

Introduction

The bail reform that has happened in the United states has been countered by what many have described as a backlash by the criminal justice system. The ability to be able to pay for a persons freedom has been analyzed and it has been concluded that minorities are targeted when it comes to being recognized as a threat to public safety when determining is a person is able to be allowed to remain free until their court date when charged for a crime. The fact that many who are in jails across the United States are innocent correlates to the injustice that contributes to millions of detainees that have overcrowded jails across the country and have raised questions about human rights violations that are occurring under these conditions.

CONTACT

Mauricio Arzate CSU, Department of Criminal Justice Marzate5@csustan.edu 951-850-3950 arzatemauricio79@gmail.com

Is it a violation of human rights to detain people in overcrowded jails? : Detainees are people who have not been found guilty of a crime and are incarcerated awaiting their trial. They have not been granted the same access to their right to liberty because of lack of money for bail, or they have not made it through the pretrial process and are labeled as a threat to society.

After attempts of bail reform and backlashes of pretrial procedure many feel that many are not treated equally in a criminal justice system that takes away their liberty at the expense of the taxpayer (Nowotny & Brinkley, 2020). The United States was founded on some of the most important documents that have led the world in a pursuit of human rights (Andelman, 2008). As a new nation it got a head start, in the sense that it adopted its criminal justice system from England and have managed to modify some of its imperfections. The people of this nation have seen many things get better like segregation and has seen things get worse like overcrowded jails that detain the people who are discriminated by a money bail system (Andelman, 2008). Especially now with Covid-19, there is a lack of compliance by the criminal justice system to treat detainees who have not had their trial in conditions that violate their human rights (Nowotny et. al., 2020). The United States leads the world in people that it incarcerates and has not adopted any of the reforms that other countries have seen success from (Aharoni et. al. 2019) It has taken other countries by surprise that the nation that has the most freedoms can still manage to take away liberty in exchange for money.



Mauricio Arzate **Department of Criminal Justice** California State University, Stanislaus

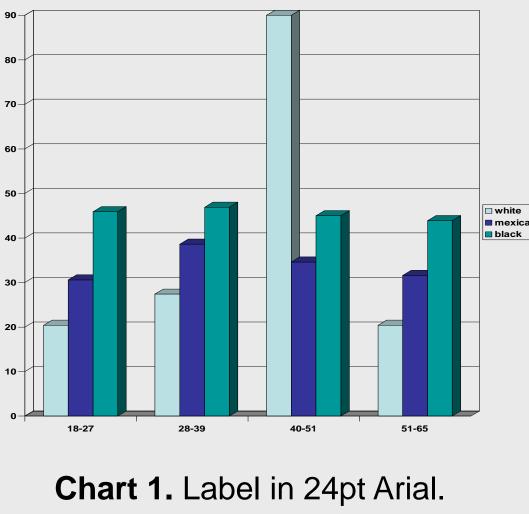
Research Question

Because the last 25 years this has been gaining momentum and its definition has been condensed over this time. "any methodological measurement applied to text for social science purposes" (Duriau, V., Reger, R., & Pfarrer, M. 2007). I searched major academic journals that were peer reviewed in the ProQuest and BCSO databases using the key words content analysis, runaway teens, drug addiction. An advantage to using content analysis is that it can be used with both inductive and deductive reasoning.

Background and Literature Review



noto by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA-NC



Chains of the Future

Methods

My hypothesis is that it is a violation of human rights to detain people in jails that are overcrowded. My expected results are that many states have tried to find alternatives to overcrowding jails, but have failed to pass legislation that prevents people who cannot afford bail to remain free.

Many families bear the burden of having their loved ones incarcerated and cannot support themselves without their family member. This would provide further reasons why bail reform has not helped the overcrowding of many jails and the continued discrimination of minorities by the criminal justice system.

Aharoni, E., Kleider-Offutt, H., Brosnan, S. & Watzek, J. (2019). Justice at any cost? The impact of cost-benefit salience on criminal punishment judgments. Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 37(1), 38-60. https://doi.org/10.1002/bsl.2388

Andelman, D. (2008). 2033 and All That. World Policy Journal, 25(3), 253–259. https://doi.org/10.1162/wopj.2008.25.3.253

Duriau, V., Reger, R., & Pfarrer, M. (2007). A Content Analysis of the Content Analysis Literature in Organization Studies: Research Themes, Data Sources, and Methodological Refinements. Organizational Research Methods, 10(1), 5–34. https://doi.org/10.1177/1094428106289252

Nowotny, K., Bailey, Z., Omori, M. & Brinkley L. (2020). COVID-19 _Exposes Need for Progressive Criminal Justice Reform. American Journal of Public Health (1971), 110(7), 967–968. https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2020.305707

Figure 1. Label in 24pt Arial.



Figure 2. Label in 24pt Arial

This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-

| | A | В | С | D |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|
| Patient 1 | | | | |
| Patient 2 | | | | |
| Patient 3 | | | | |
| Patient 4 | | | | |

Table 1. Label in 24pt Arial.

Expected Results

Significance

REFERENCES