

General Knowledge: Correctional Education

1. The following people were instrumental in the history of Correctional Education:
 - a. Captain Alexander Machonochie, Governor of Norfolk Island
 - b. Walter Crofton, Chair of Board of Directors Ireland
 - c. Zebulon Brockway, Elmira, New York, USA
 - d. Austin McCormick, US Bureau of Prisons
 - e. All these
2. Education was recognized as a human right under the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights in:
 - a. 1964
 - b. 1980
 - c. 1948
 - d. 2000
3. What has been the traditional role of correctional education with regard to local public school education?
 - a. Correctional education has struggled to keep pace with the local schools, inhibited mostly by resource constraints.
 - b. Correctional education has been inert to the trends of local public schooling.
 - c. Correctional education has been a laboratory or crucible in which innovations were tested, and subsequently disseminated to the local schools.
 - d. Correctional education has been affected by trends in the local schools.
 - e. Items c and d above.
4. Most of the innovations credited to Scandinavian corrections are procedures that were disseminated from the South Pacific to Ireland, to the United States, and to England, long before they were implemented in Scandinavia.

_____ True _____ False
5. Correctional education organisational history can be seen as an effort by educators to assume some authority over three decision-making areas:
 - a. Curriculum, the education budget, personnel matters
 - b. Curriculum, the education budget, prison staff training
 - c. Curriculum, the education budget, departmental decision making
 - d. The education budget, personnel matters, government liaison
6. The ultimate job of correctional teachers is to help students:
 - a. Enrol in post-secondary education following release
 - b. Engage in cognitive skill training
 - c. Mature socially by promoting positive life change
 - d. Achieve post-release employment outcomes

- 7.** The following study was instrumental in providing an evidence- based foundation for correctional education:
- a.** Correctional Education Association's: Three State's Recidivism Study
 - b.** RAND Corporation: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Program that Provide education to Incarcerated Adults
 - c.** Washington State Institute of Public Policy: Evidence-Based Public Policy Options to Reduce Crime and Criminal Justice Costs
 - d.** National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER): Vocational education and training and recidivism in Queensland correctional institutions
 - e.** All of these
- 8.** The Australian National Training Authority (ANTA) launched the National Strategy for Vocational Education and Training for Adult Prisoners and Offenders in Australia in 2012.
- _____ True _____ False
- 9.** The NCVER Research readings: Vocational education and training for Adult prisoners and offenders in Australia:
- a.** was a collaborative project by Corrections Victoria & Deakin University
 - b.** was financed and published by Australian Institute of Criminology
 - c.** was initiated by EVTU, supported by ACEA and edited by Susan Dawe
 - d.** was the first VET in prisons book to take a national approach
 - e.** both c and d
- 10.** These people have been instrumental in progressing correctional education in more recent times:
- a.** Carolyn Eggleston and Thom Gehring, California State University
 - b.** Kevin Warner and Anne Costelloe, Ireland
 - c.** Susan Dawe, John Gardner and Joe Graffam, Australia
 - d.** Anita Wilson and William Forster, UK
 - e.** Liz Drake and Susan Lockwood, USA
 - f.** all of these
- 11.** Information on correctional education can be found at the following sites:
- a.** National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Australia
 - b.** Australian Institute of Criminology
 - c.** Correctional Education Association, USA
 - d.** European prison Education Association, Norway
 - e.** Journal of Prison Education and Reentry (Norway and USA)
 - f.** all of these