Identifying and Redressing the Problem of Mass Incarceration at Cal State Fullerton

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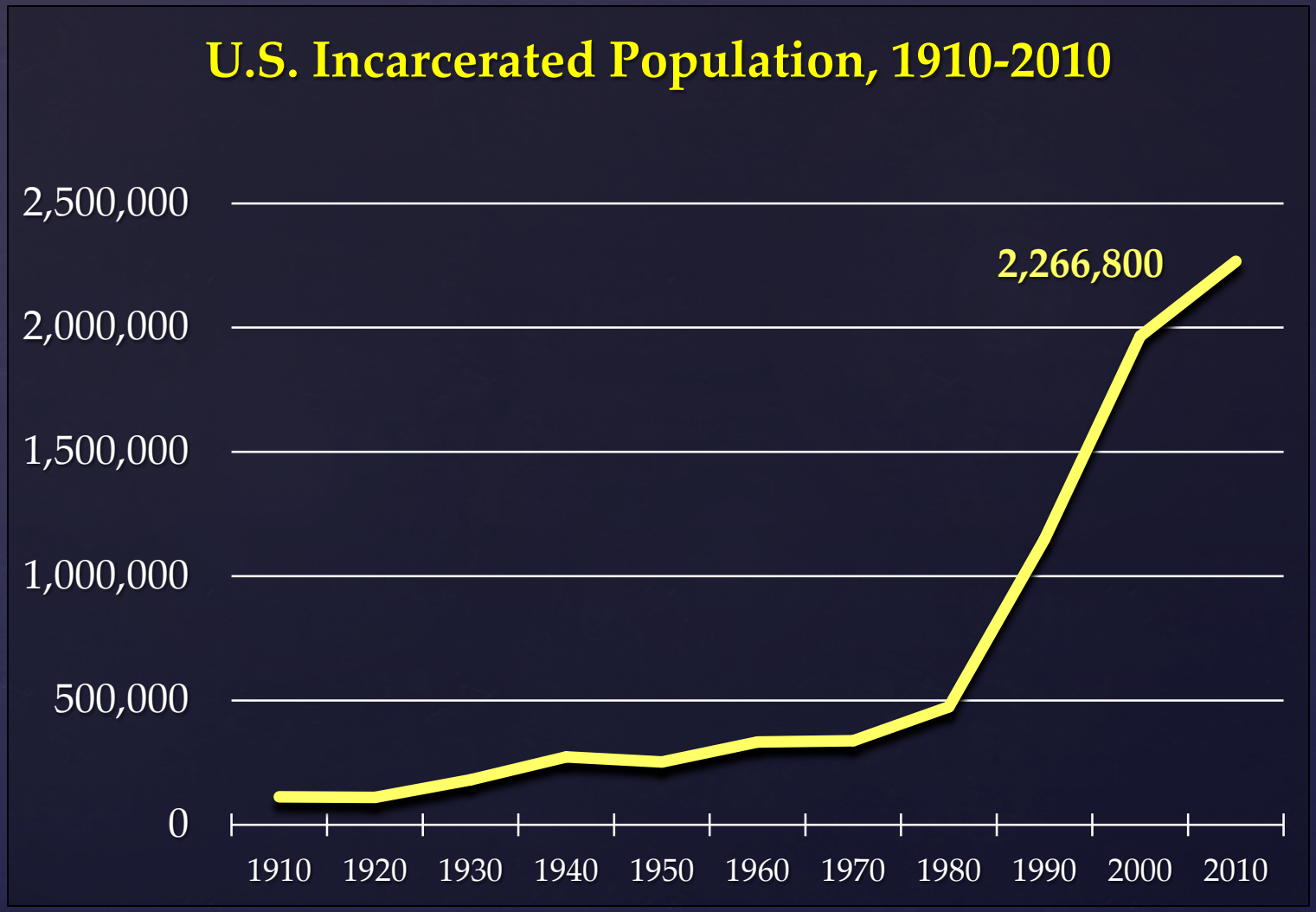
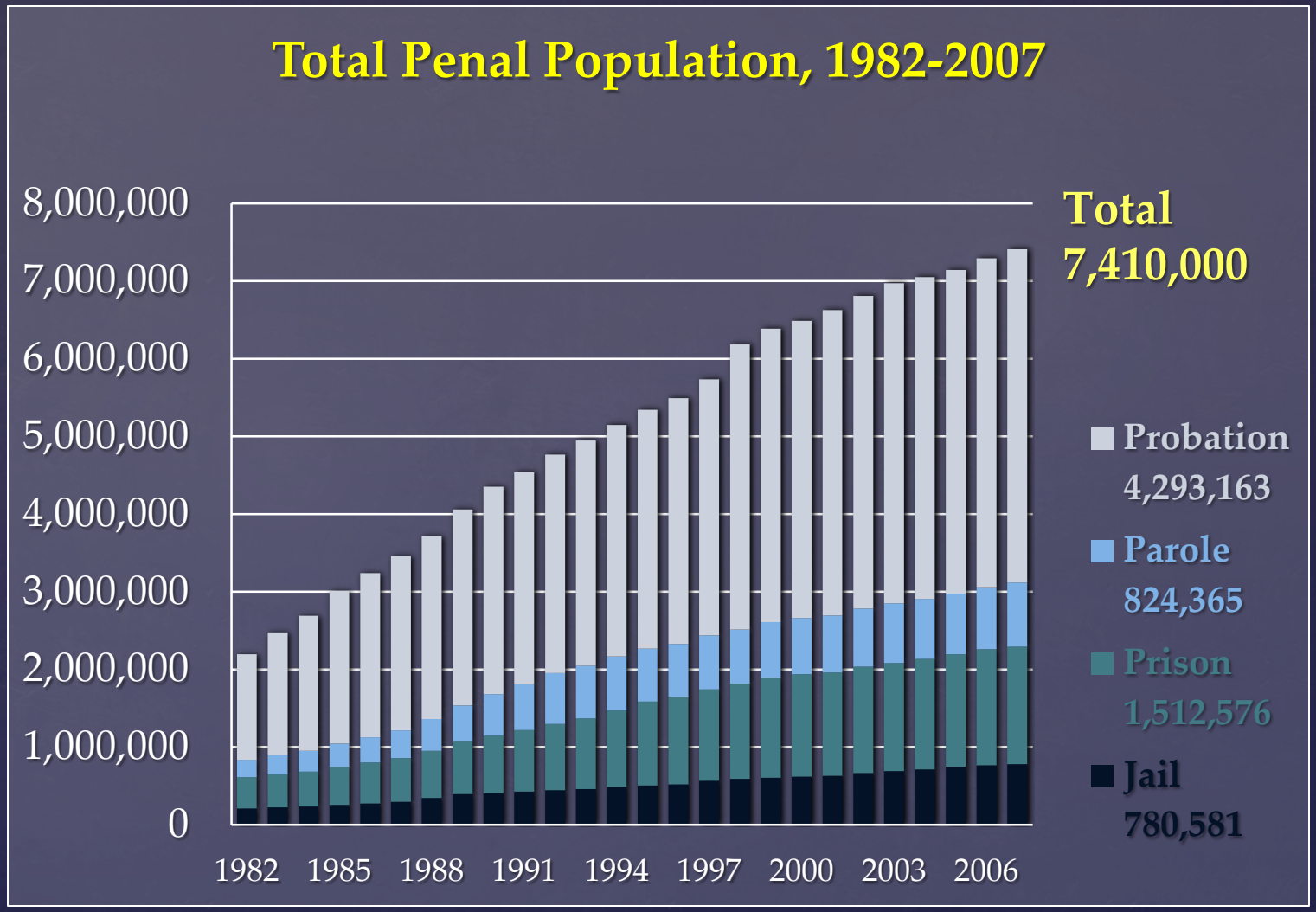


U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (2011)

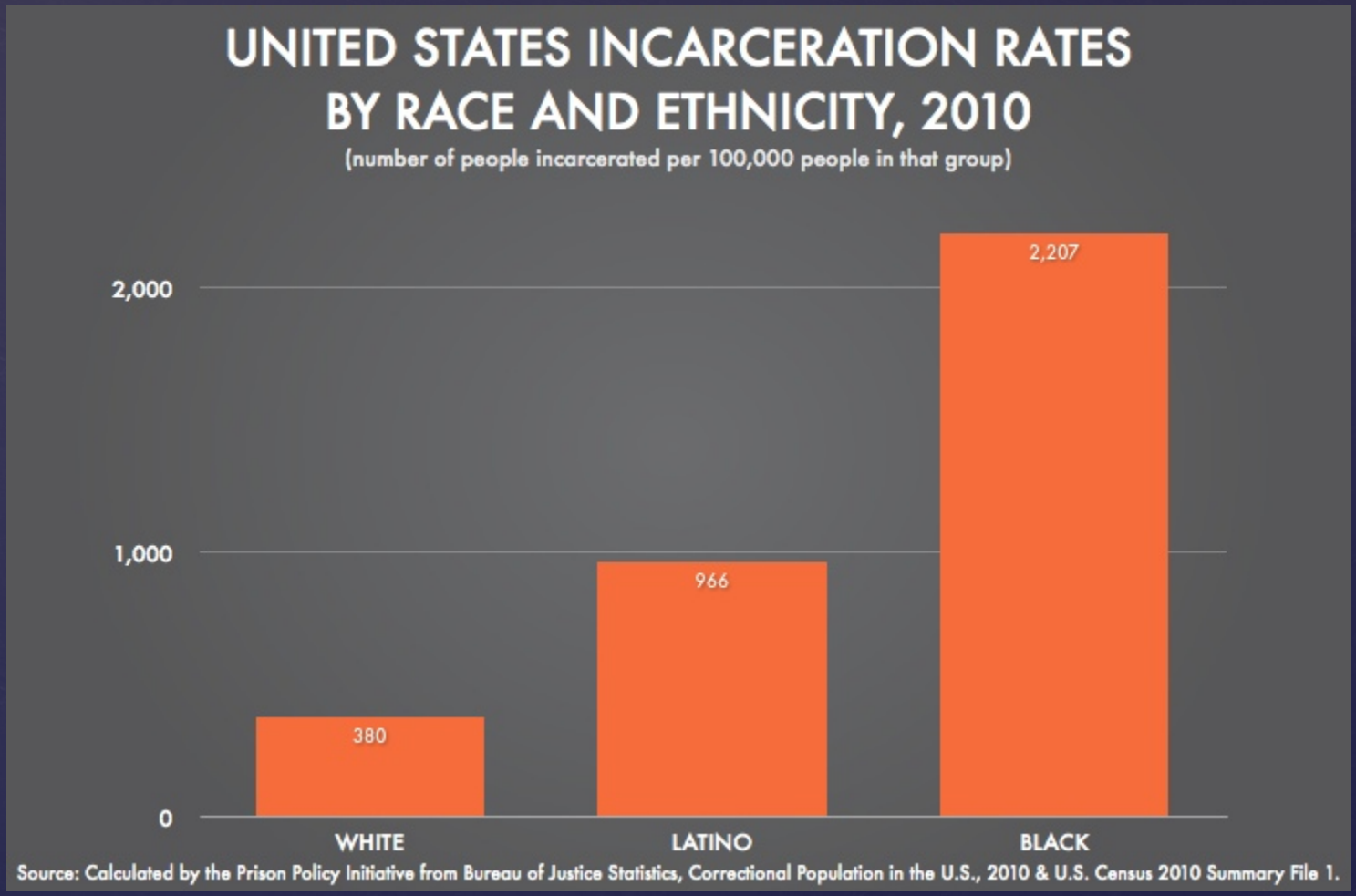
Total Penal Population, 1982-2007



U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (2011)

Global Incarcerated Population Comparative Chart

http://chartsbin.com/view/eqq


UNITED STATES INCARCERATION RATES
BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2010
(number of people incarcerated per 100,000 people in that group)
2,000
1,000
0
380
966
2,207
WHITE
LATINO
BLACK
Source: Calculated by the Prison Policy Initiative from Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Population in the U.S., 2010 & U.S. Census 2010 Summary File 1.

Lifetime Likelihood of Imprisonment

All Men

1 in 9

White Men

1 in 17

Black Men

1 in 3

Latino Men

1 in 6

All Women

1 in 56

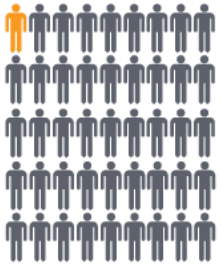
White Women

1 in 111

Black Women

1 in 18

Latina Women



1 in 45

Source: Bonczar, T. (2003). *Prevalence of Imprisonment in the U.S. Population, 1974-2001.* Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

THE SENTENCING PROJECT

The Unfinished Project of American Abolition

"**Slavery** as an institution, during the end of the eighteenth century and throughout the nineteenth century […] managed to become a *receptacle* for all those forms of punishment that were considered to be barbaric by the developing [American] democracy. So rather than abolish the death penalty outright, it was offered refuge within slave law. This meant that white people were eventually released from the threat of death for most offenses, with murder remaining as the usual offense leading to a white's execution. Black slaves, on the other hand, were subject to the death penalty in some states for as many as seventy different offenses. One might say that the institution of slavery served as a ***receptacle*** for those forms of punishment considered too uncivilized to be inflicted on white citizens within a democratic society. […]

--*Abolition Democracy* (2005)

Angela Y. Davis
Distinguished Professor Emerita
History of Consciousness & Feminist Studies
University of California, Santa Cruz

The Unfinished Project of American Abolition

"**The prison system** continues to carry out this terrible legacy. It has become a ***receptacle*** for all those human beings who bear the inheritance of the failure to create abolition democracy in the aftermath of slavery. And this inheritance is not only born by black prisoners, but by poor Latino, Native American, Asian, and white prisoners."

--*Abolition Democracy* (2005)

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United States Constitution
Thirteenth Amendment (1865)

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

United States Constitution
Thirteenth Amendment (1865)

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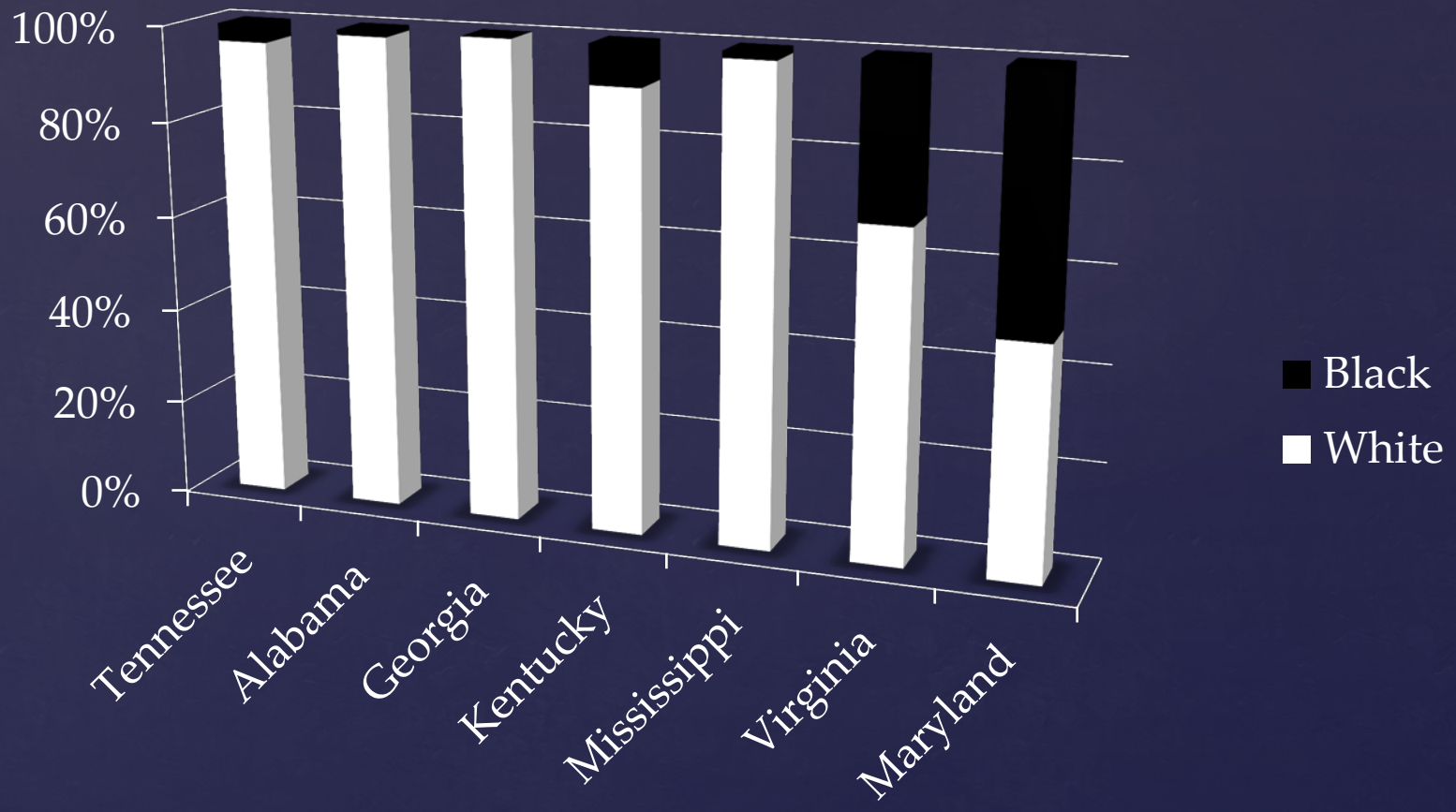
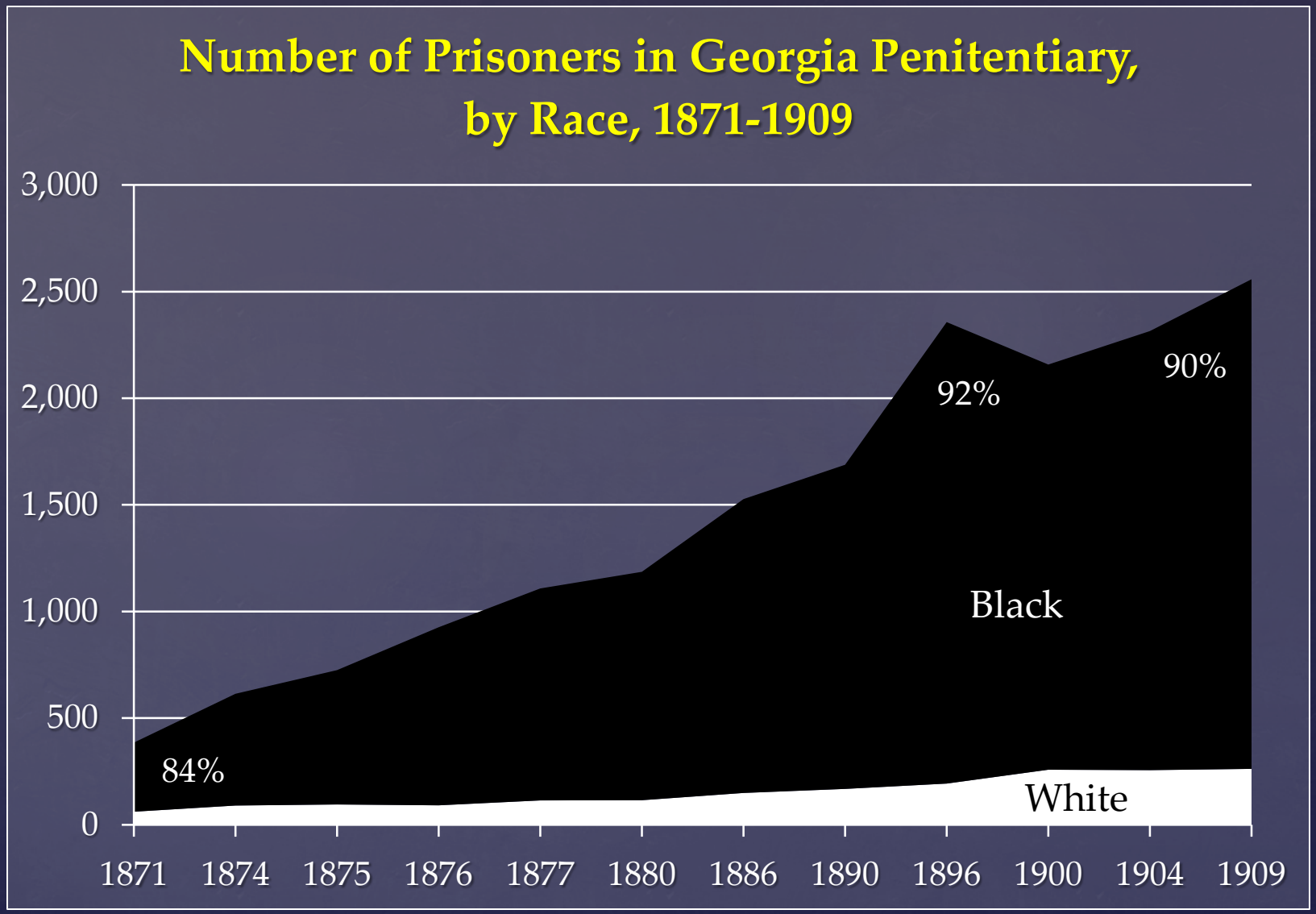
Average Percentage of Incarcerated Population in Southern States, by Race, 1817-1860 (various years)



Source: Edward Ayers, *Vengeance and Justice: Crime and Punishment in the Nineteenth-Century American South* (Oxford University Press, 1984), 61, 279 n.57.

Number of Prisoners in Georgia Penitentiary, by Race, 1871-1909



Source: Alex Lichtenstein, *Twice the Work of Free Labor: The Political Economy of Convict Labor in the New South* (Verso 1996)

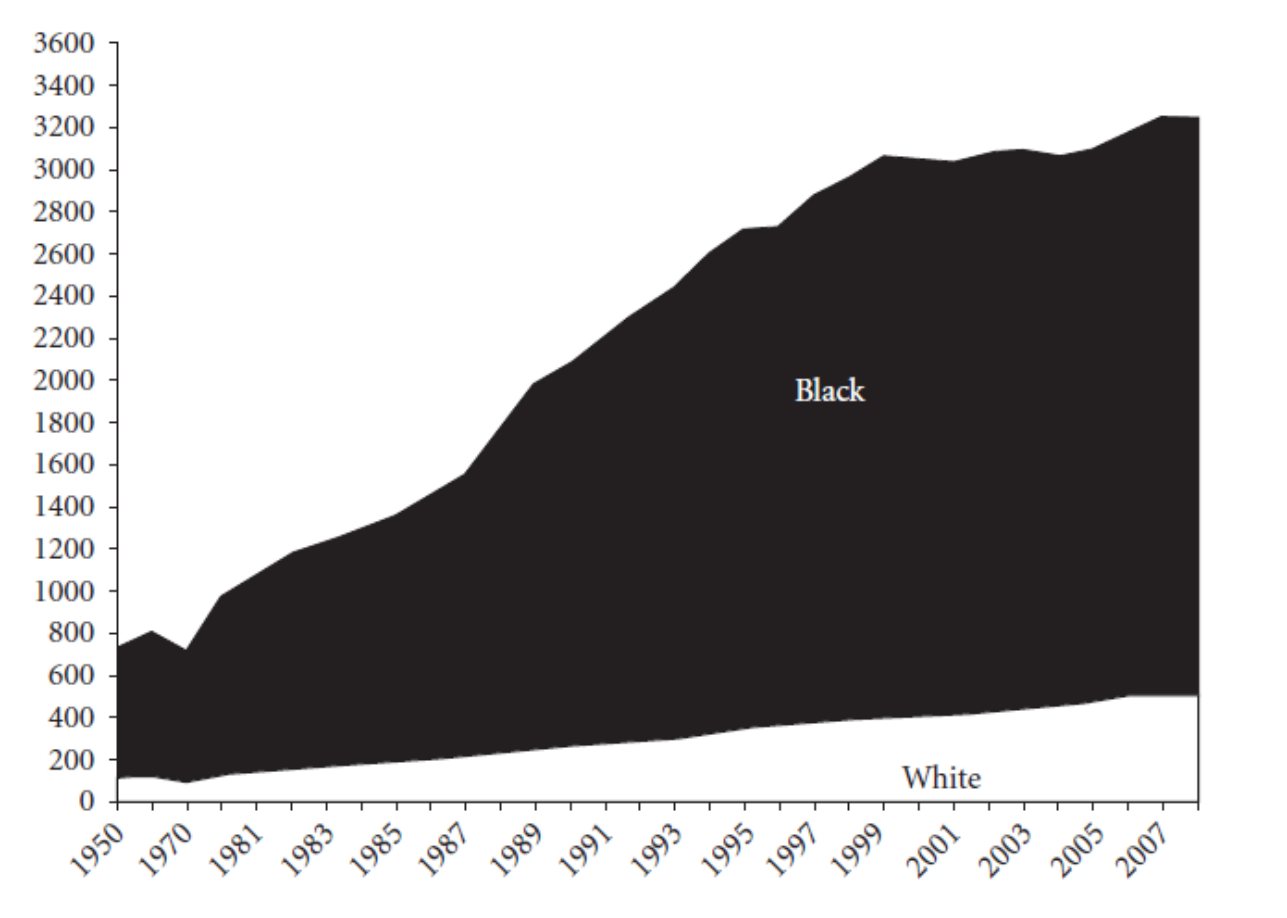
The Black Codes

In 1906 the Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association, seeking to solve its labor shortage, passed a resolution calling on those states' legislatures to "make the vagrancy laws of Georgia and Florida more effective." Florida's legislature complied by expanding the definition of vagrancy to encompass:

> rogues, vagabonds, idle or dissolute persons who go about begging, common gamblers, persons who use juggling or unlawful games or plays, common pipers and fiddlers, common drunkards, common nightwalkers, thieves, pilferers, traders in stolen property, lewd, wanton and lascivious persons in speech or behavior, keepers of gambling places, common railers and brawlers, persons who neglect their calling of employment and misspend what they earn, […] idle and disorderly persons including therein those who neglect all lawful business and habitually spend their time by frequenting houses of ill fame, gaming houses or tippling shops, persons [who are] able to work but are habitually idle and live upon the earnings of their wives or minor children, and all able bodied male persons over eighteen years of age who are without means of support.

Matthew Mancini, *One Dies, Get Another* (University of South Carolina Press, 1996) 183-184.

Incarceration in State and Federal Prisons and Local Jails per 100,000, by Race, 1950-2008



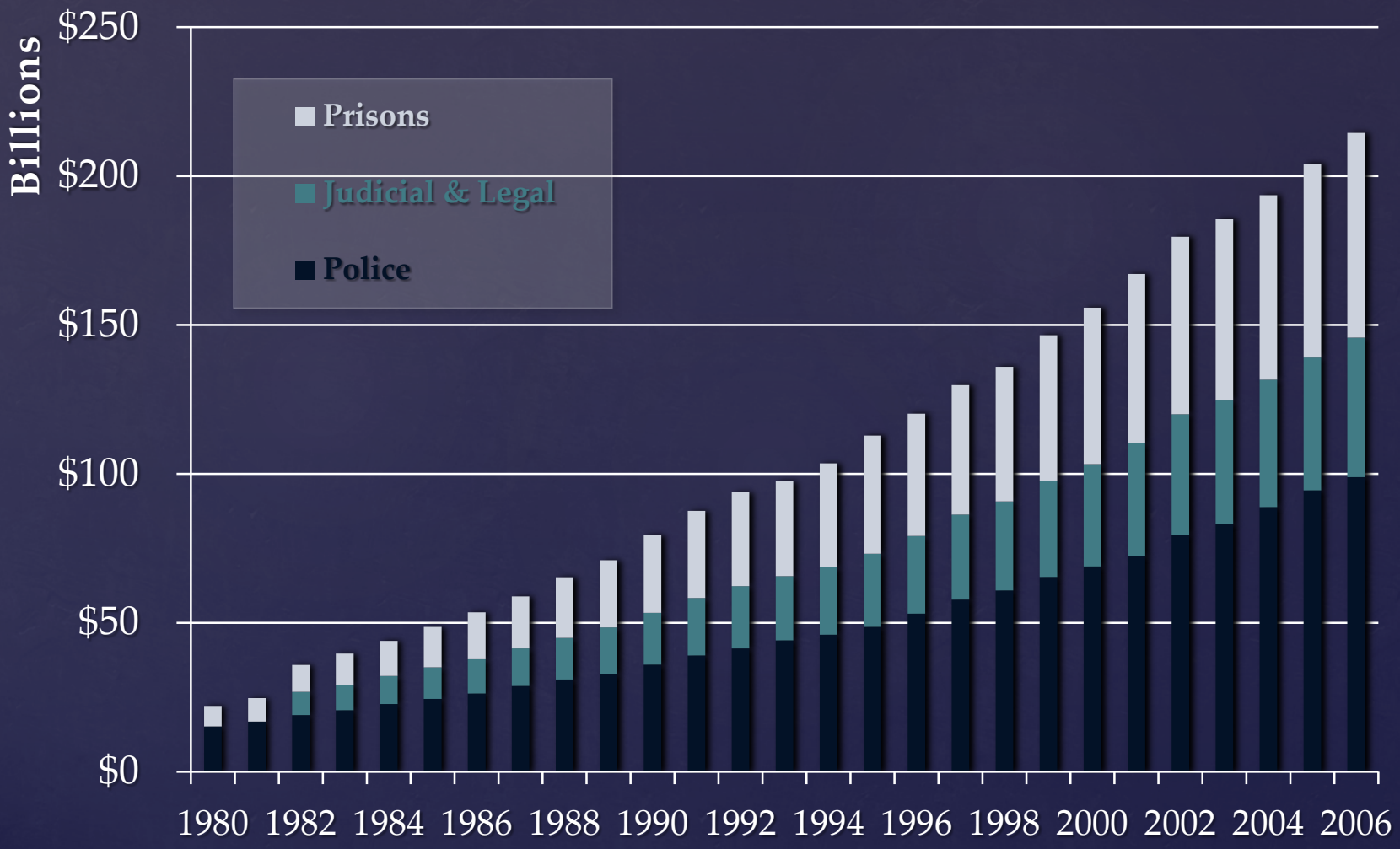
Source: Michael Tonry, *Punishing Race: A Continuing American Dilemma* (Oxford University Press, 2012)

Drug War Racial Disparity

Senator Jim Webb (D - Virginia)

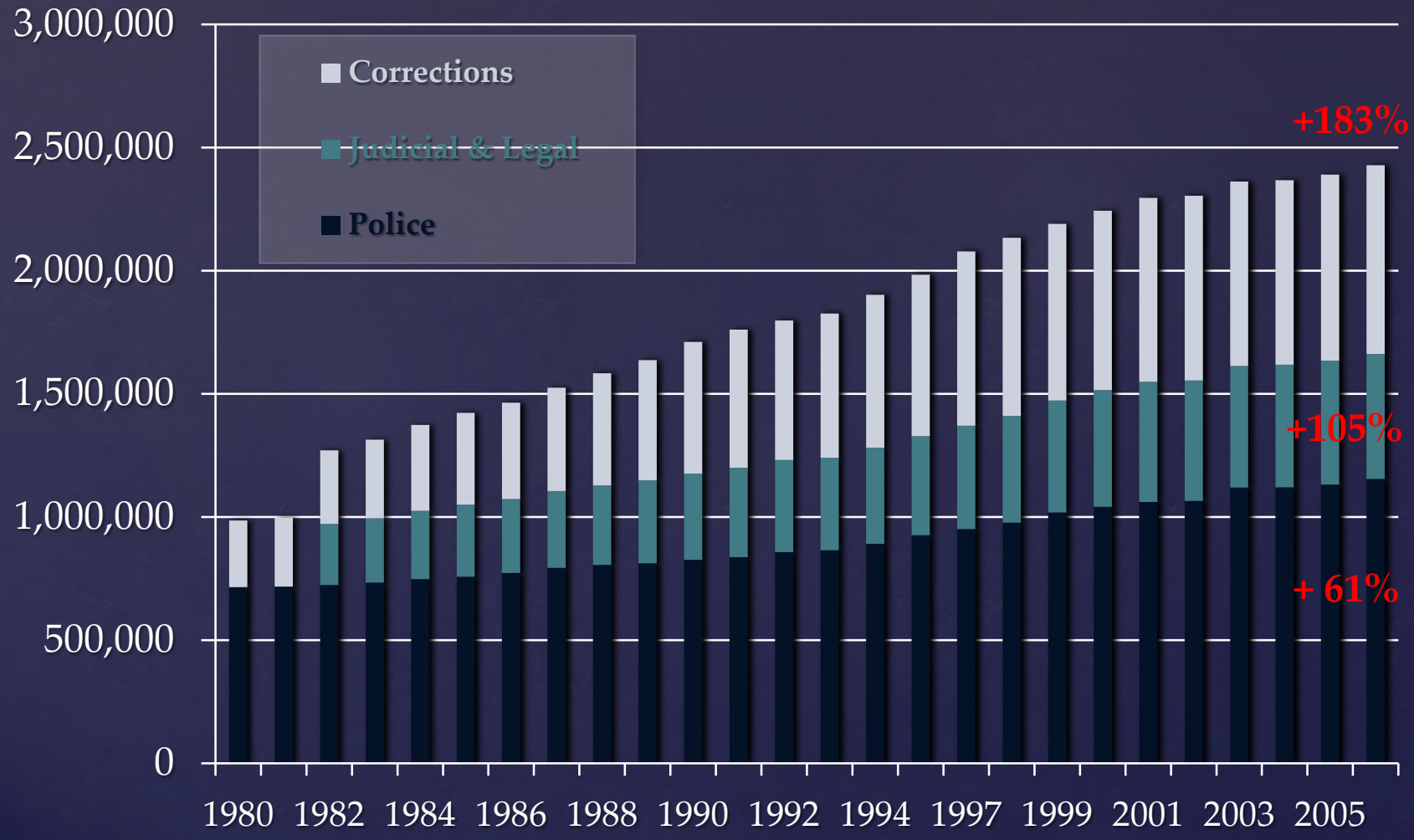
Adobe Acrobat
Document

National Criminal Justice System Expenditures, 1980-2006

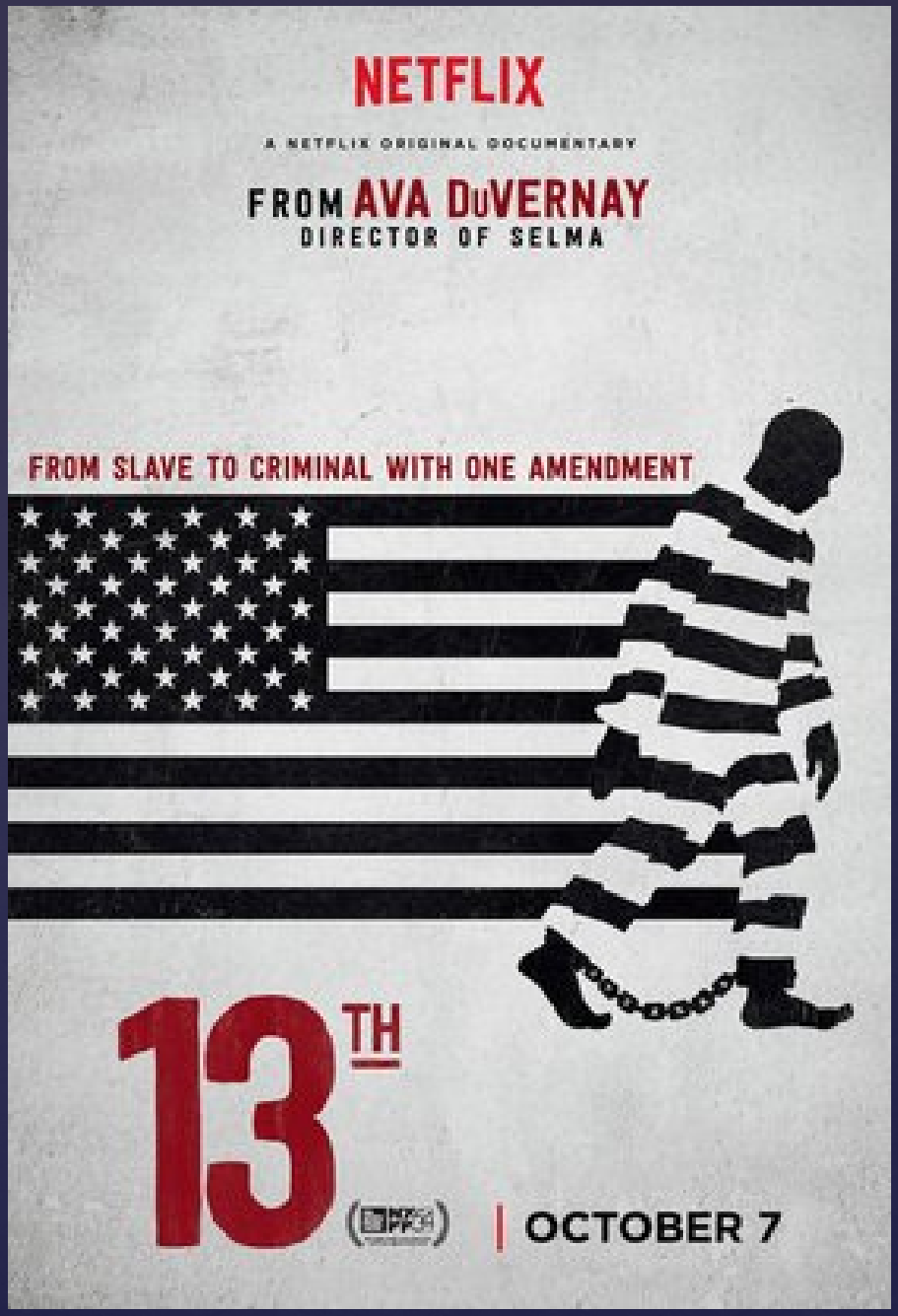


Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (Table 1.2.2006):
http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/pdf/t122006.pdf

National Criminal Justice System Employment, 1980-2006

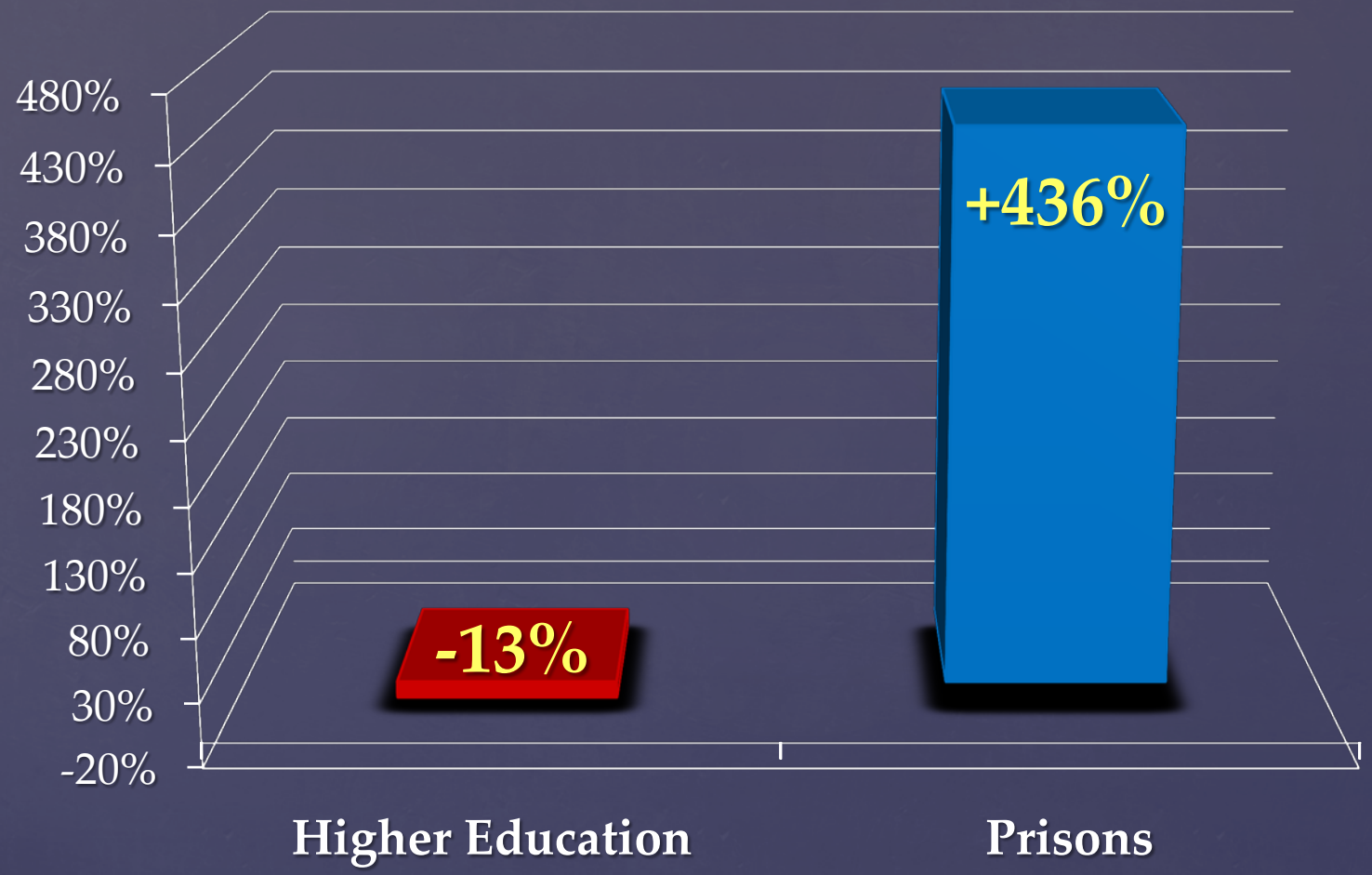


Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (Table 1.21.2006):
http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/pdf/t1212006.pdf


NETFLIX
A NETFLIX ORIGINAL DOCUMENTARY
FROM AVA DUVERNAY
DIRECTOR OF SELMA
FROM SLAVE TO CRIMINAL WITH ONE AMENDMENT
13TH
OCTOBER 7

California, Change in General Fund Expenditures, 1980-2012

(Adjusted for Inflation)



Source: Prerna Anand, "Winners and Losers: Corrections and Higher Education in California" (Los Altos: California Common Sense, 2012)

CALI-FORNIA

Out of all of the states, California has the highest population, the most students in college, and the most people in prison.

PER-INMATE INCARCERATION COSTS
MOST EXPENSIVE OF 50 STATES

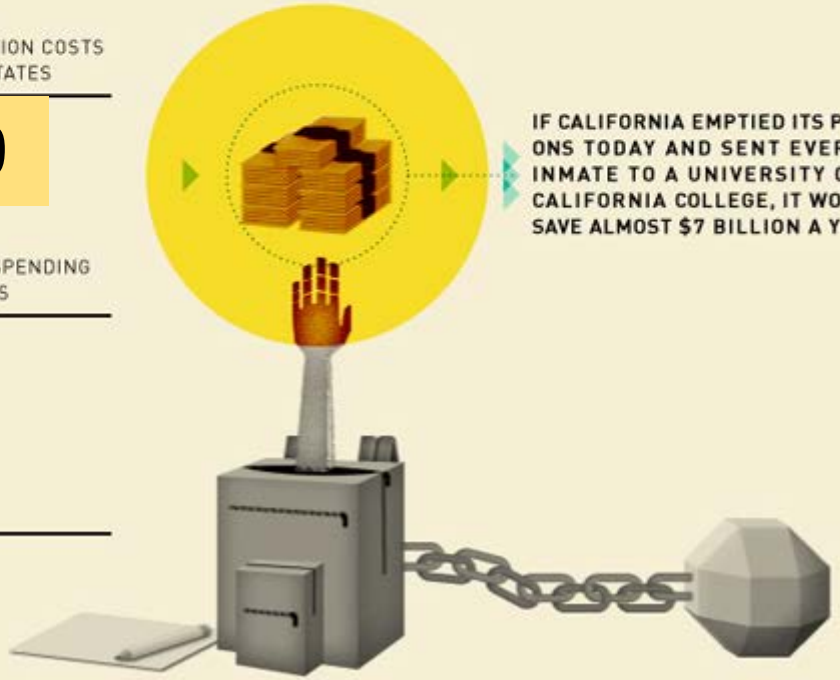
$75,560

PER-COLLEGE-STUDENT SPENDING
RANKED 47TH OF 50 STATES

$7,463

RE-INCARCERATION
WORST OF 50 STATES

7 IN 10



IF CALIFORNIA EMPTIED ITS PRISONS TODAY AND SENT EVERY INMATE TO A UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COLLEGE, IT WOULD SAVE ALMOST $7 BILLION A YEAR.

Transformative Practices

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY
FULLERTON

P|R PROJECT REBOUND

Supporting the higher education and successful reintegration of the formerly incarcerated.

Our Values

- **Every person has inherent value and holds the power of possibility and transformation within them.**

- **Public resources are better invested in education and other opportunities for transformation than prisons and punishment.**

- **The integration and leadership of formerly incarcerated people is essential to the work of creating solutions to the social crisis of mass incarceration.**

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY
FULLERTON
P|R PROJECT REBOUND