



NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Education Services Newsletter

Spring 2011



BEHIND BARS AND BEYOND

In the United States' correctional system, there are two different kinds of people to fear, the escapees and those released. However, the public should fear the released more. This is because, of those who escape (of which there are very few), many are caught and returned to prison before they can cause further harm to society. On the other hand, of those who are released, approximately 67.5 percent will re-offend, be re-arrested, and re-imprisoned.

Nearly 95 percent of the nation's incarcerated population will eventually be released and will return home to communities across the country. This year alone, more than 700,000 people will leave state and federal prisons and more than 9 million individuals will cycle in and out of local jails. When they are released, many of these individuals will return to some of the most impoverished neighborhoods in the country. They will confront serious challenges as they struggle to reconnect with their families and neighbors and become productive members of society. The likelihood of these individuals returning to criminal activity is high: within three years of release, 68 percent of people released from state and federal prisons are rearrested and over half return to prison.

Identifying effective strategies for reintegrating the thousands of men and women who return home from prison and jail each year is critical not only for them, but also for the health and stability of their families and the safety and wellbeing of their communities. Given the potential impact on public safety, community well-being, and criminal justice budgets, prisoner reintegration should be an important priority for national, state, and local governments.

While there has been increasing discussion about the intersection of prisoner reentry and issues of workforce development, housing, health, and public safety, insufficient attention has been paid to the role that in-prison and post-prison education can play in facilitating successful reentry. Education has been widely recognized as a pathway to assimilation and economic mobility for immigrant and other disadvantaged populations throughout U.S. history. For people involved in the criminal justice system, education offers a path to increased employment, reduced recidivism, and improved quality of life.

In the movie, "Ever After," Danielle DeBarbarac quotes Sir Thomas Moore to the prince: If you suffer your people to be ill-educated, and their manners corrupted from infancy, and then punish them for those crimes to which their first education disposed them, what else is to be concluded, sire, but that you first make thieves and then punish them.

This sums up the matter quite nicely. According to one study, inmates who completed some college were 72 percent less likely to recidivate than those who had not been given an education while in prison. Sir Thomas Moore was correct. If we allow people to remain uneducated, how can we expect them to change the behaviors that their lesser education has given them?

Economists predict that the labor market will tighten in the next decade and that labor market inequality, particularly among unskilled workers, will continue to grow if the demands for skilled labor are not met. An ever-increasing share of jobs in the U.S. economy will require postsecondary preparation. If properly designed and implemented, education programs in correctional facilities and communities can provide individuals involved in the criminal justice system with the academic instruction, vocational training, and cognitive and life skills they need to succeed in today's economy.

IN THIS ISSUE:

BEHIND BARS AND BEYOND

YEAR IN REVIEW:

NDOC CORRECTIONAL SECONDARY EDUCATION OVERVIEW 2009-2010

NDOC CORRECTIONAL POST SECONDARY EDUCATION OVERVIEW 2009-2010

HDSP GOES GREEN

WORLD'S MOST SMALLEST PRISON

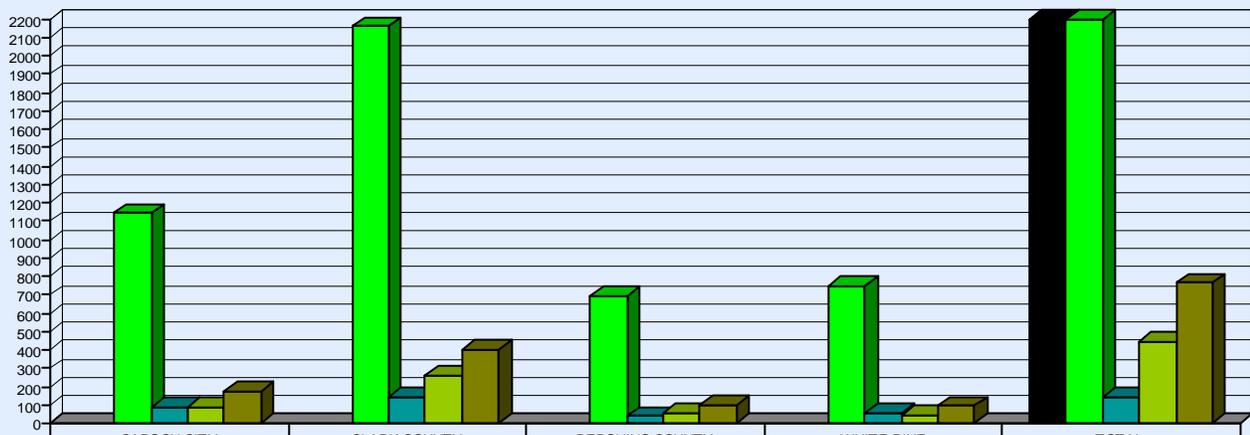
WORLD'S MOST OVERCROWDED PRISON

A MIND ONCE STRETCHED BY A NEW IDEA NEVER REGAINS ITS ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS.

- ANONYMOUS

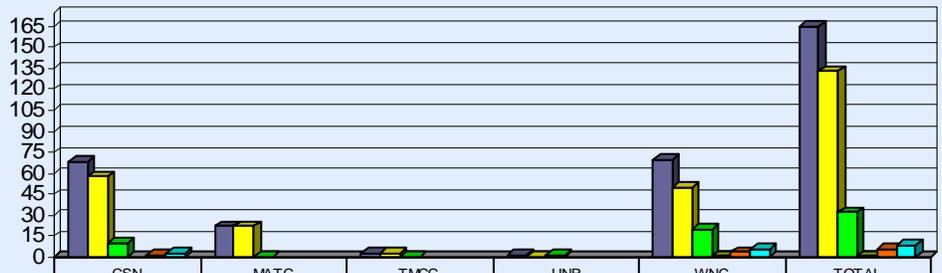
"THE ONLY PERSON WHO IS EDUCATED IS THE ONE WHO HAS LEARNED HOW TO LEARN AND CHANGE." -- CARL ROGERS

NDOC CORRECTIONAL SECONDARY EDUCATION ACADEMIC YEAR 2009-2010



3-D Column 1	NNCC, NSP, WSCC	FMWCC, HDSP, SDCC	LCC	ESP	TOTAL
2010 ENROLLMENTS	1142	2162	698	752	4754
GED	87	140	40	52	142
HSD	86	262	56	41	445
TOTAL	173	402	96	93	764

NDOC CORRECTIONAL POST SECONDARY EDUCATION ACADEMIC YEAR 2009-2010



	CSN	MATC	TMCC	UNR	WNC	TOTAL
2010 ENROLLMENTS TOTAL	68	22	3	2	70	165
GRANT	58	22	3	0	50	133
SELF PAY	10	0	0	2	20	32
2010 COLLEGE CERT GRANT					1	1
2010 AA DEGREE GRANT	2				4	6
2010 AA DEGREE SELF PAY	3				6	9

HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON (HDSP) YOUTHFUL OFFENDER PROGRAM GOES GREEN

HDSP launched its state of the art Green Technology Program this semester. The program concentrates on technologies and theories associated with the "generation of green power". The purpose of the program is to prepare students with the basic fundamentals in the theoretical approaches and technical expertise of Green Power Technologies, the rating system of LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Program) and the Generation of Clean Electrons. The instruction is delivered through a three-part process: solid theory presentations, hands on design and creation of elements through manipulation of Green Technologies and constructing, setting up, configuring, testing and trouble-shooting the technologies.

The American lexicon is shifting to include a new wave of "green," with phrases like "energy independence," "eco-friendly," "renewable energy" and "zero carbon footprint" often a part of daily conversation. As headlines around the country tout high gas prices, power outages related to problems with the electrical grid, and natural disasters that disrupt the flow of energy, the attention of policymakers, businesses, educators and the public at large is increasingly centering on efforts to create more energy and environmental sustainability.-Career and Technical Education Seminar 2011

Considered the fastest growing economic sector in the world, green technology is the fifth largest growth industry in the U.S. According to occupational expert, Laurence Shatkin, the top ten positions within green technology are: electricians, carpenters, geoscientists, plumbers, environmental engineers, contractors, environmental specialists, extraction workers, industrial managers and construction managers.



GREEN IS HOT. SO ARE ITS JOBS.



BUT THE THING I FELT MOST STRONGLY ABOUT, AND PUT AT THE END OF ONE OF THE PRISON DIARIES, WAS EDUCATION. - JEFFREY ARCHER

WORLD'S SMALLEST PRISON ON THE ISLAND OF SARK IN GUERNSEY

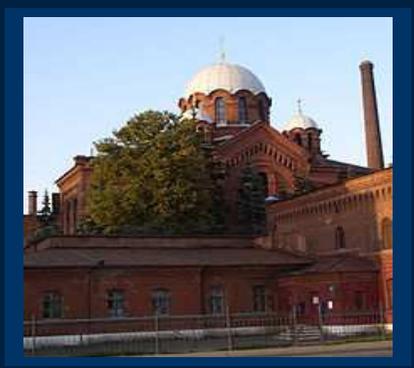
Sark Prison is located on the Island of Sark in Guernsey, was built in 1856 and is apparently the smallest in the world. It can house two prisoners at a push and is still used for overnight stays – if you continue to play after that you'll get shipped off to a proper grown-up jail with corridors and staff.



WORLD'S MOST OVERCROWDED PRISON IN ST PETERSBURG, RUSSIA

Russia's prisons have a reputation for being the most overcrowded on earth, especially Kresty Prison in St. Petersburg.
Official capacity: 3,000
Actual population: always at least 10,000
Number of square meters per prisoner allocated by the Russian government: 4
Amount of time permitted for each prisoner's weekly shower: 15 minutes

IN OUR NEXT ISSUE: THE GRADUATION CLASS OF 2011
WORLD'S MOST VALUABLE PRISON



WORLD'S STRANGEST PRISON IN SAN PEDRO, BOLIVIA

Convicts at San Pedro in Bolivia have to pay rent for a cell and they all have jobs within the prison. A large number have partners and children staying with them and tourists/backpackers are allowed to enter the prison but must be accompanied by a tour guide (a prisoner) for "safety reasons". Tourists can even stay the night in a cell for a small fee.

