

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
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Chapter 01: An Overview of Community Corrections: Goals and Evidence-Based Practices

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

2. Community corrections are sanctions that may be instituted after a defendant serves time in prison.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

3. According to the text, the most common form of community supervision is probation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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

5. Indeterminate sentencing and determinate sentencing are the two main sentencing philosophies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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

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

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

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ANSWER: False

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

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

12. The pretrial and bail decision is one of the three major decision points in the corrections system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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

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

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

17. Specific deterrence attempts to deter the general public from committing specific types of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

18. Indeterminate sentencing is philosophy that focuses on consistency for a crime committed, specifying guidelines for sentencing.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

19. "Net widening" results in a cost increase instead of a cost savings.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

20. Recidivism can be measured through rates of rearrest, reconviction, or reincarceration.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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

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

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- d. electronic monitoring

ANSWER:

a

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

24. The most common form of community corrections is

- a. boot camp.
- b. community restitution.
- c. probation.
- d. parole.

ANSWER:

c

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

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

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.

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ANSWER: d

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

44. Restorative justice is most effective with _____ crimes.

- a. domestic violence
- b. nonviolent
- c. violent drug-related
- d. sexual

ANSWER: b

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

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

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

48. Measures of recidivism include which of the following?

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- a. Rearrest
- b. Reconviction
- c. Reincarceration
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: d

49. The public demands correctional programs that satisfy both _____ and public safety objectives.

- a. treatment
- b. punishment
- c. restoration
- d. counseling

ANSWER: b

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

51. Community service, house arrest, day fines, and boot camps are examples of _____.

ANSWER: intermediate sanctions

52. _____ sentencing provides a range of punishments and allows the parole board to determine when an offender has been rehabilitated.

ANSWER: Indeterminate

53. Forty-five years ago, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice introduced the term _____.

ANSWER: reintegration

54. A "flat sentence" is the same as a(n) _____ sentence.

ANSWER: determinate

55. The three main decision points in the corrections system are bail, sentencing, and _____.

ANSWER: reentry

56. Examples of _____ sentencing policies include mandatory minimums, truth-in-sentencing, three strikes laws, and sentencing guidelines.

ANSWER: determinate

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: _____ responsibility

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

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

61. _____ was also used as a backdoor strategy for controlling the prison population.

ANSWER: _____ Parole

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

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

64. Return to criminal behavior, usually measured as either rearrest, reconviction, or reincarceration, is referred to as _____.

ANSWER: _____ recidivism

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.

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

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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.

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.

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 EBP 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 EBP will not be accepted on a long-term basis.

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.

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.

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.

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.