

Corrections (Justice Series), 3e (Alarid/Reichel)

Chapter 1 An Evidence-Based Approach to Corrections

1.1 Multiple Choice

1) Which of the following is NOT one of the main decisions points for prosecutors?

- A) Deciding whether to arrest a suspect.
- B) Initial court screening.
- C) Determining whether to charge a suspect.
- D) Recommending to the judge a sentence or case disposition for convicted offenders.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 3

Objective: Describe how corrections is part of the criminal justice system that is dependent on decisions made earlier in the process by the police and the courts.

Level: Basic

2) Preadjudication diversion

- A) is typically offered to persons charged with their second or third felony.
- B) occurs after formal sentencing.
- C) allows the defendant to be supervised in the community before pleading guilty.
- D) is granted by the prosecutor.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 3

Objective: Describe how corrections is part of the criminal justice system that is dependent on decisions made earlier in the process by the police and the courts.

Level: Basic

3) How long does the average criminal trial last?

- A) 3 to 6 hours.
- B) less than a week.
- C) 2-3 weeks.
- D) 1 month.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 3

Objective: Describe how corrections is part of the criminal justice system that is dependent on decisions made earlier in the process by the police and the courts.

Level: Intermediate

4) Which program type depends on correctional resources available in the community to assist the offender in seeking help and abiding by certain conditions?

- A) Community corrections.
- B) Institutional corrections.
- C) Local jail.
- D) Fixed fines.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Compare and contrast institutional and community-based corrections.

Level: Basic

5) Compared with other countries, the United States incarceration rate is

- A) lower than most other countries.
- B) lower than most third world countries but higher than most industrialized countries.
- C) tied with other Western industrialized countries.
- D) significantly higher than that for most other countries.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Explain the effect that rising incarceration rates between 1970 and 2010 had on racial and economic disparity.

Level: Basic

6) Repeated and cumulative media exposure is thought to contribute to insecurity and fear of crime according to

- A) social learning theory.
- B) social interaction theory.
- C) cultivation theory.
- D) crime control theory.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Analyze the relationships among mass media, public opinion, and the making of correctional policy.

Level: Intermediate

7) Crime policy in the United States are more punitive than crime policies in other Western countries for each of the following reasons EXCEPT

- A) U.S. judges and prosecutors are career civil servants who receive special training.
- B) crime policy in the United States is more decentralized.
- C) crime policy in the United States, even at the state level, is reliant on federal funding.
- D) sentencing and release decisions in the United States are micromanaged by legislators.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Analyze the relationships among mass media, public opinion, and the making of correctional policy.

Level: Intermediate

- 8) To be considered of high quality, a program should
- A) have a sample size between 10 and 30 people.
 - B) show significant differences between treatment and control groups.
 - C) be measured as valid but not necessarily reliable.
 - D) be measured as reliable but not necessarily valid.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Characterize the meaning of evidence-based practice and explain how it can improve the correctional system.

Level: Difficult

- 9) The more effective treatment interventions are those that
- A) are focused on either males or females specifically.
 - B) designed to help both men and women simultaneously.
 - C) ignore offender demographics and concentrate instead on offender age.
 - D) are designed for adult women over age 35.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Characterize the meaning of evidence-based practice and explain how it can improve the correctional system.

Level: Difficult

- 10) Intensive treatment for lower-risk offenders
- A) has the greatest likelihood of success.
 - B) can be effective as long as long as the offender is joined in the treatment by his/her pro-criminal associates.
 - C) is appropriate only for lower-risk women offenders.
 - D) can actually increase the likelihood of recidivism.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Characterize the meaning of evidence-based practice and explain how it can improve the correctional system.

Level: Basic

- 11) When considering how staff members such as probation officers or community corrections counselors relate to offenders
- A) the use of negative reinforcement must be frequent.
 - B) being friendly is more important than having any particular training.
 - C) the quality of the interaction is more important than the quantity.
 - D) it is important that meetings be held at least three times per week.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 12

Objective: Characterize the meaning of evidence-based practice and explain how it can improve the correctional system.

Level: Basic

1.2 True-False

1) Since 2011, prison populations in the United States have increased dramatically after having consistently declined for 40 years.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 2

Objective: Describe how corrections is part of the criminal justice system that is dependent on decisions made earlier in the process by the police and the courts.

Level: Intermediate

2) The police enforce the law, keep social order, and preserve public safety for their particular jurisdiction.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 3

Objective: Describe how corrections is part of the criminal justice system that is dependent on decisions made earlier in the process by the police and the courts.

Level: Basic

3) Weak or inadequate evidence is not a good reason for dismissing a case during initial screening since evidence is unimportant until trial.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 3

Objective: Describe how corrections is part of the criminal justice system that is dependent on decisions made earlier in the process by the police and the courts.

Level: Basic

4) The pretrial release decision is made prior to arrest so that defendants who qualify can be released and supervised in the community before their first court date.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 3

Objective: Describe how corrections is part of the criminal justice system that is dependent on decisions made earlier in the process by the police and the courts.

Level: Basic

5) If an offender on diversion supervision does not comply with the court-stipulated conditions, he or she is sentenced but there is no formal record of conviction.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 3

Objective: Describe how corrections is part of the criminal justice system that is dependent on decisions made earlier in the process by the police and the courts.

Level: Difficult

6) The continuum of sanctions concept refers to the idea that sentencing is complex and involves trying to meet more than one sentencing goal.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: 5

Objective: Describe how corrections is part of the criminal justice system that is dependent on decisions made earlier in the process by the police and the courts.

Level: Basic

7) The war on drugs has had a pronounced effect on the federal prison system, and greatly reduced the number of incarcerated women.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 6

Objective: Explain the effect that rising incarceration rates between 1970 and 2010 had on racial and economic disparity.

Level: Basic

8) Most research suggests that the more punitive states tend also to have lower rates of poverty, fewer persons who are African-American, and more generous welfare payments for impoverished persons.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 8

Objective: Analyze the relationships among mass media, public opinion, and the making of correctional policy.

Level: Basic

9) Crime policies in the United States appear to be more punitive than in other Western countries because the United States relies more on rational decision making.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Analyze the relationships among mass media, public opinion, and the making of correctional policy.

Level: Intermediate

10) The academic side of evidence-based practice refers to the specific application of the most effective techniques.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: 9

Objective: Characterize the meaning of evidence-based practice and explain how it can improve the correctional system.

Level: Basic