

Section 2 Multiple Choice Questions

1. According to your textbook authors, the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies (NAPSA) defines the purpose of _____ as being a “voluntary option which provides alternative criminal case processing for a defendant charged with a crime that ideally, upon successful completion of an individualized program plan results in a dismissal of the charge(s)”.
 - a. parole
 - b. electronic monitoring
 - c. incarceration
 - d. pretrial diversion/interventionCorrect Answer: D
2. The first pretrial release program began in _____ with the Manhattan Bail Project. This project was designed to assist judges in identifying defendants who were eligible to be released on their own recognizance (ROR). Modeled after the recognizance programs in Europe discussed in the previous section, this program became so successful that over the next 2 decades more than 200 cities had some version of pretrial release in place.
 - a. 1951
 - b. 1961
 - c. 1971
 - d. 1981Correct Answer: C
3. Following the use of pretrial supervision, those individuals who have been convicted or adjudicated may qualify for a diversionary program. Specifically designed for juvenile offenders but used for adults as well, these programs offer assistance at (a) different point(s) in the system, including:
 - a. diversion from arrest
 - b. diversion from prosecution
 - c. diversion from jail and/or imprisonment
 - d. All of the aboveCorrect Answer: D
4. Broadly defined, _____ is a process whereby someone—either an adult or child—is referred to a program (usually external to the official system) for counseling or care of some form in lieu of referral to the official court
 - a. diversion
 - b. therapeutic jurisprudence
 - c. collective efficacy
 - d. pretrial supervisionCorrect Answer: A

5. The term _____ refers to a concept where communities that experience disorderly conduct or criminal behavior possess citizens who have the cohesiveness to act in an “effective” means to solve the crime problem in their area.
- a. diversion
 - b. therapeutic jurisprudence
 - c. collective efficacy
 - d. pretrial supervision
- Correct Answer: C
6. The term _____ refers to the study of the role of the law as a therapeutic agent. It essentially focuses on the law’s impact on emotional life and on psychological well-being. In this regard, it focuses on the human, emotional, and psychological side of law and the legal process.
- a. diversion
 - b. therapeutic jurisprudence
 - c. collective efficacy
 - d. pretrial supervision
- Correct Answer: B
7. _____ serves as a voluntary option for offenders awaiting a court appearance. Ideally, those charged would complete some form of individualized treatment program before being released.
- a. diversion
 - b. therapeutic jurisprudence
 - c. collective efficacy
 - d. pretrial supervision
- Correct Answer: D
8. Diversion from _____ is oftentimes used with juvenile offenders but may be used with adults as well. In these instances, law enforcement officers are typically called to the scene of an event where all evidence suggests that a crime has occurred and asked to respond accordingly. In these circumstances, officers have wide latitude to decide what to do and how best to respond.
- a. arrest
 - b. prosecution
 - c. jail
 - d. imprisonment
- Correct Answer: A
9. Diversion from _____ may also fall under the category of pretrial release. In these cases, offenders are formally charged and diverted to programs outside of the court system. Individuals successfully completing their programs would have their charges dropped, and depending upon the state and the offense, they could potentially have their records expunged.

- a. arrest
 - b. prosecution
 - c. jail
 - d. imprisonment
- Correct Answer: B

10. Diversion from _____ is also a pretrial mechanism to keep offenders out of the system. As reviewed in the previous discussion, offenders who have been summoned to court can await their trial date at home. This provides them with an opportunity to maintain gainful employment—if they have a job—and bonds to their community, which are especially important if children are present.

- a. arrest
 - b. prosecution
 - c. jail
 - d. imprisonment
- Correct Answer: C

11. Diversion from _____ includes a variety of different sanctions, which can include suspending the sentence of offenders in lieu of probation, release on parole, early release, or other intermediate sanctions such as diversionary or specialized courts such as drug courts.

- a. arrest
 - b. prosecution
 - c. jail
 - d. imprisonment
- Correct Answer: D

12. In 1989, a special drug court was established by judicial order in _____. This high-volume court expanded on traditional drug-defendant diversion programs by offering a year or more of court-run treatment; defendants who complete this option have their criminal cases dismissed.

- a. Miami, Florida
 - b. Detroit, Michigan
 - c. Los Angeles, California
 - d. Denver, Colorado
- Correct Answer: A

13. Although they vary widely, common features of _____ include a non-adversarial approach to integrating substance abuse treatment with criminal justice case processing. The focus is on early identification of eligible substance abusers and prompt placement in treatment, combined with frequent drug testing.

- a. mental health courts
- b. drug courts

- c. reentry courts
- d. civil courts

Correct Answer: B

14. _____ are courts that provide comprehensive services to offenders who return from prison to the community by utilizing comprehensive services provided by a network of agencies in the surrounding area. The focus of reentry courts recognizes that offenders need to be held strictly accountable but yet are in serious need of assistance as they return to communities.

- a. Mental health courts
- b. Drug courts
- c. Reentry courts
- d. Civil courts

Correct Answer: C

15. _____ are designed to ensure that nonviolent mentally ill offenders are not warehoused in prisons; however, at the same time, the goal of these courts is to ensure that these offenders are not being a nuisance for the community.

- a. Mental health courts
- b. Drug courts
- c. Reentry courts
- d. Civil courts

Correct Answer: A

16. In their study on the impact of gender and race/ethnicity in the pretrial release process, Demuth and Steffensmeier hypothesize that:

- a. Female defendants will receive more favorable pretrial treatment than male defendants, net of controls for legal, extralegal, and contextual factors. That is, female defendants will be more likely to receive pretrial decisions that encourage pretrial release (e.g., nonfinancial release options, lower bail amounts) than male defendants.
- b. Black and especially Hispanic defendants will receive less favorable treatment than white defendants, net of controls for legal, extralegal, and contextual factors. That is, black and Hispanic defendants will be more likely to receive pretrial decisions that discourage pretrial release (e.g., financial release options, higher bail amounts) than white defendants. As a result, black and Hispanic defendants will be less likely to gain pretrial release than white defendants.
- c. The gender effect on pretrial decision making will persist, and do so in a generally uniform way, across the racial-ethnic comparison groups.
- d. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

17. According to Heck and Roussell, and with regard to the categorical models of statewide drug court management, _____ are those that fund and manage their courts solely or largely through executive branch offices (generally the single state agency responsible for handling substance abuse and addiction problems).

- a. executive models
- b. judicial models
- c. collaborative models
- d. civil models

Correct Answer: A

18. According to Heck and Roussell, and with regard to the categorical models of statewide drug court management, _____ funnel authority through the state Administrative Offices of the Courts, also to varying degrees.

- a. executive models
- b. judicial models
- c. collaborative models
- d. civil models

Correct Answer: B

19. According to Heck and Roussell, and with regard to the categorical models of statewide drug court management, whereas “hard” executive or judicial models are easy to identify, _____ are “softer” and appear in a wide array of incarnations.

- a. executive models
- b. judicial models
- c. collaborative models
- d. civil models

Correct Answer: C

20. According to Heck and Roussell, when designing, shifting, or revising a statewide drug court management plan, it is clear that state administrators, legislators, and judges must take a strategic approach and take the following into account:

- a. Program management infrastructure must be considered carefully and include issues of staffing, data collection, management, and funding.
- b. Guidelines must be incorporated to ensure adherence to the drug court model and the quality of services provided for program participants.
- c. The judicial framework must be crafted in such a way as to allow drug court judges to maintain their status as independent arbiters of the law while serving in this new role.
- d. All of the above

Correct Answer: D