Chapter 1: The Corrections System

Test Bank

# Multiple Choice

1. Components of the criminal justice system include \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. criminal courts

B. the bar association

C. education

D. security guards

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Criminal Justice and Corrections

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Which of the following is a factor associated with community supervision?

A. relocating to a minimum-security facility

B. residing in custody

C. remaining under the jurisdiction of the court

D. revoking parole or probation

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Elements of the Corrections System

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ is an official statement of complaint about wrong done to a person that may be filed by prisoners who are contesting the infringements of their rights.

A. litmus test

B. grievance

C. jurisdiction

D. violation

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Legacy of Crisis and Turmoil

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. In the U.S. legal hierarchy, which of the following is considered the highest federal court?

A. circuit court

B. appellate court

C. family court

D. U.S. Supreme Court

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: IN THE COURTS: Introduction to the Courts

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. In the criminal justice system, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. state and local jurisdictions are of equal power

B. state laws have more authority than local ones

C. local laws have more authority than state ones

D. state and local jurisdictions do not interact

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Elements of the Corrections System

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. The portion of a civil case that is supposed to make things more efficient and speedy is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ stage.

A. pleading

B. pretrial

C. trial

D. posttrial

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: IN THE COURTS: Introduction to the Courts

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. In 2015, \_\_\_\_\_\_ of all the world’s inmates were locked up in the United States.

A. 5%

B. 21%

C. 42%

D. 57%

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-2: To identify some of the societal factors that influence the corrections system and some of the ways that the corrections system impacts society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Purpose of Corrections: Society’s Response to Crime

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Which of the following is true of conditions inside prisons?

A. Social problems remain at about the same level and of the same type as outside.

B. The problems people have getting along disappear in the rigidly supervised environment.

C. The problems people have getting along are unrelated to problems outside.

D. Social problems experienced outside become greater and more intense inside prisons.

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-2: To identify some of the societal factors that influence the corrections system and some of the ways that the corrections system impacts society.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Legacy of Crisis and Turmoil

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. In corrections, the term “incapacitation” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. educational training

B. getting revenge

C. restricting freedom

D. the death penalty

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-2: To identify some of the societal factors that influence the corrections system and some of the ways that the corrections system impacts society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Purpose of Corrections: Society’s Response to Crime

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The best example of deterrence would be \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. publicizing a mandatory sentence for drunk driving

B. teaching inmates how to do coding on computers

C. decreasing the funding of crime prevention programs

D. forcing a criminal to share the pain felt by their victims

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2: To identify some of the societal factors that influence the corrections system and some of the ways that the corrections system impacts society.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Purpose of Corrections: Society’s Response to Crime

Difficulty Level: Hard

11. Between 1980 and 2008, the U.S. prison population \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. grew at approximately 10 times the rate of the overall population

B. increased in absolute numbers, but remained stable on a percentage basis

C. shrank dramatically in both absolute numbers and percentages

D. grew at a rate that slightly outpaced the overall population growth

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2: To identify some of the societal factors that influence the corrections system and some of the ways that the corrections system impacts society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Prison Beds and Dollars

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Many people disagree that \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a purpose of corrections.

A. punishment

B. rehabilitation

C. deterrence

D. incapacitation

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-2: To identify some of the societal factors that influence the corrections system and some of the ways that the corrections system impacts society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Purpose of Corrections: Society’s Response to Crime

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Expenses associated with incarcerating prisoners \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. have usually been greater than what is budgeted for them

B. actually decrease as inmate numbers increase

C. make up the largest item in the U.S. federal budget

D. are usually below budget because of technological innovations

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2: To identify some of the societal factors that influence the corrections system and some of the ways that the corrections system impacts society.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Prison Beds and Dollars

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Between 2008 and 2015, the number of people incarcerated in the United States has \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. remained constant

B. dropped more than half

C. sharply risen

D. steadily decreased

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-2: To identify some of the societal factors that influence the corrections system and some of the ways that the corrections system impacts society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Prison Beds and Dollars

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Lawbreakers were not commonly incarcerated in the United States during the 1700s \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. because of a labor shortage

B. due to religious beliefs

C. because there were few crimes

D. due to insecure prisons

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2: To identify some of the societal factors that influence the corrections system and some of the ways that the corrections system impacts society.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Influencing Social and Political Factors

Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Why is Tom Clements significant in the study of corrections?

A. He was a prisoner held in solitary confinement for 8 years.

B. He was an official murdered by an angry former inmate.

C. He was a guard killed during a prison riot.

D. He was an official indicted for embezzling prison funds.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: To gain a critical perspective and an insight into our complex corrections system and some of the serious issues it faces, with an eye toward what works.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Legacy of Crisis and Turmoil

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Which of the following detention centers had more than 13 indictments of its female corrections officers for permitting a prison gang to operate a criminal enterprise from its jail?

A. Los Angeles County Jail

B. Baltimore City Detention Center

C. Clark County Detention Center

D. County Cook Jail

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: To gain a critical perspective and an insight into our complex corrections system and some of the serious issues it faces, with an eye toward what works.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Critical View of the System

Difficulty Level: Easy

18. Disproportionately high imprisonment rates of people of color have led to mass incarceration being dubbed \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. "The New Middle Passage"

B. "A Second Slavery"

C. "The New Jim Crow"

D. "A Renewed Segregation"

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3: To gain a critical perspective and an insight into our complex corrections system and some of the serious issues it faces, with an eye toward what works.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Critical View of the System

Difficulty Level: Medium

19. The corrections system in the United States \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. had adequate resources until 2005

B. has never had sufficient resources

C. has always had adequate resources

D. was underfunded until the 1970s

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-3: To gain a critical perspective and an insight into our complex corrections system and some of the serious issues it faces, with an eye toward what works.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Critical View of the System

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. One of the main complaints of assassin Evan Spencer Ebel was \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. being forced to spend time in solitary confinement

B. the lack of severe sentences for violent offenders

C. being forced to take part in programs to prepare him for civilian life

D. the inability of the system to quickly carry out the death penalty

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-3: To gain a critical perspective and an insight into our complex corrections system and some of the serious issues it faces, with an eye toward what works.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Legacy of Crisis and Turmoil

Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Evan Spencer Ebel, who shot and killed a director of corrections, was released from prison \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. through a pardon by the man he shot

B. after satisfactorily serving his full sentence without incident

C. 4 years early due to mistakes in the corrections system

D. several years early because of good behavior

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3: To gain a critical perspective and an insight into our complex corrections system and some of the serious issues it faces, with an eye toward what works.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Legacy of Crisis and Turmoil

Difficulty Level: Easy

22. The United States spent \_\_\_\_\_\_ billion on corrections in 2012.

A. $15

B. $35

C. $57

D. $81

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Fiscal Impact of Corrections

Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Jail and prison populations usually come from \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. wealthy communities

B. inner-city communities

C. cities with low unemployment

D. places with high educational levels

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Influencing Social and Political Factors

Difficulty Level: Medium

24. Which of the following is an action that would be dehumanizing to incarcerated individuals?

A. providing occupational training to prisoners

B. referring to prisoners by their number

C. allowing family members to visit prisoners

D. making prisoners serve their entire sentence

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Medium

25. Public opinion is shifting to a less punitive direction for \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. drug users

B. murders

C. sex offenders

D. arsonists

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Easy

26. Judging from their social conditions, which of the following people is most representative of the incarcerated population in the United States?

A. a woman who works as a nurse in a rural Kentucky hospital

B. a man who is a dentist in a large suburb of Atlanta

C. a woman who has a college degree but is currently unemployed in small-town Montana

D. a man who quit high school and is unemployed in inner-city Chicago

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Influencing Social and Political Factors

Difficulty Level: Hard

27. The large mass incarceration rate in the United States shows that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. corrections efforts are failing

B. corrections efforts are maintaining the status quo

C. the corrections system treats all citizens equally

D. the corrections system is efficient

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Influencing Social and Political Factors

Difficulty Level: Hard

28. Accelerating incarceration rates at the end of the last century led to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. racial reconciliation in prisons

B. fewer drug violations

C. higher violent crime rates

D. prison riots

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Critical View of the System

Difficulty Level: Medium

29. The level of incarceration at the end of the last century \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. boosted public support for the penal system

B. promoted respect for civil rights in the penal system

C. weakened public trust of the penal system

D. decreased violence within the penal system

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Critical View of the System

Difficulty Level: Medium

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_ implies that offenders have to pay for the wrong they have done to their victims and society.

A. Deterrence

B. Retribution

C. Incapacitation

D. Rehabilitation

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: To begin to grasp the ebb and flow of correctional philosophy in the United States and the balance point between punishment and rehabilitation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Purpose of Corrections: Society’s Response to Crime

Difficulty Level: Easy

31. The purpose of \_\_\_\_\_\_ is to prevent crime by removing the offender from the community and by placing them in custody via jail or prison time.

A. deterrence

B. incapacitation

C. retribution

D. jurisdiction

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: To begin to grasp the ebb and flow of correctional philosophy in the United States and the balance point between punishment and rehabilitation.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Purpose of Corrections: Society’s Response to Crime

Difficulty Level: Medium

32. Which of the following scenarios reflects former Attorney General Eric Holder's views on corrections?

A. Clayton votes for a candidate who advocates having more private prisons.

B. Judge Morgan sentences a nonviolent offender to the shortest sentence allowable.

C. Sheriff Jones tells the community he plans to get tough on drug crimes.

D. Lisa supports the policy of all offenders receiving the same sentence regardless of circumstances.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: To begin to grasp the ebb and flow of correctional philosophy in the United States and the balance point between punishment and rehabilitation.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Hard

33. Compared to previous Attorney General Eric Holder, Attorney General Jeff Sessions \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. offered a more multifaceted strategy for dealing with corrections

B. promoted lighter sentencing for minor, nonviolent crimes

C. sought to reduce the role of long-term incarceration for drug offenders

D. demanded stiffer penalties and longer sentences for most crimes

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: To begin to grasp the ebb and flow of correctional philosophy in the United States and the balance point between punishment and rehabilitation.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Medium

34. Currently, the scientific community is more supportive of the idea that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. rehabilitation programs help reduce crime

B. solitary confinement helps reform prisoners

C. mass incarceration improves society

D. incarceration is most effective with young prisoners

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-5: To begin to grasp the ebb and flow of correctional philosophy in the United States and the balance point between punishment and rehabilitation.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Medium

35. In a 2016 move he claimed was intended to give dignity to ex-convicts, Virginia Governor Terry McAuliffe \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. pardoned all nonviolent drug offenders in the state

B. began restoring voting rights to many ex-criminals

C. presided over the marriage of two newly released prisoners

D. ordered the state government to give hiring preference to ex-convicts

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: To begin to grasp the ebb and flow of correctional philosophy in the United States and the balance point between punishment and rehabilitation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Easy

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_ implies that local corrections should manage a larger share of offenders.

A. Jurisdiction

B. Realignment

C. Litmus test

D. Smart on crime

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-6: To be introduced to the authors' approach in this book, which encourages the reader to ask why the system is the way it is, what works and what does not work to fulfill the system's purposes, and what can be done to improve the system.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Easy

37. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a salient political issue that will demonstrate whether a candidate for office leans far enough conservative or liberal to please his or her constituency.

A. smart-on-crime strategy

B. litmus test

C. realignment test

D. tough-on-crime strategy

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-6: To be introduced to the authors' approach in this book, which encourages the reader to ask why the system is the way it is, what works and what does not work to fulfill the system's purposes, and what can be done to improve the system.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Easy

38. Which of the following is a goal of the Smarter Sentencing Act of 2013?

A. maximize the number of inmates in each facility

B. increase mandatory sentencing minimums

C. reduce costs related to incarceration

D. give judges less discretion on sentences

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-6: To be introduced to the authors’ approach in this book, which encourages the reader to ask why the system is the way it is, what works and what does not work to fulfill the system’s purposes, and what can be done to improve the system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Medium

39. Studies have shown the most beneficial overall approach to incarceration involves \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. locking up everyone who commits a crime

B. avoiding locking up anyone

C. locking up only the most violent and worst offenders

D. avoiding locking up females

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-6: To be introduced to the authors’ approach in this book, which encourages the reader to ask why the system is the way it is, what works and what does not work to fulfill the system’s purposes, and what can be done to improve the system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Medium

40. New assumptions on crime assert that nonviolent offenders \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are most effectively deterred by mandatory minimum sentences

B. can be supervised in the community without high risk

C. will become violent without some experience of incarceration

D. cannot be reformed to change their behavior

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-6: To be introduced to the authors’ approach in this book, which encourages the reader to ask why the system is the way it is, what works and what does not work to fulfill the system’s purposes, and what can be done to improve the system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Medium

41. Realignment is the process of letting \_\_\_\_\_\_ systems oversee more of the criminals previously supervised by \_\_\_\_\_\_ systems.

A. local; state

B. state; federal

C. federal; local

D. state; local

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-6: To be introduced to the authors’ approach in this book, which encourages the reader to ask why the system is the way it is, what works and what does not work to fulfill the system’s purposes, and what can be done to improve the system.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Easy

42. Recently, the public has expressed a desire to see corrections actions that are based on \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. victims receiving the maximum amount of retribution

B. removing the greatest number of troublemakers from society

C. methods proven by research to be effective

D. generating revenue from the criminals

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-6: To be introduced to the authors’ approach in this book, which encourages the reader to ask why the system is the way it is, what works and what does not work to fulfill the system’s purposes, and what can be done to improve the system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Medium

# Multiple Response

1. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following are considered stakeholders in the corrections system?

A. academics and independent researchers

B. land owners

C. professional organizations

D. volunteers

Ans: A, C, D

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Elements of the Corrections System

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following grant defendants certain protective rights as they go through the corrections system?

A. U.S. Constitution

B. Declaration of Independence

C. State Department

D. U.S. Supreme Court

Ans: A, D

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Elements of the Corrections System

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Corrections officers have developed unions and lobbies to help improve \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. training and education

B. working conditions

C. court procedures

D. sentencing guidelines

Ans: A, B

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Elements of the Corrections System

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. The corrections system has been under-resourced and challenged by which of the following?

A. abusive supervision practices

B. scandals

C. violence

D. declining incarceration rates

Ans: A, B, C

Learning Objective: 1-3: To gain a critical perspective and an insight into our complex corrections system and some of the serious issues it faces, with an eye toward what works.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Critical View of the System

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Components of the conditions of confinement include \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. health and safety

B. food quality

C. community services

D. rehabilitative services

Ans: A, B, D

Learning Objective: 1-3: To gain a critical perspective and an insight into our complex corrections system and some of the serious issues it faces, with an eye toward what works.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: A Critical View of the System

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Government expenditures for corrections include \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. pension funds for corrections officers

B. programs for emotional difficulties of released inmates

C. educational services for inmates

D. relief for the financial hardship on inmates' families

Ans: A, C

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Prison Beds and Dollars

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following are examples of incapacitation?

A. fines

B. community service

C. counseling

D. job training

Ans: A, B

Learning Objective: 1-5: To begin to grasp the ebb and flow of correctional philosophy in the United States and the balance point between punishment and rehabilitation.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Purpose of Corrections: Society’s Response to Crime

Difficulty Level: Hard

8. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. Former Attorney General Eric Holder advocated for \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. reform

B. rational strategies to control crime

C. punitive policies

D. multifaceted strategies to control crime

Ans: A, B, D

Learning Objective: 1-6: To be introduced to the authors’ approach in this book, which encourages the reader to ask why the system is the way it is, what works and what does not work to fulfill the system’s purposes, and what can be done to improve the system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Medium

# True/False

1. Only the judicial branch is involved in the criminal justice system.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Criminal Justice and Corrections

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Throughout history, incarceration has been the main component of the U.S. corrections system.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-2: To identify some of the societal factors that influence the corrections system and some of the ways that the corrections system impacts society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Elements of the Corrections System

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Colorado Director of Corrections Tom Clements championed the cause of penal reform.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-3: To gain a critical perspective and an insight into our complex corrections system and some of the serious issues it faces, with an eye toward what works.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Legacy of Crisis and Turmoil

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. There was a massive decrease in incarceration rates at the end of the last century.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-3: To gain a critical perspective and an insight into our complex corrections system and some of the serious issues it faces, with an eye toward what works.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Critical View of the System

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Currently, 1 in every 21 adult residents is under some form of correctional supervision.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Fiscal Impact of Corrections

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The total cost of federal, state, and local justice system expenditures in 2012 was $265 billion.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Fiscal Impact of Corrections

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Public health agencies play a role in the criminal justice system.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Influencing Social and Political Factors

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Public opinion has shifted away from supporting prison terms for drug offenders.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-5: To begin to grasp the ebb and flow of correctional philosophy in the United States and the balance point between punishment and rehabilitation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Dehumanizing treatment robs offenders of their dignity.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-5: To begin to grasp the ebb and flow of correctional philosophy in the United States and the balance point between punishment and rehabilitation.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. According to the smart-on-crime theory, incarceration should be reserved for both serious and nonviolent crimes.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-6: To be introduced to the authors’ approach in this book, which encourages the reader to ask why the system is the way it is, what works and what does not work to fulfill the system’s purposes, and what can be done to improve the system.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Easy

# Short Answer

1. Identify one of the tactics that is used by the federal government to encourage state compliance with the laws passed by Congress.

Ans: To encourage state compliance with laws established by Congress, the government leverages federal funding for state corrections.

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Criminal Justice and Corrections

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Describe the civil court process.

Ans: The civil court process has various stages: pleading or indictment, pretrial, trial, and posttrial.

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: IN THE COURTS: Introduction to the Courts

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Briefly describe how incarceration affects the families of the incarcerated.

Ans: Incarceration places a substantial financial and emotional burden on the families whose loved ones are incarcerated. The trauma engendered by incarceration may be manifested in antisocial behavior, mental illness, homelessness, unemployment, and extreme poverty.

Learning Objective: 1-2: To identify some of the societal factors that influence the corrections system and some of the ways that the corrections system impacts society.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Prison Beds and Dollars

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. How did the global financial crisis that began in 2007 influence corrections in the United States?

Ans: The global fiscal crisis expanded the national awareness of wasteful spending in all public sectors. The public and lawmakers alike have begun to demand more scrutiny of corrections expenditures. In both state and federal corrections budgets, this scrutiny has resulted in pressure to reduce prison and jail populations.

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Identify some strategies for reducing collateral consequences of incarceration.

Ans: Reductions in collateral consequences encompass easing restrictions on public assistances after time served, restoring the right to vote to disenfranchised and reentering prisoners, and backing off of suspending prisoners' driver's licenses.

Learning Objective: 1-6: To be introduced to the authors’ approach in this book, which encourages the reader to ask why the system is the way it is, what works and what does not work to fulfill the system’s purposes, and what can be done to improve the system.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Medium

# Essay

1. Compare the three branches of government in relation to their function in the criminal justice system.

Ans: The three branches of government are responsible for different tasks. The legislative branch is responsible for making laws and allocating funding to various agencies and lower level governments for services such as corrections. The executive branch is responsible for running the agencies. The judicial branch is responsible for reviewing the constitutionality of laws and the sentencing of individuals who are convicted of committing a crime.

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Criminal Justice and Corrections

Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Contrast the three major purposes of corrections: incapacitation, deterrence, and retribution.

Ans: Incapacitation means removing a person from society or otherwise limiting his or her opportunities to commit more crime. The purpose is to stop a convicted person from committing future crimes. Deterrence means steering a person away from lawbreaking by threatening punishment. For example, the death penalty may prevent people from committing murder because they do not want to risk being executed. The purpose of deterrence is to stop people from committing crime in the first place. Retribution, or punishment, means exacting a sacrifice on the part of the offender in payment for the wrong done to victims and to society. The purpose of retribution is to hold criminals accountable for their crimes and make them pay their "debt to society."

Learning Objective: 1-1: To understand the basic purpose and structure of the corrections system and how it relates to the justice system as a whole.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: The Purpose of Corrections: Society’s Response to Crime

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Describe the costs of mass incarceration to society, not only in economic terms, but also in social costs.

Ans: The movement toward mass incarceration has come with equally massive costs. The Vera Institute estimated that America's prison costs quadrupled from 2000 to 2010. Vera researchers found that total government expenditures for corrections were even higher than those reflected in prison budgets. The fiscal costs are but one side of the story. Society as a whole pays the social price of mass incarceration. Society's successes or failures in stopping criminal behavior ultimately dictate the state of health of the social environment and the economy. What goes on in prisons and jails often spills out into the world. It has become increasingly clear that incarceration places a substantial financial and emotional burden on the families whose loved ones are incarcerated. The trauma engendered by incarceration may be manifested in antisocial behavior, mental illness, homelessness, unemployment, and extreme poverty. Many public and charitable agencies attempt to partially alleviate these problems. The costs of corrections may be far greater than the numbers reflected in their budgets.

Learning Objective: 1-2: To identify some of the societal factors that influence the corrections system and some of the ways that the corrections system impacts society.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Prison Beds and Dollars

Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Discuss the implications of a lack of funding in the criminal justice system.

Ans: Varies. According to the authors, a lack of funding can result in a reduction of cases that courts can effectively process, reduces the likelihood that services will be in place to help defendants, reduces the identification and treatment of health and mental health issues, reduces the availability of community programs and services, and so on.

Learning Objective: 1-4: To be introduced to the enormous changes in corrections in the past 30 years, including "mass incarceration" and its associated monetary and societal costs.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Influencing Social and Political Factors

Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Explain changes in the official policy toward corrections with the election of Donald Trump to the presidency.

Ans: The U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions came into office in 2017 with a very different approach to sentencing and corrections policy than that of his predecessor. He opposed reducing prison sentences, argued for increasing the use of incarceration for violations of even minor drug laws and advocated for more incarceration of undocumented persons. Sessions wants to cut back federal funding for public defenders and those attorneys who litigate on behalf of inmates. Sessions is a big supporter of privately operated prisons. He would restrict not expand inmates' rights that are protected under the U.S. Constitution. He favors the forfeiture of assets of those accused but not necessarily convicted of crimes. Sessions is unlikely to propose increased funding to help prisoners reintegrate into society. President Donald Trump promotes the notion that violent crime is out of control and that we need to get "much tougher" with street criminals. Under the Obama administration, there was renewed impetus to rediscover the potential of rehabilitation and treatment in corrections. With Trump in the White House, many fear that policy will be reversed. Further expansion of rehabilitation in corrections will rely on elected officials at the state and local level.

Learning Objective: 1-5: To begin to grasp the ebb and flow of correctional philosophy in the United States and the balance point between punishment and rehabilitation.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: A Keen Eye Toward the Future

Difficulty Level: Hard