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Corrections

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Corrections

Criminal justice entails enforcing the law, sentencing and corrections. Community correction is a sentence that is subjected to either juvenile or sentenced adults outside of prison (Cullen et al., 2017). The decree of committing offenders to community correction is often given by courts or agencies within the jurisdiction to do so. The correction program is usually managed or supervised by probation firms that are based in the communities. The community corrections comprise of probation and parole. In probation, a criminal is monitored in the community rather than in prison, whereas for parole, a recently released criminal is supervised. The purpose of community corrections is to put a stop to future criminal actions through rehabilitation and monitoring.

Institutional corrections, also known as correctional facilities, oversees the rehabilitation and incarceration of guilty juveniles and adults who have committed offenses against the law. The criminals are confined in prison or jail after the final verdict by the judge. The purpose of an institutional correction facility is to protect civilians from convicted criminals and to rehabilitate the convicts (McElreath et al., 2017). As stated earlier, correction is a form of criminal justice. In this case, both community corrections and institutional corrections serve the same purpose, and that is to offer rehabilitation services to those who have committed crimes, these facilities aim to change the lives of the convicts.

Aside from the similarities, these two correctional facilities have their differences. One of the differences is that community correction offers short sentences, in that one can be convicted to a community based correctional facility for six months up to one year. On the other hand, institutional corrections offer longer sentences based on the crime an individual has committed. The sentences last more than five years, and some are sentenced for life. Another difference is

based on the freedom of the convict in that; in a community-based correction facility, the convict has the freedom to work still and live a normal life despite the charges, while in an institutional correction facility, the convicts lack this freedom. In prison, the convicts only do manual labor based on the schedules set out for them by the prison administration. Besides, for a judge to determine the system to sentence a convict in, the first thing to do is to determine the type of offense an individual has committed. The other factor to consider is if the convict is a first time offender, a juvenile delinquent, or someone who commits crime more often (Conrad Jr. & Clements, 2018).

References

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