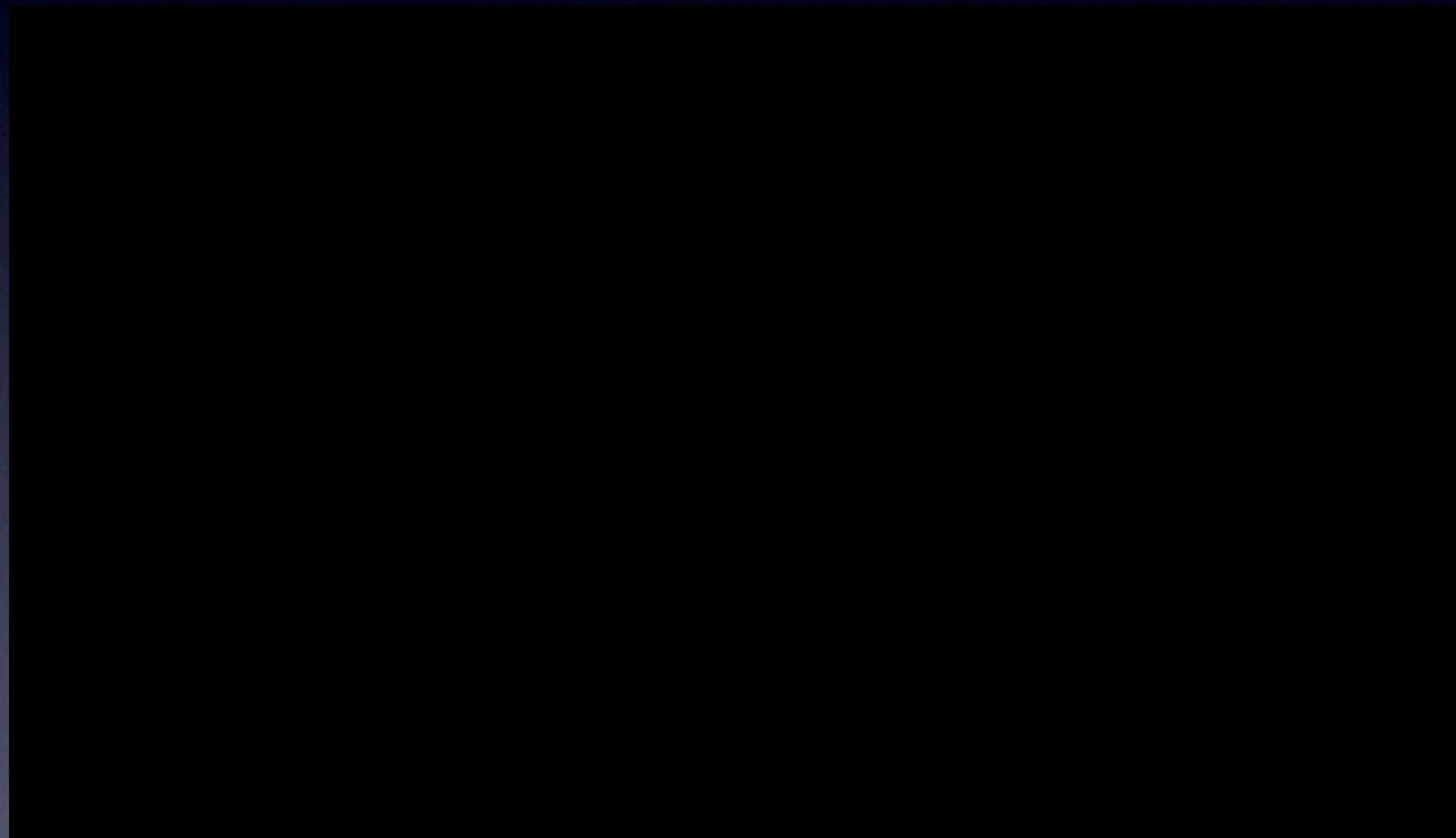


GENERAL TREATMENT STRATEGY



GENERAL TREATMENT STRATEGY



*Courtesy of
Carsey-Werner Films:
“Let’s Go To Prison” © 2006



BY: JESSIE B., KAYLA C., JESSICA F.,
KACIE G., BETHANY K., LAURA K.,
JODI M., SHAYLA O., LAURA P.

PRESENTATION DATE: FRIDAY, APRIL 30TH

“LET’S GO TO PRISON”

BY: JESSIE B., KAYLA C., JESSICA F.,
KACIE G., BETHANY K., LAURA K.,
JODI M., SHAYLA O., LAURA P.

PRESENTATION DATE: FRIDAY, APRIL 30TH

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

- **WHAT? – IS THE ISSUE**
- **WHO? – IS AFFECTED**
- **WHERE? – IS THIS HAPPENING**
- **WHEN? – SPECIFICS**
- **WHY? – DOES IT MATTER**
- **HOW? – DOES IT AFFECT SOCIETY**

WHAT?

- ALL STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS ARE OVERCROWDED, SOME AS MUCH AT 33% WHICH RESULTS IN PROBLEMS WITHIN THE SOCIETY AND ESPECIALLY THE INMATES.
- 2.2 MILLION WERE IN PRISON OR JAIL BY THE YEAR 2005.
- THE UNITED STATES HAS 5 PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION AND 25% OF THE WORLD'S INCARCERATED POPULATION. (2006)

WHO?



- 1 IN 140 AMERICANS ARE LOCKED UP
- 1 IN 32 ADULTS ARE IN PRISON, ON PROBATION, OR ON PAROLE
- MINORITIES MAKE UP 60% OF THE PRISON POPULATION
- AS OF JUNE 30, 2008, STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL AUTHORITIES HAD JURISDICTION OR LEGAL AUTHORITY OVER 1,610,584 PRISONERS.
- 785,556 INMATES WERE HELD IN CUSTODY IN LOCAL JAILS
- BLACK FEMALES (WITH AN INCARCERATION RATE OF 349 PER 100,000) WERE MORE THAN TWICE AS LIKELY AS HISPANIC FEMALES (147 PER 100,000) AND OVER 3.5 TIMES MORE LIKELY THAN WHITE FEMALES (93 PER 100,000) TO HAVE BEEN IN PRISON OR JAIL ON JUNE 30, 2008. AN ESTIMATED 207,700 WOMEN WERE HELD IN PRISON OR JAILS AT MIDYEAR 2008, UP 33% SINCE MIDYEAR 2000.

WHERE?

- **JAIL POPULATIONS ARE RISING AT A HIGHER RATE THAN PRISON POPULATIONS, AND THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN JAILS HAS DOUBLED SINCE 1990.**

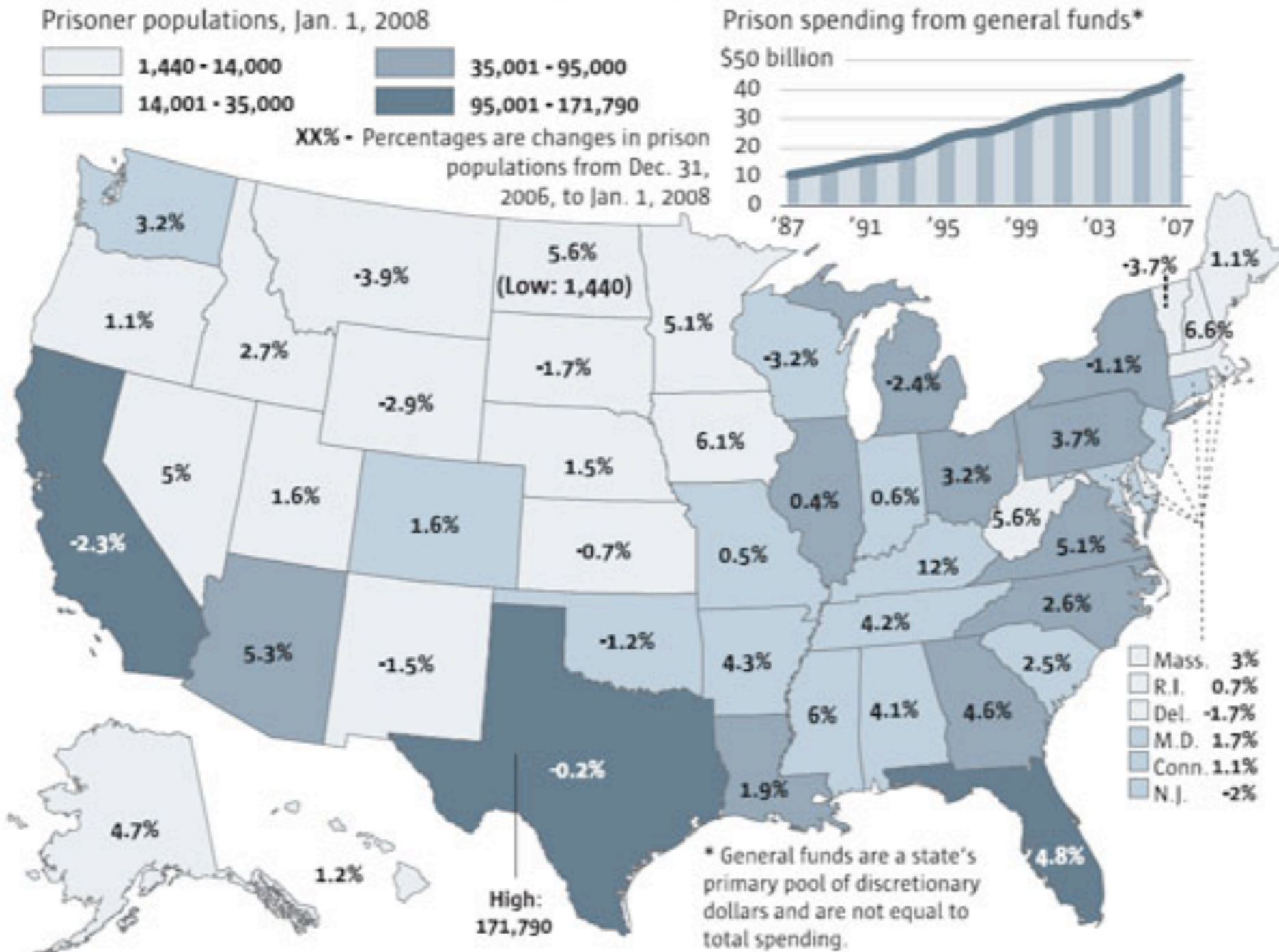
USA & TERRITORIES (3)

INCARCERATED
POPULATION
NUMBER OF
INMATES IN 2008

TOTAL	2,424,279
FEDERAL & STATE PRISONS	1,518,559
TERRITORIAL PRISONS	13,576
LOCAL JAILS	785,556
ICE FACILITIES	9,957
MILITARY FACILITIES	1,651
JAILS IN INDIAN COUNTRY	2,135
JUVENILE FACILITIES	92,845

Record-high percentage of Americans in prison

For the first time in history, more than one in every 100 American adults is in jail or prison – the current population is 2,319,258.



Source: The Pew Charitable Trusts

The Associated Press

◆ MORE THAN 1 IN 100 ADULT AMERICANS ARE IN JAIL OR PRISON, AN ALL-TIME HIGH THAT IS COSTING STATE GOVERNMENTS NEARLY \$50 BILLION A YEAR.

WHEN?

- FROM 1995 TO 2003 THE FEDERAL SYSTEM GREW AN AVERAGE OF 8% PER YEAR, COMPARED TO A GROWTH OF 2.9% IN STATE PRISONS AND 4% FOR JAIL INMATES.
- BY 2011, THE WESTERN U.S. STATES WILL EXPERIENCE THE GREATEST PRISON POPULATION INCREASES (18%), WHILE THE NORTHEAST WILL EXPERIENCE THE LOWEST (7%).
- SINCE THE END OF 2000, THE NATION'S PRISON AND JAIL CUSTODY POPULATIONS HAVE INCREASED BY 373,502 INMATES (OR 19%).
- 1990-2000 THE PRISON POPULATION DOUBLED.

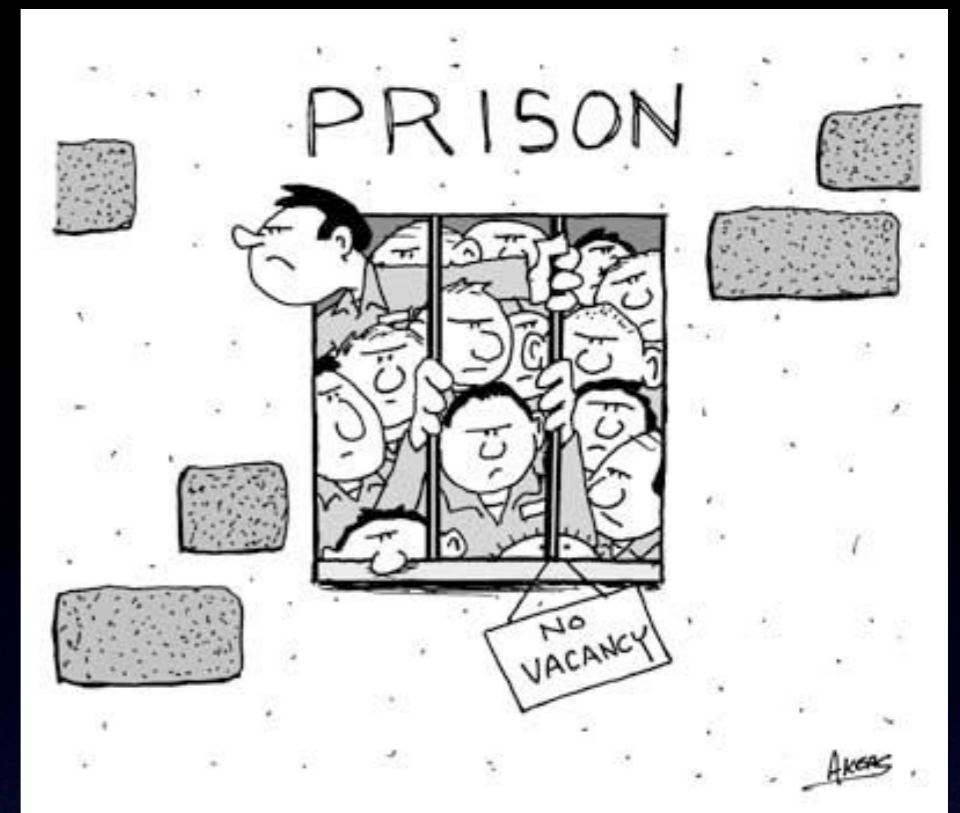
WHY?

- **MORE STRICT LAWS**

- **3 STRIKES LAWS**

- **MORE LAWS**

- **PART OF THE PROBLEM IS MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCING LAWS, WHICH SHIFT POWER FROM JUDGES TO PROSECUTORS. PROSECUTORS HAVE A GREAT IMPACT IN DECIDING WHAT TO CHARGE PEOPLE WITH. ONCE A GUILTY PLEA HAS BEEN EXTRACTED, JUDGES HAVE VERY LITTLE DISCRETION AS TO HOW LONG THE SENTENCE SHOULD BE. SO IT IS INCREASINGLY THE PROSECUTOR WHO DECIDES HOW LONG YOUR JAIL TERM WILL BE.**



HOW?

- **THE UNAVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES CAN HAVE 2 CONSEQUENCES**
 - (1): FRUSTRATION OR UNPLEASANTNESS OF BEING LIMITED OR DENIED A RESOURCE, AND**
 - (2): THAT COMPETITION AND CONFLICT OVER LIMITED RESOURCES OFTEN LEAD TO AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE.**
- **IDLENESS, FEAR, THE INABILITY TO MAINTAIN PERSONAL IDENTITY, OR TO TURN OFF UNWANTED INTERACTION AND STIMULATION, SUCH AS NOISE, ALL ADD TO THE STRESS OF CROWDING.**
- **TO A CERTAIN DEGREE, OVERCROWDING HAS RESULTED IN OFFENDERS BEING CLASSIFIED ON THE BASIS OF THE SPACE AVAILABLE RATHER THAN THE SECURITY LEVEL AND PROGRAMS MOST SUITABLE FOR THE OFFENDERS.**
- **INMATES ARE BEING MANIPULATED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM RATHER THAN THE ENVIRONMENT AND PROGRAMS BEING MODIFIED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS AND NEEDS OF THE INMATES.**

THE IDEAL STATE

- **LOWERING SENTENCES**
- **REDUCING DRUG CONVICTIONS**
- **FOCUSING ON THE REHABILITATION, TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM, WE HOPE TO RETURN THE AMOUNT OF INMATES TO A NUMBER REASONABLE FOR THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES TO MAINTAIN**

HITCHHIKERS MAY BE
ESCAPING INMATES

PRISON AREA
DO NOT PICK UP
HITCHHIKERS

PROCEDURE OF TREATMENT

● LOWERING SENTENCES

● REMOVE THE THREE STRIKES LAW

- “THE LAW ADDS MORE CRIMINALS TO AN ALREADY CROWDED AND EXPENSIVE PRISON SYSTEM. IT IS EXPENSIVE TO KEEP A PERSON IN JAIL FOR LIFE. PRISONS ARE OVERFLOWING FROM THE MASSIVE GROWTH IN THEIR POPULATIONS. ADDING MORE PRISONERS (WHO MAY NOT EVEN DESERVE TO BE THERE) TO THIS SYSTEM JUST MAKES MATTERS WORSE”

● LOWERING PRISON SENTENCES FOR NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS

- THE U.S. NONVIOLENT PRISONER POPULATION IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED POPULATIONS OF WYOMING AND ALASKA

PROCEDURE OF TREATMENT

(CONTINUED)

● REDUCING DRUG CONVICTIONS

- IF WE REDUCED PENALTIES FOR NONVIOLENT DRUG CONVICTIONS TO FINES WE COULD PUT MONEY INTO THE PRISON SYSTEM WHILE LOWERING THE POPULATION
- PRISONERS SENTENCED FOR DRUG OFFENSES CONSTITUTED THE LARGEST GROUP OF FEDERAL INMATES (55% OF 2001) 20% OF ALL STATE PRISONS
- OVER 80% OF ALL THE INCREASE IN THE FEDERAL PRISON POPULATION FROM 1985 - 1995 WAS DUE TO DRUG CONVICTIONS
- TO LOWER PRISON POPULATIONS WE SHOULD DECRIMINALIZE MARIJUANA
 - DECRIMINALIZE DOES NOT MEAN LEGALIZATION, IT MEANS NO PRISON TIME FOR FIRST TIME OFFENSES OR FOR POSSESSION OF A SMALL AMOUNT FOR PERSONAL CONSUMPTION
- 60,000 INDIVIDUALS ARE BEHIND BARS FOR MARIJUANA RELATED OFFENSES AT A COST TO THE TAXPAYERS OF OVER \$1.2 BILLION PER YEAR.
- POLICE ARREST MORE AMERICANS PER YEAR ON MARIJUANA CHARGES THAN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTEES FOR ALL VIOLENT CRIMES COMBINED, INCLUDING MURDER, RAPE, ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
- ALMOST 5 MILLION AMERICANS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED FOR MARIJUANA SINCE 1992. THAT'S MORE THAN THE ENTIRE POPULATIONS OF ALASKA, DELAWARE, MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, VERMONT, WASHINGTON DC AND WYOMING COMBINED

PROCEDURE OF TREATMENT

(CONTINUED AGAIN)

● FOCUSING ON REHABILITATION

- IMPLEMENTING THE SLS PROGRAM, HOUSE ARREST, OR FINES IN LIEU OF PRISON SENTENCES FOR PAROLE / PROBATION VIOLATIONS WOULD PUT MONEY BACK INTO THE SYSTEM WHILE LOWERING THE EXCESSIVE POPULATION OF THE PRISONS
- WORK PROGRAMS IN PRISONS COULD GIVE INMATES MARKETABLE SKILLS ASSISTING IN EMPLOYMENT AFTER THEIR RELEASE
 - PRISON INDUSTRY PROGRAMS SAVE TAXPAYERS MONEY. MOST PRISON INDUSTRY PROGRAMS ARE AT LEAST PARTIALLY SELF-SUSTAINING, GENERATING THEIR INCOME FROM THE SALE OF GOODS AND SERVICES
 - PRISON INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTE TO THE SAFE MANAGEMENT OF PRISONS. BY PROVIDING PRODUCTIVE WORK AND REDUCING INMATE IDLENESS, THE PRESENCE OF PRISON INDUSTRY PROGRAMS REDUCES THE LIKELY-HOOD OF DISRUPTIONS AND OTHER VIOLENT INMATE BEHAVIOR, SO PRISONS BECOME SAFER PLACES FOR STAFF TO WORK AND INMATES TO LIVE.
 - PRISON INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE IMPROVES INMATE SUCCESS UPON RELEASE. RESULTS FROM A STUDY INDICATED THAT INMATES WHO WORKED IN FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES (FPI) WHILE IN CUSTODY WERE 20% MORE LIKELY, UPON RELEASE, TO BE CRIME-FREE, EMPLOYED, AND EARNING HIGHER WAGES.

THEORETICAL SUPPORT

- ◆ **LAWRENCE, JAMES J. 1995. INNOVATION AND COOPERATION HELP EASE PRISON CROWDING. CORRECTIONS TODAY, VOL. 57. P. 64**
- ◆ **LYONS, DONNA. 2010. CRIME AND TREATMENT. STATE LEGISLATURES, VOL. 36. PP. 26–28**

RANGE OF APPLICATION

- **WHO DOES THE TREATMENT AFFECT? IT WOULD AFFECT NON-VIOLENT DRUG AND MISDEMEANOR OFFENDERS. INSTEAD OF CONVICTING THEM AND SENTENCING THEM WE WOULD ARRANGE FINES THAT WOULD FIT THEIR CRIMES AND PROBATION WHICH WOULD REDUCE THE INMATE POPULATION IN PRISON.**
- **WHO IS EXCLUDED FROM THE TREATMENT? INDIVIDUALS THAT HAVE COMMITTED A VIOLENT CRIME AND ARE SEEN TO BE A THREAT TO SOCIETY SHOULD BE SENT TO THE PRISON SYSTEM WHERE THEY CAN WORK THEIR CRIME OFF TO SOCIETY.**

UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES

- AN INCREASE OF DRUG USE, AND SUPPLIERS BECAUSE THE CONSEQUENCES WOULD BE LESS SEVERE FOR THE CRIME
- FOR THE ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS THE COST COULD BE PUT ON TO THE TAXPAYERS
- THE TREATMENT STRATEGY WON'T WORK FOR EVERYONE
- WITH LESS NON-VIOLENT CRIMINALS IN PRISON THERE MAYBE MORE VIOLENCE WITH IN THE PRISONS DUE TO THE FACT THE MAJORITY OF THE PRISON POPULATION WILL BE THE VIOLENT CRIMINALS

SUCCESSFUL OR FAILURE?

- **EVALUATION OF SUCCESS OR FAILURE**
- **LOWER PRISON POPULATION TO WHAT PRISON SYSTEM CAN SAFELY MAINTAIN**
- **MORE REPRESENTATIVE PRISON POPULATION TO GENERAL POPULATION**
- **LOWER DRUG ARREST RATES AND THEREFORE LOWER DRUG OFFENDERS IN PRISON**
- **LESS REPEAT OFFENDERS (DUE TO REHABILITATION PROGRAMS)**
- **MAKE PRISON POPULATION FOCUS MORE ON VIOLENT / PROPERTY OFFENDERS**
- **FIRST TIME OFFENDERS RECEIVE REHABILITATION PROGRAMS;
SECOND TIME OFFENDERS RECEIVE**
- **PRISON SENTENCE (WHICH FITS THE CRIME)**

CREDIT WHERE DUE

BETHANY — SUCCESSFUL OR
FAILURE? WHEN?

JESSICA — WHY? USA
DIAGRAM

JESSIE — THEORETICAL
SUPPORT HOW?

JODI — RANGE OF
APPLICATION USA &
TERRITORIES

KACIE — WHAT? WHERE?
STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

KAYLA — UNINTENDED
CONSEQUENCES

LAURA K. — SLIDESHOW

LAURA P. — IDEAL STATE
PROCEDURE OF TREATMENT

SHAYLA — WHO? IDEAL
STATE PROCEDURE OF
TREATMENT

ADDITIONAL CREDITS

• VIDEO - *COURTESY OF
CARSEY-WERNER FILMS:
"LET'S GO TO PRISON" © 2006

• IMAGES - BORROWED FROM:
BING.COM IMAGES, GOOGLE.COM
IMAGES, YAHOO.COM IMAGES

ADDITIONAL -

• [HTTP://WWW.JAILOVERCROWDING.COM/INDEX/THE-PROBLEM](http://www.jailovercrowding.com/index/the-problem)

• [HTTP://WWW.PATRICKCRUSADE.ORG/EFFECTS_OF_OVERCROWDING.HTML](http://www.patrickcrusade.org/effects_of_overcrowding.html)

• [HTTP://WWW.COMMONDREAMS.ORG/HEADLINES06/1209-01.HTM](http://www.commondreams.org/headlines06/1209-01.htm)

• [HTTP://WWW.PRISONJUSTICE.CA/POLITICS/FACTS_STATS.HTML](http://www.prisonjustice.ca/politics/facts_stats.html)

• [HTTP://WWW.DENVERPOST.COM/CI_8400051](http://www.denverpost.com/CI_8400051)

• [HTTP://WWW.ECONOMIST.COM/BLOGS/LEXINGTON/2010/03/OVERCROWDED_JAILS](http://www.economist.com/blogs/lexington/2010/03/overcrowded_jails)

• [THE HIGH COST OF INCARCERATION - THE DENVER POST WWW.DENVERPOST.COM](http://www.denverpost.com)