**Prison and Parole**

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**Introduction**

Prisons and parole are two different types of correctional facilities, or places where people who have committed crimes go. Probation is a term used by courts to decide whether someone should go to prison or begin a sentence in a facility that resembles a residential program; such as work release, community control, or day reporting centers. Parole is an early release from prison before the completion of the sentence (Phillips, 2020). Inmates on parole are subject to more rules and restrictions than inmates who complete their entire sentence. Prisons and parole are two different forms of punishment. A prison is a place where inmates are kept under strict supervision and surveillance, while parole is the conditional release from prison with certain conditions attached such as reporting to an officer or wearing an electronic tag.

People who have committed serious crimes can be sentenced to both prison and parole; however, most of those who commit minor offences will serve their imprisonment in a local prison and then are released under parole or probation for a specified period. Prisons are long term facilities for holding criminals (Sparks & Gacek, 2019). The general population of a prison are very diverse individuals with criminal records. It is important for society to recognize the differences between prisons and parole so that the appropriate measures can be taken in case of future crimes.

**Should Prisons Be Privatized and Parole Be Abolished?**

I believe that prisons should be privatized, but parole should not be abolished. Privatization of prisons creates jobs, and creates a system where people are being punished for their crimes and paying restitution to the victims (Pratt, 2022). Abolishing parole would create more prisoners in prisons, even if they do commit the same crime again; the stats would show that since they did not serve the full sentence last time, they will not serve it again either. Private prisons in California have double bunked some inmates. Double bunking is when there are 2 inmates in one small cell instead of 1 inmate and this causes overcrowding which also causes tension between inmates because they do not have enough room or privacy.

The benefits of privatizing prisons outweigh the disadvantages. The majority of prisoners within prisons are repeat offenders, and when they are released, they commit crimes again and return to prison. Keeping these criminals in jail for longer periods can discourage them from committing future crimes and save money by reducing the number of prisoners that society has to house (Sparks & Gacek, 2019). However, prisoners should be guaranteed a certain amount of freedom to make their time in prison worthwhile and productive. Prisons have overcrowding problems which increase expenses per inmate. This could easily be alleviated by selling space in a private prison to other organizations, like countries or states, which are willing to pay more per convict because they plan on utilizing that convict's services after sentencing.

**Reasons why inmate classification important responsibility for correctional administrators**

 Inmate classification is an important responsibility for correctional administrators to ensure that inmates are placed in the proper security level housing unit. The classification system takes into account factors such as behavior and past offenses, which helps with determining a specific inmate's risk to the safety, security and order of the facility (Pratt, 2022). This process also allows for an understanding of what type of programming would be beneficial for each inmate. An administering and maintaining an effective classification system for inmates is essential for managing both a facility's resources and population. A proper inmate classification system involves assigning inmates to the type of housing unit that will meet their needs, providing the type and amount of programming that best meets the goals of reducing recidivism, and ensuring adequate access to services including health care and reentry programming. Through consistent communication with staff, offender committees, and other stakeholders, correctional administrators ensure that inmates are placed in housing assignments that align with their security levels, program requirements, and personal needs (Phillips, 2020).

**Reference Lists**

Phillips, J. (2020). Understanding the privatisation of probation through the lens of Bourdieu’s field theory. *Marketisation and Privatisation in Criminal Justice*, *59*.

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Sparks, R., & Gacek, J. (2019). Persistent puzzles: The philosophy and ethics of private corrections in the context of contemporary penality. *Criminology & Public Policy*, *18*(2), 379-399.