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Chapter 1—Crime and Criminal Justice

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. If someone were to comment to you that crime in the United States is a contemporary problem, you would respond by saying:
   a. Crime is not a contemporary problem but has been evolving since the nation was founded.
   b. Crime rates today are higher than they were in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
   c. In a historical sense, crime peaked during Civil War times and has been diminishing since that era.
   d. Crime today is comparable to the lawlessness of the Old West.

   ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 6 OBJ: 01-02

2. Which of the following statements is true?
   a. From 1900 to 1935, the U.S. experienced a sustained increase in criminal activity.
   b. Organized gangs flourished in the largest cities of the U.S. in the early 1900s.
   c. The first criminal gangs formed before the Civil War in urban slums.
   d. All of the above statements are true.

   ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 6 OBJ: 01-02

3. What commission, appointed by President Herbert Hoover, made a detailed analysis of the U.S. justice system and helped usher in the era of treatment and rehabilitation?
   a. Chicago Crime Commission
   b. American Bar Foundation Commission
   c. Wickersham Commission
   d. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice

   ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 8 OBJ: 01-03

4. The use of the term "criminal justice system" reflected a view that justice agencies could be connected in an intricate yet often unobserved network of decision-making processes. When was the term "criminal justice system" first used?
   a. After the findings of the Chicago Crime Commission
   b. After the findings of the American Bar Foundation project
   c. After the findings of the Wickersham Commission
   d. After the findings of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice

   ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 8 OBJ: 01-03

5. In the 1950s, the American Bar Foundation project discovered that:
   a. Most citizens were fearful of the police.
   b. Racial profiling was a serious problem.
   c. Most crime was not reported to the police.
   d. The justice system kept many procedures hidden from the public.

   ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 8 OBJ: 01-03

6. The contemporary criminal justice system can be divided into three main components:
   a. Law enforcement, the courts, and the legislature.
   b. The courts, the correctional system, and the legislature.

c. Law enforcement, the courts, and the correctional system.
d. Law enforcement, the correctional system, and the legislature.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 10 OBJ: 01-04

7. The criminal justice system is vast and costs federal, state, and local governments:
a. About $65 billion per year.
b. About $115 billion per year.
c. About $165 billion per year.
d. About $215 billion per year.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 9 OBJ: 01-05

8. What is known about the correctional population in the United States over the past decade?
a. The correctional population has been consistently decreasing with 7 million people currently under the control of the correctional system.
b. The correctional population has been consistently increasing with 7 million people currently under the control of the correctional system.
c. The correctional population has fluctuated widely over the years with 7 million people currently under the control of the correctional system.
d. The correctional population has remained steadily constant with 7 million people currently under the control of the correctional system.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 12 OBJ: 01-05

9. Criminal justice can be viewed as a process that takes an offender through a series of decision points, beginning with arrest and concluding with reentry. Which of the following is an extralegal factor that critics argue may be involved in this process?
a. Offender's race
b. Offender's prior record
c. Seriousness of offense
d. Available evidence

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 13 OBJ: 01-06

10. Discretion by police officers occurs during the first four stages of the criminal justice process. In order, what are those stages?
a. Initial contact, arrest, charging, custody
b. Initial contact, investigation, arrest, charging
c. Initial contact, investigation, arrest, custody
d. Initial contact, arrest, investigation, charging

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 13-14 OBJ: 01-06

11. If the prosecution can present sufficient evidence, the grand jury will issue a(n) ____, which specifies the exact charges on which the accused must stand trial.
a. true bill of indictment
b. information
c. charging bill
d. nolle prosequi

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 14 OBJ: 01-06

12. At what stage of the formal criminal justice process does the defendant enter a plea of guilty or not guilty?
a. Arraignment

b. Criminal trial
c. Preliminary hearing
d. Bail hearing

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 15 OBJ: 01-06

13. Almost ____ percent of all cases end in a plea bargain, rather than a criminal trial.
a. 60
b. 70
c. 80
d. 90

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 15 OBJ: 01-06

14. Which courts review whether the judge conducted the trial in an approved manner?
a. Magistrate courts
b. Special courts
c. Appellate courts
d. There is no court to review the conduct of the judge during trial.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 16 OBJ: 01-06

15. Approximately ____ percent of the people arrested on felony charges are eventually convicted in criminal court?
a. 30
b. 40
c. 50
d. 60

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 15 OBJ: 01-07

16. For every 1000 crimes, approximately ____ people are sent to prison.
a. 20
b. 40
c. 60
d. 80

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 16 OBJ: 01-07

17. Which of the following crimes would be placed in the top layer (layer 1) of the criminal justice "wedding cake"?
a. A noted celebrity is arrested for shooting her bodyguard.
b. A burglary occurs at a local tavern.
c. An individual is arrested for public drunkenness.
d. A first time offender assaults a friend.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 19 OBJ: 01-08

18. According to this justice perspective, the proper role of the justice system is to prevent crime through the judicious use of criminal sanctions. It demands an efficient system that hands out tough sanctions to those who violate the law.
a. Crime control
b. Rehabilitation
c. Due process
d. Equal justice

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 21 OBJ: 01-09

19. Which of the following statements is false?
    a. Crime control advocates call for harsh punishment as a deterrent to crime.
    b. Crime control advocates do not want legal technicalities to help the guilty go free and tie the hands of justice.
    c. Crime control advocates argue the more efficient the system, the greater its effectiveness.
    d. Crime control advocates do not question the criminal justice system's ability to rehabilitate offenders.

    ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p.21 OBJ: 01-09

20. According to this justice perspective, the justice system serves as a mechanism of caring for and treating people who cannot manage themselves. It assumes people are at the mercy of social, economic, and interpersonal conditions.
    a. Crime control
    b. Rehabilitation
    c. Due process
    d. Equal justice

    ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 22 OBJ: 01-09

21. Adherents of this justice perspective believe that the greatest concern of the justice system should be providing fair and equitable treatment to those accused of committing a crime.
    a. Crime control
    b. Rehabilitation
    c. Due process
    d. Equal justice

    ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 23 OBJ: 01-09

22. Proponents of this justice perspective are concerned about the effect of the stigma that criminal suspects bear when they are given negative labels such as "rapist" or "child molester." They believe that justice agencies should limit their involvement with criminal defendants.
    a. Rehabilitation
    b. Nonintervention
    c. Equal justice
    d. Restorative justice

    ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 25 OBJ: 01-09

23. Which justice perspective advocates mediation rather than coercive punishment?
    a. Rehabilitation
    b. Nonintervention
    c. Equal justice
    d. Restorative justice

    ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 26-27 OBJ: 01-09

24. If you believe that procedural fairness, civil rights, and the rule of law are inviolate principles, which justice perspective do you favor?
    a. Crime control
    b. Due process
    c. Equal justice
    d. Rehabilitation

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 23 OBJ: 01-09

25. Advocates of which justice perspective believe criminals are society's victims?
    a. Crime control
    b. Due process
    c. Equal justice
    d. Rehabilitation

    ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 22 OBJ: 01-09

26. Advocates of this justice perspective argue that resolution of the conflict between criminal and victims should take place in the community in which it originated and not in a distant prison.
    a. Crime control
    b. Due process
    c. Nonintervention
    d. Restorative justice

    ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 26-27 OBJ: 01-09

27. Advocates of this justice perspective point out that the justice system remains an adversarial process that pits the forces of the state against those of a solitary individual accused of a crime.
    a. Crime control
    b. Due process
    c. Nonintervention
    d. Rehabilitation

    ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 23 OBJ: 01-09

28. Ethical issues transcend all elements of the justice system. Why are ethical standards so important in criminal justice?
    a. Without ethical decision making, it is possible that individual civil rights and liberties will suffer.
    b. Agents of the criminal justice system have access to citizens' most personal information, raising concerns of privacy and confidentiality.
    c. Justice system personnel may work in an environment where moral ambiguity is widespread.
    d. Ethical standards are important in the justice system for all these reasons.

    ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 OBJ: 01-10

29. Which of the following is false regarding teh ethical role of the prosecutor?
    a. S/he has an obligation to uphold the law and obtain convictions as vigorously as possible
    b. S/he must share all evidence with the defense
    c. His or her dual role as representative of the people and officer of the court is ethically challenging
    d. S/he may use scare tactics and intimidation

    ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 30 OBJ: 01-10

30. Which of the following statements is false?
    a. Ethical issues transcend all elements of the criminal justice system.
    b. It is often difficult to determine what is fair and just and balance this concern with the needs of the public.
    c. Ethical issues stop with the arrest of a suspect.
    d. Ethical behavior is important in law enforcement because officers have the authority to

deprive individuals of their liberty.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 OBJ: 01-10

TRUE/FALSE

1. Crime is higher today than it was in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

   ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 6 OBJ: 01-02

2. Criminal justice is defined as the system of law enforcement, adjudication, and correction that is directly involved in the apprehension, prosecution, and control of those charged with criminal offenses.

   ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 5 OBJ: 01-01

3. The contemporary criminal justice system is society's instrument of formal social control.

   ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 9 OBJ: 01-03

4. Most criminal cases are processed through the entire formal justice system.

   ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 15 OBJ: 01-06

5. Police officers can arrest someone if they have a "gut feeling" that the person is guilty of a criminal offense.

   ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 14 OBJ: 01-06

6. Less serious felonies make up the bottom layer (Level 4) of the criminal justice system wedding cake.

   ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 20 OBJ: 01-08

7. The crime control perspective views the justice system as a means of caring for and treating people who cannot manage themselves.

   ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 21 OBJ: 01-09

8. The case of an intoxicated teenager who committed a burglary and netted $50 would most likely be found in the third layer of the wedding cake model of criminal justice.

   ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 20 OBJ: 01-08

9. The core of the equal justice perspective is that all people should receive the same treatment under the law.

   ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 25-26 OBJ: 01-09

10. Ethical issues are no longer a concern once a defendant has been convicted of a crime.

    ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 OBJ: 01-10

COMPLETION

1. The first police agency was developed in 1829 in _____.

   ANS: London

   PTS: 1 REF: p. 7 OBJ: 01-02

2. The term _____ became prominent around 1967 when the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice began a nationwide study of the nation's crime problem.

   ANS: criminal justice

   PTS: 1 REF: p. 8 OBJ: 01-01

3. The _____ stage of justice gathers sufficient evidence to identify a suspect and support a legal arrest.

   ANS: investigatory

   PTS: 1 REF: p. 14 OBJ: 01-06

4. When prosecutors decide to take no further action after conducting a preliminary investigation of the legal matters of a case it is referred to as a(n) _____.

   ANS: nolle prosequi

   PTS: 1 REF: p. 14 OBJ: 01-06

5. _____ is the term used to describe the process through which large numbers of cases are systematically filtered out of the formal criminal justice process.

   ANS: Criminal justice funnel

   PTS: 1 REF: p. 16 OBJ: 01-07

6. The _____ is comprised of the prosecutor, defense attorney, judge, and other court personnel who function to streamline the process of justice.

   ANS: courtroom work group

   PTS: 1 REF: p. 19 OBJ: 01-07

7. Millions of misdemeanors, such as disorderly conduct, shoplifting, public drunkenness, and minor assault, comprise _____ of the criminal justice "wedding cake." Lower courts handle these cases in an assembly-line fashion.

   ANS: Level IV

   PTS: 1 REF: p. 20 OBJ: 01-08

8. Decriminalization, deinstitutionalization, and pretrial diversion are favored by those adhering to the _____ perspective.

ANS: nonintervention

PTS: 1 REF: p. 25 OBJ: 01-09

9. The goal of the _____ perspective is to enable the offender to appreciate the damage caused, to make amends, and to be reintegrated back into society.

ANS: restorative justice

PTS: 1 REF: p. 26-27 OBJ: 01-09

10. The _____ perspective has influenced the development of sentencing policies that emphasize mandatory punishments.

ANS: equal justice

PTS: 1 REF: p. 25-26 OBJ: 01-09

ESSAY

1. Illustrate, through the use of examples, that crime is not a recent phenomenon.

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 6-7 OBJ: 01-02

2. Explain why Herbert Packer describes the criminal justice process as an assembly line process.

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 16-17 OBJ: 01-07

3. Describe the main components of the contemporary criminal justice system. Include a discussion of the size of the system.

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 9-12 OBJ: 01-05

4. Explain how the formal criminal justice system differs from the informal criminal justice system. What factors in the formal system of criminal justice impact and influence the informal criminal justice system?

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 13-21 OBJ: 01-06

5. Discuss how the criminal justice assembly line results in the concept of a "criminal justice funnel." What are the potential consequences of this model on society?

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 16-17 OBJ: 01-07

6. The "wedding cake" model is an alternative to the traditional criminal justice flowchart. Using specific examples, elaborate the wedding cake model. Address how society and the justice system respond to crimes committed at each level.

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 18-21 OBJ: 01-08

7. Compare the crime control perspective of criminal justice to the due process perspective of criminal justice. How do these two perspectives differ and why? Elaborate how the use of one of the alternate perspectives on justice might change society's view on crime and criminals.

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 21-22 | p. 23-24 OBJ: 01-09

8. Compare and contrast the rehabilitation perspective of criminal justice to the restorative justice perspective of criminal justice. How do these two perspectives differ and why?

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 22 | p. 26-27 OBJ: 01-09

9. Discuss the role of ethics in the monitoring of sexual offenders from the perspective of two different personnel in the criminal justice system (police officer, corrections officer, defense attorney, prosecutor, etc.).

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 28-32 OBJ: 01-10

10. Why are ethics important in criminal justice? Choose a component of the justice system and discuss ethical issues of importance.

ANS:
Answer not provided.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 28-32 OBJ: 01-10