

Index

Note: Material in figures or tables is indicated by italic page numbers.

adaptation and assimilation into prison community. See also culture of prisons; social effects of incarceration on social networks inmate-officer relationships, 57-61, 199-200 prisonization, 95 social relationships and collective norms, adoption of, 7 Stanford Prison Experiment, 1-3, 8, 20Alabama, chain gangs in, 33 Alexander, Chuck, 148, 195 apprentice officers "natural" experiment (California). See also causal effects, estimation; correctional officers; inmate "natural" experiment; social effects of prison work apprenticeship program, overview, 87-90 assessments of inmate socialization to prison, 144 attitudes toward inmates, 144, 170

attitudes toward rehabilitation, 141-144 causality, problems establishing, 86-90, 140-141 demographics of apprentice correctional officers, 90 experiment design, 80, 86–90 generalizability of research design, 90, 91 importation model, 140 relationships with supervisors, 144-145 self-selection of career context, 86-87, 141 specification of mechanisms, lack of, 91-93 willingness to contact union about problems, 144-145 work/role model, 140–141 Arizona, punitive criminal justice, 34, 38 associational activity, importance in society, 45-46 average treatment effect (ATE), estimation, 79-80 average treatment effect for the treated (ATT), estimation, 80



286 Index

Beaumont, Gustave de, 15, 122
Bedford Stuyvesant (Brooklyn,
NY), 167–169
Bell v. Wolfish (1979), 40
Black Muslims, 50
Body Count (DiIulio), 31–32
bonding as exclusive social
capital, 63
Bowling Alone (Putnam),
13, 165, 187
bridging as inclusive social
capital, 63

California
determinate sentencing, 70
gangs, 72
parolee geographical
concentration, 152
politics of crime control, 69–72
public safety realignment reforms,
174, 185–186
"punitive turn," 70
recidivism rates, 117–118, 119
spending for criminal
justice, 71–72
California Code of Regulations,

Title 15, Crime Prevention and Corrections.

See Director's Rules

California Correctional Officer Survey (CCOS), 73–74, 194–197, 207–217

California Correctional
Peace Officers'
Association (CCPOA).
See also correctional
officers
California Correctional Officer

Survey and, 195, 197 military style uniforms for on-duty officers, 37–38 misconduct by correctional

officers, 60–61 officers' willingness to contact union about problems, 133–136

Peacekeeper magazine, 208 political power and membership growth, 148-149 promotion of solidarity among members, 62, 149 punitive approach to crime control, 70 right to carry concealed weapons while off-duty, 37-38 support of realignment reforms, 185 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) budget, 69 classification of inmates, 81-83, 218, 219-224 classification scores and recidivism, 117-119, 218, 222-224 classification scores and security level assignment, 80–83, 218, 222-224 consensual/mixed model of prisons, 37-38 correctional facilities, 73, 205-207 correctional officers apprenticeship, 87-90 correctional officers recruitment, 87 design capacity of prisons, 71, 191 gang designation form, 227 gang treatment programs, 177 gangs, 72, 77-78, 177 incarceration rates, 68 length of average prison stay, 11 lockdowns, 78 misconduct by correctional officers, 60-61 overcrowding in prisons, 71 overview of corrections system, 69-72 prison culture variation across security levels, 75-78, 92

prison design variation and security levels, 74-75



Index 287

prison healthcare system, 72 prison population, 68 Prison University Project (PUP), 191-194, 199, 201-203, 204 realignment reforms, 174, 185-186 recidivism rates, 117-118, 119 rehabilitation and education programs in prisons, 69 release rates of prisoners, 11, 119, 152, 156 renaming, 185 screening process for officer candidates, 87 security level assignment, 219-222 variation across California facilities by security level, 76 variation in prisons, 72-74, 205-207 violence, variation by security level, 77-78 causal effects, estimation. See also apprentice officers "natural" experiment, inmate "natural" experiment average treatment effect (ATE), estimation, 79-80 average treatment effect for the treated (ATT), estimation, 80 Neyman-Rubin-Holland causal model, 79 overview, 20, 78-80 CCOS. See California Correctional Officer Survey CCPOA. See California Correctional Peace Officers' Association civil rights, prisoners' rights movement, 50-51 classification of inmates. See also Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions in California,, 81-83, 218, 219-224

classification scores and recidivism (California), 117-119, 218, 222-224 descriptive and predictive COMPAS scales, 100, 219-224 history of prison classification, 41 prison variation and, 16, 19, 47, 69 risk assessment tools, 41 Cleaver, Eldridge, 50, 191 coercive mobility, 163 collective norms. See norms collective problem solving, 21, 161 communities. See also fractured communities Americans' dissatisfaction with criminal justice, 183-184 attitudes of people with personal experience with corrections, 182-183, 184 coercive mobility, effects on, 163-164 collective efficacy, 160, 164-165 collective problem solving in, 21, 161 community attitudes survey in Los Angeles County, 153-154, 228-233 community cooperation and ex-prisoner concentration, 159-161 community disorganization theory, 163-165 community organization and return of prisoners, 154-156, 157-158, 159-161 concentrated surveillance in low-income and urban neighborhoods, 151 economic impact of parolees, 161 effect of ex-prisoners on generalized trust in communities, 11, 151, 156, 158-159



> 288 Index

predictive validity, 117 communities (cont.) effect of ex-prisoners on social trust in communities, 11, 156, 159-161 mediation model, ex-prisoner concentration and community empowerment, 159-161 negative feedback loops in, 151-152, 162 norms passed from parolees to communities, 162 oppositional norms, diffusion in communities, 163 parolees' social ties in communities, 162 community disorganization theory, 163-165 COMPAS. See Correctional TOO Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions consequences of incarceration. See social effects of incarceration Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) criminal cognitions relative to incarcerated peers, 113-114 Criminal Cognitions Scale and norms of violence and aggression, 109-111 Criminal Cognitions Scale, criminal history and, 109-111 Criminal Cognitions Scale, effects of prisoner classification on, 109-111 Criminal Cognitions Scale, items in, 108-110 Current Violence Scale scores, 84, 224 descriptive and predictive scales, duty, 127 overview, 100, 219-224 gang affiliations, 107-108, 114-115

social isolation measurement, 101-103 Social Isolation Scale, criminal history and, 103-104, 224-225 Social Isolation Scale, items in, 102 Social Isolation Scale, robustness tests, 105-106 Social Isolation Scale, sense of belonging and, 104-105 Social Isolation Scale, social networks and, 104-105 social networks, effects of prisoner classification on, 107-108 social networks measurement, validity tests, 100-101 correctional officers. See also apprentice officers "natural" experiment; California Correctional Peace Officers' Association; social effects of prison work apprenticeship (California), 87-90, 126 correctional professionalization movements and, 184 demographic and attitudinal characteristics and prison types, 19-20 direct occupational experience and officers' attitudes, 125 divorce and, 126-127 formal training, 87, 124-125, 146-147 minimum job requirements (California), 87 misconduct by, 60-61 numbers of, 8-9 officers killed in the line of overtime work, 186 prison reform and, 184-186 public perception of, 58



Index 289

recruitment (California), 87 research, overview, 17-18 risks of violence and injury, 10, 18, 127-129 role stress, role shift, and role ambiguity, 184-185 safety equipment and securityrelated training, 18, 186 screening process for officer candidates (California), 87 self-selection of career context, 86-87, 141 staff retention and recruiting problems, 184, 186 workplace persona, 196 work-related problems, resources for solving, 133-136 correctional officers' union (California). See California Correctional Peace Officers' Association cost of criminal justice California, 71-72 justice reinvestment strategies, 180 nonmonetary costs, 161, 171–172 per capita spending, 171 per-inmate cost of prisons, 170 crime rates and incarceration rates, 24-25 criminal cognition criminal cognitions relative to incarcerated peers, 113–114 Criminal Cognitions Scale and norms of violence and aggression, 109-111 **Criminal Cognitions** Scale, criminal history and, 109-111 Criminal Cognitions Scale, effects of prisoner classification on, 109-111 Criminal Cognitions Scale, items in, 108-110 criminogenic attitude adoption and social networks, 8, 99, 112-113

as peer effect, 111-115 recidivism risk factor, 117 criminogenic effects of incarceration. See also social effects of incarceration punitive or high-security prisons, 8, 95, 97, 99, 109, 113 social networks and, 8, 99, 112-113 cultural transmission of deviance, 163-164 culture of prisons. See also prison gangs; social effects of incarceration; violence consensual/mixed model, 37-38 effect on correctional officers, 8 formal institutions, weakness of, 58-59,64 formal prison regime, 47 hierarchies and informal selfgovernment, 48, 51 importance of studying, 47 increased crimes caused by, 8 informal prison culture, overview, 47-48 inmate-officer relationships, effects of, 57-61 interconnectivity between rehabilitation programs and violence, 92-93 paradox of modern prisons and, 12 prison peer groups, effect on recidivism, 55 quality of confinement measures, 38 responsibility model, 36-37 social effects, overview, 7, 12 sociological research studies of, 48 variation across security levels, 75-78,92 variation between states, 36-40

de Tocqueville, Alexis, 15, 45–46, 122 departures. *See* release and parole



290 Index

deterrence model of crime control. See also incapacitating and warehousing role of prisons; social effects of incarceration background and scholarly studies, 94-95 decline of rehabilitative ideal, 28-29 historical background, 28 principle of less eligibility, 29 deviance, cultural transmission of, 163-164 DiIulio, John Body Count, 31-32 Governing Prisons, 36-38, 92 quality of confinement measures, 38 Director's Rules (California Code of Regulations), 72, 74-75, 219

California, 34–35, 69
higher education programs,
34–35
overview, 34–36
Pell Grants, 34–35
Prison University Project (PUP),
191–194, 199, 201–203, 204
student characteristics and
attitudes, 192–193
variation across prisons, 39–40
variation in, 35–36
vocational education
programs, 35, 69
eligibility, principle of less, 29

Dukakis, Michael, 27

education programs in prisons

family ties
difficulty maintaining in prison,
106–107, 164, 170
inmates as parents, 54
officers' stress and family
relationships, 145–146, 196
officers' work–family conflict, 10,
126–127, 137–140, 145–146
formal prison regime, description, 47

fractured communities.

See also communities
causes, 43
densely-knit, tightlybounded social groups, 43,
46–47, 165–166
Los Angeles County, 11
overview, 43, 46–47
punitive prisons, 43, 150
returning ex-prisoners and, 11,
151, 159, 165–166

gangs in prison. See prison gangs generalized trust. See trust, generalized Goldwater, Barry, 26 Governing Prisons (DiIulio), 36–38, 92

harsher prisons. *See* punitive prisons health and mental health issues of parolees, 161 high-security prisons. *See* security-level designation Hobbes, Thomas, 44 Horton, Willie, 27

importation model, 140 incapacitating and warehousing role of prisons. See also deterrence model of crime control; "punitive turn" background and scholarly studies, 94 development of approach, 6 new penology and, 29-30 unemployment and poverty, relationship to, 14, 161 incarceration rates. See also prison population in California, 68 concentrated surveillance in neighborhoods and, 151 crime rate and, 24-25 de-carceration, 174 decreasing rates, 174, 180



Index 291

proportion who have ever been in prison, 5 race and, 3-4, 5, 169 in United States, 3 variation by geographic area, 4-5 variation by state, 36 incarceration, social effects of. See social effects of incarceration inmate classification. See classification of inmates inmate "natural" experiment (California). See also apprentice officers "natural" experiment; causal effects, estimation; social effects of incarceration classification cutoff point, 80-83, 84-86 classification scores and security level assignment, 80-83, 218, 222-224 experimental design, overview, 80 generalizability of research design, 90-91 illustration of, 83 regression discontinuity design, 83-84 specification of mechanisms, lack of, 91-93 isolation, feelings of. See also social effects of incarceration correctional officers, 197 punitive prisons, 8 social isolation, measurement, 101-103 Social Isolation Scale, criminal history and, 103-104, 224-225 Social Isolation Scale, items in, 102 Social Isolation Scale, robustness tests, 105-106 Social Isolation Scale, sense of belonging and, 104-105

networks and, 104–105 Jackson, George, 50, 191 Jimenez, Mike, 148, 195 jungle gym in Bedford Stuyvesant, 168–169

Social Isolation Scale, social

Kansas, justice reinvestment strategy, 180

Leviathon (Hobbes), 44
Lewen, Jody, 191–192, 199,
201–202. See also Prison
University Project
Locke, John, 12, 45
Los Angeles County, 11,
152–154, 228–233
Louisiana, incarceration rates, 36
Louisiana, prison release rates, 156

Maine, incarceration rates, 36 Maine, prison release rates, 156 Martinson, Robert, 30, 32 mass incarceration effects on elections and voting, 172 fiscal burden associated with, 172 as public policy, 14-15. See also (incarceration rates) Massachusetts, gang treatment programs, 177 Massachusetts, prison release rates, 156 mediation model, 159-161 medical model of corrections, 28, 31. See also rehabilitation Michigan, incarceration rates, 4-5 Michigan, responsibility model of prisons, 36-37 Minnesota, incarceration rates, 36 mitigating prison effects, 173-179. See also prison reform modern American prison, the, 32-36



292 Index

New Jersey, per-inmate cost of parents as inmates, 54 prisons, 170 parole. See release and parole new penology Pell Grants, 34-35 conceptualization of criminals as Pennsylvania, incarceration rates, 4 evildoers, 30-32 playground jungle gym in Bedford modern American prison, Stuyvesant, 168-169 politics of crime control. the, 32-36 risk management, 6, 29-30, 41 See also prison reformpublic policy"punitive turn" New York, incarceration rates, 5 New York, per-inmate cost of accountability of prisons, concerns about, 181-182 prisons, 170 Nevman-Rubin-Holland causal Americans' dissatisfaction with criminal justice, 183-184 model, 79 Nixon, Richard, 26 attitudes of people with personal "no frills" prison movement, 33-34 experience with corrections, nonviolent first-time prisoners, 182-183, 184 numbers of, 54-55 California, 69-72 norms choices society makes, 203-204 crime prevention in conceptualization of criminals as communities, 164-165 evildoers, 30-32 Criminal Cognitions Scale and Democratic Party's punitive norms of violence and policy, 26-27 aggression, 109-111 evolving conservative position on reform, 180–181 decentralized inmate norms in fundamental roles of political 1950s, 53 downward leveling norms, 163 institutions, 12, 44-45 norms passed from parolees to government role in fostering social communities, 162 connections, 188 oppositional norms, diffusion in modern American prison, communities, 163 the, 32-36 punitive prisons, impact of, 7, 170 national interest in 1950 and social relationships and collective 1960s, 6, 26 "no frills" prison norms, adoption by inmates, 7 social relationships and collective movement, 33-34 norms in prisons, 86 politics of punishment, 6-7, 25-28, stigmatization of ex-convicts, 29-31, 34, 70, 179-181 56-58, 162 prison reform, political stigmatization of welfare feasibility, 179–184 recipients, 56 Republicans as law and order Novey, Don, 148 party, 26 state power, theories of, 44–46 overcrowding in prisons, symbolic politics of crime control, overview, 26-32 71, 175-176 principle of less eligibility, 29 "pains of imprisonment," 95, 124 prison design

paradox of modern prison culture,

overview, 12

design capacity of California

prisons, 71, 191



Index 293

politics and, 6 security-level and design variation, 74-75 variation, 16-17 prison gangs. See also culture of prisonssocial networks attempts to control gangs, 176-177 bonding and sense of social belonging in, 63 California, 72, 77-78 gang designation form (CDCR), 227 gang treatment programs, 177 isolation of gang members, 176–177 lack of generalized trust, 64-65 oppositional nature of, 52-53 recidivism risks, 117 response to weak formal institutions, 66, 92-93 rise of, 51-53 security-level designation and, 107-108, 114-115 segregation of gang members, 177 solitary confinement, 176–177 violence and, 52-53, 92 prison population. See also incarceration rates in California, 68 comparison of United States and other countries, 3 crime rate and, 24-25 decreasing prison population, 174, 180 growth of prison population, 3, 24, 156 nonviolent first-time prisoners, numbers of, 54-55 number of inmates in America, 3-5, 24-25 prison reform. See also classification of inmates; politics of crime control; Prison University Project; "punitive turn"

accountability of prisons, concerns about, 181-182 attempts to control gangs, 176-177 correctional officers and, 184-186 correctional professionalization movements, 184 de-carceration, 174 evolving conservative position on reform, 180-181 justice reinvestment strategies, 180 mitigating prison effects, overview, 173-179 new penology, 6, 29-36, 41 "no frills" prison movement, 33-34 officers' role stress, role shift, and role ambiguity, 184-185 political feasibility, overview, 179-184 prisoners' rights movement, 1960s to 1980s, 50-51 pro-social programs for inmates, 178–179 realignment reforms (California), 185-186 reducing prison violence, 175 rehabilitation philosophy in 19th century, 28 sentencing reforms, 174 "What Works? Questions and Answers About Prison Reform" (Martinson), 7, 30, 32 Prison University Project (PUP), 191-194, 199, 201-203, 204. See also education programs in prisons prisoners' rights movement, 1960s to 1980s, 50-51 prisonization, 95 psychological effects of incarceration, overview, 15-16



294 Index

public policy. See also politics of crime control; "punitive turn" affecting interactions through incentives and supports, 58-62 choices society makes, 203-204 construction of social groups, 56-58 mass incarceration as public policy, 14-15 state influence on composition of networks, 54-56 state influence on context of social interaction, 56 punitive prisons. See also securitylevel designation characteristics of correctional officers, 19-20 characteristics of inmates, 19 criminogenic effects of incarceration, 8, 95, 97, 99, 109, 113 effect on generalized trust, 7, 150 focus on order and control, 16 increased crimes caused by, 8 loneliness and, 8 particularized trust among inmates, 8 production of crime, 119-122 recidivism and, 8, 19, 116-119 signals to prisoners about their status, 61 social effects of, 7-11, 119-122, 150, 173 social effects on correctional officers, 8, 9-10 "punitive turn." See also politics of crime control in California, 70 California Correctional Peace Officers' Association and, 70 conceptualization of criminals as evildoers, 30-32 Democratic Party's punitive policy, 26-27

incarceration, 27-28 modern American prisons and, 32-36, 173 Nixon's "tough on crime" campaign, 26 "no frills" prison movement, 33-34 politics of punishment and, 6-7, 25-28, 29-31, 34, 70, 179-181 Republicans as law and order party, 26 as shift in culture of corrections, 16 PUP. See Prison University Project quality of confinement measures, 38 race and crime control implicit strategy of Republican Party, 26 incarceration rates and race, 3-4, 5, 169 indeterminate sentencing, 30 recidivism background and scholarly studies, 95-97, 116-117 causality, 8 classification scores and (California), 117–119 criminal cognitions as risk factor, 117 institutional environments and, 21 negative feedback loops in communities, 151-152, 162 predictive validity of COMPAS measures, 117 prison gangs and, 117 prison peer groups, effect of, 55 punitive prisons and, 8, 19, 116–119 rates in California, 117-118, 119 rates in United States, 119-120

effects on sentencing and



Index 295

security-level designation and, 95-97, 116-119 reform of criminal justice system. See prison reform regression discontinuity design, 83-84 rehabilitation California, 69 correctional officers' attitudes, 9, 124, 130-131, 141-144 decline of rehabilitative ideal, 28-29 decreased funding, 7, 34, 174 education programs in prisons, overview, 34-36 explanations of criminal behavior, 30-31 inmate stress and violence reduction through, 124 interconnectivity between rehabilitation programs and violence, 92-93 lower-security prisons and, 16 medical model, 28, 31 new penology and, 6 person-centered model, 21 prison reforms in 19th century, 28 ratio of service staff to inmates, 39-40, 43 signals to prisoners about their status, 61 release and parole coercive mobility, effects on communities, 163-164 collective efficacy, effect on, 160, 164-165 community attitudes survey in Los Angeles County, 153-154, 228-233 community cooperation and ex-prisoner concentration, 159-161 community organization and return of prisoners, 154-156, 157-158, 159-161, 163-164

economic impact on communities, 161 effect on generalized trust in communities, 11, 151, 156, 158-159 effect on social trust in communities, 11, 156, 159-161 ex-prisoner concentration, variation in, 4-5, 10, 151-153, 156-157 health and mental health issues of parolees, 161 lasting effects of prison on behavior, 200 mediation model, ex-prisoner concentration and community empowerment, 159-161 negative feedback loops in communities, 151-152, 162 norms passed from parolees to communities, 162 parolee concentration, analysis by zip code, 11, 152-153, 157 parolee geographical concentration in California, 152 parolee geographical concentration in Los Angeles County, 152-153 parolee geographical concentration nationally, 156-157 parolees' social ties in communities, 162 rates in California, 11, 119, 152, 156 rates in other states, 156 Social Capital Benchmark Survey, 153-154, 228-233 social effects of ex-prisoners, 162-164 riots, 51, 92, 97 San Quentin State Prison,

San Quentin State Prison, overview, 191



296 Index

SAT test scores, 81 variation in prison and, 16-17 Schwarzenegger, Arnold, 71, 185 violence, variation by security security-level designation. level (California), 77–78 See also classification of work-family conflict inmates; punitive prisons; and, 138-140 social effects of incarceration sentencing attitudes toward inmates determinate sentencing in and corrections and, California, 70 effects of "punitive turn," 27-28 129-133, 170 characteristics of inmates and, indeterminate sentencing laws, 19,69 27, 28, 30 classification scores and sentencing reforms, 174 (California), 80–83, "three strikes" policies, 27 truth-in-sentencing policies, 218, 222-224 criminal cognition, effects on, 27-28, 33 109-111, 112-114 social capital criminogenic effects of bonding as exclusive social incarceration and, 95, 99 capital, 63 dangerousness of inmates, officer bridging as inclusive social assessments of, 131 capital, 63 contingent value of, 187-188 gang associations and, 107-108, 114-115 crime prevalence determinant in communities, 165 inmate-officer relationships and, 131–132 "dark side" of social capital, isolation, feelings of, 103-104 13-14, 163 officers' risks of violence and declines in, 187 injury, 128-129 definitions and overview, 187 officers' willingness to contact pro-social purpose in social union about problems, 10, networks, 13, 187 Social Capital Benchmark Survey, 133-136, 144-145 prison culture variation across 153-154, 228-233 security levels, 75–78, 92 social contract and criminal prison design variation and, justice, 12, 15 social effects of incarceration. 74-75 prison socialization, officer See also criminogenic effects of incarceration; assessments of, 132, 144 prison's detrimental effect deterrence model of crime on inmates, officers' control; incapacitating and assessment, 132-133 warehousing role of prisons; psychological stress and security inmate "natural" experiment; level, 138 social isolation, feelings of recidivism and, 95-97, 116-119 causal effects, overview, 20, rehabilitation, officers' attitudes 78-80 toward, 130–131, 141–144 coercive mobility, 163-164 variation across California detrimental effect on inmates, facilities by security level, 76 officers' assessment, 132-133



Index 297

distrust of government, 172 how institutions make citizens, 21-23 inmate outcome measurement by COMPAS survey, 100, 219-224 inmate-officer relationships, effects of, 57-61 lasting effects of prison on behavior, 200 mitigating prison effects, 173-179 overview and scholarly studies, 94-97, 123, 203 political consequences of having a criminal record, 172 prisons as social institutions, 173 prisons as socializing institutions, 48, 170-173, 193-194 psychological effects, overview, 15-16 punitive prisons, social effects of, 7-11, 119-122, 150, 173 recidivism, 116-119 relationships with family and friends outside prison, 106-107, 164, 170 social networks, effects of prisoner classification on, 107-108 Stanford Prison Experiment, 1-3, 8, 20suicide, 196, 199 social effects of prison work. See also apprentice officers "natural" experiment; correctional officers attitudes toward inmates and corrections, 129-133, 144, 170 dangerousness of inmates, officer assessments of, 131 direct occupational experience and officers' attitudes, 125 divorce and, 126-127 identity formation and social role in prison, 58

informal socialization and officers' attitudes, 125-129 inmate-officer relationships, 60, 131-132, 199-200 isolation, feelings of, 197 officers' role stress, role shift, and role ambiguity, 184-185 officers' willingness to contact union about problems, 10, 133-136, 144-145 overtime work, 186 overview, 55-56, 123-124 prison socialization, officer assessments of, 132, 144 prison's detrimental effect on inmates, officers' assessment, 132-133 psychological stress and family relationships, 145-146, 196 psychological stress and safety perceptions, i, 136-137, 147, 186, 197 psychological stress and security level, 138 psychological stress and work environment, 197-198 psychological stress, health effects, 147 punitive prisons, social effects of, 8, 9-10 rehabilitation, officers' attitudes toward, 9, 124, 130-131 relationships with peers, 196 relationships with supervisors and management, 133-136, 144-145 social effects of punitive prisons, 8, 9-10 social relationships and collective norms in prisons, 86 staff retention and recruiting problems, 184, 186 suicide, 147, 196, 199 work-family conflict, 10, 126-127, 137-140, 145-146 workplace persona, 196



298 Index

social institutions, prisons as, 173 prison peer groups, effect on social isolation, feelings of. recidivism, 55 See also social effects of social capital and, 13, 187-188 incarceration state influence on composition of correctional officers, 58, 61-62 networks, 54-56 punitive prisons, 8 state influence on context of social social isolation, interaction, 56 measurement, 101-103 social trust, effect of ex-prisoners Social Isolation Scale, in communities, 11, 156, 159-161 criminal history and, socializing institutions, prisons as, 103-104, 224-225 48, 170-173, 193-194 Social Isolation Scale, items in, 102 spending for criminal justice. Social Isolation Scale, robustness See cost of criminal tests, 105-106 iustice Social Isolation Scale, sense of Stanford Prison Experiment, belonging and, 104-105 1-3, 8, 20Social Isolation Scale, social state influence networks and, 104-105 composition of social social networks. networks, 54-56 See also prison gangs context of social interaction, 56 collective efficacy and, 159 role in fostering social community disorganization theory connections, 188 and, 163-165 social attitudes, 14, 54-56 community organization and Supreme Court and criminal justice, return of prisoners, 154-156, 26,40 157-158, 159-161, 163-164 symbolic politics of crime control, correctional officers, social effects overview, 26-32 of environment, 55-56 criminogenic attitude adoption Take Back Our Streets Act, 33 and, 8, 99, 112-113 Texas effect on Social Isolation Scale control model of prisons, (COMPAS), 104-105 36-37 effects of prisoner incarceration rates, 36 classification, 107-108 incarceration rates and geographic family ties, difficulty maintaining location, 5 in prison, 106-107, 164, 170 justice reinvestment government role in fostering social strategy, 180 tradition of being "Texas connections, 188 Tough," 38–39 "three strikes" policies, 27 loneliness and, 8 measurement with COMPAS survey, 100 trust, generalized nonviolent first-time prisoners, effect of ex-prisoners in community ties, 54-55 communities, 11, 151, parolees' social ties in 156, 158-159 communities, 162 effect of harsher prisons, 7, 150



Index 299

lack of in prison gangs, 64–65 social context for development, 21, 60 social ties and community involvement, 13 undermining by welfare policies, 56 trust, particularized, in harsher prisons, 8 trust, social, effect of ex-prisoners in communities, 11, 156, 159–161

variation in prison management across states and regions, 16, 36-40 California correctional facilities, 72, 73, 205-207 characteristics of correctional officers, 19-20 classification of inmates and, 16, 19, 47, 69 education programs in prisons, 35-36 intra-state variation, 40-43 prison design, 17 quality of confinement measures, 38 ratio of service staff to inmates, 39-40, 43 security-level designation and, 16-17 variation across California facilities by security level, 76 violence. See also culture of prisons conditions that cause prison violence, 175

correctional officers' risks of violence and injury, 10, 18, 127–129 Current Violence Scale scores, 84, 224 increased crimes caused by punitive prisons, 8 institutional response to, 76, 78, 92-93, 133 interconnectivity between rehabilitation programs and violence, 92-93 prison gangs and, 52-53, 92 rates of violence in prison, 98 rates of violent crimes, 24 reducing prison violence, 175 safety equipment and security-related training of officers, 18, 186 street culture in urban ghetto, 65 variation by security level (California), 77-78 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (1994), 34 vocational education programs in prisons, 35, 69

welfare policy, 18, 56, 172
West Virginia prison release
rates, 156
"What Works? Questions and
Answers About Prison
Reform" (Martinson),
7, 30, 32
Wolff v. MacDonnell (1974), 40
work/role model, 140–141