

TestBank

Chapter 1 The Study and Scope of Justice Administration

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Those who hold that the justice system is in reality no system at all can also point to the fact that many practitioners in the field and academicians concede:
- A) The criminal justice network operates according to a set of formal procedural rules to ensure uniform treatment of all persons, the outcome of which constitutes justice
 - B) The entire justice system is in crisis, even rapidly approaching a major breakdown
 - C) The components of the criminal justice network cooperate and share similar goals
 - D) Each person receives a speedy public trial before an impartial jury of his or her peers and is represented by competent legal counsel

Answer: B

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Understand and distinguish among criminal justice process, network, and non-system.

Level: Intermediate

- 2) The views of the theorist contend that the criminal justice system is in reality not a system at all, but is a _____ instead.
- A) Network
 - B) Model
 - C) Scheme
 - D) None of the above

Answer: A

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Understand and distinguish among criminal justice process, network, and non-system.

Level: Basic

- 3) The part of the criminal justice process that the U.S. public sees the least of and knows the least about is:
- A) The courts
 - B) The police
 - C) Victims' rights advocates
 - D) Corrections

Answer: D

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Understand and distinguish among criminal justice process, network, and non-system.

Level: Basic

- 4) The primary difference between the consensus and conflict theorists with respect to their view of government vis-à-vis the governed is:
- A) The loss of freedom and the creation of conflict in modern societies
 - B) The development of private property and the unequal distribution of resources
 - C) Their evaluation of the legitimacy of the actions of ruling groups in contemporary societies
 - D) All the above

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories.

Level: Intermediate

- 5) The process of policymaking involves the following:
- A) Developing plans that are then used by an organization or government as a basis for making decisions
 - B) Establishing rules, principles, or guidelines to govern actions by ordinary citizens and persons in positions of authority
 - C) Both A and B
 - D) None of the above

Answer: C

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Explain the differences between planned change and unplanned change in an organization.

Level: Intermediate

- 6) Much of the failure to deal effectively with crime in society may be attributed to:
- A) The hesitation of crime victims to report certain types of crimes
 - B) The fragmentation of the justice process
 - C) The system of corrections policies concerning parole
 - D) All the above

Answer: B

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Understand system fragmentation and how it affects the amount and type of crime.

Level: Intermediate

- 7) According to the text, the key assumptions about the criminal justice system are erroneous because of all of the following, *except*:
- A) The three components have compatible goals and are continuously sacrificing public funds for the benefit of each other.
 - B) Evidence indicates that blacks and whites, males and females, and middle- and lower-class citizens receive differential treatment in the criminal justice network.
 - C) Criminal justice employees, for the most part, do not presume their clients or arrestees to be innocent.
 - D) The justice process involves a current backlog of cases that does not ensure a speedy trial.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Understand and distinguish among criminal justice process, network, and non-system.

Level: Intermediate

- 8) The principles of the *Declaration of Independence* are almost a paraphrase of:
- A) The Virginia Declaration of Rights
 - B) The Mayflower Compact
 - C) John Locke's Second Treatise on Civil Government
 - D) None of the above

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories.

Level: Basic

- 9) According to the textbook, people working in the public sector must achieve job satisfaction primarily through _____ rewards.
- A) Extrinsic
 - B) Intrinsic
 - C) Management
 - D) None of the above

Answer: B

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Distinguish between extrinsic and intrinsic rewards and how they relate to the CJS.

Level: Basic

10) According to the textbook, people working in the private sector must achieve job satisfaction primarily through _____ rewards.

- A) Extrinsic
- B) Intrinsic
- C) Management
- D) None of the above

Answer: A

Page Ref: 13

Objective: Distinguish between extrinsic and intrinsic rewards and how they relate to the CJS.

Level: Basic

11) The most complex and comprehensive approach to effecting planned change in the criminal justice field is in the process of developing a:

- A) Plan
- B) Policy
- C) Position description
- D) None of the above

Answer: B

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Explain the differences between planned change and unplanned change in an organization.

Level: Basic

12) The following is considered to be a barrier to change in criminal justice organizations.

- A) Physical
- B) Financial
- C) Social
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Page Ref: 16

Objective: Explain the differences between planned change and unplanned change in an organization.

Level: Basic

13) All of the following are steps involved in a force-field analysis, *except*:

- A) Evaluating forces
- B) Identifying alternative strategies for changing each force
- C) Analyzing the forces
- D) Identifying driving forces

Answer: A

Page Ref: 17

Objective: Explain the differences between planned change and unplanned change in an organization.

Level: Intermediate

14) The goal of "keeping crime down" is an example of what type of change:

- A) Policymaker changes
- B) Planned changes
- C) Result-driven changes
- D) Force-field changes

Answer: A

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Explain the differences between planned change and unplanned change in an organization.

Level: Intermediate

15) _____ involve problem analysis, setting goals and objectives, program and policy design, developing an action plan, and monitoring and evaluation.

- A) Planned changes
- B) Planned outcomes
- C) Planned alternatives
- D) Planned contingencies

Answer: A

Page Ref: 15

Objective: Explain the differences between planned change and unplanned change in an organization.

Level: Intermediate

16) This exists among the components of the process, within the individual components, among political jurisdictions, and among persons.

- A) Networks
- B) Fragmentation
- C) Schemes
- D) None of the above

Answer: B

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Understand and distinguish among criminal justice process, network, and non-system.

Level: Intermediate

17) As an employee, having access to a company car and an expense account, these are considered what type of rewards?

- A) Intrinsic
- B) Managerial
- C) Extrinsic
- D) C-level

Answer: C

Page Ref: 14

Objective: Distinguish between extrinsic and intrinsic rewards and how they relate to the CJS.

Level: Intermediate

18) These people focus on the overall organization, its mission, and its relationship with other organizations and groups external to it:

- A) Leaders
- B) Administrators
- C) Administrative assistants
- D) CEO

Answer: B

Page Ref: 4

Objective: Explain and distinguish between the concepts of administration, manager, and supervisor.

Level: Intermediate

19) Police captains and lieutenants are often:

- A) Administrators
- B) Supervisors
- C) Managers
- D) Linemen

Answer: C

Page Ref: 4

Objective: Explain and distinguish between the concepts of administration, manager, and supervisor.

Level: Intermediate

20) Which of the following is *not* considered one of the main components of the criminal justice system?

- A) Police
- B) Courts
- C) Probation
- D) Corrections

Answer: C

Page Ref: 5

Objective: Understand and distinguish among criminal justice process, network, and non-system.

Level: Basic

1.2 True/False Questions

1) Much of the failure to deal effectively with crime may be attributed to organizational and administrative fragmentation of the justice process.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Understand system fragmentation and how it affects the amount and type of crime.

Level: Basic

- 2) The three components of the justice system have incompatible goals and are continually competing with one another for criminal convictions.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Understand system fragmentation and how it affects the amount and type of crime.
Level: Basic
- 3) System fragmentation is largely believed to have no effect on the amount and type of crime that exists.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Understand system fragmentation and how it affects the amount and type of crime.
Level: Basic
- 4) John Locke, in his theory of the social contract, maintained that people had just enough rationality to recognize their situation and to come together to form governments for self-protection.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories.
Level: Intermediate
- 5) The non-systems approach is part of the consensus model point of view, which assumes that all parts of the system work toward a common goal.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 12
Objective: Understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories.
Level: Basic
- 6) Because the justice process lacks sufficient program and procedural flexibility, the workers in the criminal justice system often adhere to organizational practices they know are, at times, dysfunctional.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Understand system fragmentation and how it affects the amount and type of crime.
Level: Intermediate
- 7) Thomas Jefferson's statements in the *Declaration of Independence* are as true today as the day when he wrote them but are not widely accepted as common sense.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories.
Level: Basic

- 8) To be successful, administrators should avoid attempts to understand the personalities, needs, and motivations of their employees.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 14
Objective: Distinguish between extrinsic and intrinsic rewards and how they relate to the CJS.
Level: Basic
- 9) The most complex and comprehensive approach to effecting planned change in criminal justice is to create a policy.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Explain the differences between planned change and unplanned change in an organization.
Level: Basic
- 10) In the United States, a comprehensive analysis and overview of policy on crime has been accomplished, therefore making policy related to the reduction of crime an exact process.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Explain the differences between planned change and unplanned change in an organization.
Level: Intermediate
- 11) Changes in the criminal justice field typically occur accidentally or haphazardly because of the dysfunction in the processes associated with it.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Understand and distinguish among criminal justice process, network, and non-system.
Level: Intermediate
- 12) Prosecutors often complain that police provide case reports of poor quality.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Understand and distinguish among criminal justice process, network, and non-system.
Level: Basic
- 13) Managers occupy the lowest position of leadership in an organizational hierarchy.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Explain and distinguish between the concepts of administration, manager, and supervisor.
Level: Basic

- 14) According to the author, college experience, in addition to transmitting knowledge, is believed to make administrators more tolerant and secure. However, they can also be more susceptible to debilitating stress and anxiety than those who do not have this experience.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 3

Objective: Explain and distinguish between the concepts of administration, manager, and supervisor.

Level: Intermediate

- 15) The terms administrator, manager and supervisor are synonymous; each means the exact same thing. They are interchangeable concepts.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 4

Objective: Explain and distinguish between the concepts of administration, manager, and supervisor.

Level: Intermediate

1.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

- 1) The due process model's first priority is protecting the _____ rights of the accused; granting too much freedom to law enforcement officials will result in the loss of freedom and civil liberties for all Americans.

Answer: Constitutional

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Understand the two goals of the U.S. criminal justice system (CJS).

Level: Basic

- 2) The decisions and actions by an institution, offender, victim, or society that influence the offender's movement into, throughout, or out of the justice system are described as the criminal justice _____.

Answer: Process

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Understand and distinguish among criminal justice process, network, and non-system.

Level: Basic

- 3) _____ exists among the components of the process, within the individual components, among political jurisdictions, and among persons.

Answer: Fragmentation

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Understand system fragmentation and how it affects the amount and type of crime.

Level: Intermediate

- 4) Crime _____ model states crime must be repressed, the accused presumed guilty and offenders swiftly punished.
Answer: Control
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories.
Level: Basic
- 5) Rather than the slow and incremental changes in past criminal justice agencies, _____ change is now a constant rather than an exception.
Answer: Continuous
Page Ref: 14
Objective: Explain the differences between planned change and unplanned change in an organization.
Level: Intermediate
- 6) The criminal justice system in the United States attempts to decrease criminal behavior through a wide variety of uncoordinated and sometimes _____ efforts.
Answer: Uncomplementary
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Understand and distinguish among criminal justice process, network, and non-system.
Level: Basic
- 7) U.S. society has innumerable lawbreakers. Most of them are easily handled by the _____ and do not challenge the legitimacy of the law.
Answer: Police
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories.
Level: Basic
- 8) John Locke believed that the chief purpose of government was the protection of _____.
Answer: Property
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories.
Level: Intermediate
- 9) A theorist connected with the social contract theory, who argued that all people were essentially irrational and _____ was Thomas Hobbes.
Answer: Selfish
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories.
Level: Intermediate
- 10) According the due process model, police powers should be limited to prevent _____.
Answer: Oppression
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories.

Level: Intermediate

1.4 Matching Questions

Match the term with the correct concept.

- A) The decisions and actions by an institution, offender, victim, or society that influence the offender's movement into, through, or out of the justice system
- B) The person whose focus is on the overall organization
- C) A viewpoint that the justice system's components cooperate and share similar goals but operate independently and compete for funding
- D) Rational approach to criminal justice planning that involves problem analysis, setting goals and objectives
- E) The view that police, courts, and corrections agencies do not function harmoniously as a system
- F) The repression of crime is of utmost importance, to provide order
- G) A process of identifying forces in support of change, those resisting change
- H) Typically, the lowest position of leadership in an organization, one who plans, organizes, and directs staff members in their daily activities
- I) A person in the intermediate level of management, responsible for carrying out the policies and directives
- J) Focus on defendants' rights, as provided in the Bill of Rights

1) Planned change

Page Ref: n/a

Objective: n/a

Level: Intermediate

2) Administrator

Page Ref: n/a

Objective: n/a

Level: Intermediate

3) Supervisor

Page Ref: n/a

Objective: n/a

Level: Intermediate

4) Manager

Page Ref: n/a

Objective: n/a

Level: Intermediate

5) Due process model

Page Ref: n/a

Objective: n/a

Level: Intermediate

6) Crime control model

Page Ref: n/a

Objective: n/a

Level: Intermediate

- 7) Criminal justice network
Page Ref: n/a
Objective: n/a
Level: Intermediate
- 8) Force-field analysis
Page Ref: n/a
Objective: n/a
Level: Intermediate
- 9) Criminal justice non-system
Page Ref: n/a
Objective: n/a
Level: Intermediate
- 10) Criminal justice process
Page Ref: n/a
Objective: n/a
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) D 2) B 3) H 4) I 5) J 6) F 7) C 8) G 9) E 10) A

1.5 Essay Questions

- 1) The terms administration, manager, and supervisor are often used synonymously; each is a unique concept that is related to the others. Describe what administration is and explain the function of each of the three roles in the process of justice administration.

Answer: It is the process by which a group of people is organized and directed toward achieving the group's objective. They often have both management and supervision responsibilities. An administrator is the person whose focus is on the overall organization, its mission, acquisition, and use of resources, and agency relationship with external organizations and groups. A manager is a person in the intermediate level of management, responsible for carrying out the policies and directives of upper-level administrators and supervising subordinate managers and employees. A supervisor is typically the lowest position of leadership in an organization and plans, organizes, and directs staff members in their daily activities.

Page Ref: 4

Objective: Explain and distinguish between the concepts of administration, manager, and supervisor.

Level: Basic

- 2) Compare and contrast the different views of administration of justice in the United States as a non-system, as a network, and as a process.

Answer: As a process, it involves the decisions and actions taken by an institution. As a network, justice system's components cooperate and share similar goals but operate independently and compete for funding. As a non-system, police, courts, and corrections agencies do not function harmoniously, are not a coordinated structure, and are neither efficient nor fair.

Page Ref: 6-8

Objective: Understand and distinguish among criminal justice process, network, and non-system.

Level: Intermediate

- 3) In what ways do the wide discretionary powers possessed by actors in the justice system contribute to the concept of system fragmentation discussed in Chapter One?

Answer: Police officers have discretion over those arrested; judicial officers and sentencing decisions; and correctional officials with rehabilitation decisions and resources.

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Understand system fragmentation and how it affects the amount and type of crime.

Level: Intermediate

- 4) Describe the characteristics of the Conflict view versus the Consensus view. How is this debate relevant for criminal justice administrators?

Answer: Consensus: assumed that all parts of the system work toward a common goal.

Conflict: holds that actors within the criminal justice system are self-serving.

Administrators do not allow their agencies to drift too far to one end of the continuum or the other is of paramount importance. Americans cannot allow the compliance or conflict that would result at either end; the safer point is toward the middle of the continuum, where people are not totally dependent on their government for protection and maintain enough control.

Page Ref: 11-12

Objective: Understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories.

Level: Intermediate

- 5) Explain and compare Herbert Packer's due process and crime control models.

Answer: Due process model: Criminal justice must provide due process, fairness, and a focus on defendants' rights, as provided in the Bill of Rights.

Crime control model: Police powers should be expanded, legal technicalities eliminated, for ease of arrest, search and seizure, conviction.

Page Ref: 12-13

Objective: Understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories.

Level: Intermediate

1.6 Critical Thinking Questions

- 1) If the system of justice in the United States is truly a non-system, as suggested in Chapter One, what measures could be taken to improve the inefficiencies that are often cited as the basis of the problem?

Answer: Answers will vary as it calls for opinion.

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Understand and distinguish among criminal justice process, network, and non-system.

Level: Difficult

- 2) Write your own social contract, using three distinct points that either incorporate the elements of the social contract discussed in Chapter One and/or develop your own.

Answer: Answers will vary as it calls for opinion.

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories.

Level: Difficult