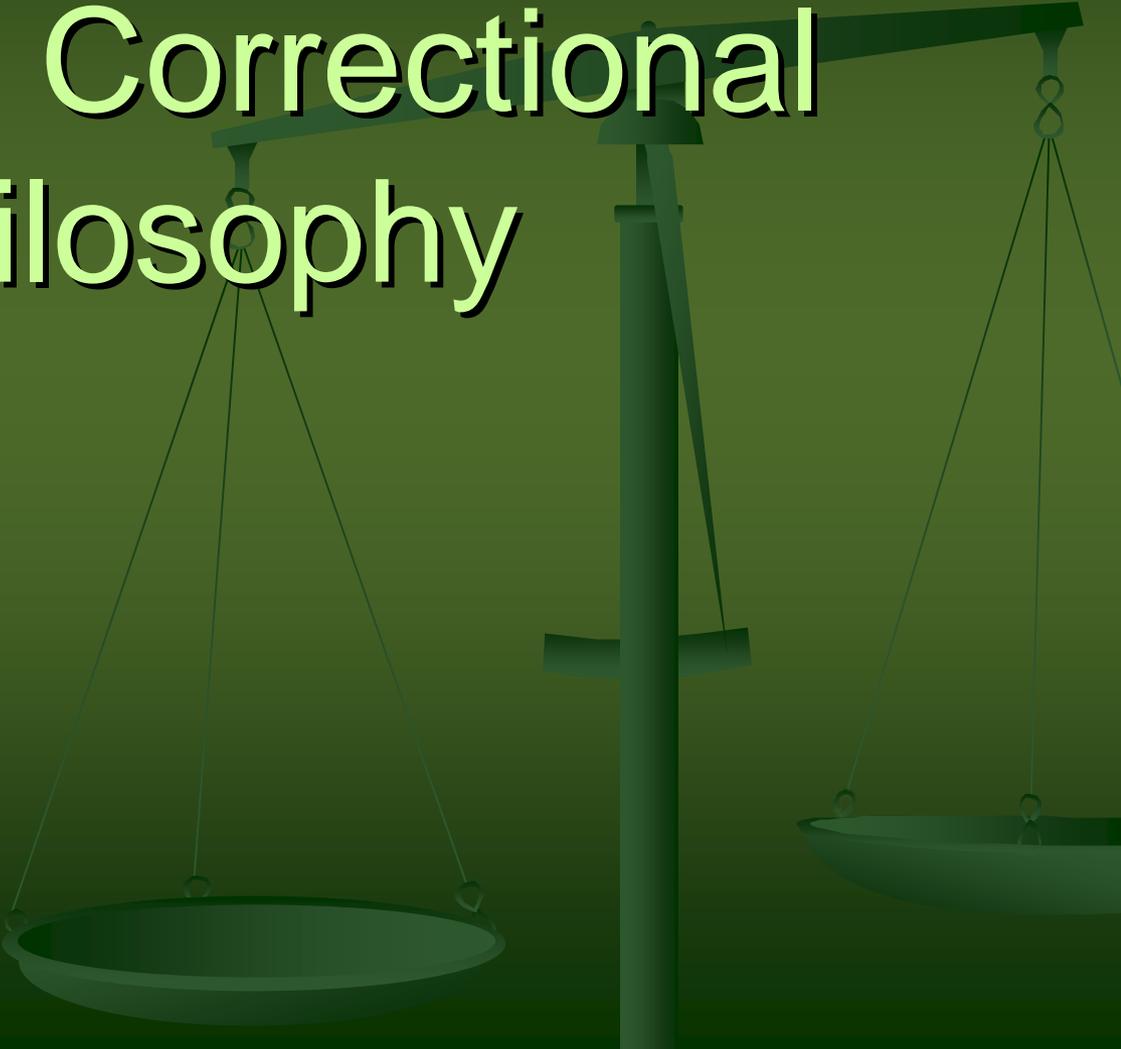


# Modern Correctional Philosophy



Nevada Department  
of Corrections

# History

- Ancient societies
  - Revenge
- Revenge still used today
  - Drive-by Shootings
  - Mafia Assassinations



# Responses to Crimes

- Retribution
- Deterrence
- Confinement
- Deportation
- Sentencing



# Colonial America

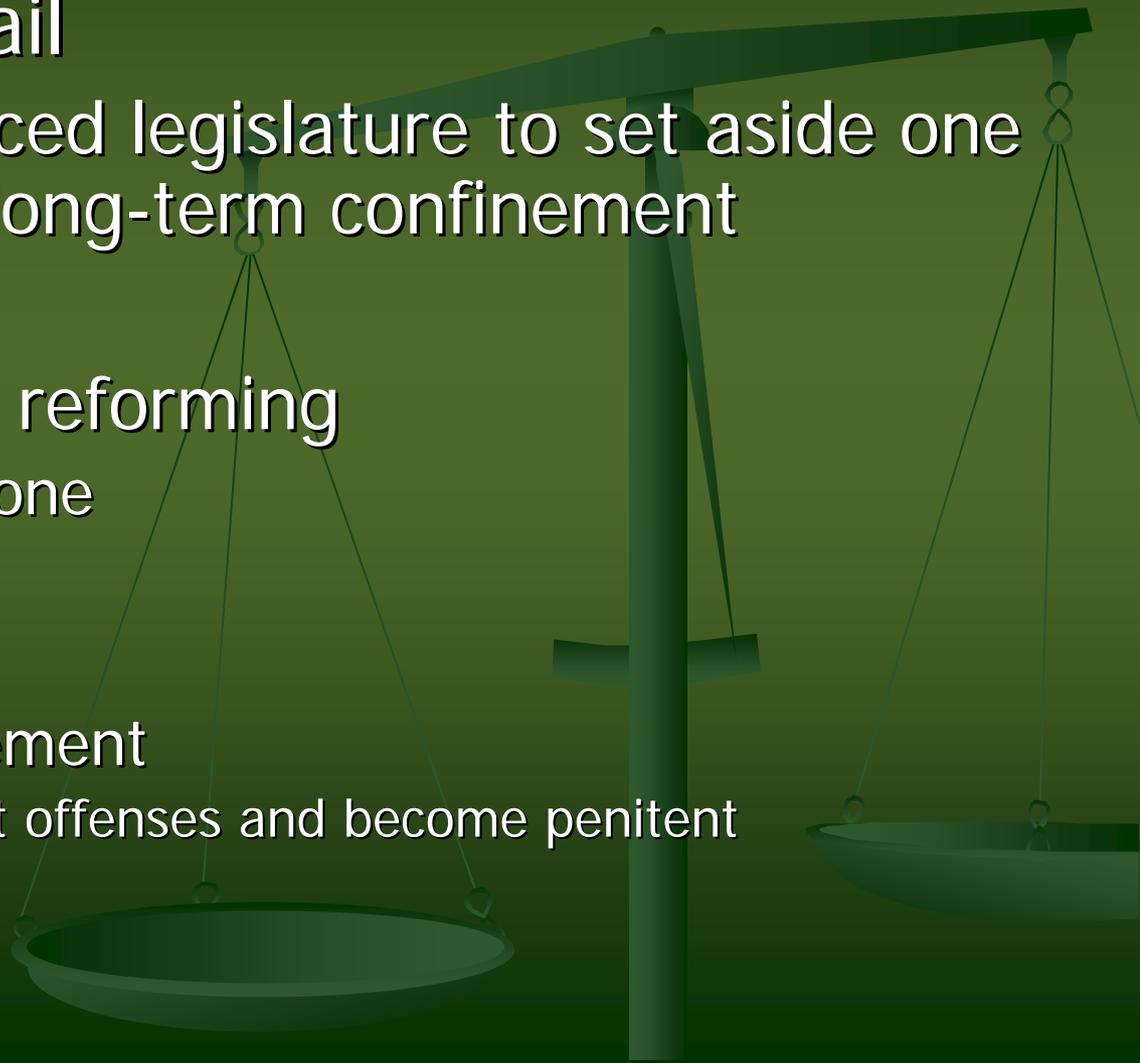
## Corporal Punishment

- Public flogging
- Branding
- Dunking
- Placement in stocks
- Keel hauling
- Walk the plank



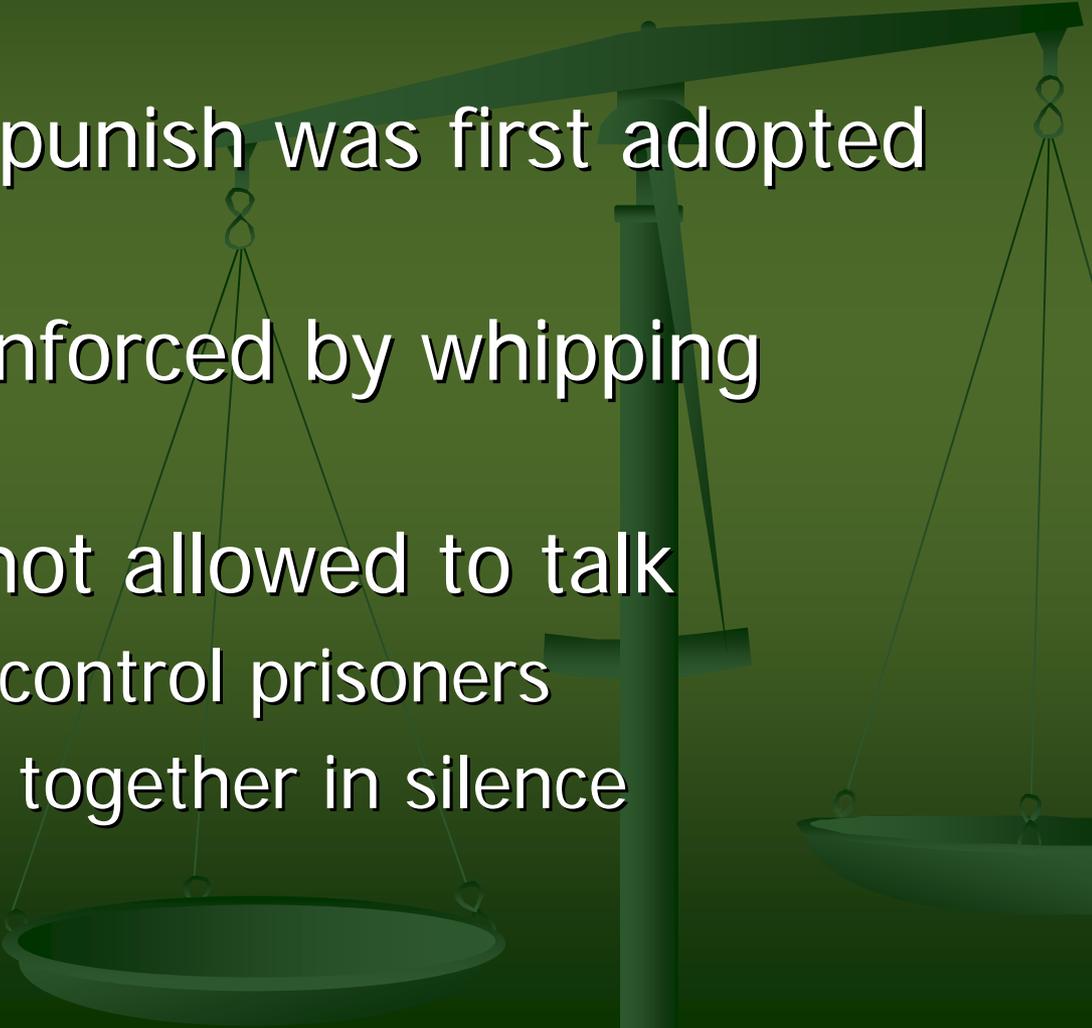
# First Long-Term Confinement 1790 in Philadelphia

- Walnut Street Jail
  - Quakers convinced legislature to set aside one wing of jail for long-term confinement
  - First attempt at reforming
    - Inmate lived alone
    - Ate alone
    - Worked alone
    - Solitary confinement
      - To think about offenses and become penitent



# Auburn Prison New York

## 1816

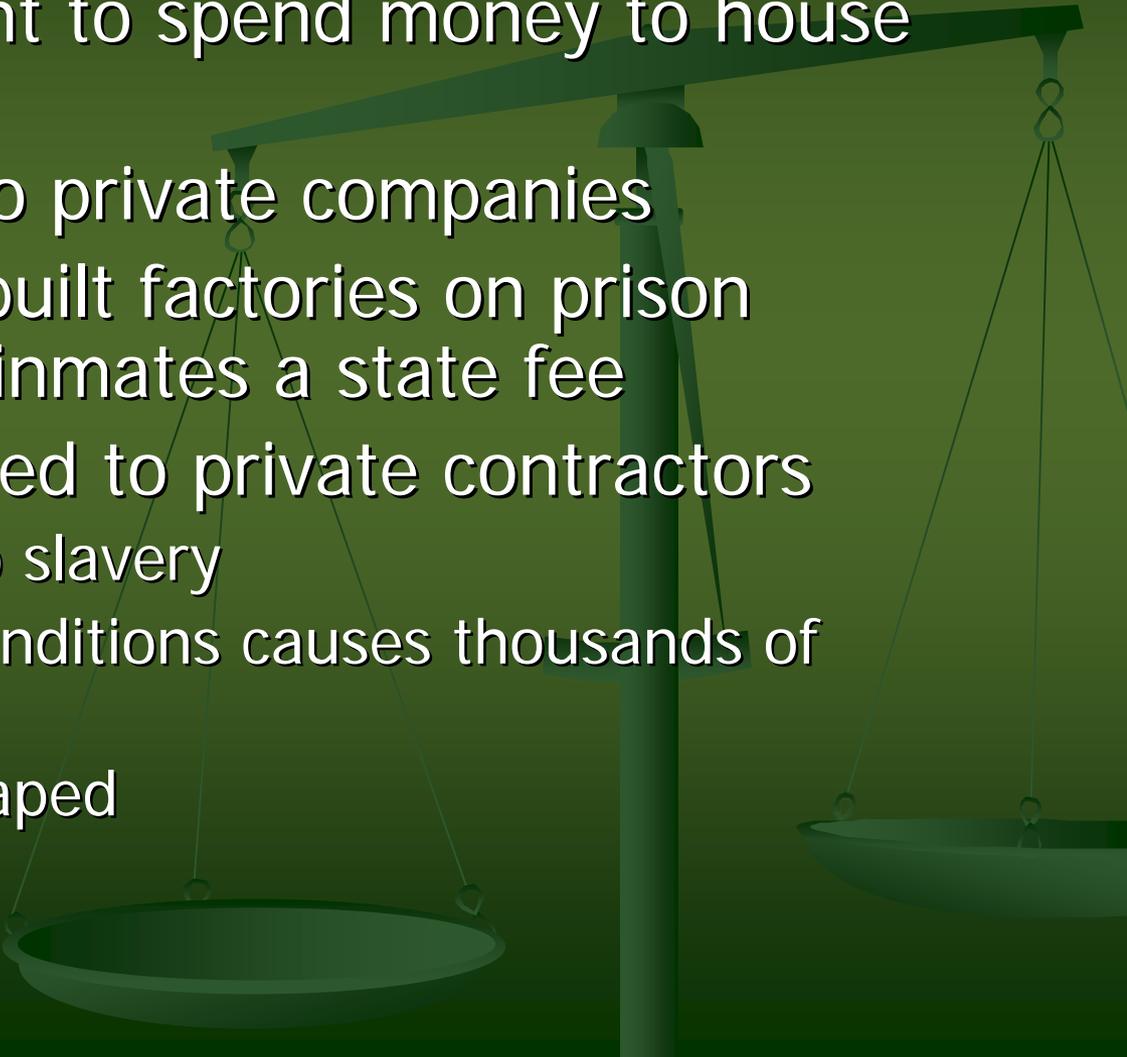
- Confinement to punish was first adopted
  - Discipline was enforced by whipping
  - Prisoners were not allowed to talk
    - Silence used to control prisoners
    - Ate and worked together in silence
- 

# Jails and Prisons were separated - 1850

- Jails to hold persons not yet convicted and some minor sentences
- Prisons housed convicted felons
  - Person sentenced to prison for punishment
  - Conditions were harsh

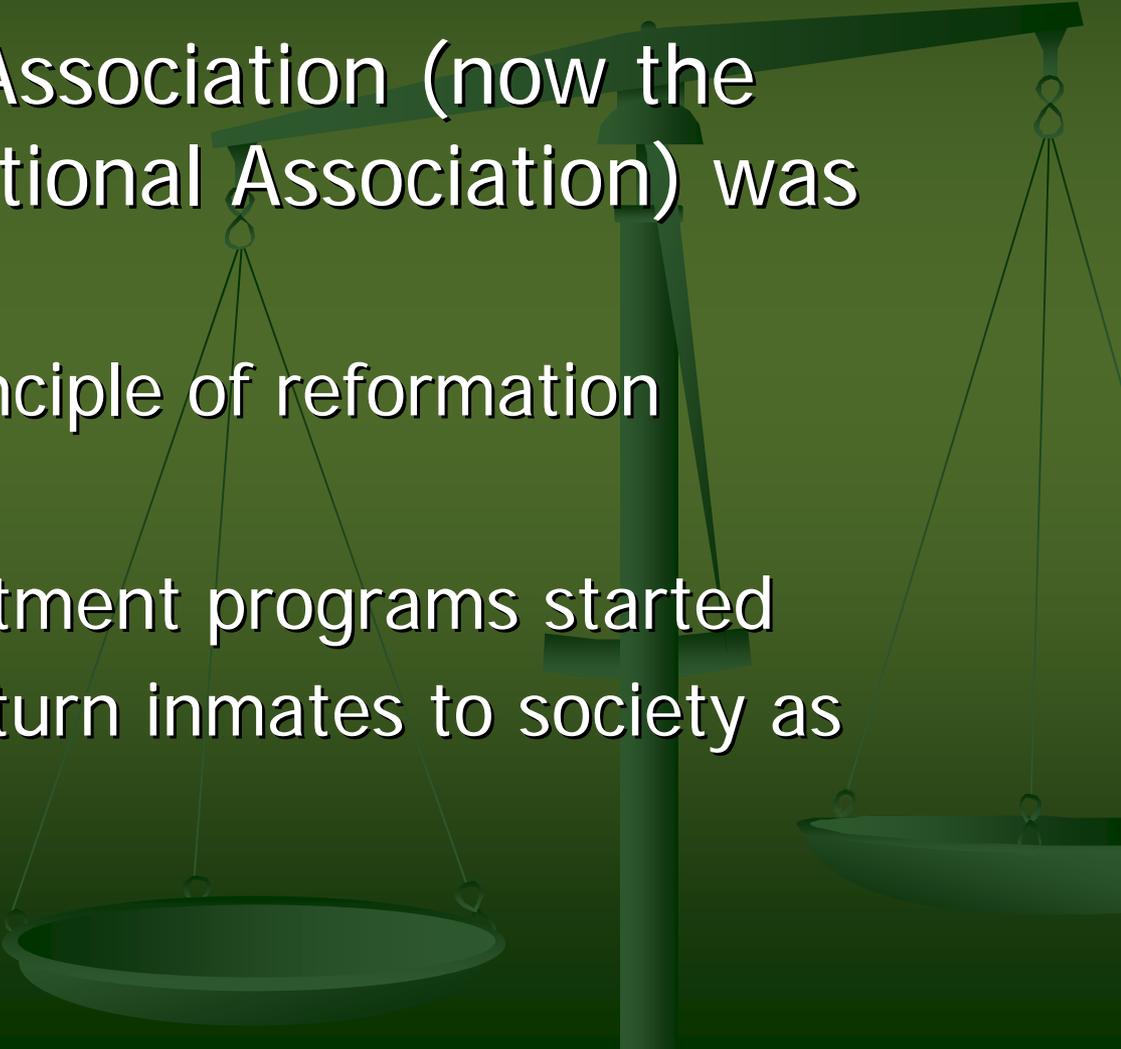


# 1864

- Taxpayers reluctant to spend money to house and feed inmates
  - Hire out inmates to private companies
  - Some companies built factories on prison grounds and paid inmates a state fee
  - Inmates were leased to private contractors
    - Work amounted to slavery
    - Work and living conditions causes thousands of deaths
    - Many inmates escaped
- 

# 1870

## American Correctional Association

- National Prison Association (now the American Correctional Association) was founded
    - Adopted the principle of reformation
    - Prison reform
    - Community treatment programs started
    - Ultimate goal return inmates to society as better citizens
- 

# Components of the Criminal Justice System

- Law Enforcement Agencies
- Jails
- Courts
- Corrections
- Probation and Parole



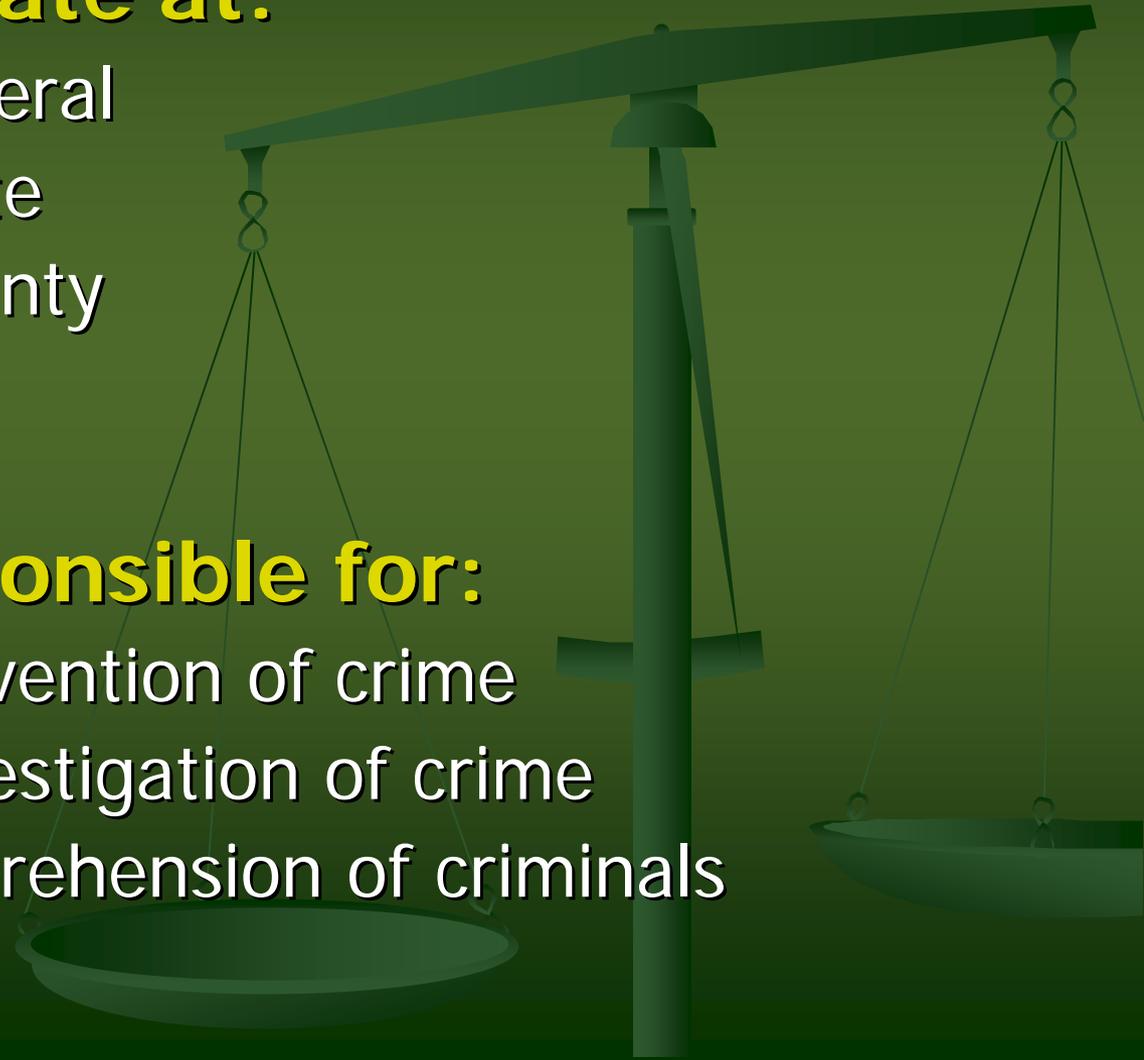
# Law Enforcement Agencies

- **Operate at:**

- Federal
- State
- County
- City

- **Responsible for:**

- Prevention of crime
- Investigation of crime
- Apprehension of criminals



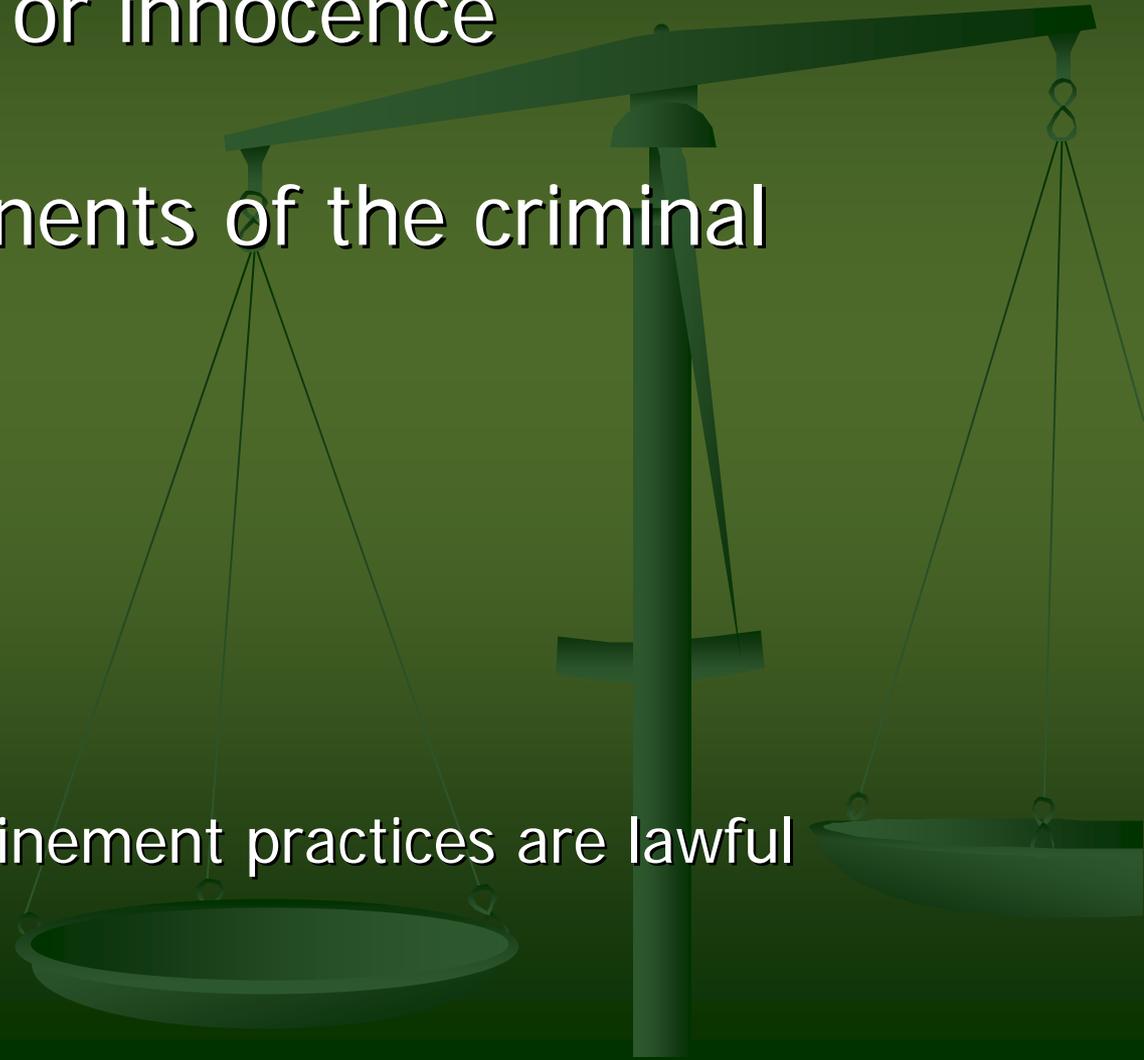
# Jails

- Usually operated by Local Law Enforcement
- House Misdemeanors & Gross Misdemeanors
- House Accused Awaiting Trial

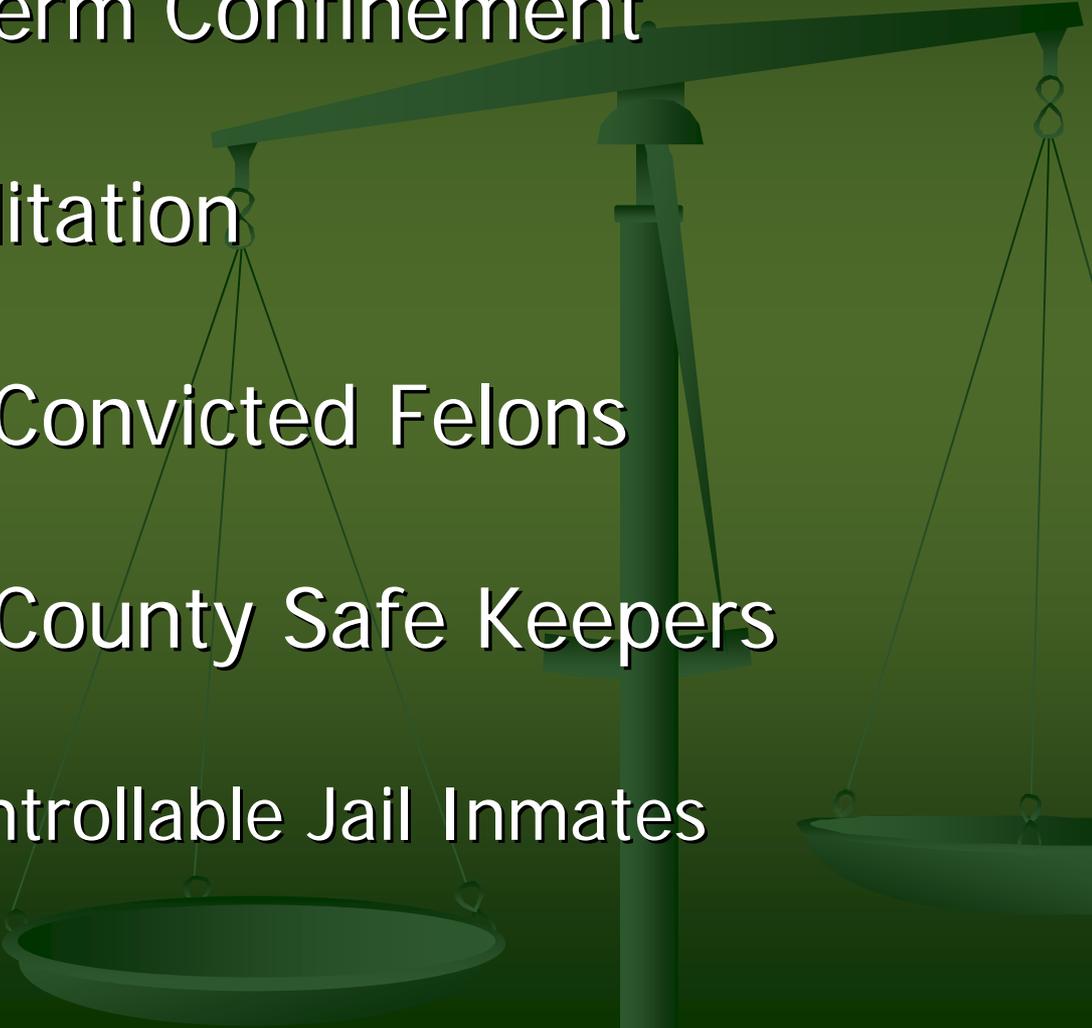


# Courts

- Determine guilt or innocence
- Oversee components of the criminal justice system
  - Jails
  - Prisons
    - To ensure confinement practices are lawful

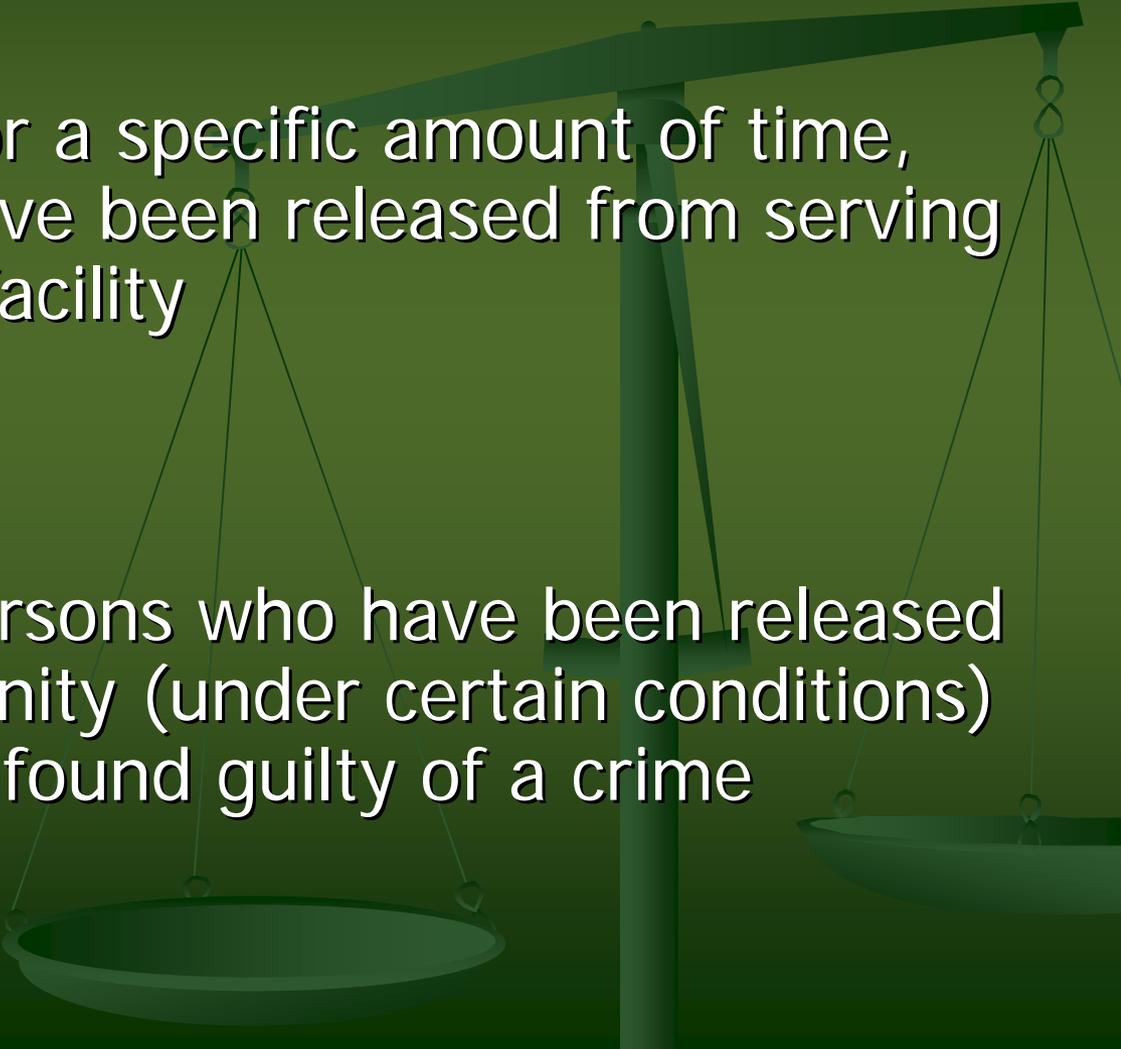


# Corrections



- Long Term Confinement
- Rehabilitation
- House Convicted Felons
- House County Safe Keepers
  - Uncontrollable Jail Inmates

# Parole & Probation



## ■ Parole

- To supervise, for a specific amount of time, persons who have been released from serving time in a state facility

## ■ Probation

- To supervise persons who have been released into the community (under certain conditions) who have been found guilty of a crime

# Types of Correctional Facilities and their Roles:

- Jails
- Prisons
- Community-Based Facilities



# Correctional Agencies Goals

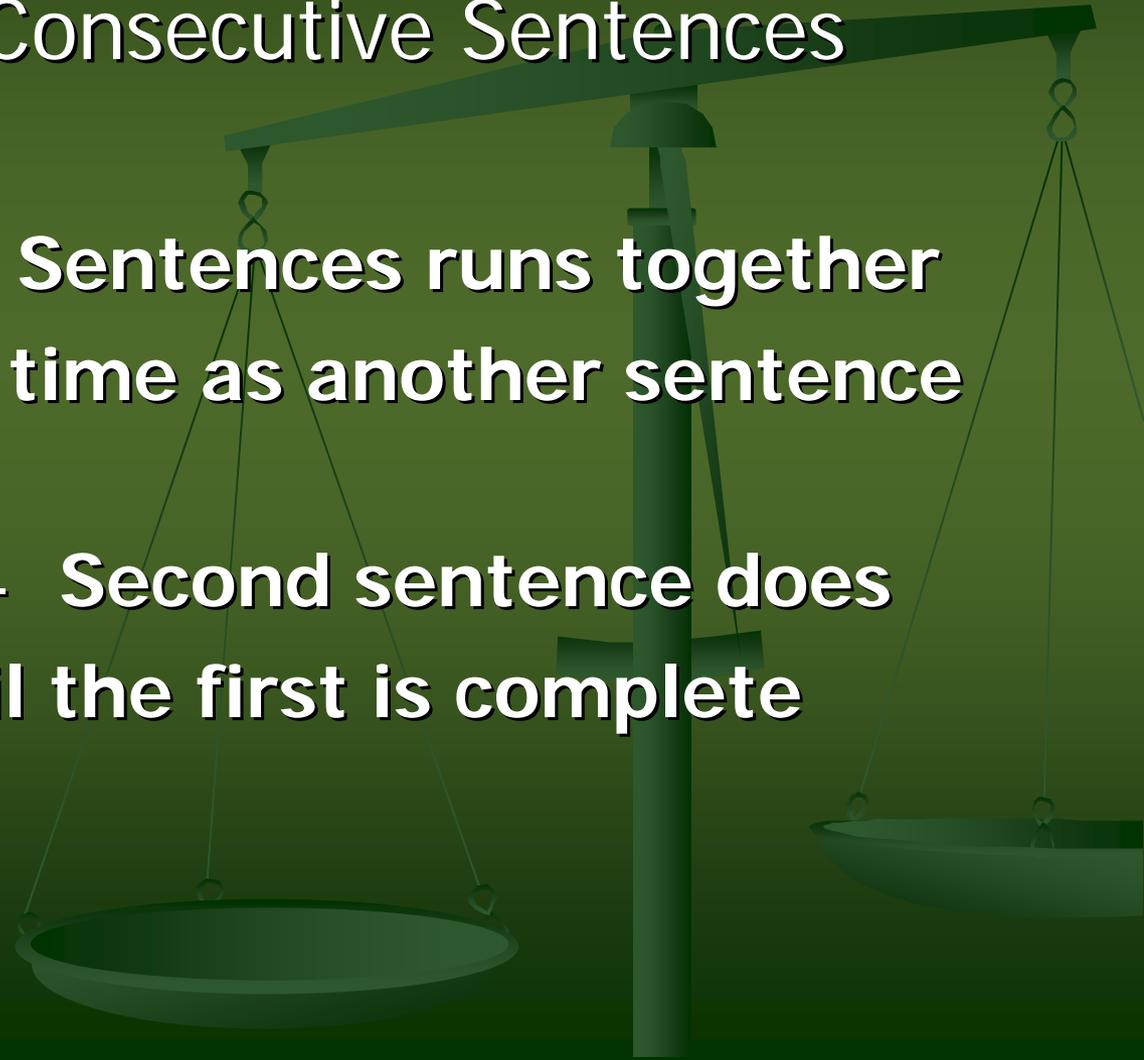
- \_\_\_\_\_ - Punishment for its own sake (to pay back society)
- \_\_\_\_\_ - to deter an individual from committing future crimes
- \_\_\_\_\_ - "house" people to prevent offenders from committing more crimes. Take away their freedom.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - correct, challenge behavior, emphasis on reforming



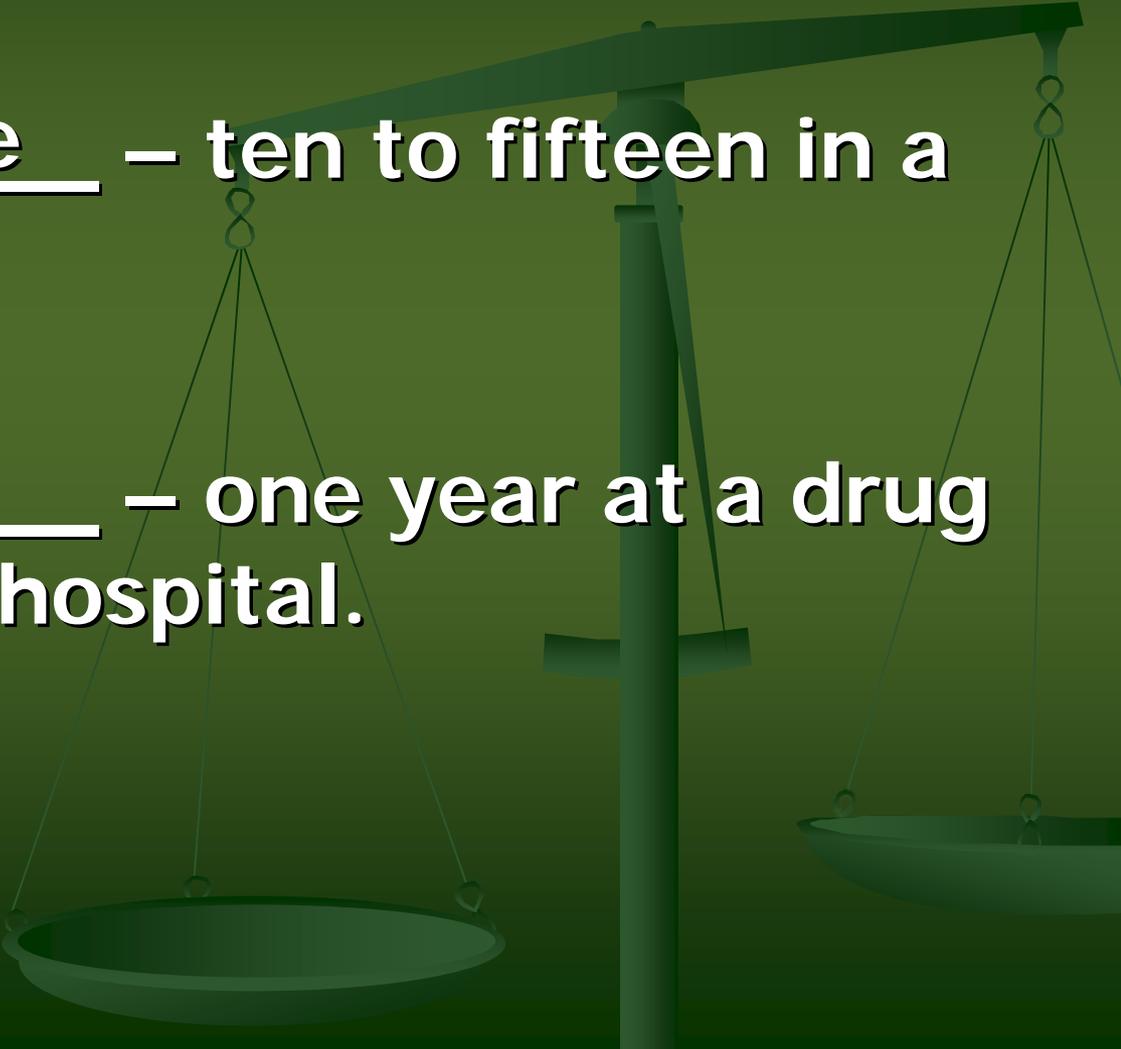
**Incarceration**  
**Retribution**  
**Rehabilitation**  
**Deterrence**

# Sentencing

- Concurrent vs. Consecutive Sentences
  - Concurrent – Sentences runs together or at the same time as another sentence
  - Consecutive – Second sentence does not start until the first is complete

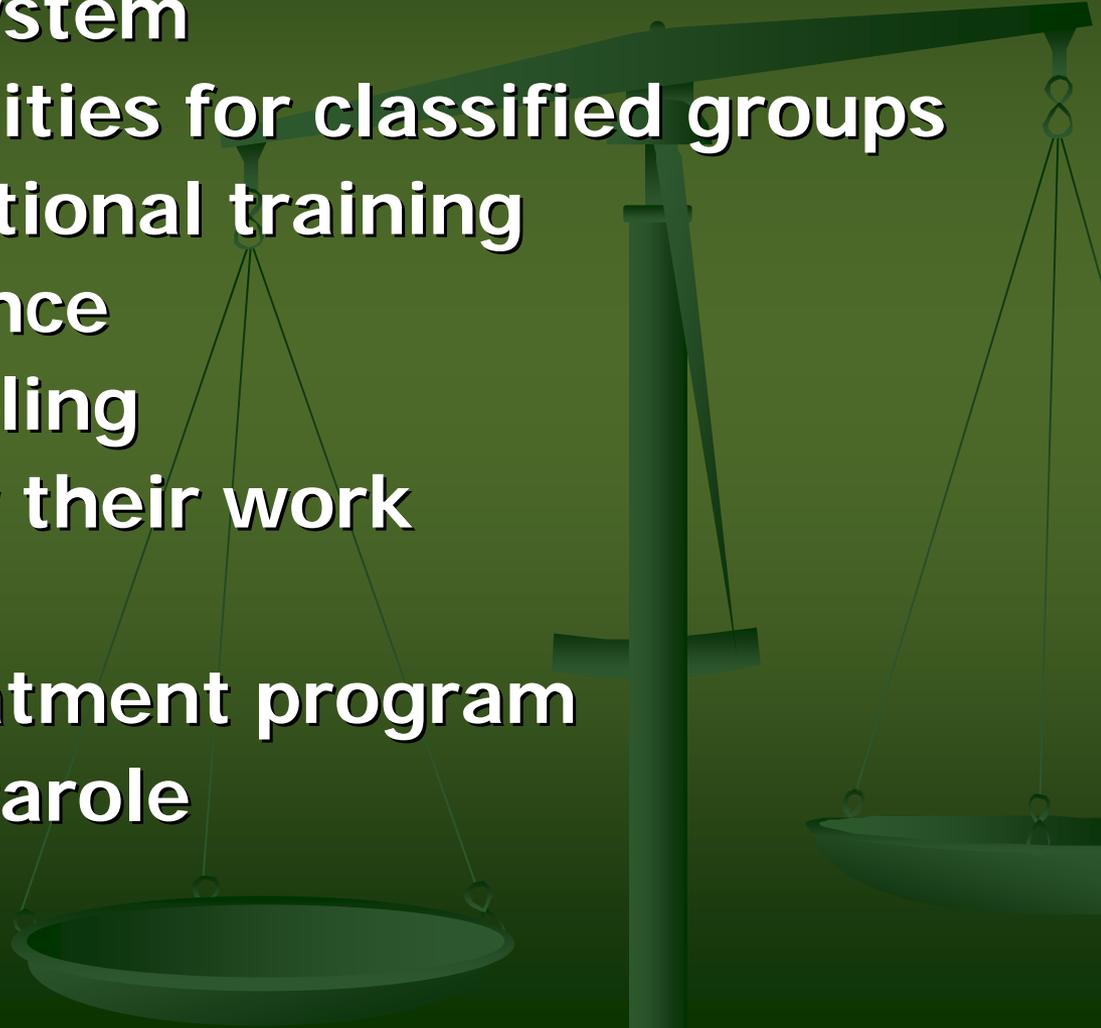


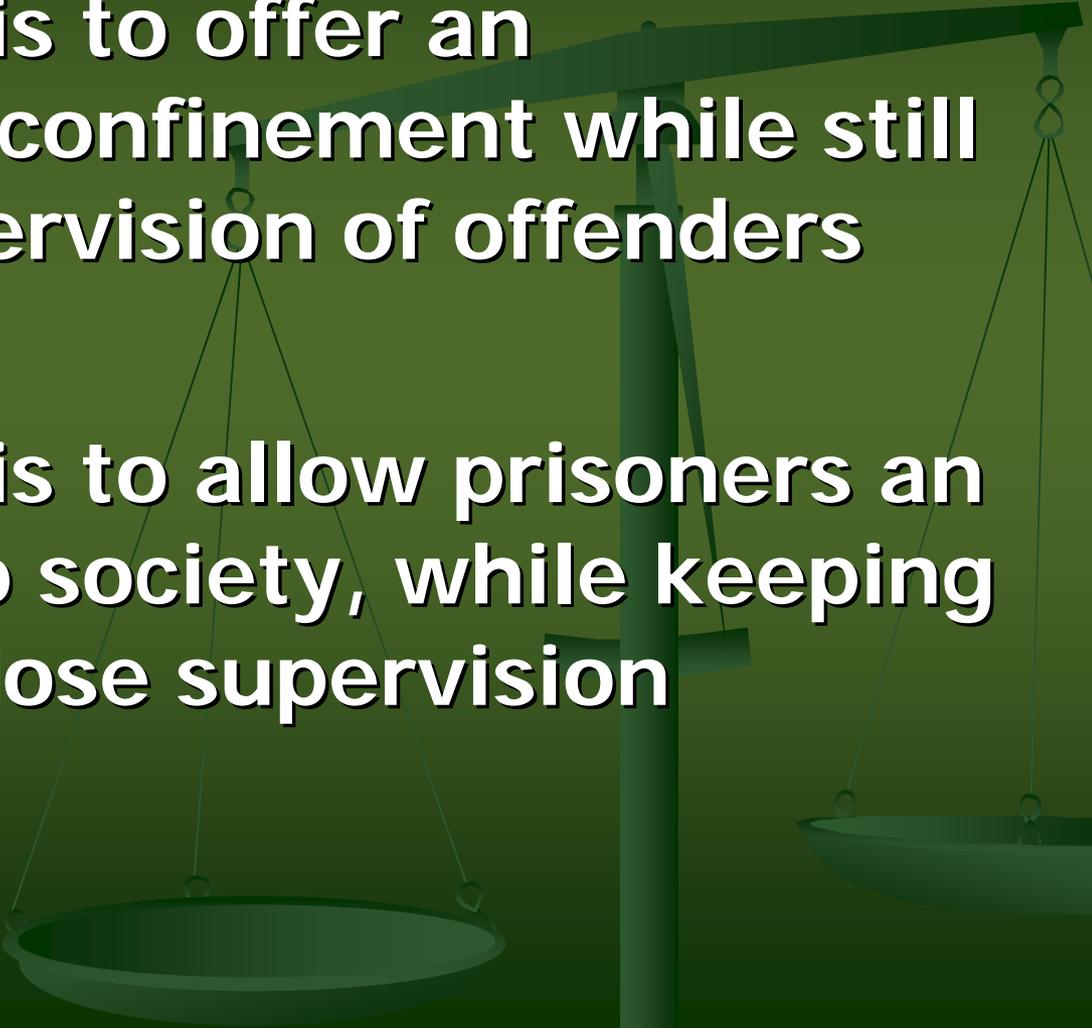
# Sentencing



- Indeterminate – ten to fifteen in a state prison.
- Determinate – one year at a drug rehabilitation hospital.

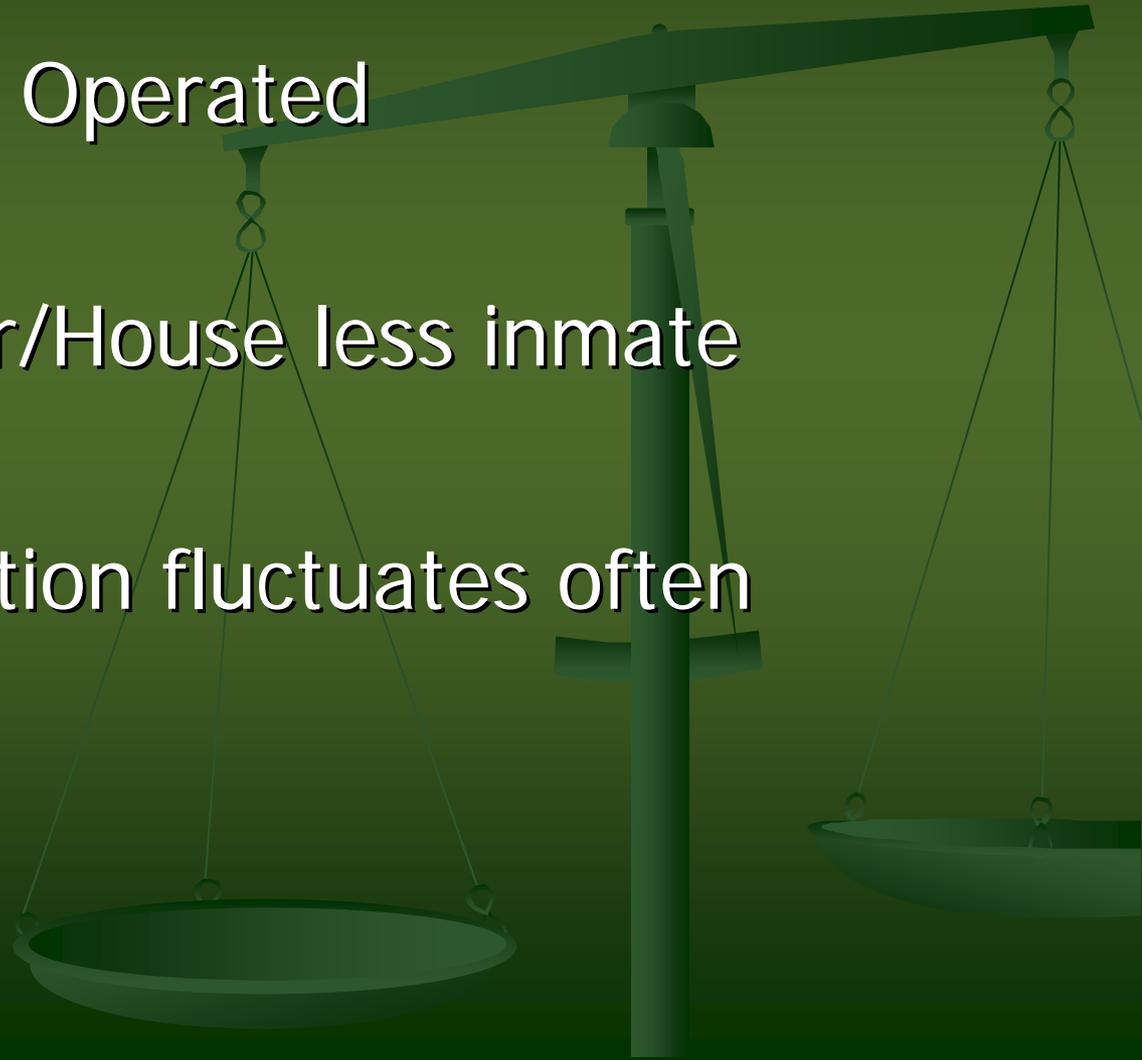
# Philosophy for Today

- Classification system
  - Specialized facilities for classified groups
  - Education/vocational training
  - Religious guidance
  - Prisoner counseling
  - Prisoner pay for their work
  - Individual cells
  - Community treatment program
  - Probation and Parole
- 

- 
- Probation – is to offer an alternative to confinement while still providing supervision of offenders
  - Parole – is to allow prisoners an early return to society, while keeping home under close supervision

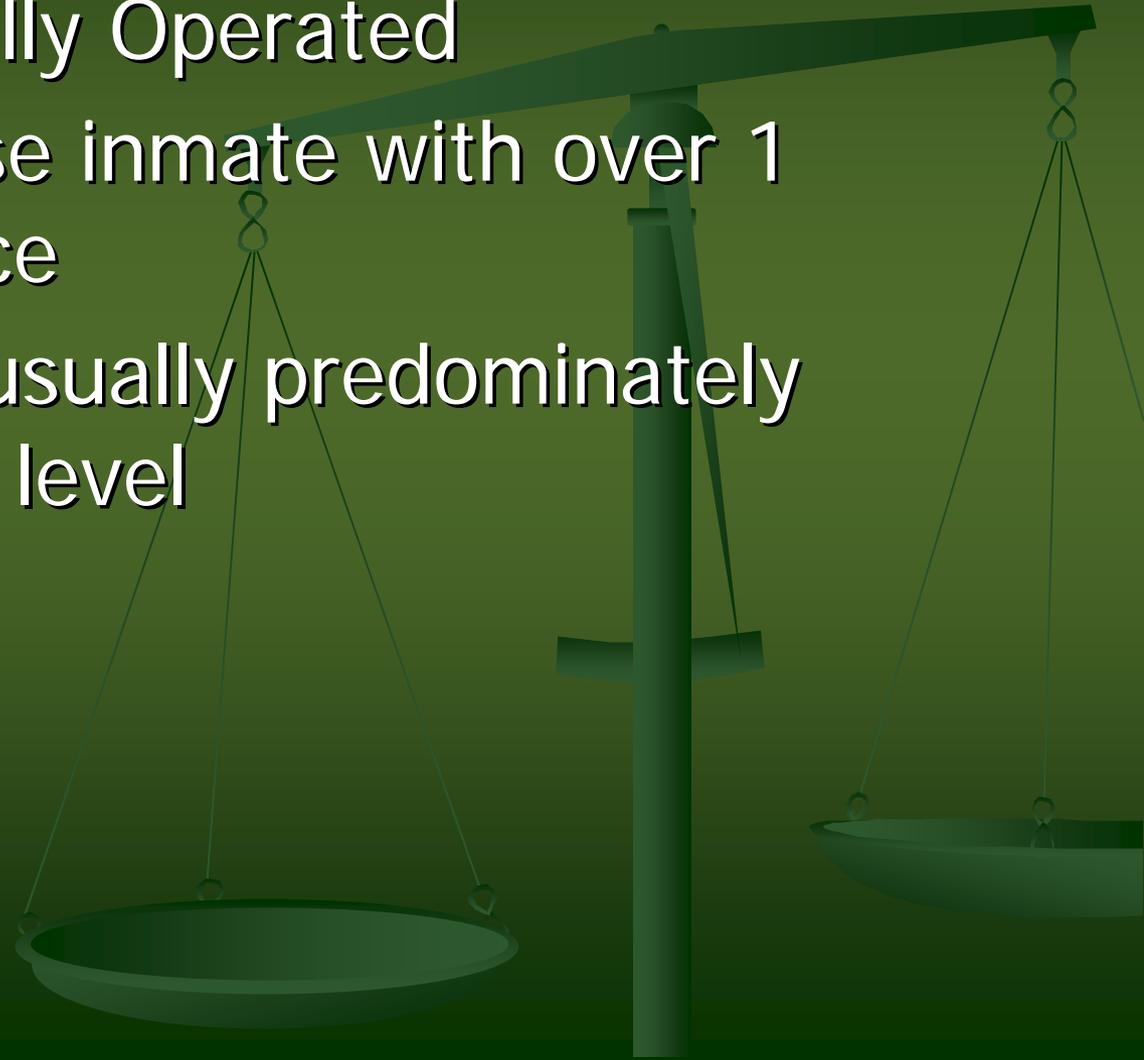
# Jails

- Locally Operated
- Smaller/House less inmate
- Population fluctuates often



# Prison

- State/federally Operated
- Usually house inmate with over 1 year sentence
- Prisons are usually predominately one custody level
  - Minimum
  - Medium
  - Maximum



# Custody Level

## Minimum Security

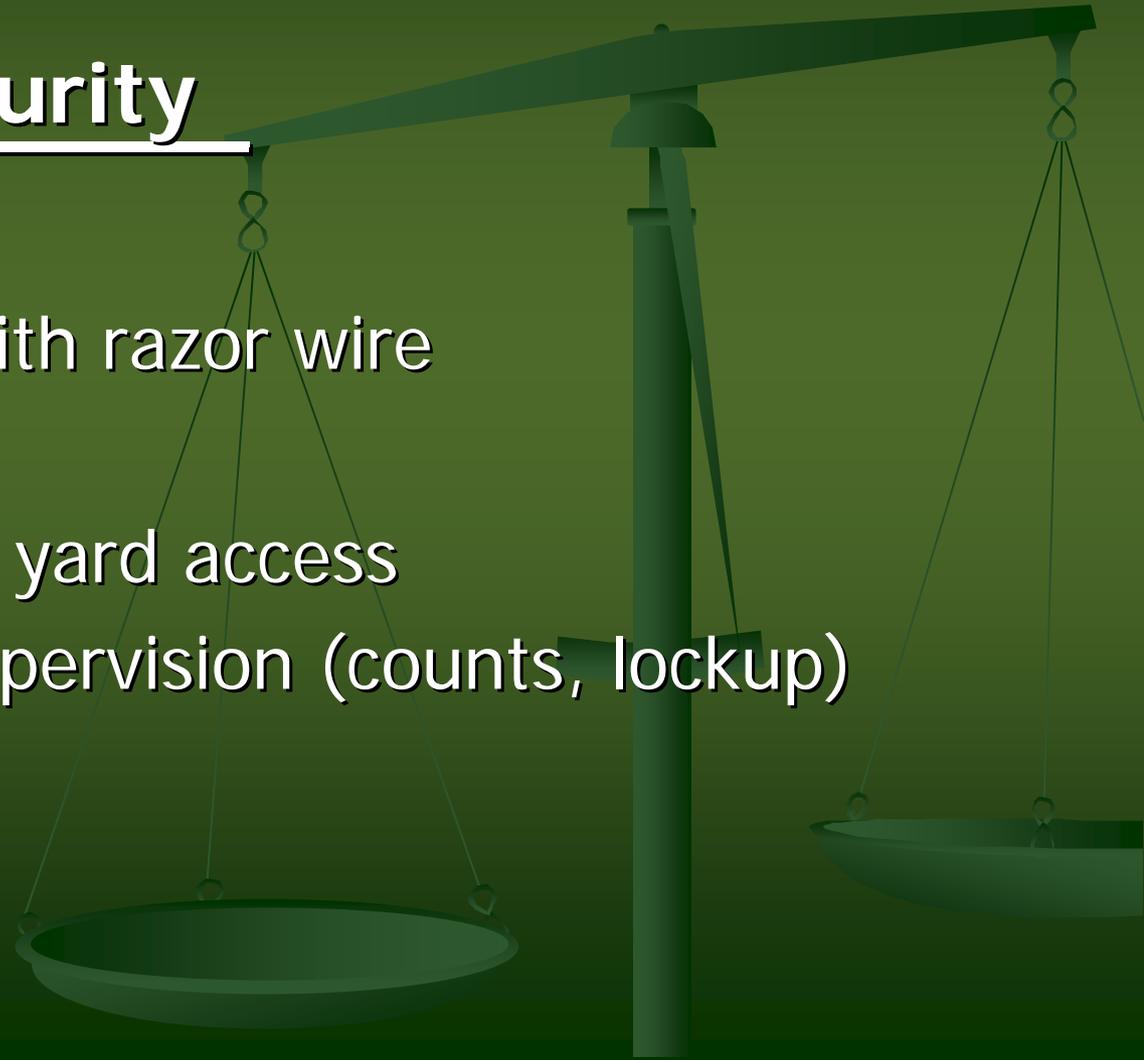
- Inmate is given much freedom
- No guard towers
- Minimum supervision
- One year or less on sentence
- No sex crime, no violent crime
- Almost write-up free



# Custody Level

## Medium Security

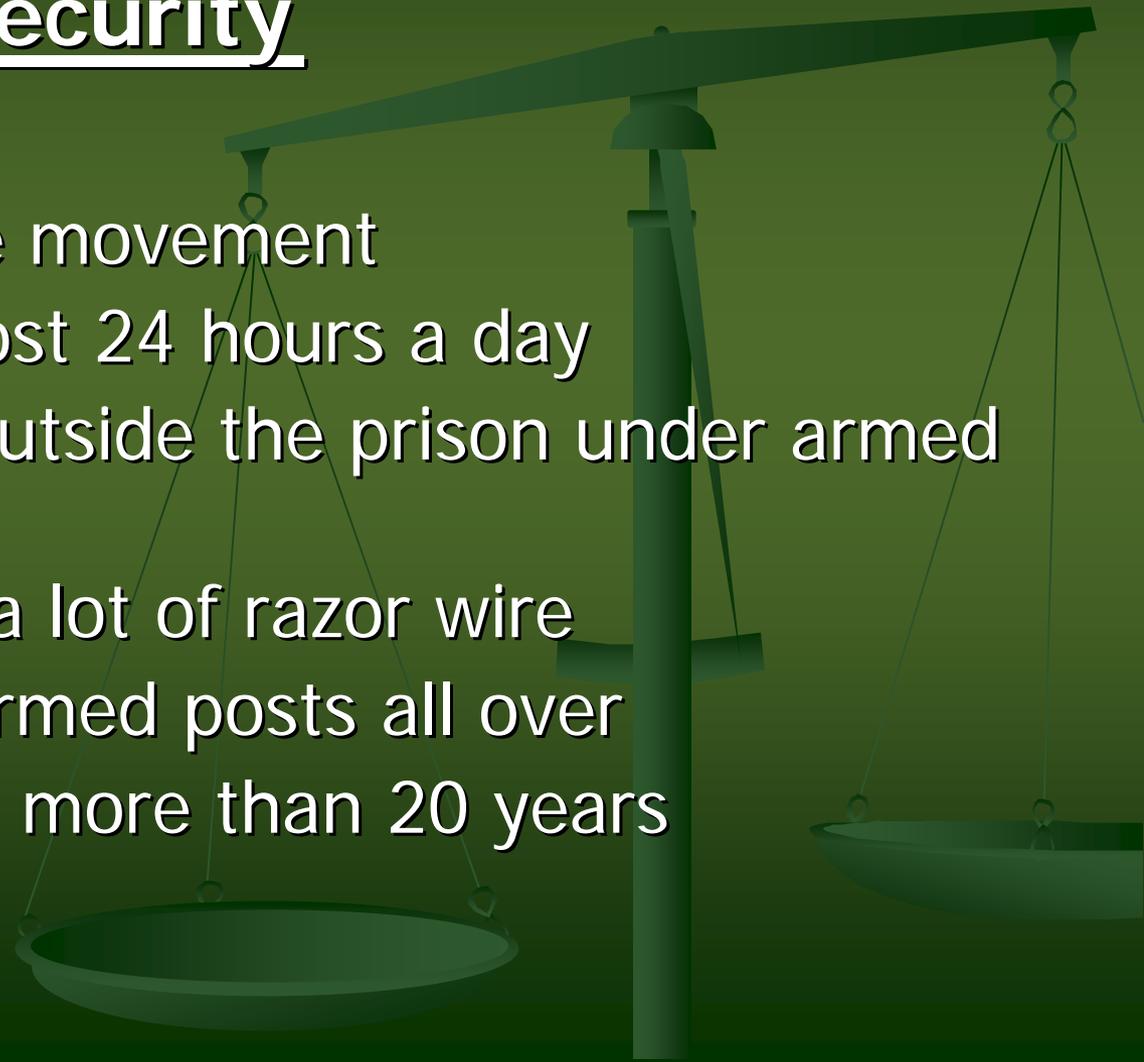
- Two fences with razor wire
- Guard towers
- Inmates have yard access
- Have more supervision (counts, lockup)



# Custody Level

## Maximum Security

- Very little free movement
- Watched almost 24 hours a day
- Can only go outside the prison under armed escort
- 2 fences and a lot of razor wire
- Towers and armed posts all over
- Life sentence, more than 20 years



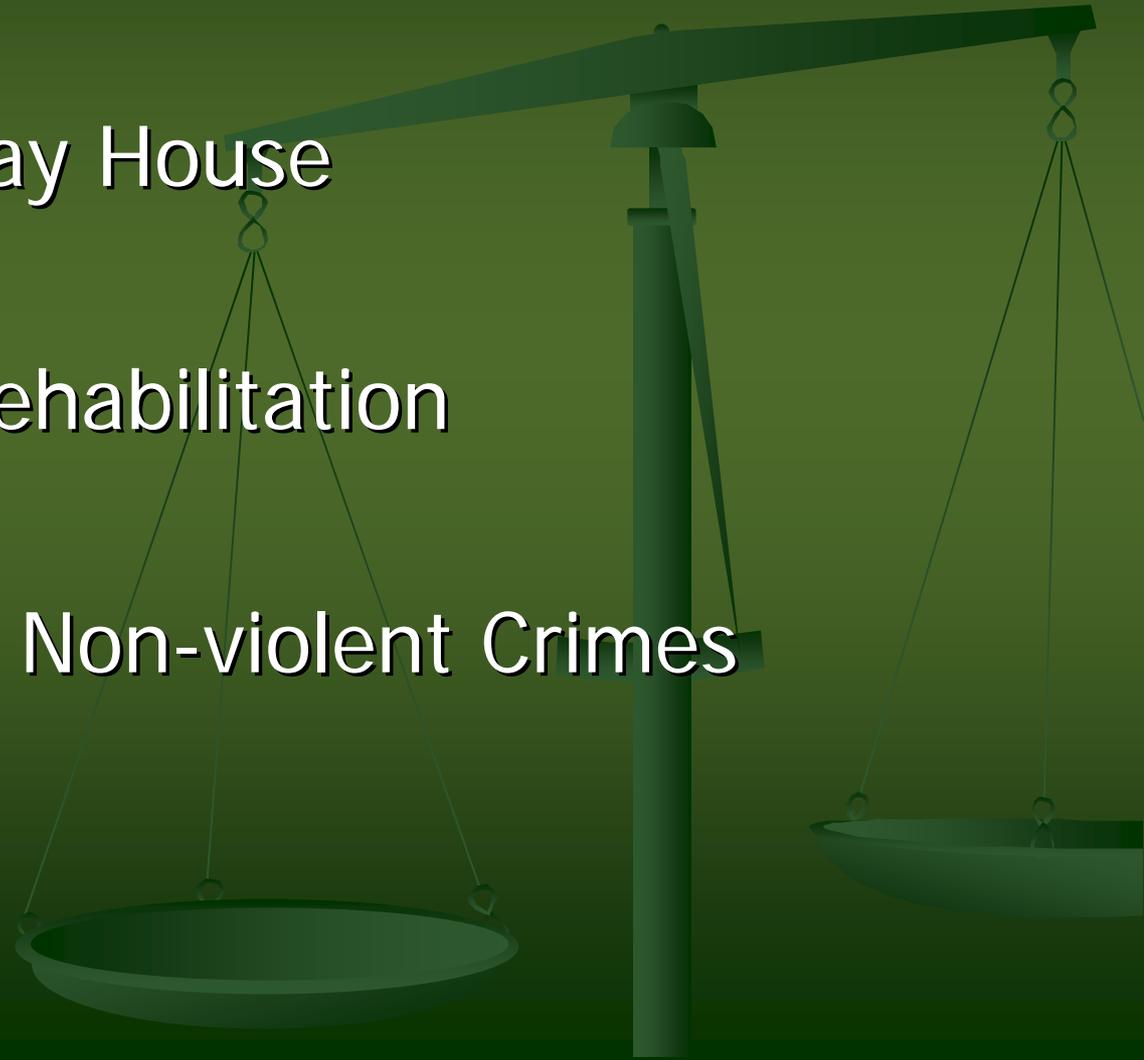
# In Addition

- Restitution Center
- Transitional Housing



# Community Based Facilities

- Half-Way House
- Drug Rehabilitation
- Usually Non-violent Crimes



# Alternatives to Prison

- Nevada uses 6 alternatives
  1. Boot Camps (military style discipline/control)
  2. Probation
  3. House Arrest (Ankle Bracelet)
  4. Work Release
  5. Community Service
  6. Interim Inmates

