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Male and Female Prison Structure

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Male and Female Prison Structure

The major physical structure of men's and women's prisons are seen at the security level. A penitentiary security level dictates the type and number of safety protocols used to protect the public from the inmates and one another. Notably, male prisons have heightened security measures than female prisons (Hefner, 2018). Whereas the social structures of prisons that house female and male prisoners can be similar in certain aspects, some discrete gender dissimilarities emerge. In male jails, the associations among inmates are regularly based more on violence to survive. On the other hand, female prisoners have similar alliances, although it's not established much on violence. However, female prisoners' alliances are based on the need for relationships (Toman, 2017).

These structures influence the challenges mostly faced by female inmates in that mothers in jail face numerous complications in sustaining connections with their children. Besides, encounter difficulties generated both by the penitentiary organizations and child welfare organizations. Hefner (2018) suggests that although some states have started innovative plans to address these concerns, many correctional facilities do not consider the significance of the mother-child connection in designing programs for imprisoned women. Thus I do not believe enough is being done to solve this issue.

Some of the measures taken in response to inmates with special needs and juvenile inmates are the inclusion of focus groups in prison facilities where inmates can air their views and get psychiatric help organized by the institutions. Additionally, some institutions have learning facilities for juvenile inmates. I believe that it is important to accommodate these needs because when inmates are more involved in constructive engagements, less violence is experienced. Moreover, the prisoners can better themselves; hence integrating them back into the

community becomes easy. Lastly, I believe that correctional institutions should employ cognitive behavioral therapy Toman (, 2017) because it has been proven the program helps prisoners improve their social skills, have self-control, and reason morally, thus further accommodating the needs of inmates.

References

- Hefner, M. K. (2018). *Queering Prison Masculinity: Exploring The Organization of Gender and Sexuality within Men's Prison*. *Men and Masculinities*, 21(2), 230-253.
- Toman, E. L. (2017). *Female Incarceration and Prison Social Order: An Examination of Gender differences in prison misconduct and in-prison punishments*.

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