

STUDY GUIDE TO ACCOMPANY

INTRODUCTION TO

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

FOURTH EDITION



SENNA

Prepared by
ROY ROBERG

SIEGEL

Study Guide to Accompany

Introduction to Criminal Justice

FOURTH EDITION

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Student Introduction

This study guide has been designed and written to introduce students to the field of criminal justice by helping them master the important concepts and principles presented in the fourth edition to Introduction to Criminal Justice, and to further stimulate interest in defining the problems and solutions which confront the administration of justice system. Following is a brief description of how this workbook can best be utilized in assimilating the materials in the text and in preparing you for examinations.

For good use of the study guide, the following steps are suggested. First, read the LEARNING OBJECTIVES to familiarize yourself with the key issues that will be addressed in the chapter. Second, read the CHAPTER SUMMARY to get an overview of the chapter's contents. Third, review the KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS to assist you in recognizing important points as they appear in the chapter. Fourth, carefully read the chapter itself. Fifth, attempt to complete the FILL-IN REVIEWS without the use of the text for reference.

After the FILL-IN REVIEW section has been completed, you can evaluate your accuracy by turning to the Answer Section at the back of the chapter. If you have problems completing some of the fill-in questions, the text should be reviewed until all the answers can be provided. In order to assist you in locating the correct responses, this section has been prepared in sequential order with the material in the text. Before taking the SELF TEST, you should attempt to respond to the issues addressed in the LEARNING OBJECTIVES to ensure that you adequately understand the material.

Finally, after you have studied the chapter material, you should take the SELF TEST as though you were actually taking an exam. This section contains True-False, Multiple Choice, Matching, and Essay questions; although most exams in introductory courses tend to be

primarily multiple choice in nature, the other types of questions in this section will help you to assess your knowledge of the materials. It should be noted that questions in this section have been "scrambled" and are not presented in the same order as the text material. If you do not do as well on the SELF TEST as anticipated, you may wish to intensify your study of the textbook and further your review of the study guide.

We sincerely hope you enjoy your study of criminal justice in America.

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1 The Study of Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Define the study of criminal justice.
2. Differentiate between the field of criminal justice and the field of criminology.
3. Explain the goals of criminal justice study.
4. List the four major career alternatives in the field of criminal justice and describe at least two career specialties within each.
5. Describe each of the six dominant perspectives in criminal justice today.
6. Explain the current impact that each perspective appears to have in the field of criminal justice.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

The study of criminal justice may be defined as the use of the scientific method to understand the workings, operations, and processes of the justice system and its component agencies, how it influences human behavior and how it is in turn influenced by social and environmental factors. There are essentially two fields of study regarding crime and justice: criminal justice and criminology. Criminal Justice refers to the analysis of the actions, policies, and processes which take place within the agencies of the justice system, whereas criminology refers to the study of the nature and extent of criminal behavior. Because both fields are related, a great deal of overlap exists between them.

Like other social scientists, people who study the criminal justice system seek to explain, predict, and influence the events they encounter. They look for patterned social regularities (behaviors which occur over and over again) in the organizations and processes they study. The goal is to determine whether any distinct patterns of behavior exist which will help them to better understand the operations of the justice system.

Career alternatives in criminal justice include those in the social service sector, law enforcement, law and courts, and teaching and research. Social service opportunities include probation, correctional worker, community based corrections, and parole and after care. The majority of people who go into law enforcement work for city police departments; in addition, state and county governments provide career opportunities. Federal law enforcement agencies, such as the FBI, DEA, and Secret Service are often considered the elite of the profession and tend to have high entrance standards. The legal side of criminal justice includes diverse opportunities such as prosecutor, defense counsel, judge, and court manager. Finally, there is teaching and research, including a career track in a criminal justice or criminology academic program, or conducting research for a private or public organization.

Those who work within the field of criminal justice or study its processes, often hold different views on how the justice system should work and how it should operate in the future. The operations of the justice system are strongly influenced by the fact that no single view of justice prevails to guide its path. The dominant perspectives which form the foundation in criminal justice today include crime control, rehabilitation, due process, nonintervention, justice, and radical. The influence of each of these perspectives can be seen on the justice system today.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Criminal Justice	Decriminalization
Criminology	Victimless Crimes
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences	Pre-trial Diversion
American Society of Criminology	Justice Perspective
Patterned Social Regularities	Flat Sentencing
Crime Control	Desert Based Sentences
Rehabilitation Perspective	Praxis
Due Process Perspective	White-collar Crimes
Nonintervention Perspective	Deterrent
Radical Nonintervention	

FILL-IN REVIEW

1. The study of criminal justice may be defined as the use of the _____ to understand the workings, operations, and processes of the justice system, how it influences human behavior and how it is in turn influenced by _____ and _____ factors.
2. _____ involves the analysis of the nature and extent of criminal behavior.
3. The national criminal justice organization is known as the _____.
4. The national criminology organization is known as the _____.
5. Criminal justice scholars involved in the analysis of the criminal justice system attempt to explain, _____ and _____ events they encounter.
6. Criminal justice researchers look for _____ social regularities in the organizations and processes they study.
7. _____ officers supervise offenders who have been placed under community supervision by the criminal _____.
8. _____ corrections provide the setting for some of the most innovative treatment techniques used in the criminal justice system.
9. _____ workers supervise offenders after their release from correctional treatment.
10. The majority of people who go into law enforcement work for _____ departments.
11. _____ agencies are often considered the elite of the law enforcement profession and standards for _____ are quite high.
12. _____ represent the state in criminal matters.
13. _____ agencies have been created to provide free legal services to _____ defendants.
14. There are between _____ and _____ programs that offer criminal justice education in the United States.
15. The Bureau of _____ is the research arm of the U. S. Justice Department.
16. Those who hold a _____ perspective emphasize the protection of society and the control of actual, or potential, criminal offenders.

17. The _____ perspective views the justice system as a means of caring and treating people who cannot care for themselves.
18. Advocates of the _____ perspective argue that the greatest concern of the justice system should be providing fair and _____ treatment to those accused of crime.
19. The _____ perspective holds that criminal justice agencies should limit their involvement with criminal defendants when at all possible.
20. The _____ perspective contains elements of both liberal and conservative views of criminal justice and theirs stresses both crime control and punishment as well as fairness, equality, and control of _____.
21. The _____ branch of criminal justice regards the justice system as a _____ supported effort to control the have not members of society and keep power in the hands of a relatively few influential members of society.
22. An attempt to transform the current arrangements and relationships in society through writings, discussion, or social action is known as _____.

SELF TEST

True-False

1. The crime control perspective is one of the oldest views of criminal justice and is still a dominant force today.
2. Criminal justice and criminology are generally viewed as a single field of study.
3. Desert based sentences are associated most closely with the due process perspective of crime control.
4. Policy makers have little sensitivity to issues which are of primary concern to the radical perspective.
5. A process known as widening the net refers to a phenomenon in which programs designed to avoid stigmatizing offenders actually have the opposite effect.
6. Using their research findings, those who study the criminal justice system attempt to predict future occurrences within the system.
7. The majority of people who go into law enforcement work for city police departments.

8. Each of the crime control perspectives presented has an influence on the justice system today.
9. Advocates of the justice perspective would be opposed to the death penalty on the grounds that it is rarely given to the people who deserve it the most.
10. Today, neither the rehabilitation nor the due process models have a significant impact on the criminal justice system.

Multiple Choice

1. Criminal justice scholars look for _____ in the organizations and processes they study.
 - a. patterned social regularities
 - b. patterned social irregularities
 - c. criminal behavior
 - d. behavioral irregularities
2. The _____ perspective contains elements of both liberal and conservative views of criminal justice.
 - a. nonintervention
 - b. justice
 - c. crime control
 - d. none of the above
3. The research arm of the U. S. Justice Department is:
 - a. National Institute of Justice
 - b. Battelle Institute
 - c. National Council on Criminal Delinquency
 - d. Bureau of Justice Statistics
4. _____ workers supervise offenders upon their release from correctional treatment.
 - a. correctional
 - b. probation
 - c. parole
 - d. community based
5. The crackdown on white-collar criminals can be viewed as an example of the influence of the _____ perspective.
 - a. crime control
 - b. due process
 - c. radical
 - d. justice
6. Victimology and penology are considered to be sub-disciplines of:
 - a. criminal justice
 - b. criminology
 - c. sociology of law
 - d. both a and b

7. There are between _____ and _____ programs in The United States that offer criminal justice education.
- 50 - 100
 - 200 - 300
 - 400 - 600
 - 800 - 1000
8. The _____ perspective suggests that the greatest concern of the justice system should be providing fair and equitable treatment to those accused of crime.
- due process
 - justice
 - rehabilitation
 - radical

Matching

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Justice Perspective | A. Swift and Sure Justice |
| 2. Radical Perspective | B. Criminal Offender |
| 3. Due Process Perspective | C. Decriminalization |
| 4. Crime Control Perspective | D. Praxis |
| 5. Rehabilitation Perspective | E. Flat Sentencing |
| 6. Nonintervention Perspective | F. Fair and Equitable Treatment |

ESSAY QUESTIONS

- Discuss the similarities and differences between the fields of criminal justice and criminology.
- Describe the goals of criminal justice study.
- Discuss three major career alternatives in criminal justice. Would you consider entering into one or more of these career areas? If so, why? If not, why not?
- Compare and contrast the crime control perspective with the rehabilitation perspective.
- Describe the justice perspective and the radical perspective and their influences on the criminal justice system today.
- Which of the crime control perspectives do you feel should have the most significant impact on criminal justice? Explain why.

CHAPTER ONE ANSWER SECTION

FILL-IN REVIEW

1. scientific method, social, environmental
2. criminology
3. Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
4. American Society of Criminology
5. predict, influence
6. patterned
7. probation, court
8. Community based
9. Parole
10. city police
11. Federal, entry
12. Prosecutors
13. Public defender, indigent
14. 800, 1000
15. Justice Statistics
16. crime control
17. rehabilitation
18. due process, equitable
19. nonintervention
20. justice, discretion
21. radical, state
22. praxis

SELF-TEST

True-False

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. T | 6. T |
| 2. F | 7. T |
| 3. F | 8. T |
| 4. F | 9. F |
| 5. T | 10. T |

Multiple Choice

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 5. c |
| 2. b | 6. b |
| 3. d | 7. d |
| 4. c | 8. a |

Matching

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. E | 4. A |
| 2. D | 5. B |
| 3. F | 6. C |

2

The Nature and Extent of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Explain three distinct views on the concept of crime.
2. Define crime.
3. Understand the relationship between crime and criminal law.
4. Describe the Uniform Crime Reports and how crime is measured by them; discuss the two major methodological problems regarding their validity.
5. Discuss crime trends since 1980 and provide several possible explanations regarding recent changes.
6. List and discuss at least four important issues regarding patterns of crime in America.
7. Describe the National Crime Survey and how crime is measured by the survey; discuss several methodological problems regarding the validity of the NCS.
8. Discuss the two main advantages of self-report studies.
9. Differentiate between white collar and organized crime.
10. Explain the meaning of victimless crimes and provide several examples of such behavior.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

There are currently three distinct views on the subject of crime and criminality: the consensus view, which holds that crimes are behaviors that are harmful to a majority of citizens in society and have been prohibited by the existing criminal law; the interactionist view, which agrees that the criminal law defines crime, but challenges the belief that the law represents the opinion of a majority of citizens; and the conflict view that maintains that the true purpose of the criminal law is to protect the power of the upper classes at the expense of the poor. Although there are wide theoretical differences among these views, there is enough overlap to use elements of each to create a definition containing elements of all three positions: Crime is a violation of societal rules of behavior as interpreted and expressed by a criminal code created by people holding social and political power. Individuals who violate these rules may be eligible for sanctions administered by state authority. Thus, crime as defined here is a political, social, and economic function of modern life.

The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are the best known and cited source of criminal statistics. The FBI receives and compiles reports from over 12,000 police departments serving a majority of the population; consequently, the UCR are based on crimes reported to the police. Index crimes, also known as Part I offenses, are the major unit of analysis of the UCR and includes: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, arson, and auto theft. Part II offenses, which include all other crimes (excluding traffic violations), except those classified as Part I, are also tabulated in the UCR. According to the UCR, crime rates have been declining since 1982 but increased by 4% in 1985.

It has been estimated that fewer than half of all crimes are actually reported to the police. This means that the UCR data do not tell a realistic or complete story of crime. To better understand the "dark figures" of crime, the federal government has sponsored a massive victimization study known as the National Crime Survey (NCS). In the surveys, approximately 60,000 households are visited annually and individuals are asked about victimizations suffered during the six months preceeding the interview. The crimes they are asked about include personal and household larcenies, burglary, motor vehicle theft, assaults, robberies, and rape. Unlike the UCR, preliminary national victimization data showed a 3% decline between 1984-1985; for most crime categories, however, this change was considered insignificant.

While many crime victims do not report criminal incidents to the police, recent evidence indicates that the crimes not reported are less serious than reported crimes. Consequently, the UCR and NCS may be more similar than some critics believe. These data indicate some distinct patterns of crime: it occurs more often in large cities during the summer and at night; the far west and southern states experience more crime than do midwestern or New England states; males, minorities, the poor, and the young victimize people who share their personal characteristics; for example, crime is intraracial.

Another method of collecting crime data is through the use of self-report studies, which ask offenders to tell about their own criminal activities. Self-reports provide valuable service to the study of crime and justice, because they allow us to evaluate the personal characteristics of offenders, such as their IQ, economic status, and family background, which aggregate statistics like the UCR and NCS cannot do.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Crime	Victim Precipitated
Consensus View of Crime	Serial murder
Criminal law	Robbery
Social Control	Serious Assault
Interactionist View of Crime	Child Abuse
Conflict View of Crime	Sexual Abuse
Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)	Spouse Abuse
Index crimes	Larceny
Part I offenses	Fraud
Part II offenses	Embezzlement
National Crime Survey (NCS)	Burglary
Victimization study	Arson
Routine activities	Torches
Self-report studies	White Collar Crime
Rape	Corporate Crime
Sexual assault law	Organized Crime
Shield laws	Alien conspiracy theory
Marital exemption	Victimless crimes
Murder	

FILL-IN REVIEW

1. According to the _____ view, _____ are behaviors that are essentially harmful to a majority of citizens living in society and have been controlled or prohibited by the existing _____ law.
2. The _____ view of crime holds that the criminal law is influenced by people who hold social _____ and use it to hold the _____ to reflect their way of thinking.
3. The _____ view of crime maintains that the true purpose of the criminal law is to protect the _____ of the _____ classes at the expense of the poor.
4. Crime can be defined as a political, social and _____ function of modern _____.