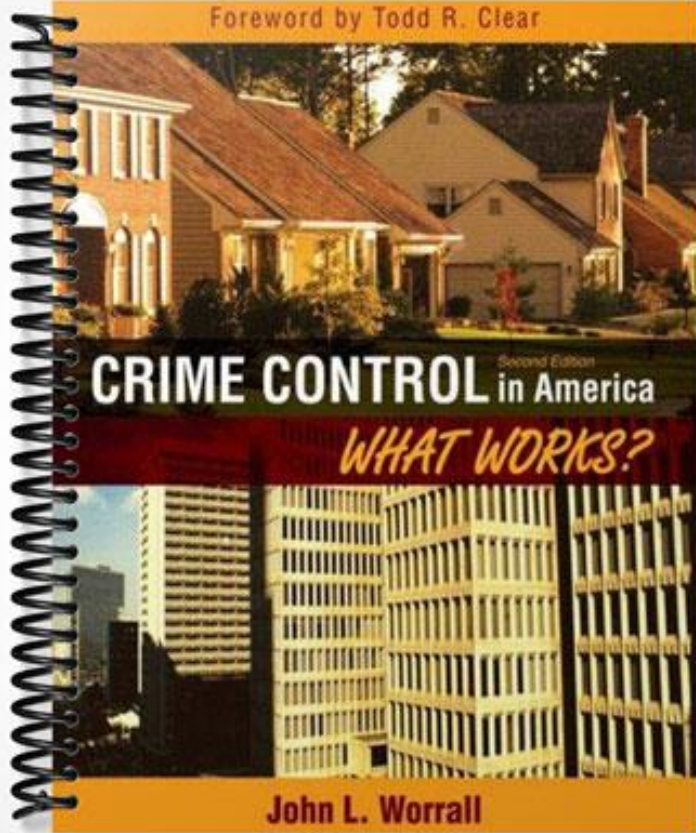


**TEST BANK**

Foreword by Todd R. Clear



**CRIME CONTROL** Second Edition in America

*WHAT WORKS?*

**John L. Worrall**

# Instructor's Test Item Bank

## Chapter 1: Identifying and Evaluating Crime Control

### Multiple Choice

- 1-1. Which of the following crimes causes the greatest fear in the minds of most Americans?
- white-collar crimes
  - violent crimes (p. 3)**
  - property crimes
  - morality crimes
- 1-2. Quantitative research typically involves
- a conclusive legislative change in a law.
  - descriptive and in-depth research on a specific group or location.
  - diffusing salient issues between researchers.
  - statistical analysis of a large number of cases in a given population. (p. 16)**
- 1-3. Who signed the Patriot Act into law following the events of September 11<sup>th</sup>?
- President Clinton
  - Supreme Court Justice O'Connor
  - President Bush (p. 10)**
  - Senator Ted Kennedy
- 1-4. The Elusive Criminal Justice Experiment means that
- it is hard to determine with absolute certainty if approaches to control crime are successes or failures. (p. 15)**
  - legislators are highly effective in creating social policy to eliminate crime.
  - social phenomena such as crime is relatively simple to measure and thus produces a concrete field for study.
  - criminologists lack the expertise to properly identify and study a macro-level crime problem.
- 1-5. Crime control polices that push crime into other neighborhoods is a problem known as
- diffusion.
  - displacement. (p. 17)**
  - redirection.
  - confusion.
- 1-6. Which of the following terms denotes researchers who have an interest in receiving funding to research a hot topic?
- bandwagon science (p. 20)**
  - original research
  - academic crusader
  - cross-sectional researcher

- 1-7. Targeting low-level crimes, such as street-level drug dealing and prostitution, in an effort to deter more serious crime is known as the
- fractured society theory
  - fragmented circle theory
  - broken windows theory (p.4)**
  - collapsed neighborhood theory
- 1-8. A private foundation supplying a criminal justice agency with funding is providing
- solution funding.
  - soft money. (p. 20)**
  - hard money.
  - research shortage funding.
- 1-9. Which type of science would evaluate the DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program?
- soft sciences (p. 14)**
  - determinate sciences
  - hard sciences
  - indeterminate sciences
- 1-10. A method used to determine whether an approach to the crime problem is a success or failure is called
- process evaluation.
  - learning outcomes.
  - methodology analysis.
  - outcome evaluation. (p. 13)**
- 1-11. Micro-level crime control is
- one that affects many people.
  - concerned with large numbers of individuals.
  - more isolated geographically. (p. 16)**
  - seen as affecting an entire state or nation.
- 1-12. Which of the following is not a type of displacement?
- spatial
  - vector (p. 17)**
  - tactical
  - target
- 1-13. Science used by someone to advance their own political priorities is known as a(n)
- academic attention getter.
  - academic lobbyist.
  - academic crusade. (p. 20)**
- 1-14. A person who evades paying taxes is committing what type of crime?
- white-collar crime (p. 3)**
  - violent crime
  - property crime
  - morality crime

- 1-15. Determining whether the addition of more patrol officers reduces crime in a specific beat or precinct, is an example of
- a. input.
  - b. output.
  - c. evaluation. (p. 14)**
  - d. summation.

### **True or False**

- \_\_\_ 1-16. The mass media heightens people's fear of crime. **(True, p. 9)**
- \_\_\_ 1-17. As crime rates decline, people tend to express less fear of being a crime victim. **(False, p.9)**
- \_\_\_ 1-18. Public order crimes such as prostitution, pornography, gambling and substance abuse are called morality crimes. **(True, p. 4)**
- \_\_\_ 1-19. Tax evasion is a white-collar crime. **(True, p. 3)**
- \_\_\_ 1-20. Criminology is called a hard science. **(False, p. 14)**
- \_\_\_ 1-21. Longitudinal studies take place at a single point in time. **(False, p. 19)**
- \_\_\_ 1-22. An academic crusade involves the practice of convincing others that one approach to crime control is superior to another. **(True, p. 20)**
- \_\_\_ 1-23. Decriminalization expands the number of activities that are defined as criminal. **(False, p. 4)**
- \_\_\_ 1-24. Three-strikes legislation is solely intended to control crime and not to prevent it. **(False, p. 2)**
- \_\_\_ 1-25. Crime reduction policies can cause criminal activity to be displaced. **(True, p. 17)**

### **Fill-In**

- 1-26. \_\_\_\_\_ constitutes the "bread and butter" of crime control. **(Criminal law, p. 10)**
- 1-27. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of research that involves number-crunching and statistical analysis of data. **(Quantitative, p. 16)**
- 1-28. \_\_\_\_\_ can drive crime problems into neighboring areas. **(Displacement, p. 17)**
- 1-29. \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge can be considered tentative, because researchers use different measures to represent the same phenomenon. **(Scientific, p. 18)**
- 1-30. The funding of a police agency through the appropriations process is termed \_\_\_\_\_. **(Hard money, p. 20)**

- 1-31. A researcher following the same group over a long period of time is conducting \_\_\_\_\_. (**Longitudinal research, p. 19**)
- 1-32. \_\_\_\_\_ is a problem concerned with the extent to which researchers' findings can be carried over to a series of locations. (**Generalization, p. 18**)
- 1-33. \_\_\_\_\_ research is a study that takes place at a single point in time. (**Cross-sectional, p. 19**)
- 1-34. \_\_\_\_\_ crime is ill-defined but generally consists of crimes committed by people during the course of their professional careers. (**White-collar, p. 3**)
- 1-35. \_\_\_\_\_ of crime is concerned with crime patterns over time. (**Temporal distribution, p. 4**)

### **Instructor Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Explain what is meant by the term *victimization paradox* and describe its consequences.

The term victimization paradox suggests that most people's fear of being the victim of a violent crime is far greater than the actual likelihood of being victimized. Research has shown that although women and the elderly are least likely to be crime victims, their fear of crime remains relatively high. Unfortunately, the fear of crime can have negative consequences upon one's quality of life. Excessive fear causes people to withdraw from normal everyday interaction within the community they reside. Additionally, fear discourages business development and can contribute to the deterioration of neighborhoods. (**p. 9**)

2. Define the term *displacement* and provide some examples of the various types.

Research has suggested that even when crime control policy leads to a short-term reduction in crime, the policy might in fact be displacing the problem to another neighborhood. Not only can criminal activity be pushed from one neighborhood to another, displacement can cause a variety of other possible outcomes. These other outcomes might include temporal displacement, which causes a criminal to change the time of day that they plan to execute a crime. Another outcome of displacement might be tactical, wherein a criminal acquires a new method of operation for the purpose of committing a crime. Sometimes displacement causes offenders to select new property or persons to victimize. This is known as target displacement. Another form of displacement can result when criminals are arrested and new offenders replace them, committing similar offences known as perpetrator displacement. (**p. 17**)

3. Describe the elements of a *classical experiment* and explain why it is not commonly used in the field of criminal justice.

The classical experiment consists of three distinct elements. These elements include: a) a treatment group and a control group, b) a pretest and a posttest, and c) a controlled intervention. The treatment group is the one that will receive an intervention. The control group is the one that does not get exposed to the intervention. In other words, this group will conduct "business as usual". Next the pretest and posttest are measured before and after the intervention. Finally, a controlled intervention is administered by the researcher. Due to the inherent limitations in the social sciences, classical experiments are rare in criminal justice. Many times the difficulties associated with the classical

experiment are too dangerous to be carried out. More specifically, death, injury, or even psychological coercion may create too dangerous of an environment for experimentation. Studying the social phenomena of crime is a very challenging and complex task. **(p. 14)**

## Chapter 2: Crime Control Perspectives

### Multiple Choice

- 2-1. Herbert Packer described two competing crime control policies as the crime control perspective, and the
- a. operational perspective.
  - b. due process perspective. (p. 24)**
  - c. value laden.
  - d. assembly-line perspective.
- 2-2. The funnel model of justice was developed by those who believe the justice system is
- a. struggling for cooperation.
  - b. a nonexistent system.
  - c. working effectively. (p. 29)**
  - d. highly fragmented.
- 2-3. What type of deterrence would sanction a first time offender to steer him or her away from committing another offenses?
- a. specific (p. 38)**
  - b. general
  - c. absolute
  - d. marginal
- 2-4. What type of cases is at the top of the criminal justice wedding cake?
- a. serious felonies
  - b. not-so-serious felonies
  - c. misdemeanors
  - d. celebrated (p. 29)**
- 2-5. Which form of punishment is focused upon “just deserts”?
- a. deterrence
  - b. retribution (p. 39)**
  - c. incapacitation
  - d. rehabilitation
- 2-6. Which type of deterrence seeks to deter criminal activity in the general population by the threat of sanctions?
- a. specific
  - b. general (p. 38)**
  - c. absolute
  - d. marginal
- 2-7. Which model stands in contrast to the due process model?
- a. process control model
  - b. advocacy model
  - c. liberal model
  - d. crime control model (p. 24)**

- 2-8. Duplication of efforts in crime control by various government agencies has labeled the criminal justice system as a(n)
- a. **nonsystem model (p. 27)**
  - b. adversarial model
  - c. systematic model
  - d. limited model
- 2-9. The liberal approach to understanding crime has been termed
- a. classical criminology.
  - b. **positive criminology. (p. 31)**
  - c. rehabilitative criminology.
  - d. behavioral modification.
- 2-10. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with incremental changes in various dimensions of the criminal justice system.
- a. Massive deterrence
  - b. Covert deterrence
  - c. Large scale deterrence
  - d. **Marginal deterrence (p. 38)**
- 2-11. Crime control policies are most important to which political group?
- a. liberals
  - b. independents
  - c. **conservatives (p. 32)**
  - d. libertarians
- 2-12. \_\_\_\_\_ thinkers believe that self-interest, coercion, and political power are factors that best describe social interaction.
- a. Consensus
  - b. Covert
  - c. Confusion
  - d. **Conflict (p. 33)**
- 2-13. Which concept of punishment involves a planned intervention program designed to change criminal behavior?
- a. deterrence
  - b. incapacitation
  - c. retribution
  - d. **rehabilitation (p. 40)**
- 2-14. \_\_\_\_\_ thinkers believe that people agree on what issues are of most concern to social welfare.
- a. **Consensus (p. 33)**
  - b. Covert
  - c. Confusion
  - d. Conflict



- 2-15. \_\_\_\_\_ is a concept of punishment that is concerned with protecting members of society by removing the criminal element.
- a. deterrence
  - b. incapacitation (p. 39)**
  - c. retribution
  - d. rehabilitation

### **True or False**

- \_\_\_ 2-16. Conservatives believe that crime is a product of individual choice. **(True, p. 31)**
- \_\_\_ 2-17. Absolute deterrence is concerned with incremental changes within the criminal justice system. **(False, p. 38)**
- \_\_\_ 2-18. The due process model favors a liberal approach toward individual rights. **(True, p. 31)**
- \_\_\_ 2-19. Americans tend to be shortsighted in their view of crime. **(True, p. 40)**
- \_\_\_ 2-20. Conservatives generally take a tough-on-crime stance and argue for more criminal justice spending. **(True, p. 32)**
- \_\_\_ 2-21. Rehabilitation is highly effective in the short run. **(False, p. 40)**
- \_\_\_ 2-22. The crime control model emphasizes quality over quantity. **(False, p. 26)**
- \_\_\_ 2-23. The due process perspective does not place a great deal of faith in the courts. **(False, p. 25)**
- \_\_\_ 2-24. Those who believe in the nonsystem model of criminal justice believe there is a lack of communications between agencies. **(True, p. 27)**
- \_\_\_ 2-25. The fourth layer of the criminal justice wedding cake is reserved for serious felonies. **(False, p. 30)**

### **Fill-In**

- 2-26.** \_\_\_\_\_ believe that crime is a product of environmental factors. **(Liberals, p. 31)**
- 2-27. \_\_\_\_\_ tend to favor treatment, such as job training, in addressing crime. **(Liberals, p. 32)**
- 2-28. \_\_\_\_\_ believe that capitalism results in class division and inequality. **(Conflict thinkers, True, p. 33)**
- 2-29. \_\_\_\_\_ and policymakers do not communicate as much as they should. **(Academics, p. 36)**
- 2-30. Those who support the goal of retribution believe in \_\_\_\_\_. **(just deserts, p. 39)**

- 2-31. Incapacitation removes criminals from society through \_\_\_\_\_. (**incarceration, p. 39**)
- 2-32. The funnel model of justice is characteristic of a systems perspective of \_\_\_\_\_. (**criminal justice, p. 29**)
- 2-33. Hard-line liberals and conservatives disagree about the causes of \_\_\_\_\_. (**crime, p. 31**)
- 2-34. Deterrence is not of interest to advocates of \_\_\_\_\_. (**retribution, p. 39**)
- 2-35. \_\_\_\_\_ perspectives consist of views about how the justice system should work. (**Operational, p. 24**)

### **Instructor Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Describe the central features of the *due process* and the *crime control* perspective.

A goal of the due process perspective is to ensure the individual will receive a fair and accurate decision at every stage of the criminal process. Additionally, due process advocates do not favor informal processes in the criminal justice system because of the risk of human error and bias. Hence, due process advocates place greater emphasis on legal guilt, than on factual guilt. The crime control perspective stands in contrast to the due process perspective. The supporters of the crime control perspective emphasize the importance of controlling crime. The goal is to move criminal offenders through the criminal justice system, with as little delay as possible. The crime control model is willing to eliminate or limit individual rights, in order to increase efficiency. In short the crime control model favors quantity over quality in the criminal process. (**p. 24**)

2. Define the goal of *retribution* in punishing an offender and describe its limitations.

The goal of retribution is to punish a criminal offender according to the severity of their crimes. Advocates of retribution believe criminals should get their just deserts. Moreover, society holds a view that criminals need to be punished justly for the crimes they commit. Since deterrence is not a goal of retribution, there are some shortcomings to this form of punishment. First, the punishment might be discriminatory and more severe based upon one's race. Another criticism is that retribution fails to provide for rehabilitation of the offender, hence failing to prevent future crimes. (**p. 39**)

3. Explain why the criminal justice system is characterized as a *nonsystem*.

Although the police, prosecutors and the courts are concerned with controlling crime, too often these agencies develop their own priorities and goals. So called turf wars can develop between the police and the prosecutor's office. Additionally, communications can break down between the components. The agencies within the criminal justice system tend to be too rigid with respect to cooperation. The efforts of government agencies within the criminal justice system are seen as fragmented and many times duplicated. A lack of cooperation between components has lead to a criminal justice system referred to as a nonsystem. (**p. 27**)

## Chapter 3: Traditional Policing

### Multiple Choice

- 3-1 The term used to describe the policing approach of officers simply responding to calls rather than attempting to stay on top of crime is
- reductive policing
  - reactive policing (p. 52)**
  - predictive policing
  - creative policing
- 3-2. Hiring more police officers might not reduce crime because
- increasing police visibility only encourages criminals to displace their criminal behavior.
  - hiring more police officers encourages veteran officers to make fewer arrests.
  - sick leave, vacation, training, and paperwork are all factors that reduce police deployment. (p. 45)**
  - it takes too long to train and certify new police recruits.
- 3-3. Many police agencies have implemented the \_\_\_\_\_ system for nonemergency calls.
- 311 (p. 51)**
  - 511
  - 711
  - 911
- 3-4. Which method of intervention did the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment suggest as most effective in a domestic violence case?
- mediation
  - arrest (p. 53)**
  - referral
  - separation
- 3-5. The Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment showed that
- placing more police officers on patrol reduced crime.
  - police layoffs correlated with an increase in crime.
  - citizens are very aware of increased patrol presence
  - more police officers on patrol did not reduce crime. (p. 47)**
- 3-6. Which office was created to disburse funds to local police agencies through Title I of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994?
- The Rand Corporation
  - National Institute of Justice
  - Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (p. 49)**
  - National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards
- 3-7. Traditional policing tends to favor random and \_\_\_\_\_ patrol.
- preventive (p. 44)**
  - aggressive
  - directed

- d. targeted
- 3-8. Private police focus largely on
- a. 311 calls
  - b. vandalism
  - c. **loss control and prevention (p. 58)**
  - d. murder investigations
- 3-9. Research has shown that rapid police response to 911 calls has
- a. been highly successful in reducing the crime rate.
  - b. **not accomplished much in reducing the crime rate. (p. 54)**
  - c. has not improved medical assistance at automobile accident scenes.
  - d. dramatically increased police related automobile accidents.
- 3-10. Approximately \_\_\_\_ percent of a police departments personnel are allocated to the detective bureau.
- a. 1
  - b. 5
  - c. **15 (p. 55)**
  - d. 30
- 3-11. Requiring a police officers to reside within the community they serve is known as
- a. **residency requirements. (p. 60)**
  - b. response time requirements.
  - c. location requirements.
  - d. zone requirements.
- 3-12. Research has suggested that most successful detective work
- a. is a result of an investigator's sixth sense.
  - b. relies heavily on the crime stoppers program.
  - c. is accurately portrayed on television.
  - d. **relies on witness or victim information. (p. 56)**
- 3-13. Which of the following is *not* discussed in the text as a response to the traditional police approach of hiring more officers?
- a. Implementation of a 311 system
  - b. Eliminating two-officer patrols and replacing them with one-officer patrol units
  - c. Reducing officer downtime
  - d. **Utilizing reserve or part time officers (p. 51)**
- 3-14. Traditional policing embraces which theory?
- a. incapacitation
  - b. rehabilitation
  - c. **deterrence (p. 44)**
  - d. retribution
- 3-15. Relatively few police departments require that their police officers have \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. **college degrees (p. 61)**
  - b. high school degrees

- c. CPR certification
- d. a valid drivers license

### True or False

- \_\_\_ 3-16. The 511 number was developed as an option to handling nonemergency calls. **(False, p. 51)**
- \_\_\_ 3-17. The traditional policing approach to deterring crime has been effective. **(False, p. 44)**
- \_\_\_ 3-18. The Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment found that increased patrol did not deter crime. **(True, p. 47)**
- \_\_\_ 3-19. COPS funds were used to enhance community policing. **(True, p. 49)**
- \_\_\_ 3-20. An alternative to a police strike involves staging a sick-out or blue flue in which officers call in sick. **(True, p. 50)**
- \_\_\_ 3-21. Research indicates that when police have historically gone on strike, there was no effect on crime rates. **(False, p. 50)**
- \_\_\_ 3-22. Increased arrests rates have conclusively shown to lower the crime rate. **(False, p. 53)**
- \_\_\_ 3-23. A rapid response by police officers to a crime increases the probability of arrest. **(False, p. 54)**
- \_\_\_ 3-24. Police agencies cannot establish residency requirements. **(False, p. 60)**
- \_\_\_ 3-25. Hiring more police officers is a traditional response to crime. **(True, p. 44)**

### Fill-In

- 3-26. President Clinton's Violent Crime Control Act resulted in the hiring of 100,000 \_\_\_\_\_. **(police officers, p. 44)**
- 3-27. Most 911 calls to police are for \_\_\_\_\_. **(nonemergencies, p. 51)**
- 3-28. The \_\_\_\_\_ study determined that an investigator's time is largely consumed un reviewin reports, documenting files, and attempting to locate and interview victims. **(RAND, p. 56)**
- 3-29. One explanation for the growth of private policing is the need to police \_\_\_\_\_, such as shopping malls. **(“mass private property, p. 57)**
- 3-30. \_\_\_\_\_ is a traditional policing strategy wherein police respond more quickly to the crime scene. **(Rapid response, p. 53)**
- 3-31. \_\_\_\_\_ believes criminals will be deterred from criminal activity by not knowing when a patrol car will appear. **(Random patrol, p. 54)**

- 3-32. High housing cost, safety and privacy concerns have caused many police officers to oppose \_\_\_\_\_. (**residency requirements, p. 60**)
- 3-33. A Police Executive Research Form study identified advantages of police officers having a \_\_\_\_\_. (**college education, p. 62**)
- 3-34. Private police are \_\_\_\_\_, so they are not bound by the same legal requirements as public police. (**nongovernmental, p. 59**)
- 3-35. The Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment suggested that domestic violence is best resolved by \_\_\_\_\_. (**mandatory arrests, p. 53**)

### **Instructor Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Explain why hiring more police officers might not reduce crime.

An immediate placement of more officers into our nation's police departments would not mean that they would all be working around the clock to combat crime. For example, the impact of hiring more officers is reduced by time lost due to such factors as: sick time, vacation time, and family emergencies. Also, these new officers would create the need for more in-service training which reduces the number of officers available for calls. Additionally, the more time spent fighting crime would arguably require more paper work and court appearances, which is yet another factor reducing the actual number of officers in patrol. Hence the hiring of any given number of officers is reduced by the aforementioned factors, thus reducing the intended visible presence of law enforcement. (**p. 44**)

2. Provide an explanation for the use of a "311" nonemergency number.

A problem has developed with respect to abuse of the 911 police emergency number. Studies suggest that any where between 40 percent and 80 percent of 911 calls were not an emergency by nature. By tying up the emergency line, immediate police response might be delayed. To address this issue, many jurisdictions have implemented 311 systems for nonemergency calls. The purpose of this design is to free up the 911 number for emergency calls, in hopes of providing a faster police response time. (**p. 51**)

3. List the four findings that research has suggested regarding one-officer versus two-officer patrol units.

Research on the relationship between one-officer and two-officer patrol units has found the following: a) the staffing method used had almost no effect on police effectiveness, b) although one-officer units increase the number of units on the road it had little effect on crime, c) two-officer units cost more to maintain, and finally d) patrol activity levels are about the same for both types of staffing. Moreover, the method of staffing patrol units appeared to have a minimal effect on the crime rate. (**p. 51**)

## Chapter 4: Proactive, Directed, and Creative Policing

### Multiple Choice

- 4-1. Which of the following is a new managerial approach to law enforcement stressing intelligence and accountability through the use of computers?
- a. Operation Nightline
  - b. Broken Windows
  - c. CompStat (p. 83)**
  - d. Smart Partners
- 4-2. \_\_\_\_\_ concentrates police presence in areas prone to a significant crime problem.
- a. Random patrol
  - b. Overt patrol
  - c. Daily patrol
  - d. Directed patrol (p. 66)**
- 4-3. Today, police departments use computers to identify hot spots by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. thermal imaging
  - b. crime mapping (p. 67)**
  - c. informants
  - d. police reserve units
- 4-4. Partnerships between police and either probation or parole officers are known as
- a. police-corrections relationships. (p. 73)**
  - b. law enforcement oversights.
  - c. judicial supervision.
  - d. court liaisons.
- 4-5. An important element of Compstat consists of
- a. informant information.
  - b. crime mapping. (p. 84)**
  - c. community policing.
  - d. neighborhood watch.
- 4-6. \_\_\_\_\_ are concentrated areas of significant criminal activities.
- a. Hot spots (p. 66)**
  - b. Focused spots
  - c. Random spots
  - d. Aggressive spots
- 4-7. Compstat is an acronym for
- a. complicated statistics.
  - b. comparable statistics.
  - c. comprehensive statistics.
  - d. computer statistics. (p. 83)**

- 4-8. Which of the following is not an element of the New Orleans' Compstat model?
- accurate and timely intelligence
  - rapid deployment of personnel
  - random patrol time (p. 84)**
  - relentless follow-up and assessment
- 4-9. A team of several law enforcement agencies from several jurisdiction collaborating to interdict and eradicate drugs is known as a(n)
- drug specific task force.
  - multijurisdictional drug task force. (p. 75)**
  - operation drug suppression.
  - drug reduction network.
- 4-10. A police initiated arrest is called a \_\_\_\_\_ arrest.
- proactive (p. 64)**
  - reactive
  - progressive
  - positive
- 4-11. The acronym ROP stands for what specialized unit operating in Washington D.C.?
- Recidivist on Parole
  - Repeat Offender Project (p. 64)**
  - Repeat Offender Parole
  - Recidivists on Probation
- 4-12. In which city was the Directed Patrol of Gun Violence study conducted?
- Chicago
  - Detroit
  - Saint Louis
  - Kansas City (p. 69)**
- 4-13. The Posse Comitatus Act generally prohibited federal military personnel and the National Guard (under federal authority) from
- engaging in local law enforcement activities (p. 77)**
  - claiming jurisdiction in foreign countries
  - forming vigilante groups
  - participating in neighborhood watch programs
- 4-14. All of these are defined as less-lethal weapons in your text except:
- Taser
  - Bayonet (p. 81)**
  - Flash Grenades
  - Pepper Spray
- 4-15. Directed patrol is also referred to as
- random patrol.
  - focused patrol. (p. 67)**
  - indirect patrol.
  - off-hours patrol.



### True or False

- \_\_\_ 4-16 The arrest of a person without probable cause violates the Eighth Amendment. (**False, p. 64**)
- \_\_\_ 4-17. The time of day when certain crimes increase is called “crime peaks”. (**True, p. 67**)
- \_\_\_ 4-18. The “Broken Windows Theory” views crime as highly unpredictable. (**False, p. 70**)
- \_\_\_ 4-19. Research has shown that automobile on-board disruptions systems are inherently dangerous and should not be used. (**False, p. 79**)
- \_\_\_ 4-20. Directed patrol is also referred to as saturation patrol. (**True, p. 67**)
- \_\_\_ 4-21. Compstat is a goal-orientated strategic management process that uses computer technology. (**True, p. 83**)
- \_\_\_ 4-22. The illicit drug market adapts to new conditions following proactive arrests. (**True, p. 66**)
- \_\_\_ 4-23. Police crackdowns targeting crime can lead to a reduction in criminal activity. (**True, p. 70**)
- \_\_\_ 4-24. Studying quality-of-life problems such as joyriding and street drinking is called macro-level research. (**False, p. 72**)
- \_\_\_ 4-25. Multijurisdictional drug task forces are proven to be effective in solving society’s drug problem. (**False, p. 72**)

### Fill-In

- 4-26. \_\_\_\_\_ theory has even been called the “harassment model of policing” due to its aggressive strategies. (**Broken windows, p. 70**)
- 4-27. \_\_\_\_\_ arrest policies appear capable of generating a specific deterrence, but not a general deterrence. (**Proactive, p. 85**)
- 4-28. Directed patrol targets drug or gun violence hot \_\_\_\_\_. (**spots, p. 68**)
- 4-29. An arrest by police after someone calls for service is an arrest strategy known as \_\_\_\_\_. (**reactive, p. 64**)
- 4-30. \_\_\_\_\_ studies addressing quality-of-life policing look at dealing with local community disorder crimes, such as drinking and littering. (**Micro-level, p. 72**)

- 4-31. \_\_\_\_\_ studies addressing quality-of-life policing look at crimes and arrests over a period of years for an entire state. **(Macro-level, p. 72)**
- 4-32. Police-corrections relationships are partnerships between police officers and \_\_\_\_\_. **(probation officers, p. 73)**
- 4-33. An important component of Compstat is \_\_\_\_\_. **(crime mapping, p. 84)**
- 4-34. \_\_\_\_\_ patrol refers to policing with direction and purpose. **(Directed, p. 66)**
- 4-35. The DMA program was designed to target street level \_\_\_\_\_. **(drug crime, p. 68)**

### **Instructor Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Describe what took place in the *Kansas City Gun Experiment* in the early 1990s.

The Kansas City Police Department studied the effects of directed patrol by focusing on illegal firearms. Some officers were freed up from responding to routine calls, so they could patrol neighborhoods with an emphasis on seizing illegally possessed fire arms. The results were rather significant. The police department increased gun seizures by 65%, while experiencing a 49% decrease in gun-related crimes. **(p. 69)**

2. Explain what is meant by the term *proactive arrests*.

Proactive arrests are initiated by the police, rather than relying upon a citizen to call for police assistance. Proactive arrests typically follow increased police attention to a specific criminal type or specific crime. Generally, there are two types of proactive arrests. First, a proactive arrest strategy might track high-risk offenders. Secondly, another type of proactive arrest strategy may prioritize the arrest of certain offenders, such as drunk drivers or drug dealers. **(p. 64)**

3. Describe how the *Broken Windows Theory* explains the onset of criminal activity.

As minor violations of law such as prostitution and level drug dealing appear on the streets, the quality-of-life in a community begins to decline. Coupled with increased physical deterioration of businesses and housing, citizens soon perceive their run down neighborhood as unsafe. Thus the term “broken windows” is developed. Moreover, citizens begin to fear crime and curtail their everyday activities. As community stability declines, this in turn provides a fertile ground to attract potential criminal offenders from other neighborhoods. **(p. 70)**

## Chapter 5: Community Involvement in Policing

### Multiple Choice

- 5-1. Which of the following is a specific component of community policing?
- a. tasks force policing
  - b. problem-oriented policing (p. 88)**
  - c. target hardening
  - d. selective policing
- 5-2. Which of the following is not a form of informal social control?
- a. neighbors
  - b. families
  - c. criminal justice system (p. 87)**
  - d. social organizations
- 5-3. Door-to-door contacts that police make with citizens to make policing more personal in nature is called
- a. citizen contact patrol. (p. 95)**
  - b. routine contact patrol.
  - c. home contact patrol.
  - d. neighborhood watch.
- 5-4. Which of the following is a form of specialized patrol?
- a. routine patrol
  - b. two-officer patrol
  - c. district patrol
  - d. foot patrol (p. 98)**
- 5-5. Which of the following programs involves the police providing citizens with an engraver to mark their personal possessions?
- a. systems identification
  - b. web watch
  - c. specialized identification
  - d. operation identification (p. 98)**
- 5-6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a reorientation of policing strategy from the view that police must work together with citizens to reduce crime, disorder, and fear.
- a. Problem-oriented policing
  - b. Community policing (p. 91)**
  - c. Tasks forces
  - d. Community rehabilitation
- 5-7. Seattle's Community Crime Prevention Program (CCPP) developed as a response to which of the following crimes?
- a. homicide
  - b. rape
  - c. burglary (p. 101)**
  - d. motor vehicle theft

- 5-8. Most research on community policing has a \_\_\_\_\_ level orientation.
- a. **micro (p. 93)**
  - b. macro
  - c. major
  - d. minor
- 5-9. Drug court, domestic violence court, teen court and reentry court are all examples of
- a. traditional courts.
  - b. treatment courts.
  - c. **innovative courts. (p. 87)**
  - d. private courts.
- 5-10. \_\_\_\_\_ meetings are different from neighborhood watch because they are not surveillance-oriented.
- a. Block
  - b. **Community (p. 96)**
  - c. School
  - d. District
- 5-11. By building \_\_\_\_\_, the police hope to encourage citizens to contact the police since they do not have to physically go to a police station.
- a. bigger lobbies
  - b. smaller stations
  - c. interrogation rooms
  - d. **substations (p. 98)**
- 5-12. During which era did police appointments come at the hand of public officials?
- a. community era
  - b. **political era (p. 89)**
  - c. reform era
  - d. social era
- 5-13. During which era did police commands become more structured around military channels?
- a. community era
  - b. political era
  - c. **reform era (p. 89)**
  - d. social era
- 5-14. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ group of citizens are more likely to view the police favorably.
- a. **elderly (p. 96)**
  - b. younger
  - c. African-American
  - d. Hispanic

- 5-14. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of third-party policing that was implemented in Oakland, CA.
- Third-party Oakland Experiment
  - California Civil Law Program
  - Beat Health Program (p. 105)**
  - Minneapolis RECAP program
- 5-15. The citizens \_\_\_\_\_ provides the opportunity to learn about the police profession and experience some of its complex operations.
- volunteer patrol
  - specialized patrol
  - block academy
  - police academy (p. 103)**

### True or False

- \_\_\_ 5-16. The political era of policing was focused on building a bridge between the citizen and the community. **(False, 89)**
- \_\_\_ 5-17. Most research on community policing has been done from a micro level approach. **(True, p. 93)**
- \_\_\_ 5-18. The reform era of policing witnessed patrol work focused on prevention, rapid response and crime control. **(True, p. 89)**
- \_\_\_ 5-19. Minorities tend to be well represented in citizen police academies. **(False, p. 103)**
- \_\_\_ 5-20. Community policing involves a collaborative effort between multijurisdictional police departments. **(False, p. 89)**
- \_\_\_ 5-21. The COPS office in the U.S. Department of Justice helped enhance community policing programs. **(True, p. 91)**
- \_\_\_ 5-22. Crime control newsletters are a proven tool in reducing crime rates. **(False, p. 97)**
- \_\_\_ 5-23. Neighborhood watch programs are surveillance-oriented. **(True, p. 96)**
- \_\_\_ 5-24. School-police partnerships place officers in the actual school building has conclusively shown to reduce school crime. **(False, p. 100)**
- \_\_\_ 5-25. The elderly tend to have a more favorable opinion of police than do minority groups. **(True, p. 96)**

## Fill-In

- 5-26. \_\_\_\_\_ believes that custom-fit crime control is better than an unimaginative, traditional approach. (**Community justice, p. 87**)
- 5-27. \_\_\_\_\_ police academies give individuals an opportunity to learn about policing and experience some of the sensations that police officers would experience. (**Citizen, p. 103**)
- 5-28. \_\_\_\_\_ era policing sought to ensure that the police were authorized by legal mandates. (**Reform, p. 89**)
- 5-29. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of volunteers that drive their own cars and operate independent of police in watching over their neighborhoods. (**Citizen patrol, p. 102**)
- 5-30. Police who work in schools are called \_\_\_\_\_. (**school resource officers, p. 99**)
- 5-31. \_\_\_\_\_ era policing sought to develop more intimate relations with citizens. (**Community, p. 89**)
- 5-32. \_\_\_\_\_ bolsters the credibility of the police through police-citizen partnerships. (**Community policing, p. 91**)
- 5-33. The Guardian Angels were an unsanctioned civilian group that patrolled the streets of \_\_\_\_\_. (**New York City, p. 102**)
- 5-34. Collaborative efforts between the police and citizens in addressing the crime problem have come to be known as \_\_\_\_\_. (**community policing, p. 89**)
- 5-35. \_\_\_\_\_ policing is geared toward identifying and solving problems. (**Problem-oriented, p. 88**)

## Instructor Essay Questions and Suggested Answers

1. Detail the differences between problem-oriented policing and community policing.

Although problem-oriented policing resembles community policing because it relies upon citizens to help identify problem areas, there are some differences between these two concepts. First, problem-oriented policing focuses on innovation, independent of citizen contact. Additionally, problem-oriented policing is not as concerned with citizen satisfaction as an outcome in contrast to community policing. Finally, problem-oriented policing is directed toward achieving a swift reduction in crime. Although these terms are sometimes used synonymously, they should be considered two separate strategies. (**p. 88**)

2. List some of the approaches that community policing might utilize in improving police-citizen cooperation.

There are many approaches that a police department can take in its efforts to improve police-citizen relationships. First, a police department might help organize neighborhood and business watches. Second, the use of additional officers on foot, bicycle, or horse patrol might be utilized. Additionally, police officers could conduct crime prevention classes. Yet another method might involve the hiring of civilians to perform non-law enforcement work. Finally, the use of a citizen survey could be employed as a tool to keep the police informed of local neighborhood problems, as well as citizen satisfaction. **(p. 95)**

3. Describe what took place in Seattle's Community Crime Prevention Program (CCPP).

In a response to a burglary problem, police sought to alert members of the community of their intent to target this crime problem. First, they sent out mailings about their intentions to neighborhood residents, followed by a door-to-door campaign. Following these initial contacts, organized block watch programs were established. Then residents were involved in Operation Identification to mark their property and receive home security inspections. Surveys that followed this operation indicated a modest reduction in burglary rates. **(p. 101)**

## Chapter 6: Prosecutors and Crime Control

### Multiple Choice

- 6-1. Which program was designed to promote local and federal coordination to find creative ways to reduce gun violence?
- a. Gun Reduction Safety
  - b. Project Cease Fire
  - c. Project Safe Neighborhoods (p. 114)**
  - d. Gun Resistance Project
- 6-2. \_\_\_\_\_ marks a departure from the traditional role a prosecutor has played.
- a. Covert prosecution
  - b. Strategic prosecution (p. 109)**
  - c. Creative prosecution
  - d. Decreased prosecution
- 6-3. Federal prosecutors are known as
- a. U.S. attorneys. (p. 108)**
  - b. District attorneys.
  - c. Circuit attorneys.
  - d. Plaintiff attorneys.
- 6-4. Which of the following crimes prompted Richmond's Project Exile?
- a. sexual assaults
  - b. numerous traffic violations
  - c. a series of aggravated assaults
  - d. gun-related homicides (p. 112)**
- 6-5. Which of the following is not part of Project Safe Neighborhoods?
- a. partnerships with other law enforcement agencies
  - b. strategic plan with an enforcement policy
  - c. an accountability involving output
  - d. prohibiting public announcements (p. 114)**
- 6-6. Plea bargaining benefits the prosecutor because it provides an option to
- a. schedule a continuance for personal time off.
  - b. dispose of a heavy case load. (p. 122)**
  - c. speak privately with the judge.
  - d. meet with the victim and their family.
- 6-7. Plea bargaining might undermine the criminal process by deciding that a defendant is guilty without
- a. a bond reduction hearing.
  - b. conducting a presentence investigation.
  - c. a trial. (p. 123)**
  - d. an indictment.



- 6-8. San Diego's prosecutors once sought restraining orders against \_\_\_\_\_ in order to drive them away from businesses.
- a. **prostitutes (p. 118)**
  - b. rapists
  - c. shoplifters
  - d. murders
- 6-9. The delay of filing criminal prosecution against a suspect until he or she completes a treatment program is known as
- a. aggressive prosecution.
  - b. persistence prosecution.
  - c. overt prosecution.
  - d. **deferred prosecution. (p. 120)**
- 6-10. Historically, \_\_\_\_\_ occupied a secondary position in the criminal justice process.
- a. offenders
  - b. **victims (p. 116)**
  - c. perpetrators
  - d. judges
- 6-11. Which of the following programs did President George W. Bush fund?
- a. **Project Safe Neighborhoods (p. 114)**
  - b. Operation Identification
  - c. Law Enforcement Educational Program
  - d. Project Safe Streets
- 6-12. \_\_\_\_\_ allows a state or local prosecutor to act as an uncompensated special assistant to a United States attorney.
- a. Multijurisdiction partnerships
  - b. Special elections
  - c. Prosecutorial task force
  - d. **Cross-designation (p. 115)**
- 6-13. Approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of guilty pleas are the result of plea bargaining.
- a. 5 percent
  - b. 10 percent
  - c. 50 percent
  - d. **90 percent (p. 122)**
- 6-14. Behavioral incidents that adversely affect the quality of life in a neighborhood, resulting in the development of new laws to address such behavior are known as
- a. **nuisance abatement. (p. 119)**
  - b. neighborhood watch.
  - c. cross-designation.
  - d. community prosecution.

- 6-15. District attorneys are the \_\_\_\_\_ chief prosecutor for a local government unit.
- a. selected
  - b. elected (p. 108)**
  - c. appointed
  - d. volunteer

### True or False

- \_\_\_ 6-16. Project Safe Neighborhoods is a strategy designed to promote local and federal government coordination to combat gun violence. **(True, p. 114)**
- \_\_\_ 6-17. Community prosecution seeks to improve communications between prosecutors and community members such as business leaders. **(True, p. 117)**
- \_\_\_ 6-18. If offenders in the Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison (DTAP) failed the program, they were not allowed to start over. **(False, p. 121)**
- \_\_\_ 6-19. Ad Hoc plea bargaining involves an unauthorized form of punishment by the court. **(True, p. 125)**
- \_\_\_ 6-20. Deferred prosecution involves the delayed filing of criminal charges against a suspect while that individual is completing a treatment program. **(True, p. 120)**
- \_\_\_ 6-21. Community prosecution is a long standing program that has been heavily researched. **(False, p. 117)**
- \_\_\_ 6-22. Neighborhood Fresh Start in Atlanta used civil forfeiture to target houses involved in illegal drug sales. **(True, p. 119)**
- \_\_\_ 6-23. Plea bargaining has no effect on case attrition within the court system. **(False, p. 122)**
- \_\_\_ 6-24. Plea bargaining can not be refused by a prosecuting attorney. **(False, p. 125)**
- \_\_\_ 6-25. Cross-Designation prosecution cannot utilize local prosecutors in federal courts. **(False, p. 115)**

### Fill-In

- 6-26. \_\_\_\_\_ can allow a defendant to plea guilty to an unauthorized or nonexistent charge. **(Ad Hoc, p. 125)**
- 6-27. \_\_\_\_\_ involves the delayed filing of criminal charges against a suspect while that individual is in a diversion program. **(Deferred prosecution, p. 120)**

- 6-28. The \_\_\_\_\_ program in Washington coordinated prosecution of gun violence and increased supervision and tracking of repeat offenders. (**FireArm Enforcement Coalition [FACE], p. 113**)
- 6-29. Approximately 90% of criminal convictions in the United States result from \_\_\_\_\_. (**plea bargaining, p. 122**)
- 6-30. When criminal conduct takes place in a neighborhood in certain homes, the prosecutor might shut down these properties by invoking \_\_\_\_\_. (**nuisance abatement laws, p. 119**)
- 6-31. \_\_\_\_\_ historically have occupied a less emphasized role, than the offender in the criminal justice process. (**Victims (p. 116)**)
- 6-32. Consistent with the broken window theory, prosecutors can improve the quality of life in a neighborhood through \_\_\_\_\_. (**code enforcement, p. 118**)
- 6-33. Project Safe Neighborhoods promotes interagency collaboration between local and federal government to combat \_\_\_\_\_. (**gun violence, p. 114**)
- 6-34. \_\_\_\_\_ are the chief legal advisor to city government officials, such as a chief of police. (**City attorneys, p. 108**)
- 6-35. \_\_\_\_\_ is intended to shift a prosecutor's attention from individual cases to an overall strategy to reduce crime. (**Strategic prosecution, p. 109**)

### **Instructor's Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Explain what is meant by the term *the harder side of prosecution* and cite examples of its use.

The harder side of prosecution infers that a prosecutor is taking a more get-tough approach to criminal cases. One such form is the no-drop prosecution. Here, the prosecutor might pursue prosecution of a domestic violence offender, even if the victim does not desire prosecution of the suspect. Second, a prosecutor might form a police-prosecutor relationship to work cooperatively to reduce a narcotic problems. Third, a partnership in prosecutorial efforts might be made between federal and state prosecutors. These agencies could team up and target a specific crime such as gun violence that affects both their jurisdictions. Finally, the President of the United States could initiate appropriations for targeting a criminal problem afflicting society, as to properly fund the prosecutors' efforts to combat that crime. (**p. 110**)

2. Describe how a civil asset forfeiture law is used to address a crime problem.

A city ordinance authorizing the use of a civil asset forfeiture law could be used to target the physical assets involved in criminal activity. For example, a local resident might be trafficking cocaine out of their home. If the police were to arrest the individual and show that the cocaine was being sold from that house, the home could be seized by the prosecutor filing a civil action. Moreover, the county or city government would now own the house and be able to sell it and receive the proceeds from the real estate sale. (**p. 119**)

3. Provide a supporting argument for the use of plea bargaining.

Plea bargaining improves the courtroom workgroup's efficiency by increasing their ability to dispose of busy court dockets. For the prosecutor, he or she might gain a conviction upon a case that might arguably be acquitted if taken to trial. In effect, this allows more time for an already busy public defender to dedicate more time to preparing a more serious criminal case for trial. Additionally, it means that the victim will not have to testify in a public trial. Although plea bargaining limits a defendant's rights, the benefits derived from this process outweigh the uncertainty of a trial decision. (p. 122)

## Chapter 7: Crime Control through Legislation

### Multiple Choice

- 7-1. Which federal act sought to have gun dealers run background checks on prospective buyers?
- a. The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (p. 138)**
  - b. The Federal Handgun Act
  - c. The Consumer Protection Act
  - d. The Firearms Safety Act
- 7-2. Megan's Laws require states to provide communities with information about
- a. shoplifters
  - b. sex offenses (p. 140)**
  - c. burglars
  - d. murders
- 7-3. This was enacted to help address corporate fraud by providing for new and improved accounting standards for public companies in the United States.
- a. The Patriot Act
  - b. Jessica's Law
  - c. Public Accounting Standards Act
  - d. Sarbanes-Oxley Act (p. 143)**
- 7-4. Measures self-reported drug use among high school students.
- a. Monitoring the Future (p. 133)**
  - b. National Household Survey on Drug Abuse
  - c. ATF National Survey
  - d. Right-to-Carry Laws
- 7-5. This is composed of three to seven commissioned officer of the U.S. military and deals with alleged terrorists or other individuals deemed as threats to national security.
- a. Military Tribunal (p. 147)**
  - b. Commissioned Officers Board
  - c. United States Anti-Terrorism Military Decision-Making Body
  - d. Tribunal of Commissioned Officers
- 7-6. Gun \_\_\_\_\_ programs are short-lived and voluntary.
- a. Right-to-carry
  - b. Sex Offender
  - c. Buyback (p. 139)**
  - d. NHSDA
- 7-7. A series of scandals with 19<sup>th</sup> century lotteries led to the prohibition of this
- a. Prostitution
  - b. Gambling (p. 130)**
  - c. Alcohol
  - d. Lotteries

- 7-8. Examples of this approach includes trigger locks and personalized gun technology.
- Buybacks
  - Denying gun ownership to dangerous person
  - Altering gun design (p. 137)**
  - Right-to-carry
- 7-9. It is estimated that enforcing America's drug laws costs the federal government about \_\_\_\_\_ annually.
- \$40 million
  - \$100 million
  - \$ 18 billion (p. 133)**
  - \$65 billion
- 7.10. The \_\_\_\_\_ regulates virtually all consumer products, but not firearms.
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
  - Patriot Act
  - Food and Drug Administration
  - Consumer Product Safety Commission**
- 7-11. According to one source, at least \_\_\_\_\_ of the national U.S. drug control budget is spent on apprehending and punishing drug dealers.
- 75% (p. 129)**
  - 50%
  - 25%
  - 100%
- 7-12. The state of California provides a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that contains the names, photos and other details of sex offenders that citizens can review.
- CD-ROM
  - Information booklet
  - website (p. 141)**
  - UBC
- 7-13. Research indicates that judges, and even the public, do not consider this a serious offense.
- Driving Under the Influence
  - Motor Vehicle Theft
  - Prostitution (p. 130)**
  - Possession of an illegal firearm
- 7-14. Which amendment sets the grounds for a legal challenge that a sex offender registry is a form of double jeopardy?
- Fourth Amendment
  - Fifth Amendment (p. 141)**
  - Sixth Amendment
  - Eighth Amendment

7-15. The so-called \_\_\_\_\_ model of notification requires paroled sex offenders to directly notify the community they reside in of their offense.

- a. Passive
- b. Criminal
- c. Forced
- d. **Active (p. 140)**

### **True or False**

\_\_\_ 7-16. America's war on drugs has had little adverse affect on inner-city communities. (**False, p. 137**)

\_\_\_ 7-17. Participation in "buyback programs" of firearms is strictly voluntary. (**True, p. 139**)

\_\_\_ 7-18. The Brady Bill sought to establish waiting periods for purchasing guns. (**True, p. 138**)

\_\_\_ 7-19. The Eighth Amendment prohibits government from bringing someone to trial again after acquittal. (**False, p. 141**)

\_\_\_ 7-20. America's prohibition of alcohol is often cited as a resounding success and evidence we should continue bans on substances. (**False, p. 130**)

\_\_\_ 7-21. Fingerprint recognition systems are one method of altering gun designs. (**True, p. 138**)

\_\_\_ 7-22. Megan's laws focus upon community notification of sex offenders. (**True, p. 141**)

\_\_\_ 7-23. Military tribunals are a recent creation, formed after the September 11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center towers. (**False, p. 147**)

\_\_\_ 7-24. In *Printz v. United States*, the Supreme Court declared the background check portion of the Brady Act unconstitutional. (**True, p. 139**)

\_\_\_ 7-25. Both the NHSDA and MTF can be used to effectively measure drug use by addicts. (**False, p. 133**)

### **Fill-In**

7-26. The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse measures self-reported drug use at the \_\_\_\_\_. (**household level, p. 133**)

7-27. The Consumer Product Safety Commission regulates most consumer products, but not \_\_\_\_\_. (**firearms, p. 138**)

7-28. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is charged with the responsibility to license and inspect our nation's \_\_\_\_\_. (**gun dealers, p. 138**)

7-29. \_\_\_\_\_ laws allow people to carry concealed weapons who are not otherwise barred from purchasing a handgun. **(Right-to-carry, p. 140)**

7-30. One way \_\_\_\_\_ occurs is when, for the same offense, a person is re-prosecuted after acquittal. **(double jeopardy, p. 141)**

7-31. The Patriot Act provides the \_\_\_\_\_ oversight of all domestic intelligence gathering. **(CIA [Central Intelligence Agency, p. 145)**

7-32. The \_\_\_\_\_ requires that licensed dealers require buyers to show identification and complete a form attesting they are legally able to purchase a gun. **(Gun Control Act of 1968, p. 138)**

7-33. \_\_\_\_\_ includes corporate fraud, and has gained increased attention after high profile accounting scandals involving companies such as Enron and Tyco International. **(White-collar crime, p. 143)**

7-34. The \_\_\_\_\_ governs access to stored electronic communications, like e-mail or voicemail. **(Electronic Communications Privacy Act, p. 146)**

7-35. Sex offender registration was initiated by passage of \_\_\_\_\_. **(Megan's law, p. 141)**

### **Instructor's Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Review the history of legislative bans on products and services in the United States and how they have set the stage for bans on guns and drugs. **(p. 130)**

The United States attempted to place severe restrictions on gambling after a series of lottery scandals in the nineteenth century. In addition, it was thought the Mafia was associated with illegal gambling, so aggressive anti-gambling laws would limit their presence. It was also believed that police corruption could be tied to gambling. However, gambling was seen as a low level offense and conviction rates for illegal gambling was extremely low.

Additionally, the United States chose to criminalize prostitution, but the court also saw this act as a low-level offense and the public also appeared to give little consideration to prostitution as a serious crime.

The argument could be made that the issue was not supply of illegal products and services but rather the demand. Applying this concept to guns and drugs, one could argue that we should spend less time going after the people who supply the guns and drugs and , instead, focus more on treating or criminalizing the individuals who are demanding the guns and drugs.

2. Describe several ways in which the United States has tried to impose gun control. **(p. 137)**

One method is to force gun manufacturer to alter gun designs to promote safety. Some examples include indicators whether the weapon is loaded, trigger locks, and personalized gun technology. A second method is to regulate gun transaction via the Gun Control Act of 1968, which prohibits certain individuals from purchasing firearms. Other ways to regulate gun transactions include requiring background checks and imposing a waiting, or "cooling off" period and imposing fines on gun retailers who do not request identification or fill out the proper paperwork.



Other methods include denial of gun ownership to dangerous persons, implementing buyback programs, and arguments against “right-to-carry” laws.

3. Discuss the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in terms of its purpose and effectiveness. **(p. 143)**

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 was enacted in response to the rash of corporate fraud that occurred in companies such as Enron, Tyco International, and WorldCom. Many employees and investors lost all their savings, retirement benefits and livelihood. The act requires public companies to adhere to new and improved accounting standards intended to, among other things, eliminate insider trading, disclose internal controls and financial reporting, and impose longer maximum jail sentences on corporate executives who attempt to alter or falsify financial information. The primary criticism is that the corporate executives are not subjected to forfeiture provisions, so even if they commit fraud they are still able to keep all their money, toys, houses and other spoils. The debate over its effectiveness continues because while there have been no recent reports of rampant corporate fraud, there is still doubt as to whether it is consistently or frequently enforced.

## Chapter 8: Crime Control in the Courts and Beyond

### Multiple Choice

- 8-1. Diversion is a term referring to a programmatic method to steer an offender out of
- his or her community setting.
  - a current career job.
  - the criminal justice system. (p. 152)**
  - a civil conflict situation.
- 8-2. Criminal sanctions that point the offender out to the public are known as
- public exposure penalties. (p. 155)**
  - community-based penalties.
  - debasement penalties.
  - social penalties.
- 8-3. Which court case required a convicted purse-snatcher to wear taps on his feet?
- Breed v. Jones*
  - People v. McDowell* (p. 155)**
  - People v. Gordon*
  - Bienz v. State*
- 8-4. All parties involved in a criminal offense come together through \_\_\_\_\_ to resolve collectively the aftermath of the offense.
- community justice
  - civil justice
  - shaming
  - restorative justice (p. 159)**
- 8-5. Drug courts, domestic violence courts, and homeless courts, are all examples of
- civil courts.
  - appellate courts.
  - adversarial courts.
  - problem-solving courts. (p. 163)**
- 8-6. Successful completion of a drug court treatment program results in
- three years of deferred sentencing.
  - dismissal of criminal charges. (p. 167)**
  - placement in a vocational or industrial job.
  - completion of a G.E.D. or high school diploma.
- 8-7. Problem-solving courts operate on the principle of
- collaboration and systematic change. (p. 166)**
  - the traditional court ideology.
  - the adversarial roles of prosecutor and defense attorney.
  - severity in sentencing.

- 8-8. At the core of a domestic-violence court is
- giving referrals to self help groups.
  - monetary compensation for damages.
  - therapeutic jurisprudence. (p. 169)**
  - separating the victim and offender.
- 8-9. A criticism of drug courts is the fact that
- there are too many jurisdictions that have them.
  - the prosecutors do not get involve with the cases.
  - the courts will not reach those in need who are uninterested in receiving treatment. (p. 167)**
  - There is no team approach to problem solving.
- 8-10. Courts that specialize in domestic violence cases, tend to obtain more convictions in this area than do
- traffic courts.
  - traditional courts. (p. 170)**
  - civil courts.
  - administrative courts.
- 8-11. People's knowledge of an offender's criminal act and their public disapproval of the act is accomplished through
- newspaper reports.
  - radio talk shows.
  - community service.
  - shaming. (p.154)**
- 8-12. Precharge diversion refers to
- the diversion of offenders out of the criminal justice system after they are convicted.
  - the diversion of offenders out of jail while awaiting trial.
  - the diversion of offenders out of the criminal justice system and into community service.
  - the diversion of offenders out of the criminal justice system before they are charged. (p. 153)**
- 8-13. An offender's completion of a drug treatment program during a period of deferred prosecution would typically result in
- the prosecutor dismissing the charges. (p. 153)**
  - the prosecutor agreeing to plea bargain to a lesser charge.
  - the prosecutor would ask the judge to be lenient at sentencing.
  - the offender receiving a probationary sentence.
- 8-14. A main purpose of Mental Health Courts is to see that
- offenders get into diversion programs.
  - offenders are strictly monitored by a parole officer.
  - offenders receive mental health treatment services. (p. 173)**
  - convicted offenders pay court costs for their treatment program.

- 8-15. A court order barring gang members from associating with one another within certain locations is known as a(n)
- a. civil forfeiture.
  - b. nuisance abatement.
  - c. indeterminate punishment.
  - d. **anti-gang injunction (p. 163)**

### **True or False**

- \_\_\_ 8-16. A goal of diversion is to publicly shame the offender. **(False, p. 152)**
- \_\_\_ 8-17. The extent that courts are involved in crime control is typically a traditional role. **(True, p. 150)**
- \_\_\_ 8-18. Sentencing diversion does not allow for an offender to enter a treatment program after conviction. **(False, p. 153)**
- \_\_\_ 8-19. Diversion programs seek to keep an offender out of the criminal justice system. **(True, p. 152)**
- \_\_\_ 8-20. Community courts are more specific in their mission, than are drug courts. **(False, p. 170)**
- \_\_\_ 8-21. The Midtown Community Court was concerned with quality-of-life offenses. **(True, p. 170)**
- \_\_\_ 8-22. An assessment of the Harlem Parole Reentry Court show few differences between the treatment and control group. **(True, p. 174)**
- \_\_\_ 8-23. Wearing a sign in public that says, "I am a convicted thief", is an example of shaming. **(True, p. 154)**
- \_\_\_ 8-24. Post incarceration diversion programs are designed for violent and high risk offenders. **(False, p. 153)**
- \_\_\_ 8-25. Restorative justice is a form of domestic violence courts. **(False, p.159)**

### **Fill-In**

- 8-26. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term that refers to any number of informal or programmatic methods of keeping an offender out of the criminal justice system. **(Diversion, p. 152)**
- 8-27. \_\_\_\_\_ has established six principles and practices that make problem-solving courts different from traditional courts. **(The Center for Court Innovation, p. 163)**

- 8-28. \_\_\_\_\_ are also known as special jurisdiction courts. (**Problem-solving, p. 163**)
- 8-29. \_\_\_\_\_ are intended to provide services to mentally ill offenders. (**Mental Health Courts, p. 173**)
- 8-30. \_\_\_\_\_ has two key core concepts: harm and repair. (**Restorative justice, p. 159**)
- 8-31. Domestic violence courts focus on tailoring intervention needs of the \_\_\_\_\_. (**victim, p. 169**)
- 8-32. Having a sign on your car that says, “I am a convicted drunk driver”, is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. (**shaming, p. 154**)
- 8-33. A goal of diversion is to reduce \_\_\_\_\_. (**recidivism, p. 152**)
- 8-34. An offender’s completion of a treatment program during a period of deferred prosecution would typically result in the dismissal of \_\_\_\_\_. (**charges, p. 153**)
- 8-35. At the core of domestic violence courts is the practice of \_\_\_\_\_. (**therapeutic jurisprudence, p. 169**)

### **Instructor’s Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Explain what is meant by the term *restorative justice* and detail any three of its fundamental principles.

At the core of restorative justice are the concepts of harm and repair. This concept focuses attention on the victim, who has been historically left out of the criminal justice process. Some of the fundamental principles upon which this concept is built include: a) that crime is an offense against human relationships, b) the primary victim of the crime is the one most impacted by the offense, and c) restorative justice seeks to teach the offender new ways of acting within the community. (**p. 159**)

2. Discuss how “*shaming*” might arguably violate the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

The Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution stipulates that penalties for a crime should not involve cruel or unusual punishment. Thus, the argument becomes whether or not shaming inflicts any unnecessary pain upon a convicted offender. For example, if a judge ordered a defendant to wear a sign that said he or she was a convicted “shoplifter”, one might argue that this public exposure is harmful to the offender in some way. More specifically, this stigmatism could possibly prevent the offender from finding a job within their community. If the offender could not find gainful employment because of this public scorn, the person could arguably suffer damages far beyond what the court sought to impose. (**p. 156**)

3. Explain the purpose behind the establishment of a *homeless court*.

Many homeless people have outstanding misdemeanor criminal warrants. To best resolve these warrants, the homeless court recognizes two key factors that are not typically taken into consideration by a traditional court. First, many homeless people are content to remain living on the streets. Second, most homeless people lack the financial means to pay court imposed fines. To promote the homeless person's reintegration back into society, the homeless courts can assist the offender in finding gainful employment, or even receiving some type of social service assistance. (p. 172)

## Chapter 9: Sentencing

### Multiple Choice

- 9-1. Which philosophy of punishment sends an offender to prison for a fixed period of time without parole?
- a. sentencing displacement
  - b. determinate sentencing (p. 189)**
  - c. indeterminate sentencing
  - d. relapse sentencing
- 9-2. A basic assumption of firearm sentence enhancement laws is that they will reduce gun violence through
- a. rehabilitation.
  - b. incapacitation.
  - c. restoration.
  - d. deterrence. (p. 190)**
- 9-3. Sentence enhancement is most likely used for which of the following types of crimes?
- a. hate-motivated crimes (p. 191)**
  - b. domestic violence crimes
  - c. motor vehicle thefts
  - d. aggravated assaults
- 9-4. Government use of capital punishment sends a message that it tolerates killing, thus the so-called
- a. liberalization effect.
  - b. execution effect.
  - c. brutalization effect. (p. 201)**
  - d. deterrent effect.
- 9-5. A key criticism of the Federal Sentencing Guidelines is that it focuses on the penalty for \_\_\_\_\_ substances.
- a. legal
  - b. specific (p. 193)**
  - c. general
  - d. approved
- 9-6. The acronym “FSE” stands for a sentence enhancement approach known as
- a. firearm standard enforcement.
  - b. firearm sentence enhancement. (p. 190)**
  - c. first sentence enforcement.
  - d. firearm sentencing effect.

- 9-7. Critics of mandatory sentencing suggests that discretion is moved away from judges to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. public defenders
  - b. appellate clerks
  - c. assigned counsel
  - d. prosecutors (p. 194)**
- 9-8. Which concept believes that discretion in one area of the criminal justice system will simply push discretionary effects onto another part of the system?
- a. hydraulic displacement (p. 189)**
  - b. police quotas
  - c. hydraulic diffusion
  - d. compounded sentencing
- 9-9. Indeterminate sentencing gives a judge the full authority to set a maximum sentence, with the \_\_\_\_\_ board deciding how long the offender will spend in prison.
- a. community
  - b. parole (p. 179)**
  - c. probation
  - d. citizen's
- 9-10. A \_\_\_\_\_ law is an example of mandatory sentencing.
- a. three-strikes (p. 195)**
  - b. revocation hearing
  - c. second-time offender
  - d. discretionary
- 9-11. In California, second-time sex offenders whose victim is under age 13 must undergo
- a. lifetime probation.
  - b. group therapy.
  - c. chemical castration. (p. 202)**
  - d. electronic tethering.
- 9-12. This provides for the incarceration of certain individuals *after* they have served prison time.
- a. involuntary civil commitment (p. 181)**
  - b. supermax prison
  - c. indeterminate sentencing
  - d. criminal forfeiture
- 9-13. This type of sentencing gives the judge authority to set the sentence.
- a. mandatory sentencing
  - b. sentence enhancements
  - c. indeterminate sentencing (p. 178)**
  - d. determinate sentencing



- 9-14. All of these are examples of monetary penalties *except*
- a. day fines
  - b. forfeiture
  - c. **home confinement (p. 176)**
  - d. fees

- 9-15. Civil forfeiture proceedings are referred to as:
- a. in personam
  - b. selective incapacitation
  - c. involuntary civil commitment
  - e. ***in rem* (p. 178)**

### True or False

- \_\_\_ 9-16. Mandatory sentencing is another form of determinate sentencing. **(True, p. 179)**
- \_\_\_ 9-17. Sentence enhancement decreases an offenders' prison term. **(False, p. 190)**
- \_\_\_ 9-18. Determinate sentencing laws are highly effective in reducing prison overcrowding. **(False, p. 189)**
- \_\_\_ 9-19. The use of chemical castration in the state of California has been found unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court. **(False, 202)**
- \_\_\_ 9-20. Indeterminate sentencing limits a judge's discretionary range in deciding a prison term. **(False, p. 178)**
- \_\_\_ 9-21. Kentucky's Persistent Felony Offender statute requires an offender to serve a minimum 100% of their actual prison sentence. **(False, p. 195)**
- \_\_\_ 9-22. Determinate sentencing laws have lead to a reduction in the number of incarcerations. **(False, p. 189)**
- \_\_\_ 9-23. One criticism of supermax prisons is that they are allegedly inhuman. **(True, p. 185)**
- \_\_\_ 9-24. The purpose of three-strikes legislation is to remove repeat felons from society for life. **(True, p. 195)**
- \_\_\_ 9-25. Criminal forfeiture proceedings target property. **(False, p. 178)**

### Fill-In

- 9-26. \_\_\_\_\_ sentences have been criticized for taking away a judge's discretion. **(Mandatory, p. 193)**
- 9-27. Three-strikes laws create a controversy as to whether they serve to incapacitate or serve as a \_\_\_\_\_. **(deterrence, p.195)**

- 9-28. \_\_\_\_\_ laws mandate a minimum sentence or extra prison time for various types of gun violence. (**Firearm sentence enhancement, p. 190**)
- 9-29. \_\_\_\_\_ laws seek to sentence repeat offenders to prison for life without the possibility of parole. (**Three-strikes, p. 195**)
- 9-30. \_\_\_\_\_ is arguably the most attention-getting form of crime control in the United States today. (**Capital punishment, p. 199**)
- 9-31. \_\_\_\_\_ sentencing laws have been ineffective in reducing our nation's prison overcrowding problem. (**Determinate, p. 189**)
- 9-32. \_\_\_\_\_ attach a unit value to the seriousness of given offenses. These unit values are then multiplied by a fixed percentage of the offender's income. (**Day fines, p. 176**)
- 9-33. A \_\_\_\_\_ houses dangerous inmates in single cells for twenty-three hours a day. (**supermax prison, p. 184**)
- 9-34. The idea that a reduction or elimination of discretion in one area of the criminal justice system will simply push that discretion somewhere else is known as the \_\_\_\_\_. (**hydraulic displacement of discretion, p. 189**)
- 9-35. \_\_\_\_\_ include probation, prison, home confinement, electronic monitoring, and similar sanctions. (**Nonmonetary penalties, p. 176**)

### **Instructor's Essay Questions and Suggested Answers.**

1. Detail how chemical castration is used by the state of California on two-time sex offenders whose victim is under age 13.

California's chemical castration law took effect in January of 1997 and was aimed at protecting victims under the age of 13 years old. First-time sex offenders under this act could undergo chemical castration at the discretion of the court. However, the second-time offender will undergo chemical castration while on parole. Offenses eligible for this penalty include: sodomy, oral copulation, penetration of the genital or anal opening with foreign objects. Today, this act has withstood any constitutional challenges. (**p. 202**)

2. Explain what is meant by the term *determinate sentencing*.

The term determinate sentencing means that a judge can invoke a fixed sentence that can not be altered by a parole board. This concept limits a judge's authority with respect to sentencing. Thus, determinate sentencing has the effect of treating offenders of the same type of crime in a uniform manner. Additionally, this form of sentencing typically results in longer incarceration periods for offenders. An example of determinate sentencing is the application of mandatory sentences, which removes most discretion from the sentencing judge. (**p. 189**)

3. List some of the felonies that are detailed under the three-strikes and out law within the meaning of the California penal code.

California's three-strikes and out initiative that was passed in April 1994, provides for a mandatory sentence of life without parole. Thus, a conviction for a third felony results with life in prison without the opportunity for parole. Additionally, any felon who has two serious felonies on his or her record would also be "out". Some of the serious felonies that qualify as "strike" offenses include: murder, rape, lewd acts on a child under age 14, kidnapping, holding a hostage, and carjacking. **(p. 195)**

## Chapter 10: Probation, Parole, and Intermediate Sanctions

### Multiple Choice

- 10-1. Which of the following is the most frequent sentence handed down by a judge?
- a. parole
  - b. probation (p. 204)**
  - c. boot camp
  - d. shock incarceration
- 10-2. Which form of court supervision in the community comes upon release from prison?
- a. community service
  - b. probation
  - c. parole (p. 204)**
  - d. intensive probation
- 10-3. Which of the following would be an example of a reform condition used on a probationer?
- a. drug treatment (p. 206)**
  - b. community service
  - c. day fines
  - d. home visits
- 10-4. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to persons on probation that commit new crimes.
- a. criminal disability
  - b. crime rate
  - c. offender control
  - d. recidivism (p. 210)**
- 10-5. Lower case loads are typically assigned to which of the following probation officers?
- a. juvenile probation
  - b. intensive supervision probation (p. 217)**
  - c. drunk driving probation
  - d. shock probation
- 10-5. When a person is sent to prison the most dysfunctional consequence involves
- a. losing employment.
  - b. the break up of families. (p. 213)**
  - c. not seeing close friends.
  - d. the inability to use the Internet.
- 10-6. Research has demonstrated that prisoners and parolees have significantly more \_\_\_\_\_ problems than ordinary citizens.
- a. health (p. 214)**
  - b. political
  - c. financial
  - d. religious

- 10-7. The 1967 President's Crime Commission recommended ideal caseloads of about \_\_\_\_\_ per officer.
- 10
  - 25
  - 35 (p. 207)**
  - 50
- 10-8. The text does not list this as a consequence to society of prisoner reentry.
- breakup of families
  - exportation of gang loyalties into the community
  - a concern for the spread of infectious diseases
  - written accounts of prison abuse (p. 214)**
- 10-9. In his 2004 State of the Union address, President Bush proposed a four-year, \$300 million prisoner \_\_\_\_\_ to, among other things, expand job training and placement services for parolees.
- reentry initiative (p. 216)**
  - net widening problem
  - boot camp
  - recidivism reduction
- 10-10. Rather than confining an offender to a facility, \_\_\_\_\_ centers allow probationers to report to a specific facility on a regular basis for treatment or other services.
- community
  - mental health
  - day reporting (p. 222)**
  - court administration
- 10-11. Sentencing an offender to confinement for a short period followed by a supervised release is known as
- combined sentencing.
  - split sentencing. (p. 221)**
  - determinate sentencing.
  - flat sentencing.
- 10-12. Due to limitations on traditional electronic monitoring, some probation departments have now implemented
- Field Monitoring Devices.
  - Global Positioning Systems. (p. 219)**
  - Field Positioning Systems.
  - Global Exchange Systems.
- 10-13. One of the first states to introduce the concept of boot camps originated in the year 1983 was \_\_\_\_\_
- California
  - Michigan
  - Pennsylvania
  - Georgia (p. 220)**

10-14. Home confinement will most likely go hand in hand with  
**a. electronic monitoring. (p. 218)**  
b. community service.  
c. court fines.  
d. court costs.

10-15. Placing an individual offender under more and more forms of social control is called  
a. community resources.  
b. expanded labeling.  
**c. net widening. (p. 216)**  
d. supervisory control.

### True or False

\_\_\_ 10-16. Intensive supervision probation means that a probation officer is handling the largest case load feasible. **(False, p. 217)**

\_\_\_ 10-17. Estimates place the rate of HIV infection higher for prisoners, than for those in the general population. **(True, p.214)**

\_\_\_ 10-18. Intermediate sanctions include boot camps, electronic monitoring or home confinement. **(True, p. 205)**

\_\_\_ 10-19. Research suggests that the public views probation and parole as being tough on crime. **(False, p. 207)**

\_\_\_ 10-20. California's *Little Hoover Commission Report* drew positive attention toward the state parole system. **(False, p. 208)**

\_\_\_ 10-21. Civil disabilities can be imposed upon a convicted felon. **(True, p.212)**

\_\_\_ 10-22. Shock incarceration is also known as split sentencing. **(True, p. 221)**

\_\_\_ 10-23. Boot camps have proven to be highly successful in rehabilitating the offender. **(False, p. 220)**

\_\_\_ 10-24. Probation follows the release of an inmate from prison. **(False, p. 204)**

\_\_\_ 10-25. The prison population in the United States currently exceeds one million. **(True, p. 204)**

### Fill-In

10-26. Probation departments play a dual role by protecting the public and \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(rehabilitating offenders, p. 205)**

- 10-27. \_\_\_\_\_ is clearly a less stringent penalty than is prison. (**Probation, p. 205**)
- 10-28. Home confinement and electronic monitoring are forms of \_\_\_\_\_. (**intermediate sanctions, p. 205**)
- 10-29. \_\_\_\_\_ began in 1983 in Georgia and Oklahoma, before being adopted in other states. (**Boot camps, p. 220**)
- 10-30. Shock probation is sometimes known as \_\_\_\_\_. (**split sentencing, p. 221**)
- 10-31. \_\_\_\_\_ represents an improvement on traditional community corrections, as it ensures both monitoring and treatment. (**Day reporting centers, p. 222**)
- 10-32. Before returning to a community, parolees are sometimes placed in a \_\_\_\_\_. (**halfway house, p. 221**)
- 10-33. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most frequent sentence handed down by a judge. (**Probation, p. 204**)
- 10-34. \_\_\_\_\_ are intended to facilitate the offender's rehabilitation through programs such as drug treatment. (**Reform conditions, p. 206**)
- 10-35. It is estimated that prisoners are infected five times higher than the general public with \_\_\_\_\_. (**HIV, p. 214**)

### **Instructor's Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Explain the differences between *standard* and *special* conditions that can be attached to the terms of probation.

The conditions that a judge can attach to probation are rather numerous. Some of the common conditions that most probationers face include: abiding all laws, maintaining a job, maintaining residency within the jurisdiction of conviction, and reporting as required with the supervising probation officer. In addition to standard conditions, the judge also has the authority to impose special conditions that are more tailored to the offender's specific needs. Special conditions include such things as: drug treatment, performing community service, paying restitution, or anticipating in a counseling group. (**p. 206**)

2. Describe the concept of *intermediate sanctions* available to a judge.

Intermediate sanctions provide today's judges with a wider variety of sentencing options. In recent years, the use of intermediate sanctions has become a more common court disposition. These sanctions might involve: intensive supervision probation, shock probation, boot camps, electronic monitoring, or home confinement. Undoubtedly, intermediate sanctions are tougher than probation, but less stringent than a prison sentence. (**p. 216**)

3. List a number of suggestions that have been made to improve probation and parole in America.

In order to improve a troubled system of community corrections, various studies have offered a number of suggestions. There have been five key suggestions recommended to improve these two correctional systems. The recommendations are as follows: a) make surveillance of the most violent offenders a priority using technology a priority, b) offer better quality job training programs, c) respond more quickly to violations of probation or parole involving drug abuse, d) expand the number options for intermediate sanctions in lieu of prison, and e) increase the amount of time probation and parole officers utilize in the field with direct contact with the offender. **(p. 214)**



## Chapter 11: Rehabilitation, Treatment, and Job Training

### Multiple Choice

- 11-1. A planned intervention designed to change an offender's behavior is called
- incapacitation.
  - deterrence.
  - retribution.
  - rehabilitation. (p. 228)**
- 11-2. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to people's mental processes and how they resolve problems.
- Cognitive skills (p. 229)**
  - Displacement skills
  - Advanced skills
  - Physical skills
- 11-3. \_\_\_\_\_ are treatment programs linked directly to factors associated with criminal activity.
- Cognitive skills
  - Criminogenic needs (p. 228)**
  - Mental modalities
  - Responsive skills
- 11-4. The term "Moral Reconciliation Therapy" attempts to
- minimize a change in a client's process of conscious decision-making.
  - reduce a client's process of conscious decision-making.
  - increase a change in a client's process of conscious decision-making. (p. 229)**
  - withhold a client's process of conscious decision-making.
- 11-5. \_\_\_\_\_ programs suggest that offenders must understand the victim's attitudes, experiences, and impact that the offender's actions had upon the victim.
- Victim awareness (p. 233)**
  - Suspect awareness
  - Community awareness
  - Global Awareness
- 11-6. Which of the following is not a life skill?
- recreational self-management (p. 233)**
  - drug resistance skills
  - personal self-management
  - general social skills
- 11-7. Inmates working on a golf course at the Louisiana State Penitentiary in Angola, is an example of
- work release.
  - community service.
  - vocational training. (p. 240)**
  - prison industry.

- 11-8. Housing mobility programs provide transportation to inner-city residents so they can
- attend local church in the suburbs.
  - receive medical treatment in the suburbs.
  - participate in suburban job training programs.
  - go to work in the suburbs. (p. 241)**
- 11-9. Work release programs allow prisoners to temporarily work in
- prison industries.
  - the private sector. (p. 241)**
  - voluntary organizations.
  - government sector jobs.
- 11-10. Meta-analyses indicate that treatment programs for offenders
- is far too costly to benefit society.
  - can lead to a reduction in recidivism. (p. 238)**
  - fails to impact the offenders life style.
  - can cause an increase in the crime rate.
- 11-11. The Hare Psychopathy Checklist is used to predict an offender's level of
- needs.
  - responsibility.
  - risk. (p. 228)**
  - pleasure.
- 11-12. Research shows that rehabilitation and treatment work best with some form of
- reasoning training. (p. 230)**
  - recreational training.
  - child-care training.
  - corporal punishment.
- 11-13. A sex offender treatment program sometimes mirrors programs designed to treat
- white-collar criminals.
  - motor vehicle thieves.
  - drug offenders. (p. 235)**
  - professional burglars.
- 11-14. Personal self-management is concerned with such things as
- a person's self-image and minimizing stress. (p. 234)**
  - a person's desire for an education.
  - taking a more negative view of life's challenges.
  - interacting with a social network of friends.
- 11-15. Bringing victims of drunk driving face to face with the actual drunk driver is an example of
- victim-witness programs.
  - life-skills training.
  - victim-impact panels. (p. 233)**
  - self-image analysis.

## True or False

- \_\_\_ 11-16. The DARE program is a form of life skills training. **(True, p. 233)**
- \_\_\_ 11-17. Anger management programs have proven highly effective in lowering recidivism. **(False, p. 233)**
- \_\_\_ 11-18. Correctional industries are closely tied to vocational training. **(True, p. 240)**
- \_\_\_ 11-19. Inmates can not be paid for goods that correctional facilities manufacture. **(False, p. 240)**
- \_\_\_ 11-20. Specific responsivity is concerned with a person's internal characteristics. **(True, p. 228)**
- \_\_\_ 11-21. Reason training seeks to improve an offender's ability to make proper decisions. **(True, p. 230)**
- \_\_\_ 11-22. General social skills are concerned with a person's ability to evaluate problems. **(False, p. 234)**
- \_\_\_ 11-23. Rehabilitation programs can never be successful. **(False, p. 234)**
- \_\_\_ 11-24. The relationship between work release programs and recidivism has been highly researched. **(False, p. 241)**
- \_\_\_ 11-25. Housing dispersal programs move homeless people into shelters. **(False, p. 241)**

## Fill-In

- 11-26. \_\_\_\_\_ is a research technique synthesizing the literature devoted to a specific topic. **(Meta-analysis, p. 238)**
- 11-27. \_\_\_\_\_ provide transportation for inner-city residents to work in the suburbs. **(Housing mobility programs, p. 241)**
- 11-28. Treatment intensity will vary depending upon an offender's \_\_\_\_\_. **(risk level, p. 228)**
- 11-29. \_\_\_\_\_ amounts to a planned intervention targeted to change an offender for the better. **(Rehabilitation, p. 228)**
- 11-30. Altering a person's ability to make conscious decisions is called \_\_\_\_\_. **(conation, p. 229)**
- 11-31. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the offender understanding how he or she is influenced by others. **(Personal self-management, p. 234)**
- 11-32. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term used to convey a method of dealing with people who are addicted to crime. **(Treatment, p. 234)**

- 11-33. Evidence suggests that in-prison therapeutic communities lead to a reduction in \_\_\_\_\_ . **(drug use, p. 235)**
- 11-34. \_\_\_\_\_ testing has been one of the more common methods of determining if a parolee has drugs in his or her system. **(Urine, p. 237)**
- 11-35 \_\_\_\_\_ are targeted factors in a treatment program that are most likely linked to one's criminal activity. **(Criminogenic needs, p. 228)**

### **Instructor's Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Define the term *rehabilitation* and describe what it targets.

The term rehabilitation is a treatment targeted to change a criminal offender for the better. The treatment targets the internal workings of the criminal mind, in hopes of changing future criminal behavior. Rehabilitation provides an offender with education and training in the areas of: cognitive skills, anger management, improving victim awareness, and life skills training. **(p. 228)**

2. Explain the importance of *life skills*.

Life skills are the tools people use everyday to deal with life's challenges. These skills help people make appropriate decisions in their life course. Researchers have labeled three specific life skills people should possess. First, drug resistance skills are taught to younger people to promote a healthy and sober lifestyle. The second life skill is personal management, which encourages someone to view life in a positive light. It is also concerned with an individual's ability to analyze problem situations. The third type of life skill is general social skills. This life skill involves an individual's ability to interact with others in a productive manner. **(p. 233)**

3. Describe what takes place in *correctional industries*.

Correctional industries refer to products or services that are produced by prison inmates. Prisoners might make products for government agencies such as signs, traffic paint, or furniture. Other prison industries might even contract to manufacture items for the private sector like textiles or apparel. By participating in a correctional industry, the inmate often receives vocational training. Generally, inmates receive a low wage for the work they perform. This training might help the inmate build self-discipline and a stronger work ethic. Hence, inmate participation in an industrial program could possibly reduce recidivism. **(p. 240)**

## Chapter 12: Individual, Family, and Household Crime Control

### Multiple Choice

- 12-1. Which of the following is a family-based treatment program implemented after a juvenile delinquent problem arises?
- a. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
  - b. Multisystemic therapy (MST) (p. 265)**
  - c. Financial Assistance to Families (FAF)
  - d. Family Support Services (FSS)
- 12-2. Researchers find that children born to teenage mothers are at a higher risk of
- a. becoming delinquent. (p. 259)**
  - b. getting cancer.
  - c. becoming wealthy.
  - d. getting cancer.
- 12-3. Which of the following is a form of individual crime control?
- a. neighborhood watch
  - b. risk management
  - c. risk-avoidance (p. 246)**
  - d. self-defense
- 12-4. Hitting, kicking, or biting an offender is known as
- a. nonforceful resistance.
  - b. risk management.
  - c. self-control.
  - d. forceful resistance. (p. 256)**
- 12-5. Which of the following was a drug abuse prevention program for high-risk, drug-using parents to educate them with parenting skills?
- a. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
  - b. Strengthening Families Program (SFP) (p. 261)**
  - c. Financial Assistance to Families (FAF)
  - d. Family Support Services (FSS)
- 12-6. The National Crime Victimization Survey does not ask if a respondent has ever
- a. had their car stolen.
  - b. been a victim of rape.
  - c. had their house burglarized.
  - d. used a gun in self-defense. (p. 248)**
- 12-7. Which of the following is a reason burglars avoid houses when people are at home?
- a. fear the police will be called
  - b. fear of being recognized from crime stopper pictures
  - c. fear of being shot (p. 250)**
  - d. fear of being bitten by a dog

- 12-8. Domestic violence can have serious implications for
- children's behavior later in life. (p. 259)**
  - the Office of Juvenile and Delinquency Prevention.
  - the aid to families with dependent children.
  - the Federal Bureau of Investigations.
- 12-9. An armed citizen who escalates a verbal argument with someone which could have otherwise been ignored, is said to be taking
- calculated risks.
  - precipitation risks.
  - compensating risks. (p. 252)**
  - unreasonable risks.
- 12-10. Researcher Mark Duggan used subscriptions to what magazine to estimate gun prevalence?
- Field and Stream
  - Guns and Ammo (p. 249)**
  - Sports Illustrated
  - Mercenaries
- 12-11. In 1982, the city of Kennesaw, Georgia, passed an ordinance requiring that its citizens
- to participate in Operation Identification.
  - to join Neighborhood Watch.
  - to be reserve police officers.
  - to keep a gun in their household. (p. 252)**
- 12-12. Which of the following therapies is pursued when there is evidence of child neglect in a home?
- strengthening relationships therapy
  - family preservation therapy (p. 264)**
  - emotional assistance to families
  - family support services
- 12-13. Single-parent families experience significantly higher levels of violence than do
- two-parent families. (p. 259)**
  - wealthy families.
  - remarried couples.
  - childless couples.
- 12-14. Which of the following is a form of governmental crime control?
- Catholic services
  - Lutheran aid
  - Social Services (p. 245)**
  - the United Way

- 12-15. The United States has no central registry requirement for
- a. guns. (p. 247)
  - b. social security cards.
  - c. student loans.
  - d. the draft.

### True or False

- \_\_\_ 12-16. Burglars in the United States receive longer sentences than do burglars in the United Kingdom. (True, p. 252)
- \_\_\_ 12-17. A 1994 DataStat phone survey showed that respondents were successful a majority of the time in fending off attacks. (True, p. 247)
- \_\_\_ 12-18. Elderly people are more likely than younger people to socialize outside the home, thus increasing their potential of being a crime victim. (False, p. 253)
- \_\_\_ 12-19. Strengthening Families Program (SFP) is a domestic violence prevention program. (False, p. 261)
- \_\_\_ 12-20. In 1982, the city of Kennesaw, Georgia, passed an ordinance requiring that its citizens keep an attack or watch dog in their home. (False, p. 252)
- \_\_\_ 12-21. Researcher suggests that children born to teenage mothers are at a greater risk of becoming delinquents. (True, p. 259)
- \_\_\_ 12-22. Family preservation therapy is usually focused on improving relationships between mothers and fathers. (False, p. 264)
- \_\_\_ 12-23. Witnessing domestic violence as a child can have a negative affect on that child's behavior later in life. (True, p. 259)
- \_\_\_ 12-24. Buying a gun to protect one's self is a form of risk management. (True, 246)
- \_\_\_ 12-25. Avoiding certain neighborhoods at night is an individual crime control method called self-defense. (False, p. 246)

### Fill-In

- 12-26. The main reason for taking a self-defense class is to successfully fend off a \_\_\_\_\_. (criminal attack, p. 256)
- 12-27. \_\_\_\_\_ therapy focuses on child abuse/or neglect that is characterized by parental conflict. (Family preservation, p. 264)
- 12-28. Strengthening Families Program is a prevention program teaching drug-using parents appropriate parenting skills. (Strengthening Families Program, p. 261)

- 12-29. Aid to Families with Dependent Children is a form of \_\_\_\_\_. (**welfare spending, p. 265**)
- 12-30. Youth in one-parent households experience higher levels of violence, than do youth in \_\_\_\_\_. (**two-parent households, p. 259**)
- 12-31. \_\_\_\_\_ behaviors are actions people take to avoid coming face to face with criminals. (**Risk-avoidance, p. 246**)
- 12-32. The United States has no central registry for privately owned \_\_\_\_\_. (**guns, p. 245**)
- 13-33. Crime control in America goes beyond the \_\_\_\_\_. (**criminal justice system, p. 245**)
- 12-33. The National Crime Victimization Survey is conducted every six months by the \_\_\_\_\_. (**Census Bureau, p. 247**)
- 12-34. The National Crime Victimization Survey has shown that armed resistance is associated with lower levels of \_\_\_\_\_. (**victim injury, p. 250**)
- 12-35. \_\_\_\_\_ therapy is pursued when a divorced household experiences evidence of child neglect in the home due to parental conflict. (**Family preservation, p. 264**)

### **Instructor's Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Discuss the strengths and limitation of using the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) over the DataStat survey in the exploration of using guns as a method of self-defense.

The NCVS is conducted every six months by the Census Bureau and is used to arrive at estimates of gun use in self-defense. The data is considered superior to the DataStat survey because the estimate provided by DataStat appears to be over-inflated and unrealistic. By contrast, the NCVS gun use data shows a much more realistic number. Additionally, data from the NCVS is more consistent with findings from other studies than DataStat estimates.

Limitations include the fact that respondents are never asked about whether they have used a gun in self-defense if they do report victimization. Secondly, if a person prevents a crime by using a gun, then the prevented crime would not be reported in the NCVS. Finally, people might wish to conceal gun use from government employees who conduct the NCVS survey. (**p. 248**)

2. Describe three types of *risk management behaviors*.

Risk management behaviors are actions people take when they know they cannot completely avoid the possibility of being a victim of crime. One such action is self-defense training. Here people develop physical fitness and flexibility, so they can defend themselves if attacked. Another action is forceful resistance. These actions might include hitting, kicking, or biting one's assailant. A third action might involve nonforceful resistance. This could simply be accomplished through verbal resistance. Verbal



resistance amounts to the potential victim pleading with an offender to desist or reason with the offender to stop their harmful behavior. **(p. 246)**

3. Explain why guns are not a proven deterrent in the context of burglary.

Research has suggested that gun ownership may not be a highly effective deterrent to burglars. First, researchers have devoted little effort to determining if other criminals like robbers, can be deterred by gun use. Second, the methodology used by some researchers who study the relationship between gun ownership and burglary rates has been considered flawed. Finally, aggregate research fails to account for what is going on in the head of the burglars themselves. Hence, it is not clear if armed citizens do in fact deter would be burglars. **(p. 249)**

## Chapter 13: Crime Control in the Community and in Schools.

### Multiple Choice

- 13-1. The term social in social ecology refers to
- physical designs.
  - environmental interaction.
  - human interaction. (p.270)**
  - social mobility.
- 13-2. Neighborhoods with a desire among residents to work for a common good, are said to have
- collective efficacy. (p. 273)**
  - structural functionalism.
  - collective disjuncture.
  - community diffusion.
- 13-3. Economically depressed areas that offer tax credits to encourage business development create
- concentric zones.
  - enterprise zones. (p. 275)**
  - financial zones.
  - commercial vectors.
- 13-4. Which of the following programs served as a model for the Gang Resistance Education and Training Program?
- Lighthouse
  - Alcoholics Anonymous
  - PATH
  - DARE (p. 290)**
- 13-5. Program Development Education (PDE) was designed to
- improve how schools are managed by principles. (p. 287)**
  - obtain tutoring for high risk students.
  - get parents to volunteer for school projects.
  - weed out problem students from the classroom.
- 13-6. The underlying principle of an enterprise zone is to reduce
- traffic congestion in lower income neighborhoods.
  - duplication of businesses.
  - syndicated criminal activity.
  - poverty and unemployment. (p. 276)**
- 13-7. The Community Development Block Grants were channels to
- place more officers on the streets doing foot patrol.
  - provide grants to cities to develop housing and economic opportunities. (p. 276)**
  - provide funds to remodel old school buildings.
  - establish more social service programs.

- 13-8. Who initiated the Weed and Seed program?
- a. the CIA
  - b. the Bureau of Justice Statistics
  - c. the U.S. Department of Justice (p. 276)**
  - d. the Police Executive Research Forum
- 13-9. Shaw and McKay found in their study in Chicago that delinquency was concentrated in \_\_\_\_\_ urban neighborhoods.
- a. homogeneous
  - b. heterogeneous (p. 270)**
  - c. wealthy
  - d. commercialized
- 13-10. Programs to Advance Teen Health (PATH) programs were developed to sensitize students to the pressures of using
- a. crack cocaine.
  - b. alcohol.
  - c. marijuana.
  - d. tobacco. (p. 289)**
- 13-11. Which of the following was not one of Botvin's methods of instruction to discourage drug usage among juveniles?
- a. information dissemination
  - b. moral appeal
  - c. recreational appeal (p. 289)**
  - d. affective education
- 13-12. Programs like DARE and GREAT are considered
- a. instructional interventions. (p. 290)**
  - b. therapy interventions.
  - c. individual interventions.
  - d. group therapy.
- 13-13. Which of the following is not an effort for improving a community, in order to prevent crime?
- a. after-school programs offering recreation
  - b. providing youth mentoring
  - c. installing cable television in jails (p. 292)**
  - d. anti-gang initiatives
- 13-14. What is a community?
- a. a land mass with a political boundary.
  - b. a city boundary line.
  - c. a social collectivity that is less populated than a city. (p. 270)**
  - d. a metropolitan city over 100,000 in population.

- 13-15. The combination of poverty, family disruption, and racial composition is known as
- social disorganization.
  - concentrated disadvantage. (p. 275)**
  - social capital.
  - collective efficacy.

### True or False

- \_\_\_ 13-16. Population density refers to a sparsely populated neighborhood. **(False, p. 271)**
- \_\_\_ 13-17. The term “community” has a very clear and steadfast definition. **(False, p. 269)**
- \_\_\_ 13-18. Restoration is a component of the weed and seed program. **(True, p. 277)**
- \_\_\_ 13-19. Shaw and McKay found racial composition had little to do with crime rates in Chicago. **(False, p. 270)**
- \_\_\_ 13-20. Family and household crime control need not contain a criminal justice component. **(True, p. 269)**
- \_\_\_ 13-21. Enterprise zones provide tax credit incentives to businesses willing to locate in such areas. **(True, p. 275)**
- \_\_\_ 13-22. Mobilization resources are designed to solve local problems like unemployment. **(True, p. 278)**
- \_\_\_ 13-23. Most violent juvenile crime occurs between 6:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m. **(False, p. 282)**
- \_\_\_ 13-24. Schools officials have an important role in controlling crime. **(True, p. 285)**
- \_\_\_ 13-25. School-based crime control can benefit children, even after school hours are over. **(True, p. 285)**

### Fill-In

- 13-26. \_\_\_\_\_ is basically people moving out of a community, while others move in. **(Population mobility, p. 270)**
- 13-27. \_\_\_\_\_ provide business expense deductions and low interest rates for loans. **(Enterprise zones, p. 275)**
- 13-28. \_\_\_\_\_ programs were developed to sensitize students to the pressures of using tobacco. **(Advance Teen Health (PATH), p. 289)**
- 13-29. \_\_\_\_\_ funding for crime control in schools has not kept pace with the growing costs of education. **(Federal, p. 286)**

- 13-30. The anti-gang intervention project called Operation Cease Fire was conducted in the city of \_\_\_\_\_. (**Boston, p. 279**)
- 13-31. \_\_\_\_\_ crime control can help reduce crime even after children are out of school for the day. (**School-based p. 285**)
- 13-32. Meta-analysis of DARE studies suggests that the program fails to reduce \_\_\_\_\_. (**drug use, p. 290**)
- 13-33. Programs like DARE and GREAT are categorized as a form of instructional \_\_\_\_\_. (**interventions, p. 290**)
- 13-34. American communities take crime control approaches that are both formal and \_\_\_\_\_. (**informal, p. 269**)
- 13-35. School Transitional Environment Project (STEP) established a school within a school to improve success for at-risk juveniles in \_\_\_\_\_. (**high school, p. 288**)

### **Instructor's Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Define the term *normative education* and provide an example of such a program.

Normative education seeks to build a good administrative body for a school. This program focuses less on the environment, and more on the administration setting guidelines and behavior expectations for students. Topics addressed in these programs might include: drug use, bullying, dating, and general crime prevention. An example of a normative education would be the Safe Dates Program. It combines role-playing, classroom instruction and community activities. The goal of such a program is to change students' norms about acceptable dating practices. (**p. 287**)

2. Detail at least three components of the DARE curriculum.

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education program has become a very popular collaborative effort between local police departments and school officials. One of the DARE curriculum components is the core curriculum. The core curriculum is delivered by a local police officer to fifth and sixth grade students over a seventeen week period. Next there is a parent component. These sessions offer parents the opportunity to become more involved with DARE and provide them access to community resources. A more recent addition to the program is the inception of D.A.R.E. P.L.U.S. component. Here, help is provided to sixth, seventh and eighth graders with vocational and recreational after-school activities in a well-supervised campus setting. (**p. 290**)

3. Describe what is meant by the term *youth mentoring*.

Many youth might come from either a broken home or they might suffer from a lack of parental supervision. Youth mentoring assumes that these same youth lack positive role models in their lives. Moreover, by providing concerned volunteers to serve as adult role models, such youth are positively motivated to stay clear of criminal activity. These mentoring programs tend to target younger children between the ages of eight to ten years old. This program is also used to target delinquent and truant youth, in hopes of developing more constructive behavior among these children. (**p. 281**)

between the ages of eight to ten years old. This program is also used to target delinquent and truant youth, in hopes of developing more constructive behavior among these children. (p. 273)

## Chapter 14: Reducing Criminal Opportunities through Environmental Manipulation

### Multiple Choice

- 14-1. Which of the following perspectives believes that individuals can alter their environment to discourage criminal activity?
- a. social learning
  - b. sociobiological
  - c. differential association
  - d. situational crime prevention (p. 295)**
- 14-2. Low-level criminal activity in a community that triggers the downturn of a neighborhood's quality-of-life is known as
- a. territorial cognition.
  - b. incivilities thesis. (p. 298)**
  - c. community decay.
  - d. neighborhood change.
- 14-3. Which of the following is not part of the routine activities theory?
- a. motivated offenders
  - b. absence of guardians
  - c. suitable targets
  - d. economic standards (p. 296)**
- 14-4. Ensuring that an offender will be seen on a sidewalk, in a government building, or even in a public park is best accomplished through
- a. neighborhood watch.
  - b. surveillance cameras. (p. 300)**
  - c. uniformed security guards.
  - d. the buddy system.
- 14-5. Implementation of baggage screening has been associated with reductions in
- a. hijackings. (p. 309)**
  - b. passenger arguments.
  - c. flight delays.
  - d. air terminal violence.
- 14-6. What is the name of a coin or object used to defeat a parking meter timer?
- a. rock
  - b. blob
  - c. slug (p. 311)**
  - d. shell

- 14-7. Which of the following locations would be most susceptible to crime?
- a. community centers
  - b. convalescent homes
  - c. bars and taverns (p. 307)**
  - d. college campuses
- 14-8. Tags placed on retail clothing to activate an alarm if stole are called
- a. clothing alarms.
  - b. store sensors.
  - c. capable guardians.
  - d. electronic article surveillance. (p. 306)**
- 14-9. When people bond together with a positive attitude about their residential environment to discourage crime, this is known as
- a. motivation reinforcement. (p. 300)**
  - b. negative reinforcement.
  - c. community limitations.
  - d. activity support.
- 14-10. Making specific locations by design, more difficult for an offender to commit a crime is called
- a. special awareness.
  - b. commercial manipulation.
  - c. target hardening. (p. 299)**
  - d. neighborhood watch.
- 14-11. Building a community center to bond neighborhood people together is termed
- a. community design.
  - b. access control.
  - c. neighborhood watch.
  - d. activity support. (p. 300)**
- 14-12. Researchers have argued that motivated offenders have \_\_\_\_\_, or people (such as family members) who discourage them from committing crime.
- a. designators callers
  - b. handlers (p. 296)**
  - c. personal assistants
  - d. commercial manipulation
- 14-13. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory focuses on the places criminals visit, which they are likely to target for criminal activity.
- a. spatial patterns
  - b. location grids
  - c. crime pattern (p. 297)**
  - d. vector patterns



14-14. The idea that an offender weighs the costs and benefits of breaking the law is known as  
**a. rational offender perspective. (p. 296)**  
b. crime pattern theory.  
c. environmental theory.  
d. routine activities theory.

14-15. An effective method of targeting public telephones is  
a. changing local numbers frequently.  
**b. electronic monitoring and rapid repair of broken phones (p. 311)**  
c. placing signs threatening prosecution for vandalism.  
d. lowering the price to make long-distance calls.

### **True or False**

\_\_\_ 14-16. Environmental criminology is a recent offshoot of tradition criminology, focusing on what can be done about crime. **(True, p. 295)**

\_\_\_ 14-17. Target hardening includes taking such actions as displaying reward posters and crime stoppers advertisements. **(False, p. 299)**

\_\_\_ 14-18. Motivation reinforcement encourages people to have positive attitudes about their living environment. **(True, p. 300)**

\_\_\_ 14-19. In Gainesville, Florida, a local ordinance once went as far as to mandate that at least two clerks had to work at the same time in a convenience store. **(True, p. 305)**

\_\_\_ 14-20. Making specific locations more difficult for an offender to commit a crime by installing alarms, or deadbolts is called routine activities. **(False, p.296)**

\_\_\_ 14-21. Newman's four elements of defensible space includes access. **(False, p. 298)**

\_\_\_ 14-22. Territorial functioning space is concerned with such issues as the attachment people have to the areas immediately surrounding them. **(True, p. 297)**

\_\_\_ 14-23. CCTV is the use of security cameras to deter crime. **(True, p. 301)**

\_\_\_ 14-24. Studies have made it perfectly clear that bank robberies decrease when CCTV is installed. **(False, p. 302)**

\_\_\_ 14-25. Places familiar to an offender might become suitable targets. **(True, p. 297)**

### **Fill-In**

14-26. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to methods of controlling access to residences or even ATM machines. **(Access control, p. 299)**

- 14-27. \_\_\_\_\_ theory suggests that offenders are motivated to commit crime when targets are easy to access and the chances of being caught are minimal. (**Routine activities, p. 296**)
- 14-28. \_\_\_\_\_ perspective consists of the view that criminals weight the costs and benefits before committing a crime. (**Rational offender, p. 296**)
- 14-29. Crime pattern theorists look at offenders' \_\_\_\_\_. (**behavior space, p. 296**)
- 14-30. \_\_\_\_\_ includes any method of ensuring that offenders will be seen. (**Surveillance, p. 299**)
- 14-31. \_\_\_\_\_ is the use of security cameras to monitor the movement of people in public places. (**Closed-circuit television, p. 301**)
- 14-32. A concern among residents that crime does not overrun their neighborhood builds positive attitudes through \_\_\_\_\_. (**motivation reinforcement, p. 300**)
- 14-33. Building a community center to bond neighborhood people together is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. (**activity support, p. 300**)
- 14-34. \_\_\_\_\_ defensible space refers to people's connection to their surrounding and the desire to exercise some control over it. (**Territorial, p. 298**)
- 14-35. \_\_\_\_\_ are used to make a machine think that real U.S. currency has been inserted. (**Slugs, p. 311**)

### **Instructor's Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Describe the elements of the *routine activities* theory.

The routine activities theory argues that offenders are motivated to commit crime when targets are easy to access and the chances of being caught are minimal. The theory is comprised of three key elements. These three elements include: motivated offenders, suitable targets, and an absence of capable guardians. Additionally, researchers have added other elements such as handlers, who are people who discourage potential offenders from committing crime, and place managers who discourage crime by controlling places. Thus, offenders make rational decisions to commit crime, subject to the environmental constraints they face. (**p. 296**)

2. Explain what is meant by the term *environmental* criminology.

As an outgrowth of traditional criminological thinking, environmental criminology assumes there is little that can be done to control criminal behavior. Moreover, there is not much concern with seeking to understand why people choose to commit crime. Given that crime will always exist, environmental criminology believes that people must make it tougher for the offender to commit a crime. This viewpoint holds that steps must be taken to discourage someone from breaking the law, rather than seeking to understand the root cause of a criminal act. (**p. 295**)

3. Describe security methods undertaken to apprehend shoplifters.

Some retail businesses employ the use of electronic article surveillance (EAS). EAS are tags that are placed on merchandise, which are not removed until the item is purchased. If a shoplifter attempts to leave the store while the EAS tag is still in tact, an alarm will be activated at the exit way. Another security method involves the use of ink tags. If an article of clothing is removed from the store an ink tag will be activated, thus staining the clothes and rendering them useless.

Research suggests these two methods have served to reduce shoplifting. **(p. 306)**

## Chapter 15: Juvenile Crime Control

### Multiple Choice

- 15-1. A child arrested for a curfew violation can be charged with a(n)
- felony offense.
  - status offense. (p. 315)**
  - administrative offense.
  - traffic offense.
- 15-2. A juvenile waiver in effect sends a juvenile to
- juvenile court.
  - federal court.
  - adult court. (p. 322)**
  - community court.
- 15-3. If a juvenile is arrested; the probation officer will seek a \_\_\_\_\_ for the filing of formal charges.
- petition (p. 321)**
  - true bill
  - detention hearing
  - preliminary hearing
- 15-4. The juvenile justice system has historically been more concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the offender.
- retribution.
  - incapacitation.
  - restoration.
  - rehabilitation. (p. 321)**
- 15-5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is aimed at reducing and preventing bully/victim problems in schools.
- Incredible Years program
  - Bullying Prevention Program (BBP) (p. 328)**
  - Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP)
  - Project Toward No Bullying (PTNB)
- 15-6. When juveniles commit crime, they influence other juveniles, which may lead to further criminal behavior. This phenomenon is known as
- modeling.
  - labeling.
  - connecting.
  - contagion. (p. 317)**
- 15-7. A judge's sentencing that focuses more on the offense committed, rather than the treatment or help a juvenile needs, is known as
- offense-based sentencing. (p. 323)**
  - therapy sentencing.
  - needs-based sentencing.
  - rehabilitation driven sentencing.

- 15-8. Researchers at the University of Colorado, Boulder, developed the \_\_\_\_\_ program, to identify interventions that prevent juvenile crime.
- a. Lighthouse to Harbor Safety
  - b. Advance Teen Health
  - c. Blueprints for Violence Prevention (p. 326)**
  - d. Multisystemic
- 15-9. Offense-based sentencing that involves the use of a blended sentence, requires the juvenile to serve a term of \_\_\_\_\_, as well as spend time in an adult correctional facility.
- a. community service.
  - b. parole.
  - c. probation. (p. 323)**
  - d. public shaming.
- 15-10. Which term signifies the original guiding principle of the juvenile justice system?
- a. parens patriae (p. 320)**
  - b. an eye for an eye
  - c. just desserts
  - d. actus reus
- 15-11. Delinquent youth from broken families with problems are sometimes placed into \_\_\_\_\_ with foster parents.
- a. detention centers
  - b. group homes (p. 335)**
  - c. relative's homes
  - d. community centers
- 15-12. A program that takes youthful offenders on tours of maximum security prisons in hopes of deterring them from future crime is called
- a. fear factor.
  - b. youth deterrence.
  - c. future felons.
  - d. scared straight. (p. 331)**
- 15-13. Which program seeks to reduce aggressive behavior in children through a curriculum that focuses on emotional and social development?
- a. PATHS (p. 328)**
  - b. GREAT
  - c. DARE
  - d. LST
- 15-14. States that allow judges to commit youth to a correctional facility beyond the age of 18 are permitting the use of
- a. limited jurisdiction.
  - b. unlimited jurisdiction.
  - c. extended jurisdiction. (p. 323)**
  - d. appellate jurisdiction.

- 15-15. First time youth offenders are likely to be treated leniently until they develop a lengthy criminal record, at which time the judge will treat the offenses more seriously. This process is known as
- a. overt sanctions.
  - b. graduated sanctions. (p. 321)**
  - c. default sanctions.
  - d. juvenile waivers.

### True or False

- \_\_\_ 15-16. Violating curfew, or running away from home are status offense violations, given a juveniles status. **(True, p. 315)**
- \_\_\_ 15-17. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports are the most accurate source of juvenile crime data. **(False, p. 316)**
- \_\_\_ 15-17. Juvenile records cannot be expunged. **(False, p. 324)**
- \_\_\_ 15-18. A recent reform in juvenile justice has been to make it more difficult to access offender records. **(False, p. 324)**
- \_\_\_ 15-19. Today's juvenile offender is more likely to be held accountable for his or her crimes. **(True, p. 323)**
- \_\_\_ 15-20. It is valid to say that America has a juvenile crime problem. **(True, p. 316)**
- \_\_\_ 15-21. Adults can be charged with status offenses. **(False, p. 315)**
- \_\_\_ 15-22. Juvenile boot camps have proven to be highly effective. **(False, p. 330)**
- \_\_\_ 15-23. The death penalty has never been allowed for juveniles in the United States. **(False, p. 336)**
- \_\_\_ 15-24. Most research on boot camps has been limited to adults. **(True, p. 330)**
- \_\_\_ 15-25. Life skills training is designed to prevent or reduce gateway drug use. **(True, p. 327)**

### Fill-In

- 15-26. \_\_\_\_\_ has provided adult support, mentorship, and friendship for nearly 100 years. **(Big Brothers and Big Sisters of America, p. 327)**
- 15-27. Delinquent youth from broken homes are sometimes placed into \_\_\_\_\_. **(foster homes, p. 335)**
- 15-28. \_\_\_\_\_ takes at-risk juveniles to prisons, where inmates tell them the horror of living inside a correctional facility. **(Scared straight, p. 331)**

- 15-29. \_\_\_\_\_ is aimed at families with adolescent youth who display antisocial and maladaptive behaviors; consisting of engagement, motivation, assessment, behavior change, and guiding parents through the process. **(Functional Family Therapy, p. 327)**
- 15-30. \_\_\_\_\_ seeks to reduce aggressive behavior in children through a curriculum that focuses on emotional and social development. **(PATH, p. 328)**
- 15-31. When filing formal charges against a juvenile, a probation officer will seek a \_\_\_\_\_. **(petition, p. 321)**
- 15-32. Juvenile court proceedings are not generally open to the \_\_\_\_\_. **(public, p. 321)**
- 15-33. If a juvenile violates curfew, or runs away from home, he or she has committed a \_\_\_\_\_. **(status offense, p.315)**
- 15-34. Some states have recently increased the amount of time that must pass before a juvenile's record can be \_\_\_\_\_. **(expunged, p. 324)**
- 15-35. Youthful criminal offenders have fewer procedural rights than \_\_\_\_\_. **(adults, p. 324)**

### **Instructor's Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Explain what is involved with a *juvenile waiver* procedure.

The term juvenile waiver means that a juvenile is waived onto adult court. However, before moving a child into an adult court venue, a hearing in the matter is held. If the judge approves the waiver, states have legislation in place that allows for the transfer of the juvenile to adult court. These waivers are usually reserved for serious or heinous crimes. Recently, it has become easier to move youth into adult jurisdiction. **(p. 322)**

2. Discuss the original guiding principle in juvenile court of *parens patriae*.

The principle of *parens patriae* dates back to medieval times in England, when the king was considered to be ultimately in charge of a child's welfare. In contemporary times, this principle gives government the ultimate authority in handling juvenile matters. For example, if a child can not be controlled by his or her parents, then the juvenile court can take the place of the parents, and decide what is best for the juvenile. **(p. 320)**

3. Explain why juvenile boot camps have been an unsuccessful diversion program.

One example of a youth diversion program is the boot camp. The goal of boot camp is for juvenile offenders to benefit from discipline and structure in their lives. However, sometimes the aggressive and hyper-masculine strategies have been found to be counterproductive. Additionally, some believe these programs are too short lived, making it difficult to instill values that can be taken with them, when they return home. Researchers believe this is more of a band-aid approach applied to a more serious and deep rooted problem. **(p. 330)**

## Chapter 16: Putting It All Together and Explaining Crime Trends

### Multiple Choice

- 16-1. The most recent and dramatic drop in crime occurred in which decade?
- 1960s
  - 1970s
  - 1980s
  - 1990s (p. 345)**
- 16-2. Which of the following is not an important theme identified by the author in this book?
- solutions to crime lie beyond the justice system
  - early intervention is most effective in combating crime
  - criminal justice is a young discipline
  - spending more money guarantees better crime control (p. 342)**
- 16-3. Why is the criminal justice system so ill suited for implementing early intervention initiatives?
- there is absolutely no money available
  - because it is basically reactive (p. 343)**
  - there is a lack of education among its leadership
  - because it is too proactive
- 16-4. The need for more research in criminal justice research faces difficulty with respect to
- the need for more funding. (p. 343)**
  - getting university professors' interested in research.
  - focusing on the problem of crime.
  - identifying criminal patterns of behavior.
- 16-5. Which of the following was not mentioned as a failure with respect to crime control methods?
- reactive policing
  - random patrol
  - drug courts (p. 341)**
  - boot camps
- 16-6. Which of the following points is most commonly cited for the decline of crime in the 1990s?
- more police detectives.
  - less utilization of probation officers.
  - a decline in prison sentencing.
  - strong state of the economy. (p. 346)**
- 16-7. Why is gun control considered to be an ineffective method of crime control?
- due to the overflowed national registry
  - more people commit violent crimes with blunt objects
  - because very few violent crimes involve handguns
  - because of black market sales (p. 349)**



- 16-8. What demographic shift in the 1990s arguably lowered the crime rate?
- an increase in the birth rate
  - the aging of the baby boom generation (p.347)**
  - a ban on immigrations
  - increased global communications
- 16-9. Researchers have attributed the nation's growing prison population to
- burlars.
  - rapists.
  - drug offenders. (p. 350)**
  - robbers.
- 16-10. Which of the following was not mentioned as a failure with respect to crime control methods?
- reactive policing
  - police residency requirements
  - parent training and education (p. 341)**
  - gun buybacks
- 16-11. Some criminologist would argue that less money should be spent on
- building prisons. (p. 351)**
  - parental education and training.
  - juvenile crime prevention programs.
  - establishing drug courts.
- 16-12. Citizen attitudes toward crime have resulted in \_\_\_\_\_ working with community police to reduce crime.
- individuals
  - youth
  - liberal organizations
  - neighborhood organizations (p. 347)**
- 16-13. Which of the following programs has a significant effect on gun violence?
- handgun bans
  - gun buy backs
  - assault weapons bans
  - directed patrol for gun violence (p. 340)**
- 16-14. More \_\_\_\_\_ were added to the law enforcement industry during the 1990s.
- sanitation workers
  - police officers (p. 350)**
  - crack problems
  - marriages
- 16-15. Homicide rates have declines to levels last experienced in the
- 1940s.
  - 1950s.
  - 1960s. (p. 344)**
  - 1980s.

## True or False

- \_\_\_ 16-16. A decline in the prison population occurred during the 1990s. **(False, p. 350)**
- \_\_\_ 16-17. Gun control is a policy response to a crime problem. **(True, p. 348)**
- \_\_\_ 16-18. Our nation has recently experienced a decline in domesticity. **(True, p. 348)**
- \_\_\_ 16-19. Early intervention is not an effective crime control policy with juveniles. **(False, p. 343)**
- \_\_\_ 16-20. The state of the economy in the 1990s was very poor. **(False, p. 346)**
- \_\_\_ 16-21. Fewer police officers were added to the streets during the 1990s. **(False, p. 350)**
- \_\_\_ 16-22. *Roe v. Wade* legalized marijuana use in the state of Oregon. **(False, p. 353)**
- \_\_\_ 16-23. Researchers have attributed our nation's soaring prison population to drug offenders. **(True, p. 350)**
- \_\_\_ 16-24. Shall-issue states make it easier for citizens to carry a concealed weapon. **(True, p. 351)**
- \_\_\_ 16-25. Crime control in the United State takes place in many institutions outside the criminal justice system. **(True, p. 354)**

## Fill-In

- 16-26. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a nonprofit organization that aims to help people make well-informed decisions about the effects of intervention in the social, behavior, and educational arenas. **(Campbell Collaboration, p. 344)**
- 16-27. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number marriages, the number of people getting married later in life, and the divorce rate. **(Domesticity, p. 348)**
- 16-28. \_\_\_\_\_ make it easier for citizens to carry a concealed weapon. **(Shall issue states, p. 351)**
- 16-29. \_\_\_\_\_ tend to be vehemently opposed to gun control. **(Conservatives, p. 348)**
- 16-30. \_\_\_\_\_ legalized abortion in the United States. **(Roe v. Wade, p. 353)**
- 16-31. \_\_\_\_\_ as an academic discipline is still in its infancy. **(Criminal justice, p. 354)**
- 16-32. Assault rates in California actually went down after the release of violent \_\_\_\_\_. **(video games, p. 352)**
- 16-33. Early intervention is considered an effective crime control policy with \_\_\_\_\_. **(juveniles, p. 343)**

16-34. Some suggests the crime drop in the 1990s was related to a period of strong \_\_\_\_\_ . **(economic growth, p. 346)**

16-35. The prison population during the 1990s experienced an increasing \_\_\_\_\_. **(population, p. 350)**

### **Instructor's Essay Questions and Suggested Answers**

1. Detail the three main themes that emerged throughout this book.

Three important themes developed throughout the course of this book. The first theme is that solutions to the crime problem in America lie outside the criminal justice system. Second, early intervention programs are crucial to crime control. The third theme was that criminal justice is still in its infancy, with more needed research in many areas of study. **(p. 342)**

2. List any five methods of crime control that appear to be effective.

Certain methods of crime control do have an effect on crime, while others may not. Some of the effective methods include: a) directed patrol for drug or guns, b) deferred sentencing for drug offenders, c) chemical castration of sex offenders, d) student behavior modification programs, and e) Big Brother and Big Sister programs. **(p. 340)**

3. List any five methods of crime control that appear to be failures.

Based on research finding, certain crime control efforts appear to be failures. These failing programs include: a) the 311 phone line, b) random patrol, c) hiring more detectives, d) abolishing plea bargaining, and e) the DARE program. **(p. 341)**