

Criminal Justice Policy and Planning, 5th ed.

Test Bank: Chapter 2—Setting Goals and Objectives

This test bank includes only objective questions. See the Instructor Guide for more open-ended questions. Each Instructor Guide contains the following:

- Outline
- Chapter Overview
- Instructor Notes
- Suggested Reading
- Discussion, Review, and Essay Questions
- Class Exercises
- Teaching Tips (difficult concepts, teaching suggestions, suggestions for guest speakers, videos, etc.).

True/False Questions

- _____ 1. The “bottom-up” approach is a principle of using the least drastic and expensive measure needed to produce a specific objective. (F)
- _____ 2. Restoration attempts to restore the victim and/or the community to his or her (or its) prior state before the crime occurred. (T)
- _____ 3. When using “top-down” goal setting, the views of clients and staff are never considered. (F)
- _____ 4. Most criminal justice interventions at some point require the cooperation of other agencies to achieve their goals. (T)
- _____ 5. Interagency collaboration is always possible and desirable. (F)
- _____ 6. Goals are much more specific than objectives. (F)
- _____ 7. Normative values are guiding assumptions about how the criminal justice system should work. (T)
- _____ 8. Any specific program or policy can have one and only one objective. (F)
- _____ 9. Relevant participants in goal setting can include program clients or targets. (T)
- _____ 10. According to Kevin Wright, conflicting goals in criminal justice promote a system of checks and balances. (T)

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. A _____ is a broad statement about a desired future state, intended to provide direction for change.

- (a) action system
- (b) target system
- * (c) goal
- (d) objective
- (e) social indicator

2. According to _____, the purpose of punishment is to send a message to other potential lawbreakers that the specific offense being punished will not be tolerated.

- (a) retribution
- * (b) general deterrence
- (c) specific deterrence
- (d) incapacitation
- (e) none of the above

3. Those accused of committing the same offense should be treated similarly. This statement illustrates:

- (a) parsimony
- * (b) equity
- (c) rehabilitation
- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above

4. "Loose coupling" refers to:

- (a) widespread support for rehabilitation as a goal
- * (b) agencies that are responsive to one another, yet maintain independent identities
- (c) desired future states of programs or policies
- (d) top-down goal setting
- (e) none of the above

5. According to _____, the rightful purpose of punishment is to assign blame and punish wrongdoers.

- * (a) retribution
- (b) general deterrence
- (c) specific deterrence
- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above

6. Which of the following is *not* one of the four major components of an objective?

- (a) a time frame
- * (b) interagency collaboration
- (c) target population
- (d) a criterion
- (e) a result

7. In a new state boot camp program for low-risk offenders, the Governor says that lowered recidivism rates will be the major yardstick for determining program success. This example best illustrates:

- (a) interagency collaboration
- (b) loose coupling
- * (c) top-down goal setting
- (d) bottom-up goal setting
- (e) none of the above

8. An “Impact Model” *must* answer which of the following questions?

- (a) what is the intervention?
- (b) why would a proposed intervention work?
- (c) which causes does the intervention address?
- * (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above

9. _____ exist(s) when different stakeholders disagree about the intended outcome of a specific program or policy.

- (a) an impact model
- (b) a criterion
- * (c) incompatible goals or values
- (d) loose coupling
- (e) none of the above

10. Which of the following types of collaboration or support may be required for an intervention to succeed?

- (a) political support
- (b) shared information
- (c) exchange of services
- * (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above