

Religion, Volunteering and Desistance

The situation in the Catalan prisons

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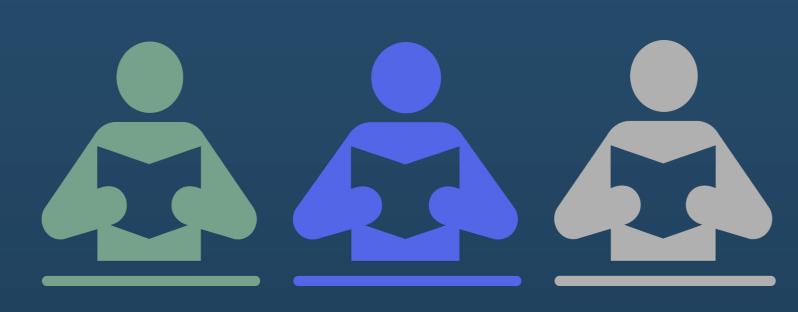
RELIGION IN PRISON

Research and assessment of this phenomenon indicates that has a positive effect on the organization of prisons, the behaviour of individuals and on treatment.

Historically, religion in prison has had a prominent position. The Philadelphic System (s. XVIII – XIX, William Penn, head of the Quaker religion) was based on solitude and silence, leading to reflection and so to repentance. Prisons should have a chapel where cell isolation 24/7 was the ideal for the only allowed activity: the study of the Bible.

30 %
of inmates use religious services

A Cultural and
Religious Diversity
Committee was formed by
Catholics, Pentecostals
and Muslims

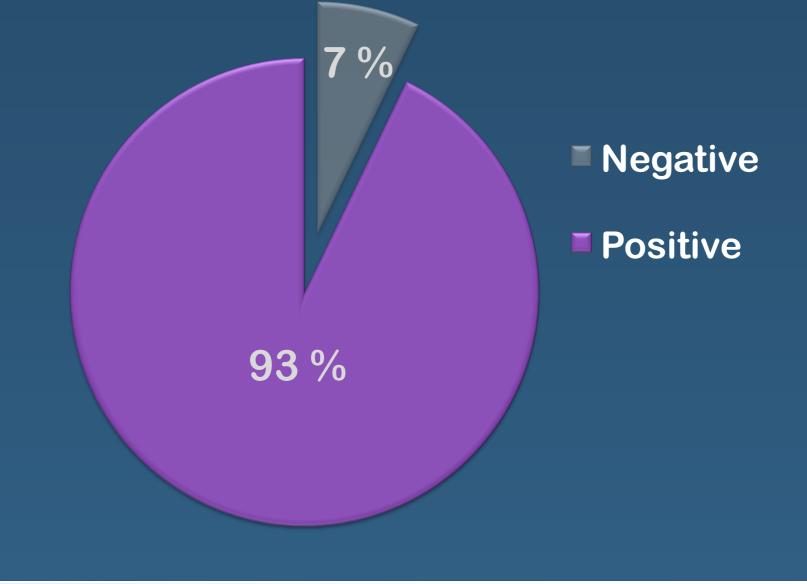


RELIGION AND DESISTANCE

Specific research on the relationship between religion and desistance determines that there is a positive impact on the process, but it is not stable over time. Results have been found in the first year after release.

Chu, (2007) found it about drug abuse, and Giordano (2008) points out the effect on the social network to help the individual to desist: the contact with a religious institution provides assets like a job, a home, emotional support, counselling, etc.

93 % of the research literature in this topic published since 1969 shows an inverse relationship between religiosity and recidivism (Sturgis, 2008).



about 500 volunteers working regularly



VOLUNTEERING IN PRISON

Volunteers are considered essential by the Prison System to carry out the fundamental objective of imprisonment: reintegration into society (Circular 1/2001, Volunteer Management prisons of Catalonia).

In Spain, since its origin, volunteering in prison has been made from a Christian evangelical motivation (Martinez, 2001).

The first people were linked to religious organizations, especially the Catholic Church. They were gathered mainly to accompany the prison chaplain to perform activities to humanize and evangelize the inmates.

Today, the organization is through the Diocesan Pastoral Secretariat Prison (SEPAP), that encourages and coordinates those members who want to work as volunteers in prevention, rehabilitation and social reintegration.

... IN CATALONIA

In 2009, the Catalan Justice Department explored the situation, unfolding interesting results in the inmate's perceptions. This results are the same in the English context (Home Office, 2001; Burnside, 2005).

- They value the non-profit work, solidarity and the fact that the volunteers do not belong to the Criminal Justice System
- They also appreciate the emotional support
- All these make them feel confident

This data gives a perspective that the volunteer work can be a trigger for the desistance process of those convicted.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This project aims to analyse religious practices in the Catalan Prison System, especially with the lens focused on religious volunteering and the way it affects the desistance process. Our questions are:

- Does religion have an impact on the desistance process?
- What is the causal mechanism? Is it the same for all individuals?
- Do the work of religious volunteers have different impacts on inmates at release?

1st religious and non-religious volunteer programmes will be analyse to compare them (contents, teaching materials, the volunteers' education, hidden curriculum) using content analysis technique.

2nd the desistance process will be study to examine the influence of those programmes. 3 typologies will be constructed: individuals who have participated in religious programmes, those who have participated in non-religious ones, and inmates that have not participated in either one, regardless the type of offences. To delimit the size of the sample saturated speech technique will be utilized.

3rd all members of the Cultural and Religious Diversity Committee will be interviewed to determine the management of the religious practice and their personal perception about the influence on treatment.