

Chapter 1 : History And Development Of Corrections Present Timeline | Preceden

Correctional Populations in the United States, Presents statistics on persons supervised by U.S. adult correctional systems at year-end , including persons supervised in the community on probation or parole and those incarcerated in state or federal prison or local jail.

I could probably go on for days about what I believe, and why, and the moral and political issues surrounding crime in America True to myself on this website, I am merely going to offer you information that is as unbiased as I can give, and let you make your own determinations based on this article and hopefully other resources! So what exactly is this article going to cover, if not the debates revolving all things criminal in the United States? Well, I believe that in order to take a stand on a certain issue, one needs to have an extensive knowledge of its history, and its beginnings. This can provide so much insight into how it has become what it is today, and can also prove to be incredibly interesting! So, this article can be considered the first step in your exploration. It will cover the origin of the prison system in America even slightly branching into other Western civilizations , its development throughout the centuries, as well as its current standing. I hope that you enjoy! Early prisons were not necessarily considered "houses of punishment" howard. The only ones who might have been detained for longer periods of time in these facilities were political prisons, high-ranking prisoners of war, or those in debt. But during this time, even the detaining of debtors made little sense to many, as it prevented them from earning the money they would need to pay back their debts. However, in general, most of the people that occupied these cells were common criminals who were merely awaiting their trial. Once their sentencing was decided, however, they were moved out of the prisons and usually put to death or released. Oftentimes this would be done in waves, where the currently accused would all be released for their trial at once, while those who had just been attained would move into their spots. Source The Slow Creation: Origins and Inspiration Even in the 16th century, prisons like we know them today were not around. The closest thing to a prison was the English workhouse, which originated under the Tudor family in the s. The most well known was Bridewell, a former royal palace which was converted into a workhouse. The Bridewell model became popular in later years, and in more started to show up around England, with Bridewell then becoming a common noun for a workhouse. But not all was perfect: It was not uncommon for people to die of typhus, malnutrition, or other such means. On a seemingly unrelated note, Quakers were starting to campaign in the s against the death penalty, and wanted to use incarceration as a more human alternative. Criticism on the Prison System Before prisons were established in the states, the alternative punishment to the death penalty was banishment. A prime destination for many of these accused was the American colonies, prior to the Revolutionary War. Afterwards, Australia became a popular area. The prisons that they were sent to were considered almost worst than being put to death, however. Dying of neglect was common, and the buildings also could prove to be a fatal place to be. Reformers started to look into these corrupted systems and take action against them. Richard Mead wrote in the s that the government "take Care, that all Houses of Confinement should be kept as Airy and Clean, as is consistent with the Use, to which they are designed. Remember when I said workhouses would come back? In , John Howard wrote The State of the Prisons in England and Whales, in which he touched on the ever-important idea of using a prison as a main means of punishment, inspired by the workhouse model. But he was not completely on board. He criticized how the workhouses were organized, and how unhygienic they tended to be. He went into detail about the corruption and abuse of prisoners at the facilities, thus sparking an interest in reform for the people of England. Additionally, he suggested reforms within the prison system that are still in effect today: His criticisms did not stop in England, though: It is during this time that the first prison reform societies started to form. Source Early Reformation and Evaluation During this time when America was reflecting on its own treatment of prisoners in captivity, Quakers were making their moves. The Quaker group called the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons worked in the s and 90s to replace corporal punishment with the use of imprisonment to treat criminals for their wrongdoings. They suggested this be done by combining the ideas of American prisons along with those of the English workhouse, which would

allow for a more permanent dwelling for the accused. The original idea for the new American prison was that it would be the more common way of punishing a crime, and that it would involve hard labor much like workhouses did. Their ideas did not remain in force for very long throughout the colonies, but their influence was everlasting. Even after the Revolutionary War, their new criminal codes which approached punishment more humanely rapidly spread from Philadelphia to other states. The Enlightenment perhaps played a huge role in prison reform, as the idea that social institutions formed character came into play. These ideas came with another justification against the death penalty: Now, they were no longer seen as fundamentally flawed, but instead were viewed as rational beings who were heavily influenced by their environments, with the ability to reform. This proved to be HUGE in the reformation of prisons during the time, and are philosophies that are perhaps still in effect today. Creating a more productive environment with a more positive outlook altered the structure of American penitentiaries forever. This same guy also called for a "house of repentance" as a primary means of punishing criminals. Source *The First of The First: You get what I mean*. A lot of people were on board with abolishing the death penalty, save for the most extreme crimes. And there were a lot of theoretical solutions, but now there had to be a concrete solution. If the death penalty was reduced severely, where would all the non-dead criminals go? Now that the penitentiary was an actual thing, there were issues to be addressed, dating back to the corruption and mistreatment that plagued earlier American and British prisons. Jeremy Bentham was very clear in what he thought should be done, in order to prevent the same things from happening again: This was also the time where women and men were separated and sanitation was greatly improved. In good old American fashion, this new type of institution led to new inventions and new ideas on how they should be constructed and run. Perhaps the most revolutionary of these ideas came from that Jeremy Bentham, who not only had his ideas on organizational reform, but also on architectural reform. His *Penitentiary Writings* of outline ideas and layouts still used in modern prison system. A centrally placed observer have you seen *Oz*? Cells would radiate from this central location to optimize visibility, and this model was used for the next half century. During this time, however, the new prison was not the only solution. They were still not common, though the idea of imprisonment as opposed to death was. So what were they? Prison hulks were basically a means of transportation for prisoners: The prisoners unfortunate enough to be sent to these harbors were put to work in hard labor during the daytime hours, then chained into the ship at night. The conditions were absolutely unacceptable, with a lack of control and poor physical conditions being some of the many problems that these hulks faced. These flawed practices were what eventually led to their demise. Around this time, the Penitentiary Act also was put into effect in England. It determined that prisons should be built with one inmate per each cell, and that it should operate on the idea of continuous labor carried out in silence. Source *Growth of the Modern Penitentiary: The 19th Century* The Penitentiary Act was the start of a series of reforms and refinements that would ensure the prison system would work effectively and humanely. So shortly after the Act was put into place, the first national penitentiary was built in Millbank, London. It held up to prisoners, who were, in accordance to the Act, held in separate cells. They were allowed to associate with other prisoners during daytime hours, while also maintaining a healthy work schedule of simple tasks such as picking "coir" tar rope and weaving. By the start of the 1800s, nearly all states had gotten rid of the death penalty with the exception of 1st degree murder or other similarly severe crimes. With this diminishing of the presence of the death penalty came the development of more prisons, and thus a development of two ideas about the prison system and how it should be modeled: Prisoners were of course kept in separate cells, with the added intent of keeping them in those cells as much as possible for maximum solitude. This meant that prisoners had to eat, sleep and work in total isolation during their incarceration. However, unlike the other model, they were allowed to eat meals and work with other prisoners. They had to do it in total silence, something that was rigidly enforced by the guards. Both systems have their merits and had their followers. While they may seem to differ severely, they did have similarities. They both sought to rehabilitate their inmates, and to varying degrees they both had a focus on isolation, the use of labor, and the importance of surveillance. This allowed more wide-ranged use among other prisons around the country. Europe was keeping an eye on the US during this time, and became interested in the prisons that were starting to pop up around the states. The Pentonville Prison built in England is a perfect example of how they implemented models born

in the US. The Prison held only prisoners in separate cells, and implemented the panopticon system by having 4 separate wings of the prison radiate from a single point from which all cells could be easily watched and monitored. The cells themselves were 13 feet long, 7 feet wide and 9 feet high, with the inclusion of a solitary confinement unit. The architectural and organizational model that this prison used inspired over 50 more prisons to use this template in the next 6 years. Even though American prisons served as models for Europe, they were not perfect: This document perhaps, in part, inspired the forming of the Prison Commission in , which allowed local prisons to be controlled centrally. This period of time also saw a change in the way the effectiveness of penitentiaries was viewed: Reform was not lost, and this change was not a permanent one! The Prison Act of brought back the importance of reform and emphasized it as the main role of prison regimes. The separate system of one prisoner per cell was also diluted, as well as the eventual abolition of hard labor. But just hard labor; not labor in general. The Act established a new idea of productivity for the prisoners that would encourage a possible livelihood after release.

Chapter 2 : List of United States state correction agencies - Wikipedia

The United States has one of the highest incarceration rates in the world, not necessarily because it has an entirely dysfunctional criminal justice system. The logical reason for this is because of the transparency in reporting, unlike some countries that do not truthfully reveal incarceration statistics.

History of Corrections—Punishment, Prevention, or Rehabilitation? A terrible stinking dark and dismal place situated underground into which no daylight can come. It was paved with stone; the prisoners had no beds and lay on the pavement and whereby they endured great misery and hardship. History has its clement and its stormy seasons, and during times of war, famine, and disorder, gains made in peace and plenty are sometimes lost. Yet generally over time most societies have moved from the extraction of personal or family justice—vengeful acts such as blood feuds or the practice of "an eye for an eye"—toward formal systems based on written codes and orderly process. Jails and prisons have changed from being holding places where prisoners awaited deportation, maiming, whippings, beatings, or execution. Confinement itself has become the punishment. In the United States today, as articulated by the U. Supreme Court, punishment has at least four justifications: The offender often fled to his or her family for protection. Retaliation could continue until the families tired of killing or stealing from each other or until one or both families were destroyed or financially ruined. As societies organized into tribes and villages, local communities increasingly began to assume the responsibility for punishing crimes against the community and its members. Punishments could be brutal—the condemned boiled in oil or fed to wild beasts. The development of writing led to the creation of lists of crimes and their respective punishments. The Code of Hammurabi in Babylon circa b. The laws of Moses, as recorded in the Bible, also cited offenses against the community and their corresponding punishments. As empires developed, the owners of large tracts of land, and later the rulers, wanted a more orderly legal system than blood feuds and thus established courts. Other punishments included laboring on public works projects, banishment, or even death. Torture and death were commonly administered. From the depths of the " Dark Ages " came cruel instruments that tortured as they killed. For example, the rack stretched its victims until their bodies were torn apart. The Iron Maiden—a box thickly set with sharp spikes inside and on the inner side of its door—pierced its victims from front and back as it closed. People came to watch public executions to see the convicts burn, be hanged, or be beheaded. Confinement Those arrested were usually confined imprisoned until they confessed to the crime and their physical punishment occurred. The medieval church sometimes used long-term incarceration to replace executions. Some wealthy landowners built private prisons to enhance their own power, imprisoning those who dared dispute their pursuit of power or oppose their whims. At this time the first prisons designed solely for incarceration were constructed. Prisons The only comfort prisoners had in the cold, damp, filthy, rat- and roach-infested prisons of medieval Europe was what they could—or rather were required to—buy. The prison-keeper charged for blankets, mattresses, food, and even the manacles chains. The prisoner had to pay for the privilege of being both booked charged and released. Wealthy prisoners could pay for plush quarters but most suffered in terrible conditions, often dying from malnutrition, disease, or victimization by other prisoners. Those found guilty of serious crimes could be transported instead of executed. England transported many prisoners to colonial Georgia in the United States and later to colonial Australia; France sent many to South America. Although transportation was a less severe punishment than the death penalty, many prisoners did not survive the harsh conditions either on board the transport ships or life in the early colonies to which they were sent. Americans used stocks, pillories, branding, flogging, and maiming—such as cutting off an ear or slitting nostrils—to punish offenders. The death penalty was used frequently. In the Massachusetts Bay Colony listed thirteen crimes that warranted execution, including murder, practicing witchcraft, and worshipping idols. The Puritans of Massachusetts believed that humans were naturally depraved, which made it easier for some of the colonies and the first states to enforce harsh punishments. In addition, since Puritans believed that humans had no control over their fate predestination , many early Americans felt there was no need for rehabilitation. Pennsylvania The Quakers, led by William Penn , made colonial Pennsylvania an exception to the harsh

practices often found in the other colonies. The early criminal code of colonial Pennsylvania abolished executions for all crimes except homicide, replaced physical punishments with imprisonment and hard labor, and did not charge the prisoners for their food and housing. Ideas of the Enlightenment The philosophy of the Enlightenment the Age of Reason emphasized the importance of the individual. Rather than inflicting pain as the main element of correction, the idea of changing the individual became the goal. The French Revolution , however, also introduced the guillotine, a sophisticated beheading machine. Howard thought that prisoners should not be harassed by keepers who extorted from them, nor should they have to suffer malnutrition and disease. He advocated segregating prisoners by age, sex, and type of crime; paying the staff; hiring medical officials and chaplains; and supplying prisoners with adequate food and clothing. Public concern led the British Parliament to pass the Penitentiary Act of 1779; it called for the first secure and sanitary penitentiary. The law eliminated the charging of fees. Prisoners would live in solitary confinement at night and work together silently during the day. Nonetheless, although Parliament passed the law, it did not actually go into effect until the opening of Pentonville Penitentiary in North London in 1840. Pennsylvania System In Pennsylvania, a group campaigning for more humane treatment of prisoners established the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons. Benjamin Rush , this organization, which included many Quakers, campaigned for the imprisonment of criminals rather than physical and capital punishment. The Quakers thought solitary confinement could reform criminals. In such cells the offenders could think over their wrongful ways, repent, and reform. In Pennsylvania established the Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia for "hardened and atrocious offenders. Eventually, in 1826, the state built the Western Penitentiary outside Pittsburgh and the Eastern Penitentiary near Philadelphia. The cells 12 by 8 by 10 feet in dimension with individual exercise yards isolated inmates so they could work, read their Bibles, and contemplate in order to be rehabilitated. The only voice the inmates heard was that of the chaplain on Sunday. The reformers thought solitary confinement not only allowed the offenders to repent but also served as a punishing experience since humans are social by nature. In addition, the system would be economical since, under these conditions, prisoners would not take long to see the error of their ways and fewer guards would be needed. However, many prisoners found the total isolation very difficult to endure, and the jails quickly became overcrowded warehouses for prisoners. Auburn System The Auburn System New York , used the Quaker idea of solitary confinement at night but used a system of congregating inmates in a common workroom during the day. The prisoners could neither talk nor look at one another. Any violation of the rules was met with immediate and strict discipline. Each supervisor had the right to flog an inmate who violated the rules. Reformers perceived the system as economical because a single guard could watch a group of prisoners at work. The work of the inmates would help pay for their upkeep; they would learn about the benefits of work and have time to meditate and repent. Both the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems dictated that offenders should be isolated and have a disciplined routine. European countries tended to adopt the Pennsylvania system while most American states chose the Auburn system. While these methods made it easier to run a prison, they did little to rehabilitate prisoners. After the American Civil War 1861-1865 huge industrial prisons were built to house thousands of prisoners in the Northeast, Midwest, and California. The western states used their old territorial jails while the South relied on leasing out prisoners for farm labor. The Cincinnati Declaration Because many prison administrators were corrupt, convicts were mistreated and used as cheap labor. However, a growing number of prison reformers were beginning to believe that the prison system should be more committed to reform. The philosophy of the Auburn system fixed sentences, silence, isolation, harsh punishment, lockstep work was considered degrading and destructive to the human spirit. The values in the Declaration of Principles included the following: The penal system should be based on reformation, not suffering, and prisoners should be educated to be free, industrious citizens able to function in society, not orderly inmates controlled by the guards. Good conduct should be rewarded. Indeterminate sentencing not a mandated exact sentence should include the ability for prisoners to earn their freedom early through hard work and good behavior. Citizens should understand that society is responsible for the conditions that lead to crime. Prisoners should recognize that they can change their lives. Brockway believed that rehabilitation could be achieved through education. Inmates who did well in both academic and moral subjects earned early release by accumulating points. Brockway used this

technique because the New York legislature had passed a law allowing indeterminate sentencing and the release of inmates on parole when they showed they had been reformed. Brockway recognized that it was difficult to distinguish between those inmates who had truly reformed and those who were pretending to be rehabilitated in order to be paroled. Nonetheless, by World War I (1918), the idea of using educational and rehabilitative approaches was being replaced by the use of strict discipline. In addition, the introduction of a probation system kept the offenders easiest to rehabilitate out of the reformatories. Despite this return to discipline, the reform movement survived. The progressives of the early twentieth century believed that if prisons applied the ideas of behavioral science to the inmates, prisoners could be rehabilitated. The progressives worked to change the social environment from which criminals came and to design ways to rehabilitate individual inmates. By the 1890s reformers were strongly advocating indeterminate sentencing, parole, and treatment programs as a way to rehabilitate offenders, but this approach to corrections was not put into practice until decades later. While many of the reforms had merit, most could not be properly implemented due to inadequate funding or the unwillingness of prison officials to act. As each reform apparently failed to solve the problem of crime, many people became disillusioned. To do this, prison administrators have at times constructed factories within prison walls or hired inmates out as laborers in "chain gangs. In the South prisoners—predominantly African-American—were often leased out to local farmers. Prison superintendents justified the hard labor as teaching the offenders the value of work and self-discipline. Many free citizens, after all, earned their livings doing such work in factories and fields. Some penologists those who study prison management believe that the harshness of the prisons made these inmates more vindictive against society. With the rise of labor unions in the North, the 1930s saw an end to the large-scale prison industry.

CORRECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs Trends in correctional populations, common perceptions of incarceration.

Compared to the rest of the world, every U. State Were A Country Rates calculated per , people. Read more about the data. This graph shows the number of people in state prisons, local jails, federal prisons, and other systems of confinement from each U. The graphic above charts the incarceration rates of every U. And looking at each state in the global context reveals that, in every region of the country, incarceration is out of step with the rest of the world. For further reading How do women compare? If we imagine every state as an independent nation, as in the graph above, every state appears extreme. Massachusetts, the state with the lowest incarceration rate in the nation, would rank 9th in the world, just below Brazil and followed closely by countries like Belarus, Turkey, Iran, and South Africa. In fact, many of the countries that rank alongside the least punitive U. Others struggle with violent crime on a scale far beyond that in the U. But how does the U. Next to our closest international peers, our use of incarceration is off the charts: Conclusion For four decades , the U. Today, there is finally serious talk of change, but little action that would bring the United States to an incarceration rate on par with other stable democracies. For that, all states will have to aim higher, striving to be not just better than the worst U. Methodology Like our report, Mass Incarceration: This broader universe of confinement includes justice-involved youth held in juvenile residential facilities, people detained by the U. They are not typically included in the official statistics that aggregate data about prison and jails for the simple reason that these facilities are largely separate from the state and local systems of adult prisons and jails. That definitional distinction is relevant to the people who run prisons and jails, but is irrelevant to the advocates and policymakers who must confront the overuse of confinement by all of the various parts of the justice systems in the United States. We included these confined populations in the total incarceration rate of the United States and, wherever state-level data made it possible, in state incarceration rates. In a few places, however, these other systems of confinement merit closer attention. For example, although Minnesota has one of the lowest overall incarceration rates, Minnesota is second only to the much larger state of California for civil commitment and detention of people convicted of sex offenses. Other states, including Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, confine large numbers of youth, to the point that the inclusion of these youth adds more than 20 people per , to their incarceration rates. As a result of our choice to take a broader view of incarceration, this report creates a unique U. We explain our specific data sources in more detail below and provided the raw data for the component parts of our calculations in an appendix to this report. For the 50 U. Marshals Service from each state, people held in jails in Indian Country in each state, youth held in juvenile justice facilities from each state, justice-involved people involuntarily committed to other kinds of confinement in each state i. The raw data is available in a data appendix and the individual sources were as follows: State prisons and local jails: Correctional Populations in the United States, Appendix Table 1 reports the number of people under prison and jail jurisdiction as of December 31, This report, published in April , is the newest available data that provides a combined state prison and local jail count that avoids double counting state prisoners being held in local jails. A small number of states have contractual relationships with local jails that place large numbers of state prisoners in local jails. Failing to correct for this double counting would significantly and incorrectly increase the incarceration rate for select states. Federal prisons and U. While federal prosecutions are nominally the result of federal policy, we attributed federal convictions to individual states in part because federal prosecutions are of state residents and in part because federal prosecutions are often coordinated with state prosecutors and state law enforcement. In this way, our methodology departs from the way that the Bureau of Justice Statistics calculates state rates. Marshals Service detainees are not included at all, and other federal prisoners are included in the total national incarceration rate but do not affect state incarceration rates. To develop estimates of the number of people in federal prison from each state, we developed a ratio of the state of legal residence for the Bureau of Prisons population as of March 26, â€” based on FOIA request â€” and applied it to the total federal prison population of , calculated for our report Mass Incarceration: This

calculation includes the 51, people under federal largely pretrial detention by the U. Marshals Service who are often left out of similar statistics. While we did not have state of residence information for this federal population, we used the same ratio to reallocate these people to states as we did for those under BOP jurisdiction. We reasoned that people under federal jurisdiction, regardless of status convicted, pretrial, or in transit , would likely come from the states in the same proportions. Jails in Indian Country, Appendix Table 4 reports the number of adults and youth held in jails in Indian country as of June 30, by state. Unfortunately, this survey did not include data for 5 facilities: For our calculated national incarceration rate, we used the number estimated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics which imputes data for non-reporting facilities. For the state rates, we used the reported numbers, since estimates were not available by state. Because the United States confines large numbers of youth through the juvenile justice system, we included these youth in our national and state incarceration rates. The 48, confined youth in the U. Juveniles in other kinds of facilities in England and Wales are not included in their data, but including them would increase the overall rate for England and Wales by less than 1 person per , We did not make these adjustments because for most countries, these data are not available or are not comparable to the system of youth confinement in the U. For youth in the U. We included the national total of 48, in the national incarceration rate, but state of offense was not reported for 1, youth. Only those youth for whom state of offense was reported were included in the state incarceration rates. For more on this population, see our more detailed report Youth Confinement: We did not attempt to estimate these populations for non-responding states; we counted them as zeros. Therefore, the incarceration rates for these states may be understated if they do confine people under similar conditions. The NRI report shows a pre-trial evaluation population of 1, in , but this number included outpatient evaluations. The number of inpatient initial criminal forensic evaluations that year was 9. The data on people convicted of sexual offenses who are detained or committed under civil commitment laws after their sentences are complete comes from an annual survey conducted by the Sex Offender Civil Commitment Programs Network shared by SOCCPN President Shan Jumper. Except for North Dakota, all counts are from their survey North Dakota did not respond in , so its count is from Interestingly, the inclusion of this population makes very little difference for most states, with Minnesota being a notable exception, as described above. Involuntary commitments were included in our state incarceration rates for every state where data were available. The national incarceration rate includes all of these and an additional 63 people civilly committed under federal jurisdiction, who were not apportioned back to any states of residence. Population data for each state, used to calculate the incarceration rates, were based on our state population estimates for December 31, Because the bulk of our incarceration counts are for yearend , we averaged the U. Census estimates for July 1, and July 1, Our final estimate for each state is in the appendix. Three additional categories of confinement are included in the national incarceration rate for the United States, but not in state rates, because state-level data were not available: The incarcerated populations under the jurisdictions of the U. Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the U. Virgin Islands, and U. The analysis is based on data obtained via Freedom of Information Act request by the Immigrant Legal Resource Center; the data are available for download from the same source. Prisoners in Table 18 reports data as of December 31, To make the comparisons more meaningful to U. In order to make the graph comparing the founding NATO nations to individual states, however, we had to make two exceptions to this policy. First, we included Iceland, which is a founding NATO member, even though its population is below , A note about the District of Columbia and U. Virgin Islands in the main graphic in this report, although we did make separate NATO comparison graphics for these places. However, the incarceration data for D.

Chapter 4 : Lists of United States state prisons - Wikipedia

This is a list of U.S. state prisons () (not including federal prisons or county jails in the United States or prisons in U.S. territories).

History and Development of Corrections from - Present Early Punishments Early punishments included transportation, indentured servitude and economic sanctions, public humiliation, pillory, stocks and ducking stools. Inmates were whipped and had to adhere to the rule of silence. These prisons were considered to be ideal models of the prison institution at the time. He inspected jails in order to ensure that prisoners received humane treatment. These institutions operated on a fee system. Inspection House Panopticon Jerry Bentham was founder of the British Utilitarianism movement which suggested that laws should be evaluated to ensure that they are ethical and useful. He designed a model prison which was referred to as the "Panopticon". Parole - Present Parole began at the end of the s. When it was instituted, many prisoners were already receiving clemency, pardons and early release for good behavior. Parole began with reformatories but spread to all prisons. Elizabeth Gurney Fry Fry worked to improve conditions for women who were imprisoned. Prisoners were in solitary confinement. This model was referred as an isolate system. The solitary confinement and penance would lead to rehabilitation of prisoners. Prisoners were also given a work detail which consisted of handicrafts. A rule of silence was enforced to keep the prisoners from corrupting one another. Strict control and severed discipline was common. Before instituting the first female prison, women were housed with men. They also received the same punishment as men. For that reason, women were preyed upon by both inmates and prison guards. In the early female prisons, women were often housed in cottages. The conditions for women in state prisons remained the same. They were subject to abuse and often required to endure long hours of hard labor. Reformatory Elmira System This was a prison system designed to house young men. It was believed that younger prisoners were capable of rehabilitation. An academic program was put in place and athletics was encouraged. The silent system was not used. A rewards system was used. Corporal punishment was used to control behavior. Probation John Augustus - Present John Augustus was a humble shoemaker who advocated for fair treatment of criminals. He would house offenders who were sentenced to prison. After helping them get back on their feet, he would go to court with them. If their probationary program was satisfactory, the original sentence was suspended. The acutal legal statute for probation was passed first by Massachussets in Probation still exists today as a community based correction model. The Industrial Prison In an effort to meet the demands of the increasing prison population, the industrial prisons emerged. These prisons had heightend security via high brick walls and guard towers. Prisoners worked with steel, made cabinets and other goods to be sold on the market. Juvenile Court A special court for under age offenders was established. This type of court was informal and the goal was for young offenders to be rehabilitated. Vocational and academic programs were encouraged. Judges were expected to avoid custody if possible. Ashburn Summers Act This law put limits on prison manufacturing. The interstate transportation of goods made in prisons was prohibited. This resulted in a decrease of industrial prisons. The Treatment Era The nation was economically secure. During this postwar boom, there was an interest to reform prisons. After conducting research, it was determined that a "medical model" should be used in the prison system. Prisoners were considered ill and the cure would be rehabilitation through treatment. The community base approach would help the inmate and it would help solve the problem of overcrowding prisons. Inmates took part in half-way houses and job release programs. Some were even allowed week end furloughs to visit family and loved ones. The Warehousing Model After many studies showed that efforts to rehabilitate criminals were failing miserably, it was evident that a new approach should be used. This led to the "nothing works" doctrine. The new approach would be to simply put criminals away so they would no longer be a menace to society. This is when the term "warehousing" began to surface. Prisoners were put away for determined periods of time without the earlier frills of treatment and "coddling". Prisoners are held responsible for their actions. There is no attempt to explain away their criminality. If a person commits a crime, they will pay. This plain and simple approach emerged because of the embarrassing recidivism rates. What kind of paper do you want to

use?

Chapter 5 : 18 Facts You Need to Know About U.S. Prisons

Although most people "age out of crime", U.S. prisons are becoming the largest "geriatric wards" in the world. In , California incarcerated people over the age of Since , the prison population over the age of 55 has increased by %, to ,

Throughout the centuries, scholars and penal reformers have widely documented reform efforts and the shift in punishment philosophies. This shift resulted in corporal punishment methods being abandoned and replaced with incarceration. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the confinement of criminals in prisons expanded across the United States and Europe. As the use of prisons as punishment became common practice, penal innovations throughout continental Europe influenced the development of competing prison discipline systems in the United States. The opposing systems in the United States in turn promoted a change in penal practices across Europe. The state of early prison systems has been well documented, from first-hand accounts of abysmal conditions in early European prisons to historical examinations of physical prison structures. Scholars have conducted case studies of historical penal institutions as well as examined the history of women in prison, which paints a vivid picture of prisons throughout history. Historians and scholars also place great emphasis on reform efforts of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, where authors cite social transformations, ideological shifts, economic changes, and political events that resulted in the widespread use of incarceration that continues in the early 21st century. The s is arguably the most pivotal decade in the recent history of prisons, where the United States witnessed a sweeping change in the political climate. This change resulted in a transformation of penal and sentencing policies, which ultimately resulted in mass incarceration practices in the United States, and to a lesser extent in Europe. A substantial amount of scholarly research on trends in the correctional population emerged in the s and s. The consequences of the unprecedented increase in incarceration have also been examined, particularly with regard to the large-scale incarceration of minorities. Overall, the numerous historical accounts of prison development and penal practices throughout time will help researchers and students alike gain a comprehensive understanding of the history of prisons in the United States and Europe. General Overviews Numerous works have been published that cover the history of prisons. Morris and Rothman presents what is arguably the most comprehensive historical account of the history of prisons in Western nations. Newbold constructs a short, easy-to-follow timeline based largely on the work Morris and Rothman In a classic work, Ives originally published in provides a theoretical and historical examination of punishment methods since the Middle Ages. Barnes and Teeters analyzes American and European penal systems and reform and proposes radical ideas that would impact the entire justice system. While most historical accounts of prisons examine both American and European penal systems, Harding, et al. Christianson , Roberts , and Roth are three excellent sources for undergraduates. In seven pages, Christianson provides readers with a general overview of the American prison system. Also focusing on American prisons, Roberts gives an illustrated historical description providing over illustrations and photographs to enhance understandability. More recently, Roth presents an encyclopedic format to provide fundamental facts of penal systems from all around the world. New horizons in criminology. Presents a revolutionary technique to change the face of criminology: Blomberg, Thomas, and Karol Lucken. A history of control. The work is divided into distinct eras that tell a story as the reader moves from one to the next. In Encyclopedia of crime and justice. Edited by Joshua Dressler, " Examines the ideological and social movements that led the United States to become dependent on incarceration as a form of punishment. Must-read for those looking for a short overview of the major historical turning points. Imprisonment in England and Wales: Focuses on how the British government and society shaped the role of imprisonment and penal philosophies throughout time. Examines bridewells, labor discipline, and institutions as training centers. A history of penal methods. Analyzes the theories and assumptions of criminal behavior on which laws and punishments are established. A must-read for those interested in the intersection of criminology and punishment. Morris, Norval, and David J. The Oxford history of the prison: The practice of punishment in Western society. A must-read for those interested in how the ideals of crime and punishment over time led to the development of prisons. A chronology of correctional history. Journal of Criminal Justice Education A great, easy-to-use reference tool for researchers

and students alike. An illustrated history of American prisons. With more photographs and illustrations than text, this work provides a visual account of the evolution of correctional philosophies and practices, including an examination of European influences on the American correctional system. Prisons and prison systems: Examines current and historical penal systems from all around the world, famous prisons, prisoners, and prison reformers, as well as architecture and important penal legislation. Focuses on adult male institutions. Users without a subscription are not able to see the full content on this page. Please subscribe or login. How to Subscribe Oxford Bibliographies Online is available by subscription and perpetual access to institutions. For more information or to contact an Oxford Sales Representative [click here](#).

Chapter 6 : Private Prisons in the United States | The Sentencing Project

The National Institute of Corrections is an agency of the United States government. It is part of the United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Press release Can it really be true that most people in jail are being held before trial? And how much of mass incarceration is a result of the war on drugs? Meaningful criminal justice reform that reduces the massive scale of incarceration, however, requires that we start with the big picture. The American criminal justice system holds almost 2. Swipe for more detailed views. This big-picture view allows us to focus on the most important drivers of mass incarceration and identify important, but often ignored, systems of confinement. While this pie chart provides a comprehensive snapshot of our correctional system, the graphic does not capture the enormous churn in and out of our correctional facilities and the far larger universe of people whose lives are affected by the criminal justice system. Every year, , people walk out of prison gates, but people go to jail. Some have just been arrested and will make bail in the next few hours or days, and others are too poor to make bail and must remain behind bars until their trial. Only a small number , on any given day have been convicted, generally serving misdemeanors sentences under a year. Swipe for more detail on pre-trial detention. With a sense of the big picture, a common follow-up question might be: We know that almost half a million people are locked up because of a drug offense. Drug arrests give residents of over-policed communities criminal records , which then reduce employment prospects and increase the likelihood of longer sentences for any future offenses. Swipe for more detail on the War on Drugs. Further, almost all convictions are the result of plea bargains, where people plead guilty to a lesser offense, perhaps of a different category or one that they may not have actually committed. And many of these categories group together people convicted of a wide range of offenses. It also includes offenses that the average American may not consider to be murder at all. For example, the felony murder rule says that if someone dies during the commission of a felony, everyone involved can be as guilty of murder as the person who pulled the trigger. Driving a getaway car during a bank robbery where someone was accidentally killed is indeed a serious offense, but many may be surprised that this is considered murder. Turning to the people who are locked up criminally and civilly for immigration-related issues, we find that 13, people are in federal prison for criminal convictions of violating federal immigration laws, and 13, more are held pretrial by U. Another 34, are civilly detained by U. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ICE separate from any criminal proceedings and are physically confined in federally-run or privately-run immigration detention facilities or in local jails under contract with ICE. Notably, these categories do not include immigrants represented in other pie slices because of non-immigration related criminal convictions. Adding to the universe of people who are confined because of justice system involvement, 22, people are involuntarily detained or committed to state psychiatric hospitals and civil commitment centers. Many of these people are not even convicted, and some are held indefinitely. There are another , people on parole and a staggering 3. Beyond identifying the parts of the criminal justice system that impact the most people, we should also focus on who is most impacted and who is left behind by policy change. Gender disparities matter too: As policymakers continue to push for reforms that reduce incarceration, they should avoid changes that will widen disparities, as has happened with juvenile confinement and with women in state prisons. Swipe for more detail about race and gender disparities. Now, armed with the big picture of how many people are locked up in the United States, where, and why, we have a better foundation for the long overdue conversation about criminal justice reform. For example, the data makes it clear that ending the War on Drugs will not alone end mass incarceration, but that the federal government and some states have effectively reduced their incarcerated populations by turning to drug policy reform. What is the role of the federal government in ending mass incarceration? The federal prison system is just a small slice of the total pie, but the federal government can certainly use its financial and ideological power to incentivize and illuminate better paths forward. At the same time, how can elected sheriffs, district attorneys, and judges slow the flow of people into the criminal justice system? Do policymakers and the public have the focus to confront the second largest slice of the pie: Will our leaders be brave enough to redirect

corrections spending to smarter investments like community-based drug treatment and job training? Can we implement reforms that both reduce the number of people incarcerated in the U. Now that we can see the big picture of how many people are locked up in the United States in the various types of facilities, we can see that something needs to change. Looking at the big picture requires us to ask if it really makes sense to lock up 2. Both policymakers and the public have the responsibility to carefully consider each individual slice in turn to ask whether legitimate social goals are served by putting each category behind bars, and whether any benefit really outweighs the social and fiscal costs. Each of these systems collects data for its own purposes that may or may not be compatible with data from other systems, and that might duplicate or omit people counted by other systems. Similarly, there are systems involved in the confinement of justice-involved people that might not consider themselves part of the criminal justice system, but should be included in a holistic view of incarceration. Juvenile justice, civil detention and commitment, and commitment to psychiatric hospitals for criminal justice involvement are examples of this broader universe of confinement. To produce this report, we took the most recent data available for each part of these systems, and where necessary adjusted the data to ensure that each person was only counted once, only once, and in the right place. Not directly comparable with past pie reports Before explaining the data sources, we want to explain several methodology changes that make this report not directly comparable with past reports, including: For the first time, we found a data source on the number of people in hospitals because a criminal court found them not guilty by reason of insanity or guilty but mentally ill and the number of people being held while evaluated pretrial or treated as incompetent to stand trial. We changed how we report and display the federal prison system to both include populations that we previously reported elsewhere and to report populations that previously were missed. For the first time, people detained pre-trial in local jails or state prisons for the federal courts are displayed in the federal slice. And for the first time, we were able to use data sources that show the number of people held in Bureau of Prisons jails and federal detainees held in private facilities under contract with the U. Neither of these last two populations are included in most of the Bureau of Justice Statistics data products on either prisons or jails. We changed our definition of youth confinement to an expansive one that includes all justice placements outside of the home. For more on this, see this section of our report Youth Confinement: However, because our goal is to show the entirety of justice confinement, we have chosen to include all types of juvenile confinement. The inclusion of these less restrictive forms of confinement for youth is consistent with our approach for the adult system which includes the admittedly far less numerous halfway houses and other forms of community confinement as a part of the entire adult system. Data sources This briefing uses the most recent data available on the number of people in various types of facilities and the most significant charge or conviction. For this reason, we chose to round most labels in the graphics to the nearest thousand, except where rounding to the nearest ten, nearest one hundred, or in two cases in the jails detail slide the nearest was more informative in that context. This rounding process may also result in some parts not adding up precisely to the total. Our data sources were: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in Table 1 provides the total population as of December 31, , and Table 13 provides data as of December 31, that can be used to calculate the ratio of different offense types. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates in Table 1 and Table 3, reporting average daily population and convicted status for yearend , and our analysis of the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 12 for offense types. See below and Who is in jail? Deep dive for why we used our own analysis rather than the otherwise excellent Bureau of Justice Statistics analysis of the same dataset, Profile of Jail Inmates, Federal Bureau of Prisons BOP Population Statistics , reporting data as of February 15, total population of , , and Prisoners in Table 15, reporting data as of September 30, offense types for the convicted population of , Marshals Service provides a breakdown of its average daily population in fiscal year by facility type state and local, private contracted, federal, and non-paid facilities on its Prisoner Operations Fact Sheet. The number held in local jails came from our analysis of the Annual Survey of Jails data set, which showed that 24, people were held for the Marshals Service. It is worth noting that the U. Our data on youth incarcerated in adult prisons comes from Prisoners in Table 11 and youth in adult jails from Jail Inmates in Appendix Table 1, both reporting data for December 31, For more information on the geography of the juvenile system, see the Youth First Initiative. The count of 34, comes from page 14 of the U. The categories NGRI and GBMI are combined

in this data set, and for pre-trial, we chose to combine pre-trial evaluation and those receiving services to restore competency for trial, because in most cases, these indicate people who have not yet been convicted or sentenced. This is not a complete view of all justice-related involuntary commitments, but we believe these categories and these facilities capture the largest share. Civil detention and commitment At least 20 states and the federal government operate facilities for the purposes of detaining people convicted of sexual crimes after their sentences are complete. These facilities and the confinement there are technically civil, but in reality are quite like prisons. People under civil commitment are held in custody continuously from the time they start serving their sentence at a correctional facility through their confinement in the civil facility. Except for North Dakota, all counts are from their survey. Territorial prisons correctional facilities in the U. Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the U. Virgin Islands, and U. Prisoners in Table 20, reporting data for December 31, Indian Country correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the U. Jails in Indian Country, Table 1, reporting data for June 30, Prisoners in Tables 18 for total population and 19 for offense types reporting data as of December 31, Our counts of the number of people on probation and parole are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics report Correctional Populations in the United States, Table 1, Table 5 and Appendix Table 1, reporting data for December 31, , and were adjusted to ensure that people with multiple statuses were counted only once in their most restrictive category. At the time of publication, newer data collected in was expected but not yet available. For readers interested in knowing the total number of people on parole and probation, ignoring any double-counting with other forms of correctional control, there are , people on parole and 3,, people on probation. Adjustments to avoid double counting To avoid counting anyone twice, we performed the following adjustments: To avoid anyone in local jails on behalf of state or federal prison authorities from being counted twice, we removed the 83, people “ cited in Table 17 of Prisoners in “ confined in local jails on behalf of federal or state prison systems from the total jail population and from the numbers we calculated for those in local jails that are convicted. To avoid those being held by the U. Marshals Service from being counted twice, we removed 24, Marshals detainees from the jail total that we found through our own analysis of the Annual Survey of Jails dataset. Again, we based these percentages on our analysis of the Profile of Jail Inmates, Marshals Service, or U. Marshals Service, Neelum Arya and Shaena Fazal for guidance on youth confinement, Shan Jumper for sharing updated civil detention and commitment data, and Vera Hollen and Amanda Wik of NRI for answering our questions about the data on forensic patients. This year, we are again grateful to Jordan Miner for making the report interactive, and Elydah Joyce for her help with the design. Any errors or omissions, and final responsibility for all of the many value judgements required to produce a data visualization like this, however, are the sole responsibility of the authors. We thank the John D. MacArthur Foundation Safety and Justice Challenge for their support of our research into the use and misuse of jails in this country. We also thank the Public Welfare Foundation and each of our individual donors who give us the resources and the flexibility to quickly turn our insights into new movement resources.

Chapter 7 : Breathing Through Bars: A Brief History on the Prison System in America | Soapboxie

Private prisons in the United States incarcerated , people in , representing % of the total state and federal prison population. Since , the number of people housed in private prisons has increased 47%.

Betsy Matthews discusses the history of rehabilitation in the second installment of this series. Rehabilitation formed the basis of correctional practice until the early s when it was derailed with the release of a report by Robert Martinson. After an exhaustive review of correctional programs, Martinson concluded that the rehabilitative efforts had no appreciable effect on recidivism. Had this report been released at a different time, it may have gone unnoticed. But the time was right for a report that would dismantle our justice system. Our country had just experienced one of the most tumultuous decades of its history. They believed that our efforts at rehabilitation only coddled criminals and reinforced their behavior. They called for harsher, more punitive sentences. Liberals believed that the broad discretion given to government to dispense individualized treatment had contributed to racism and filled our prisons with poor minorities. They pushed for determinate sentences that would minimize judicial and parole board discretion and permit the equitable distribution of justice. These perspectives converged into a crime control model that supported tough punitive policies. Long determinate mandatory sentences were the cornerstones of this new model of justice. By the end of the twentieth century, we secured the highest rate of incarceration in the world. Crowded facilities strengthened the criminal subculture that our earliest prisons fought to constrain. Prisons were soon devoid of any sign of rehabilitation. Probation and parole officers shifted from counselors to enforcers. They collected urine for drug tests, hooked people up to electron monitoring units and collected supervision fees. Persons on parole lived under tight scrutiny, fearing what seemed to be inevitable " their return to prison. There seemed to be no end to the amount of money governments were willing to spend on these tough crime policies. But were they worth the cost? The best research suggests that a doubling of the prison population and an exponential increase in correctional expenditures reduced crime by 10 to 20 percent. Is this a sufficient payoff? Might we have achieved the same reduction in crime through other, more humane means? And what about the social costs of get-tough policies? Urban communities and the families within suffer as people cycle in and out of prison. There are some indications that the tide is turning. State and federal governments have repealed mandatory penalties for crack cocaine and other drug offenses that disproportionately impact minority population. Several states have passed legislation that authorizes alternatives to prison for drug offenders and restricts the use of prison as a response to probation and parole violations. And for the first time in decades the prison population has declined. Does this signal the end of the get-tough era? A close examination of correctional practice suggests that recent trends are driven more by fiscal concerns than a shift in correctional ideology. Despite a push for evidence-based practices, we are pretty wedded to deterrent-based strategies. A genuine shift toward rehabilitation would likely threaten the corrections industrial complex that has emerged in support of deterrents and control-oriented tactics. Are people going to let that happen? We have to be careful about overselling rehabilitation as a cheaper alternative to prisons. Rehabilitation goes beyond something that happens by chance or the mere passage of time. Effective programs require a significant investment of resources. The decriminalization of marijuana alone will divert thousands of people from jails and prisons. And recent justice reinvestment initiatives are encouraging states to trade harsh prison sentences for community and evidence-based practices associated with desistance from crime. We still have a lot to learn about how to promote behavioral change, but I for one am feeling better about our chances. ECU Online instructor Dr. Betsy Matthews discusses the history of rehabilitation strategies and other topics in the ECU Online Corrections program. ECU faculty, instructional designers and staff are committed to creating dynamic material that addresses different learning styles and positions students for success. To learn more about ECU Online degree programs, click here. Published on February 03, Share this Article Twitter Learn More Complete the form below and a dedicated advisor will contact you to answer questions and help you take the first step.

Chapter 8 : States of Incarceration: The Global Context | Prison Policy Initiative

Correctional Populations in the United States, Presents statistics on persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States at yearend , including persons supervised in the community on probation or parole and those incarcerated in state or federal prison or local jail.

Correctional System The U. If you ask most people about the role of the U. Correctional System, most would say that it is responsible for monitoring inmates in prison, but would not recognize that it also handles offenders who are conditionally released, as well as those who are merely issued penalties that do not require imprisonment but who still require legally prescribed supervision. Correspondingly, the role of the corrections officer is very diverse. Overseeing the confinement of inmates who are serving their sentences is their primary role, but their expanded responsibilities typically include the reform and rehabilitation of sentenced offenders, organizing educational opportunities, and offering counseling in preparation for reentry into society. Incarceration Incarceration is synonymous with jails and prisons, and other correctional facilities that detain individuals who are involved in perpetrating crimes. Generally, persons who are booked in these institutions are called inmates. The United States has one of the highest incarceration rates in the world, not necessarily because it has an entirely dysfunctional criminal justice system. The logical reason for this is because of the transparency in reporting, unlike some countries that do not truthfully reveal incarceration statistics. These individuals are not necessarily guilty of any crime. Many jailed persons are eventually found not guilty of any crimes and ordered released by the courts. These institutions are maintained for both punishment and reform. Solitary Confinement- In situations where inmates become violent and pose a threat to others, solitary confinement provides a remedy. This involves placing inmates, who exhibit predatory behavior, in isolated cells that cut off communication with other people. Community Supervision Community supervision is either a post-incarceration phase or an outright alternative to incarceration, which has become costly to society. It is part of the sentence, and its administration takes place for the entire duration prescribed by the courts. The following are terms related to community supervision: Their limited freedom requires them to satisfy requirements, as mandated by law, which include the maintenance of good behavior and their periodic reporting to supervising corrections officers or other prescribed persons of authority. Failure to do so could result in their return to prison. Either case grants convicted felons conditional liberty or provisional freedom subject to periodic evaluation and restrictions similar to those of parolees. Recent developments have involved the use of electronic tracking devices, which are attached to individuals on probation, to monitor activities and check on the behavior of individuals on probation. The technology has somewhat eased the burden of incarceration, as well as the frequency of face-to-face meetings with supervising corrections officers. This phenomenon is not uncommon, considering factors like predisposition to violence, proclivity to break the law, and the external environment. Commonly, recidivists commit crimes against property particularly theft and burglary because they are challenged with limited prospects for employment and decent living conditions. Many recidivists are discriminated against due to their criminal history, and this is among outside factors that drive them to engage in illegal activity. Violating its provisions, such as failing to report to the supervising corrections officer, is considered a crime.

Chapter 9 : Mass Incarceration: The Whole Pie | Prison Policy Initiative

Retrieving news stories. More News Articles. Locate a Federal Prison.