**Test Bank**

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**Chapter 1: Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following crimes causes the greatest fear in the minds of most Americans?

a. white-collar crimes

b. violent crimes

c. property crimes

d. morality crimes

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the dimensions of the crime problem in America.

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

2. Quantitative research typically involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a conclusive legislative change in a law

b. descriptive and in-depth research on a specific group or location

c. diffusing salient issues between researchers

d. less detailed research on a large number of cases

Answer: d

Objective: Explain various approaches to the crime problem.

Page number: 16

Level: Intermediate

3. Who signed the Patriot Act into law following the events of September 11th?

a. President Clinton

b. Supreme Court Justice O’Connor

c. President Bush

d. Senator Ted Kennedy

Answer: c

Objective: Explain various approaches to the crime problem.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

4. The Elusive Criminal Justice Experiment means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a true classical experiment is hard to create in some areas of crime control

b. legislators are highly effective in creating social policy to eliminate crime

c. social phenomena such as crime is relatively simple to measure and thus produces a

concrete field for study

d. criminologists lack the expertise to properly identify and study a macro-level crime problem

Answer: a

Objective: Explain why scientific knowledge is tentative.

Page number: 14

Level: Difficult

5. Crime control policies that push crime into other neighborhoods is a problem known as

a. diffusion.

b. displacement.

c. redirection.

d. confusion.

Answer: b

Objective: Define displacement and diffusion.

Page number: 17

Level: Basic

6. Which of the following terms denotes researchers who have an interest in receiving funding to research a hot topic?

a. bandwagon science

b. original research

c. academic crusader

d. cross-sectional researcher

Answer: a

Objective: Explain how resources and political ideologies guide crime control priorities.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. fractured society theory

b. fragmented circle theory

c. broken windows theory

d.collapsed neighborhood theory

Answer: c

Objective: Discuss the dimensions of the crime problem in America.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

8. A private foundation supplying a criminal justice agency with funding is providing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. solution funding

b. soft money

c. hard money

d. research shortage funding

Answer: b

Objective: Explain how resources and political ideologies guide crime control priorities.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

9. Which type of science would evaluate the DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program?

a. soft sciences

b. determinate sciences

c. hard sciences

d. indeterminate sciences

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize the importance of definitions in the crime control debate.

Page number: 14

Level: Basic

10. A method used to determine whether an approach to the crime problem is a success or failure is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. process evaluation

b. learning outcomes

c. methodology analysis

d. outcome evaluation

Answer: d

Objective: Discuss what crime control evaluations are problematic.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

11. Micro-level crime control is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. one that affects many people

b. concerned with large numbers of individuals

c. more isolated geographically

d. seen as affecting an entire state or nation

Answer: c

Objective: Discuss what crime control evaluations are problematic.

Page number: 16

Level: Intermediate

12. Which of the following is not a type of displacement?

a. spatial

b. vector

c. tactical

d. target

Answer: b

Objective: Define displacement and diffusion.

Page number: 17

Level: Intermediate

13. Science used by someone to advance his or her own political priorities is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. academic attention getter

b. academic lobbyist

c. academic crusade.

d. academic bias

Answer: c

Objective: Explain how resources and political ideologies guide crime control priorities.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

14. A person who evades paying taxes is committing what type of crime?

a. white-collar crime

b. violent crime

c. property crime

d. morality crime

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize the importance of definitions in the crime control debate.

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

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.

d. summation

Answer: c

Objective: Discuss what crime control evaluations are problematic.

Page number: 13

Level: Intermediate

16. Which of the following seeks to use the most rigorous scientific methodology available to identify and implement crime control techniques that are most likely to make best use of taxpayer monies?

a. bandwagon science

b. methodology analysis

c. evidence-based justice

d. hard checks

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize the concept of evidence-based justice.

Page number: 22

Level: Intermediate

17. There is a great deal that we can do to effectively control crime, and the odds are that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will do the most to make society safer.

a. vigilante forces

b. several approaches combined together

c. one main approach

d. tunnel vision

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the concept of evidence-based justice.

Page number: 22

Level: Difficult

18. What type of legislation is intended to both prevent and control crime?

a. preventative

b. malicious

c. Robert’s

d. three-strikes

Answer: d

Objective: Distinguish between crime control and prevention.

Page number: 2

Level: Basic

19. If someone surveys several people today and finds that there is a relationship between fear of crime and prior victimization, this is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. cross-sectional design

b. correlative quotient

c. cognitive design

d. quotient design

Answer: a

Objective: Explain various approaches to the crime problem.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

20. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the extent to which a researcher’s findings can be carried over to another location or series of locations.

a. cross-sectional design

b. methodology analysis

c. generalization problem

d. bandwagon approach

Answer: c

Objective: Explain why scientific knowledge is tentative.

Page number: 19

Level: Basic

**Chapter 1: True or False**

1. The mass media heightens people’s fear of crime.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss the dimensions of the crime problem in America.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

2. As crime rates decline, people tend to express less fear of being a crime victim.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the dimensions of the crime problem in America.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

3. Public order crimes such as prostitution, pornography, gambling and substance abuse are called vice crimes.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize the importance of definitions in the crime control debate.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

4. Tax evasion is a white-collar crime.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize the importance of definitions in the crime control debate.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

5. Criminology is called a hard science.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss what crime control evaluations are problematic.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

6. Longitudinal studies take place at a single point in time.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Explain why scientific knowledge is tentative.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

7. An academic crusade involves the practice of convincing others that one approach to crime control is superior to another.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain various approaches to the crime problem.

Page number: 21

Level: Intermediate

8. Decriminalization expands the number of activities that are defined as criminal.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Distinguish between crime control and prevention.

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

9. Three-strikes legislation is solely intended to control crime and not to prevent it.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Distinguish between crime control and prevention.

Page number: 2

Level: Basic

10. Crime reduction policies can cause criminal activity to be displaced.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Define displacement and diffusion.

Page number: 17

Level: Basic

11. Targeting low-level crimes, such as street-level drug dealing and prostitution, in an effort to deter more serious crime is known as the Broken Windows Theory.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss the dimensions of the crime problem in America.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

12. Determining whether the addition of more patrol officers reduces crime in a specific beat or precinct, is an example of evaluation.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss what crime control evaluations are problematic.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

13. Violent crimes cause the greatest fear in the minds of most Americans.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss the dimensions of the crime problem in America.

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

14. The Generalization Problem is concerned with the extent to which a researcher’s findings can be carried over to another location or series of locations.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain why scientific knowledge is tentative.

Page number: 19

Level: Basic

15. Hard science would evaluate the DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the importance of definitions in the crime control debate.

Page number: 14

Level: Basic

**Chapter 1: Fill in the Blank**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law constitutes the “bread and butter” of crime control.

Answer: Criminal

Objective: Distinguish between crime control and prevention.

Page number: 9

Level: Difficult

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research involves number crunching and statistical analysis of data.

Answer: Quantitative

Objective: Explain various approaches to the crime problem.

Page number: 16

Level: Difficult

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can drive crime problems into neighboring areas.

Answer: Displacement

Objective: Define displacement and diffusion.

Page number: 17

Level: Intermediate

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knowledge can be considered tentative, because researchers use different measures to represent the same phenomenon.

Answer: Scientific

Objective: Explain why scientific knowledge is tentative.

Page number: 18

Level: Intermediate

5. The funding of a police agency through the appropriations process is termed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Money.

Answer: Hard

Objective: Explain how resources and political ideologies guide crime control priorities.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

6. A researcher following the same group over a long period of time is conducting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

research.

Answer: longitudinal

Objective: Discuss what crime control evaluations are problematic.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a problem concerned with the extent to which researchers’ findings can be carried over to a series of locations.

Answer: Generalization

Objective: Explain why scientific knowledge is tentative.

Page number: 19

Level: Intermediate

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sectional research is a study that takes place at a single point in time.

Answer: Cross

Objective: Discuss what crime control evaluations are problematic.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

9. White-collar crime is ill defined but generally consists of crimes committed by people during the course of their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ careers.

Answer: professional

Objective: Discuss the dimensions of the crime problem in America.

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

10. \_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** distributionof crime is concerned with crime patterns over time.

Answer: Temporal

Objective: Discuss the dimensions of the crime problem in America.

Page number: 5

Level: Intermediate

**Chapter 1: Matching**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Victimization paradox | a. A method of determining whether a program or policy is operating as it should be. |
| 2. Outcome (crime control) | b. A high level of fear with a correspondingly  low likelihood of victimization. |
| 3. Outcome evaluation | c. That which is likely to be affected by the solution. |
| 4. Process evaluation | d. A method of determining whether some form of social action is a success or a failure. |

1. \* b

2. \* c

3. \* d

4. \* a

Objective: N/A

Page number: N/A

Level: Basic

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Soft sciences | a. Scientific fields of study characterized by research that is usually conducted in tightly controlled laboratory settings. |
| 2. Hard sciences | b. A largely exploratory method of inquiry  characterized by in-depth research on a specific location or group of subjects. |
| 3. Classical experiment | c. The social sciences fields that focus on the study of social phenomena in their natural settings. |
| 4. Qualitative research | d. The gold standard for scientific research, a  study that includes (1) a treatment group and a control group, (2) a pretest and a posttest, and (3) a controlled intervention. |

1. \* c

2. \* a

3. \* d

4. \* b

Objective: N/A

Page number: N/A

Level: Basic

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Quantitative research | a. The spillover or movement of crime (in the case of crime control) into a surrounding area not targeted by the intervention in question. |
| 2. Macro-level crime control | b. Consists of approaches to the crime problem  that are intended to have a dramatic and  desirable effect on crime in an entire  neighborhood, city, or state or even across  the nation. |
| 3. Micro-level crime control | c. Consists of approaches to the crime problem that are more isolated geographically. |
| 4. Displacement | d. A method of inquiry characterized by the  analysis of numerical data designed to  represent concepts of interest. |

1. \* d

2. \* b

3. \* c

4. \* a

Objective: N/A

Page number: N/A

Level: Basic

**Chapter 1: Essay**

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

Answer: 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.

Objective: Discuss the dimensions of the crime problem in America.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: 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.

Objective: Define displacement and diffusion.

Page number: 17

Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: 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.

Objective: Explain various approaches to the crime problem.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

**Chapter 1: Critical Thinking**

1. Suppose you work as a police officer in the 8th largest city in your state. During the past 5 years the residential burglary rate has slowly increased and at present your city has the highest rate in the whole state. Your city has the highest police/citizen ratio in the state, so your chief is perplexed. She checked with all the surrounding cities and discovered that each of them have been conducting miscellaneous micro-level crime control activities for the last 3-5 years. She also discovered that each of the surrounding cities had a decrease in the residential burglary rates during the prior 3-5 years. Because of your criminal justice degree, she asks you why the burglary rate is going up while other cities are seeing a decrease. She also asks you for advice as to what might work to lower the burglary rate in your city. What information and advice could you offer?

Answer: The surrounding cities are all actively conducting micro-level crime control, which is meant to control isolated areas, such as neighborhoods or hot spots in the city. Your city has not been involved in any deterrent activity, so it likely that the increase of crime is due to displacement. Through the passage of time, perpetrators from surrounding cities have moved their criminal activity to your city where no visible deterrence is present other than marked police cars. A recommendation might be to implement crime control strategies that would change the perception of perpetrators who think your city is an easier target. By joining in with other cities in target hardening, there is a likelihood of a decrease in burglaries in your city and possibly an additional diffusion effect in other cities. Some ideas might include visible cameras on street corners, marked cars parked in residential areas, a well publicized saturation of police in unmarked cars parking in residential areas for apprehension enhancement, target hardening activities in the neighborhoods (better lighting and neighborhood watch), and burglary alarm stickers on windows or those who participate in the program. The most important element of any crime intervention (intended as a deterrent) is that the potential perpetrator must know about it.

Objective: Define displacement and diffusion.

Page number:

Level: Difficult

2. Quantitative research is generally preferred, but sometimes it is difficult to know which interventions are mainly responsible for changes in particular statistics, such as a crime rate decreasing over a period of time. Besides just looking at the numbers, how could a police department obtain information on what works?

Answer: Often qualitative information is extremely helpful in evaluating what works. A helpful strategy for police departments is self reporting from the criminals themselves. Although some apprehended criminals may choose not to disclose much information, a surprising number of criminals will confess and then give a wealth of information to police. The key is for the investigator to ask. Many types of crimes are now better understood because of self reporting, including pedophilia, sexual assault, and serial killing. The learned information is utilized in theory development, profiling, and crime control. Numbers alone can’t give the kind of information that is needed for external validity (relating what works in one place with what might work in other places or with other crimes).

Objective: Discuss what crime control evaluations are problematic.

Page number:

Level: Difficult