

August 25th and 27th

Overview of Corrections in Criminal Justice

- Crime rates are decreasing, but correctional supervision is increasing
 - Not much of a connection between crime rate and correctional rate
 - War on drugs has brought increase
 - 3 felonies becomes automatic incarceration (3 strikes)
 - Change in CRJ policy had led to increase as well
- American CRJ is decentralized: not one CRJ system....50 states, federal, dc, Puerto rico, etc.
 - Also known as fragmented: no single police, or corrections, or judicial
- Federalism: separation of power between federal and state
 - seen in Police, Courts, and Corrections
- Corrections= all aspects of pretrial and postconviction management of individuals convicted or accused of crimes
 - Noninstitutional (Probation, work release, etc.) and institutional (jails, prisons, etc.)
 - Institutional corrections at local, state(1000+ state prisons), and federal(80+ federal prisons)
 - Types of correctional facilities:
 - Lockups, jails (Locally run... Sheriffs), prisons (run by state or federal gov), specialized (Military, ICE, Community oriented, Geriatric)
 - Example of Geriatric prisons/jails: Deerlake, Powhatan
- 2013: 7 million behind bars... 2.3 million incarcerated
- Va: 2 federal prisons (USP Lee and FCC Petersburg)
 - Avg. annual housing cost per offender is \$24,000
 - Higher incarceration than federal
 - Lower crime rate than federal
 - Low rate of parole
 - 6 classes of felony, 4 classes of misdemeanor
- 60-70% of people in jail are pretrial
- prisoner means convicted felon
- resident is proper term for people in jail

August 27th

The Classical School: 1700's

- age of enlightenment; beginning of major reforms in correctional theory
 - Beccaria and Bentham fundamentally changed how we think of criminal behavior
 - explores different ways to think about criminal behavior
 - punishment is a necessary evil for deterrence
 - Human behavior is guided by free will and rationality
 - everybody's behavior is driven by **hedonism** (pain and pleasure)
 - trepanation**: bore hole in the skull to expel the bad spirits out of your body
- Cesare Beccaria 1738-1794

- On Crimes and Punishment* (1764)
 - synthesized a lot of popular ideas

-Observations on law and justice

-mens rea: guilty mind

-4 degrees:

-willful

-knowing

-reckless

-negligence

-the punishment should be certain, swift, and proportional

Jeremy Bentham 1748-1832

- Hedonism is natural... people governed by pain and pleasure
- Deterrence... The pain of the punishment must outweigh the pleasure of the crime
- Utilitarianism
 - Not useful to use death penalty
- Punishment should also teach a lesson
- Main ideas:
 - Due process
 - Since free will, all should be treated equally
 - The law should be widely known (cognoscibility)
- Created the panopticon or roundhouse prisons
- Pleasure vs. pain = hedonistic calculus