**Web Site**

**REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR *KEY ISSUES IN CORRECTIONS***

Revised: Tuesday August 14, 2018

Chapter 1 What Is Corrections and What Are Its Problems?

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the most appropriate answer.

1. When sent to jail, how long is an inmate expected to stay?

a. as long as the judge tells them

b. less than a year

c. more than a year

d. a year or less

e. approximately a year

2. What is meant by “The Big House?”

a. large jails in the country

b. large penitentiaries located in a remote location

c. boot camps

d. all of the above

e. none of the above

3. What is Reiman’s hypothesis?

a. Don’t do the crime if you can’t do the time.

b. The criminal justice system is designed to fail.

c. You get as much justice as you can afford.

d. If you increase the penalty, you decrease the propensity for crime.

e. If you build a prison, you will fill it.

4. Most of those currently incarcerated are

a. convicted of drug violations

b. nonviolent criminals

c. lower-class minorities

d. all of the above

e. violent criminals

5. What is the term for a sentence in which an offender serves the entire time for which they were sentenced?

a. determinant sentencing

b. intermediate sentencing

c. indeterminate sentencing

d. tourniquet sentencing

e. split sentencing

6. Which of the following is NOT a concept of critical criminology?

a. The American corrections is structurally biased.

b. The incarceration industry is big business.

c. More focus on the individual (counseling, treatment, and services) is needed.

d. Unemployment, crime, and poverty are products of capitalism.

e. None of the above.

7. Which of the following has been an implication of the growth in corrections over the past four decades?

a. the construction of new facilities

b. new sentencing guidelines (particularly “truth in sentencing” legislation, mandatory minimums, and determinant sentencing)

c. “three strikes you’re out” legislation

d. the war on drugs

e. all of the above

8. In the United States, what is the approximate number of people in the criminal justice system (either incarcerated or on some form of community corrections)?

a. 1 million

b. 5 million

c. 7 million

d. 10 million

e. 15 million

9. Which correctional system required prisoners to live in solitary conditions, and be reformed by reading the bible, and engage in quiet reflection?

a. Pennsylvania system

b. Auburn system

c. Elmira system

d. Community corrections system

e. Progressive system

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer each question. Be as detailed and specific as possible.

1. Why has there been a shift toward conservativism in corrections?

2. What are four reasons why so many people are currently incarcerated in American jails and prisons?

3. List two reasons why prisons have historically been constructed in remote settings.

4. List four crimes that would land a person in the FBOP.

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Present a logical argument with supporting facts that takes into consideration multiple

interpretations. Answer in paragraph form. Be as specific and detailed as possible; avoid

generalizations.

1. How useful is the critical criminological approach to understanding corrections?

2. Why do we incarcerate people, and what are the ironies that occur as a result of these factors?

Chapter 2 Misrepresenting Corrections

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is NOT an effect of crime myths?

a. the organization of our views of crime

b. a conceptual framework from which to identify certain social issues as crime related

c. the development of our personal opinions on issues of justice

d. the prevailing views of crime are supported and maintained

e. the complication of our understanding of crime

2. What is the name of the thesis that “suggests that it is difficult to track the sources of fashion, subcultures, etc. that exist in prison? Some are simply taken from the streets and intensified in prison. Others are actually created in prison” and make their way back to the street.

a. importation/exportation

b. commodification of culture

c. John Irwin

d. regulation/free market

e. cultural criminology

3. The majority of fictional writing on prison life is done by

a. women

b. inmates

c. ex-cons

d. males

e. journalists

4. Cheatwood limits his analysis to Hollywood movies on

a. all prisons in America

b. adult civilian facilities

c. adult male civilian facilities

d. female civilian facilities

e. prisons and mental institutions

5. Which of the following is probably the most important factor in the creation and sustainment of myths about crime and corrections?

a. university professors

b. mass media

c. government

d. prisoners

e. all of the above

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. List five myths of corrections.

2. What are four solutions to reduce the myths of prisons?

3. What is the importation/exportation hypothesis?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Which organization/s is/are the most powerful in their attempts to mythologize prisons?

2. Why is it in the best interests of certain groups to continue promoting myths about

corrections?

Chapter 3 Misuse of Jails

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What are common misuses of holding cells?

a. drunk tanks

b. truant halls

c. shelters for the homeless

d. all of the above

e. some of the above

2. What type of people do jails typically hold?

a. individuals who have just been arrested by police but have not been arraigned by a

judge or commissioner

b. pretrial detainees

c. those being transferred from or to federal correctional facilities

d. those serving sentences of less than a year

e. all of the above

3. Why are sentencing guidelines used?

a. because the federal crimes are more severe

b. because judges are not that creative

c. to reduce arbitrary decision making

d. most PSIs are unhelpful

e. to save time and money

4. Which of the following is NOT an objective of pretrial release?

a. It allows the state to increase the release rates.

b. It facilitates the speedy operation of the courts.

c. It equalizes justice (makes it more fair).

d. It tries to protect the community.

e. It is very costly to the state.

5. Which term is used to describe the process whereby a judge imposes a prison term, but then suspends the execution of it for a period of time as long as the offender adheres to certain conditions?

a. diversion

b. parole

c. probation

d. intermediate sanction

e. some of the above

6. What factor/s is/are taken into consideration when imposing day fines?

a. offender’s income

b. offender’s responsibility to a family

c. offender’s ability to pay

d. both a and c

e. both a and b

7. Which of the following is NOT a type of sanction?

a. probation

b. parole

c. community programs

d. reincarnation

e. none of the above

8. What is the most common assumption underlying bail?

a. Defendants who face serious charges are not more likely to abscond.

b. The fear of financial loss is the most powerful deterrent to individuals who would flee.

c. The strongest showing of good faith is being drug free.

d. All of the above.

e. None of the above

9. What is the name of the report that has the most influence to determine who will or will not receive probation?

a. victim impact statement

b. presentence investigation

c. drug/Alcohol Anonymous counselor’s report

d. juvenile records

e. clerk to judge

10. During a detention hearing, upon which criterion/a is/are the judges’ decision made?

a. whether there is a serious risk that the person will flee

b. whether the person will obstruct justice or threaten, injure, or intimidate a prospective

witness or juror

c. if the offense was violent or punishable by life in prison or death

d. all of the above

e. a and b only

11. Which of the following is NOT a problem with diversion?

a. no real way to test it

b. may be a way to cover up poor police procedures

c. person pressured into diversion may be innocent

d. it is more costly than prison

e. persons forced into programs even if it is of minimal utility

PART 2: SHORT –ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between restitution, community service, and fines?

2. What happens if a defendant on bail fails to show at court?

3. What is a consent decree?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Many critical criminologists and community corrections practitioners say that alternatives to prison act as a form of net widening? Do you agree or disagree with this statement and why?

2. Which type of community correction is the most promising and why?

Chapter 4 Underfunding

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the lion’s share of a prisons budget used for?

a. building new facilities

b. food

c. medical care

d. inmates’ education

e. personnel

2. Which of the following are revenue enhancement strategies?

a. inmate reimbursement

b. surcharging inmates’ use of technology

c. leasing beds out

d. all the above

e. none of the above

3. During the 1980s and 1990s, when New York City experienced a shortage of cell space, with which method did the New York City Department of Corrections experiment?

a. releasing a greater number of inmates out of custody

b. greater reliance on bench warrants

c. bail bonds

d. jail barges

e. housing inmates in cheap hotels

4. Over the past decade, at which level of government is the highest expenditure for prisons?

a. federal

b. state

c. regional

d. local

e. none of the above

5. Which of the following is a front-end option?

a. parole

b. probation

c. halfway house

d. all of the above

e. none of the above

6. Which of the following is the nation’s biggest commercial operator of jails and prisons?

a. Wackenhut

b. Corrections Corporation of America/CoreCivic

c. Prisons Corporation of America

d. Eagle Security

e. none of the above

7. What is a jail barge?

a. a method for transporting prisoners

b. a type of weapon used by correctional officers to defend themselves

c. a legal petition submitted by a pretrial detainee

d. a method for housing inmates

e. none of the above

8. What is the term given to the process whereby a terminally ill convict is allowed to go home and die in the company of their loved ones?

a. sick leave

b. medical leave

c. release on own recognizance

d. compassionate release

e. none of the above

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is a jail barge?

2. What is the name of the largest corporation operating private correctional facilities in the United States?

3. List the three typical options used to deal with underfunding.

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Which is more useful—front-end, back-end, or capacity building—in order to deal with the financial problems of prisons?

2. What do you think is the most effective way to reduce the costs of jails and prisons and why?

Chapter 5 Prison Conditions

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the acronym for the organization that runs the federal penitentiaries?

a. BOP

b. FBI

c. NIJ

d. OJP

e. NIC

2. What is the most common precaution used by prisoners to maintain or improve their health?

a. reading

b. exercise

c. running marathons

d. eating vitamins

e. swimming

3. What is the name of the place at which a prisoner can buy a limited amount of food?

a. commissary

b. tuck shop

c. prison store

d. all the above

e. none of the above

4. What type of convicts are NOT typically sent to Supermax prisons?

a. violent

b. hardened

c. escape-prone

d. gang leaders

e. those awaiting trial

5. Which type of power does the CO use that gives them the right to exercise control over prisoners by virtue of the structural relationship between the position of the guard and the position of the prisoner?

a. legitimate

b. coercive

c. reward

d. expert

e. referent

6. Who identified the five bases of a correctional officer’s power?

a. Goffman

b. Hepburn

c. Pung

d. Ross

e. Sykes

7. What are Supermax prisons also referred to?

a. special handling units

b. control handling units

c. detention centers

d. both a and b

e. none of the above

8. What is diesel therapy?

a. method, introduced in the 1940s, thought to rehabilitate inmates

b. a brand of blue jeans that inmates manufacture for Diesel Clothing brand

c. a type of group therapy practiced during the 1960s

d. an unofficial type of punishment by continually transferring inmates from one correctional facility to another

e. none of the above

9. What is the term for the process whereby inmates are allowed 8 hour, one day or weekend visits by their wife and family on site (at the correctional facility)?

a. conjugal visit

b. furlough

c. parole

d. probation

e. weekend pass

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What are three health concerns/diseases currently facing corrections?

2. What is the standard medium of exchange in the prison economy?

3. What is the name for the inmate who helps others in lawsuits and challenges to the prison administration?

4. What is the inmate code?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What are the three most important ways that prisoners can deal with prison conditions?

2. Are Supermax prisons a violation of the constitutional provision against cruel or unusual punishment? Justify your answer.

Chapter 6, Classification

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is an alternative name for the place where classification takes place?

a. fish bowl

b. salad bowl

c. super bowl

d. tidy bowl

e. none of the above

2. What is a pre-sentence investigation?

a. a medical examination

b. kicking the tires

c. the fishbowl

d. report based on an investigation conducted by probation or parole officer that recommends where the convicted person should be incarcerated

e. none of the above

3. What does the acronym CIMS stand for?

a. Correctional Institute Management System

b. Central Inmate Monitoring System

c. Correctional Independent Motoring Seminar

d. Cons Independent Microsoft System

e. none of the above

4. What is the name of facility where most prisoners enter the state correctional system?

a. central station

b. reception center

c. assessment center

d. classification house

e. halfway house

5. What problems arise that often hinder the proper classification of prisoners?

a. institutional needs

b. correctional officer dislike/hatred of prisoners

c. overcrowding

d. all the above

e. none of the above

6. What is the name given to the highest security prisons?

a. FBOP

b. superclassification

c. super institution

d. Supermax

e. The Colorado Pen

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What are five problems with the classification of prisoners?

2. What are five solutions that could improve the classification of convicts?

3. How many Supermax prisons does the FBOP have?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. How would you improve classification?

2. What do you suspect is the future of classification for both the state and federal correctional systems?

Chapter 7 Special Populations

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the primary diagnosis for prisoners suffering a mental illness?

a. low self-esteem

b. gender identity disorder

c. depression

d. psychotic disorder

e. both c and d

2. In which correctional facility would you see the highest incidence of mental illness?

a. jail

b. state prisons

c. federal penitentiaries

d. all the above

e. none of the above

3. What are the biggest causes of the graying of the prison population?

a. stiffer penalties

b. the tendency for people to live longer

c. old people are committing more crime

d. both a and b

e. none of the above

4. Which is the most typical category of crime that a woman serving time in state facilities most likely would have committed?

a. violent

b. connected to drugs

c. property-related

d. public order offenses

e. none of the above

5. Where would you find a no touch, no contact policy?

a. death row

b. hospital ward full of AIDs patients

c. juvenile facility

d. supermax prison

e. women’s prison

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. List four solutions to HIV/AIDS in correctional facilities.

2. In the context of correctional facilities, why might the mentally ill not be considered a special population?

3. Why has the American prison system been accused of being sexist?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. How does the Adoption and Safe Families Act passed in 1997 affect women inmates?

2. How can public health and community service agencies take a larger role in providing

services to special populations behind bars?

Chapter 8 Rehabilitation

1. Who established the Walnut Street Jail?

a. the government

b. Lutherans

c. Puritans

d. Quakers

e. none of the above

2. In a typical prison, what percent of inmates work?

a. 10-20

b. 25-30

c. 35-40

d. 45-50

e. 55-60

3. Semiformal classes are sometimes organized by prisoners on a wide range of topics.

Of what types of crimes have these convict teachers typically been convicted?

a. murder

b. rape

d. tax crime

d. white-collar crimes

e. some of the above

4. Many prisons have a variety of alcohol and drug treatment programs. What is/are the most successful one/s?

a. Alcoholics Anonymous

b. Anger Management

c. Gamblers Anonymous

d. some of the above

e. none of the above

5. Who or what entity is the major consumer of products manufactured by prison industries?

a. blue-chip companies

b. clothing manufacturers

c. furniture chains

d. state and federal government

e. quarries

6. In prison, of what does vocational training generally consist?

a. grounds keeping

b. kitchen duty

c. maintenance work

d. all of the above

e. none of the above

7. What is the name for an inmate who helps other convicts in lawsuits?

a. inmate litigator

b. jailhouse lawyer

c. prison advocate

d. trustee

e. none of the above

8. In which correctional facility would you see the highest incidence of mental illness?

a. jail

b. state prisons

c. federal penitentiaries

d. all the above

e. none of the above

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. List three things convicts can do to take control of their own rehabilitation?

2. Who was Zebulon Brockway?

3. What is the Second Chance Act?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. How can rehabilitation be best used to minimize a convicted person from engaging in crime upon release?

2. How would a DOC determine if an inmate is rehabilitatable?

Chapter 9, Overburdened Community Corrections System

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What role conflict do probation and parole officers sometimes suffer from?

a. they are often both fathers and sons

b. they are one part jail guard and one part corporate manager

c. frictional and fractional

d. sometimes they act like police officers and at other times social workers

e. none of the above

2. Which of the following is a problem with electronic monitoring?

a. start-up costs

b. system malfunctions

c. few probation and parole agencies are willing to use it

d. all of the above

e. none of the above

3. Who argued that for community corrections to improve there must be three approaches?

a. Regan

b. Green

c. Richards

d. Greenberg

e. none of the above

4. What is the most important factor determining an inmate’s eligibility for parole?

a. the age of an individual

b. the person’s health

c. the type of crime committed

d. requirements set by law and the sentence imposed

e. all of the above

5. Community corrections programs that require only part-time incarceration include

a. intern programs

b. educational release programs

c. house arrest

d. all of the above

e. b and c only

6. Why are sentencing guidelines used?

a. because federal crimes are more severe

b. because judges are not that creative

c. to reduce arbitrary decision making

d. most PSIs are not the helpful

e. to save resources

7. Which of the following is a problem with the probation system?

a. understaffing

b. little funding

c. large caseloads

d. too many people in the system

e. all of the above

8. Which of the following state/s was/were among the first users of the electronic monitoring systems?

a. Florida

b. Illinois

c. Miami

d. a and b

e. b and c

9. What is the name of the therapeutic community that was originally established in San Francisco to support ex-felons and ex-addicts and where the residents run the programs?

a. Residential Transition House

b. Sylvan Beech Foundation

c. The Delancy Street Foundation

d. Volunteers for America

e. Soros Foundation

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What does the acronym PSI stand for, and why is it written?

2. Why was President George W. Bush’s January 20, 2004, State of the Union Address

significant for community corrections?

3. What is postcard probation?

4. Who is Richard McCleary and why is he important for community corrections?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Which standard is better to organize a probation officer’s job duties? And why?

2. Should probation and parole officers be allowed to carry guns?

Chapter 10, Crowding/Overcrowding

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Even if money is appropriated to correctional departments at the municipal, regional, state, and federal levels, what caveats are in order?

a. that the money will be available in the appropriate denominations

b. this money will be spent properly

c. qualified persons can be hired throughout the ranks

d. both b and c

e. none of the above

2. What is Aimee’s Law?

a. a law protecting the rights of children

b. a law regarding kidnapping

c. a law that holds states liable if a prisoner is released and they commit a crime in

another state

d. all of the above

e. none of the above

3. Which municipality purchased land and gave it to the federal government in order for the FBOP to build a Supermax prison?

a. Baltimore, MD

b. Florence, CO

c. Colorado Springs, CO

d. Marion, IL

e. Washington, D.C.

4. Which federal legislation contributed in a large part to overcrowding in correctional facilities?

a. Sentencing Reform Act of 1984

b. Sentencing Tribulation Act

c. Reinstitution of the death penalty

d. Three strikes you’re out

e. none of the above

5. How can lifers who are no longer perceived to be threats to the community be released from prison?

a. clemency

b. pardon

c. sentencing reform

d. all of the above

e. none of the above

6. Which of the following is the term used to describe the number of inmates a correctional institution can accommodate given the amount of staff, programs, and services available?

a. design capacity

b. operational capacity

c. rated capacity

d. selected incapacitation

e. zero tolerance

7. Where did the prison abolition movement start?

a. Canada

b. France

c. Mexico

d. Scandinavia

e. United States

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. List four effects of overcrowding.

2. List five solutions that have been implemented to address overcrowding.

3. What does the acronym NIMBY stand for?

4. What was the ruling in Rhodes v. Chapman?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Are correctional reformers wasting their time when they complain about overcrowding only to have the Supreme Court find legal justifications that seem to sanction this problem?

2. Critically analyze the NIMBY problem that faces the field of corrections

Chapter 11, Death Penalty

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What was the primary purpose for the very first prisons?

a. holding people until they could be punished

b. to rehabilitate the individuals

c. to deter the individual from committing crimes

d. to punish the individual

e. to keep the community safe

2. In the United States, what was the first method that the criminal justice system used to apply the death penalty?

a. electric chair

b. firing squad

c. hanging

d. lethal injection

e. gas chamber

3. In the United States, which region is more likely to have the death penalty?

a. Those in the East

b. those in the west

c. those in the south

d. those in the north

e. those in the mid Atlantic

4. What is the primary reason why activists oppose the death penalty?

a. ethically/morally opposed to it

b. feels bad for the family of the individual sentenced to death

c. believes that it costs the state too much money

d. thinks that it does not deter individuals from committing crimes

e. none of the above

5. Which country puts its citizens to death for committing crimes?

a. Germany

b. Mexico

c. United States

d. Peoples Republic of China

e. some of the above

6. What was the unique method the French used to put someone to death?

a. electric chair

b. firing squad

c. guillotine

d. lethal injection

e. gas chamber

7. Currently, in the United States, what was the most common way we put people to death?

a. electric chair

b. firing squad

c. guillotine

d. lethal injection

e. gas chamber

8. Which of the following is a problem with the use of the death penalty in the United States?

a. wrongful convictions

b. cost

c. racial bias

d. class bias

e. all of the above

PART TWO: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is the name of the Supreme Court case that temporarily stopped executions in the United States during the 1960s?

2. What is the economic reason that anti death penalty activists give for the abolition of the death penalty?

3. Why was the death penalty reinstated in the United States?

PART THREE: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Does the economic argument for the death penalty make sense? Is there an ideological position that supports this?

2. Are you for or against the Death Penalty? Why do you support this position? Why does your position make better sense than the arguments against your position?

Chapter 12, Hiring Standards, Requirements, Practices, and Training

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Why is it difficult to recruit suitable personnel as correctional officers?

a. public has a less than favorable attitude to corrections

b. too many people in the general public have criminal records

c. all prisons are located in rural areas

d. all of the above

e. none of the above

2. Amongst the following options, why is working as a correctional officer most attractive to prospective candidates?

a. excitement

b. chance to improve one’s verbal skills

c. for the amount of education the person has, the pay is reasonable

d. chance to interact with real-life criminals who are mentioned in the daily paper

e. none of the above

3. What is one of the special problems regarding new correctional officers?

a. immature applicants and insufficient training

b. educational requirements are too strict for the position

c. too many applicants for number of positions open

d. training is too long

e. none of the above

4. Which of the following is one of the organizational role conflicts faced by correctional officers?

a. supervising violent inmates

b. inability to organize a union for like-minded individuals

c. being both a supervisor and a worker

d. the quality of life in prisons

e. all of the above

5. What is the term applied when a person temporarily works in a correctional position that is NOT their own?

a. preservice training

b. in-service training

c. cross-training

d. diversity training

e. none of the above

6. What typically follows most preservice training of correctional officers?

a. they quit

b. they work in a maximum-security prison

c. they work in solitary confinement

d. probationary period

e. graduate is offered a long-term contract

7. What is the term used for “specialized knowledge and training?”

a. accreditation

b. education

c. professionalization

d. standardization

e. unionization

8. In most state DOCs and the FBOP, how valuable is a university education for correctional officers?

a. necessary

b. advised

c. not necessary

d. an entry-level requirement

e. only in special subjects

9. Which of the following is NOT a skill that correctional officers typically learn during training/probationary period?

a. conducting searches of the yard

b. surveillance

c. transporting inmates

d. using weapons

e. conducting cell searches

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What are six steps to getting a job as a correctional officer?

2. What are three skills that are improved by correctional officers taking classes?

3. What factors do you suspect stand in the way of improving training for correctional officers?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. How can a correctional officer overcome the golden handcuffs problem?

2. Some argue that the profession of a correctional officer is an overstatement. Do you agree with this or disagree? Provide examples for your position.

Chapter 13 Working Conditions

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is not a good way for COs to deal with boredom on the job?

a. create additional tasks for themselves

b. more exciting positions within the institution

c. volunteer for special assignments

d. volunteer for escort details

e. play board games with fellow COs

2. What is the term that describes the situation of correctional officers who feel that they are stuck in their position based on their relative education and the steady pay they receive?

a. posttraumatic stress disorder

b. insane workplace syndrome

c. golden handcuffs

d. toxic workplace disorder

e. none of the above

3. What precautions will not help correctional officers avoid becoming a victim of violence by inmates?

a. buying a gun

b. rest

c. daily exercise

d. being hypervigilant

e. all of the above

4. In what year did the United States Department of Justice take an interest in stress amongst correctional officers?

a. 1980

b. 1994

c. 2004

d. 2005

e. none of the above

5. Which of the following have been recommended to reduce correctional worker stress?

a. allow probation and parole workers to contribute to the decision making of their unit

b. maintaining physical health

c. engaging in deep relaxation

d. all of the above

e. none of the above

6. Who wrote the book *Guards Imprisoned*?

a. Cohen

b. Lombardo

c. Patterson

d. Turner

e. none of the above

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What are four things that correctional officers can do to prevent themselves from contracting a disease at the workplace?

2. What are four ways suppressed anger or burnout may be expressed?

3. What are two positive effects of rotating shift work?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What is the effect of a lack of a sense of mission among correctional officers?

2. Burnout is endemic to all helping professions (e.g., social work). This has prompted

some observers to suggest that because of the unique nature of COs’ jobs, the term

burnout is improperly used for this job classification. Do you agree or disagree with

this statement and why?

Chapter 14, Correctional Officer Deviance

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What can happen when a story that alleges deviance by a correctional officer comes to the public’s attention?

a. There is some sort of investigation.

b. The behavior will be compared to existing policies.

c. The administration will crack down on the violations.

d. The rules and regulations will be changed to reflect current practices.

e. All of the above.

2. According to Hepburn, the two most useful kinds of power for a correctional officer to

utilize are

a. legitimate and neutral

b. legitimate and expert

c. expert and referent

d. coercive and referent

e. reward and expert

3. Which type of power do correctional officers feel will not get their jobs done?

a. legitimate

b. coercive

c. expert

d. referent

e. reward

4. Why has there been a recent interest in prisoner abuse?

a. statistics indicate that it has increased

b. the Abu Ghraib scandal

c. similar studies in the field of policing

d. some of the above

e. all of the above

5. What is the term used to describe correctional/police officers’ unwillingness to report the deviance of others?

a. blue flu

b. the blue wall of silence

c. the runaround

d. all of the above

e. none of the above

6. Why might correctional officers not want to report the deviance of others?

a. retribution

b. benevolence

c. parsimony

d. upbraiding

e. lecturing

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Define “correctional officer deviance.”

2. What are the three reasons Sykes suggested that lead to corruption among correctional officers?

3. What is a boundary violation?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What do you believe is the single most important problem within correctional organization management? What is the evidence supporting this position and what are some of the solutions offered to correct it?

2. Why should a discussion of correctional officer deviance and power be linked together?

Chapter 15, Officer Pay and Workload

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What percent of correctional officers have become unionized?

a. 5-30 %

b. 31-49 %

c. 50-70 %

d. 71-90 %

e. none of the above

2. What is the name of the method by which correctional officers can force management to negotiate for higher wages, improved benefits, and improved working conditions?

a. abuse prisoners

b. blue flu

c. strike

d. destroy prison property

e. riot

3. Which of the following is the largest state correctional officer union in the United States?

a. Maryland Correctional Law Enforcement Union

b. California Peace Officers Association

c. Communications Workers of America

d. FBOP union

e. none of the above

4. In the United States male and female correctional officers are paid

a. about the same

b. males are paid more than women

c. women are paid more than men

d. only if women are in administrative position are they paid more than men

e. none of the above

5. Crouch has argued that, over the years, correctional officers have changed because of

a. an emphasis on rehabilitation

b. changes in size and composition of inmates

c. judicial intervention

d. all of the above

e. none of the above

6. What is the primary importance of guard subculture?

a. It brings in contraband for the prisoners.

b. It is vital to the occupational socialization of the recruit.

c. It leads to correctional officers’ abuse of prisoners.

d. It shares many similarities with the criminal subculture.

e. None of the above

7. Which researcher has examined the transition of guard work over the past few decades?

a. Irwin

b. Crouch

c. James

d. Ross

e. Sykes

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What does the guard subculture mean?

2. Are men and women correctional workers paid the same and why?

3. Why is unionization important for correctional officers?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Are correctional officer unions too powerful? Justify your answer.

2. What have been the benefits of correctional officer unions? How can these organizations be made stronger?

Chapter 16. Management and Administration

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is considered the greatest challenge in managing change in correctional organizations?

a. changing employee attitudes and behavior

b. finding things to change

c. time constraints

d. budgetary concerns

e. none of the above

2. Who argued in favor of participative management by suggesting that control rests not on force, but on peer-group formulation and enforcement of norms?

a. Donald Clemmer

b. Richard McCleary

c. Gresham Sykes

d. George Bento

e. Max Weber

3. Traditionally, wardens were

a. political appointees

b. elected

c. civil servants

d. holders of Ph.D.s

e. none of the above

4. Which of the following is NOT a challenge to proper management and administration of correctional facilities

a. inability to manage one’s own time

b. failing to delegate

c. selecting the appropriate staff

d. development of COs and managers

e. enough vacation time for senior administration

5. What is the name of the movie based upon the real life experiences of Tom Murton, the prison superintendent who confronted corruption in the Arkansas prison system?

a. *Brubaker*

b. *Murton*

c. *Ross*

d. *Shelly*

e. *none of the above*

6. Where have states sent correctional managers to specialized training programs?

a. National Conference on Mayors and Governors

b. American Probation and Parole Association

c. National Institute on Corrections

d. American Correctional Association

e. none of the above

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is Total Quality Management?

2. How can correctional officers avoid dealing with supervisors who are uncaring?

3. What are four problems with correctional management?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What do you believe is the single most important problem of correctional organization management? What is the evidence supporting this position and what are some of the solutions offered to correct it?

2. You are the newly installed/chosen warden of a correctional institution. You need to deal with a whole host of working condition problems. How do you solve them without compromising the integrity of the institution? (insuring that the facility accomplishes the goals it is mandated to achieve). You can use any appropriate evidence you want to support your argument.

Chapter 17, Privatization of Corrections

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. When can the privatization of corrections can be traced back to?

a. 1348

b. 1598

c. 1960s

d. 1970s

e. 1980s

2. Who coined the term “Crime Control Industry”?

a. C. Wright Mills

b. Karl Marx

c. Nils Christie

d. Richard Quinney

e. none of the above

3. What is “a set of bureaucratic, political, and economic interests that encourage increased spending on imprisonment, regardless of actual need” (Schlosser, 1998, p. 54).

a. Crime Control Industry

b. Prison Industrial Complex

c. Military Industrial Complex

d. Social Industrial Complex

e. none of the above

4. What is shamming?

a. a punitive method used by the colonists when a person committed a crime

b. a way of cleaning a cell in a correctional facility

c. a method by which correctional officers shirk their duties

d. how correctional officer unions negotiate

e. When a business provides fewer services or lower quality items than promised in a contract to increase the profit margin they will earn

5. What is the community corrections act?

a. another name for No Frills Prison Act

b. supported new prisoner reentry programs

c. instituted the amalgamation of probation and parole services under the same administration

d. a method for expediting the number of people behind bars and into the community

e. The transfer the authority for operating correctional programs from the state to local or private agencies.

6. Privatization can include

a. construction of correctional facilities

b. managing of correctional institutions

c. running food services

d. operating transportation services

d. all the above

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

a. What are three advantages of privatizing correctional facilities?

b. What are three disadvantages in privatizing correctional institutions?

c. What are the names of the two largest private prison corporations in the United States?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Critically analyze the advantages and disadvantages of privatization. What is better privately run correctional institutions or those managed by the state?

2. Some activists argue that punishment administered by the state is unethical. Do you agree or disagree and why?

Chapter 18, The Future of Corrections

PART 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. When budgets are tight, on what issues do correctional institutions mainly focus?

a. rehabilitation

b. punishment

c. protecting the community

d. mediation

e. none of the above

2. In the future, which of the following will continue to be problems with the correctional system in the United States?

a. overcrowding

b. classification of prisoners

c. lack of adequate facilities

d. all of the above

e. none of the above

3. Which perspective is probably the best for analyzing the future in the field of corrections?

a. optimistic

b. pessimistic

c. rational

d. mixed

e. intermediate

4. How can DNA evidence help the criminal justice system?

a. allows facilities to release prisoners who have been wrongfully convicted

b. reduces the expenditure involved in putting a person to death

c. helps in locating the actual perpetrator of a crime

d. some of the above

e. all of the above

5. Approximately how many prisoners in the United States are serving a life sentence?

a. 1 percent

b. 5 percent

c. 6 percent

d. 10 percent

e. 15 percent

6. What is the term that refers to prisoners “taking on in greater or lesser degree the folkways, mores and customs, and general culture of the penitentiary”?

a. acculturation

b. assimilation

c. pains of imprisonment

d. prisonization

e. none of the above

PART 2: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is the pendulum of politics?

2. List six problems that will plague corrections in the future.

3. What is the Innocence Project?

PART 3: ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. How does the pendulum of politics contribute to the difficulties in implementing changes in corrections?

2. What do you think is the biggest challenge facing corrections in America today and why? Include appropriate historical and contemporary examples in your answer.