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
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**