Chapter 1
AN EVIDENCE-BASED APPROACH TO CORRECTIONS
Introduction to Corrections
CJC 2000
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1.1 Describe how corrections is part of the larger criminal justice system, and how decisions made along the way contribute to case dismissals, convictions, and potential disparity.

1.2 Compare and contrast both diversion and postsentencing options and institutional- and community-based corrections.

1.3 Explain the key reasons for the rise in incarceration rates since the 1980s and the overall effect that it has had on individuals, communities, and the crime rate.

1.4 Analyze the relationship among mass media, public opinion, and the making of correctional policy.

1.5 Characterize the meaning of evidence-based practices and why it is significant to improving the correctional system.
Learning Objectives

After this lecture, you should be able to complete the following Learning Outcomes

1.1 Describe how corrections is part of the larger criminal justice system, and how decisions made along the way contribute to case dismissals, convictions, and potential disparity.
Key Terms

- Corrections
- Police
- Citation
- Booked
- Jurisdiction
- Dismissed
- Pretrial Supervision
1.1 Corrections

- The network of government and private agencies responsible for the pre- and post-conviction custody, supervision, and treatment of persons accused or convicted of crimes?

- What is the difference between jail and prison?
Corrections is part of the larger Criminal Justice System.
1.1 Corrections

Government

Private

Corrections Corporation of America

The GEO Group, Inc.
The Police

Law enforcement officials are sworn to:

- Write citations
- Make arrests
- Resolve noise complaints
- Report graffiti
- Report or Remove hazards
- Gun/pill turn-ins
- Preserve public safety
- Enforce laws
- Keep social order
- Write citations
- Make arrests
- Resolve noise complaints
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- Enforce laws
- Keep social order
Citation

- A police issued ticket ordering a citizen to pay a fine for a minor law violation.
- **Meow?**
- Not just for traffic infractions
- What is a notice to appear?
1.1 Booked

When a suspect is identified and fingerprinted in jail after being arrested for an alleged crime.

Source: MCSO

Source: FDOC
11 Jurisdiction

A predefined geographic area.
When a case is dropped for lack of evidence and does not proceed any further.
1.1 Pretrial Supervision

Community supervision of a defendant who has not yet been convicted but is waiting for his/her next court hearing date.

- Got drunk - wrecked car
- Ran instead of rescued
- Young man drowned
- Adopted girlfriend?
- Convicted
- Judge orders retrial to juror misconduct – Thanks Dennis DeMartin!
- On pretrial release until retrial

Source: WPTV
Compare and contrast both diversion and postsentencing options, and institutional- and community-based corrections.
Key Terms

- Diversion
- Continuum of sanctions
- Community Corrections
- Net widening
- Institutional corrections
1.2 Diversion From the Criminal Justice System

- Form of community supervision
- Not formally sentenced
- Agree to complete stipulations such as treatment or community service in exchange for having their charges dropped

Arrest

Pretrial Diversion

Trial
1.2 Continuum of Sanctions

One or more sentencing options within the community or an institution that can be combined with one another to achieve a range of sentencing goals.

Community Corrections

Court-ordered supervision and treatment while the offender remains at liberty in the community.

Institutional Corrections

Incarceration of offenders in a jail or prison, apart from the community.

See Figure 1.3
Increasing the level of punishment for an offender, resulting in **bringing more people into the system**.

Matthew C. Leone said, “Net widening” is
- Social and legal changes
- Widened to manage the behavior of a greater number of individuals
- Often criminalizes previously acceptable behavior
Learning Objectives

After this lecture, you should be able to complete the following Learning Outcomes

1.3 Explain the key reasons for the rise in incarceration rates since the 1980s and the overall effect that it has had on individuals, communities, and the crime rate.
Key Terms

- Incarceration rate
- Economic mobility
Incarceration Rates

The proportion of people in jail and prison per 100,000 residents in a given area.
Economic mobility

The likelihood that individuals can rise and maintain a higher socioeconomic status that they were born into, through employment and earnings.

Incarceration hinders economic mobility.

Source: Fox News

Dr. Ben Carson, M.D.
Learning Objectives
After this lecture, you should be able to complete the following Learning Outcomes

1.4

Analyze the relationship among mass media, public opinion, and the making of correctional policy.
Key Terms

Mass media

Cultivation theory

Crime control policy
Mass media is broadcast and print forms of expression for consumer news, education, and entertainment.

Cultivation theory is the repeated viewing and cumulative exposure to violence in the media eventually creating a sense of insecurity and irrational fear of violent victimization and about people in the world in general.
Crime control policy is a course of action to respond to criminal behavior in the best interest of the public.

Who makes laws?

Get tough on crime!

Three strikes you’re out!

How do media influences and public opinion affect the process?

Are these working?

Correctional spending is now the fourth largest budget item in most states.

Recidivism rates remain high! 50% return to prison within three years.
Characterize the meaning of evidence-based practices and why it is significant to improving the correctional system.
Key Terms

- Justice Reinvestment Initiative
- Evidence-based practices
- Social learning
- Cognitive behavioral approaches
1.5

Justice Reinvestment Initiative

- Analyze trends
- Develop and implement policy
- Reinvest money
- Measure the impact

Started by the Bureau of Justice Assistance in 2006
1.5 Applying the Techniques

Evidence-based practices (EBP)

Consistent and solid scientific evidence

Does it Work?

Applying the Techniques
Social learning is changing old behavior through modeling new skills and desirable behavior.

Cognitive behavioral approaches is changing thinking patterns and habits that lead to criminal behavior, such as self-control, anger management, social perspective taking, moral reasoning, problem solving, and attitudinal change.
Options for those charged with a crime include diversionary programs, as well as community- and institutional-based programs.

The war on drugs and other get-tough legislation has increased incarceration rates and limited economic mobility.

Media impacts not only opinions of crime, but also plays a role in shaping policy and relations between criminal justice and the community.

Evidence-based practices have brought a new level of accountability to corrections.