

442 CORRECTIONS SEMINAR: Exam#1

1. Offender correctional supervision statistics demonstrate that nationally the combined population numbers of jail/prison inmates and parolees exceeds the number of offenders serving terms of court ordered probation.

- a. True      b. False

2. Prisons have considerably larger annual turnover rates than jails.

- a. True      b. False

3. Pre trial detainees, arrestees unable to make bond, and convicted felons awaiting transfer to state prisons are the only types of inmates held in county jails.

- a. True      b. False

4. As a relative of an incarcerated person it is easier to visit them in a prison than to visit them in jail.

- a. True      b. False

5. Jails make no attempt to house inmates beyond the initial post arrest period in a safe and secure manner, they just house inmates regardless of crime and criminal history in the first available cell, where as, prisons classify inmates by security levels.

- a. True      b. False

6. Evidence based correctional theory is unconcerned with the concept of limited resources and the public paying the cost of incarceration.

- a. True      b. False

7. Evidence based correctional theory is based on sound scientific evidence regarding what works, with which type offenders.

- a. True      b. False

8. Evidence based correctional theory maintains that untested opinions and ideologies of elected governors, legislators, and law enforcement and corrections leaders leads to effective use of limited public tax dollars.

- a. True      b. False

9. Evidence based correctional practice pays close attention to matching offenders with education, substance abuse, and mental health services specifically designed to meet the offender's needs.

- a. True      b. False

10. The goals of evidence based correctional practice are to reduce recidivism and slow down the revolving doors back to prison.

- a. True      b. False

11. Evidence based correctional theory places a priority on intervening in an offenders static predictors, such as, criminal history and parental criminal history.

- a. True      b. False

12. Development and implementation of public policy is highly influenced by organized, vocal interest groups with a stake in the outcomes.

- a. True      b. False

13. A judicial sentence to a three year term of probation with an order to serve six months county jail time is considered a straight term of probation.

- a. True      b. False

14. Probation is a court-ordered disposition that is supervised, conditional, and revocable.

- a. True      b. False

15. Investigation and completion of pre-sentence investigation reports are a major probation officer job responsibility.

- a. True      b. False

16. Probation from its historical beginnings has always supervised misdemeanor and felony offenses.

- a. True      b. False

17. The most common condition placed on probationers in the United States is drug testing.

- a. True      b. False

18. A probation department that paid little to no attention to the risk/need factors of probationers would be considered a model, evidence based program.

- a. True      b. False

19. Failure to report in person to your probation officer would be considered a new offense violation.

- a. True      b. False

20. The combined model of law enforcement and social service delivery has been demonstrated to achieve the best probation outcomes.

- a. True      b. False

21. Regardless whether an offender is low risk, moderate to high risk, or extreme risk for criminal activity probation departments should use the same supervision strategies.

- a. True      b. False

22. A statistically validated risk/needs assessment instrument is fundamental to implementing evidence based practices.

- a. True      b. False