

punitice policies

by M M

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Punitive Criminal Justice Policies Implemented at The End of The 20th Century

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1 Punitive Criminal Justice Policies Implemented at The End of The 20th Century

At the end of the 20th century, various criminal justice policies were developed to provide criminal justice guidelines. In cases of high discretion levels, criminal justice policies were vital to the federal government. The policy guidelines provided judges with guidelines that were useful in making sentences for offenders. Policies are mostly used to regulate and facilitate actions. In other words, they serve as rules and guidelines for workers in the criminal justice system to do their jobs.

The criminal justice policy coalition was developed in 1996 to facilitate individual and societal repercussions to individual and organizations. Sex offender policy reform initiative was put in place in Massachusetts to punish, exclusion and demonization sex offenders as opposed to the prevention and treatment of labeled sex offenders (Gambrell, 2019). It is a sub-committee that works under the criminal justice policy coalition dedicated to providing effective, just, and humane criminal justice to sex offenders—the policy work for more reasonable evidence-based practices to capture individuals convicting sexual crimes. Also, the policy has a correctional system that ensures a sex offender's sentence is carried out. The policy aims to secure better and reliable legislation through education and demystify the registrant's social stigma. Besides, the policy aids offenders returning to the community support that helps them reduce their recidivating chances and thus make a new start.

2 The **No End in Sight; America's enduring reliance on life imprisonment** is another policy instituted towards the end of the 20th century. According to today's statistics, more people face life sentences in the United States than the numbers recorded in the 1970s. Today, nearly five times the number of individual face life imprisonment in America compared to 1984 (Nellis,

2021). In 2020, the sentencing policies acquired official correction information from prisons' federal bureau to produce the following results. First, one in seven people in the USA is serving a life imprisonment. The number of individuals serving life without parole is higher than before, a 66 percent since the 2003 census. Thirdly, 2020 says 29 states serving life imprisonment compared to four years earlier. Fourthly, one in five black men is serving life sentence. Women serving life without parole progressed by 43 percent as compared to 29 percent increase among men between 2008 and 2020. In recent years, the expansion of life imprisonment transpired due to changes in policies and practices that limit and lengthen parole. The rapid expansion of life sentence policies in the 1990s is responsible for the current downward trend in the violence and crimes in the United States. Ultimately, elevated rates of Latinx and black imprisonment are due to the level of crime engagement, and the racially disparate impacts of life imprisonment increased length and the extremity of criminal justice policies developed in the 1990s.

The national technical assistance to juvenile court project was developed in 1983 to provide better information to the juvenile court staff and the interested United States citizens in a cost-effective and timely manner. As the project developed in the 1990s, it aimed to provide staff expertise and resources aimed at aiding the probation departments and improving its operations. Additionally, charting change in responses to serious juvenile crime policy was adopted in the 1990s across the United States to address the increase in violent crimes. In 1996, Juvenile justice and delinquency prevention released the state's responses to serious and violent juvenile crime. It entailed numerous changes concerning the upsurge in juvenile offending across the 50 states. Also, it detailed confidentiality reduction associated with the juvenile system, correctional programming changes, and recognitions of violent crime victims' rights. The changes massively impact today's state policies in the criminal justice system. At its peak in 2005, it was used as a

tool for practitioners across the United States. The year 2014 saw a new wave of the National juvenile system policy and practices changes. The Juvenile Justice-Geography and statistics website's launch stresses state juvenile justice jurisdictional boundaries, the entire juvenile justice system, and racial and ethnic fairness in the juvenile justice system.

The United States' mass incarceration makes the country to lead in the prison population rates. Hence the country's approach to crime punishment lacks a public safety rationale affecting minorities from the 20th century and inflicts harsh sentences on crime offenders (Lefevre, 2018). Population in the prison started to raise in the 1970s when politicians utilized ³ **fear and thinly veiled racial rhetoric to push punitive policies** that guided the justice system. Nixon, a United States politician, started his war on drugs and justified it with speeches regarding going tough on crimes. However, his word was reinforced during president Roald's administration in 1980, totaling the prison population to 329,000, and the number doubled eight years later after he left the office. Mass incarceration takes hold and remains so today, hitting communities of color hardest.

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