|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Pre-adjudication is the state in which a defendant has not yet pled guilty or been found guilty by a judge or jury.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. Community corrections are sanctions that may be instituted after a defendant serves time in prison.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. According to the text, the most common form of community supervision is probation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. Nearly 3% of the total adult population in the United States is currently under some form of correctional supervision.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. Indeterminate sentencing and determinate sentencing are the two main sentencing philosophies.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 6. Robert Martinson, a social scientist tasked with examining prison programming in the United States during the 1960s, determined that correctional rehabilitation programs were effective at reducing recidivism.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. All U.S. states have adopted some form of mandatory minimum sentencing laws for certain types of offenses, requiring a minimum period of time that must be served before release can be considered.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8. Community corrections provide many options for individuals who have not committed a crime but do not pose a serious threat to community safety.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9. According to a recent national public opinion poll, the most well-known forms of community-based corrections in the United States are probation, house arrest, and electronic monitoring.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10. “Redeemability” refers to convincing the public that offenders can change their ways.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. Due to the fiscal crisis of 2008, there is growing consensus among state legislators and correctional administrators that jail and prison facilities should only be used for the most serious offenders.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 12. The pretrial and bail decision is one of the three major decision points in the corrections system.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13. Specific deterrence, rehabilitation, and restorative justice are important components in changing offenders’ attitudes and behaviors, leading to the prevention of criminal behavior.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14. Use of jail and prison facilities, which are most expensive option, should not be reserved for only the most dangerous offenders.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 15. Parole is used for offenders who have not yet been convicted of a felony offense.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 16. In contrast to mainstream criminal justice that is focused on punishment of the offender, restorative justice is centered on the victim throughout the process and emphasizes the offender’s responsibility to repair the injustice and wrong caused to the victim.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 17. Specific deterrence attempts to deter the general public from committing specific types of crime.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18. Indeterminate sentencing is philosophy that focuses on consistency for a crime committed, specifying guidelines for sentencing.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 19. “Net widening” results in a cost increase instead of a cost savings.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 20. Recidivism can be measured through rates of rearrest, reconviction, or reincarceration.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 21. Roughly how many people are currently under some form of correctional supervision in the United States?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 2 million | |  | b. | 5 million | |  | c. | 7 million | |  | d. | 10 million |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 22. The most common form of community corrections is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is the release of an offender under conditions imposed by the court for a specified period of time. The court retains the authority to modify the conditions or to resentence the offender if he or she violates the conditions.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | probation | |  | b. | parole | |  | c. | mandatory conditional release | |  | d. | electronic monitoring |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 23. \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to any sanction in which an offender serves all or a portion of his or her entire sentence in the community.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Community corrections | |  | b. | Social justice | |  | c. | Restorative justice | |  | d. | Halfway house |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 24. The most common form of community corrections is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | boot camp. | |  | b. | community restitution. | |  | c. | probation. | |  | d. | parole. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 25. From the 1930s to the 1970s, \_\_\_\_\_ was the primary sentencing philosophy in the United States.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | determinate sentencing | |  | b. | three strikes | |  | c. | indeterminate sentencing | |  | d. | retribution |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a sentencing philosophy that encourages rehabilitation and incorporates a broad sentencing range in which discretionary release is determined by a parole board.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mandatory minimum sentencing | |  | b. | Truth-in-sentencing | |  | c. | Indeterminate sentencing | |  | d. | Determinate sentencing |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 27. The state in which a defendant has been sentenced by a court after having either pled guilty or been found guilty by a judge or jury is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | indeterminate sentencing. | |  | b. | determinate sentencing. | |  | c. | pre-adjudication. | |  | d. | post-adjudication. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 28. Lack of confidence in correctional programming peaked in 1974 when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ publication concluded that, “with few exceptions, the rehabilitative efforts that have been reported so far had no appreciable effect on recidivism.”   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Robert Martinson’s | |  | b. | Andrew von Hirsch’s | |  | c. | Herbert Packer’s | |  | d. | James Marquart’s |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 29. Which of the following refers to any section in which offenders serve all or a portion of their entire sentence in the community?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Probation | |  | b. | Community corrections | |  | c. | Bail | |  | d. | Jail |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 30. In 1975, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first state to return to a philosophy of determinate sentencing.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Texas | |  | b. | Maine | |  | c. | Oklahoma | |  | d. | Florida |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 31. In determinate sentencing, the range of permissible sentences is determined largely by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | legislated statutes | |  | b. | treatment goals and objectives | |  | c. | parole boards | |  | d. | boards of pardons and clemency |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 32. \_\_\_\_\_ require an offender to serve a specified portion of his or her sentence prior to release.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Three strikes laws | |  | b. | Mandatory minimum sentencing laws | |  | c. | Community-based treatments | |  | d. | Faith-based treatment programs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 33. Truth-in-sentencing laws require offenders to serve at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the original sentence length before becoming eligible for release.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 95% | |  | b. | 85% | |  | c. | 75% | |  | d. | 55% |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 34. The concept that communities are made more secure by removing unsafe residents is ingrained in American tradition, but correctional policy shifts according to legislators’ perceptions of what the public wants. This relationship is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | swing of the pendulum. | |  | b. | enigma. | |  | c. | revolution. | |  | d. | paradox. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 35. Which of the following is a minimum-security institutional setting for imprisoned offenders who have already spent some time in prison and are nearing release?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Pretrial supervision | |  | b. | Prerelease program | |  | c. | Prisoner reentry program | |  | d. | Intermediate sections |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are problems, habits, or deficits that are directly related to an individual’s involvement in criminal behavior.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Parole | |  | b. | Criminogenic needs | |  | c. | Rehabilitation | |  | d. | Specific deterrence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 37. The three main decision points in the corrections system are bail, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and reentry.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sentencing | |  | b. | punishment | |  | c. | probation | |  | d. | diversion |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 38. \_\_\_\_\_ is a monetary payment deposited with the court to ensure a defendant’s return for the next court date, in exchange for the defendant’s release.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A fine | |  | b. | Restitution | |  | c. | Bail | |  | d. | Retribution |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to any activity or program that is conducted to prepare parolees for safe return to the community and for living as law-abiding citizens.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Compulsive education | |  | b. | Prisoner reentry | |  | c. | Intensive supervision | |  | d. | Parole |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 40. \_\_\_\_\_ offer graduated levels of supervision and provide rewards for positive behavior, with gradually less supervision when offenders are successful.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Intermediate sanctions | |  | b. | Retributive sanctions | |  | c. | Indeterminate sanctions | |  | d. | Restrictive sanctions |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the discretionary release of an offender before the expiration of his or her sentence under conditions established by the releasing authority.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Probation | |  | b. | Intermediate release | |  | c. | Parole | |  | d. | Determinate controlled release |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 42. \_\_\_\_\_ deterrence assumes that offenders who are already under community supervision will refrain from committing new crimes or technical violations if they feel that the costs outweigh the benefits.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | General | |  | b. | Specific | |  | c. | Absolute | |  | d. | Initial |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 43. \_\_\_\_\_ is focused on crime victims and emphasizes an offender’s responsibility to repair the injustice the offender has caused.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Restorative justice | |  | b. | Community justice | |  | c. | Community restitution | |  | d. | Social justice |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 44. Restorative justice is most effective with \_\_\_\_\_ crimes.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | domestic violence | |  | b. | nonviolent | |  | c. | violent drug-related | |  | d. | sexual |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 45. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of corrections that uses interventions for which there are consistent and solid scientific evidence showing that they work to meet intended outcomes.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Evidence-based practice | |  | b. | Outcome-based education | |  | c. | Evaluative-based practice | |  | d. | Empirical research |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 46. Using an intermediate sanction as a stiffer punishment for offenders who would have ordinarily been sentenced to probation or other lesser sanctions is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | community service | |  | b. | net widening | |  | c. | prison population reduction | |  | d. | deferring sentence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 47. The most commonly used dependent variable when evaluating the effectiveness of correctional treatment programs is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | financial goals and objectives | |  | b. | recidivism | |  | c. | restitution collected | |  | d. | number of probationers employed |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 48. Measures of recidivism include which of the following?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Rearrest | |  | b. | Reconviction | |  | c. | Reincarceration | |  | d. | All of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 49. The public demands correctional programs that satisfy both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and public safety objectives.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | treatment | |  | b. | punishment | |  | c. | restoration | |  | d. | counseling |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 50. The release of a convicted offender under conditions imposed by the court for a specified period of time, during which the court retains authority to modify the conditions or to resentence the offender if he or she violates the conditions, is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | probation | |

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| 51. Community service, house arrest, day fines, and boot camps are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | intermediate sanctions | |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 52. \_\_\_\_\_ sentencing provides a range of punishments and allows the parole board to determine when an offender has been rehabilitated.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Indeterminate | |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 53. Forty-five years ago, the President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice introduced the term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | reintegration | |

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| 54. A “flat sentence” is the same as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | determinate | |

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| 55. The three main decision points in the corrections system are bail, sentencing, and \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | reentry | |

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| 56. Examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentencing policies include mandatory minimums, truth-in-sentencing, three strikes laws, and sentencing guidelines.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | determinate | |

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| 57. Correctional policy is in many ways a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, because it shifts according to the tide of public perception and what is important to vocal constituents and public interest groups.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | paradox | |

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| 58. The basis of effective rehabilitation is the theory of risk, need, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | responsivity | |

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| 59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the correctional process in which offenders are exposed to treatment in the hopes of correcting the issues that may be causing them to commit crime.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Rehabilitation | |

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| 60. The \_\_\_\_\_ assumes at a basic level that offender compliance and active participation are integral to the offender’s own success on community supervision.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | participation process model | |

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| 61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was also used as a backdoor strategy for controlling the prison population.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Parole | |

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| 62. The philosophy of allowing the offender to remain in the community with the responsibility of repairing the injustice caused to the victim is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | restorative justice | |

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| 63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refer to correctional programs and techniques determined through systematic evaluation research to be the most effective way to treat offenders in the community.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Evidence-based practices | |

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| 64. Return to criminal behavior, usually measured as either rearrest, reconviction, or reincarceration, is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | recidivism | |

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| 65. How does a “continuum of sanctions” work in the sentencing process? How should judges apply this continuum?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Figure 1.1 shows the wide variety of community-based sanctions available, including residential programs (e.g., halfway houses and therapeutic communities), economic sanctions (e.g., restitution, fines, and forfeitures), and nonresidential or outpatient options (e.g., probation, parole, and electronic monitoring). Judges should apply this continuum by comparing the risks and needs presented by the offender to the ability of the chosen sanction to control the risk and meet the needs. At the most restrictive/punitive end of the continuum, judges would reserve institutional corrections only for those offenses warranting retributive sentencing or to prevent any further crime by the offender until programming could be completed addressing the needs of the offender that would serve to diminish the probability of future criminal acts. As the degree of risk and severity of needs decrease, the sanction chosen from the continuum would be reduced commensurately all the way down to regular probation. | |

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| 66. Interpret the changes in the last decade or so in the number of adults in community-based and incarceration-based corrections in the United States.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Table 1.2 shows the latest government statistics regarding the number of people currently on some form of correctional supervision. As of December 31, 2006, there were 4.2 million offenders on probation, and nearly 800,000 on parole, which is considerably more than the 2.3 million offenders incarcerated in jail and prison. Over the last decade, there was an average increase of 2.4% of prisoners and 1.7% of those on community supervision each year in the corrections system (Bonczar, 2008; Glaze & Bonczar, 2008).  There are considerably more male and female offenders under community supervision than those incarcerated in jail and prison. The correctional system carries out the order of the courts, but the variance in the rate per 100,000 people is derived from a number of factors that include the nature of each state’s sentencing laws, police discretion in responding to criminal behavior, the rate of release from prison, and each agency’s probation and parole violation policy. | |

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| 67. Which reveals more about the way people are sentenced in the United States: public opinion poll research, or social science research?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Public opinion research on sentencing preferences demonstrated higher validity when the public was given diverse sentencing options and adequate information, such as program descriptions and detailed information about an offense or an offender. However, readers are cautioned that exposure to information may have only short-term effects rather than lasting effects, as many beliefs about crime and punishment are based on emotional rather than rational arguments (Maruna & King, 2008). This reliance on emotional reactions may lead to temporary increases in funding for particular programs, policies, or sanctions. However, it may also lead to the continuance of having punishments that do not achieve the desired outcomes. A good example is three strikes legislation that has not always resulted in removing only the most serious offenders from society. Conversely, valid social science research removes the emotional response and measures the degree of effectiveness of programs based on the program’s ability to achieve desired outcomes/goals. | |

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| 68. What are “evidence-based practices?” What factors will determine their success in the public eye?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Decreasing risk, increasing rehabilitation, and restorative justice are important components in changing offenders’ attitudes and behaviors, leading to the prevention of future criminal behavior. Part of the challenge therein lies in public recognition of the importance that community corrections serves to increase public safety and in the method of choice for those who break the law. One of the ways to accomplish such an image change is through evidence-based practices. EBP are not based on intuition, speculation, anecdotal evidence, or tradition (e.g., “that’s the way we’ve always done it around here”).  Rather, EBP are grounded in empirical data and research in studying what works. The idea behind EBP in corrections is that agencies should use only the most successful programs. The programs that are the best are effective in changing offender behavior—whether that behavior is reducing rearrest, reducing technical violations, increasing the number of drug-free days, or increasing the number of days the offender is working or employed while on supervision. Each goal will need a way to be measured empirically—meaning accurate data needs to be recorded electronically for later evaluation. If EPB are successful in describing programs that work and reduce crime and fear of crime, then they will be accepted. However, in the past, members of the public have relied upon recidivism as the variable that comes to their minds when discussing success. If recidivism is not reduced, then it is possible that EPB will not be accepted on a long-term basis. | |

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| 69. You were just elected mayor of Des Moines. As mayor, you are expected to take a stand on controlling crime in your city. You have contact with your citizens and activist groups, all of whom want your opinion on sentencing. What is a more effective way of controlling crime: indeterminate sentencing, or determinate sentencing?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | |

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| 70. You have been caught red-handed shoplifting from a mall. Describe your journey through the corrections system, and the role discretion has in each of the three major decision points in the corrections system as it applies to your case. What should be emphasized at each stage, in your opinion?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | |

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| 71. You are in charge of a community corrections facility, and are responsible to explain to your Board of Directors your success rate. Influential donors are starting to question the rate of recidivism. You have to convince the donors that there are other measures of the success of your program. What will you say at the board meeting?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | |

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| 72. You work as a social worker in a poor area of Detroit. You have to spend your time with victims of crime, and with criminals who want to improve their situation. You have a lunch with the head of a community corrections program, and want to tell her about the value of rehabilitation. The community corrections officer believes in restorative justice. How will you convince her?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | |

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| 73. You are in charge of a state budget, and have to measure the effectiveness of the various community corrections programs in your state. You will have to justify budget cuts to the governor, who is a stickler for facts. What methods will you use to decide where the money should be spent, and how can you convince the governor of untried methods?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | |