

**TEST BANK**

# **CORRECTIONS**

IN THE COMMUNITY

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1. Intensive supervision:
  - a. has been shown to reduce recidivism.
  - \*b. can lead to increased technical violations
  - c. is less costly than regular supervision.
  - d. has only been used since the 1980s.
  
2. Which is NOT one of the principles of effective intervention?
  - a. risk principle
  - b. need principle
  - \*c. reintegration principle
  - d. treatment principle
  
3. Which is NOT a limitation of measuring recidivism?
  - a. the definition used
  - \*b. the statistical tests used to analyze the data
  - c. the length of the follow-up period
  - d. the availability of data
  
4. According to Latessa, which is NOT an element of program integrity?
  - a. the design of the program
  - b. the staff
  - c. the treatment interventions used
  - \*d. how offenders are assessed.
  
5. Cost-effectiveness studies have generally concluded that:
  - a. parole costs more than halfway houses
  - b. prison is the cheapest alternative
  - c. intensive supervision is cheaper than regular probation
  - \*d. probation is considered the least costly correctional alternative
  
6. Gendreau has argued that:
  - a. with few and isolated exceptions, rehabilitation has not had an appreciable effect on recidivism.
  - \*b. programs that included elements of effective intervention reduced recidivism by 25-50 percent, with an average of 50 percent.
  - c. the best treatment program, even well-conceived and managed, has no beneficial effects if delivered in prison.
  - d. individual psychotherapy is the only treatment approach that consistently reduced recidivism.
  
7. A parolee who is returned to prison for failing to conform to the conditions of parole (but who has not committed a new crime):
  - \*a. is usually known as a technical parole violator.
  - b. is called an absconder.
  - c. is called a habitual offender.

d. is usually let out after only serving a few days.

8. Which would NOT be considered an appropriate outcome measure to examine the effectiveness of community corrections?

- a. reducing recidivism
- b. reducing cost
- c. reducing positive drug tests
- \*d. reducing restitution payments

9. One effective treatment approach is:

- a. psychotherapy.
- \*b. cognitive behavioral.
- c. self-help.
- d. non-directive counseling.

10. Which is NOT an impediment to conducting research in community corrections?

- a. political nature of programs
- b. methodological concerns
- c. financial and organizational constraints
- \*d. statistical testing

11. Boot camps are not effective because:

- a. they mix low- and high-risk offenders together
- b. they bond criminals together
- c. they do not target criminogenic risk factors
- \*d. all of the above

12. Electronic monitoring has been found to reduce recidivism rates significantly.

- a. True
- \*b. False

13. According to the text, one potential risk with electronic monitoring is that it simply “widens the net.”

- \*a. True
- b. False

14. Evidence to date is that recidivism rates are lower for those boot camp participants who spend at least three hours a day in therapeutic activity and receive post-program aftercare.

- \*a. True
- b. False

15. Boot camps have generally been found to be effective in reducing recidivism.

- a. True

\*b. False

16. Research on probation versus alternative dispositions indicates that probation is considered more effective than parole.

\*a. True

b. False

17. According to the text, the rule of thumb with probation is that a failure rate of more than 30 percent indicates that probation is not effective.

\*a. True

b. False

18. Recidivism studies of parolees indicate that most failures occur within the first two years following release.

\*a. True

b. False

19. Prior record has not been found to predict parole success.

a. True

\*b. False

20. Latessa concluded that the mentally disordered offender fails at a greater rate on probation than other offender groups.

a. True

\*b. False

21. The three factors that most consistently predict success on parole are age, type of offense, and number of prior arrests.

\*a. True

b. False

22. Gendreau argued that correctional programs that focus on non-criminogenic factors (such as self-esteem, anxiety, or depression) have not reduced recidivism.

\*a. True

b. False

23. Family-based interventions have not been found to be effective in reducing recidivism with juvenile offenders.

a. True

\*b. False

24. Three of the principles of effective intervention are risk, needs, and incapacitation.

a. True

\*b. False

25. Aftercare for substance abusers who have completed a treatment program does not increase program effectiveness.

a. True

\*b. False

Type: MT

26. This is a “perfect match” section. Match each corresponding item.

a. surveillance program that verifies offender’s presence electronically=electronic monitoring

b. research technique to identify treatment effects=meta-analysis

c. court-ordered home detention=house arrest

d. spiritual and religious programming=faith-based

e. a facility to which offenders report during ordinary working hours=day-reporting center

f. the repetition of criminal behavior=recidivism

g. an infraction of a condition of supervision=parole violation

h. court-ordered payment=fine

i. phased re-entry program=furlough

j. program that stresses physical conditioning and drill and ceremony=boot camp