

Free essay on statistics on african- americans in prison

[Law](#), [Criminal Justice](#)



\n[toc title="Table of Contents"]\n

\n \t

1. [Introduction](#) \n \t
2. [Discussion](#) \n \t
3. [Constraints](#) \n \t
4. [Conclusion](#) \n \t
5. [Works cited](#) \n

\n[/toc]\n \n

Introduction

One of the largest industries in United States (U. S) of America is criminal justice and security because it ensures the safety of all American citizens. The American statistics are of significance because a proportion most people under the control of the American prisons is from the African-American community. In America, the imprisoned African-American communities have struggled to institutionalize their youth in order to avoid racial discrimination. In addition, the rate of exigency in American prisons has increased whereby black prisoners are denied audience. The American society mechanisms observe the contradiction between constitution equality and equality in practice. Racial equality has taken the top position in the American constitution because African-Americans receive unfair hand in the American criminal justice system (Steven 99). The following discussion focuses on statistics of African-Americans in prison pointing out exigencies, audience and constraints.

Discussion

Exigency and audience

Statistics show that most of American population in prisons composes of African-Americans. Black people continue to be incarcerated, and sentenced to death disproportionally in American prisons. Moreover, racial discrimination has affected the African-American communities in America due to the corrupted criminal-justice system. In addition to incarceration, the Americans have gone a step ahead to even limit blacks their voting rights and denial of access to employment, and other public benefits. American statistics indicate that 30 percent of U. S. population consists of black Americans, and they account for 60 percent of those in prison. During 2005 the prison population grew by 700%, a situation that that outpaces crime and population growth rate. The same statistics also indicate that 1 out of 15 African-Americans are imprisoned compared to 1 out of 106 white men imprisoned in African countries. This is an issue requiring immediate action by the American government (Greene and Shaun 22-36). Developing a constitution that will cater for the rights of blacks would be the most appropriate action to eradicate color discrimination in U. S.

On the other hand, the Bureau of Justice Statistics shows 1 in 3 black men expect to go to prison in their lifetime. In addition, racial profiling has reached a point where Americans look for mistakes in blacks. These statistics also show that most traffic searches are conducted on black motorists than white motorists. Color discrimination is an issue that takes two forms. The first form involves individual whites acting against individual blacks and, the second form involves white community acting against the black community.

An action by the black community to ensure every individual faces equal rights in the criminal justice system would reduce racial discrimination in American prisons. According to the sentencing project in American prisons, African-American youths compose of 16 percent of America's youth population and out of these, 37 percent are sentenced in criminal courts and 58 percent sent into prisons (West, 2).

Exigency and creation of audience in the above cases would make the sound of African-American communities in U. S. The Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation placed put in effect in January 1863 to free African Americans from slavery from slavery has been ignored. The colonialism showed during those eras should not be practiced today because they also have equal contribution to the national economy as Americans. Martin Luther king practiced exigency by being in the front line in the campaigns against discrimination of colors. Moreover, the writer created a lot of audience by selecting people capable of influencing and meditating change. The audience created on this situation should be capable of persuading the America criminal justice system to give equal rights to African American as whites. In addition, the civil rights activists in America play a great role in motivating the African American community to ensure their voices are heard.

Constraints

African-American communities face many challenges in an effort to fight for their rights. Many constraints fall in their way as civil society groups engage in daily campaigns to ensure the American criminal justice system comes to the blacks rescue. In addition, the African-Americans in the US society are

marginalized making it hard for their voices to be heard in US. The maintenance of White power in US has created more constraints whereby, the people are served according to color. Statistics shows well that most of African-American population is not really recognized in America because the whites introduce various barriers limiting their actions. The civil rights actions have struggled a lot to bring unity and harmony among the Americans to ensure blacks freedom from discrimination. Elimination of such constraints called for protests and boycotts to armed self-defense focusing on court cases that sends most blacks in prisons (Dudziak 44-52).

On the other hand, the blacks endured physical and social discrimination from the white supremacy during the twentieth century. All policies made favored the whites and intimidated all actions of African-Americans in all aspects of life. The segregation of public facilities brought about by the social and political orders made blacks lose respect from the whites. The current situation experienced in US prisons is worse than the slavery situation.

African-Americans are treated worse than slaves when it comes to sentencing wrong doers. The white society needs the African-American since they are best performers in the industries and reap a lot of benefits from them. The issue of slavery should not be introduced in the current society since the constitution calls for equality of all in the society (Dudziak, 55-61).

Constraints have also affected the maintenance of effective ethics among the American prisons. The above statistics show that the Americans have taken advantage of the African-Americans and ignore ethical values. Social segregation shows a significant share of African-American condemnation to the experience of social environment. The blacks have no say in the

American society since most are denied their rights, and even accused of crimes they have not committed. The US criminal justice system statistics show that a bigger percentage of prisoners are made up of African Americans, an indication that most crimes are committed by blacks. In absence of the many constraints found in the US government, such statistics should show equal numbers. The US criminal law department should ensure blacks have their say when it comes to crimes and sentencing since most are discouraged to place appeals due to lack of respect and recognition (Bureau of Justice Statistics 3-4).

Conclusion

Discrimination against race and color should be dealt with in United States in order to ensure people leave with peace, love and harmony. The US criminal justice system should put in place mechanisms that cater for the rights of blacks while facing sentences in courts to avoid false accuses. In addition, the government has to create audience for the civil rights activists who struggle to ensure all citizens receive similar treatments in law courts. The absence of many constraints that deter African-Americans from tabling their issues would also ensure justice prevails among blacks. The above discussion has more impact on the current judicial system in America and calls for leaders to unite people as one community in order to realize better economic growth and minimize crimes.

Works cited

Bureau of Justice Statistics. The sentencing project, facts about prisons and prisoners. 2009. Retrieved from:

<https://assignbuster.com/free-essay-on-statistics-on-african-americans-in-prison/>

[http://www. sentencingproject. org/doc/publications/inc. factsaboutprisons. pdf](http://www.sentencingproject.org/doc/publications/inc.factsaboutprisons.pdf)

Greene, H. Taylor, and Shaun L. Gabbidon. Encyclopedia of race and crime. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: SAGE Publications, 2009. Print.

Dudziak, Mary. Cold War Civil Rights: Race and the Image of American Democracy. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2002

Steven R. Donziger, The Real War on Crime. New York: Harper Collins. 1996.

West, C. Heather. Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009-Statistics Tables. Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2010. Retrieved from:

[http://www. bjs. gov/content/pub/pdf/pim09st. pdf](http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/pim09st.pdf)