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/her (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