1. Grinstead, O., Eldridge, G., MacGowan, R., Morrow, K. M., Seal, D. W. et al. (2008). An HIV, STD, and hepatitis prevention program for young men leaving prison: Project START. *Journal of Correctional Health Care*, 14, pp. 183–196. doi: 10.1177/1078345808318217 [<http://jcx.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/14/3/183?ijkey=.DdEy8mu12fCY&keytype=ref&siteid=spjcx>]

When were participants recruited for this study?

@ Learning Objective: 14-2: Explain why diseases are prevalent in prisons and jails

a. 2 weeks after sentencing

b. 6 weeks after prison entry

\*c. 2 to 6 weeks before release from prison

d. 4 weeks after release from prison

2. Grinstead, O., Eldridge, G., MacGowan, R., Morrow, K. M., Seal, D. W. et al. (2008). An HIV, STD, and hepatitis prevention program for young men leaving prison: Project START. *Journal of Correctional Health Care*, 14, pp. 183–196. doi: 10.1177/1078345808318217 [<http://jcx.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/14/3/183?ijkey=.DdEy8mu12fCY&keytype=ref&siteid=spjcx>]

Which intervention was the most successful in reducing risky sexual behaviors?

@ Learning Objective: 14-2: Explain why diseases are prevalent in prisons and jails

a. Prerelease intervention

\*b. Enhanced intervention

c. Postrelease intervention

d. Single-session intervention

Type: E

3. Grinstead, O., Eldridge, G., MacGowan, R., Morrow, K. M., Seal, D. W. et al. (2008). An HIV, STD, and hepatitis prevention program for young men leaving prison: Project START. *Journal of Correctional Health Care*, 14, pp. 183–196. doi: 10.1177/1078345808318217 [<http://jcx.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/14/3/183?ijkey=.DdEy8mu12fCY&keytype=ref&siteid=spjcx>]

Briefly describe the demographics of the interventionists in the study.

\*a. Interventionists were a racially and ethnically diverse group of men and women; their education ranged from high school diplomas to bachelor’s degrees; their intervention experience ranged from 0 to 20 years; and they had diverse work backgrounds.

@ Learning Objective: 14-2: Explain why diseases are prevalent in prisons and jails

4. Wolff, N., & Shi, J. (2011). Patterns of victimization and feelings of safety inside prison: the experience of male and female inmates. *Crime & Delinquency*, 57, pp. 29–55. doi: 10.1177/0011128708321370 [<http://cad.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/57/1/29?ijkey=LjQa7JN6ZXwD.&keytype=ref&siteid=spcad>]

Which of the following was characteristic of those who refused to participate in the survey?

@ Learning Objective: 14-5: Discuss issues women face while incarcerated and working in corrections

\*a. They reported feeling less hopeful about improving the quality of life in prison.

b. They reported feeling unsafe and feared retaliation from other inmates.

c. They were all female.

d. They were all male perpetrators of sexual assault.

5. Wolff, N., & Shi, J. (2011). Patterns of victimization and feelings of safety inside prison: the experience of male and female inmates. *Crime & Delinquency*, 57, pp. 29–55. doi: 10.1177/0011128708321370 [<http://cad.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/57/1/29?ijkey=LjQa7JN6ZXwD.&keytype=ref&siteid=spcad>]

Results showed that sexual victimization of male inmates was more likely to be perpetrated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whereas the most common perpetrator of sexual victimization of female inmates was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

@ Learning Objective: 14-5: Discuss issues women face while incarcerated and working in corrections

a. female prison administration; male correctional officers

b. an inmate; staff

c. male correctional officers; female prison administration

\*d. staff; an inmate

Type: E

6. Wolff, N., & Shi, J. (2011). Patterns of victimization and feelings of safety inside prison: the experience of male and female inmates. *Crime & Delinquency*, 57, pp. 29–55. doi: 10.1177/0011128708321370 [<http://cad.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/57/1/29?ijkey=LjQa7JN6ZXwD.&keytype=ref&siteid=spcad>]

Briefly summarize the study’s findings regarding inmates’ feelings of safety.

\*a. The data did not support the notion that fear of sexual assault, as measured by feeling safe or unsafe, was pervasive among male and female inmates.

@ Learning Objective: 14-5: Discuss issues women face while incarcerated and working in corrections

7. Cullen, F. T., Jonson, C. L., & Nagin, D. S. (2011). Prisons do not reduce recidivism: the high cost of ignoring science. *The Prison Journal*, 3, pp. 48S–65S. doi: 10.1177/0032885511415224 [<http://tpj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/91/3_suppl/48S?ijkey=kqDphbflLvtGY&keytype=ref&siteid=sptpj>]

The authors compare their view on imprisonment to which U.S. system?

@ Learning Objective: 14-7: Describe how prison might cause crime

\*a. Hospitalization

b. Courts

c. Gun control

d. Education

8. Cullen, F. T., Jonson, C. L., & Nagin, D. S. (2011). Prisons do not reduce recidivism: the high cost of ignoring science. *The Prison Journal*, 3, pp. 48S–65S. doi: 10.1177/0032885511415224 [<http://tpj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/91/3_suppl/48S?ijkey=kqDphbflLvtGY&keytype=ref&siteid=sptpj>]

According to the authors, which essential factor is excluded from correctional policy?

@ Learning Objective: 14-7: Describe how prison might cause crime

a. Punishment

b. Mass incarceration

c. Public safety

\*d. Science

Type: E

9. Cullen, F. T., Jonson, C. L., & Nagin, D. S. (2011). Prisons do not reduce recidivism: the high cost of ignoring science. *The Prison Journal*, 3, pp. 48S–65S. doi: 10.1177/0032885511415224 [<http://tpj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/91/3_suppl/48S?ijkey=kqDphbflLvtGY&keytype=ref&siteid=sptpj>]

Describe the three observations the authors make based on existing science.

\*a. Answers may vary. (1) Across all offenders, prisons do not have a specific deterrent effect. Custodial sentences do not reduce recidivism more than noncustodial sanctions. (2) With less confidence, we can propose that prisons, especially gratuitously painful ones, may be criminogenic. On balance, the evidence tilts in the direction of those proposing that the social experiences of imprisonment are likely crime-generating. (3) It is likely that low-risk offenders are most likely to experience increased recidivism due to incarceration.

@ Learning Objective: 14-7: Describe how prison might cause crime

10. Crocker, D. (2015). Implementing and evaluating restorative justice projects in prison. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 26, pp. 45–64. doi: 10.1177/0887403413508287 [<http://cjp.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/26/1/45?ijkey=lgvxWS/dFoyNk&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjp>]

All of the following were objectives of Partners in Healing except

@ Learning Objective: 14-8: Define restorative justice

a. provide increased opportunities for community engagement with the justice sector.

\*b. support and promote victim offender mediation.

c. support offenders as they prepare to be reintegrated into the community.

d. provide increased opportunities for victims to feel understood and heard.

11. Crocker, D. (2015). Implementing and evaluating restorative justice projects in prison. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 26, pp. 45–64. doi: 10.1177/0887403413508287 [<http://cjp.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/26/1/45?ijkey=lgvxWS/dFoyNk&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjp>]

Which term did inmates use to describe restorative justice?

@ Learning Objective: 14-8: Define restorative justice

a. Forgiveness

b. Communication

c. Understanding

\*d. Community

Type: E

12. Crocker, D. (2015). Implementing and evaluating restorative justice projects in prison. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 26, pp. 45–64. doi: 10.1177/0887403413508287 [<http://cjp.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/26/1/45?ijkey=lgvxWS/dFoyNk&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjp>]

What were the reasons why the author used a narrative approach in her research?

\*a. According to the author, the narrative approach provided an innovative way of asking questions. Narrative provides a route into people’s experiences that traditional methods may miss. Asking for stories rather than opinions changes what people recount.

@ Learning Objective: 14-8: Define restorative justice