1. Mandracchia, J. T., Shaw, L. B., & Morgan, R. D. (2013). What’s up with the attitude? Changing attitudes about criminal justice issues. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40, pp. 95–113. [<http://cjb.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/40/1/95?ijkey=449cXO/VK5yW.&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjb> ]

What was the authors’ hypothesis?

@ Learning Objective: 1-8: Describe the process of ethical decision making in the criminal justice system.

a. Education will positively affect inmates’ coping and morale at a federal correctional facility.

\*b. Students from a forensic psychology class would likely reflect more favorable attitudes toward prisoners and prison reform, less support for the death penalty, and more support for the insanity defense compared to students in another senior-level psychology course.

c. Male victims of sexual assault will view the death penalty more favorably than female victims of sexual assault.

d. Minorities would display a more unfavorable attitude toward criminal justice issues compared to whites.

2. Mandracchia, J. T., Shaw, L. B., & Morgan, R. D. (2013). What’s up with the attitude? Changing attitudes about criminal justice issues. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40, pp. 95–113. [<http://cjb.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/40/1/95?ijkey=449cXO/VK5yW.&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjb> ]

Results indicated that as participants became more educated about criminal justice issues, their attitudes

@ Learning Objective: 1-8: Describe the process of ethical decision making in the criminal justice system.

a. became more conservative.

b. remained the same about the death penalty but more favorable toward prison reform.

\*c. became more liberal and progressive.

d. remained the same about prison reform but more favorable about the insanity defense.

Type: E

3. Mandracchia, J. T., Shaw, L. B., & Morgan, R. D. (2013). What’s up with the attitude? Changing attitudes about criminal justice issues. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 40, pp. 95–113. [<http://cjb.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/40/1/95?ijkey=449cXO/VK5yW.&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjb> ]

Why is it important to examine public attitudes toward criminal justice issues?

\*a. Answers may vary. Progressive attitudes toward criminal justice issues affect crime policy and crime legislation and can have a positive impact on relevant concerns such as budget crisis and prison overcrowding necessitating prison reform, for example.

@ Learning Objective: 1-8: Describe the process of ethical decision making in the criminal justice system.

4. Sever, B., Coram, G., & Meltzer, G. (2008). Criminal justice graduate programs at the beginning of the 21st century: a curriculum analysis. *Criminal Justice Review*, 33, pp. 221–249. [<http://cjr.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/33/2/221?ijkey=kmHlua7gkFFF6&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjr>]

The authors found that criminal justice graduate program courses emphasized all of the following except:

@ Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the history of criminal justice as a field of study.

\*a. ethics.

b. research.

c. theory.

d. administration.

5. Sever, B., Coram, G., & Meltzer, G. (2008). Criminal justice graduate programs at the beginning of the 21st century: a curriculum analysis. *Criminal Justice Review*, 33, pp. 221–249. [<http://cjr.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/33/2/221?ijkey=kmHlua7gkFFF6&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjr>]

Most of the literature examining subject matter taught to criminal justice and criminology students has focused on

@ Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the history of criminal justice as a field of study.

a. graduate programs.

b. police training.

\*c. undergraduate programs.

d. field training.

Type: E

6. Sever, B., Coram, G., & Meltzer, G. (2008). Criminal justice graduate programs at the beginning of the 21st century: a curriculum analysis. *Criminal Justice Review*, 33, pp. 221–249. [<http://cjr.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/33/2/221?ijkey=kmHlua7gkFFF6&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjr>]

Which contemporary topic is especially important for graduate students, given the issue of globalization?

\*a. Comparative criminal justice and criminology

@ Learning Objective: 1-5: Describe the history of criminal justice as a field of study.

7. Steinmetz, K. F., Schaefer, B. P., del Carmen, R.V., & Hemmens, C. (2014). Assessing the boundaries between criminal justice and criminology. doi: 10.1177/0734016814532100 [<http://cjr.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/39/4/357?ijkey=axbl.Es4zzM5Q&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjr>]

The two key disciplinary components examined in this study were doctoral courses and

@ Learning Objective: 1-6: Compare and contrast criminal justice and criminology.

a. dissertation titles.

b. textbook chapters.

\*c. top-tier peer-reviewed journal publications.

d. undergraduate courses in sociology.

8. Steinmetz, K. F., Schaefer, B. P., del Carmen, R.V., & Hemmens, C. (2014). Assessing the boundaries between criminal justice and criminology. doi: 10.1177/0734016814532100 [<http://cjr.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/39/4/357?ijkey=axbl.Es4zzM5Q&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjr>]

Which of the following is a key finding of the study?

@ Learning Objective: 1-6: Compare and contrast criminal justice and criminology.

a. Criminology journals publish a disproportionately high number of criminal justice studies.

b. Criminal justice textbooks rarely cite research of criminology scholars.

\*c. Criminology is more emphasized in criminal justice programs than vice versa.

d. Criminal justice is more emphasized in criminology programs than vice versa.

Type: E

9. Steinmetz, K. F., Schaefer, B. P., del Carmen, R.V., & Hemmens, C. (2014). Assessing the boundaries between criminal justice and criminology. doi: 10.1177/0734016814532100 [<http://cjr.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/39/4/357?ijkey=axbl.Es4zzM5Q&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjr>]

Describe one limitation of the study.

\*a. Answers may vary. One of the following: Only required courses for each doctoral program were examined, electives were not examined; the study only examined doctoral-level programs; the authors only examined American journals; the analysis could be viewed as subjective and consistent coding was crucial.

@ Learning Objective: 1-6: Compare and contrast criminal justice and criminology.