

Study Guide For Massachusetts Probation Officer

Offers a strategy for alleviating prison overflow by increased use of financial sanctions, community service, and house arrests instead of imprisonment

In the era of mass incarceration, over 600,000 people are released from federal or state prison each year, with many returning to chaotic living environments rife with these circumstances, how do former prisoners navigate reentering society? In *Homeward*, sociologist Bruce Western examines the tumultuous first year after release. Drawing from in-depth interviews with over one hundred individuals, he describes the lives of the formerly incarcerated and demonstrates how poverty, racial inequality, and failures of social support trap many in a cycle of vulnerability despite their efforts to rejoin society. Western and his research team conducted comprehensive interviews with men and women released from the Massachusetts state prison system who returned to neighborhoods around Boston. Western finds that for most, leaving prison is associated with acute material hardship. In the first year after prison, most respondents could not afford their own housing and relied on family support and government programs, with many living in deep poverty. Many struggled with chronic pain, mental illnesses, or addiction—the most important predictor of recidivism. Most respondents were also unemployed. While older white men found union jobs in the construction industry through their social networks, but many others, particularly those who were black or Latino, were unable to find full-time work due to few social connections to good jobs, discrimination, and lack of credentials. Violence was common in their lives, and often preceded their incarceration. In contrast to the stereotype of tough criminals preying upon helpless citizens, Western shows that many former prisoners were themselves subject to lifetimes of violence and abuse and encountered more violence after leaving prison, blurring the line between victims and perpetrators. Western concludes that boosting the social integration of former prisoners is key to both ameliorating deep disadvantage and strengthening public safety. He advocates policies that increase assistance to those in their first year after release, including guaranteed housing and health care, drug treatment, and transitional employment. By foregrounding the stories of people struggling against the odds to exit the justice system, *Homeward* shows how overhauling the process of prisoner reentry and rethinking the foundations of justice policy could address the harms of mass incarceration.

Reforming Juvenile Justice

Promoting Positive Child, Adolescent, and Family Development Through Research, Policies, and Programs

Report and Recommendations of the Governor's Committee to Study the Massachusetts Correctional System

Handbook of Massachusetts Evidence

The National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System: Corrections

A Handbook to Guide Local Policy Development

The Handbook of Massachusetts Evidence is a comprehensive and practical guide to the law of evidence in Massachusetts. Providing clear explanations of the settled law and expert advice on more complicated evidentiary problems, this one-volume compendium provides in-depth coverage of everything attorneys need for analyzing and weighing evidence, planning litigation strategy, and justifying objections. It is an invaluable aid in determining the use and admissibility of evidence in Massachusetts courts. The 2021 Edition brings you up to date on the latest new cases, statutes, and developments, including these: For a hearsay statement to be admitted under the doctrine of verbal completeness, the proponent must show that the additional statements are "(1) on the same subject as the admitted statement; (2) part of the same conversation as the admitted statement; and (3) necessary to the understanding of the admitted statement." The Court has similarly advised that, where a defendant is entitled to the services of a translator because of an inability to speak English, or the defendant's inability to speak English is likely to become known to the jury, the better practice is for the trial judge to inquire, upon defendant's request, whether any prospective juror harbored bias against non-English speakers. Where the entire jury has been exposed to extraneous material, the judge is required to conduct individual voir dire to determine whether the jurors can remain impartial. For revocation of a juvenile's pretrial probation based on a new criminal offense, the Commonwealth must prove there is probable cause to believe the juvenile committed the offense; for revocation based on violation of a condition, proof must be by preponderance of the evidence. Evidence detailing a criminal investigation is generally not allowed as it usually has no relevance to whether the defendant in fact committed the acts charged, and it may appear as an imprimatur of official belief in defendant's guilt. Where an agency's own duly adopted regulations require disclosure, disclosure is required notwithstanding any exemption in GL 4, § 7 that might apply. The Supreme Judicial Court has emphasized that the constitutional issue in identification cases is not whether "the witness was or might be mistaken but whether any possible mistake was or would be the product of improper suggestions made by the police." Under Massachusetts law, an out-of-court identification may also be suppressed if it violates common-law principles of fairness. A judge may suppress an identification if it resulted from a "highly" or "especially" suggestive confrontation with the defendant, even though not brought about by the police, or if it is so unreliable that the danger of unfair prejudice substantially outweighs its probative value.

Previous Edition: Handbook of Massachusetts Evidence, 2020 Edition, ISBN 9781543810516

The Routledge Handbook of Corrections in the United States brings together original contributions from leading scholars in criminology and criminal justice that provide an in-depth, state-of-the-art look at the most important topics in corrections. The book discusses the foundations of corrections in the United States, philosophical issues that have guided historical movements in corrections, different types of punishment and supervision, trends in incarceration, issues affecting race, ethnicity, and special populations in corrections, and a variety of other emerging issues. This book scrutinizes innovative community programs as well as more traditional sanctions, and exposes the key issues and debates surrounding the correctional process in the United States. Among other important topics, selections address the inherent discrimination within the system, special issues surrounding certain populations, and the utilization of the death penalty as the ultimate punishment. This book serves as an essential reference for academicians and practitioners working in corrections and related agencies, as well as for students taking courses

in criminal justice, criminology, and related subjects.

Intermediate Punishments in a Rational Sentencing System

The National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System

Monthly Bulletin

2021 Edition

The Key Components

Life in the Year After Prison

Adolescence is a distinct, yet transient, period of development between childhood and adulthood characterized by increased experimentation and risk-taking, a tendency to discount long-term consequences, and heightened sensitivity to peers and other social influences. A key function of adolescence is developing an integrated sense of self, including individualization, separation from parents, and personal identity. Experimentation and novelty-seeking behavior, such as alcohol and drug use, unsafe sex, and reckless driving, are thought to serve a number of adaptive functions despite their risks. Research indicates that for most youth, the period of risky experimentation does not extend beyond adolescence, ceasing as identity becomes settled with maturity. Much adolescent involvement in criminal activity is part of the normal developmental process of identity formation and most adolescents will mature out of these tendencies. Evidence of significant changes in brain structure and function during adolescence strongly suggests that these cognitive tendencies characteristic of adolescents are associated with biological immaturity of the brain and with an imbalance among developing brain systems. This imbalance model implies dual systems: one involved in cognitive and behavioral control and one involved in socio-emotional processes. Accordingly adolescents lack mature capacity for self-regulations because the brain system that influences pleasure-seeking and emotional reactivity develops more rapidly than the brain system that supports self-control. This knowledge of adolescent development has underscored important differences between adults and adolescents with direct bearing on the design and operation of the justice system, raising doubts about the core assumptions driving the criminalization of juvenile justice policy in the late decades of the 20th century. It was in this context that the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) asked the National Research Council to convene a committee to conduct a study of juvenile justice reform. The goal of *Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach* was to review recent advances in behavioral and neuroscience research and draw out the implications of this knowledge for juvenile justice reform, to assess the new generation of reform activities occurring in the United States, and to assess the performance of OJJDP in carrying out its statutory mission as well as its potential role in supporting scientifically based reform efforts.

Includes its Report, 1896-19 .

The National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System: Courts

LexisNexis Practice Guide: Massachusetts Family Law

By Means of the Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, Using Thirty-four Volumes, 1874 to 1907

Between Prison and Probation

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature

Study Guide for Criminology

"[The report] finds that supervision -- probation and parole -- drives high numbers of people, disproportionately those who are Black and brown, right back to jail or prison, while in large part failing to help them get needed services and resources. In states examined in the report, people are often incarcerated for violating the rules of their supervision or for low-level crimes, and receive disproportionate punishment following proceedings that fail to adequately protect their fair trial rights."--Publisher website.

"Teachers' bulletin", vol. 4- issued as part of v. 23, no. 9-

July 1835-Oct.14, 1843

Pardon, Parole, and Probation

Resources in Education

Federal Probation

Guidelines Manual

American Corrections in Brief

The Handbook of Applied Developmental Science is the only work to comprehensively present the latest theory, research, and application from applied developmental science (ADS) and the positive psychology movement. It summarizes and synthesizes the best scientific knowledge from ADS to help readers understand the efforts being made around the world to ensure that all children and adolescents develop into healthy adults who contribute positively to society. The Handbook is also the first resource to organize and integrate both the prevention and promotion approaches to programs and policies for children, adolescents, and families. In addition, the Handbook provides a detailed road map for future research and for actions that will promote positive child, youth, and family development. Published in four volumes, the Handbook features 95 chapters by more than 150 contributors, many of who are renowned leaders in the field.

Volume 1 describes the foundation of applied developmental science, its historical development, and current scientific and professional efforts to develop policies and programs that promote positive child, adolescent, and family development. Volume 2 examines public policy and government service systems. Volume 3 discusses community systems for enhancing citizenship and promoting a civil society. Finally, Volume 4 outlines methods for university engagement and academic outreach. Feature and Benefits - Four comprehensive, topical volumes - Approximately 2,200 pages - 95 chapters - More than 150 contributors, many of whom are world-renowned leaders in applied development science from the academic, professional, and policy and political arenas - Forewords for each volume written by well-known authorities, including Edward Zigler, co-founder of the Head Start program; US Congressman Elijah E Cummings; David Bell, International Youth Foundation; and Graham Spanier, President, The Pennsylvania State University Designed for a wide audience the Handbook will be an important addition to your library collection. It offers a single source for information about fostering generations of healthy children and families. It is designed specifically to meet the needs of: - Faculty and students in the fields of psychology, human development, family studies, policy studies, nursing, allied health, and education - Staff and volunteers working in non-governmental organizations - Members of local, state, national, and international government organizations and personnel involved in policy and program development and funding - Directors and staff at foundations that administer programs aimed at promoting positive your and family development

This study guide is the best way to prepare for exams and get the grade you want! Get easy access to learning objectives, chapter summaries, key terms and concepts, and a self-test. The self-test consists of multiple choice, fill-in-the-blank, true/false, and essay questions, all coded to the learning objectives that appear in the book. Answer key included.

Juvenile Delinquency: Theory, Practice, and Law

Social Sciences and Humanities Index

Responding to Parole and Probation Violations

Christian Register and Boston Observer...

Revoked

Bibliographic Guide to Womens Studies 1998

“Backed up by the best science, Todd Clear and Natasha Frost make a compelling case for why the nation's forty-year embrace of the punitive spirit has been morally bankrupt and endangered public safety. But this is far more than an exposé of correctional failure. Recognizing that a policy turning point is at hand, Clear and Frost provide a practical blueprint for choosing a different correctional future—counsel that is wise and should be widely followed.”—Francis T. Cullen, Distinguished Research Professor of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati Over the last 35 years, the US penal system has grown at a rate unprecedented in US history—five times larger than in the past and grossly out of scale with the rest of the world. This growth was part of a sustained and intentional effort to “get tough” on crime, and characterizes a time when no policy options were acceptable save for those that increased penalties. In *The Punishment Imperative*, eminent criminologists Todd R. Clear and Natasha A. Frost argue that America's move to mass incarceration from the 1960s to the early 2000s was more than just a response to crime or a collection of policies adopted in isolation; it was a grand social experiment. Tracing a wide array of trends related to the criminal justice system, *The Punishment Imperative* charts the rise of penal severity in America and speculates that a variety of forces—fiscal, political, and evidentiary—have finally come together to bring this great social experiment to an end. Clear and Frost stress that while the doubling of the crime rate in the late 1960s represented one of the most pressing social problems at the time, this is not what served as a foundation for the great punishment experiment. Rather, it was the way crime posed a political problem—and thereby offered a political opportunity—that became the basis for the great rise in punishment. The authors claim that the punishment imperative is a particularly insidious social experiment because the actual goal was never articulated, the full array of consequences was never considered, and the momentum built even as the forces driving the policy shifts diminished. Clear and Frost argue that the public's growing realization that the severe policies themselves, not growing crime rates, were the main cause of increased incarceration eventually led to a surge of interest in taking a more rehabilitative, pragmatic, and cooperative approach to dealing with criminal offenders. *The Punishment Imperative* cautions that the legacy of the grand experiment of the past forty years will be difficult to escape. However, the authors suggest that the United States now stands at the threshold of a new era in penal policy, and they offer several practical and pragmatic policy solutions to changing the criminal justice system's approach to punishment. Part historical study, part forward-looking policy analysis, *The Punishment Imperative* is a compelling study of a generation of crime and punishment in America. Todd R. Clear is Dean of the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University. He is the author of *Imprisoning Communities* and *What Is Community Justice?* and the founding editor of the journal *Criminology & Public Policy*.

Unrivaled in its current coverage of topics, the thirteenth edition of best-selling *JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: THEORY, PRACTICE, AND LAW* provides an in-depth analysis of the theories of delinquency, environmental issues, juvenile justice issues, and the juvenile justice system. Praised both for its authority and balance as well as for the authors' ability to engage students in the course, the book presents cutting-edge, seminal research, as well as up-to-the-minute policy and newsworthy examples. Siegel and Welsh offer a timely and objective presentation of juvenile delinquency theory and juvenile justice policy issues by examining opposing sides of controversial aspects of delinquency and delinquency programs in an unbiased way. What's more, the *MindTap* that accompanies this text helps students practice and master techniques and key concepts while engaging them with video cases, career-based decision-making scenarios, visual summaries, and more. Important Notice: Media content referenced

within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Occupational Outlook Handbook

The Punishment Imperative

Supplement

Defining Drug Courts

LexisNexis Practice Guide: Massachusetts Criminal Law

Bulletin of the New York Public Library

With its concise writing style, streamlined Chapter format, abundance of checklists and forms, extensive references to leading and related cases, cross references relevant analytical content, and authoritative guidance, you'll find more of everything that makes a practice guide valuable and easy for you to use. Topically organized, LexisNexis Practice Guide Massachusetts Criminal Law covers the entire process of a criminal trial in Massachusetts, from the initial representation of a client through sentencing and post-sentencing procedures and much more. Each Practice Guide Chapter combines authoritative legal analysis with an expert author's practical insights, distilled from years of litigation practice. Massachusetts Criminal Law includes more than 225 Practice Tips that transition smoothly from legal analysis to practical application of a point of law. Chapter parts begin with a detailed practice checklist (more than 45 checklists total) defining the essentials of a major task. Checklists capture the essential steps (the what, when, and how) of each task, with cross-references to relevant authority, forms, and discussion of the topic within the Chapter itself.

Author and subject index to a selected list of periodicals not included in the Reader's guide.

List of Works in the New York Public Library Relating to Criminology, Pt. [1]-7

Document Retrieval Index

Christian Register

Routledge Handbook of Corrections in the United States

A Changing Service

The Child

LexisNexis Practice Guide: Massachusetts Family Law offers concise explanations of each step in a family law case, transitioning smoothly from legal analysis to practical application of a point of law. Written by a team of experienced practitioners, the guide includes practice strategies and checklists in each chapter to help practitioners identify and address legal and procedural issues. The guide covers a wide range of topics related to Massachusetts family law, including: divorce, spousal maintenance, child custody, same-sex relationships, alternative dispute resolution, and more.

The Rise and Failure of Mass Incarceration in America

Crime File Study Guide

Homeward

A Guide to the Study of Charities and Correction

Handbook of Applied Developmental Science

Study Guide