

Justice Involved Mental Health

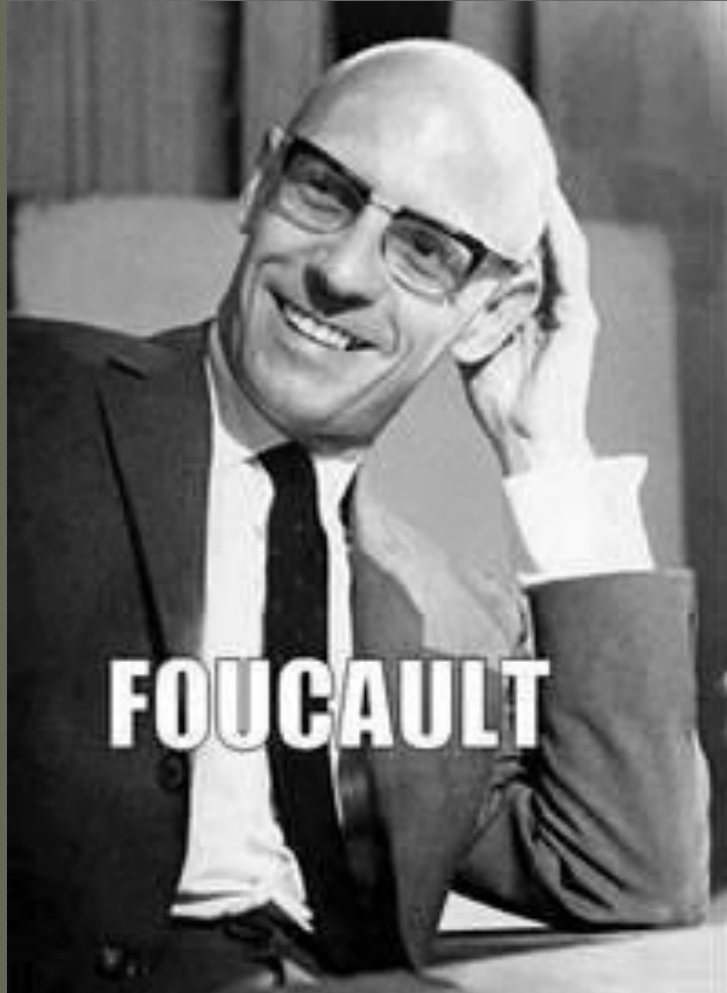


Where do prisons come from?

The enemy of the State



From Foucault (61) to Martinson (74) – What works?



FOUCAULT



DESFOUCAULT

From the birth of prisons to the creation of the monster criminal

- Foucault's Discipline and Punish: prisons from development of discipline as rehabilitation in the XVIII and XIX centuries
- Martinson's : "What Works?" no evidence of success in any approach, leading to the current widespread notion that "nothing works"
- There is no evidence that longer sentences decrease recidivism

AMERICA'S PRISON POPULATION

1972

300,000

2014

2,300,000

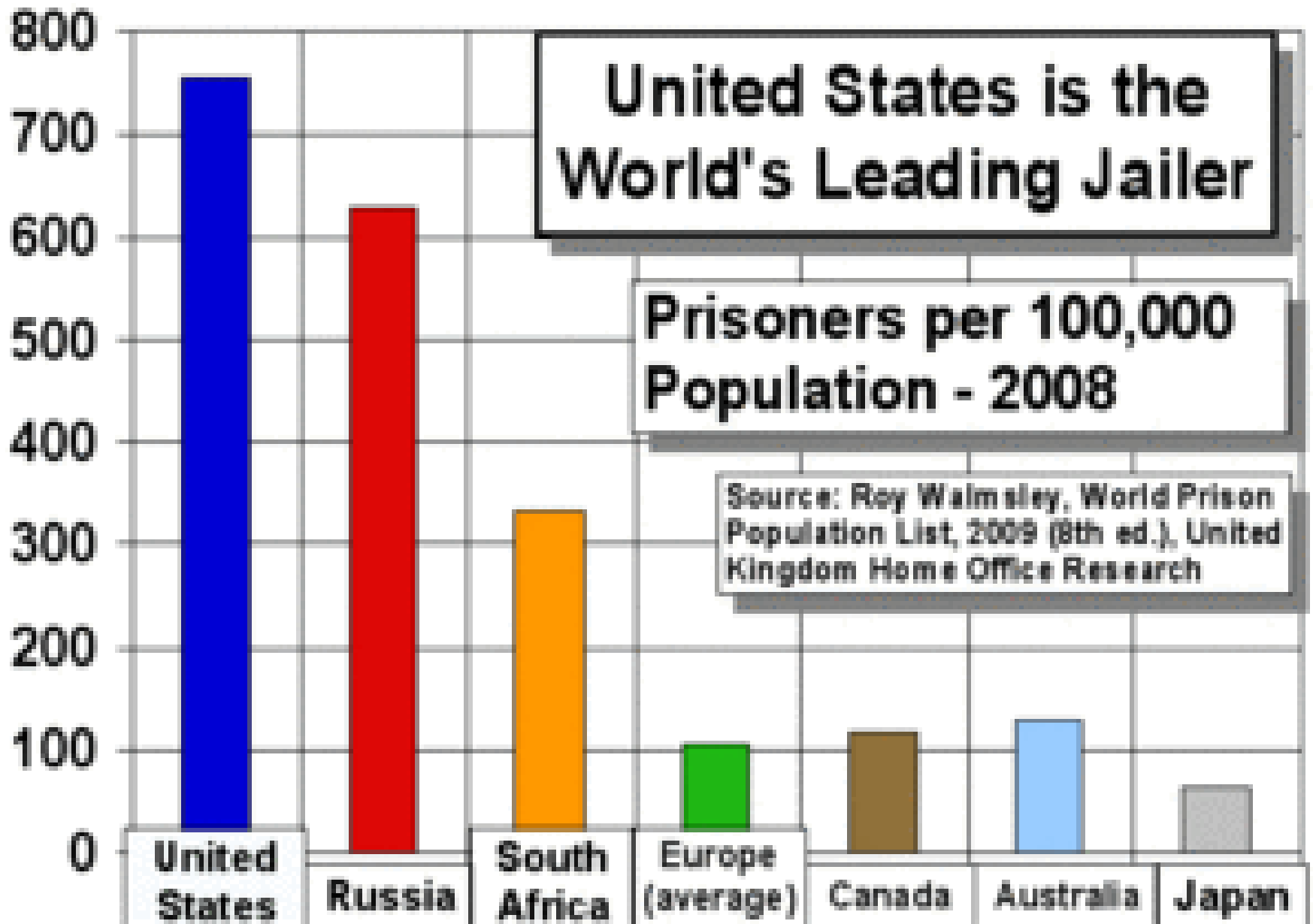
FRONTLINE

PRISON STATE | April 29 | 10PM on PBS | www.pbs.org/frontline | #LockedUp

**United States is the
World's Leading Jailer**

**Prisoners per 100,000
Population - 2008**

Source: Roy Walsley, *World Prison
Population List, 2009* (8th ed.), United
Kingdom Home Office Research

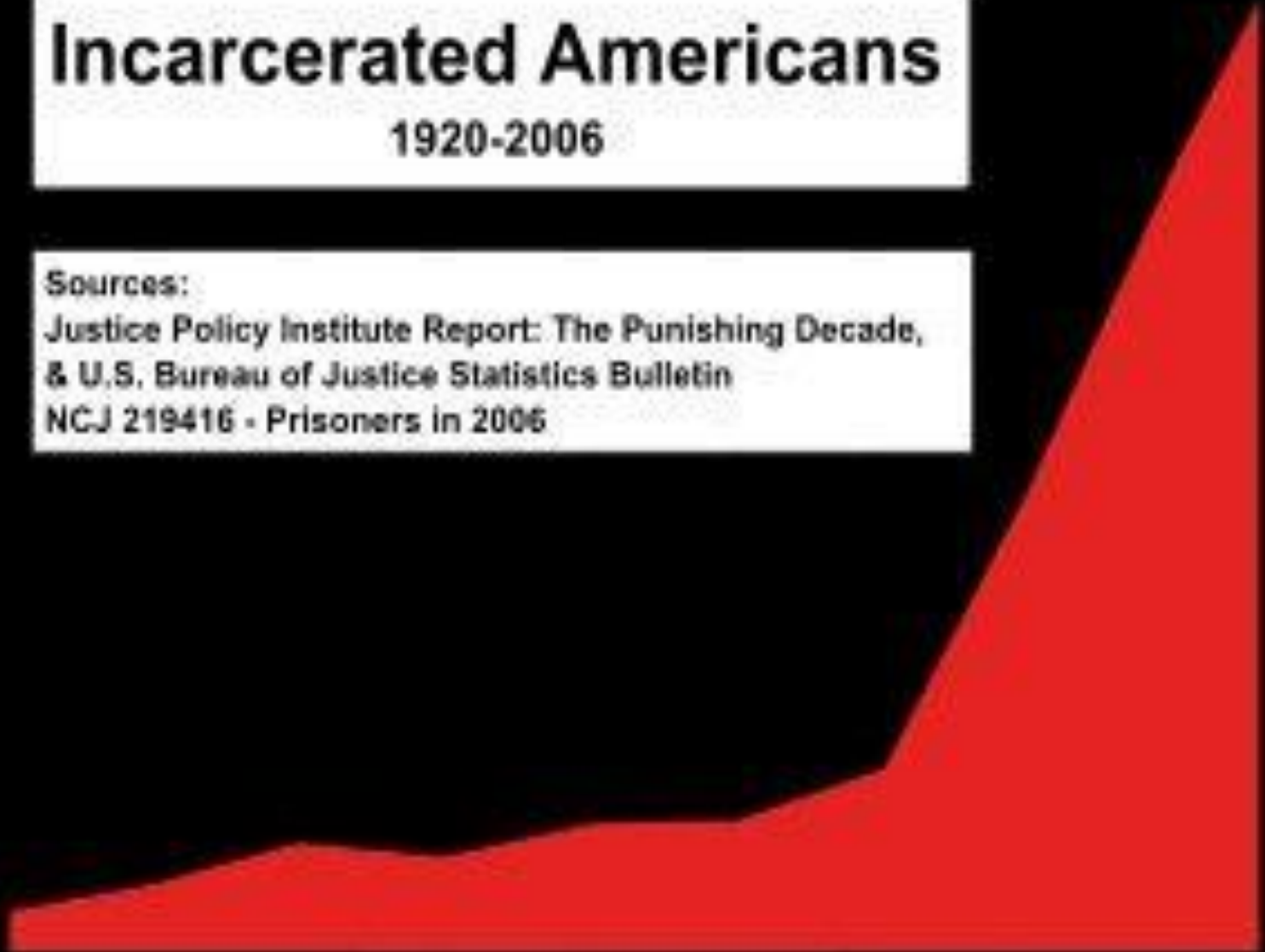


Incarcerated Americans

1920-2006

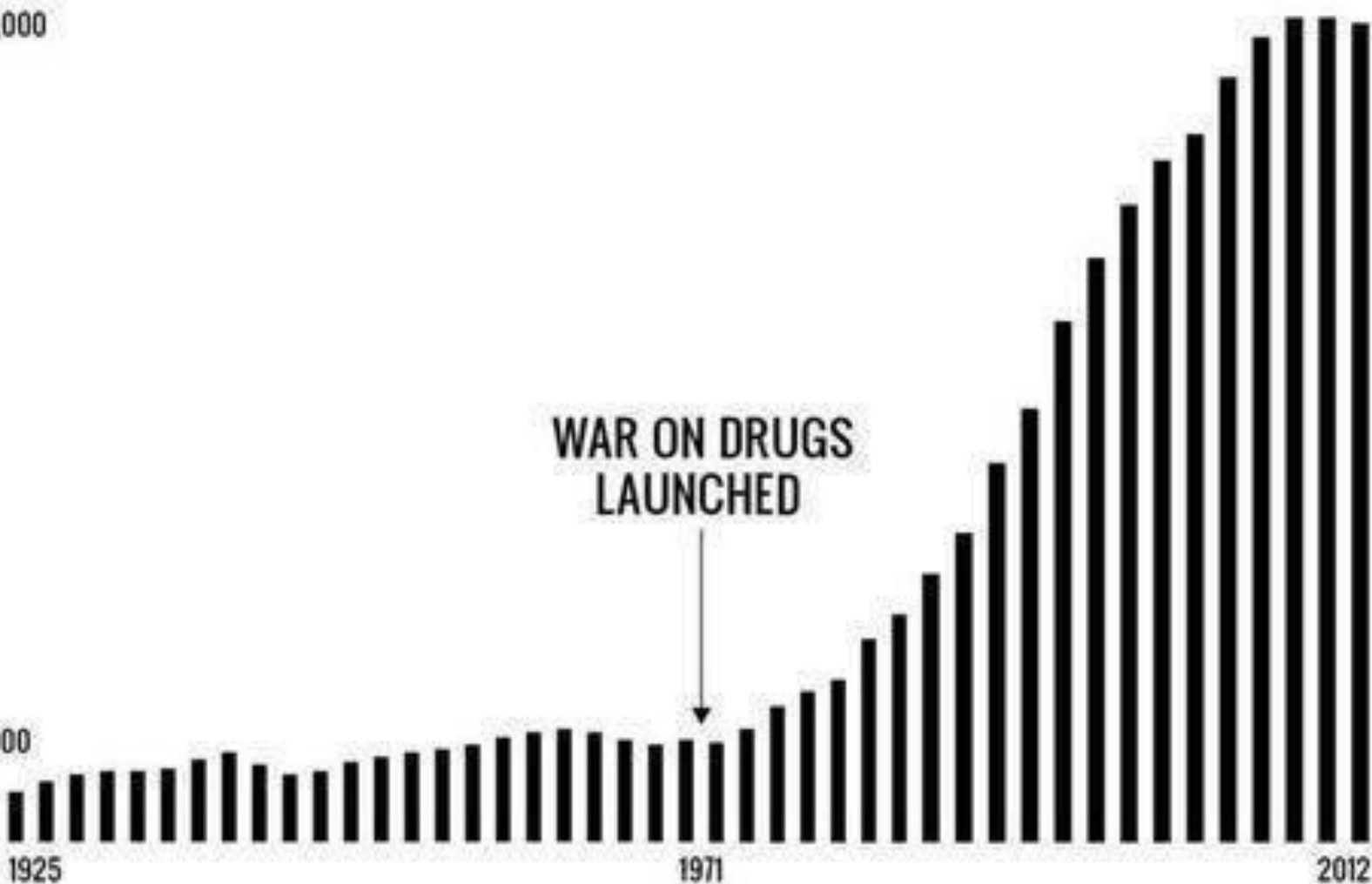
Sources:

Justice Policy Institute Report: The Punishing Decade,
& U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin
NCJ 219416 - Prisoners in 2006



1,600,000

200,000



WAR ON DRUGS
LAUNCHED

1925

1971

2012

**THE U.S. STATE AND FEDERAL PRISON POPULATION
HAS INCREASED OVER 800% IN JUST 40 YEARS**

Who do we jail?

- ◉ 70% prisoners are non white
- ◉ 1 white for every 2 Latinos for every 3 blacks
- ◉ US Blacks: 13.6% / in prison: 39.4% and 13% of drug users, 38% arrested for drugs (US Bureau of Justice Statistics)

* 5% of world's population, but 25% of world's inmates:
highest incarceration in world history

* 3.1% of US population under correctional supervision
(probation, parole, jail, prison)

- ◉ 2008 – 1 in 100 US adults in prison or jail
- ◉ 27% of federal prison inmates are noncitizens
- ◉ 2002 survey: 67.5% rearrested within 3 years

A photograph of a line of Black men, likely in a prison setting, wearing white tank tops. They are looking forward with serious expressions. The image is used as a background for text.

**WITH DRUG USAGE RATES MOSTLY
EQUAL AMONG ALL RACES,**


**WHY ARE THERE 3 BLACKS
FOR EVERY 2 HISPANICS
AND EVERY 1 WHITE
INCARCERATED FOR NONVIOLENT
DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES?**

Non Violent Crime and Recidivism

- 3/4s of prison admissions are non violent crime offenders
- There is no evidence that longer sentences decrease recidivism

Talking Points for Tragedy

- Individuals with mental illness must be treated with respect & dignity, and issues of extreme violence and gun control must not be confused with mental illness.
- People with severe mental illnesses are more than 10 times more likely to be victims of violent crime than the general population.
- Only 3%-5% of violent acts can be attributed to individuals living with a serious mental illness.
- Fewer than 5% of the 120,000 gun-related killings in the U.S. between 2001-2010 were perpetrated by people diagnosed with mental illness.

A person wearing an orange jumpsuit is standing behind vertical black metal bars. The person's hands are gripping the bars. The background is a dark brick wall.

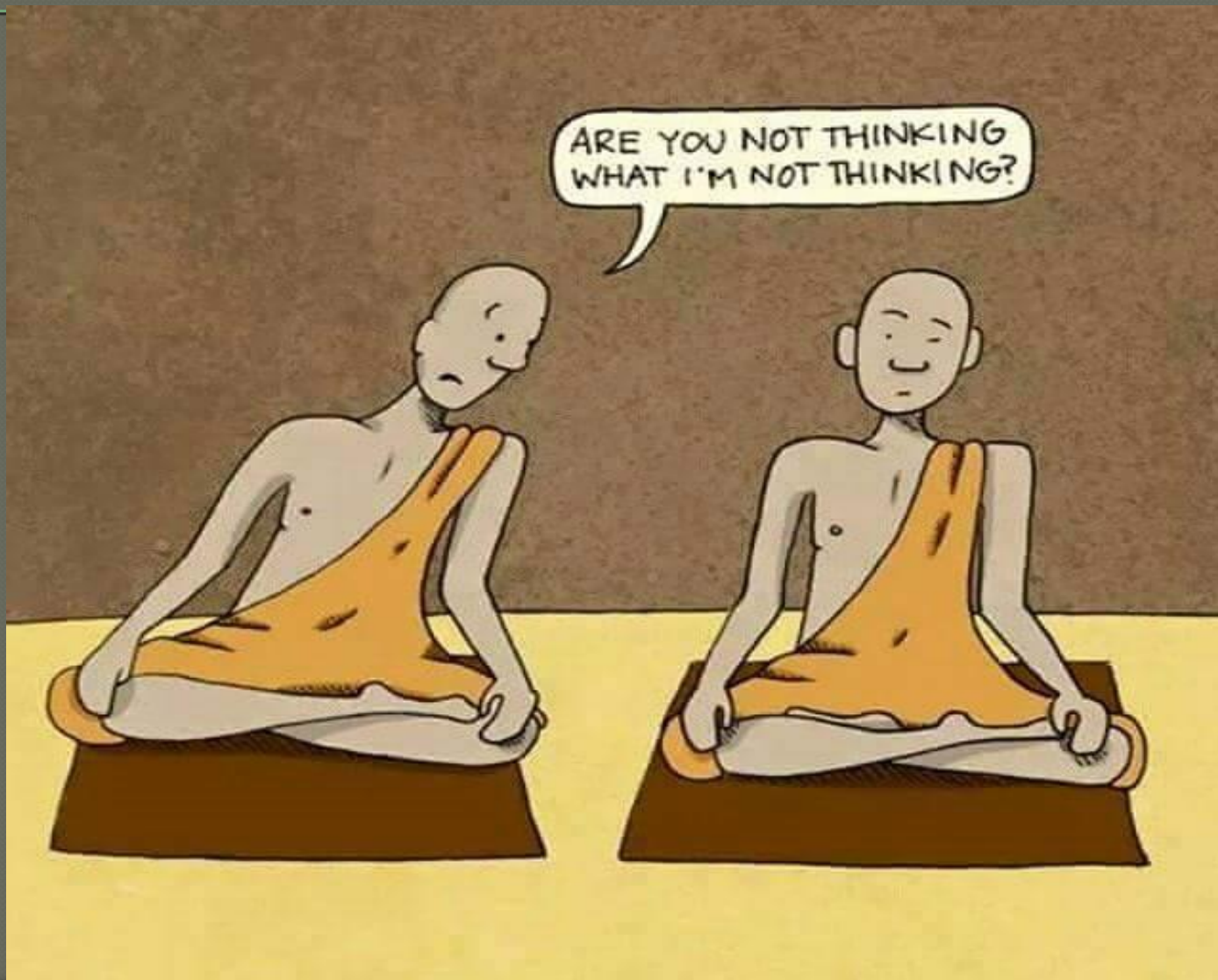
Local jails in the United States serve an estimated 2 million people with serious mental illnesses each year.

The Development of A Criminal Identity

Michelle Alexander:

- Black youth seen as “the problem” instead of individual “with a problem”
- You cannot identify with the problem, only with individuals with a problem
- From Pitcher Gary to Scary Gary

Mindful and Aware



Power Awareness

Don't ask a fish to describe water

Making Power Visible (Power Thefts)

Power-over & Power-with

Everyone needs to feel powerful

The Powerless:

Moving from bogus to authentic power

Every encounter holds opportunity to increase individual's personal power

Control-Choice Continuum

The choices a provider makes about the use of control determines the choices available to the Individual

Provider's Choice	Absolute Control	Intentional Control	Respectful Control	Partnership	Unexamined Control
Individual's Choice	No Choice (Force)	Coerced Choice	Influenced Choice	Thoughtful Choice	Unmindful
Effect on Individual	Traumatic Long Term Harm	Causes Harm	Self Responsibility	Self Determination	Causes Harm

**CAN YOU GUESS WHICH ONE IS
THE CONVICTED FELON?**

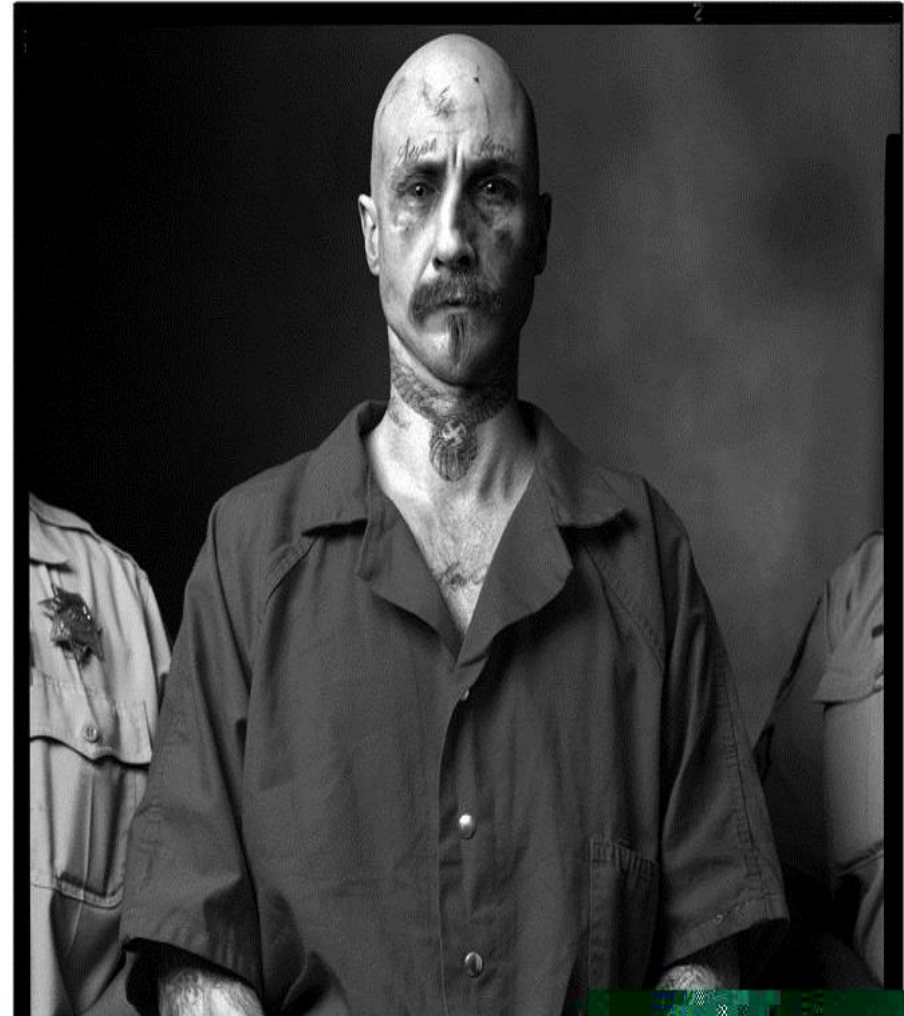


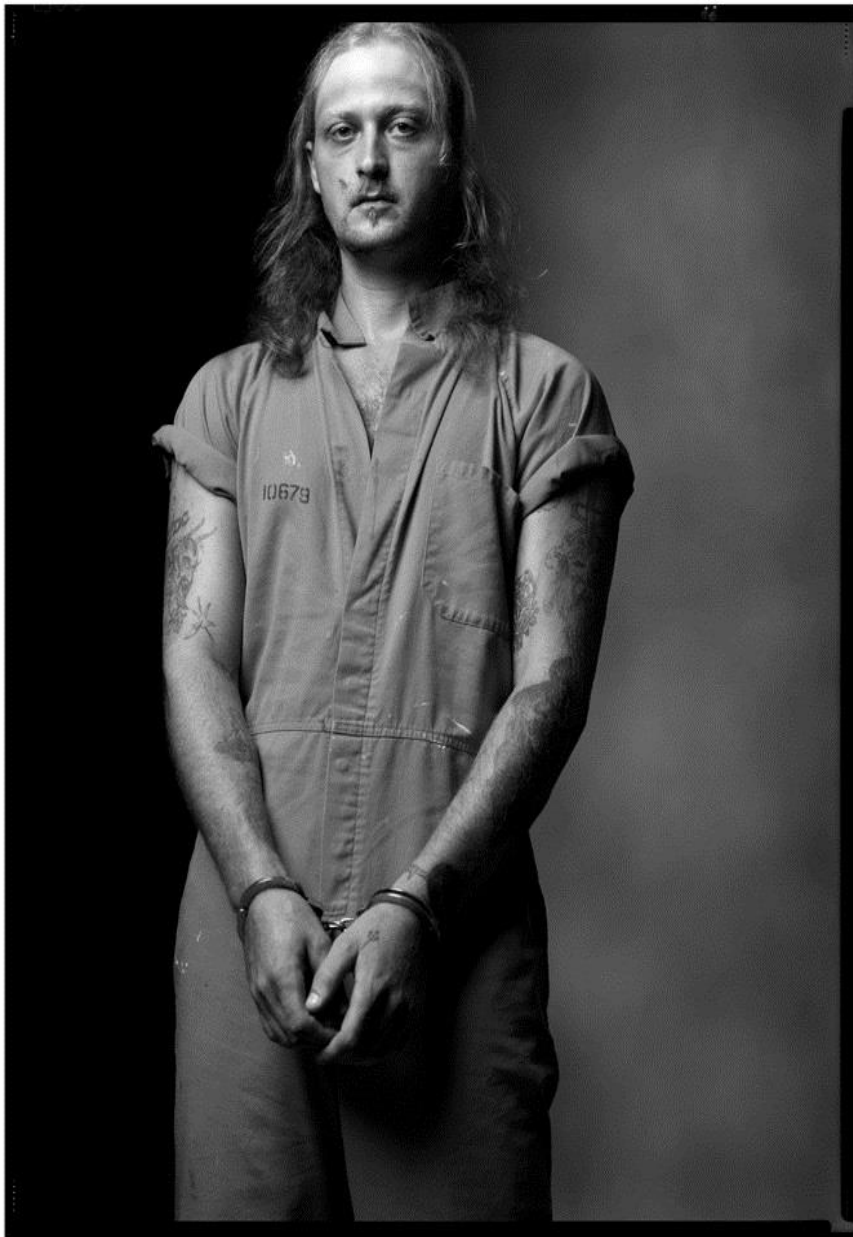
third-wave.org

[facebook.com/3rd.wave.feminism](https://www.facebook.com/3rd.wave.feminism)

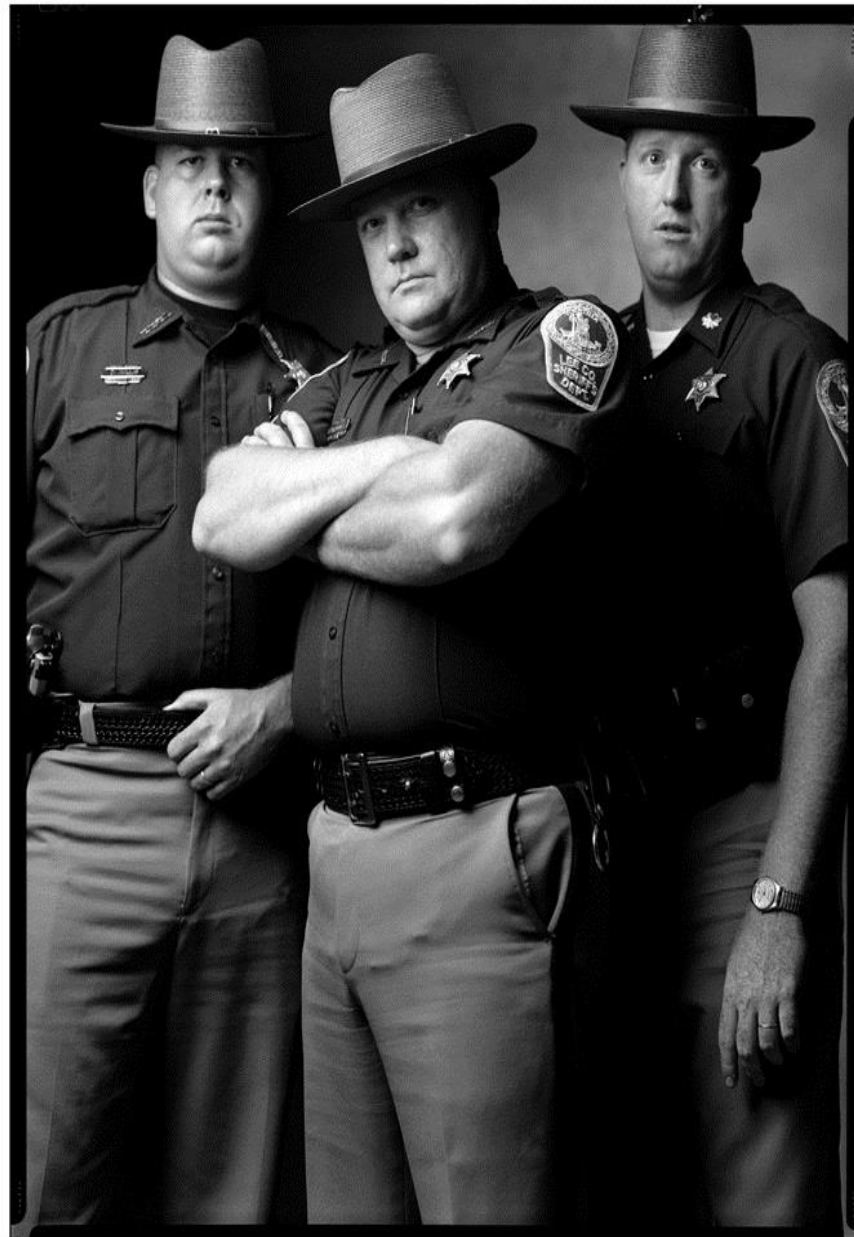
Judgement Awareness

culturally learned assumptions





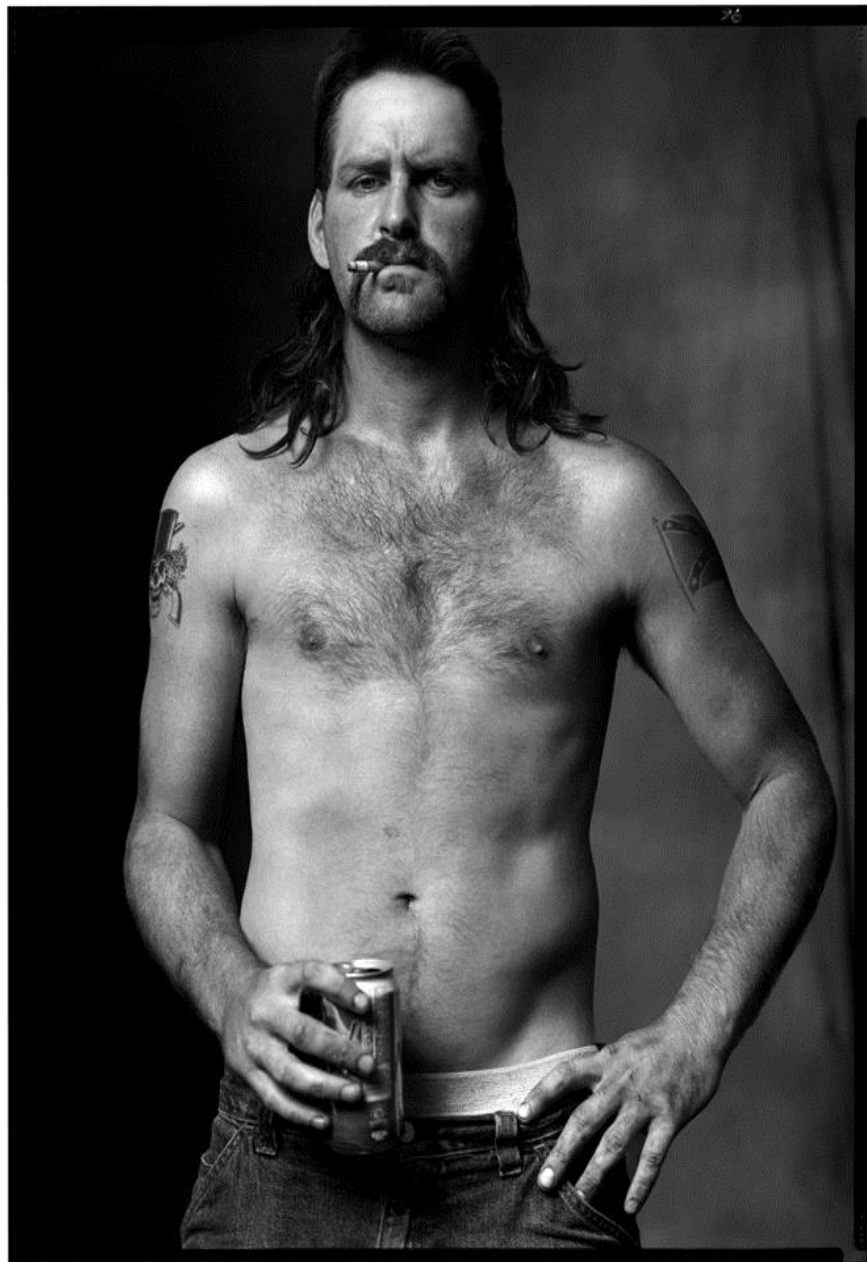
Bank Robber, Alfred "Gator" Smith, Jonesville, Virginia, August 25, 2000



Three Deputies, Dink Willis, Harry Fugate and Jimmy Woodward, Jonesville, Virginia, August 25, 2000



Debutante, Hilary Minot, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, June 20, 2004



Parlee, Sonny Joe Carter, Valdosta, Georgia, June 5, 2004

Take A Second Look



Boston Crime Lab

- Laub and Sampson *Shared Beginnings Diverged Lives*: newly collected data on crime and social development up to age 70 for 500 men who were remanded to reform school in the 1940s. Born in Boston in the late 1920s and early 1930s, these men were the subjects of the classic study *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency* by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck (1950).



Maruna's Narrative Identities

- Liverpool Desistance Study: qualitative investigation of desistance, Long Term field observation 100s English ex-convicts (96-98) – Maruna, Porter, Carvalho
- Going Straight and Going Curved
- Second Narratives: the road of desistance
- False positives “should but don’t” –
Strength Based



Kurt Cobain - 19 years old - Arrested for spray painting "God is gay."

Moral compass

- Moral compass, turning points and rock bottom: comeback narrative
- Fake it until you make it: *to desist or not* doesn't lie in the simple facts of life but rather how one's narrative is interpreted (Leibrich, N.Zealand, 93) *You Are Your Story*

When people say
"You look so familiar"
responding with "Were we
in prison together?"
is almost always a
conversation killer.



What's strong vs. what's wrong

- ◉ Retroactive meaning making: construct a coherent personal narrative on disorderly lives
- ◉ Hebrews and Hawaiians: facing the past
- ◉ Anticipated future: hopes and dreams
- ◉ Ontogenic and Sociogenic factors:
Aging out, life stages, peer pressure

Narrative Self Project

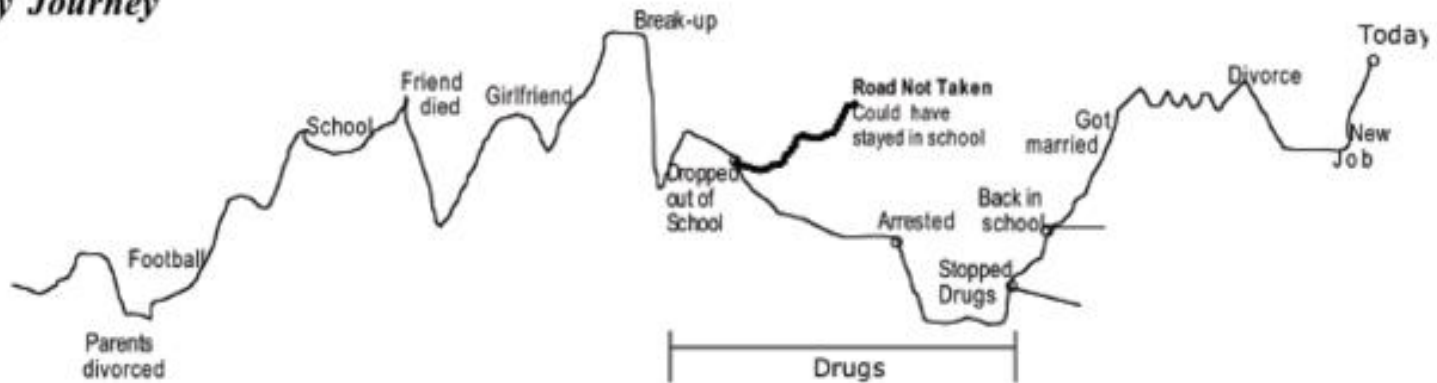
- (Toch,69) hope – self image to uphold
- (shover,96) ends aim to achieve
- (Irwin,70) strategies to create meaning
- Narratology's perspective: Facts don't matter, meaning matter

(Giddens, 91)

- “Identity isn't behavior, or reaction of others, but the capacity of keeping a narrative going” identity is the answer to the existential question of “who am I?”

My Story

My Journey





EVERY
HAS A PAST
AND PAST
SINNERS ARE
EVERY A
FUTURE

else (els), adj. otherwise; as, where else clear;
have something else would go. Other also,
ef'o-quence, as to
so as to
Other also,
else (els), adj. otherwise; as, where else clear;
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ef'o-quence, as to
so as to

Elusive.
souls
illness.

Phenomenology of Reform

- Phenomenology of Reform: turning points and touch points
- Relapse as expected part of recovery: come back from where you left off



RNR : risk, needs, responsivity

(criminogenic) Needs: producing or tending to produce crime

Research: programs that focus on at least 4 criminogenic needs can reduce recidivism by 30% while those that focus on non-criminogenic needs have little effect and may slightly increase recidivism (Latessa & Lowenkamp, 2005).

The Risk-Need-Responsivity Model is a foundation of the Washington State Department of Corrections Offender Change Model

Mental Health Needs

- Hallucinations
- Delusions
- Hopelessness
- Helplessness
- Intrusions of thought
- Intense cry spells
- Disorganized thinking
- Irritability

Criminogenic Needs

- Antisocial Attitudes/Companions
- Dysfunctional Family Relations
- Substance Abuse
- Risky Behavior
- High Impulsivity
- Poverty
- Illiteracy
- Unemployment

● **Risk principle**

- level of service should match an ex offender's risk of reoffending. More resources to the highest-risk offenders, and those interventions should target an individual's specific criminal risk factors
- Risk levels are determined by examining factors linked to re-offense. Those risk factors can either be static factors that cannot be changed (including age, gender, criminal history and age of first arrest) and dynamic factors that can be changed through successful interventions (including substance abuse, education deficiencies, antisocial patterns and pro-criminal attitudes).



● Need principle

- assess an ex offender's dynamic criminal risk factors, often called criminogenic needs, and focus treatment on those

Criminogenic Needs

Antisocial Attitudes/Companions
Dysfunctional Family Relations
Substance Abuse
Risky Behavior
High Impulsivity
Activities
Poverty
Unemployment

Restless Aggression
Pleasure Seeking
Irritability
Lack of Community Involvement
Poor or Low Performance in Social
(work, school, senior involvement)
Illiteracy

● **Responsivity principle**

- provide treatment at the individual's level matching intervention to an offender's learning style, what will motivate an offender to change, abilities and strengths (what's strong instead of what's wrong)
- offenderchange.org/programs/risk-need-responsivity

HE WHO OPENS
A SCHOOL DOOR,
**CLOSES A
PRISON.**

— VICTOR HUGO

