

## Chapter 1 : Incarceration of women - Wikipedia

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Crime Punishment versus Rehabilitation, there has been many debates on the effectiveness of punishment compared to the effectiveness of rehabilitation of convicted offenders in prison and under community supervision. Punishment is defined as a penalty that is imposed on an individual for doing something wrong. The term rehabilitation is defined as a way to help somebody to return to good health or a normal life by providing training or therapy StudyMode. If an individual commits a crime serious enough to warrant incarceration, then the individual is sent to prison as a form of punishment. Does it mean that the individual will be rehabilitated? Is punishment or rehabilitation more effective in combating crime? I will disclose my findings in this paper. Effectiveness of Rehabilitation As stated by Miceli rehabilitating criminals has become a highly debated topic throughout the nation. With the majority of criminals being repeat offenders, the correctional institution has resorted to making rehabilitation a top priority. Research over the last twenty five years has shown that some programs are more effective than others Miceli, The effects of correctional interventions on recidivism have important public safety implications when offenders are released from probation or prison. Hundreds of studies have been conducted on those effects, some investigating punitive approaches and some investigating rehabilitation treatments. Systematic reviews of those studies, displays a remarkable consistency in their findings. Supervision and sanctions, show modest mean reductions in recidivism and, in some instances, have the opposite effect and increase re-offense rates. This means that recidivism effects found in studies of rehabilitation treatment are consistently positive and relatively large. There is considerable variability in those effects associated with the type of treatment, how well it is implemented, and the nature of the offenders to whom it is applied. Rehabilitation programs reduce recidivism if they incorporate proven principles and are targeted to specific offenders. Research demonstrates that offenders who earn a high school equivalency diploma while behind bars are more likely to get jobs after release. Those who receive vocational skills training are more likely to get jobs and higher wages after release and those who go through intensive drug treatment programs in prison are less likely to relapse outside of it. If effective programs were implemented, recidivism could be reduced by 15 to 20 percent Petersilia, That is not to say that criminality is a problem that can always be solved. People go to prison for a reason, and in many cases there is very little or nothing that anyone can do to change the choices they will make in the future. Rehabilitation programs are not for every prisoner, and we should not waste money on those who lack motivation. But it would be foolish not to help those who wish to change. Effective rehabilitation and reentry programs that help offenders go home to stay are good for them and good for the rest of us, too Petersilia. Effectiveness of Punishment In contrast with rehabilitation, there are others that feel consequences should be faced for breaking the law. Hard work for offenders is at the heart of our plans to make punishments more rigorous. Community sentences must be tougher and more intensive, with local communities benefiting directly from the hard work of offenders. Offenders will face the robust and demanding punishments which the public expects. Prisoners will face the tough discipline of regular working hours Ministry of Justice. Prison deprives an offender of their liberty and as such it remains the ultimate sanction. A prison sentence provides immediate and tough punishment. It leaves offenders in no doubt that the crimes they have committed are so serious that for a time their presence cannot be tolerated in open society. It protects the public and provides peace of criminal behavior. Keep in mind that criminals are incarcerated and not able to cause further harm. For these reasons prison will always be the right sentence for serious and dangerous offenders Ministry of Justice. Once balance is restored, the chances of the prisoner re-offending are diminished Inayatullah, In contrast, there is the punishment model. Inayatullah states that the argument is that all the rights are given to the offender and the victim has none. Therefore in this approach, the best way to reduce present day and future crimes is to keep serious offenders in jail. Evidence shows that twenty-five percent of criminal activity can be

reduced by lengthy prison sentences. With the punishment model, there could be a deterrance of crime by new or repeat offenders. Effect on the offender Rehabilitation wants to educate individuals about the wrong choices that they have made and help encourage these individuals to make better choices in the future. Rehabilitation recognizes that offenders may be victims of social economic conditions, and wants to help offenders learn from their mistakes, with the intention of not committing crimes when they get released. Meta-analysis is the study of other studies. The studies test the effectiveness of various programs of correctional treatment. Advocates of rehabilitation believe that meta-analysis can be used to supply deposits of prior research Dove, Community partnerships are another approach that holds great promise for offenders. An excellent example is the Boston Reentry Initiative BRI , a city interagency program that brings together law enforcement, social service agencies, and religious institutions to start working with inmates while they are still incarcerated. On the day the prison doors swing open, a family member or mentor is on hand to meet each released prisoner, and social service agencies are prepared to begin working to help the former inmate get a fresh start. The BRI focuses only on the highest-risk offenders leaving prison. They are offered opportunities for work and treatment, but for those who fail to take advantage of them and slip back into crime, the program calls for a swift arrest and prosecution Petersilia. Deterrence of crime The view that the experience of prison in itself acts as a deterrent is rooted in the simple specific deterrence theory which predicts that individuals experiencing a more severe sanction are more likely to reduce their criminal activities in the future. Faced with the prospect of going to prison or after having to experience prison life, the rational individual would choose not to engage in further criminal activities. Surveys indicate that both the public and offenders consider prison to be the most severe or effective punisher of criminal behavior Gendreau, P. Fiscal effect on society High rates of failure among people on probation and parole are a significant driver of prison populations and costs in most states. To cut down on new offenses and the incarceration of rule violators, several states are strengthening their community corrections systems. Many states began these efforts in the past few years as part of the national emphasis on helping people successfully return to the community following their release from prison. States are now bolstering both their reentry programs and community supervision programs and working to improve outcomes for people on supervision Scott-Hayward, Many states are facing the increased fiscal consequences from years of harsher policies such as truth-in sentencing requirements, three strikes laws, and the mandatory minimum sentences that have resulted in longer sentences. While there is wide consensus that tougher penalties are necessary and appropriate for those convicted of serious violent or sex offenses, many policymakers are questioning the need for long prison terms for people convicted of less serious crimes such as nonviolent drug offenses. Some of these provisions were reversed during the fiscal crisis earlier this decade, resulting in severe prison overcrowding. States are also presented with a growing number of elderly and chronically ill prisoners whose ongoing care requires significant resources. To address these issues, officials have added or modified the laws and policies that determine the amount of time people spend in prison. These changes have the potential to lower prison populations, allowing states to close facilities and reduce corrections expenses in the longer term Scott-Hayward, In this paper I explained the effectiveness of both punishment and rehabilitation within the prison system and the question remains, which is more effective rehabilitation or punishment? The punishment versus rehabilitation models debates will go on for years and the debate will continue until the justice system can figure out how to deal with the offenders.

## Chapter 2 : Controversy: Rehabilitation or Punishment? - How Prisons Work | HowStuffWorks

*While in prison, cons are subject to the rules set by prison officials. If a con commits an infraction, he gets a hearing before the warden or some lower ranking officials. If the committee finds the prisoner guilty of the infraction, penalties can be issued. Some examples of punishment: Time in.*

Characteristics[ edit ] Early facilities were considered inhumane with little regard for health and safety. Men and women were housed in a large room where the strong preyed on the weak. While most states have only one or two institutions for women, some facilities are considered "unisex" and house both male and female inmates in separate areas. This change in the criminal justice system is prevalent in the correction of minor offences, such as burglary, which are mostly committed by women. The two biggest offences are crimes against property and drug offenses. This low level of representation was due to the fact that gender was not a large topic of debate. When studies would come up regarding the subject of criminology, most theories regarding crime were largely male modeled due to the significant portion of crime attributed to males. However, due to the feminist movement in the s, demand for information concerning female incarceration arose. Due to this growing demand that gained speed in the s, research in crimes committed by women has surged. Again, with mostly the same two leading convictions. According to a study published by the Department of Justice, Greg Newbold notes that in comparison to women, men were twice as likely to commit a more serious crime. Overall, the incarceration rate of women has been growing all over the world, not just in New Zealand. This change has led to an increase in attention to minor offences, which women are statistically more likely to commit. As well as this, McIvor also makes the claim that New Zealand women are overrepresented in less serious types of crimes such as theft and fraud and underrepresented in more serious types of crime such as crimes of violence. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. December Learn how and when to remove this template message In Great Britain, in a new policy was passed, and women no longer have to be restrained while giving birth when serving their sentence. Some prisoners refuse to go to child care events or funerals because of the humiliation the restraints show. Women in Britain fought for their right to not be restrained while giving birth to their child, however they must be restrained while being escorted to and from the hospital. More women than men try to escape the prison system in Britain. Of those women who escape almost half escape while receiving medical attention at a hospital. Russia[ edit ] Russia is in third position: Incarceration of women in the United States In the United States, authorities began housing women in correctional facilities separate from men in the s. First, women prisoners were imprisoned alongside men in "general population," where they were subject to sexual attacks and daily forms of degradation. Then, in a partial attempt to address these issues, women prisoners were removed from general population and housed separately, but then subject to neglect wherein they did not receive the same resources as men in prisons. In a third stage of development, women in prison were then housed completely separately in fortress-like prisons, where the goal of punishment was to indoctrinate women into traditional feminine roles. In England and Wales, a report showed that female prisoners are being coerced into sex with staff members in return for various favours, such as alcohol and cigarettes.

## Chapter 3 : Crime and Punishment Inside Prisons - How Prisons Work | HowStuffWorks

*Punishment versus Rehabilitation, there has been many debates on the effectiveness of punishment compared to the effectiveness of rehabilitation of convicted offenders in prison and under community supervision.*

That equates to prisoners per , U. In addition, imprisonment rates have been increasing steadily since the s, and most prisons are overcrowded. A Department of Justice report shows that the federal prison system and those of 23 states are operating at or above maximum capacity. Prison populations do not reflect the gender and racial make-up of the rest of society: Less than 10 percent of all prisoners are female. Prison conditions and the treatment of inmates are regulated at several levels. The highest level is the U. The Eighth Amendment reads: International law also regulates prisoner treatment through the treaties known as the Geneva Conventions. Essentially, these treaties require that prisoners be clean, safe, and properly fed with access to adequate medical care. Records should be kept of their presence and status within the prison, and all their basic human rights should be recognized to the extent possible within a prison. Torture is forbidden, along with other forms of brutality. Some people some of them prisoners claim that maximum and medium security U. However, there has been a prison reform movement since at least the s, when religious groups such as the Quakers objected to prison conditions. Reformers lobby for better treatment by guards, better equipped medical facilities, well-funded education programs and more humane treatment. More than 90 percent of all prisoners are eventually released [Source: Department of Justice ]. When they are released, often the only skills they acquired in prison were those that allowed them to survive. They may be paranoid or bitter. They may have learned that the only proper response to a problem is violence. Their social skills have atrophied. Getting a decent job as a convicted criminal is hard enough -- add in these factors and it can become very difficult for ex-cons to reacquaint themselves into the outside world. A study of state prisoners from 15 states who were released in showed that more than half of them ended up back in prison within three years [Source: Sixty-seven and a half percent of them were arrested for a new crime, unrelated to their prior charges. The goal of many prisoner reformers is to reduce these rates by providing education and job training for inmates. All prisons offer a GED course it is often a requirement for parole and a few vocational courses. On the day a prisoner finally completes his sentence, he is given little. He may get the clothes and items he had with him when he arrived at the prison, although some things may be missing. If the prisoner has no street clothes, he is given a prison uniform to wear. For lots more information on prisons and related topics, check out the links below.

## Chapter 4 : Punishment vs Rehabilitation - New York Essays

*punishment and prison is shocking. However, the progression to more refined houses of correction and well-ordered prisons, while still unsatisfactory by.*

If a con commits an infraction, he gets a hearing before the warden or some lower ranking officials. If the committee finds the prisoner guilty of the infraction, penalties can be issued. Some examples of punishment: Time in solitary confinement The Hole Removal of accumulated "good behavior" time Transfer to a less desirable prison job Confiscation of items Transfer to another, higher-security prison Relatively minor infractions result in "shots. When the prisoner comes up for parole or requests permission for some kind of additional privilege like a better prison job or a work release program , the number of shots on his record will be considered. There are more informal punishments as well. Guards can mete out discipline without any hearing in many circumstances. If any contraband is found, the inmate will be in even more trouble. Guards can also use physical force on inmates who disobey direct orders. It is not uncommon for guards to fire shotguns at prisoners whenever they see any commotion. Serious crimes that occur in prison, such as murder or assault, can result in charges being pressed and a full trial. Not everyone in a prison is a psychopathic murderer, but in maximum security prisons, a larger percentage of the inmates are violent offenders -- people who are willing to use violence to get what they want. Prisoners often maintain a "might makes right" philosophy. Inmates who show cowardice or fail to stand up to threats are quickly marked as pushovers and forced to run errands and provide contraband for other prisoners. They may also be beaten or abused. When a beating or even a murder happens in prison, there are rarely any witnesses. Cons have a strict rule against "snitching," so even a murder in a crowded prison yard can go unsolved. Other inmates often learn quickly to keep their mouths shut, no matter what they saw. Prisoners outnumber guards in prisons. If the prisoners rise up violently, they may gain control of sections of the prison or even the whole prison , take guards hostage and capture weapons. Many inmates take advantage of the momentary lawlessness to commit violence against other prisoners. In some cases, the prisoners have a genuine grievance because of poor conditions in the prison. The most notorious prison riot in U. They assaulted a guard and took over most of the prison, attempting to negotiate for better conditions. Eventually, state and local police stormed the prison. In the riot and the retaking of the prison, 39 guards and prisoners were killed. While no guards were killed, seven were severely beaten and 33 inmates were killed. Some of the inmate killings were reportedly the result of torture.

## Chapter 5 : Prison Time vs. Rehab for Drug Offenders - Recovery First Treatment Center

*As of December 31, , 2., people were in federal, state or local jails and prisons. That equates to prisoners per , U.S. citizens. In addition, imprisonment rates have been increasing steadily since the s, and most prisons are overcrowded.*