

# DOWNLOAD PDF NATIONAL STUDY OF WOMENS CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

## Chapter 1 : Correctional Education | CSG Justice Center

*National Study of Women's Correctional Programs. Glick, Ruth M.; Neto, Virginia V. This study of women's correctional programs identifies programs and services for women incarcerated in jails and prisons, and also outlines the range and types of community-based programs available to them.*

Share Shares It was not so long ago that prisoners were fed bread and water and chained up together during the day to perform hard labor. Some even say that we need a return to those days! Nowadays prisons are very different and a variety of programs some rather strange have been implemented as jail time moves away from punishment to rehabilitation. This is a selection of ten of those new programs. The children are allowed to leave on weekends and holidays to visit relatives. It began in June The 12 mothers currently participating live in a special wing of the prison. Between prison roll calls, mothers take their children to the in-house nursery for scheduled activities. The victim gets to explain how they feel and felt, and what needs were not met as the result of the action of the offender. The offender is to repeat what he or she hears i. Usually this requires substantial support from the trained mediator to gain clarity about the feelings and needs and to request the offender to say these words back to the victim. Once the victim feels completely heard he or she is then ready to listen to what the offender feels and needs now and felt and needed at the time of the crime, and the victim, if he or she has been heard adequately will be ready to hear and reflect these feelings and needs back to the offender. Usually the session ends with a request from the victim to the offender, and from the offender back to the victim. The requests lead to a strategy for resolution. New Orleans parish opened the first one in ; within a few years, there were several hundred in thirty-three states. Typically, those eligible were young non-violent offenders who were facing long prison terms. They could exchange a three-to-ten year term for thirty to days in boot camp. The public liked the idea of boot camps as a wholesome, effective alternative to prison. State legislatures liked the millions of dollars that the camps saved in prison spending. Some camps offered job training and high school classes along with substance abuse treatment. Over three dozen inmates died. One horrific case occurred in Florida on January 5, After Martin collapsed after failing to run a 1. The Bush administration has strongly supported such programs, as a key focus of its Faith-Based and Community Initiative, an effort to encourage religious charities and other nonprofits to provide social services. More commonly, programs are dedicated to units within a prison, or prisoners receive help from volunteer mentors coordinated by faith-based groups. Similar programs are currently operating all over the United States, and these types of programs have been proven to reduce violence among inmates and foster a sense of responsibility. However, many studies have shown significant decreases in recidivism. A study by the U. Federal Bureau of Prisons found: In the United States, inmates must meet certain requirements to qualify for this privilege, for example, no violation of the rules in the last six months, history of good behavior, and so on. Those imprisoned in medium or maximum security facilities and inmates on death row are not permitted conjugal visits. New York, California, Mississippi, Washington, Connecticut, and New Mexico are the only six states that currently allow conjugal visits. There are strict rules and requirements, from behavior to sexual orientation and disease status. France and Canada allow prisoners who have earned the right to a conjugal visit to stay in decorated home-like apartments during extended visits. There are many stated benefits of these programs " such a stress relief for inmates and staff " and some measured and anecdotally reported benefits in studies. These programs are gaining in acceptance in North America and Europe but are not mainstream. These programs may be part of prison religious offerings and ministry or may be wholly secular. Of those sponsored by religious organizations some are presented in non-sectarian or in non-religious formats. Contemplative practices in prison date back at least to Pennsylvania prison reforms in the late 18th century and may have analogs in older correctional history. In North America, they have been sponsored by Eastern religious traditions, Christian groups, new spiritual movements such as the Scientology-related Criminon prison program, as well as interfaith groups. Pictured above are members of the Scientology cult prison

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program Criminon. A third of state prisoners and about 1 in 5 federal inmates said they committed their offenses while under the influence of drugs. Many of them turned to crime for money to support expensive drug habits. Three-quarters of chronic cocaine, heroin and methamphetamine users are arrested in the course of any given year, and only a quarter of these people received drug treatment in the past. Most return to drugs as soon as they complete their prison terms. In turn, drug abusers constitute half the people on probation and parole in America. Studies prove that when people are forced into therapy, results are positive. Unfortunately, only a small proportion of inmates requesting drug treatment currently are helped. Without effective intervention, we are merely postponing the time when prisoners return to drugs and crime. Based on the principle of incentivizing positive behavior and holding individuals accountable for their actions, the purpose of the Honor Program is to create an atmosphere of safety, respect, and cooperation, so that prisoners can do their time in peace, while working on specific self-improvement and rehabilitative goals and projects which benefit the community. Prisoners wishing to apply for the program must commit to abstinence from drugs, gangs, and violence, and must be willing to live and work with fellow prisoners of any race. In its six years of operation, it has saved the California taxpayers hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars.

## Chapter 2 : Top 10 Modern Prison Programs - Listverse

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## Chapter 3 : National study of women's correctional programs - Ruth M. Glick, Virginia V. Neto - Google Books

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## Chapter 4 : PRISON NURSERY PROGRAMS IN OTHER STATES

*Such programs have been shown to improve women's feelings of attachment to their children, and to reduce recidivism; one study found that 86% of women in a prison nursery program remained in the community 3 years after release (Goshin, Byrne, & Henninger, ).*