**Task 1: Problem Statement Outline**

**Transition Programs Are Not Effective**

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BUSI 885-DBA Research Concept

Dr. S. Quatro

* **Greer, Stacey**
* **Cognate**- Proper reentry programs promote reentry into society and reduce recidivism
* **Research Project Track**- Project
* **Research Paradigm**-Pragmatism
* **Planned Research Design**-Flexible Design using qualitative methodologies
* **Proposed Topic**- The prison system is not a correction facility

**Problem Statement**

The general problem to be addressed is "The prison system is not a correction facility", resulting in recidivism and poor reentry into the society following incarceration.

* Over the years, reentry of incarcerated individuals into society has proven difficult resulting in recidivism and mass incarceration, calling for the need to replace the current model of mass incarceration with a more effective and human approach that will radically downsize the jail system (Kurti & Shanahan, 2018).
* Proposed programs such as “Ban the Box,” Which advocated for banning the question about previous criminal convictions from employment forms to facilitate the employment of people with a criminal record, have yet to be approved (Martin & Price, 2016).
* Reentry services task force, agencies, and organizations have not considered banning the box campaign, among other federal, state and local legal restrictions that have not allowed men and women with a criminal history to secure adequate job placement and reduce the need to engage in crimes to earn income creates an impression that the prison system is not designed to correct (Pettus, 2021).
* This creates the need for a comprehensive examination of the criminal justice system that will propagate the implementation of evidence-based, sustainable and sociable just approaches for reform that will promote reentry into society and reduce recidivism (Pettus, 2021).

The specific problem to be addressed is the lack of effective and successful reentry programs tailored to help maintain a life that allows men and women to comfortably renter the society following incarceration and to guarantee them the financial freedom to propagate their reentry as law-abiding citizens.

Cognate: Proper reentry programs promote reentry into society and reduce recidivism.

References

Kurti, Z., & Shanahan, J. (2018). Rebranding Mass Incarceration: The Lippman Commission and Carceral Devolution in New York City. *Social Justice*, *45*(2/3 (152/153)), 25–50. https://www.jstor.org/stable/26677655

Martin, W. G., & Price, J. M. (Eds.). (2016). *After prisons? : Freedom, decarceration, and justice disinvestment*. Lexington Books

Pettus, C. (2021). Smart Decarceration. In *Encyclopedia of Social Work*.

RQ1  
• Are medication given to every inmate, and if so, once they are reentered into the community how measures are put in place to help the reenter citizen sustain their metal and medical care?   
   
Research Question 2   
• What are the steps put in place upon being released from prison?   
   
Research Question 3   
• What are the requirement on becoming a parole offers?

**Annotated Bibliography**

**“Kurti, Z., & Shanahan, J. (2018). Rebranding Mass Incarceration: The Lippman Commission and Carceral Devolution in New York City”**

Kurti and Shanahan, both of whom are assistant professors of criminology, criminal justice, and police, are the writers of the article, and their credentials are impeccable. At Loyola University Chicago, Zhandarka Kurti serves as an assistant professor in the departments of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Dr. Kurti is a sociologist by training and attended the State University of New York at Binghamton to earn her Ph.D. in the field. Her study investigates issues relating to class, race, and gender in relation to criminalization, probation, mass supervision, and the politics of contemporary criminal justice reforms. Kurti's research and teaching are interdisciplinary, placing criminal justice system alterations within socio-historical, economic, and political dynamics that determine American life. He uses his approach to combine policing, prisons, and social control scholarship. On the other side, Jarrod is an assistant professor at Governors State University. He focuses on policing and incarceration studies and has a background in criminal justice.

The article immensely supports the research as it analyzes the Lippman Commission report and its proposals to close Rikers Island as a current case study in local incarceration and carceral devolution. A close reading of the Lippman Commission report reveals the importance of decarceration and carceral devolution theories to the campaign to close Rikers Island. Finally, it offers suggestions for what this shift in New York City's carceral perspective means for modern social justice efforts. The writers of this essay intend to address the growing chorus of voices calling for an end to mass incarceration. This chorus includes not just abolitionists and liberals but also some conservative voices. This discussion focuses on the non-profit organizations that support the prison industrial complex and work to guide radical change in the direction of liberal reform while also promoting the extension of the prison system under the pretence of decarceration.

**Martin, W. G., & Price, J. M. (Eds.). (2016). *After prisons? Freedom, decarceration, and justice disinvestment*. Lexington Books**

The authors of the article, Joshua and Price are formidable and credible researchers and scholars. Joshua m. Price is a credible professor of sociology at SUNY-Binghamton and work as the director of the Broome County Jail Health Project, situated in upstate New York. He conducts ethnographic and participatory research on issues such as institutionalized and structural violence, as well as violence against people of color and women. In contrast, Martin is a sociology professor at Binghamton University, where he conducts research in the field. The modern world, Africa, and social movements are just a few of Martin's many interests. Studies on criminal justice reform, particularly in New York State; southern Africa; social justice movements; and the chronicle of African studies and African peoples have appeared most recently in his writings, as have essays on these and other topics.

Five years ago, the general consensus was that mass incarceration was an inevitability in American politics and society. The main point of this book is to advocate for repealing the severest sentencing laws of the battle on drugs, eradicating mandatory minimums, and shutting down correctional facilities. According to the book's authors, while massive decarceration is taking place, the result so far has not been what reformers had hoped for, namely a more equitable system. The book examines the hidden costs that prisoners bear while in prison and after they are released, drawing on hundreds of interviews with inmates, parolees, and their families, many of which were harrowing and life-changing for those who participated in them. Also, it claims that incarcerated people are cut off from their communities and susceptible to other kinds of brutality, including sexual violence, because of this isolation.

**Pettus, C. (2021). Smart Decarceration. In *Encyclopedia of Social Work*.**

The writer, known as Carrie Pettus-Davis, is a credible writer and scholar, currently serving as the founding director of the Institute for Justice Research & Development and her role as a CSD faculty director at Florida State University. In addition to that, she is the network co-lead for the Smart Decarceration grand challenge for social work and is a co-director of the Smart Decarceration Initiative.

This article discusses the beginnings of smart decarceration techniques, the historical backdrop from which smart decarceration comes, and the societal momentum that led to the conceptualization of smart decarceration. The American Academy of Social Work and Social Welfare has recognized "smart decarceration" as one of the 12 "Grand Challenges" facing the social work profession over the next decade, which will run from 2015 to 2025. Smart decarceration is a social work-driven strategy. The essay discusses how economic inequities throughout the criminal justice system contributed to the rise of mass incarceration rates and helped to keep those disparities alive. The amount of time that individuals spent in jail prior to trial likewise increased exponentially as the caseloads of the courts, public defenders, and prosecutors all continued to grow.

A paradigm of "Smart decarceration," which reflects a distinct attitude and tactics to criminal justice reform as the United States enters the period of decarceration, is also proposed in this article. A thoughtful approach to decarceration will look for reform strategies that are evidence-based, sustainable, and socially just. Concepts of intelligent decarceration point researchers and reformers in the direction of an exhaustive investigation of the criminal justice system, an ongoing evaluation process, and intentional narrative shifting on for whom, how, and why incarceration is utilized. The article needs to be beneficial to the research as it gives information such as the fact that each year in the United States, 600,000 men and women return from prison to their communities. However, the difficulties will not go away once the jail bars have been removed. They are confronted with close to 50,000 legal restrictions at the federal, state, and local levels, which makes it difficult for them to reintegrate back into society. People who are forced to live with the collateral consequences of a criminal record are the focus of our efforts to put an end to these repercussions.