CORRECTIONS: Rehabilitation, Reform, **Recidivism, and Everything in Between.** Drew Dale West Virginia University

ABSTRACT:

The main purpose of my study is to dive deeper into the I have narrowed down my mechanism, as ideology of corrections and rehabilitation. Looking into well as my process, to be the study of how the way these facilities, along with staff and the system, correctional facilities have changed over time since the first federal prison was avoid the further outcomes of recidivism from occurring upon their inmate's release. Recidivism is established in the United States. Focusing on defined as "reengaging in criminal behavior after how facilities now, tend to stray away from receiving a sanction or undergoing an intervention for a the original ideals of proper rehabilitation previous crime." (Elderbroom & King, 2014; National from the start of it all in the 1890s. I want to Institute of Justice, 2014). I would like to gather further depict what exactly has changed over the past information on the programs offered along with the two decades that have made prisons less proper steps to prepare those incarcerated for their effective as the numbers of recidivism rise. functioning release into society and the struggles that How many people are locked up in the United States? follow these events.

INTRODUCTION, **GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES:**

According to statistics from the year 2014, nearly Local Jails 631,000 2.4 million people were incarcerated within correctional facilities in the United States alone. **State Prisons** 1,291,000 The basis of those incarcerated is broken down theft 10,000 ther propert 25,00 through the various forms of corrections such as federal, state, and juvenile facilities, along with PRISON other jails, as shown in the graphic to the right. Based off these statistics, it is narrowed down to a **PURPOSES TO BE SERVED:** rough estimate of 688,000 people who are The general responsibilities of the staff in released from these facilities per year. These these facilities, such as correctional officers statistics leave us wondering if those released and so on, is to encourage "the reform and have received the proper means of rehabilitation rehabilitation of sentenced offender's, that these facilities are intended to serve. Many organizing educational opportunities, and correctional facilities offer programs within these offering counseling in preparation for reentry prisons in order to assist and aid inmates with into society." These facilities hire staff in all rehabilitation and reform, but we must ask different departments, such as officers and ourselves- are they working? The main goal of counselors. These positions all play a major this all is to decipher whether these facilities take role in providing these opportunities for the proper precautions to avoid their inmates from inmates in order to improve their mindsets reoffending upon their release. What exactly are and aid them to pursue more from their time prisons doing to shape and reform their inmates incarcerated. These programs that are offered from their past offenses and return to the public can assist them to better themselves, in by becoming a contributing member of society hopes to avoid the acts of reoffending and a again? promising future.

MECHANISMS AND PROCESSES:



RESULTS: According to the The Bureau of Justice Statistics, in 2005 "about two-thirds (67.8%) of released prisoners were arrested for a new crime within 3 years, and three-quarters (76.6%) were arrested within 5 years." When looking at these statistics, what exactly causes such high rates of recidivism? What is it that is not working in these correctional facilities that cause these people to reoffend? Generally, a total of 43% of prisoners reoffend/ are rearrested within their first year of release, as shown below.

Note: Data are reported for state prisoners released in 2

PROGRAMS AND OPPORTUNITIES:

Programs that are offered to prisoners to aid them in occupying their time while serving their sentence are those such as work opportunities, education opportunities, and so on. Personally, I was apart of an inside-out prison exchange course with 14 other WVU students and 15 inmates, where we collectively learned from the resources at our disposal and the opinions from one another. This experience brought light to life inside prison in hearing from inmates on their own personal experiences within the system. Along with this, I have been volunteering with a program that provides books to prisoners. Firsthand, I was able see how grateful they were from these opportunities they are provided with and how they have benefited them as a whole.







CONCLUSIONS:

There is so much more to corrections and correctional facilities than what we see on the outside. The main idea that I am hoping to propose later in my paper is the reasoning in accordance with recidivism and what exactly correctional facilities are doing to provide programs and opportunities to avoid further offenses. It has been concluded that there is no clear answer to why this occurs, but some are relating it to acceptance, stereotyping and the way employers and the public view people who have been incarcerated. Along with what prisoners are left with upon their release, they tend to generally be on their own. Ultimately, my main goal is to once again bring attention to the finer details in prison corrections and what facilities can do to better their means of rehabilitation for the improvement of themselves and their inmates. **References:** 1. https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=4986

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