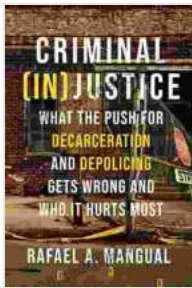


What The Push For Decarceration And Depolicing Gets Wrong And Who It Hurts Most

The push for decarceration and depolicing is a well-intentioned but misguided attempt to address the problem of mass incarceration. While these policies may seem like a way to reduce crime and save money, they actually end up ng more harm than good.



Criminal (In)Justice: What the Push for Decarceration and Depolicing Gets Wrong and Who It Hurts Most

by Rafael A. Mangual

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 2965 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Print length : 256 pages



Decarceration

Decarceration is the process of reducing the number of people in prison. This can be done through a variety of means, such as reducing the number of people arrested, sentenced, or held in jail or prison.

There are a number of arguments in favor of decarceration. First, it can help to reduce crime. Studies have shown that people who are released from prison are less likely to commit crimes in the future. Second, decarceration can save money. The cost of incarcerating one person for

one year is about \$30,000. By reducing the number of people in prison, we can save billions of dollars.

However, there are also a number of arguments against decarceration. First, it can lead to an increase in crime. When people are released from prison, they may not have the skills or support they need to succeed in the outside world. This can lead them to commit crimes in order to survive.

Second, decarceration can be unfair. People who are released from prison may have difficulty finding jobs, housing, and other services. This can lead to poverty and homelessness.

Depolicing

Depolicing is the process of reducing the number of police officers on the streets. This can be done through a variety of means, such as reducing the size of police departments, reducing the number of hours that police officers work, or redeploying police officers to other tasks.

There are a number of arguments in favor of depolicing. First, it can help to reduce crime. When there are fewer police officers on the streets, there are fewer opportunities for them to interact with citizens. This can lead to a decrease in crime.

Second, depolicing can save money. The cost of employing a single police officer is about \$100,000 per year. By reducing the number of police officers on the streets, we can save millions of dollars.

However, there are also a number of arguments against depolicing. First, it can lead to an increase in crime. When there are fewer police officers on

the streets, there are more opportunities for criminals to commit crimes. This can lead to an increase in crime.

Second, depolicing can be unfair. People who live in low-income and minority communities are more likely to be affected by depolicing. This is because these communities are often over-policed. Depolicing can lead to these communities becoming even more dangerous.

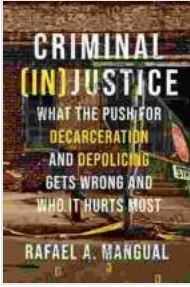
Who Decarceration And Depolicing Hurts Most

Decarceration and depolicing are policies that have been shown to do more harm than good. They can lead to an increase in crime, poverty, and inequality. They also disproportionately harm low-income and minority communities.

If we are serious about addressing the problem of mass incarceration, we need to invest in policies that will actually work. These policies should focus on reducing the number of people who are arrested and sentenced to prison. They should also focus on providing support to people who are released from prison so that they can succeed in the outside world.

The push for decarceration and depolicing is a well-intentioned but misguided attempt to address the problem of mass incarceration. These policies do more harm than good and they disproportionately harm low-income and minority communities. If we are serious about addressing the problem of mass incarceration, we need to invest in policies that will actually work.

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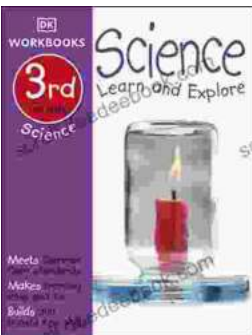
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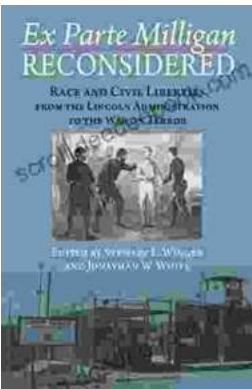
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