

Correctional Studies (BS) Learning Objectives

1. Describe the history and development of punishment and corrections.

Students are expected to:

- A. Identify specific periods related to the origins of punishments, and corresponding correctional practices
- B. State the interrelated functions of modern U.S. correctional system with courts and police
- C. Examine the historical development and present organization and administration of correction departments
- D. Examine the origins of traditional modes of punishment and incapacitation, and the emergence of alternative forms of community corrections, and alternatives to incarceration
- E. Examine the history and development of civil rights and civil liberties as they pertain to correctional issues, and prisoners' rights
- F. Examine the early forms of punishments, its evolution and developmental processes
- G. Examine early forms of incapacitation, its evolution and developmental processes
- H. Examine the origins, meaning, development, experiences and the record of community corrections
- I. Examine the organizational development issues and future developments in correctional management
- J. Analyze the contemporary and historical issues surrounding particular correctional problems
- K. Analyze the history and origins of punishment, incapacitation and rehabilitation of offenders

2. Explain the role of correctional institutions in the administration of justice in the United States of America.

Students are expected to:

- A. Describe the role of corrections in the administration of justice
- B. Discuss the supervision of offenders to provide public safety
- C. Recognize the process of law from arrest to release; from confinement in its relations to correctional principles and practices

3. Analyze correctional theories as they relate to correctional practice of corrections.

Students are expected to:

- A. Describe how specific theories of crime control affect correctional practices
- B. Describe how specific theories of organization affect correctional practices

- C. Examine factors in human relations theory as they affect corrections and correctional management
- D. Examine theories of prejudice and discrimination and their effects on correctional practices in a changing society
- E. Examine the future of corrections, community corrections, and alternatives to incarceration and evaluate recent theories for increasing efficiency
- F. Examine the theories and implications of human relations and neighborhood cohesion as they relate to the major concepts and issues involved in what many consider to be a critical factor that affect communities, and demographics in urban areas
- G. Examine contemporary management theory and practice in the context of the management of correctional organizations
- H. Examine different correctional organization (probation, parole, jails, prisons, and rehabilitation programs) as a dynamic social system
- I. Apply various penological and rehabilitative theories to resolve particular correctional problems
- J. Examine theories of human behavior and group formation in the context of prison gangs and inmate sub-culture

4. Analyze correctional operations and administration while demonstrating critical thinking skills.

Students are expected to:

- A. Categorize and differentiate the primary elements of correctional operations and administration in various correctional agencies
- B. Identify and describe the administrative and operational elements of various correctional agencies and their functions
- C. Examine the role of the modern correctional officer, probation and parole officer, as generated by the balance of the requirements of keeping public safety while adhering to constitutional rights
- D. Compare and evaluate existing correctional and offender supervision practices in various correctional departments in the United States, and around the world
- E. Examine correction officers' conduct at the different agencies in their interactions with offenders, and detainees
- F. Examine the special techniques employed when dealing with specific special needs offenders (e.g., substance-abusing offenders, mentally ill, elderly, females, and juveniles)
- G. Explore the various assessments of the advantages and disadvantages of community corrections, and related programs aimed at rehabilitation and reintegration
- H. Examine the behavioral and social skills required of the correctional manager to deal effectively with a rapidly changing demands and challenges (e.g., increasing female population, ageing of prison population, gang related prison violence)

- I. Examine the behavioral implications in the interaction between correctional personnel convicted offenders, their families, and the community
- J. Analyze major correctional problems from the viewpoints of both the administrator and that of the guards, case managers, counselors, and community supervision agencies

5. Recognize the legal and constitutional issues associated with correctional practice.

Students are expected to:

- A. Recognize basic legal issues relate to jail, prisons, and community supervision
- B. Name and define civil rights of accused and convicted
- C. Identify and label legal documents as they pertain to correctional practices, and procedures
- D. Recognize and examine constitutional issues as they pertain to institutional treatment of convicted offenders
- E. Identify, define and discuss legal issues pertain to the operations of correctional facilities, and other correctional practices

6. Access, conduct, interpret and apply correctional research within the context of public discourse.

Students are expected to:

- A. Locate relevant academic material such as peer-reviewed journal articles, and official data to support their arguments
- B. Demonstrate the ability to locate, read, understand and analyze legal cases
- C. Interpret and apply correctional research that pertain to institutional treatment of offenders
- D. Explain the role of statistics in the analysis, interpretation and generalization of correctional related data
- E. Analyze the impact of race, class and gender on current correctional institutions and case studies by selected correctional experts
- F. Develop criteria and standards to evaluate and conduct correctional research using scientific quantitative methods
- G. Organize, synthesize and examine primary materials written by “masters” of correctional thought and practice.