

# Texas Public Policy, Criminal Justice & State Finance Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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**SAMPLE**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

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## Questions

- 1. What does criminal law primarily address?**
  - A. Disputes between individuals**
  - B. Crimes and their punishments**
  - C. Family matters and contracts**
  - D. Property rights and ownership**
- 2. What is the primary function of the Texas Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice?**
  - A. To enforce the law**
  - B. To provide advice and recommendations concerning corrections and related matters**
  - C. To oversee judicial appointments**
  - D. To allocate funding for public schools**
- 3. What is the primary objective of bail reform in Texas?**
  - A. To simplify the bail process for all offenders**
  - B. To ensure fairness in pretrial detention and reduce jail populations**
  - C. To eliminate all forms of monetary bail**
  - D. To replace bail with community service requirements**
- 4. What are the key goals of Texas public health policy?**
  - A. To improve health outcomes and reduce disparities**
  - B. To increase state employment rates**
  - C. To support private healthcare companies**
  - D. To strengthen the state's infrastructure**
- 5. What legislative matter does the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code regulate?**
  - A. Online sales of alcoholic beverages**
  - B. The distribution and consumption of alcohol**
  - C. The public health effects of alcohol**
  - D. The history of alcohol legislation**



- 6. What focus does the juvenile court system in Texas emphasize?**
- A. Rehabilitation**
  - B. Punishment**
  - C. Deterrence**
  - D. Incarceration**
- 7. Which entity primarily deals with criminal prosecutions at the state level in Texas?**
- A. County governments**
  - B. The Texas Legislature**
  - C. The Office of the Attorney General**
  - D. The Texas Courts**
- 8. What is the minimum age for juveniles to be charged as adults in Texas?**
- A. 15 years old**
  - B. 16 years old**
  - C. 17 years old**
  - D. 18 years old**
- 9. What role do public policies play in a federal system?**
- A. They decide the hierarchy of political parties**
  - B. They establish relationships and responsibilities between federal and state governments**
  - C. They often limit state governors' powers**
  - D. They create uniform laws across all states**
- 10. Approximately what percentage of the Texas state budget is typically allocated to education?**
- A. 20%**
  - B. 30%**
  - C. 50%**
  - D. 70%**

## **Answers**

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. C

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## **Explanations**

## 1. What does criminal law primarily address?

- A. Disputes between individuals
- B. Crimes and their punishments**
- C. Family matters and contracts
- D. Property rights and ownership

Criminal law is a branch of law focused on defining and regulating actions that are considered offenses against society or the state. It primarily addresses crimes and establishes penalties for those offenses. The law specifies what constitutes a crime, the processes for prosecuting individuals accused of criminal behavior, and the punishments that may be imposed, such as fines, imprisonment, or community service. This legal framework is designed to deter wrongdoing, protect the public, and maintain social order by holding individuals accountable for unlawful actions. This focus on societal harm distinguishes criminal law from other areas of law, such as civil law, which deals with disputes between private parties, including issues related to family law or contracts. In contrast to criminal law, civil law typically seeks to remedy grievances by providing compensation rather than imposing punishment. Similarly, property law primarily concerns the regulation of ownership and rights regarding tangible and intangible assets, which is distinct from the societal focus of criminal law.

## 2. What is the primary function of the Texas Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice?

- A. To enforce the law
- B. To provide advice and recommendations concerning corrections and related matters**
- C. To oversee judicial appointments
- D. To allocate funding for public schools

The primary function of the Texas Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice is to provide advice and recommendations concerning corrections and related matters. This committee plays a crucial role in formulating policies and making informed recommendations to state officials and agencies about the criminal justice system. It addresses various issues within the correctional system, including rehabilitation, recidivism, and the overall effectiveness of correctional programs. By focusing on providing guidance, the committee aims to improve the quality of justice in Texas, ensuring that it reflects best practices and meets the needs of the community. This involvement is vital in promoting a fair and effective criminal justice system that balances public safety with the rights of individuals.

### 3. What is the primary objective of bail reform in Texas?

- A. To simplify the bail process for all offenders
- B. To ensure fairness in pretrial detention and reduce jail populations**
- C. To eliminate all forms of monetary bail
- D. To replace bail with community service requirements

The primary objective of bail reform in Texas is to ensure fairness in pretrial detention and reduce jail populations. This focus on fairness addresses the disparities that exist in the current bail system, which can disproportionately affect low-income individuals who may not have the financial means to post bail. Reform efforts aim to create a more equitable system where the decision to incarcerate someone before their trial is based more on assessed risk rather than an individual's ability to pay. By reducing unnecessary pretrial detention, bail reform seeks to lessen the burden on the criminal justice system and alleviate overcrowding in jails. These reforms often explore alternatives to traditional monetary bail that help determine a defendant's risk level, ultimately contributing to a fairer legal process and promoting public safety. While simplifying the bail process or eliminating all forms of monetary bail may seem appealing, the primary goal is more nuanced—focusing on fairness and the impact of detention on individuals and communities. Replacing bail with community service requirements does not address the fundamental issues of pretrial fairness and incarceration rates in the same effective way that comprehensive bail reform does.

### 4. What are the key goals of Texas public health policy?

- A. To improve health outcomes and reduce disparities**
- B. To increase state employment rates
- C. To support private healthcare companies
- D. To strengthen the state's infrastructure

The primary goals of Texas public health policy center on improving health outcomes and reducing disparities in healthcare access and quality. This focus is essential because it addresses the significant variations in health status and healthcare availability across different populations, particularly vulnerable groups such as low-income communities, racial and ethnic minorities, and rural residents. By aiming to enhance health outcomes, public health policies are designed to promote overall wellness, prevent disease, and improve the quality of life for Texans. Reducing disparities is a critical component, as it ensures that all individuals have equitable access to healthcare resources, education, and services, ultimately leading to a healthier population. Such policies often involve initiatives that target specific health issues prevalent in underserved communities, implement preventive health programs, and enhance public awareness of health resources available. Other options, while important in different contexts, do not align with the primary objectives of public health policy. Increasing state employment rates and supporting private healthcare companies focus more on economic factors rather than directly addressing health outcomes. Strengthening the state's infrastructure is also crucial but typically relates to broader governmental responsibilities, which can include but is not limited to public health. Therefore, the focus on health outcomes and disparity reduction serves as the cornerstone of effective public health strategies in Texas.

**5. What legislative matter does the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code regulate?**

- A. Online sales of alcoholic beverages**
- B. The distribution and consumption of alcohol**
- C. The public health effects of alcohol**
- D. The history of alcohol legislation**

The Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code primarily regulates the distribution and consumption of alcohol within the state. This comprehensive code addresses various aspects of the alcohol market, including licensing for sellers, the legal drinking age, hours of sale, and specific rules governing the types of alcoholic beverages that can be sold in different contexts. By establishing clear guidelines, the code aims to ensure responsible use of alcohol and mitigate issues related to its consumption, such as underage drinking and over-service. While other aspects, like the public health effects of alcohol, may be indirectly addressed through related health regulations and public policy initiatives, the core focus of the Alcoholic Beverage Code is on the legislative framework that governs how alcohol is distributed and consumed across Texas. This distinction helps clarify the primary purpose of the code compared to other potential areas of legislation related to alcohol.

**6. What focus does the juvenile court system in Texas emphasize?**

- A. Rehabilitation**
- B. Punishment**
- C. Deterrence**
- D. Incarceration**

The juvenile court system in Texas places a strong emphasis on rehabilitation as its primary focus. This reflects the understanding that young individuals often have the potential for change and growth, making rehabilitation a more suitable approach than punishment. The system operates under the philosophy that addressing the underlying issues that lead to delinquent behavior—such as family problems, substance abuse, or mental health issues—can ultimately reduce recidivism and help juveniles reintegrate successfully into society. Rehabilitation programs might include counseling, education, community service, and restorative justice practices, all designed to provide guidance and support rather than solely imposing punitive measures. The aim is to help juveniles learn from their mistakes and develop the skills and resilience necessary to avoid future criminal behavior. This approach is aligned with broader trends in juvenile justice reform, prioritizing the well-being of youth and recognizing their capacity for reform over strictly punitive measures.

**7. Which entity primarily deals with criminal prosecutions at the state level in Texas?**

- A. County governments**
- B. The Texas Legislature**
- C. The Office of the Attorney General**
- D. The Texas Courts**

The Texas Courts are primarily responsible for handling criminal prosecutions at the state level. This includes various levels of courts, such as district courts and county courts, which have jurisdiction over criminal cases ranging from misdemeanors to felonies. The judicial system's role is to interpret and apply the law, adjudicate cases, and ensure justice is served, making the courts central to the prosecution process. While the other entities mentioned have important roles, they do not primarily handle criminal prosecutions. County governments may support the judicial process through local law enforcement and administrative functions, but they are not the prosecuting body. The Texas Legislature creates laws and regulations but does not prosecute criminal cases. The Office of the Attorney General, while involved in certain legal matters and enforcing specific laws, generally does not oversee most state-level criminal prosecutions, which are typically handled by local district attorneys or prosecutors. This distinction emphasizes the courts' unique function in directly managing and resolving criminal prosecution cases in Texas.

**8. What is the minimum age for juveniles to be charged as adults in Texas?**

- A. 15 years old**
- B. 16 years old**
- C. 17 years old**
- D. 18 years old**

In Texas, the minimum age at which juveniles can be charged as adults is 17 years old. This is significant because it establishes a clear boundary between juvenile and adult legal systems. Under Texas law, individuals who are 17 or older can be tried as adults for certain offenses, particularly serious crimes like murder or aggravated assault, among others. This distinction is rooted in the belief that individuals who have reached this age possess enough maturity and understanding to be held accountable for their actions in the same manner as adults. Consequently, those who are 16 years old or younger are typically subject to the juvenile justice system, which focuses more on rehabilitation than punishment. By setting the age at 17, Texas aligns with several other states in its treatment of youthful offenders, thus contributing to ongoing discussions about juvenile justice reform and the age of criminal responsibility in the United States.



**9. What role do public policies play in a federal system?**

- A. They decide the hierarchy of political parties**
- B. They establish relationships and responsibilities between federal and state governments**
- C. They often limit state governors' powers**
- D. They create uniform laws across all states**

Public policies are crucial in a federal system as they establish the framework within which federal and state governments interact. This relationship defines the distribution of powers and responsibilities, ensuring that each level of government operates within its designated sphere while also coordinating activities where necessary. In a federal system like that of the United States, the Constitution delineates the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved for the states. Public policies effectively operationalize these constitutional provisions, clarifying how laws and regulations are implemented and enforced at both levels. This interaction enables states to implement policies that suit their specific needs while adhering to federal regulations that maintain national standards. This choice highlights that the essence of federalism is not just the existence of two levels of government but the intricate balance and cooperation that governs their relationship. Thus, through public policies, states can address localized issues while ensuring they do not conflict with federal mandates, fostering a cooperative governance model.

**10. Approximately what percentage of the Texas state budget is typically allocated to education?**

- A. 20%**
- B. 30%**
- C. 50%**
- D. 70%**

The allocation of the Texas state budget to education typically hovers around 50%. This substantial percentage reflects the state's commitment to public education, which includes funding for primary and secondary education as well as higher education institutions. Education is one of the largest expenditures in the Texas budget due to the state's population growth and the associated demands for educational resources and infrastructure. The significant investment in education serves to support various initiatives aimed at improving educational outcomes, addressing inequities, and ensuring that schools have the necessary funding to provide quality education to all students. Thus, the choice indicating 50% accurately represents the critical importance and funding allocation for education within the Texas state budget.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://txpubpolicycrimjusticestatefin.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**