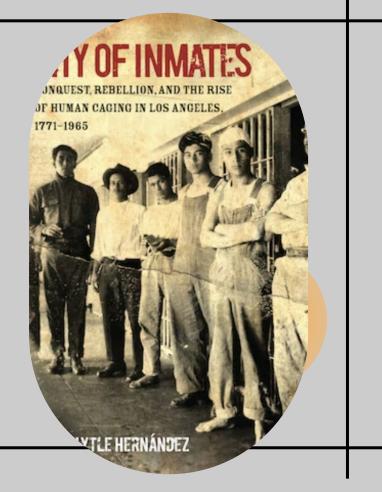
City of Inmates Kelly Lytle Hernandez



Kelly Lytle Hernandez



Professor of History, African American Studies and Urban Planning at UCLA

Source: City of Inmates: Conquest, Rebellion and the rise of in Los Angeles, 1771–1965



Mass Incarceration is Mass Elimination

"Incarceration operates as a means of purging, removing, caging, containing, erasing, disappearing, and eliminating targeted populations from land, life, and society in the United States"

How does Kelly Lytle Hernandez describe the purpose of incarceration (to be imprisoned)?

Los Angeles

Each night 17,000 men, women, and youth are locked somewhere in Los Angeles County's \$1 Billion system of jails, detention centers, and one penal farm.

There are 88 other municipal jails, more than 20 juvenile detention centers and camps, two federal facilities and a private prison company owned by GEO group holding immigrants.

The Racialization of the Prison System in the U.S.

1980's

Ronald Reagan's "War on Drugs"

"Triggered millions of arrests on both drug and violence charges" by the end of the decade the rate of incarceration had historically high numbers.

1990's

Immigration Centers begin to expand

Mexicans and Central Americans fill detention centers as new investments pour into U.S. immigration control and border enforcements.

2010's

The U.S. has the largest immigrant detention system in the world.

Mexican Americans and Central Americans make up 97 % of deportee ND 92% of all immigrants imprisoned for unlawful reentry,

- 1. What is the name of this chart?
- 2. What year does this information begin and end?
- 3. Are there any patterns in this chart?

1894	-1906 Total Arrests	Women Held in City Jail during the Year	African Americans Held in City Jail during the Year	Asians Held in City Jail during the Year	White Men Held in City Jail as Percentage of Total Arrests
1894	4,022	174	179	112	88.50
1895	4,862	240	185	93	89.00
1896	4,818	252	165	225	87.00
1897	4,649	246	157	276	85.00
1898	4,369	252	105	94	90.00
1899	3,878	256	184	118	86.00
1900	3,961	164	144	71	91.50
1901	5,898	220	172	71	92.10
1902	7,613	224	151	41	95.00
1903	9,320	317	267	67	93.00
1904	8,968	345	149	59	94.00
1905	9,904	108	82	8	98.00
1906	12,649	550	490	54	91.40

SOURCE: Data gathered from arrests tables and jail department reports in the Los Angeles Police Department Annual Reports, 1894–1906. No corresponding data available for 1881-1893 or 1907-1910.

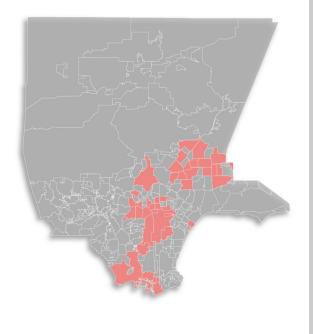
- 1. What is the name of this chart?
- 2. What year does this information begin and end?
- 3. Are the reasons for arrest?

	Total Arrests	Drunk	Vagrancy	Disorderly Conduct	Three Leading Public Order Charges as Percentage of Total Arrests Made by LAPD
1887	5,194	489	199	1,220	37.00
1888	5,994	1,734	397	319	41.00
1889	3,407	912	337	364	47.00
1890	3,292	815	214	310	41.00
1891	2,530	980	162	281	56.00
1892	2,303	940	102	258	56.00
1893	3,077	1,075	389	321	58.00
1894	4,022	1,139	740	467	58.00
1895	4,862	1,784	901	347	62.00
1896	4,818	1,805	565	558	61.00
1897	4,649	1,883	309	439	57.00
1898	4,369	1,967	316	426	62.00
1899	3,878	1,680	335	521	65.00
1900	3,961	1,773	283	411	62.00
1901	5,898	3,006	471	555	68.00
1902	7,613	4,056	502	461	66.00
1903	9,320	5,417	528	585	70.00
1904	8,968	4,659	490	527	63.00
Market State	MERCENSIN LINE	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF	490 610	547	67.00
1905 1906	9,904 12,649	5,519 7,758	422	712	70.00

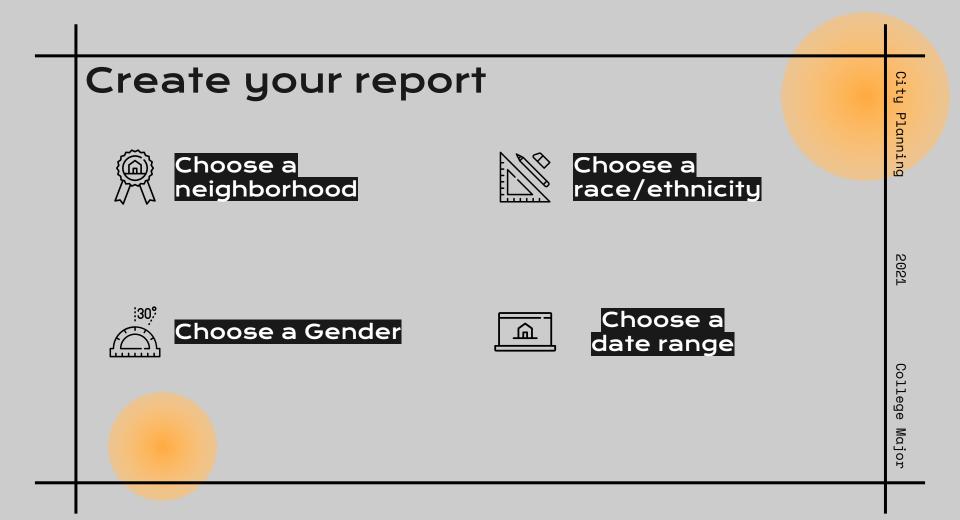
SOURCE: Data gathered from arrests table, LAPD Annual Reports, 1887–1906. No data available for 1880–1886, 1907–1910. Not all arrests result in conviction. Wide variations among these categories of arrest most likely reflect shifts in Policing strategies and priorities taken toward public order charges.

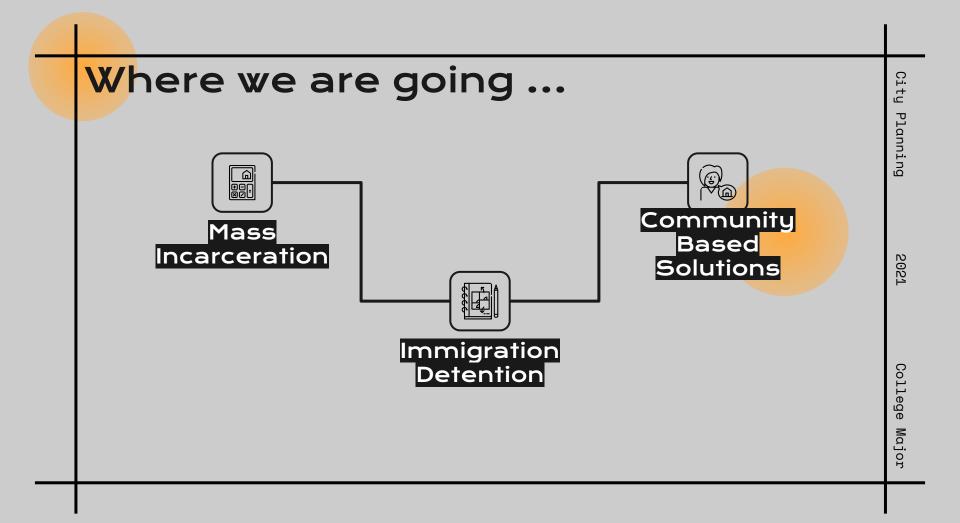
Million Dollar Hoods Project

Million Dollar Hoods Project was created to map out how much money is spent to lock up people in Los Angeles









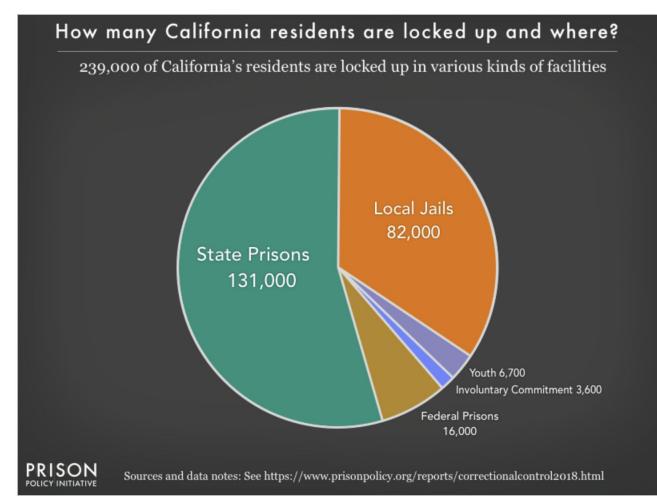
Where does the money go?

Almost half of the money spent on running the correctional system goes to paying staff. This group is an influential lobby that sometimes prevents reform and whose influence is often protected even when prison populations drop.

FOLLOWING of Mass Incarceration **Public Corrections Agencies** Prisons, jails, parole, and probation \$80.7 billion Judicial and Legal Criminal law only \$29.0 billion **Public Employees** \$5.8 billion \$38.4 billion \$4.5 billion lealth Care \$12.3 billion Policing Criminal law only \$63.2 billion \$3.3 billion \$1.9 billion \$2.1 billion \$4.5 billion \$1.7 billion \$1.4 billion \$3.9 billion \$2.9 billion \$0.37 billion \$1.6 billion \$1.3 billion **Annual Total** \$182 billion

Source: prisonpolicy.org

239,000 people from California are behind bars



Today, California's incarceration rates stand out internationally

COMPAR	RATION RATES ING CALIFORNIA NG NATO COUNTRIES		
United States			664
California		549	
United Kingdom	129		
Portugal	111		
Canada	104		
France	93		
Belgium	93		
Italy	89		
Luxembourg	86		
Denmark	72		
Netherlands	63		
Norway	54		
Iceland	33		
Incarceration rate	s per 100,000 population		
Source: https://www.pri	isonpolicy.org/global/2021.html		
		local jails to include other systems of confinement. The e people held by these other parts of the justice system,	

so they may be slightly higher than the commonly reported incarceration rates that only include prisons and jails. Details on the data are available in States of Incarceration: The Global Context. We also have a version of this graph focusing on the incarceration of women.

Alameda County

Nearly **one in three youth** incarcerated in Alameda County are later reconvicted. The County spends about \$493,000 per youth per year on incarceration.

 The average cost per year to place a young person on probation in Alameda County is \$23,000 while evidence-based restorative justice practices have a one-time cost of \$4,500.

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Immigration Detention Centers

Basically - jail. People are detained at every step of the

immigration "process:" (1) awaiting adjudication of asylum or adjustment applications; (2) picked up and jailed

without charges; (3) pending immigration proceedings; (4) after being ordered deported, while ICE is actively trying to remove them; and (5) sometimes indefinitely, where ICE knows it may not be able to deport someone with an order of deportation.



Deportation - a legal proceeding where you are returned to your country of origin.

Who can be deported?

Any person who is not a citizen can be deported from the US. Certain immigrants are particularly at risk for deportation.

Immigrants With Past Conviction (Including Green Card Holders) Immigrants with certain convictions can be deported, barred from adjusting their status to lawful permanent residency.

Who is impacted by mandatory detention

mandatory detention? The expansion of mandatory immigration detention in the 1996 laws reflected the long history of racism similar to those like "War on Drugs" campaign that started in the 1970's

Any non-citizen can end up in mandatory detention including legal permanent residents who have lived in the U.S. their entire lives. Due to racial disparities in the criminal legal system (courts) and policing of Black and Brown people, the majority of people affected by mandatory detention are Black and Brown.

Mandatory Detention by the Numbers



\$2.8 Billion

Money Congress spent in Fiscal Year 2021 to lock up immigrants.

190,000

The approximate number of people detained in Fiscal Year 2021, a nearly 300% increase since the passage of AEDPA and IIRIRA in 1996.



Over 66%

Approximate percentage of immigrants detained under mandatory detention on a given day in Fiscal Year 2021. ICE expects this number to continue to rise.



219 Deaths

The number of people known to have died in ICE custody since 2003.

