

An Examination of Racial and Ethnic Disparity in Prison Misconduct Punishment

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Theoretical Framework and Prior Research

Alexandra V. Nur inspects the differential acquisition of penalties in prison niceties, emphasizing alternatives to solitary confinement as the sanctions for prison misconduct. The theory of structural race and bias basis clearly shows that the justice system possessed inequities, which always had an impact on different racial and ethnic groups. This study fosters the academic debate that is currently going on to pull apart the layers of a complex problem, which is racially motivated deprivation of freedom within a prison. The research work can be tailored to this study's broad range of punishments beyond solitary confinement. Therefore, a deeper comprehension of the various effects on different populations and individuals would be achieved. It also adds to the previous works investigating the complex construction of race and ethnic imbalances in the criminal justice system.

Research Questions

The main research questions revolve around the topic of whether African American and White defendants had more chances of being labelled guilty, if their types of sanctions differed, and whether the span of sentences was longer or not between the two groups. An impactful part of the documentary introduces the sanction category that falls outside of solitary confinement. This is a new, never before seen perspective of how varied the different types of punitive measures that imprisonment employs are.

Data and Methods

The study randomly selects a sample of male prisoners from the extensive prison system in the state of Northeast. The propensity weights calculated are based on prehearing individual attributes for the Black–White and Hispanic-White comparisons to ensure a sufficient structural basis. It is through this accurate procedure - that calls for going in-depth and exploring all the details - that we aim to capture a complete view of the data. The analytical approach implies weighted regression of logistic kinds (for the study of guilty verdicts) and then weighted regression from multinomial types (for investigating sanctions of different sorts). Besides that, we also use handy ordinary least squares regression with weighing devices to analyze the duration of sanctions. The study endorses these robust statistical measures to increase the trustworthiness of its outcomes. In this case, implementing propensity weights eliminates any bias you would have from the already existing traits and thus reinforces the methodological robustness of the study. The technique used in such a study is designed to consider the possible interventions and check if data is affected by other influences to ensure the results are valid and reliable.

Findings

Data analysis shows significant gaps in written-up breach probability, which suggests that Black misdemeanors are less likely to be judged guilty of the offence. The research highlighted the role of sanctions differentiation in correlating with the series of consequential events; therefore, sanctions directly impact ethnic groups and their respective cultures. There is a marked difference between the two non-restrictive sanctions that are applied to Black and Hispanic/Latino individuals, which are a lower incidence of minor restrictions among blacks and a higher level of loss of privileges among Hispanic/Latino individuals. Intriguingly, disciplinary confinement shows a more comprehensive utilization among white prisoners in the examined data sample. Besides, the research also reveals that Black and Hispanic/Latino individuals receive longer

sentences for certain types of sanctions, and their sentence length depends on the seriousness of the case they have the right to know. These findings emphasize the involvement of at least several factors in the same interrelations as a continuum relevant to differential treatment within the penal system. Given the findings of how various ethnic groups are being subjected to disciplinary actions, all stakeholders involved in this issue need to be made null, and measures need to be taken to address the disparity. By meticulously unravelling these nuances, the study contributes crucially to the ongoing dialogue on equity and fairness within the criminal justice system.

Discussion

A report constructed on that basis indicates that there are many cases of treating minorities and non-whites injustices in the criminal justice system. The analysis illuminates the incapacity to bring equality in the use of punishments, referring to the fact that access to assistance is likely to be different to the different communities within the given society. Considering the wide range of discussions on fairness and equal justice concerning criminal justice, this reading is worth a lot. The disparities identified in the utilization of sanctions underscore a pressing concern. This incarceration highlights racial disparities in the country's justice system and causes inequality in rehabilitative opportunities for inmates coming from different ethnic and racial backgrounds. Since the consequences for wrongdoings are not sequentially applied to all the groups, this may cause malpractice, which could slow down the recovery journey of some categories. This result conforms with a query from an increasing number of researchers about the need to identify and correct these imperfections to relieve the problem of social inequality in this penal system.

By doing so, a critical point that should be echoed from this study is the imperative of being correct about implementing sanctions, especially for misdemeanours of the same level. This petition is strong evidence of the initial development phase of a fair and equitable prison system. The research indicates the standards of uniform consequences, regardless of the offender's racial or ethnic identity, are a good way of solving this problem. Hence, it suggests a way to end these disparities in the criminal justice environment and bring a just and fair society to the fore. Nonetheless, we must remember that many identified research effects were only conditionally found. Effects, which made this experiment provisional. The shallow knowledge that these conditionalities add to the concepts of the factors, which in turn gain complexity, plays a prominent role in ecological disparities. The conversation in the annotation stresses that understanding the complex and varied factors involved in this process would only be complete with a subtle and nuanced approach. As mentioned, with variables like offence gravity, the conditions in which a particular response to offending may contribute to this complexity, thus illustrating how multiple elements influence the final impact.

In addition, the stress placed on achieving the same level of implementation of sanctions overall is a cause of doubt about the system as a whole and whether any structural or systemic problems are involved. The approach must be an all-around solution that isn't simply an individual "one-off" intervention. This brings up the question of whether the organization should investigate their institutional policies, procedures, and cultural activities that propagate these discriminatory attitudes towards race and ethnicity.

Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths

- 1. Rigorous methodology:** This study has solid methodological rigor, evidenced by applying propensity scores and diverse regression techniques. Predisposition factors extracted from the data cases with Latino African American or Hispanic Black differences before hearing are used for an in-depth assessment. The supreme type of logistic regression has guilty results, the multinomial logistic regression has sanction types, and the ordinary least squares regression has the sanctioned length to represent the statistical approach. Such decisions ensure the research is more robust, protecting the study from errors and biases. The technology and developments absorbed into research are the most critical components. This helps researchers have strong evidence, which they, in return, present reliable and valid interpretations.
- 2. Comprehensive approach:** The inquiry pursues an extensive policy centered on several sanctions suited to prisons, not only solitary confinement punishments, and makes an overview of the prison punishment system. This holistic approach encompasses various areas that collectively contribute to a better understanding of the multiple drawbacks one goes through other than individuated incarceration. It will further be considered how a spectrum of punitive measures can be used to explore the intricate issues underlining the disciplinary process and, therefore, add substantially to the overall parental notion within the penal system.

Weaknesses

- 1. Limited generalizability:** The generalizability of this study is limited since it is just focused on a specific Northeastern State prison system; therefore, the findings are only sometimes applicable to larger jurisdictions. The focused research on a single area may not be the imperative one that thoroughly addresses the outside situations that promote diversity in the prisons of other regions. Therefore, the scalability to generalize the extracted conclusions outside the examined context must be exercised. Although this ethnographic approach is compelling and provides meticulous findings for the white population situation in Rikers Island women's prison, on the other hand, it strikes the imperativeness of further research in different contexts to ensure the validity of the deductions.
- 2. Potential confounding factors:** Although the research design was classically strict, factors conspiring to impede may be unobserved or variables omitted, which may affect the results negatively. While the all-around approach is beneficial, there will still be variables not accounted for in detail, leading to circumstances where unknown factors could undo some of the intentions of the policy. Therefore, this open confession underlines the critical problems behind even the most careful elimination of all potential sources of discrimination. Although the investigation successfully focuses on established variable inputs, the unpredictable presence of unknown factors underlines the necessity of interpretative caution and reminds researchers to explore more factors, potentially adding to a deeper insight into the issue.

Conclusion

In summary, Alexandra V. Nur's article provides invaluable insights into the racial and ethnic disparities characterizing prison misconduct punishment. The detailed methodology of the study, marked by the application of propensity weights and different varieties of regression approaches, along with a survey of the entire ICS system, from the spectrum of sanctions to inequality, has added many strands of thought to the general discussion on inequality within the criminal justice system. The research covers the fundamental trends associated with punitive measures by unearthing the bulge of the issue straying from a single stress on the severity of confinement. It illustrates the need for action by relevant authorities to be more attentive and vigorous in addressing this trend to ensure fairness within the judicial system in matters of the highest importance. Nur's work, which stems from committed adherence to methodological rigour and a multifaceted view, takes part in academic comprehension and critically supports fundamental reforms. The study's implications draw attention to the fact that there is always more to be done to ensure equality before the law and that the future lies in implementing more vigorous practices geared towards achieving a just criminal justice system.

References

An Examination of Racial and Ethnic Disparity in Prison Misconduct Punishment – Alexandra V.

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