Lessan, Gloria T. 1991. "Macro-Economic Determinants of Penal Policy: Estimating the Unemployment and Inflation Influences on Imprisonment Rate Changes in the United States, 1948-1985." Crime, Law and Social Change 16:177-98. Pease, Ken. 1992. "Punitiveness and Prison Populations: An International Comparison." Justice of the Peace N.Y.:405-8. 1994. "Cross-National Imprisonment Rates: Limitations of Method and Possible Conclusions." British Journal of Criminology 34: 116-30. How to Obtain Documents. NCJ Number: NCJ 189675 Find in a Library. Title: Rethinking Sentencing. Author(s): Martin F. Horn. Abstract: The result of sentencing failure was the overuse of imprisonment and flawed release practices and procedures and reentry. The Gini data include two "technical" review for biases arising from differences in income data from different countries (Nielsen and Alderson 1995: 684): a dummy variable for income data based on households (rather than individuals), and a dummy variable for coefficients calculated from decile data. I included these technical indica- tors in all models where the Gini index is used as a regressor, but omit their coefficients from the tables. Model 2 paints a more coherent picture. Here the unemployment effect appears a bit stronger and the labor-force participation effect drops away entirely. GDP growth shows no effect, but the coefficients for inflation rates, income inequality, and unemployment benefits are all significant and in the hypothesized directions. The inflation effect appears powerful: When the buying power of local currency drops by one percent (inflation rises), the imprisonment rate is on average about one percent lower. Higher income inequality is associated with higher imprisonment rates, and more generous spend- ing on unemployment insurance appears to push imprisonment rates down (to about the same degree as download imprison- ment upward). Results so far suggest that, at the very least, the RK hypothesis needs to be elab- orated to incorporate not only labor supply, but also aggregate inequality and downward- redistributive social policies. Abstract Since King and McDermot (1995), following Downes (1988), defined the psychological oppressiveness of incarceration in terms of 'weight', little has been written about the 'weight of imprisonment'. None the less, it is generally assumed that prisons that. pdf per 100,000 population (natural Various (see text) log, at t) Unemployment rates Unemployed persons as percent of total Golden (1997); NZ data from working population (natural log, at t-I) ILO (1955-1990) Male labor force participation rates Males in the labor force as percent of OECD (1991) males age 1544 (natural log, at t-I) GDP Real GDP per capita (proportional change Summers and Heston (1995) from t-I to t) Inflation Proportional change (from t-I to t) in Summers and Heston (1995) GDP deflator These findings suggest the need for a broad- er theoretical canvas on which to paint the soci- ology of crime and punishment. For reasons that have been well analyzed by Safflesberg (1994), criminological research has for some time been parochialized and cut off from broad- er currents in sociological thought, particular- ly in the United States. As Durkheim recognized (1 933), research on punishment taps into fun- damental social processes of solidarity and exclusion, stratification, and power. Further and more systematic attention to the ways punish- ment is embedded in social policy regimes will not only contribute to more sophisticated theo- ries of criminality, but will also enrich analyses of the economy and the state. Crime and pun- ishment are too important to be left to the crim- inologists. A-p . 2000a. "Regulation and Context: Reconsidering the Correlates of Unemployment." Pp. 99-1 12 in Why Deregulate Labour Markets?, edited by Gosta Esping-Andersen and Marini Regini. Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press. 2000b. "Who Is Harmed by Labour Market Regulations?: Quantitative Evidence." Pp. 66-98 in Why Deregulate Labour Markets?, edited by Gosta Esping-Andersen and Marini Regini. Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press. Friedland, Roger and Robert R. Alford. 1991. "Bringing Society Back In: Symbols, Practices, and Institutional Contradictions." Pp. 232-266 in Abstract: Drawing on philosophical arguments, criminological evidence, and the legal literature on prisoners' rights, Rethinking Imprisonment defends a normative theory of imprisonment. Such a theory provides an account of the justified conditions of prison. Boreham, Paul, Richard Hall, and Martin Leet. 1996. "Labour Movements and Welfare States: A
Research showing an association between business cycles and imprisonment is suspect on both theoretical and empirical grounds. Most research on this topic uses an impoverished notion of business cycles and no attention to differences in the institutional contexts of economic policymaking. This customer this issue using data from 15 affluent capitalist democracies observed over 30 years, from 1960 to 1990. Pooled regression techniques are used to test hypotheses regarding the effects of business cycles, political power, and the structure of labor market institutions. Results from simple models show the expected associations between business cycles and imprisonment rates, but these associations disappear in models that include measures of politics and institutional structure. This suggests that the business cycle-imprisonment relationship is not causal but is instead an artifact of antecedent differences between neoliberal and