

GACC CRIMINAL JUSTICE

INSTRUCTOR: (RET.) Lt. JACK GRENNES

Chapter 10

Institutional Corrections

Chapter Objectives

1. Summarize the purposes of confinement in Europe before it became a major way of punishing criminals.
2. Describe how offenders were punished before the large-scale use of confinement.
3. Explain why confinement began to be used as a major way of punishing offenders in Europe.
4. Describe the recent trends in the use of incarceration in the United States.
5. List some of the characteristics of the incarcerated population in the United States.
6. Describe how incarceration facilities are structured, organized, and administered by the government in the United States.
7. Name some of the common types of correctional facilities in the United States.
8. Identify some of the procedures that institutions employ to maintain security and order.
9. List the services and programs that are commonly available to inmates.

Lecture Outline

I. Historical Overview of Institutional Corrections

People who fail to remember the past are destined to repeat its mistakes. It is impossible to fully understand the present state of affairs without knowledge of the past.

A. European Background

Viewed historically, imprisonment is a relatively recent sentence for lawbreaking.

B. Forerunners of Modern Incarceration

1. Banishment: A punishment, originating in ancient times, that required offenders to leave the community and live elsewhere, commonly in the wilderness.
2. Transportation: A punishment in which offenders were transported from their home nation to one of that nation's colonies to work.
3. Workhouses: European forerunners of the modern U.S. prison, where offenders were sent to learn discipline and regular work habits.
4. Other important terms:
 - a. Penology The study of prison management and the treatment of offenders
 - B. Panopticon: A prison design consisting of a round building with tiers of cells lining the inner circumference and facing a central inspection tower.

C. Developments in the United States

1. The Penitentiary Movement
 - a. Pennsylvania system: An early system of U.S. penology in which inmates were kept in solitary cells so that they could study religious writings, reflect on their misdeeds, and perform handicraft work.
 - b. Auburn system: An early system of penology, origination at Auburn Penitentiary in New York, in which inmates worked and ate together in silence during the day and were placed in solitary cells for the evening.
2. The Reformatory Movement
 - a. Started in Cincinnati at the National Prison Association in 1870
3. Institution for Women
4. Twentieth Century Prisons
5. Privatization and Shock Incarceration
6. Cycles in History

II. The Incarceration Boom

A. Recent Trends

1. Cost Estimates
2. The Crowding Issue
 - a. Federal Prisoners, 2002, 163,528
 - b. State Prisoners, 2002, 1,440,665

Lecture Tip: Refer the students to Figure 10.1, p. 361. Ask them if “in the good old days” did we put more people in prison than we do today? Point out to them that this is the most retributive period in the history of our country. We put more people in prison with longer sentences today than we ever have.

Lecture Tip: Ask the students what countries have the highest incarceration rates. After they guess various countries, refer them to Figure 10.2, p. 362. Show them that the U.S. has the highest incarceration rates in the world. Ask them why it is that popular opinion polls show that the people in the U.S. believe that our sentences are too lenient and “everyone gets off.”

B. Prison Inmate Characteristics

1. Sex:
Male 93.4% Female 6.6%
2. Race:
Black 45.4, white 35.1, Hispanic 17.0, other 2.5
3. Age:
17-0, .04%
18-24, 19.3
25-34, 38.1
35-44, 29.5
45-54, 9.8
55-99, 2.9
4. Marital Status:
Married, 16.6
Never Married, 57.1
Widowed 1.9
Separated, 5.8
Divorced, 18.6
5. Other: Education, Employment, Income, Homeless

Lecture Tip: Refer the students to Figure 10.3, p. 365. Review all of the pie charts showing the specific characteristics of prisoners.

III. Incarceration Facilities

- A. Organization and Administration by Government
- B. Classification and other special facilities
- C. Men's Prison
 1. Maximum Security Facilities
 2. "Supermax" Facilities
Camp Delta
 3. Medium –Security Facilities
 4. Minimum Security Facilities
 5. Custody Level vs. Security Level
- D. Women's Prisons and Co-correctional Facilities
- E. Jails and Lockups
 1. Jail Functions
 2. Jail Populations
 3. Jail Architecture and Management Philosophies
 - a. First-generation Jails

- b. Second-generation Jails
- c. Third-generation, or new-generation, or direct-supervision jails

IV. Institutional Security, Services, and Progress

A. Security and Inmate Discipline

1. Protective Custody: The segregation of inmates for their own safety.
2. Administrative Segregation: The keeping of inmates in secure isolation so that they cannot harm others.
3. Conjugal Visits: An arrangement whereby inmates are permitted to visit in private with their spouses or significant others to maintain their personal relationship.
4. Snitch System: A system in which staff learn from inmate informants about the presence of contraband, the potential for disruptions, and other threats to security.

B. Services and Programs

1. Inmates with special needs
2. Inmate Rehabilitation Programs
3. Education and Vocational Training
4. Counseling and Therapy

Critical Thinking p. 359

Do you think that any of the forerunners to modern corrections (such as banishment, etc.) could be used today? Why or why not?

Answer: Students' answers will vary. Punishments like banishment or transportation would cause a problem in today's highly populated world, and the likely question would be, "Banishment to where?" Some students may advocate a return to shaming punishments that make a public example of offenders.