

Instructor's Manual
-and-
Test Item Bank

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Crime Control in America

An Assessment of the Evidence

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Chapter 2: Crime Control Perspectives

Learning Objectives

After reading this chapter students should be able to:

1. Discuss the sequence of events in the Criminal Justice System.
2. Explain why the criminal justice system is labeled as a nonsystem.
3. Explain the different levels of the Criminal Justice Wedding Cake.
4. Describe the difference between the conflict and consensus perspectives.
5. Understand the consequences that crime has upon society.
6. Describe the different perspectives and goals of crime control.

Chapter Outline

Operational Perspectives

Due Process and Crime Control
System and Nonsystem
The Funnel Model of Justice
The Criminal Justice Wedding Cake

Political Perspectives

Liberals and Conservatives
Consensus and Conflict

Other Perspectives

Faith and Fact
Crime Control and Revenue Generation
Politics and Ivory Towers

Goals of Crime Control

Deterrence
Retribution
Incapacitation
Rehabilitation
Summary

Conclusion

Key Concepts and Definitions

Absolute deterrence (p. 38) the idea that the criminal justice system as a whole deters crime

Conflict (p. 33) a criminal justice perspective that assumes the system's subcomponents work in sectional interests, to serve their own agency

Consensus (p. 33) a political viewpoint that assumes the system's subcomponents work together harmoniously

Conservative perspective (p. 32) supports the crime control model

Crime control (p. 26) the criminal threat to public safety should take precedence over individual rights

Criminal justice wedding cake (p. 29) an illustration of how the seriousness of an offense relates to the outcome of the criminal justice process

Due process (p. 24) those who seek to protect personal freedoms within the process of criminal justice

Funnel model of justice (p. 27) the sequence of events in the criminal justice system from the observed crime through the punishment phase

General deterrence (p. 38) individuals choose not to commit crime due to the sanctions of law

Incapacitation (p. 39) the removal of criminals from society, usually through permanent incarceration

Just deserts (p. 39) the belief that criminals should be punished fairly and justly for the crimes they commit

Liberal perspective (p. 31) a belief that favors protection of individual rights and liberties to a higher degree than conservatives

Marginal deterrence (p. 38) incremental changes in the criminal justice system that lead to a deterrence in crime

Nonsystem (p. 27) the belief that the criminal justice system is not an orderly and harmonious structure

Operational perspective (p. 24) beliefs about how the justice system should operate or how it does operate

Political perspective (p. 30) a perspective that helps us examine our own set of beliefs and priorities for addressing social problems

Rehabilitation (p. 40) a planned intervention intended to change a behavior

Retribution (p. 39) punishing criminals on the basis of the severity of their crimes

Specific deterrence (p. 38) a specific sanction that leads the offender to steer clear of crime for the duration of his or her lifetime

Chapter 2: Crime Control Perspectives

Multiple Choice

- 2-1. Herbert Packer described two competing crime control policies as the crime control perspective, and the
- a. operational perspective.
 - b. due process perspective. (p. 24)**
 - c. value laden.
 - d. assembly-line perspective.
- 2-2. The funnel model of justice was developed by those who believe the justice system is
- a. struggling for cooperation.
 - b. a nonexistent system.
 - c. working effectively. (p. 29)**
 - d. highly fragmented.
- 2-3. What type of deterrence would sanction a first time offender to steer him or her away from committing another offenses?
- a. specific (p. 38)**
 - b. general
 - c. absolute
 - d. marginal
- 2-4. What type of cases is at the top of the criminal justice wedding cake?
- a. serious felonies
 - b. not-so-serious felonies
 - c. misdemeanors
 - d. celebrated (p. 29)**
- 2-5. Which form of punishment is focused upon “just deserts”?
- a. deterrence
 - b. retribution (p. 39)**
 - c. incapacitation
 - d. rehabilitation
- 2-6. Which type of deterrence seeks to deter criminal activity in the general population by the threat of sanctions?
- a. specific
 - b. general (p. 38)**
 - c. absolute
 - d. marginal
- 2-7. Which model stands in contrast to the due process model?
- a. process control model
 - b. advocacy model
 - c. liberal model
 - d. crime control model (p. 24)**

- 2-8. Duplication of efforts in crime control by various government agencies has labeled the criminal justice system as a(n)
- a. **nonsystem model (p. 27)**
 - b. adversarial model
 - c. systematic model
 - d. limited model
- 2-9. The liberal approach to understanding crime has been termed
- a. classical criminology.
 - b. **positive criminology. (p. 31)**
 - c. rehabilitative criminology.
 - d. behavioral modification.
- 2-10. _____ is concerned with incremental changes in various dimensions of the criminal justice system.
- a. Massive deterrence
 - b. Covert deterrence
 - c. Large scale deterrence
 - d. **Marginal deterrence (p. 38)**
- 2-11. Crime control policies are most important to which political group?
- a. liberals
 - b. independents
 - c. **conservatives (p. 32)**
 - d. libertarians
- 2-12. _____ thinkers believe that self-interest, coercion, and political power are factors that best describe social interaction.
- a. Consensus
 - b. Covert
 - c. Confusion
 - d. **Conflict (p. 33)**
- 2-13. Which concept of punishment involves a planned intervention program designed to change criminal behavior?
- a. deterrence
 - b. incapacitation
 - c. retribution
 - d. **rehabilitation (p. 40)**
- 2-14. _____ thinkers believe that people agree on what issues are of most concern to social welfare.
- a. **Consensus (p. 33)**
 - b. Covert
 - c. Confusion
 - d. Conflict