

# Test Bank

For *Justice Administration* (0133591190)

## CHAPTER 1

### The Study and Scope of Justice Administration

#### Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer.

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

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

Page number: 9

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

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

Page number: 5

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

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

Page number: 9

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

Objective: understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories

Page number: 10

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

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

Page number: 16

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

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

Page number: 7

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

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

Page number: 7

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

Objective: understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories

Page number: 11

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

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

Page number: 11

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

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

Page number: 11

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

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

Page number: 14

Level: Basic

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

- a. Physical
- b. Financial
- c. Social
- d. Technology
- e. All of the above

Answer: e

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

Page number: 16

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

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

Page number: 16

Level: Intermediate

14. 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

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

Page number: 16

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

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

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

### Chapter 1 True/False

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

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

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

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

2. The three components of the justice system have incompatible goals and are continually competing with one another for criminal convictions.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

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

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

3. System fragmentation is largely believed to have no effect on the amount and type of crime that exists.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

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

Page number: 9

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.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories

Page number: 11

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.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories

Page number: 11

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.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

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

Page number: 9

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.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

8. To be successful, administrators should avoid attempts to understand the personalities, needs, and motivations of their employees.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

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

Page number: 14

Level: Basic

9. The most complex and comprehensive approach to effecting planned change in criminal justice is to create a policy.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

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

Page number: 14

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.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

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

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

11. Changes in the criminal justice field typically occur accidentally or haphazardly because of the dysfunction in the processes associated with it.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

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

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

12. Prosecutors often complain that police provide case reports of poor quality.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

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

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

13. Today's leaders in Justice Administration-related positions do not find it necessary to be familiar with the legal aspects of their work, as that is best left to officers of the courts.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False



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

Page number: 3

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.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

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

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

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

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

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

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

## **Chapter 1 Fill in the Blank**

Complete the sentence with the appropriate word or phrase.

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

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

Page number: 12

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: criminal justice process

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

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

3. \_\_\_\_\_ exists among the components of the process, within the individual components, among political jurisdictions, and among persons.

Answer: fragmentation

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

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

4. The model developed by Herbert Packer that suggests the criminal justice system should focus on helping the victims of crime and that the repression of crime is of the utmost of importance in controlling crime is the \_\_\_\_\_ model.

Answer: crime control

Objective: understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories

Page number: 12

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

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

Page number: 14

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: uncomplimentary

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

Page number: 5

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

Objective: understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

8. \_\_\_\_\_ believed that the chief purpose of government was the protection of property.

Answer: John Locke

Objective: understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories

Page number: 19

Level: Intermediate

9. A theorist connected with the social contract theory, who argued that all people were essentially irrational and selfish, was \_\_\_\_\_ .

Answer: Thomas Hobbes

Objective: understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories

Page number: 19

Level: Intermediate

10. According the due process model, police powers should be limited to prevent \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: oppression

Objective: understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories

Page number: 1

Level: Intermediate

## Chapter 1 Matching

Match the term with the correct concept.

1. Planned change	a. A person in the intermediate level of management, responsible for carrying out the policies and directives
2. Administrator	b. Rational approach to criminal justice planning that involves problem analysis, setting goals and objectives
3. Supervisor	c. Typically the lowest position of leadership in an organization, one who plans, organizes, and directs staff members in their daily activities
4. Manager	d. The person whose focus is on the overall organization

5. Due process model	e. A process of identifying forces in support of change, those resisting change
6. Crime control model	f. Focus on defendants' rights, as provided in the Bill of Rights
7. Criminal justice network	g. The repression of crime is of utmost importance, to provide order
8. Force-field analysis	h. A viewpoint that the justice system's components cooperate and share similar goals but operate independently and compete for funding
9. Criminal justice non-system	i. 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
10. Criminal justice process	j. The view that police, courts, and corrections agencies do not function harmoniously as a system

Answers:

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

### Chapter 1 Essay

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.

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

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

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.

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

Page number: 5-6

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.

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

Page number: 9

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.

Objective: understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories

Page number: 12

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.

Objective: understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

## **Chapter 1 Critical Thinking**

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.

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

Page number: 8

Level: Advanced

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.

Objective: understand consensus and conflict theorists and their theories

Page number: 11

Level: Advanced