

Correction trend evaluation



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Correction Trend Evaluation Correctional programs in this time are at a level of effectiveness that overcomes what the criminal justice system could have ever expected. Jurisdictions in the United States have other programs that use research based programs to educate, train and influence criminal offenders. ??? In the past correctional programs were a hit or miss proposal of programs that sounded good, but often just occupied time for the offenders. The past evolution occurred for many reasons??? (Corrections Today, 2010). ??? One of our biggest mistakes was the claim that was made about 25 years ago that, nothing works in corrections, in terms of rehabilitation.

??? (Corrections Today, 2010). ??? This nationwide announced statement was eliminated from its context for some less honorable purposes, it did bring some attention to the conundrum that many prisons were not effective as change agents for offenders, but rather seemed only to serve the purpose of separating problems from society??? (Corrections Today, 2010).??? 8, 228, 700 adults were under correctional supervision (probation, parole, jail, or prison) in 2009.??? (U. S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010). ??? Researchers began to build research components into existing programs??? (Corrections Today, 2010). The number of inmates from 1920 to 2006 (absolute numbers) General US population grew only 2.

8 times in the same period, but the number of inmates increased more than 20 times(U. S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010). The number one reason for most offenders being incarcerated is the distribution of drugs, or possession with intent to sell. These drugs are being sold every where and to everyone.

They are killing many people who are using them and this is one reason that the charges for drugs are so much.

Another offense that has the correctional facilities crowded not is robbers and burglars. One of the best ways to cut down on the number of people who are incarcerated and repeat offenders is to make sure that they are able to do something positive with their lives when they get out so that they are not put in the situation to do the same thing over again. The different programs that are demonstrated in the correctional facilities are put into action to help rehabilitate these offenders. This helps them get to the root of the issue that caused them to go out and get into these problems and helps them to stay away from it and want to do better, not just for the people around them but for themselves. ??? Correctional staff has a duty to care for and treat every person whether male or female who enters the criminal justice system to prepare them for life outside of the correctional facility or program, to the best of their abilities, for their eventual return to society??? (Corrections Today, 2010). The graph that I found shows the incarceration rate under state and federal jurisdiction per 100, 000 populations from the years 1925-2008. This data for this particular graph includes inmates that are in jails. The male incarceration rate is nearly 20 times more than the female incarceration rate.

Incarceration in the United States is one of the many forms of punishment and rehabilitation for the charge of a felony and other offenses. The United States has the largest documented incarceration rate in the entire world. ??? At the end of 2009, it was 833 adults incarcerated per 100, 000 populations.??? (U.

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S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010). According to the U. S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) ??? 2, 266, 800 adults were incarcerated in U.

S. federal and state prisons, and county jails at year-end 2010 about . 7% of adults in the U. S. resident population.

??? In addition, 5, 942, 667 adults at the end of the year 2009 were on probation or on parole. In total, 7, 225, 800 adults were under correctional supervision (probation, parole, jail, or prison) in 2009 about 3. 1% of adults in the U. S. resident population. In addition, there were 86, 927 juveniles in juvenile detention in 2007 (U. S.

Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010). Some participants propose that prisons are not supposed to be responsible for “ rehabilitating” prisoners at any time, but would it be right to keep some people isolated from mainstream society where they may do even more damage than they have done already (Harley, 1996). Regardless of these concerns, there is a need for better effective rehabilitation programs in the United States prison system have never been better.

In the previous year??™s crime and criminal behavior have drastically increased over a 20 year period. ??? The number of adults incarcerated in federal and state facilities in 1970 was 196, 429; in 1980 was 315, 974; in 1988 was 581, 609; and as of December of 1991, there were 751, 806 inmates in state facilities; 71, 608 in federal facilities; and 422, 609 in local, city, and county facilities??? (U. S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010). Being able to provide an inmate with a basic education in literacy skills and job training helps the person to be able to make a successful transition back into <https://assignbuster.com/correction-trend-evaluation/>

society following his or her release. I think that if there was no rehabilitation, the inmate can be realistically being expected to return to the same types of behavior that caused them to be incarcerated in the first place. ??? One of the characteristics of effective correctional treatment programs is that they assess an offender??™s readiness to change before they begin the actual program.??? (Harley, 1996).

Identifying the offenders difficulties and the strengths that a person may have should be part of the assessment process. With this type of information the person??™s strengths and weaknesses can then be factored into a rehabilitation plan so that the program they are put into can help the offender better. With proper treatment or, as is more often the case, to better prepare the criminal offender for the program. The process for an organization should be treated the same way. Evaluating an organization??™s willingness to change and then we can develop a plan or having an action plan can be a very important step in the whole process.

When the correctional system prepares the inmates for change it may or will extensively increase the chances of the different types of programs being more effectively implemented and supported in the near future (Harley, 1996). The main mission of every correctional agency is to be able to rehabilitate the offenders and prepare the criminal offenders for their immediate release back into the community that they live in. The population with mental health disorders will increase and it may be difficult to manage and this will present many challenges. Correctional facilities have a responsibility to care for and treat individuals that have a mental disorder or disease. In the future operational costs of correctional facilities will mainly

depend upon both the type of programs that are offered to help the incarcerated individual or being able to rehabilitate the criminal offender. A correctional facility's security classification has the biggest impact on the future's operating cost. Another issue is how the public thinks and assures that treatment is not enough and it is not the solution for inmates to stop committing crimes (Muraskin & Roberts, 2009).

As well as in how treatment is viewed as a disappointment in the public media (Muraskin & Roberts, 2009). There needs to be an alternate correctional system when it comes to the future. The role of an alternate correctional system is to make sure that the people that are incarcerated are getting the help that they are needed.

I think that the issue is an easy one to implement and with the right type of organization the future trend when it comes to rehabilitation will free up the prisons and the county jails. An example of an alternative punishment would be to put the people that have committed nonviolent crimes an ankle bracelet and make it the individual or their family pay for the ankle monitoring. I think that if this would happen it would make the crime rate and the prison numbers go down. In this paper I have given actual data that explains the numbers of inmates. I think that in the future our correctional system will be able to have better programs in place to help inmates get the skills they are needed to be successful upon their release from a correctional institution. Correctional institutions can learn from the past experiences and reevaluate the data and come up with better ways of improving the correctional system.

