences in delinquency? Delinquency rates are lower in schools that...?

Bullying—define it; what percentage of students are subject to bullying each year? According to the ABC special on bullying in America's Schools, why do the bullies say that they bully?

Under what conditions are delinquent peers most likely to cause delinquency?

What are delinquent peers groups? How do they differ from gangs?

What is a street gang? What types of crimes so they commit? What are the common characteristics of gang members? How are gangs structured? How do female gangs differ from that of male gangs? How long do gang members typically remain in gangs?

What are the four different types of gangs according to Fagan?

How does religion contribute to delinquency? What types of crimes does religion impact the most?

What impact does violence in the media (in film and on TV) have on delinquency? How strong is the impact?

Does social media increase the likelihood of delinquency? How does time spent online factor in?

Do drugs increase the likelihood of delinquency? What is the #1 gateway drug? Do guns contribute to delinquency? How is the U.S. unique when it comes to gun ownership and lethal violence?

What is the strongest correlate of delinquency? Biology? Psychology?

Family? Peers? Religion? Media? Guns?

Where does most juvenile crime occur?

In general, what helps to explain female offending but not male offending?

#### **Part 4: The Control and Prevention of Delinquency**

How does a greater police presence impact juvenile offending?

What are the socio-demographics of those juvenile offenders whose cases are handled in court? What are the socio-

demographics/characteristics of those confined in juvenile correctional facilities?

Does the juvenile justice system discriminate against any particular socio-demographic?

What are the major stages in the juvenile court process?

What are the different sanctions that juveniles can receive?

Deterrence; specific versus general deterrence

Efforts to get tough with serious offenders including graduated sanctions, mandatory minimums, sentencing guidelines and blended sentences, waiver to adult court.

In how many states can juvenile court judges waive cases that meet certain criteria to adult court?

What are the most important determinants of how juveniles are treated in the justice system?

Will locking up delinquents reduce delinquency? What did the study from the The Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center in Madison, Wisconsin find?

Does the U.S. use social isolation as a punishment for juveniles? Why or why not?

How much money does the U.S. allocate social welfare programs such as family assistance and health? How do we rank compared to other industrialized nations?

Prevention programs played a major role in delinquency control efforts during what time in history?

What is restorative justice?

The most effective prevention and rehabilitation programs have what characteristics?

What is the substitution effect?

According to the TED talk given by Bryan Stevenson 1 in how many African American men between 18 and 30 years of age are ensnared in the criminal justice system?

What is the opposite of poverty according to Stevenson?

According to the documentary *When Kids Get Life*, a spike in violent juvenile crime in the early 1990's led to what? In *When Kids Get Life* how did Trevor Jones end up in prison without the possibility of parole?

According to Bernstein, how much money is spent per year to incarcerate a youth in a state facility? What is unique about the U.S. in terms of juvenile incarceration?