

## Chapter 1: The Functioning of the Juvenile Justice System

### Test Bank

#### Multiple Choice

1. In most states, a juvenile is defined as a person who is younger than age \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 16
- B. 17
- C. 18
- D. 21

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts and exceptions to original juvenile court jurisdiction.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Which of the following is the doctrine of “parent of the nation?”

- A. in absentia
- B. parens patrie
- C. ad coelum
- D. in loco parentis

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe and apply key operational terms and concepts of the juvenile justice courts and juvenile justice process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Juvenile Courts

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Instead of a sentence, juveniles receive a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. outcome
- B. decision
- C. remediation
- D. disposition

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Juvenile Courts

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as an act committed by a juvenile that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult.

- A. crime
- B. delinquency
- C. status offense
- D. collateral offense

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts and exceptions to original juvenile court jurisdiction.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Delinquency and Status Offenses

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Which of the following refers to the juvenile court acting “in the place of a parent?”

- A. in absentia
- B. parens patrie
- C. ad coelum
- D. in loco parentis

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe and apply key operational terms and concepts of the juvenile justice courts and juvenile justice process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Juvenile Courts

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Possession of alcohol is legal for adults, but for juveniles it is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. crime
- B. delinquency
- C. status offense
- D. collateral offense

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe and apply key operational terms and concepts of the juvenile justice courts and juvenile justice process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Delinquency and Status Offenses

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Before questioning an individual in a criminal case, law enforcement officers are required to give a \_\_\_\_\_ warning to inform the individual in custody of his/her rights.

- A. Miller
- B. Miranda
- C. Maynard
- D. Madison

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Advisement of Rights

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a case is handled informally, outside of juvenile courts.

- A. Diversion
- B. Waiver
- C. Transfer
- D. Separation

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts and exceptions to original juvenile court jurisdiction.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Diversion

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of all cases referred to juvenile court result in a formal intervention by the court.

- A. 25%
- B. 33%
- C. 50%
- D. 75%

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Prosecutor's Office

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a petition filed by the prosecutor requesting an adjudicatory hearing.

- A. consent petition
- B. diversion petition
- C. delinquency petition
- D. intervention petition

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Prosecutor's Office

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. When the temporary detention of a juvenile is required while contacting parents or a guardian or arranging transportation to a juvenile detention facility, police are limited by Federal regulations to detaining the youth in a secure environment for no more than \_\_\_\_\_ hr.

- A. 3
- B. 6

C. 12

D. 24

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Law Enforcement

Difficulty Level: Hard

12. A leading cause of wrongful convictions among youthful offenders is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. false confessions by youth

B. aggressive prosecution

C. waiver to adult court

D. misclassification of youth

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Law Enforcement

Difficulty Level: Hard

13. In which court case did the U.S. Supreme Court rule that detention of a juvenile before being adjudicated was constitutional?

A. *Miranda v. Arizona*

B. *Schall v. Martin*

C. *J.D.B. v. North Carolina*

D. *N.C. v. Com*

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Shelter Care Hearing and Pretrial Detention

Difficulty Level: Hard

14. Which of the following is a “fail-safe” mechanism against statutory waivers?

A. appellate courts

B. judicial waivers

C. consent decrees

D. reverse waivers

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand how the juvenile justice system and the criminal justice system differ regarding purpose, jurisdiction, and process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Waiver to Adult Court

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. For youthful offenders, the first contact with the juvenile justice system most likely occurs when they are confronted by a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. probation officer
- B. case worker
- C. law enforcement officer
- D. juvenile court judge

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Law Enforcement

Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Two U.S. Supreme Court cases in the 1970s--*Oklahoma Publishing Company v. District Court in and for Oklahoma City* and *Smith v. Daily Mail*--resulted in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. limitations on the age that youthful offenders can be fingerprinted
- B. laws that prohibited the press from attending juvenile family court proceedings
- C. the widespread modification of state confidentiality provisions, making juvenile justice proceedings more open
- D. laws that required the press to omit the names of juvenile offenders from news reports

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand how the juvenile justice system and the criminal justice system differ regarding purpose, jurisdiction, and process.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Confidentiality

Difficulty Level: Medium

17. An individual is considered "in custody" if he or she \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. does not feel free to leave
- B. has been told so by a law enforcement officer
- C. has been given a Miranda warning
- D. has been arrested

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe and apply key operational terms and concepts of the juvenile justice courts and juvenile justice process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Law Enforcement

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. The Miranda warning requires a \_\_\_\_\_ grade level of comprehension.

- A. 5th
- B. 7th
- C. 10th
- D. 12th

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand how the juvenile justice system and the criminal justice system differ regarding purpose, jurisdiction, and process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Practice: What Can I Do?

Difficulty Level: Hard

19. The presence of a parent during questioning by law enforcement can be detrimental to a juvenile because parents will often \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pressure the youth to confess
- B. get mad at the police
- C. get upset at the youth
- D. interfere with the process

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand how the juvenile justice system and the criminal justice system differ regarding purpose, jurisdiction, and process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Advisement of Rights

Difficulty Level: Hard

20. Enacted in 1974, the \_\_\_\_\_ was the first comprehensive federal law for the prevention of delinquency.

- A. Juvenile Prevention Act
- B. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act
- C. Federal Juvenile Prevention Act
- D. Federal Children's Act

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe and apply key operational terms and concepts of the juvenile justice courts and juvenile justice process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Delinquency and Status Offenses

Difficulty Level: Medium

21. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is part of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. U.S. Supreme Court
- B. U.S. Department of Health and Welfare
- C. U.S. Department of Justice
- D. U.S. Department of Human Services

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe and apply key operational terms and concepts of the juvenile justice courts and juvenile justice process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Delinquency and Status Offenses

Difficulty Level: Medium

22. Which of the following is a status offense?

- A. assault

- B. running away from home
- C. possession of a firearm
- D. drug sales

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe and apply key operational terms and concepts of the juvenile justice courts and juvenile justice process.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Delinquency and Status Offenses

Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Most states \_\_\_\_\_ for juvenile court jurisdiction for delinquency cases.

- A. set the minimum age at 7
- B. set the minimum age at 10
- C. set the minimum age at 12
- D. do not specify a minimum age

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand how the juvenile justice system and the criminal justice system differ regarding purpose, jurisdiction, and process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Age of Jurisdiction

Difficulty Level: Medium

24. In federal court, to be waived to adult court the youth must be at least \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. age 14
- B. age 15
- C. age 16
- D. age 17

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts and exceptions to original juvenile court jurisdiction.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Waiver to Adult Court

Difficulty Level: Hard

25. The \_\_\_\_\_ core requirement of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires that the liberty of youth offenders not be taken away through detention or placement in a secured facility if they did not commit a "crime," unless it is for a violation of a court order?

- A. deinstitutionalization of status and nonoffenders
- B. disproportionate minority confinement
- C. jail and lockup removal
- D. sight and sound separation

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts and exceptions to original juvenile court jurisdiction.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Delinquency and Status Offenses

Difficulty Level: Medium

26. You are a police officer who apprehends a youthful offender. Which of the following is NOT an alternative to referring the youth to juvenile court?

- A. questioning and warning the youth
- B. issuing a citation
- C. referring the youth to a diversion program
- D. waiving the youth to adult court

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts and exceptions to original juvenile court jurisdiction.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Law Enforcement

Difficulty Level: Medium

27. You are a police officer who is reading the Miranda warning to a youthful offender prior to questioning. The youth does not seem capable of understanding the traditional Miranda warning. Which of the following is an alternative procedure according to the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the OJJDP?

- A. skipping the Miranda warning
- B. calling a supervisor to translate for the youth
- C. skipping the questioning of the youth
- D. reading a simplified version of the Miranda warning

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Advisement of Rights

Difficulty Level: Medium

28. Diversion may include all but which of the following conditions?

- A. victim restitution
- B. paying a fine
- C. school attendance
- D. referral to juvenile court

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Diversion

Difficulty Level: Easy

29. Either the prosecutor's office and/or the \_\_\_\_\_ usually handles an intake screening of a youth following referral to juvenile court.

- A. probation department



- B. police department
- C. public defender's office
- D. juvenile court clerk's department

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Prosecutor's Office

Difficulty Level: Medium

30. Following the apprehension of a youthful offender, \_\_\_\_\_ decides whether to hold a juvenile in a secure juvenile detention facility following apprehension.

- A. the apprehending police officer
- B. the juvenile court judge
- C. the intake officer
- D. the youth's parents

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Shelter Care Hearing and Pretrial Detention

Difficulty Level: Medium

31. A \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when an offender admits to committing an offense in exchange for a lesser charge and a possibility of a lesser sentence/disposition.

- A. consent decree
- B. plea bargain
- C. adjudication
- D. judicial waiver

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe and apply key operational terms and concepts of the juvenile justice courts and juvenile justice process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Plea Bargaining

Difficulty Level: Easy

32. In *Smith v. Daily Mail*, the U.S. Supreme Court said that the press is entitled to publish \_\_\_\_\_ as long as it is legally obtained?

- A. age of a youthful offender
- B. name of a youthful offender
- C. address of the offender
- D. crimes a youthful offender committed

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe and apply key operational terms and concepts of the juvenile justice courts and juvenile justice process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Trial

Difficulty Level: Medium

33. Which of the following is NOT an example of an extralegal factor that may be taken into account in the juvenile justice system?

- A. the juvenile's history of drug and alcohol use
- B. the seriousness of the alleged defense
- C. information about the juvenile's family
- D. the juvenile's school and work records

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Decision-Making in Juvenile Court

Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Once a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent, a \_\_\_\_\_ prepares a disposition plan.

- A. judge
- B. prosecutor
- C. probation officer
- D. social worker

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Trial

Difficulty Level: Medium

35. Legal \_\_\_\_\_ requires that a defendant understand the charges brought against him or her, the seriousness of the charges, and the possible penalties.

- A. adjudication
- B. competency
- C. sanity
- D. court standing

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe and apply key operational terms and concepts of the juvenile justice courts and juvenile justice process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Competency

Difficulty Level: Easy

36. At which of the following stages may the court order an evaluation of a youthful offender's competency?

- A. only during intake
- B. at any point during the pretrial hearings
- C. at any point prior to adjudication

D. at any point in the proceedings

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Competency

Difficulty Level: Medium

37. Which of the following is NOT an extralegal factor that might be considered in the juvenile justice system?

A. history of alcohol use

B. work record

C. history of delinquency

D. school record

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Decision-Making in Juvenile Court

Difficulty Level: Medium

38. Which of the following is NOT an available disposition option in a juvenile proceeding?

A. issuing a warning

B. waiver to adult court

C. community service

D. attending a counseling program

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Disposition

Difficulty Level: Hard

39. Which of the following typically receives the initial reports of suspected abuse and neglect?

A. child protective services

B. Children's Bureau

C. juvenile courts

D. intake offices

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-5: Examine the unique role and policies of the child welfare system and how it interacts with the justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: State Policy

Difficulty Level: Medium

## True/False

1. There are juvenile justice courts in every state in the United States.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts and exceptions to original juvenile court jurisdiction.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Juvenile Courts

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. The Children's Bureau is responsible for the publication of *Child Welfare*, an annual count of child and abuse reports.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-5: Examine the unique role and policies of the child welfare system and how it interacts with the justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Federal Policy

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Most states do not specify the lower age for juvenile justice jurisdiction for delinquency cases.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts and exceptions to original juvenile court jurisdiction.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Age of Jurisdiction

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The most common type of waiver of a juvenile offender to adult court is the prosecutorial waiver.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts and exceptions to original juvenile court jurisdiction.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Waiver to Adult Court

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. In *N.C. v. Com* (2013), the Kentucky Supreme Court ruled that a Miranda warning is required before students are questioned by school officials who are working in conjunction with law enforcement.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Advisement of Rights

Difficulty Level: Hard

6. Youthful offenders are much more likely than adults to falsely confess.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand how the juvenile justice system and the criminal justice system differ regarding purpose, jurisdiction, and process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Advisement of Rights

Difficulty Level: Hard

7. Most states require the presence of a parent or a guardian during the questioning of a juvenile by law enforcement.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Advisement of Rights

Difficulty Level: Hard

8. Diversion can occur at any stage of the juvenile justice system, from apprehension to postadjudication.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Diversion

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Harm includes all types of abuse, such as physical, sexual, and emotional, as well as neglect.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-5: Examine the unique role and policies of the child welfare system and how it interacts with the justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Federal Policy

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Over 60 years ago, the U.S. Supreme Court first addressed the issue of interrogating youthful offenders, arguing the need for law enforcement to interrogate juveniles with special care due to their immature age.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand how the juvenile justice system and the criminal justice system differ regarding purpose, jurisdiction, and process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Advisement of Rights

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. In most cases, juveniles who are determined to have broken a federal criminal law are turned over to state or local agencies for prosecution.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts and exceptions to original juvenile court jurisdiction.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Federal Courts and Jurisdiction

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Juveniles, like adults, cannot waive their Miranda rights.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-2: Understand how the juvenile justice system and the criminal justice system differ regarding purpose, jurisdiction, and process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Advisement of Rights

Difficulty Level: Medium

13. The term used to classify a status offender varies by state.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe and apply key operational terms and concepts of the juvenile justice courts and juvenile justice process.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Delinquency and Status Offenses

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. In most states, juvenile offenders do not have the right to bail while awaiting a hearing.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Shelter Care Hearing and Pretrial Detention

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. More than 95% of all convictions in both adult and juvenile courts are the result of plea bargaining.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Plea Bargaining

Difficulty Level: Easy

## Essay

1. Discuss the concept of diversion in terms of the juvenile justice system. What is diversion? What is required for a youthful offender to be eligible for diversion? What are the advantages of diversion from the juvenile justice system?

Ans: Answers should address the idea of diversion as the informal handling of a case outside the juvenile justice system. This can occur at any point in the juvenile justice system. In most jurisdictions, in order to be eligible for diversion, a youthful offender must admit to engaging in the offense charged. The youth must also agree to specified conditions for a specific period of time, spelled out in a written consent decree. The advantages of diversion include fewer negative consequences for the youth, lower costs and reduced burdens of the juvenile court.

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Diversion

Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Explain the process by which a complaint concerning child maltreatment by a parent is handled by the child welfare system.

Ans: Answers should address the receipt of the complaint by child protective services and the subsequent investigation, the potential removal of the child from the home, the findings of the case as founded or unfounded, and possible involvement of the juvenile court. Furthermore, answers should include discussions of the adjudicatory process, including the provision of support services and the court's follow-up regarding completion of conditions for reunion of the family.

Learning Objective: 1-5: Examine the unique role and policies of the child welfare system and how it interacts with the justice system.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: State Policy

Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Explain the four core requirements of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Ans: Answers should include an explanation of the following: deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders, sight and sound separation from adult offenders, removal of juvenile offenders from adult jails, and efforts to reduce the disproportionately higher minority youth involvement at every stage of the juvenile justice system.

Learning Objective: 1-4: Name the basic process and stages of the juvenile justice system and agencies that are involved in each stage.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Delinquency and Status Offenses

Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Discuss the three ways in which waivers to adult court usually occurs.

Ans: Answers should discuss legislative waiver/statutory inclusion, prosecutorial waiver/direct file, and judicial waiver.

Learning Objective: 1-3: Summarize the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts and exceptions to original juvenile court jurisdiction.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Waiver to Adult Court

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Discuss the concept of confidentiality in the juvenile justice system. How has the concept of confidentiality changed over time? What has the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in reference to confidentiality in juvenile justice proceedings? How do states differ in regard to confidentiality in the juvenile justice system?

Ans: The concept of confidentiality has undergone a loosening in recent years. Where once confidentiality was closely guarded, states and the federal system have been more permissive in releasing details of juvenile justice proceedings. In 1977, the USSC ruled that it was unconstitutional to prohibit the publication of the legally obtained name and photograph of a youthful offender involved in a juvenile justice proceeding. Similarly, in 1979, the court ruled that the state cannot punish the press from publishing a legally obtained alleged juvenile delinquent's name. In the 1980s, most states removed the confidentiality provisions and made juvenile justice proceedings more open. By 2011, only 13 states held closed juvenile justice proceedings. Most states do, however, have provisions about sealing and/or expunging records of juveniles, but most states also have provisions for unsealing such records, too.

Learning Objective: 1-1: Describe and apply key operational terms and concepts of the juvenile justice courts and juvenile justice process.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Confidentiality

Difficulty Level: Hard