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Collateral Consequences: Living in the Shadow of a Conviction

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Collateral Consequences: Living in the Shadow of a Conviction



Honors 311: Problem Solving Sustainable Solutions through
Systems Analysis
Winter 2017

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Introduction

Over the course of fifteen weeks, fourteen students and two professors explored the Criminal Justice System and the immense challenges faced by citizens as they attempt to reintegrate into their communities after being incarcerated. Through the lens of Systems Thinking, a system pioneered and described by Peter Senge, we dissected seemingly unrelated experiences to identify behaviors and patterns that have been intrinsic in the Criminal Justice System since “tough on crime” policies emerged into the early 1970’s. During this time, criminal justice and public opinion moved from a more rehabilitative stance to one of punishment and punitive vengeance on those that have wronged society, particularly those who committed drug offenses.. Along with extended sentences came a slew of collateral consequences that kept people impoverished and oppressed even after leaving prison. This specific aspect was the focus of our class’ research and discussion. By breaking this down into subsystems, the class characterized the challenges faced by citizens trying to return to their communities and normal life, and provided areas and suggestions for improving the system and in turn, the lives of these people. This book is the culmination of that research.

As stated above, our class used a method called Systems Thinking discussed in Peter Senge’s book, *The Fifth Discipline*. Critical to understanding the details in this book is a general understanding of systems thinking. First and foremost, this method involves starting with, but then going beyond singular events. By studying events that occur repeatedly, we identify variables. Once a variable is identified and validated, it can graphed in what is called a *Behavior over Time Graph* (BoT). This shows us whether that variable increases with time, decreases with time, or follows a more complex pattern. By linking variables together through the common variable of time, relationships can be seen between variables. These relationships are then represented in another type of diagram called a *Causal Loop Diagram* (CLD). Implicit in the title, variables are linked by arrows forming a loop of causal relationships. These variables can be labeled S or O, to show that the relationship is direct (the same) or indirect (opposite), respectively. Once a loop is completely labeled, it can be seen if the loop is reinforcing or balancing. A reinforcing loop can be either virtuous, meaning with time the effect of that loop increases in a positive way, or it can be vicious, meaning the effect of the loop increases in a negative way. Balancing loops are those that stay relatively the same as time passes. As more variables are added to a system, more causal loop diagrams can be added, making a system wide map that can become incredibly complex very quickly. By fully understanding these CLDs and looking closely at research and data, patterns and eventually system structures emerge. Where the arrows in CLDs converge and meet, patterns and structures can be seen, and important variables within the larger systems map become apparent. These are leverage points, and they offer the best opportunity for change in the system. Once we developed coherent relationships between the variables of the different systems, we used the laws of *The Fifth Discipline* to reason for the continuation of these loops, some of which are indeed vicious in effect. These rules were integral in our understanding that when systems are seen as isolated, people tend not to consider the effects of their actions. Changes in one subsystem can create massive problems in the system as a whole. The rules that describe the reactions of systems when they come in contact with change are:

1. Today's problems come from yesterday's solutions.
2. The harder you push, the harder the system pushes back.
3. Behavior grows better before it grows worse.
4. The easy way out usually leads back in.
5. The cure can be worse than the disease.
6. Faster is slower.
7. Cause and effect are not closely related in time and space.
8. Small changes can produce big results—but the areas of highest leverage are often the least obvious.
9. You can have your cake and eat it too—but not at once.
10. Dividing an elephant in half does not produce two small elephants.
11. There is no blame.

This is the thinking through which the class approached returning citizens and collateral consequences.

Though there are many systems discussed in this book, we were able to find several important connections between them. One way we created these linkages was through an archetypal character named Dale. By taking real news stories and applying them to Dale's experience in the Criminal Justice System, Dale was shaped and an "archetypal event" was created. In each chapter's work cited page, the news story used to add to Dale's story will be marked with an asterisk. Here's what you need to know about Dale:

Dale is a 35-year-old African-American father of three who recently returned to his neighborhood in downtown Grand Rapids after a decade in prison. Dale started dealing drugs at the age of 15 and continued to do so after he graduated from high school for income he needed to pay the medical bills associated with the births of his three children.

Growing up in an impoverished part of the city, Dale witnessed and committed a variety of crimes. His neighborhood is considered a "high crime area" and Dale's own father spent time in prison for dealing drugs. Dale graduated from high school and had his first child at age 20 with his girlfriend Tonya. Dale and Tonya's relationship did not last, and at age 22, Dale married Maria, who is also from his neighborhood. Dale and Maria have two children.

Within the realm of collateral consequences, the class focused on seven different ecosystems: the Family System, the Community System, the Health System, the Public Policy System, the Employment System, the Housing System, and the Not-For-Profit System. The fourteen students were split into pairs based upon their interest or their academic discipline in order to study each of these topics and write the chapters you see in this book. Each chapter is presented in sections, beginning with an overview of how their system relates to Dale's story. The sections that follow are subsystem variables, behavior over time graphs, causal loop diagrams, laws of *The Fifth Discipline*, innovation and change, and, finally, references.

We recognize that this is not an exhaustive study of the systems, variables or cause and effect relationships driving collateral consequences for returning citizens. The work you see before you is ultimately one of great passion and dedication. Coming together from such varying disciplines as Spanish, Accounting, Education, Writing, Business, and Physics, these students learned and grew throughout this semester, leaving behind their own discipline to create something bigger than themselves. Beginning with little knowledge about systems thinking and

not even knowing the meaning of collateral consequences, they quickly learned and adapted to a unique way of thinking and an overwhelmingly complicated and cruel system. Upon meeting and speaking with a group of people who were previously involved in the Criminal Justice System, the class came to a seemingly simple, yet incredibly difficult, realization: These are humans. They are living, breathing people, not just statistics on a computer screen. They have fears, wants, dreams, necessities, families and lives just like everyone else. They love and are loved. Yet, they are defined by society by their worst moment, and are helpless to change that fact. They have served their sentence and still are sentenced to suffer more, living in the shadow of their conviction.

Facing this system and hoping to affect change takes an incredible amount of bravery. Each student in our class, by electing to devote their time and energy to the creation of this book, has proven that they are no longer willing to stand by while others are crushed by unrelenting punishments. These students move forward with a new-found passion for helping the returning citizens that society has turned its back on. They move forward with courage, in the hopes of diminishing collateral consequences and promoting the reintegration of returning citizens into society.



Chapter 1

The Family System

Written by Mackenzie Feeley and Jordan McCroskey

Dale's Family System Story

From age 16-24, Dale supported himself and his family with odd jobs, financial schemes, and drug dealing. At the age of 24, Dale was convicted of fraud and distribution of a controlled substance. He served 10 years in prison. When Dale went to prison, he left behind his three children and Maria. When he left, his children were very young. His oldest, Mark, was 5 years old and stayed with his mother, Tonya. Dale and Maria's children were age 3 and 1 when he went to prison. They stayed with Maria and lived in the same neighborhood as Tonya and Mark, and Dale and Maria's extended families.

Dale's incarceration was traumatic for his children. (Williamson, 1992) Each of the children felt abandoned, but Mark was especially traumatized, and was held back in school in two separate grades. According to Mark's mom, the teachers treated Mark differently because of Dale's incarceration. Dale's younger two children have no memory of living with their father. Now 13 and 11, both of them often act out, are aggressive, and have been suspended from school for fighting. (Williamson, 1992) Because Dale was relocated multiple times throughout his prison sentence, often to prisons long distances from his neighborhood, his children rarely visited him. Dale was very hopeful for a reunion with his children upon his release, but when he got home, he discovered that they are totally different people than the little kids he left 10 years ago.

Because of Dale's incarceration, Maria needed to work two jobs and long hours to support the family. Financial instability forced her to move often. (Arditti, 2003) Their successive apartments were small and far from public transportation lines. Maria understands that she needed to make up for Dale's lost income while he was away, but is looking forward to some financial assistance from him when he gets home and gets a job.

Family System Variables

In the Family System chapter of Dale's story, the variables highlighted at the start of the research were education, relationships with children, marital relationships, children's behavior, financial support, parental employment, access to stable housing, and access to financial assistance programs. As research progressed, more variables were added including inter-generational incarceration, family shame, stigma on family, relationships between family members, childhood homelessness, and marital issues. These variables were identified because the research clearly showed that these are very real issues within the Family System. Our research validates that each of these variables are common in the family unit during the pre-, mid-, and post-incarceration time periods.

Family System Variable Behavior-Over-Time Graphs (BOTs)

In fig.1 and fig.2 are two Behavior over Time graphs. These graphs are used in Systems Analysis to help decipher patterns of behaviors, which support understanding of the system structure. These BOT's were chosen because they are the linkage points between the Family System and the other systems in the overall returning citizen ecosystem. All systems include the "rate of recidivism" variable. The level of family tension and marital stress in returning citizens families links to the Housing System (Figure 1), while the level or amount of emotional support for family links to the Health System (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Level of Tension & Marital Stress in Returning Citizens' Families

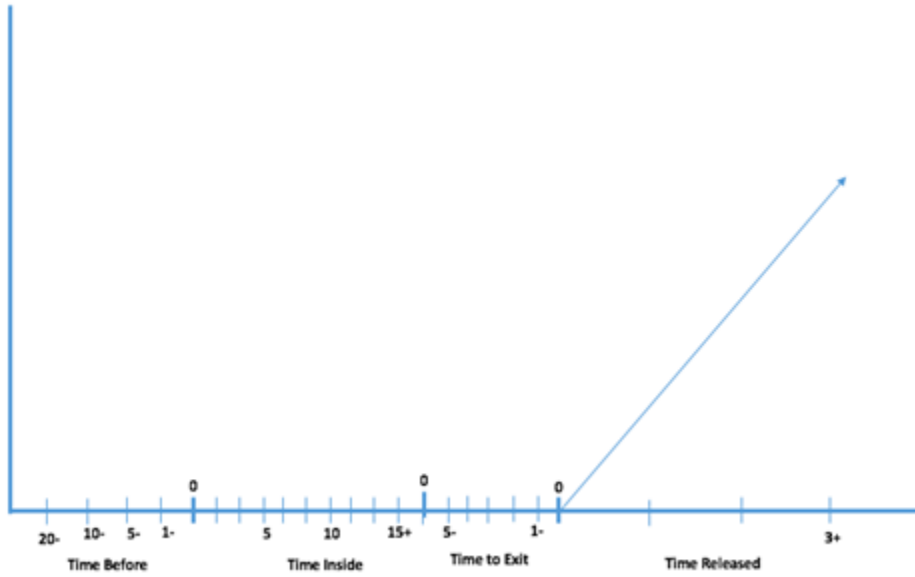
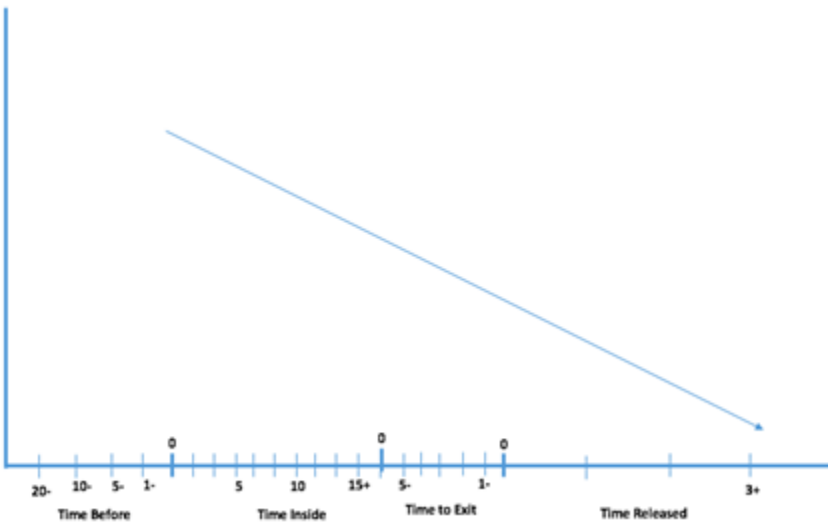


Figure 2. Amount of Emotional Support from Nuclear and Extended Family



Family System Causal Loop Diagram (CLD)

A Causal-Loop-Diagram, or CLD, is a visual description of a system and the cause-effect relationships between chosen variables. The CLD for a returning citizen's Family System, shown in Figure 3, is made up of six connecting loops. The CLD consists of loops that connect to one another, all describing the effects of incarceration on the Family System. The variables are like building blocks, and if you notice, these building blocks are telling in that they usually lead back to incarceration. There are five vicious, reinforcing loops and one balancing loop. These loops show how the different variables interact. Each variable is interdependent with another, and without interceding at identified leverage points, these cycles will never end.

By reviewing the Family System CLD, one will notice that each variable can lead to another through casual relationship. A lack of education can lead to higher risk of incarceration, an unstable home life leads to an unsuccessful school career, and the transition from prison back into home life increases the likelihood of family tension and stress. For example, one of the vicious reinforcing loops shows that as the occurrence of parental incarceration increases, the level of stigma placed on the immediate family of the incarcerated member by the extended family increases. This increases the family's shame about the situation, which decreases the immediate family's willingness to ask for help. In turn, this also often decreases the willingness of the extended family to offer help. This decreases the amount of emotional family support, which increases the rate of recidivism. An increase in the rate of recidivism leads to increase in parental incarceration, which begins the vicious, reinforcing loop all over again. (Family Citation Appendix)

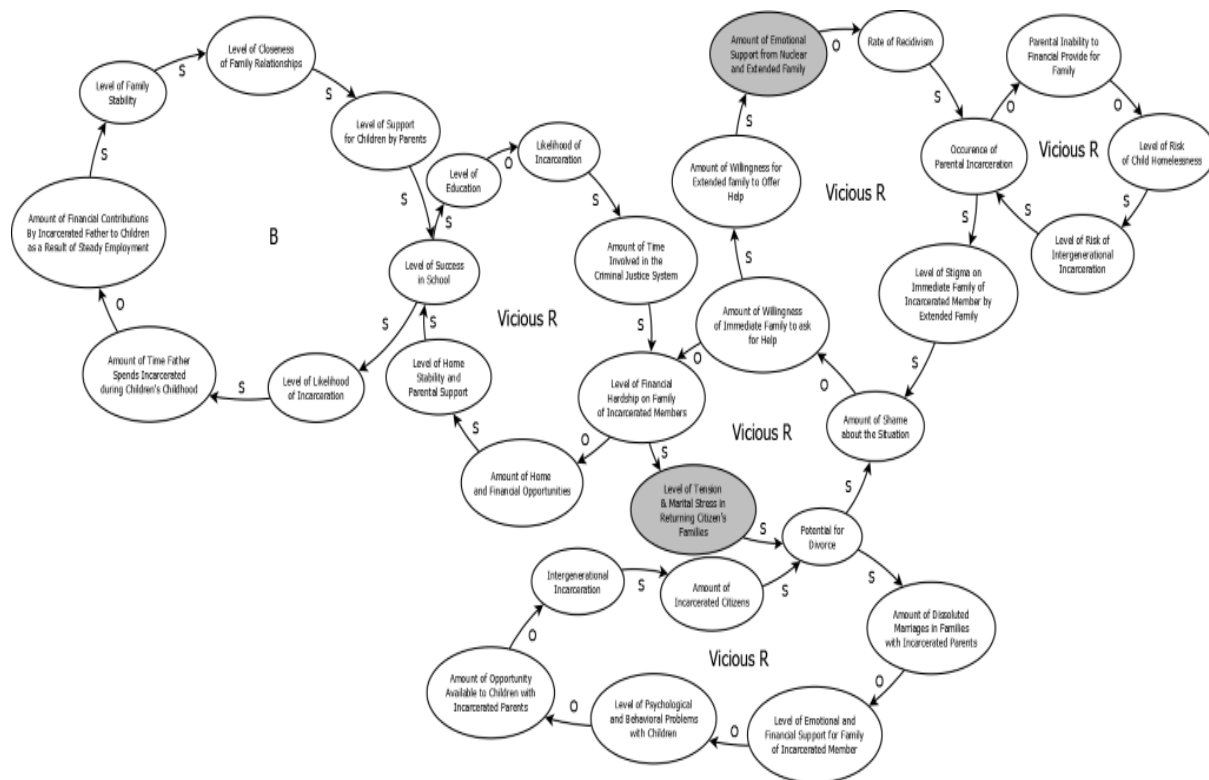


Figure 3: Family System CLD

Laws of the Fifth Discipline found in the Family System

The following Laws of the Fifth Discipline that are in play in the Family System are:

Number 4. *The easy way out usually leads back.* (Senge, 2006)

We see that a lack of success in school leads to increased incarceration rates over and over again, but still people are unable to finish their education or pursue higher education, because of the many obstacles that stand in their way.

Number 8. *Small changes can produce big results, but the areas of highest leverage are often the least obvious.* (Senge, 2006)

It is extremely helpful for a family when a returning member gets a job, however research shows that opportunities for employment are substantially better if the member has achieved educational milestones **prior** to being incarcerated.

The Family System Linking to other Systems

Dale and his family do not exist alone in the world. They interact with other people and other systems daily. It is important to identify the links between systems because this provides a more accurate picture of what is really influencing the individuals within the systems. Linking systems also provides an opportunity to look for solutions to problems in non-obvious places. Dale and his family can be linked to other systems through variables included in the Family System. Through the variables, *Rate of Recidivism*, *Amount of Emotional Support for Family*, and *Amount of Family Tension*, Dale's Family System can be linked to the Housing System, the Health System, and to the Employment System. Through the variable *Amount of Emotional Support for Family*, Dale's Family system can be linked to the Health System. Dale's Family System can also be linked to the Housing System through *Amount of Family Tension* and to the Employment System through *Rate of Recidivism*. These systems can be linked through these variables, because these variables are found in both systems.

Family System Leverage Points

A leverage point is a part of the system that can be used to make a change in the system. Usually leverage points that can offer the greatest impact for change are non-obvious. In the Family System, we see a leverage point in education. Education can be a strong leverage point because a number of research sources show that increases in levels of education lead to the reduction in the likelihood that a person will be incarcerated, as well as a reduction in the likelihood of a person to be re-incarcerated. Therefore, if people had access to quality education and the support and resources to continue to higher education, families would be less likely to be involved in the criminal justice system, which would have a positive impact on the Family System. Another leverage point is employment. When people have steady jobs to support their families, they are less likely to turn to illegal forms of obtaining money. Steady employment also provides financial stability for a family, which makes it more likely for the children in the family to succeed later in life and not continue the cycle of incarceration. Steady employment after incarceration also decreases the likelihood of recidivism. For education and employment to be leverage points, there would need to be policy changes that mandate

education and employment before and after incarceration for both returning citizens and their family members.

Family System Innovation and Change

When devising plans to change the Family System and reduce incarceration, it helps if family ties are strong and family members are educated. Communities also need to be involved and can best offer support by looking out for families with incarcerated members. Research shows that a large factor in a child's success in school is the stability of their home life (Western, 2011). When a parent is incarcerated, the child's home life quickly becomes unstable as the child's lifestyle must change to meet the demands, such as raising a family on a single parent income. This often leads to the children and spouse of returning citizens moving from house to house and neighborhood to neighborhood. This is where formal change is necessary and there is room for innovation. Non-profit organizations need to be created with a focus on lessening the burden of incarceration on innocent family members. These organizations can help put food on the table, tutor the children, and make sure they have the necessities for school.

As we previously stated in leverage points, employment of both the incarcerated and non-incarcerated parent affects the Family System heavily (Western, 2011). A change in public policy must happen for returning citizens to have a fighting chance for employment. Current public policies hinder their ability to be employable citizens and set them up to fail. A change in policy that provides returning citizens with entry-level positions in living-wage careers must be developed to support today's society. Without these, returning citizens are entirely unable to make a living wage and financially provide for their family, leaving their children with increasingly less stable homes, resulting in a struggle with success in school. Non-profit organizations that help returning citizens network with employers and prepare them for their entrance into the work force would result in a change in the Family System after incarceration.

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Chapter 2 The Community System

Written by Kim Bottenberg and Kimberly Kenney

Dale's Community System Story

Unfortunately, Dale's ability to regain a foothold in the rapidly changing world outside of prison is a much harder process than he was anticipating. As a husband and father, one of the things Dale desperately wanted to pursue was providing a home for his family. However, returning to his community has been an awkward experience.

When Dale was 25 and living in the neighborhood, he spent his time working odd jobs and getting high with his buddies. Dale lost touch with many of these people while he was in prison and now that he's home, it's hard to reconnect. His old friends are either locked up or have left the neighborhood and want nothing to do with it or anyone who lives there. The people in his community often don't want to associate with someone who has been away in prison as long as he has. They conflate his long sentence with an increased severity of a crime.

The stigma surrounding his criminal record holds him back from utilizing his full potential. Additionally, the numerous parole requirements and required program attendance make employment difficult. Often, Dale has to be in two different parts of the city at the same time to report to parole, participate in court ordered rehab, or to attend required reentry classes. Unfortunately, Dale's driver's license was suspended after his conviction. This requires Dale to rely on public transportation and rides from friends. The apartment where he lives with Maria and his children is far from the public transportation line. The few friends that he has are hard to rely on for rides and are aware that Dale cannot contribute to gas money, which gives them little incentive to drive him around.

Every day, Dale must resist the urge to go back to the neighborhood corner and deal drugs, a business that he knows would allow him to make some money to tide the family over. He walks past criminal activity on the street and is constantly reminded of how easy it is to make a quick buck.

Community System Variables

The Community System of Dale's story covers a long list of variables, many of which relate to the fact that his neighborhood has both *high crime and poverty rates*. Dale has been affected by these facts for his entire life, and his involvement in dealing drugs led to his imprisonment. His criminal activity contributed to the *number of people victimized by crime*, a factor which leads to *increased pressure on politicians to be tougher on crime*. In addition, *stigma* plays a large role in determining success of reentry, as the internalization of the stigma affects the *quality of the returning citizens' mental health*, and can influence the *employment* that they are able to obtain, as well as their level of motivation to seek out jobs that will lead to better futures (Daquin, 2016). Integral in this issue is the *lack of community stability and community support for returning citizens*, which can lead to *recidivism*. Other variables that are important to Dale's story are *demanding parole obligations, dependence on inconsistent means of transportation, likelihood of technical parole violations, and funding and access to reintegration programs* which allow returning citizens to develop skills for reentry.

Community System Behavior Over Time graphs (BOTs)

Listed below are three Behavior-Over-Time graphs. These graphs are used in Systems Analysis to help decipher patterns of behaviors that support understanding of the system structure.

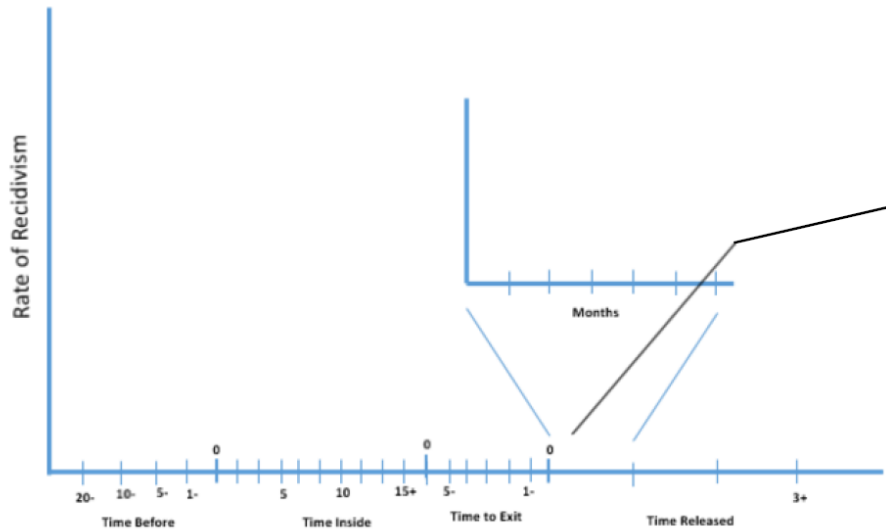


Figure 1

Figure 1 demonstrates the level of recidivism of a returning citizen over time. This has a direct relationship with the returning citizen's ability to reintegrate into society.

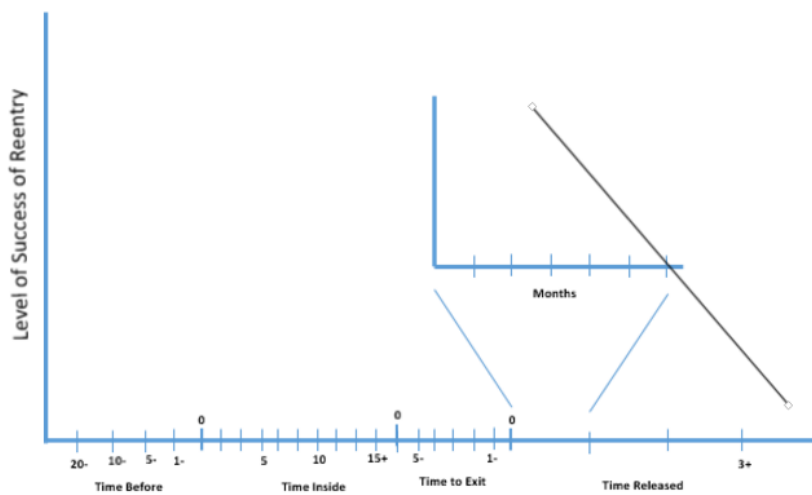


Figure 2

Figure 2 demonstrates the inverse relationship between the success of reentry and time. As

returning citizens attempt to reintegrate, they encounter additional difficulties that lower their likelihood of being able to re-enter society.

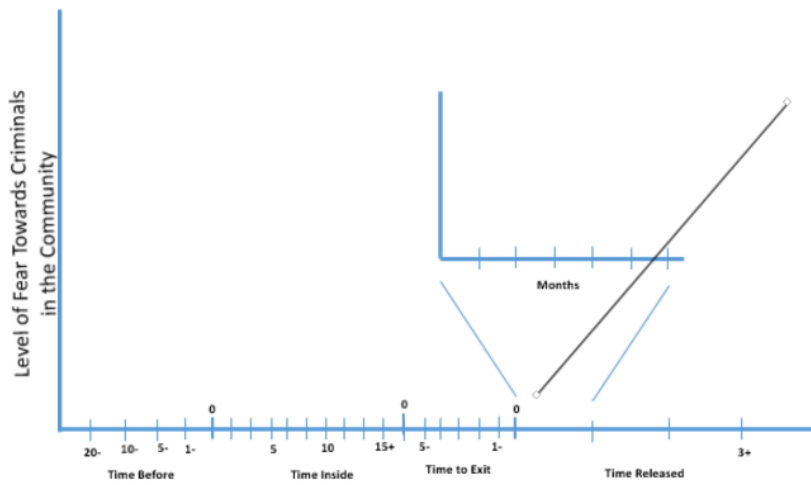


Figure 3

Figure 3 demonstrates the increase of the community's fear towards criminals over time. As increases in crime lead to more victims in the community, resulting feelings of insecurity influence the community's perception of criminals.

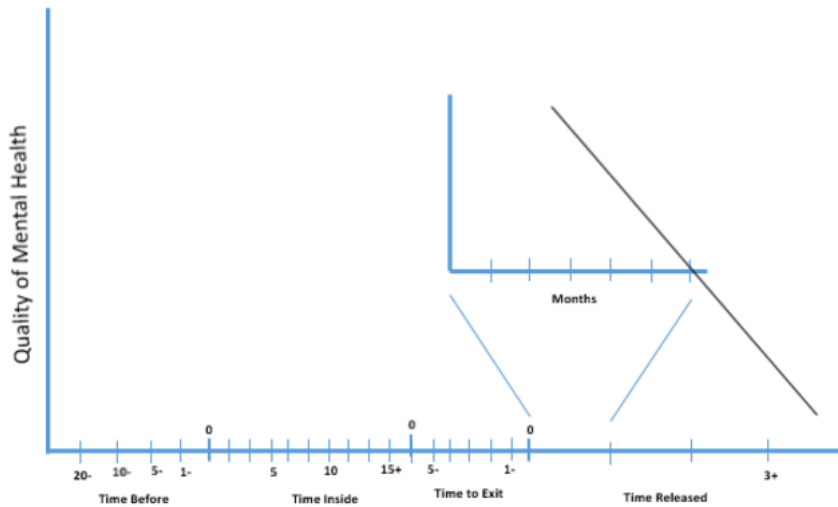


Figure 4

Figure 4 demonstrates the decline in the quality of mental health of returning citizens as they internalize the stigmas that characterize their involvement with the criminal justice system.

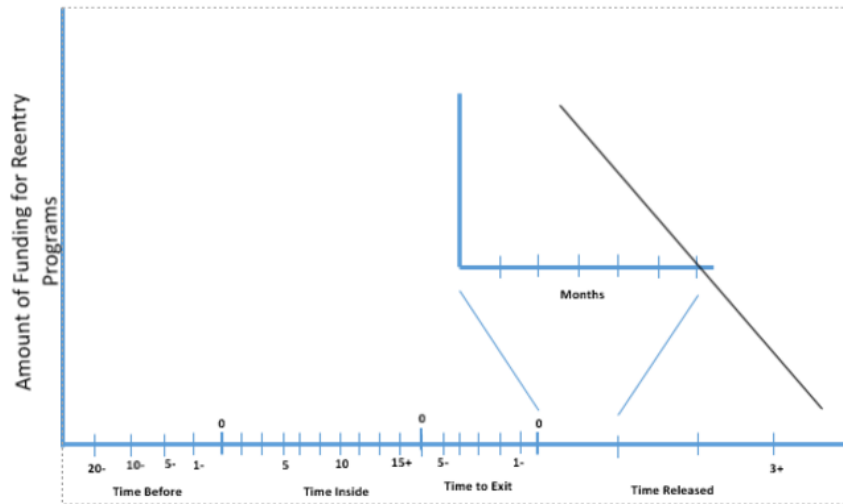


Figure 5

Figure 5 shows the level of funding for reentry programs, which decreases over time when the community fails to see the value in investing in their returning citizens due to a lack of community stability.

Community System Causal Loop Diagram (CLD)

A Causal-Loop-Diagram, or CLD, is a visual description of a system and the cause-effect relationships between chosen variables. A CLD for a returning citizen's Community System, shown in fig.6, is made up of four connecting loops. The CLD consists of loops that connect to one another, all describing the cause and effects of incarceration in and on the Community System.

Several of the issues in Dale's story are linked to the community in which he lives, downtown Grand Rapids, Michigan. Poverty and drug issues characterize his neighborhood, creating conditions that foster a criminogenic environment. When neighborhoods are exposed to high rates of crime, there is a corresponding increase in the number of people who have been victimized in the area. In order to placate the fears of these individuals, as well as the general fear crime generates in the community, elected officials in the area are pressured to be tougher on crime. Their legislative changes take time to implement, and often result in increases in the number and range of collateral consequences faced by people after they are released from prison. This is evidenced through housing policies, restrictions on certain services, sex offender registries, as well as an increase in parole supervisions, drug tests, required programs or therapies, etc. By creating more obligations for Dale to fulfill as a part of his reentry, the system sets him up to fail, as he is restricted by transportation and timing factors that limit his ability to complete all of the requirements expected of him. These factors are discouraging, and can increase the likelihood that Dale will violate his parole on a technical basis, which would return him to prison despite his best efforts to follow the rules (Pryor). This creates a reinforcing vicious cycle, as his resulting condition is one that favors recidivism as a reaction to his lack of ability to reenter society, which would increase the level of criminal activity in his community.

Returning to this community after prison is difficult enough for Dale, given that the people that know his story stigmatize his identity due to the amount of time that he spent in prison for his crime and the level of interaction he's had with the criminal justice system. This stigma makes it more challenging for Dale to find a job, and can create a drop in his self-esteem as he internalizes the idea of feeling different and of lower status than the people around him (Schnickter, 2013). Low self-esteem can lead to depression, which could lead to antisocial behavior and low motivation, two things that could interfere with his attempt to find employment and re-enter society (Daquin, 2016). In essence, this stigma can reduce Dale's overall ability to reintegrate successfully into his community, and increases the chance that Dale will choose to return to crime as a way to support his family. The connections between the variables that dictate how interactions with the criminal justice system influence the stigma attached by the community, and how this stigma leads to lower self-esteem and eventual recidivism (as his motivation to seek a better life decreases) create a reinforcing vicious cycle.

One of the issues Dale faced with returning to his community was the lack of accessibility/availability of reentry programs in his community. If Dale found a program, he was then had to rely on public transportation to attend. If he wasn't able to find transportation to these programs, he wouldn't be able to gain the tangible and intangible skills that can lead to employment. For the returning citizens that can't access a reentry program inside or outside their community, the lack of employable skills makes the likelihood of returning to crime very high, increasing the community crime rate. The high crime nature of the community surrounding Dale fosters his potential to recidivate, and contributes to a lack of community stability. The lack of stability in the community comes over time, which is shown by a delay in our Causal Loop Diagram. The community is destabilized by criminal activity as people move away, neighbors are less inclined to interact with others, juveniles are tempted by a life of crime, and families are broken up as loved ones are arrested. Without this stability, Dale's successful re-entry is made more unlikely because the social support and the societal pressure to stay in line is removed (Abrams). As Dale's, and other returning citizen's success of reentry decreases, then public opinion of returning citizens becomes more negative. As the public opinion becomes more negative, the funding that goes towards re-entry programs decreases, as investors and government agencies see no benefit or positive effect of these programs and there is less of a desire from the public to support returning citizens due to their negative opinions. This decreases the availability of these reentry programs, restarting the vicious reinforcing loop.

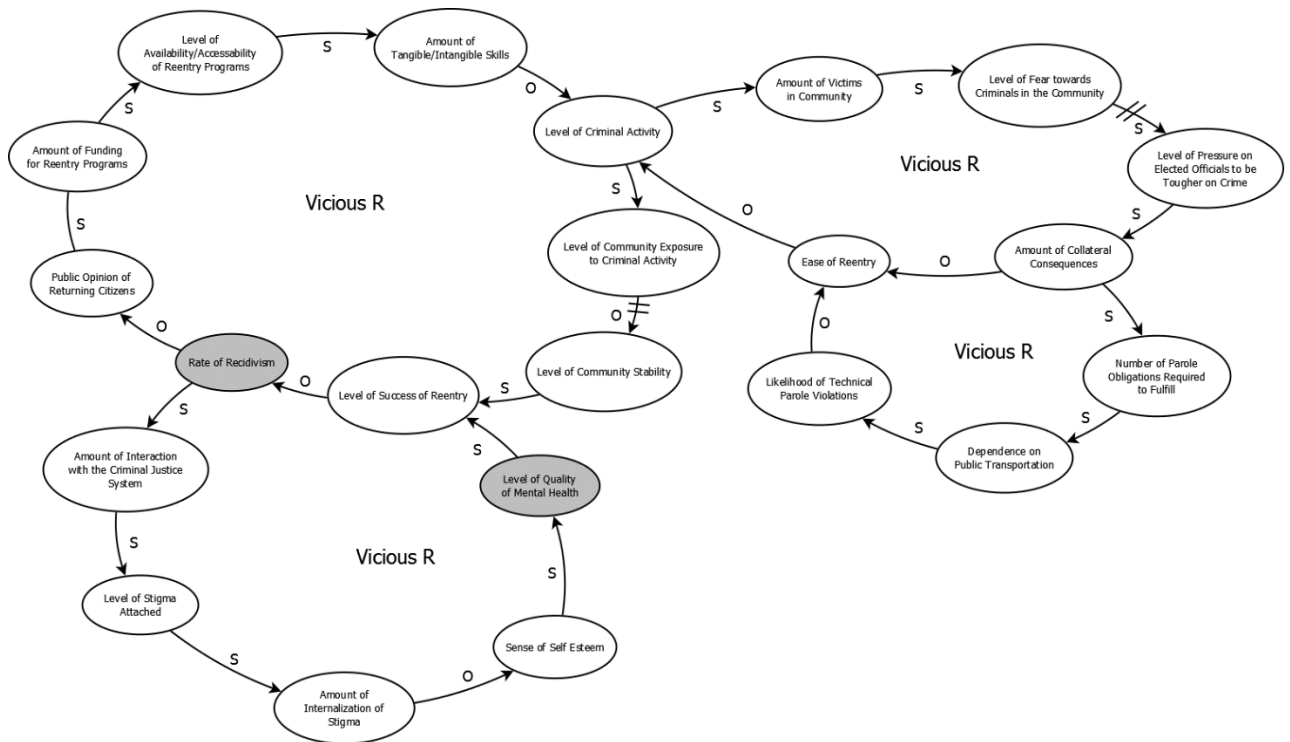


Figure 6: Causal Loop Diagram of a Community System

Laws of the Fifth Discipline found in the Community System

When examining a system as large as the criminal justice system, it is important to keep in mind the laws of the fifth discipline that help guide our systemic thinking. The Community System invokes the first law: *Today's problems come from yesterday's solutions*. This can be seen in the loop regarding public policy and collateral consequences. The fear towards criminals in the community, driven by an increase in criminal activity, puts pressure on politicians to create a solution that will create a feeling of safety for their constituents. Often times the solution is to be tougher on crime, like increasing severity of punishment, preventing returning citizens from living or working in certain areas, restricting access to some programs, or creating more requirements for the returning citizens to fulfill. These requirements might include more parole officer meetings, substance abuse programs, employment programs, drug tests, etc. As described in the CLD, these collateral consequences can make re-entry very difficult for a returning citizen, and can decrease the success of reintegration into the community and lead to an increased rate of recidivism (Pryor). This increased rate of recidivism stems from an increase in criminal activity, increasing the number of victims in the community and the general fear towards criminals. The solution has led to the very problem the politicians who were "tough on crime" were trying to alleviate.

Another law to take into consideration is the sixth law: *Faster is slower*. This law states that all systems have intrinsically optimal rates of growth. This optimal rate of growth may be far slower than the fastest possible growth. With such a complicated system that involves many different variables on a personal and community level, the desired effects may not be produced until a very long time after a change has been made. This means patience is required when

trying to improve the system. If you try jumping into the system and try creating quick results, you have a high likelihood of making the issue worse. For instance, if a city decided to decrease its criminal activity by making mass arrests of everyone who violated the smallest law, then the crime rate would decrease for a very short period of time. However, once the person arrested returned to their communities, if they didn't have the access to re-entry programs or employment, or if they had complicated parole obligations, then their success of re-entry might be compromised. This would mean that the likelihood of recidivism increases, bringing the crime rate back up.

The Community System Link to Other Systems

Another Law of Systems Thinking is "*Dividing an elephant in half does not produce two small elephants.*" This means that when you break apart a system into smaller ecosystems, it doesn't necessarily define or depict the entire problem. When considering the entire experience of a returning citizen, it is important that we don't just focus on one part of the whole. We need to examine the Community System CLD within the scope of the entire Criminal Justice System. That way we can investigate the relationships between the variables in our system and other variables throughout the whole system. Additionally, we must consider the impacts of our changes to one part of the system on other parts. Any changed variable in one system can have reverberating effects and create changes in a seemingly unrelated system if we do not pay attention to linkages between the systems.

The Community System links with the Health System through the returning citizen's quality of mental health variable. When Dale internalizes the stigmas associated with his involvement with the criminal justice system, his level of self-esteem decreases, and therefore the quality of his mental health. This can be reversed in the Health System if Dale is able to attend re-entry programs in his community. This would increase his level of tangible and intangible skills through workforce development programs and parenting classes, which increase his level of employability and help him to be a better member of the community, which decreases his likelihood of contributing to the level of criminal activity in the community.

Another linkage point is with the Public Policy system through the variable of *Rate of Recidivism*. In both the Community and the Public Policy CLDs, the rate of recidivism has an effect on the funding for re-entry programs. In the Community system, the rate of recidivism is impacted by the success of re-entry, which is hindered by an unstable, criminogenic community. As the rate of recidivism in the community increases, then the public perception of returning citizens becomes more negative and there is less of a push for funding re-entry programs. In short, this decreases the availability of re-entry programs and eventually increases the rate of recidivism in the community again. In the Public Policy system, the rate of recidivism affects the level of criminal activity, which then influences the number of people concerned with the crime rate. At the number of people concerned with the crime rate increases, so does the level of concern over the cost of incarceration. As more people are concerned with the cost of incarceration and want to reduce said cost, more funding gets directed to funding for pre-release rehabilitation programs, which then increases the number of returning citizens helped by these programs. These programs give the returning citizens skills they need to succeed in their communities, reducing the rate of recidivism. In both systems, the rate of recidivism affects the funding for programs and vice versa.

The variable *Rate of Recidivism* can also be linked to the Employment System. When returning citizens increase their employability and more individuals lead successfully reintegrated lives due to the job skills that they learned while incarcerated, it decreases rates of recidivism and improves the public opinion on correctional education. However, if returning citizens do not properly reintegrate into society, and instead return to a life of crime, the rate of recidivism increases. This increases the amount of contact that the individual has with the criminal justice system and increases the amount of negative stigma attached to that person by the public. In essence, as the rate of recidivism changes, the public's perception of returning citizens and of re-entry programs also changes. Less recidivism prompts a higher opinion of these individuals, which can lead to more opportunities in employment, and possible changes in public policy as the community begins to see the effects of programs on returning citizens. Higher rates of recidivism, on the other hand, lower the public's opinions of former criminals.

Community System Leverage Points

After investigating linkage points between the systems, we need to identify our leverage points. Leverage points are non-obvious solutions that, if modified, can have the biggest effect on the system as a whole, hopefully with the least amount of effort. The most impactful leverage points within our system relate to the level of fear that the community feels towards criminals, and the responses of elected officials to the pressure placed on their administrations to assuage that fear by being tougher on crime.

Community System Innovation and Change

The Community System would benefit from additional interactions between citizens and incarcerated persons. The level of fear that the community feels stems from the crime committed by the individuals, not truly from the individuals themselves. A person should not be defined by their darkest deed, but their crime and conviction is possibly the only information that the community has about them. This problem is exacerbated by the physical and emotional distance between the incarcerated individual and their community. Creating opportunities for people from the community to volunteer to interact with prisoners could help to bridge that distance and give the community a chance to see prisoners in a different light. Bazemore and Stinchcomb (2004) published an article that describes one such system of volunteers. This would lessen some of the fear in the community, and could help incarcerated people reintegrate more successfully into their communities using the social connections and trust that they formed with people in the community while they were still imprisoned.

Another innovation that would aid the Community System would be employing more restorative justice strategies. This would involve encouraging elected officials to actively listen to the victims of criminal behavior. In the article published by Danielle Sered (2017), it is made clear that many victims do not desire retribution as much as they value the rehabilitation of criminals to be better members of their communities. Restorative justice, allowing victims to be involved in their offender's justice proceedings, would allow the survivors of criminal behavior to feel a greater sense of safety in their communities. Being personally involved can leave survivors feeling more secure that the person who committed a crime against them is a less dangerous person. Incarceration does not permit the same benefit, as many believe that "the temporary removal of someone who has hurt them does not change the conditions that made

violence likely in the first place” (Sered, 2017). Another article related to this change in the system was published by Piquero (2010), who described the public’s desire for the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, rather than their incarceration. While it is often interpreted that people prefer “tough on crime” policies, the public’s opinion is commonly incorrectly measured due to bias at the source of the polling. Instead, Piquero’s surveys show that people are “ready to support rehabilitative programs... so long as such programs [are] of demonstrated effectiveness” (Piquero, 2010). Listening to the public’s opinions without bias could inform elected officials of ways in which they can help their citizens feel safer in their communities.

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crime/wp/2017/02/16/how-to-curb-violence-and-mass-incarceration-by-focusing-on-crime-victims/?utm_term=.ad9ea69f1db5.



Chapter 3 The Health System

Written by Brett Clark and Brent Willman

Dale's Health System Story

Dale's incarceration and time in prison affect his ability to access quality healthcare. Before his incarceration, Dale used drugs. While in prison, isolation caused Dale to quit his drug habits cold turkey. While he was in prison, Dale was diagnosed with depression and prescribed medicine to help him cope. After ten years of incarceration, he was released back into society with little more than a small supply of medication to assist him. Unfortunately, his prescription medicine supply ran out less than a month after reentry into his community. When Dale tried to find a way to refill his prescription, he was met with a harsh truth. He has no access to health insurance, and his medication is far too expensive for him to afford out of pocket. He will need to find a doctor that will see him, and a way to pay for his medication. In addition to Dale no longer having his prescription medication, the challenges of reentering society, including relationship strains and searching for steady employment, took a toll on his deteriorating mental health. His self-esteem began to drop and he became depressed and unmotivated to continue looking for a good job. The perfect storm of financial struggles, renewed exposure to an environment where drug use is common, and a personal need to self-medicate is beginning to challenge Dale's resolve to avoid using and selling drugs. While he knows that getting back into this line of business could land him back in prison, Dale sees it as an opportunity to earn some quick, easy cash to help get himself back on his feet.

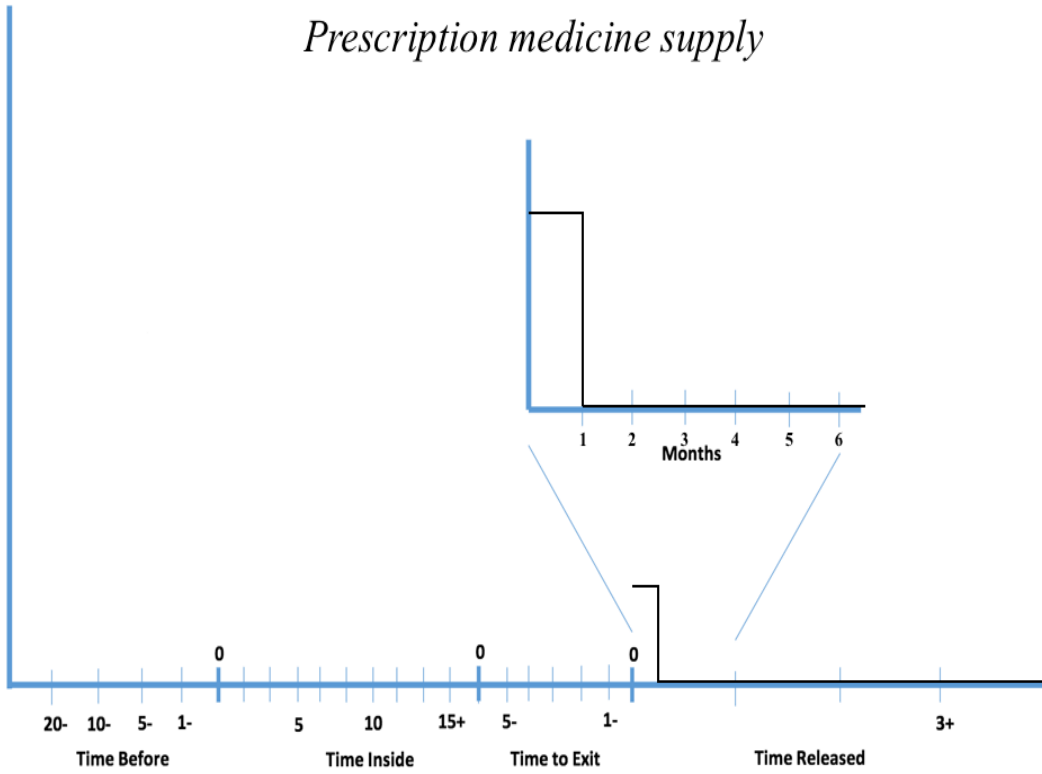
Health System Variables

Involvement in the Criminal Justice System complicates Dale's involvement with the Health System. Many variables factor into Dale's and any other returning citizen's success with healthcare before, during, and after involvement with the criminal justice system. These variables include *steady supply of prescription medicines, the returning citizen's quality of mental health, and the level of likelihood to initiate a life in, or return to, taking or dealing drugs.* Other variables include *the level of financial success, the rate of recidivism, the level of family emotional support, the level of risk of health emergency or death, the presence of transitional care, the level of marketable skills, and the level of employability.* These variables both directly influence a returning citizen's success in obtaining health care, and are also variables that influence his success with other systems within the greater Criminal Justice System.

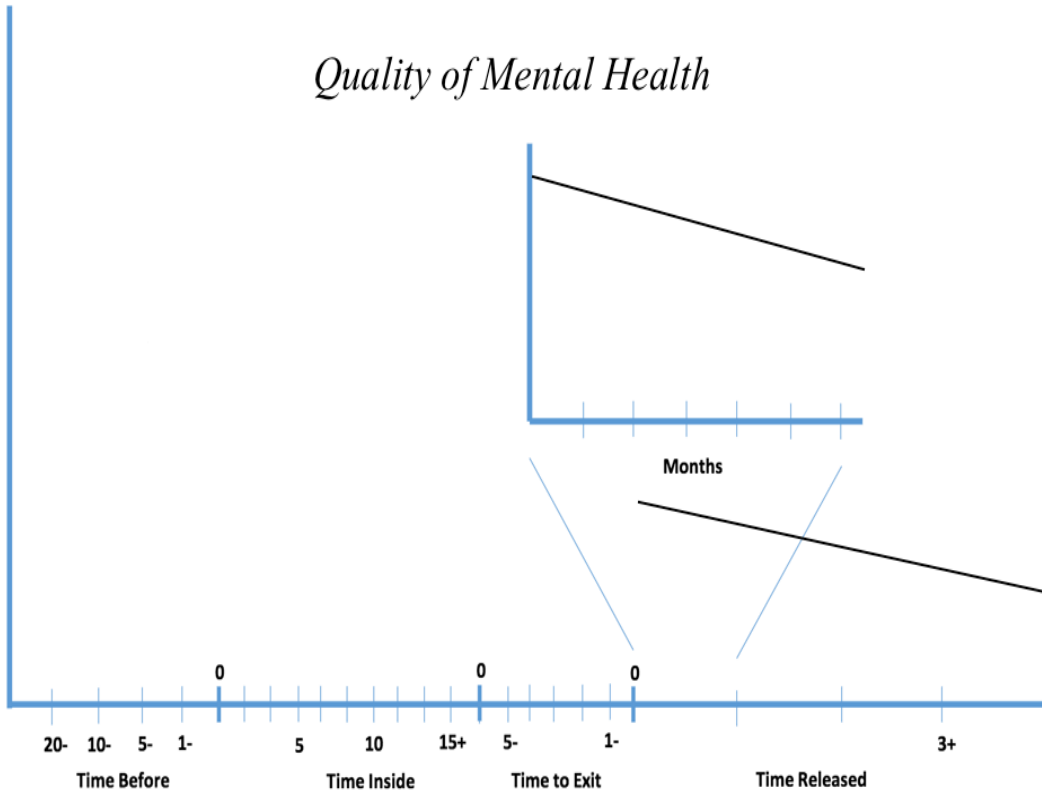
Health System Behavior-Over-Time Graphs (BOTs)

The variables are presented in the graphics below, in Behavior-Over-Time graphs (BOT's). BOT's are used in Systems Analysis to help define patterns of behavior within systems.

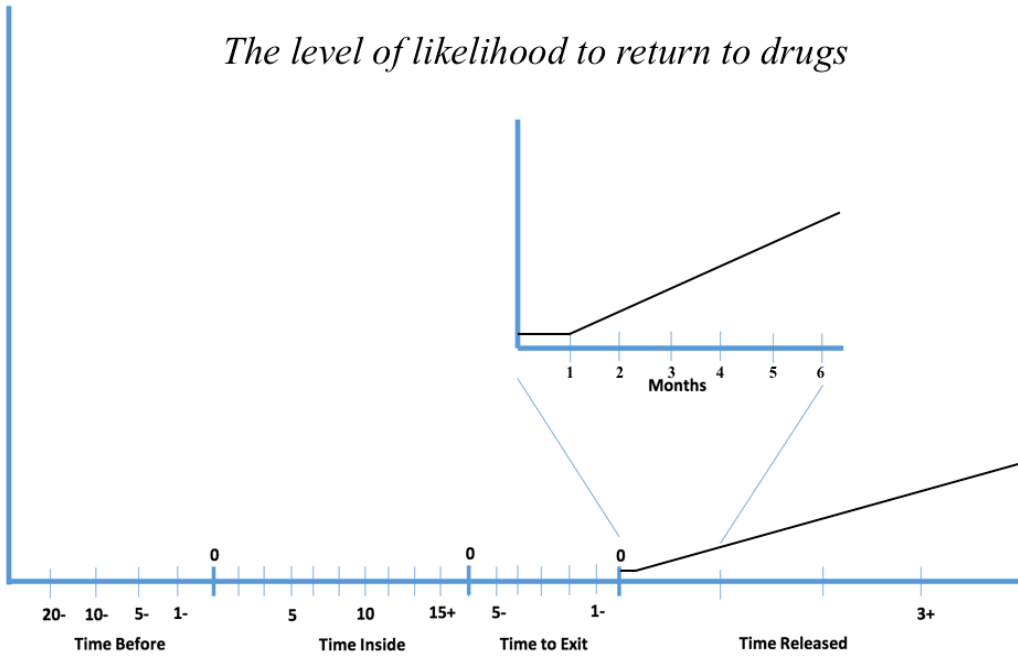
Prescription medicine supply



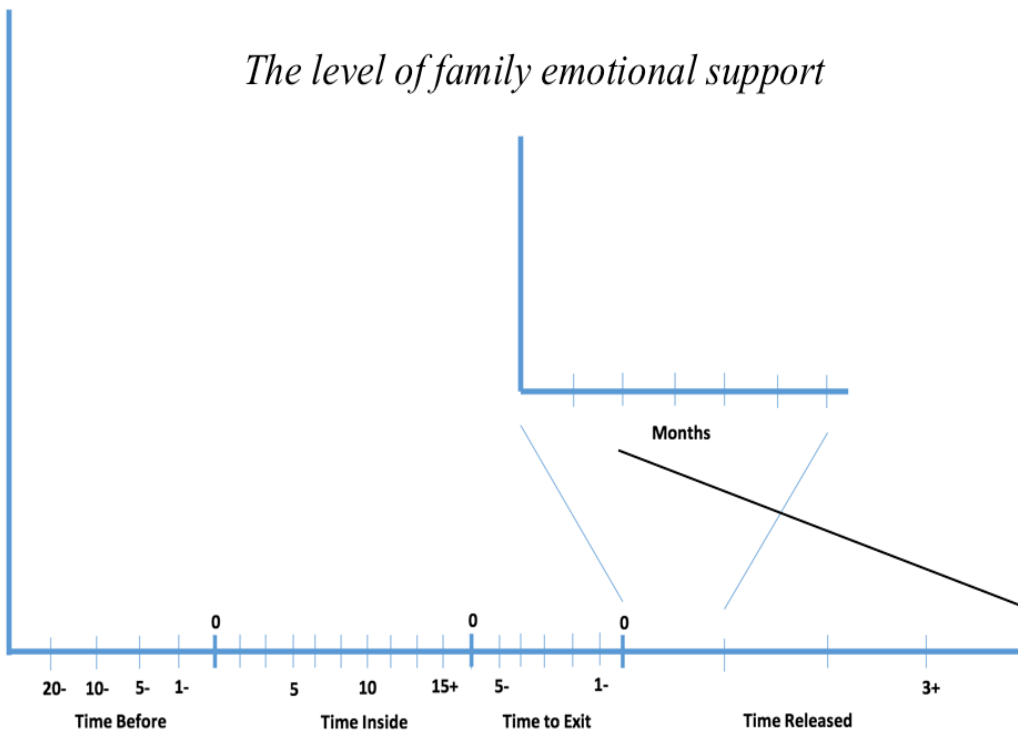
Quality of Mental Health



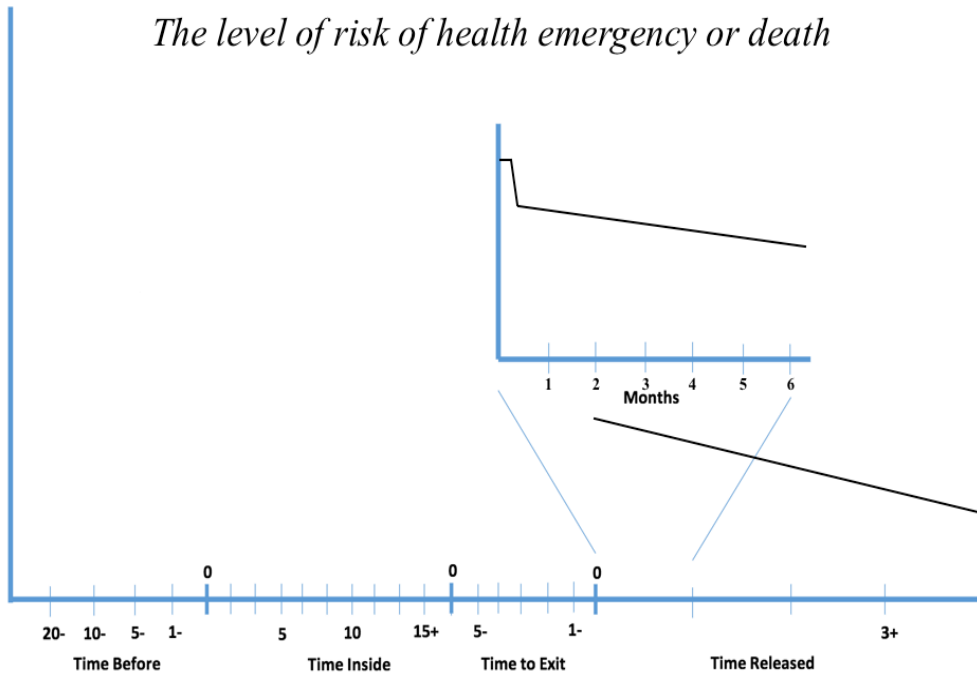
The level of likelihood to return to drugs



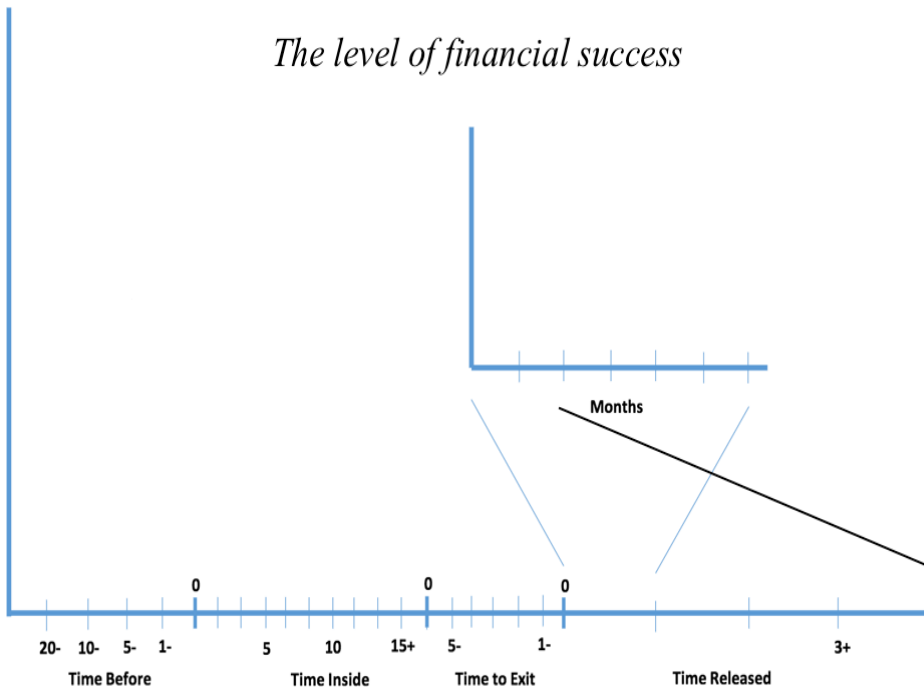
The level of family emotional support



The level of risk of health emergency or death



The level of financial success

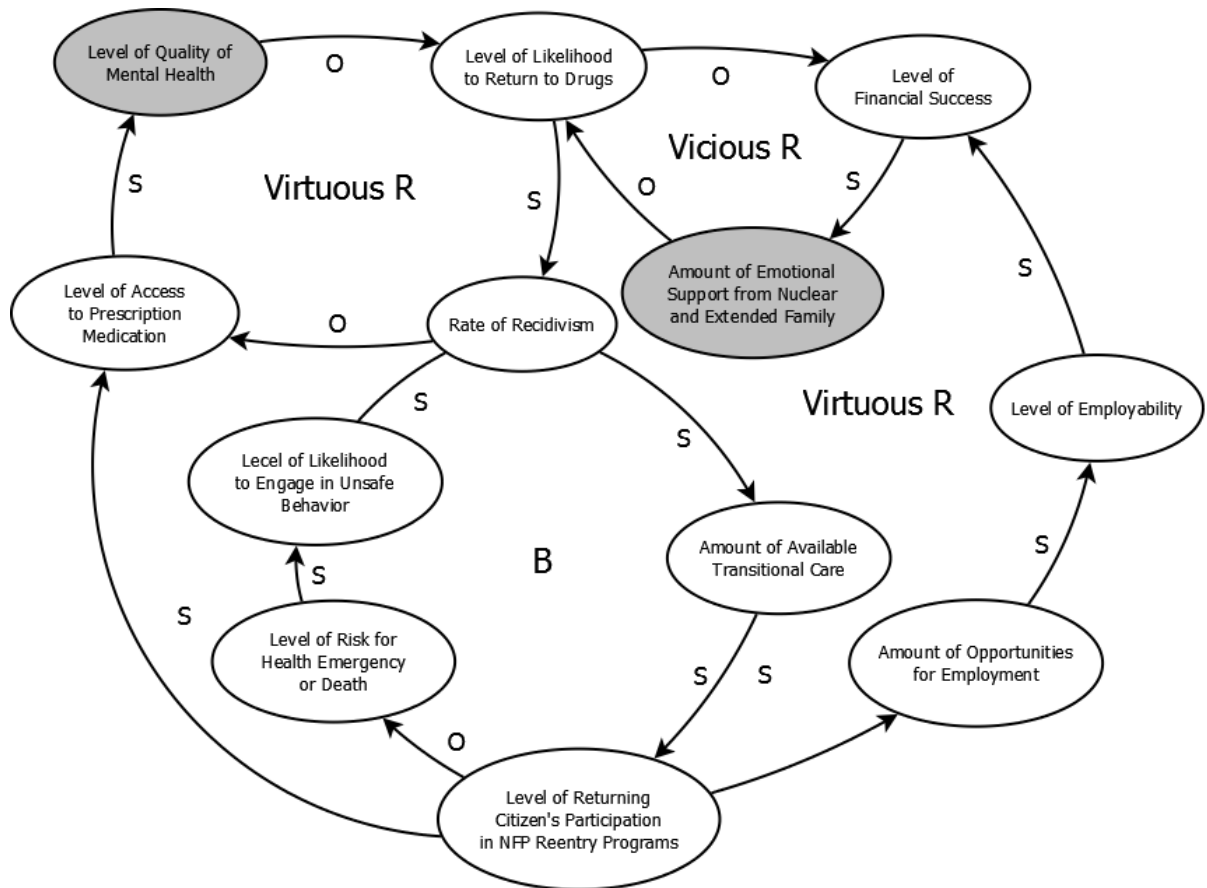


Health System Causal Loop Diagram (CLD)

To further understand the role of the aforementioned variables in the success of a returning citizen in the Health System, please reference the Causal-Loop-Diagram below. The CLD consists of 5 loops, 3 are vicious reinforcing, one is balancing, and one is yet to be

described. Starting with the variable prescribed medicine supply, which is defined as the availability of prescription medication for addiction treatment and/or mental health conditions, we can see that this variable is directly related to the quality of the returning citizen's mental health. There is a delay between these two variables, as the returning citizen's quality of mental health is only influenced by the prescription medicine supply once their supply is depleted. Once a returning citizen's quality of mental health decreases, their likelihood of returning to drugs increases as they are likely to start self-medicating. Returning to drugs will increase the rate of returning citizens' recidivism, where they will again begin to receive basic, if any, health care for their conditions. Returning to drug use results in a decrease in the returning citizen's level of financial success, which in turn, will lead to a lower level of emotional support from a frustrated family. This lack of emotional support again increases the likelihood that the returning citizen will relapse into drug use.

Another prominent variable influencing a returning citizen's success in the Health System is the presence of transitional care, both inside prison and outside upon reentry into society. The presence of this transitional, re-entry care helps to lower the level of risk of a health emergency or death. The research shows that the first two weeks upon re-entry pose the highest risk for death due to overdose among returning citizens. The presence of transitional care for returning citizens can also provide education and development of marketable skills for employment, which then leads to a higher level of employability, which, furthermore, will increase the returning citizen's level of financial success.



Laws of the Fifth Discipline found in the Health System

There are two Laws of *the Fifth Discipline* that play out in the Health System. These include:

Number 1: *Today's problems come from yesterday's solutions, and*

Number 2: *The easy way out usually leads back.*

These laws are best demonstrated through the example of prisons that provide a 30-day prescription to returning citizens. The 30-day supply of prescription drugs is a temporary solution. Once their supply runs out, returning citizens, especially those that rely on their prescriptions for mental health assistance, become unstable. This increases their likelihood to return to previous addictions. Giving thirty days of a necessary prescription is an easy way out compared to more engaging forms of transitional care, and this option often leads back to addictions or other self-destructive habits.

The Health System Linking to Other Systems

The tenth law of *the Fifth Discipline*, "*dividing an elephant in half does not produce two small elephants*" demonstrates the importance of finding the points of contact between the systems that affect returning citizens. Looking at single, narrow systems does not allow insight into the struggles of returning citizens, but rather we must look at a larger picture to best understand all of the afflictions and challenges facing a returning citizen. Therefore, the Health System must be linked to other systems. The single variable that linked all systems in Dale's story is *the rate of recidivism*. Another linking variable is *the level of quality of mental health*. This links to the Community System. In the Health System, this is related to the level of access to prescription medication. As a returning citizen's supply of medication diminishes and eventually runs out, their level of quality of mental health can also decrease. This means that they are more likely to act irrationally and return to old drug habits as a form of coping and self-prescribing care. Similarly, the Health System can link to the Community System through the variable related to a returning citizen *internalizing incarceration stigma*, which can negatively affect their level of quality of mental health.

A third linking variable is *the level of family emotional support*. This relates to the Family System. In the Health System, *the amount of emotional support from nuclear and extended family* is affected by *the level of financial success*. If a returning citizen is not as financially successful, their family supports them less. In turn, as this support decreases, returning citizens are more likely to return to drugs. For the Family System, *the amount of emotional support from nuclear and extended family* is affected by *the amount of willingness for extended family to offer help*. In turn, this amount of support influences the rate of recidivism. For both of these systems, the amount of emotional support from nuclear and extended family is essential to both prevent recidivism and increase financial success.

Health System Leverage Points and Recommendations

In the Health System, there are a few different places where we can modify variables to increase the level of success for returning citizens. Opportunities to influence variables are called leverage points. One variable we can manipulate to increase success in a returning citizen's health is the presence of re-entry transitional care inside and outside of prison upon re-entry to society. By increasing the presence of transitional care, we can positively impact all of

the existing loops within our causal loop diagram, changing them from vicious reinforcing loops to virtuous reinforcing loops. Another example of a leverage point within the Health System is the level of access to prescription medication and health care inside and outside of prison. By providing returning citizens access to the health care they need through recommendations to local doctors in their communities and health insurance to cover their medical costs, we can reduce the risk of the returning citizen suffering from an untreated mental health condition or relapsing into addiction.

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Chapter 4 The Public Policy System

Written by Beth Hopkins and Michelle Murphy

Dale's Public Policy System

Every day, Dale resists the urge to return to the neighborhood corner to sell drugs to make money to tide his family over. He walks past criminal activity on the street and is constantly reminded of how easy it could be to make a quick buck. He is not able to help his family with government assistance to make ends meet until he gets a better job because Michigan bans people who have 2 or more felony drug convictions from participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program (Drug Testing for Welfare Recipients and Public Assistance, 2017).

In hopes of obtaining a living-wage job and using the skills he gained while in prison, Dale continued to attend local job fairs. This was challenging due to transportation difficulties. Prior to his incarceration, Dale had a driver's license and a car. However, because of his drug conviction, Michigan suspended his license even though he was not driving during the commission of his crimes. His license is suspended for an additional year after he gets home, and even then, his driving privileges will not be returned until he pays \$125 in court fees (Anti-Drug Laws, n.d.). These restrictions require Dale to rely on public transportation and rides from friends. The apartment where he lives with Maria and his children is far from the public transportation line and often public transportation does not go where Dale needs to go. Friends are hard to rely on for rides and he cannot contribute to gas money so they have little additional incentive to drive him around. Eventually, after being denied from multiple employers because of his criminal history employers discovered through a background check, Dale got a new job at a recycling company that works in cooperation with the county government (Peterson, 2015).

Public Policy System Variables

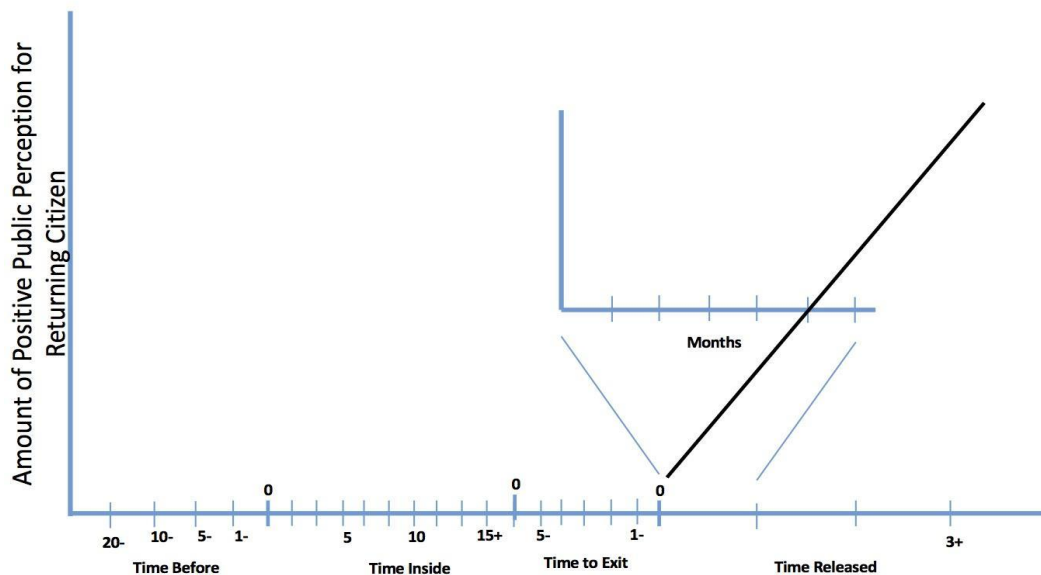
The variables selected from the research create a larger picture of how policy is created, where the funding comes from, how it affects the returning citizen and, in turn, how it affects the community. The variables selected from Dale's story reflect policies on the individual scale that affect the everyday life of people like Dale. Some of the most important variables we looked at are *the Amount of Positive Public Perception for Returning Citizens*, *the Amount of Funding for Pre-Release Rehabilitative Programs*, *Crime Rate*, and *Level of Public Support for Returning Citizen and Volunteer Programs*. *The Amount of Positive Public Perception for Returning Citizen* refers to the way that the public sees the ex-offender as they are transitioning back into the community. *The Amount of Funding for Pre-Release Rehabilitative Programs* represents public dollars that are being spend on rehabilitative programs, which are programs for offenders while they are in prison. *The Crime Rate* is a way to quantify the level of public safety in a community. Finally, *the Level of Public Support for Returning Citizen and Volunteer Programs* visualizes the level of acceptance in the community for the returning citizen and for volunteer programs for the returning citizen.

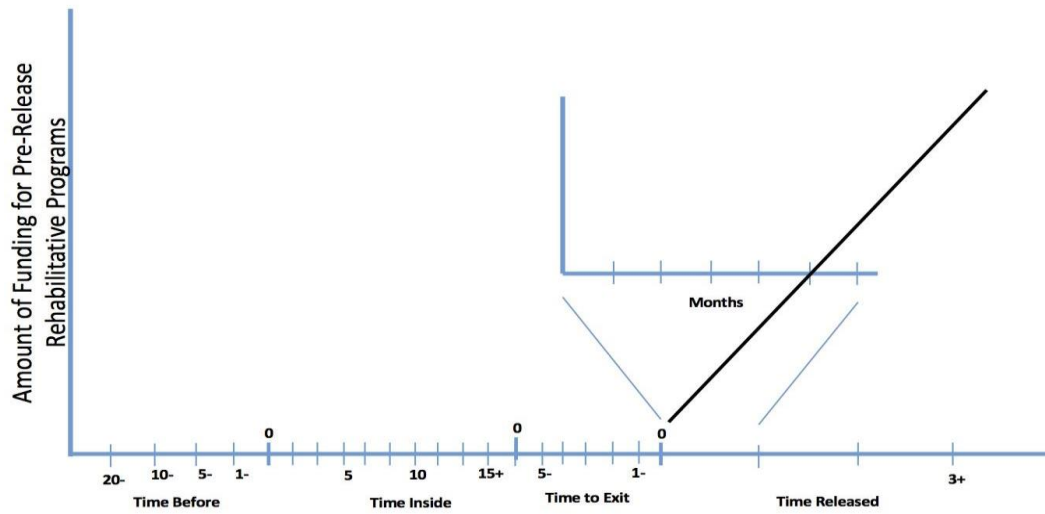
Some variables that are discussed in the public policy system can be confusing without extensive research into this topic. The first of these variables is *"Tough Rhetoric" use*. This refers to language used by prison officers both inside and outside of prisons that separates offenders from the prison officers and makes them appear less human and less deserving of positive treatment. Another variable that can cause some confusion is *the Level of Profiteering for Rehabilitative Programs*. As money is coming in for rehabilitative programs, the number of people taking advantage of rehabilitative programs for their own personal profit increases. Their

motive is not to help returning citizens, but to play the system to make money. The level of occurrence of these situations is tied to the public's perception of rehabilitative programs as a whole. The final two variables that can be confusing without research into this system go hand in hand. They are *the Amount of People Concerned with the Crime Rate* and *the Level of Legislator Concern with Cost of Incarceration*. *The Amount of People Concerned with the Crime Rate* refers to constituents who see levels of crime increasing in their neighborhoods and take it upon themselves to encourage their legislators to do something about it. *The Level of Legislator Concern with Cost of Incarceration* refers to whether or not legislators are worried about incarceration being expensive, based on how much feedback they get from their constituents.

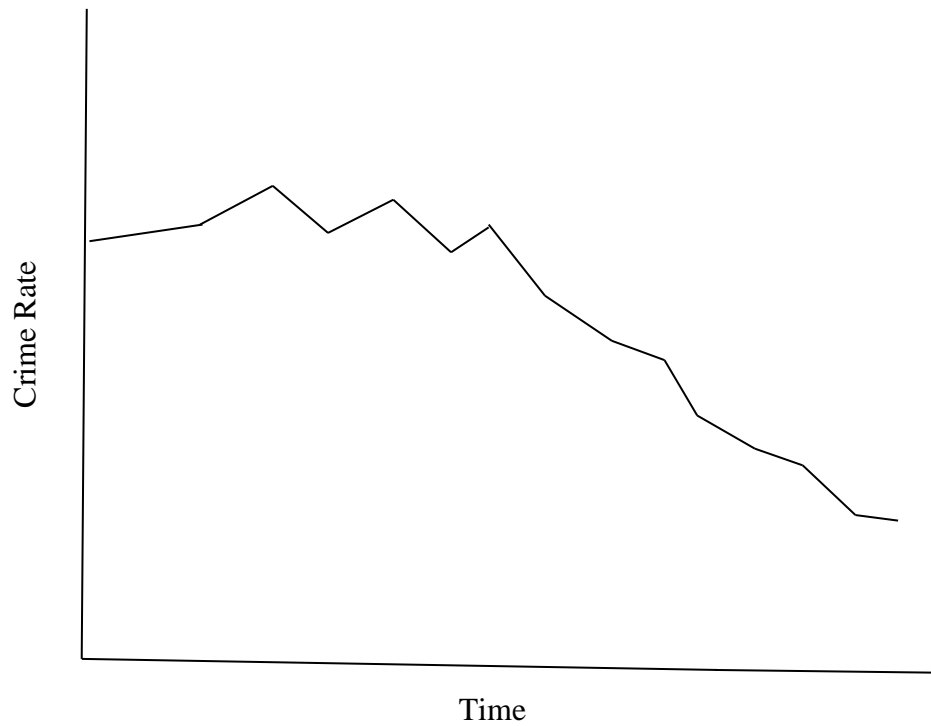
Public Policy System Behavior Over Time Graphs (BOT's)

Listed below are three Behavior Over Time graphs. These graphs are used in Systems Analysis to help decipher patterns of behaviors which support understanding of the system structure. These BOT's were chosen because they are the linkage points within the Public Policy System as well as between the Public Policy System and other systems in the criminal justice ecosystem. Specifically for the latter, the Amount of Positive Public Perception for Returning Citizen links the loops between volunteer connection to community and the loop regarding prison officer opinions of offenders. The Amount of Funding for Pre-Release Rehabilitative Programs is also an important variable because it links the loop regarding legislator concern with the cost of incarceration to the profiteering loop. Crime rate links loops regarding the use of specialized courts and the loop regarding legislator concern with the cost of incarceration.





Returning Citizen Ecosystem BOT Guide



Public Policy System Causal Loop Diagram (CLD)

A Causal Loop Diagram, or CLD, is a visual description of a system and the cause-effect relationships between chosen variables. The CLD for a returning citizen’s Public Policy System varies from state to state, and sometimes from county to county and city to city. Public Policy is

one of the areas through which many different systems link together. It also is an area that holds many leverage points because of the power legislators have over federal and state operations.

The CLD of this Public Policy System, shown below, is made up of 6 connecting loops, centered on four main variables: the level of public safety, the amount of positive public perception of a returning citizen, and the amount of alternative program support for the returning citizen, and the amount of funding available for re-entry programs.

The amount of positive public perception of a returning citizen links two loops together. The first loop explains the pushback that alternative programming gets from prison officers. As the amount of positive public perception of a returning citizen increases, the level of spending on traditional imprisonment decreases. As this happens, the number of traditional job opportunities for prison officers decreases, as there are less people being imprisoned. This leads to a decrease in the level of overall support for alternatives to prison among prison officers, because they are losing their jobs. This decrease in level of support leads to an increase in “Tough Rhetoric” Use, or the “Us versus them” mentality of prison officers, arguing that offenders should be treated punitively for their actions, which in turn decreases the amount of positive public perception of a returning citizen (Piquero, Steinburg, 2010).

The other loop that links through public perception involves community integration through volunteer work. Bazemore et al. (2004) describe that as the level of expressed empathy gained between the returning citizen and the community increases from volunteer work, the level of community belonging from the returning citizen increases. This then leads to an increase in the positive public perception of the returning citizen. Once the community sees that returning citizen volunteer programs are working to improve the community and the character of the returning citizens, they are more likely to support both the returning citizen and the volunteer reentry programs (2).

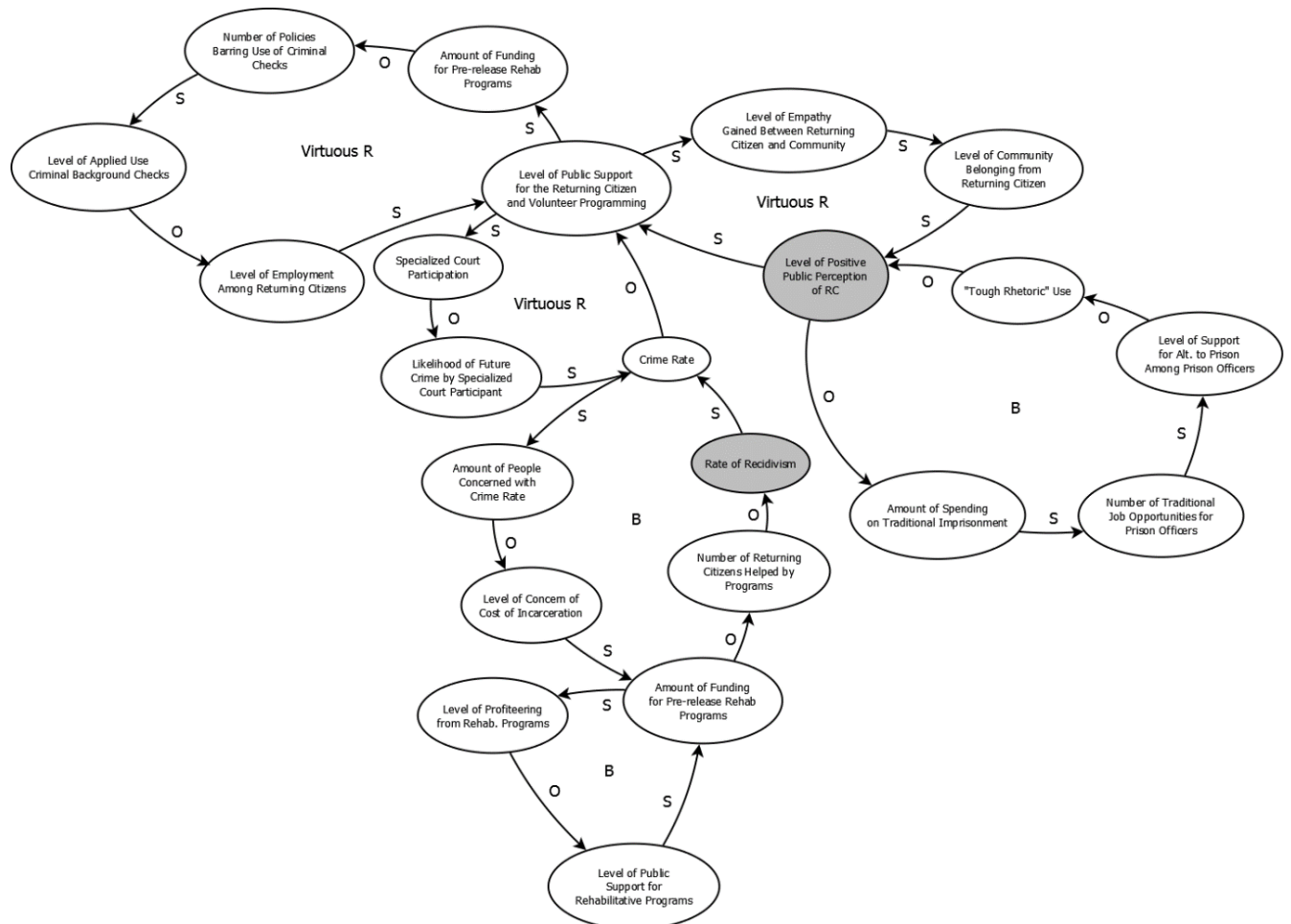
The next loop links to amount of alternative program support for a returning citizen. As this variable increases, the ability of an offender to participate in alternatives to traditional court systems. Specialized courts include different options such as drug courts, veteran’s courts, domestic violence courts, mental health courts, etc. As special court usage and participation increases, the likelihood of future crime by specialized court participants decreases, which decreases the crime rate, leading back to an increase in the level of public support for the returning citizen and volunteer programming (Cooper, 2007).

The Crime Rate links this loop to the next, which deals with legislative funding. As the crime rate decreases, the amount of people who are concerned with the crime rate decreases. This leads to an increase in the level of legislator concern regarding the cost of punishment type correction. This concern leads to an increase in the amount of funding directed towards re-entry programs. The increase in funding leads to an increase in the number of returning citizens helped by rehabilitative programs, which in turn decreases the amount of recidivism, leading to a further decrease in crime rates, restarting the loop (Garland, Wodahl, Saxon, 2014).

The amount of funding for rehabilitative programs links two other loops to this loop. As the amount of funding for rehabilitative programs increases, the number of people profiteering off these rehabilitative programs for their own self-interest increases. As more and more people are found to be taking advantage of the system, the level of public support for rehabilitative programs decreases as they are not seen to be working (Designing a Prisoner Reentry System

Hardwired to Manage Disputes, 2010, p.1346). The amount of funding for these programs then follows the public perception of their efficacy.

Finally, as the amount of funding for rehabilitative programs increases, the number of public policies barring the use of criminal background checks increases, which then decreases the actual level of use of criminal background checks. The decrease in the use of criminal background checks leads to an increase in employment among ex-offenders, which in turn, decreases recidivism and leads back to an increase in the amount of funding for rehabilitative programs (Peterson, 2015)



Laws of the Fifth Discipline found in the Health System

Number 1: *Today's problems come from yesterday's solutions* - When the prison system changed from rehabilitation profiteering to holding inmates for public safety, the prison population grew exponentially. During the 1960s and 1970s, rehabilitation was critiqued as forced and inhumane. It was believed that longer punishments and forced rehabilitation was a form of "torture" as it was against the individuals will (Designing a Prisoner Reentry System,

2010). The public opinion at the time was that money could be better spent promoting safety and justice, even though it eventually flooded the prisons. What was a solution in the past is now a problem for today.

Number 2: The easy way out usually leads back in - Policy changes are often made as a reaction to current events, which in the long run hurts the people it is trying to help. Even though the intentions are good, policies that are not well thought out, implemented poorly, or designed independently of other systems can lead to detrimental, unintended consequences (Miller, 2012).

The Public Policy System Linking to Other Systems

Public Policy only provides one small piece of the returning citizen puzzle. It is important to link the Public Policy System to other systems in order to more fully tell the story. The Public Policy System is linked to the community system and the employment system through the rate of recidivism. In the public policy system, the rate of recidivism directly affects the crime rate and the level of public concern for the crime rate. When people are not as concerned for the crime rate, they see how expensive incarceration can be and they fund alternatives to prison like pre-release rehabilitative programs, which in turn positively affect the recidivism rate. In the community system, the rate of recidivism is directly tied to the public opinion of the returning citizen, which influences funding for reentry programs. This indirectly affects the level of success of reentry and the recidivism rate (Bazemore et al., 2004). The link here is that the rate of recidivism is tied to funding for programs.

The second linkage point links the systems of public policy and employment. Public Policy links to employment through its variable, Amount of Positive Public Perception of Returning Citizen, and the employment variable, Public Perception of Ex-Offenders. By connecting these systems through this variable, it can be easily illustrated how different the consequences are in different sections of the criminal justice system. For example, increasing positive public perception of returning citizens causes an increase in alternatives to incarceration in the public policy system and increases an ex-offender's ability to further their education and get a sustainable job.

Public Policy System Leverage Points

A leverage point is defined as a seemingly small change in the system that can lead to tremendous impact. Two leverage points identified in the Public Policy System are the amount of "tough rhetoric" use and the amount of positive perception of the returning citizen. When the community can see that alternative programs are working, they are more likely to support policy that funds re-entry programs. In addition, when people view returning citizens in a positive light, they are more likely to better assimilate them into the communities and make the reentry process more successful.

Public Policy System Innovation and Change

The Public Policy system can be dramatically changed for the better through two suggestions: educational campaigns and prison-officer training programs.

The first suggestion that could potentially change the negative way that returning citizens are viewed as they return to their communities is educational campaigns. A large number of citizens do not have easy access to the data showing the ways in which returning citizens are positively affected by rehabilitative programs. If policymakers did more to spread this information to every member of society, there may not be as much pushback for re-entry programs. Having constituents more informed about the positive effects of re-entry programs would cause them to push legislators even more and allow legislators to create policies that are driven by data, rather than driven by fear.

The second method of changing the Public Policy system is through a prison officer training program. The goal behind this program would be to change the dynamic of current prisons by changing the relationship between prison officers and prisoners. Instead of an "us vs them" environment, the inmates would work together to build trusting relationships with each other and the staff. An atmosphere that has an emphasis on respect, therapy, and healing, as opposed to an aggressive and demeaning atmosphere, would cultivate positive character development within the inmates. It could also change the public perception of the dynamic of prisons to a friendly one. A way to achieve this could be by implementing training that is required for all prison officers that includes educating them on the negative psychological effects of oppressive behavior and how to identify and correct said behavior in themselves and their fellow prison officers.

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Chapter 5 The Employment System

Written by Alex Bernas and Sheldon Weiss

Dale's Employment System Story

Dale started dealing drugs at the age of 15 and continued to do so after he graduated from high school so that he could pay the medical bills associated with the births of his three children. From age 16-24, Dale supported himself and his family with odd jobs, financial schemes, and drug dealing. Prior to his release, Dale vowed to take a new path when he went home. Dale knew that he would have a difficult time finding a good job because of his criminal record and lack of job experience so when he was in prison, he took advantage of vocational training and educational classes. Unfortunately, the only job Dale could get when he was released was stocking freezers at a local deli. The stigma surrounding his criminal record is holding him back from utilizing his full potential. In hopes of getting a living-wage job and being able to use the skills he gained while in prison, Dale continued to attend local job fairs. Eventually, Dale got a new job at a recycling company that works in cooperation with the county government. Dale's strong work ethic allowed him to stand out and become a valued employee. He didn't want to fall into the revolving door of prison. Recently, the recycling company told Dale that he needs to move to a late-night shift. He is struggling with this change because it will conflict with his parenting responsibilities. Providing financially for his family is important but reconnecting with them is also a priority. If Dale takes the new shift, he will not see his children. If he doesn't, he will lose his job and face a hostile job market once again (Fastenberg, 2013).

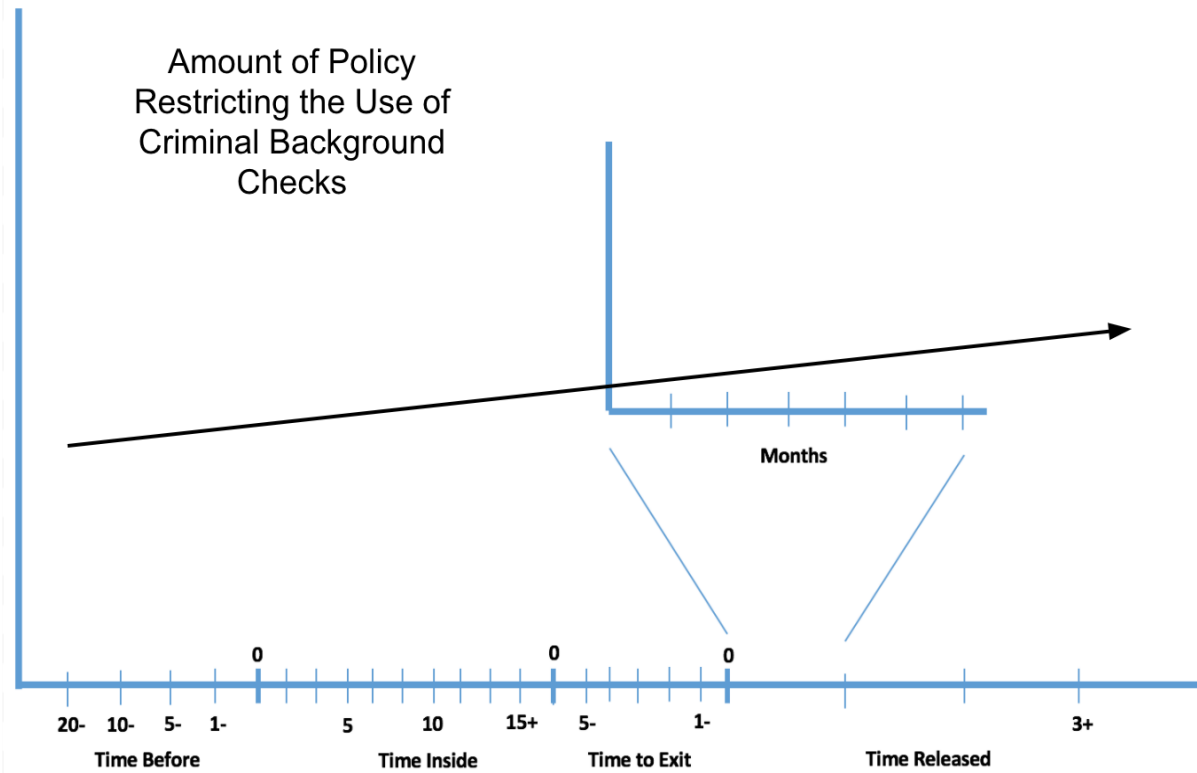
Employment System Variables

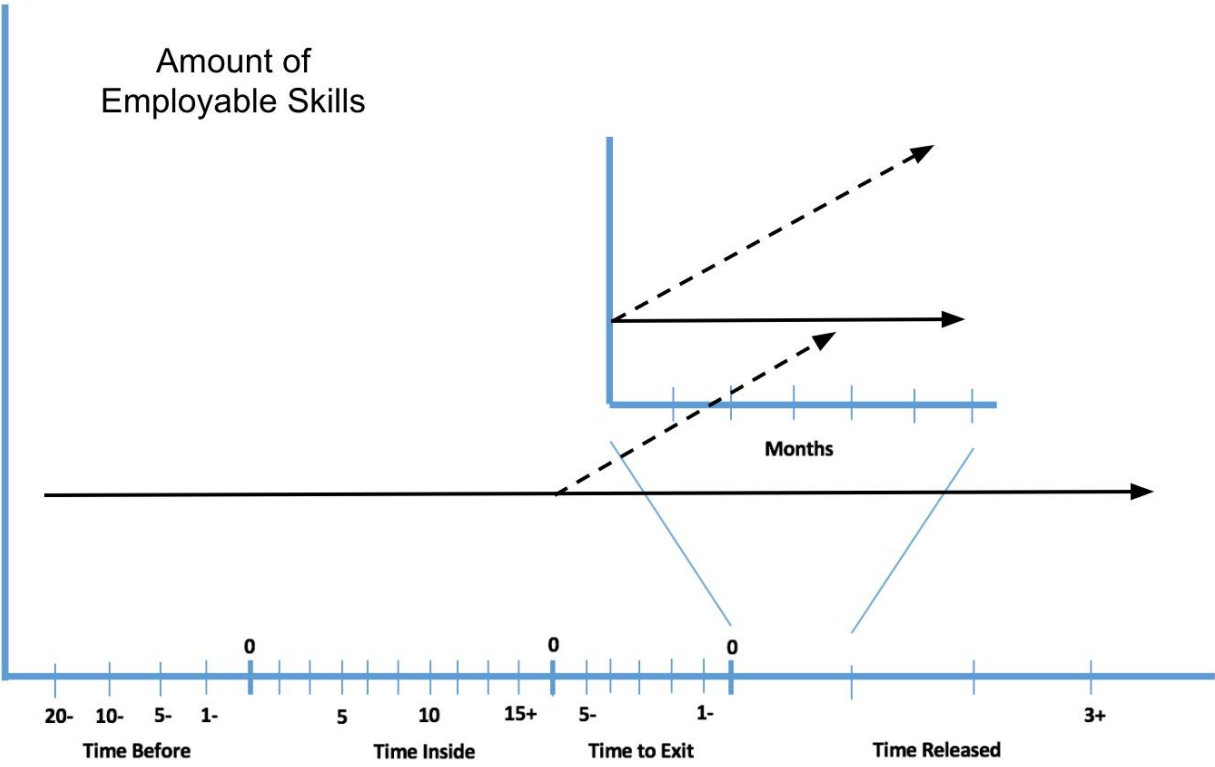
Variables are the key forces in a system story that impact each other and vary over time. They are the building blocks that help identify what needs to be changed in a system and what variables can be used as leverage points to fix a problem. We selected these variables because our research suggests that they play a key role in increasing employment and decreasing recidivism among returning citizens.

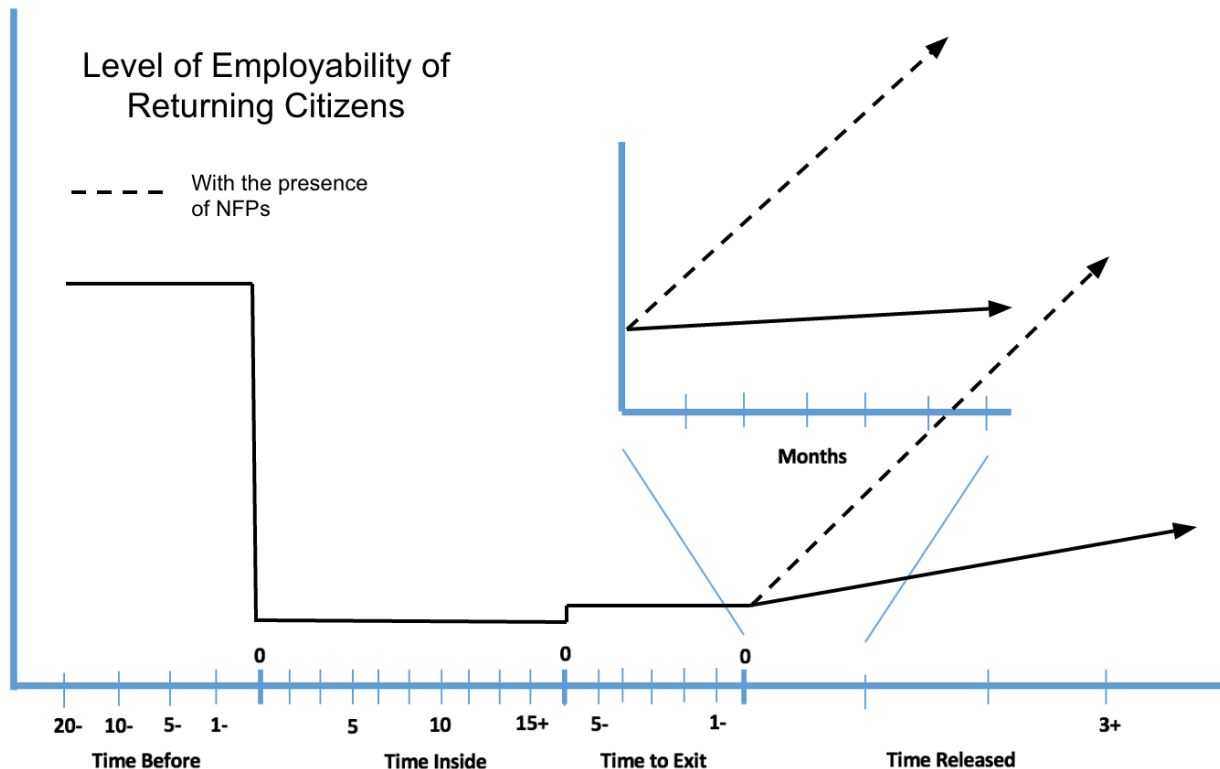
We included *the Amount of Correctional Education* as a variable because our research has indicated that this education is extremely effective at increasing employment among returning citizens and therefore decreases recidivism while being cost effective (Ibid). In essence, it is an exceptionally valuable and extremely cost effective tool for decreasing recidivism. *The Amount of Employable Skills* directly affects the employability of a returning citizen. *The Employability of a Returning Citizen* is a reflection of the number and desirability of their Employable Skills. As their employable skills increase, so will their employability. *The Quality of Career Opportunities* is also determined by the desirability and number of a person's Employable Skills. As their Employable Skills increase in quality and in value, their Quality of Career Opportunities will increase. A returning citizen's *Number of Employment Opportunities* is determined by the quality of their employment opportunities. For example, a lawyer also has the ability to work as a manager or fast-food worker. Obviously, this does not work in the opposite direction. Thus, as one's Quality of Career Opportunities increases, so does their Number of Employment Opportunities. *Employers' Stigma of a Criminal Record* is the negative feelings or prejudice employers have towards applicants who have a criminal record. This stigma is really a crucial blockade to employment for many returning citizens (Petersen, 2015). *Discrimination in the Employment Process* is a result of Employers' Stigma of a Criminal Record (Petersen, 2015). Employers are fearful that someone with a criminal record will act out at work. Thus, they will purposefully discriminate against those with criminal records.

Employment System Behavior-Over-Time graphs (BOT's)

Behavior over time graphs are used in Systems Thinking to help visually represent patterns of behavior in systems. The following are representations of the variables highlighted in the Employment System.







Employment System Causal Loop Diagram (CLD)

The causal-loop-diagram (CLD) of the Employment System is represented by six loops, and is shown below.

Main Left CLD: As the amount of employable skills increases, the quality of career opportunities will increase which also increases the number of employment opportunities and the employment percent rate of returning citizens. This then decreases the recidivism rate (Burt, 2009). There is a delay between the decrease in recidivism rate and the increased positive public perception of returning citizens which can eventually increase the level of funding for prisoner education and the maximum possible education level that they can receive because of the increased funding. This then leads back to an increased amount of employable skills creating a virtuous reinforcing loop.

Top Left CLD: The top CLD splits from the main CLD through the variable of the Level of positive public perception of returning citizens. As this increases, it will cause an increase in the ability of a returning citizen to graduate with an occupational or professional license. This leads back to an increased amount of employable skills creating another virtuous reinforcing loop.

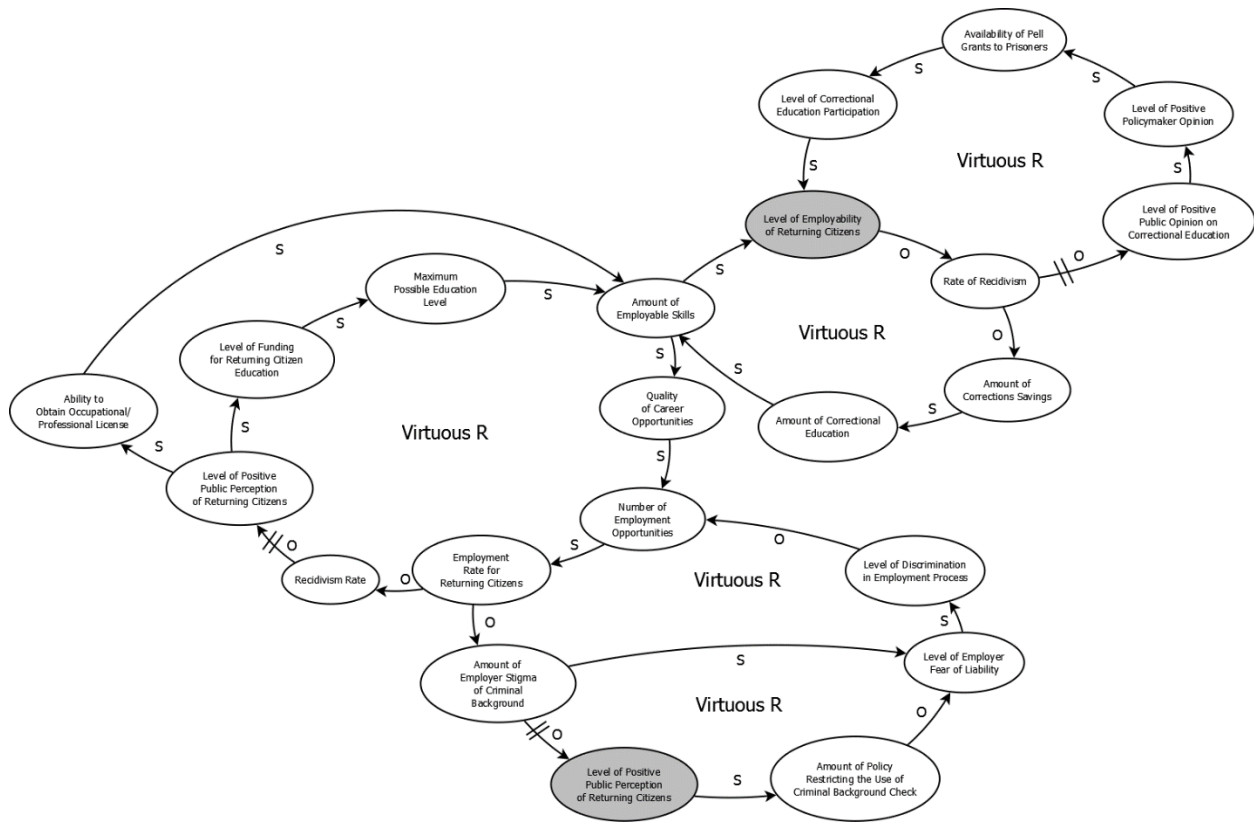
Bottom CLD: The bottom CLD reflects the research on the public perception of hiring returning citizens (Rade, 2016). As the number of employment opportunities and the percent rate of employment of returning citizens increase, the amount of employer stigma of a criminal background will decrease, creating an increased positive perception of returning citizens by the

public. There is a delay between those two variables because public perception is not changed instantly. This then leads to an increase in policy change to restrict the use of criminal background checks which decreases the level of employer fear of liability. This also decreases the level of discrimination in the employment hiring process which increases the number of employment opportunities. This is a virtuous reinforcing loop diagram.

Inside Bottom CLD: This CLD is directly related to the employer's perception of the hiring process and their willingness to hire a returning citizen (Vigne, 2009). The decreased amount of employer stigma of a criminal background can also tie directly to a decreased employer fear of liability problems which continues through the rest of the CLD. This is a virtuous reinforcing CLD.

Middle Right CLD: The increase in the amount of employable skills increases the employability of returning citizens which decreases the recidivism rate. As recidivism goes down there are less people in prison so there is less spending on inmates. This extra money can be reinvested into correctional education which will increase the amount of employable skills they can acquire (Davis, 2013). This creates a virtuous reinforcing loop.

Top Right CLD: As the employability of returning citizens goes up, the recidivism rate decreases. This leads to an increase in the level of positive public opinion on correctional education. There is another delay here before the variable on public perception change. This increases the level of positive policymaker opinions regarding correctional education which could lead to an increase the availability of Pell grants to prisoners. Pell Grants are provided through the federal government, and it is important to note that there is not much being done right now federally to reduce recidivism effectively (Mastrorilli, 2016). Another option to fund Correctional Education is through state government. Funding at the state level may yield quicker results because it would not have to be approved by Congress. An increase in the availability of Pell grants to prisoners (or other source of funding for Correctional Education) will increase the level of correction education participation which leads to more employability of returning citizens (Davis, 2013). This is also a virtuous reinforcing loop diagram.



Laws of the Fifth Discipline found in the Health System

There are two predominant Laws of Systems Thinking demonstrated in the Employment System.

Number 1, *There is no blame*. Throughout all of our CLDs, we have a common factor. Perception of returning citizens by a variety of different people including the public, employers, and policymakers is a repeating variable which shows that not just one group is responsible for the stigma put upon the returning citizens. The opinions of these groups directly affect the policy changes that are made in regards to helping the offenders once they are released. It is the actions of all of these groups combined that has created the issues of employability of returning citizens.

Number 2, *Today's problems come from yesterday's solutions*. Pell Grants were eliminated as an educational resource for returning citizens during the recession, but are now beginning to return on a trial basis. Taking these grants away was seen as a money saving solution during the recession, but now this solution is causing more problems for returning citizens who want to enter into the community once they're released (Mastrorilli, 2016). Without good education, returning citizens can't get quality jobs or housing which make communities more prone to criminal activity. The grants are proven to increase education, which in turn increases employability therefore decreasing recidivism rates.

The Employment System Linking to Other Systems

The Employment System can link to other subsystems of the Criminal Justice System through key variables. For this narrative, two variables have been chosen to link the Employment System to the Not-For-Profit System and to the Housing System.

Level of Employability of Returning Citizens: This variable would link with Not-For Profits because these organizations have programs that help returning citizens develop employable skills and find jobs outside of prison. Without the NFP's, the employability and employment rate of returning citizens would be much lower.

Recidivism Rate links to Housing: The rate of Recidivism in both ecosystems leads to more money being spent bettering the programs available to the returning citizens. When there are less people in prison, there is more money spent on funding rehab programs and education programs that help the inmates find jobs and stable housing once they are released. When returning citizens have a steady job and income, they are more likely to have better housing opportunities.

Employment System Leverage Points

A leverage point is a variable that, when changed slightly, can produce major results in the system. This must be pushed in the right direction as to not create resistance within the system. Two leverage points have been identified in the Employment System.

Policy Restricting the Use of Criminal Background Checks: Employers' use of criminal background checks on potential employees causes several problems for returning citizens, especially those who are not repeat offenders for long periods of time after their conviction (Petersen, 2015). If this policy was changed so it restricted the ability to perform background checks on returning citizens after 3-8 years of clean record, it is possible the employment rate of returning citizens would increase. This amount of time changes depending on how young the offender was at the time of the crime and how serious the offense was.

Amount of Correctional Education: The level of education offered and funded in correctional facilities can directly impact the level of employable skills a returning citizen can develop prior to release (Davis, 2013). If pre-release educational opportunities are limited, returning citizens are more likely to have a hard time finding living wage employment which reduces the employment rate of returning citizens. The more education they receive while incarcerated, the higher the chances they have of finding a quality job once released (Ibid).

Other possible leverage points include changes regarding perception or stigma surrounding returning citizens. However, it is nearly impossible to change these within a reasonable timeframe to realize substantial impact. Instead, we will have to make a change somewhere else that will change people's perceptions without them even realizing it. It is our challenge to the readers of this report to question their own beliefs about returning citizens.

Employment System Innovation and Change

Our recommendations for system change include increasing funding for Correctional Education and restricting the use of criminal background checks in the employment process. As there is an increase in funding for Correctional Education, there will also be an increase in the employability of returning citizens (Davis, 2013). By restricting the use of criminal background checks in the employment process for occupations that are not restricted to felons, employers will not be able to tell when an applicant has a criminal record until later in the hiring process. Together, these changes create more employable returning citizens and employers that are more likely to hire them (Peterson, 2015).

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Chapter 6 The Housing System

Written by Christian Carroll and Kelsey York

Dale's Housing System Story

Dale faced numerous counts of discrimination by landlords and other housing services because of his criminal background. Although housing options specific to those with criminal records exist, a limited amount of space keeps Dale from seeing this as an option. In addition, a "safe-rental housing" program makes finding housing difficult. The "safe-rental program" encourages property managers to reject renters with recent criminal histories. The program offers marketing materials and police consultations to landlords who agree to "perform background checks on all applicants, deny rental to anyone who has an assault or drug conviction in the past five years, and who installs security features such as deadbolts, slide protection in windows and doors, and adequate lighting in hallways and parking lots" (Walker, 2015). This program, while attractive on paper, is troublesome in practice because it reduces the amount of privately owned housing available for rent by people with a criminal record. This, in turn, causes an increased reliance on federally subsidized housing, which already has a long wait list due to funding shortages. A lack of the access to federally subsidized funding puts pressure on nonprofit housing programs that are subject to significant funding limits. These factors cause many people with criminal records to end up on the streets or jumping from house to house in the community. This is the vicious cycle of reentry that Dale faces every day and will continue unless the housing market for people with records changes for the better.

Housing System Variables

The variables selected to represent Dale's housing dilemma accurately reflect the situation that Dale is thrown into after his immediate release from prison.

When Dale was first released from prison, *the level of resistance to lease to Dale by landlords* renting private housing exponentially increased over time (depicted in red). As a result, Dale had trouble finding private housing and was forced to explore federally subsidized housing. However, Dale's *level of access to federally subsidized housing* decreased exponentially over time, causing him to be put on a federal public housing waiting list. Due to sheer demand, this waiting list increased exponentially over time. This put Dale in a tough situation where he was forced to resort to non-profit housing, such as homeless shelters, which also decreased exponentially over time because of the many returning citizens like Dale that are stuck in the same situation. This situation likely makes Dale homeless, as shown by the amount of homelessness among returning citizens increasing exponentially (depicted in red) (Fontaine, 2012, and USICH, 2016).

Due to excessive frustration and challenges in finding decent housing, the *tension in a family of a returning citizen* will exponentially increase over time. This will cause the returning citizen's chances of committing another crime (*recidivism*) to increase. As one's likelihood of recidivism increases, *the amount of time a returning citizen will spend in prison* will exponentially increase due to public policies. The longer someone spends in prison for a second and third time, the more unstable his or her financial situation will be when they return home. This can cause the returning citizen's *chances of homelessness* to increase, which takes them back to starting the cycle over (depicted in red) (Freudenberg, 2005).

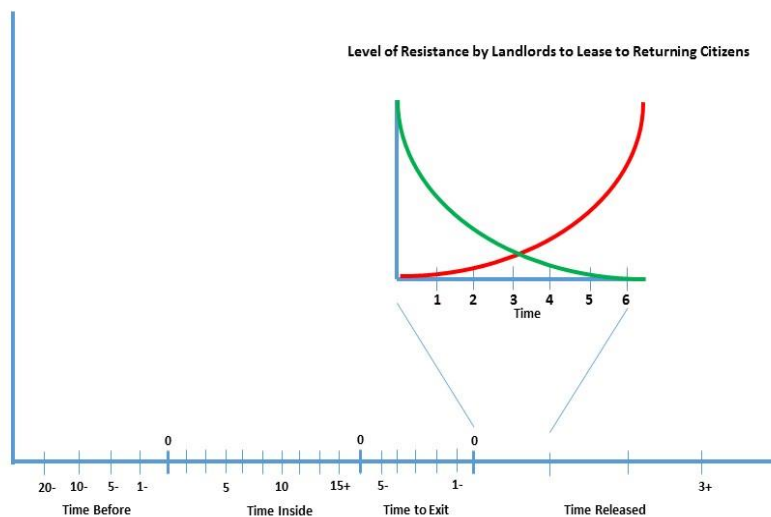
A key variable that influences the Housing System is increased *funding for rehabilitation and re-entry programs*. As the amount of funding for rehabilitation and re-entry programs for

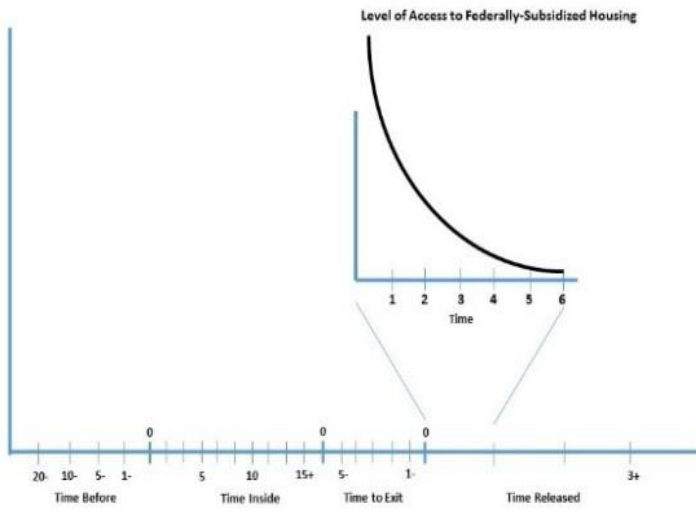
returning citizens increases, Dale's *level of supportive treatment* upon his release from prison will be higher. This will lead to a decrease in Dale's chances of homelessness (depicted in green) and will also decrease Dale's chances of recidivism (depicted in green). Less recidivism would mean more money in the budget to allocate for rehabilitation and re-entry programs (Rodriguez, 2003).

Another group of variables to consider relate to legislation of inclusionary zoning policies, which require developers to build a set level of low-income housing options in specific developments. *As the amount of inclusionary zoning policies increase, the amount of economic diversity* in a community exponentially increases. This subsequently *increases the amount of community stores*, such as grocery stores, that provide necessary services to a community. As more community stores come back to the area, there are more *employment opportunities*, and *petty crime rates* decrease. Therefore there is a decrease in *the amount of non-violent crimes in the community* (Schwartz, 2015).

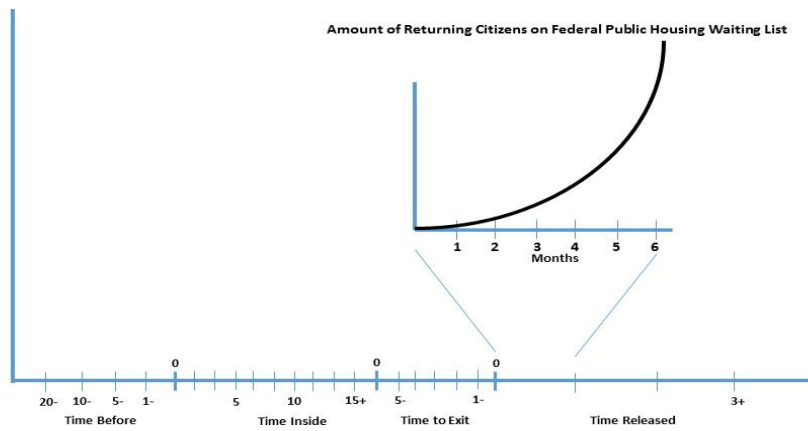
Housing System Behavior Over Time Graphs

Behavior Over Time graphs are used in Systems Thinking to help visually represent patterns of behavior in systems. The following are representations of the variables highlighted in the Housing System.

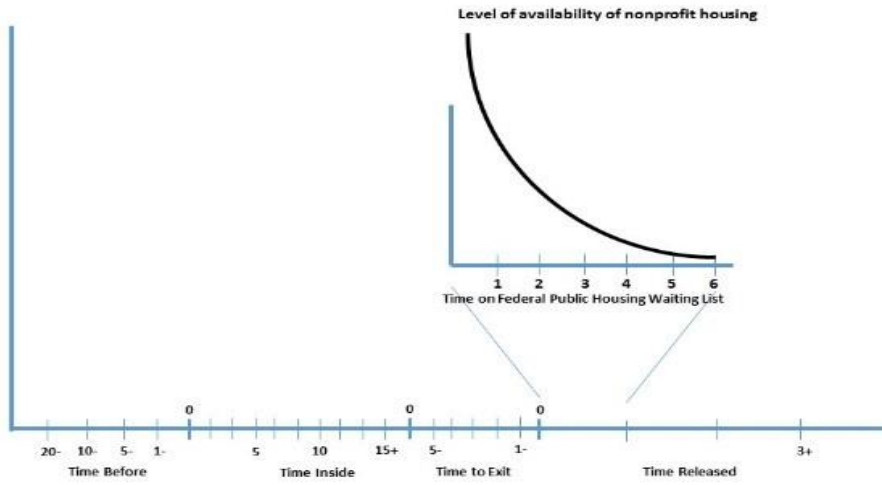




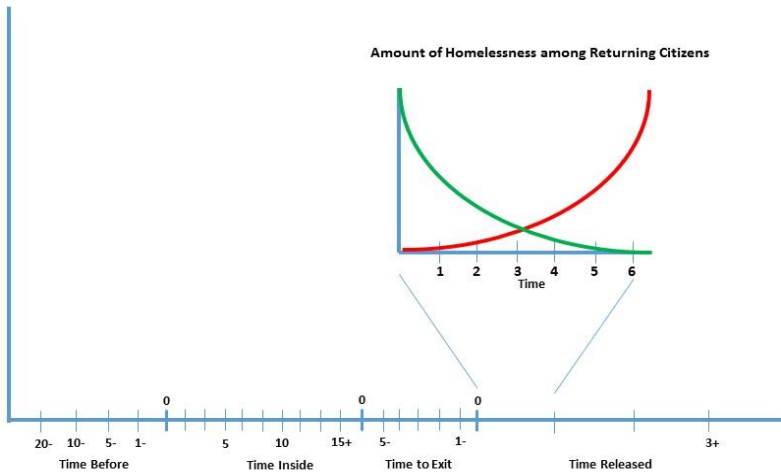
Returning Citizen Ecosystem BOT Guide



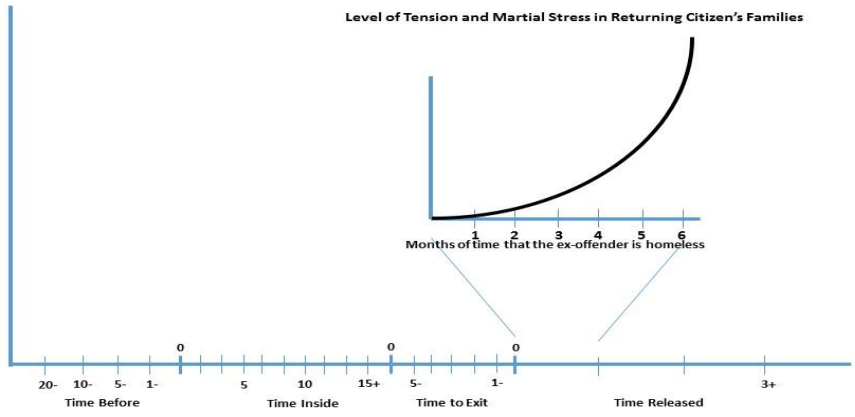
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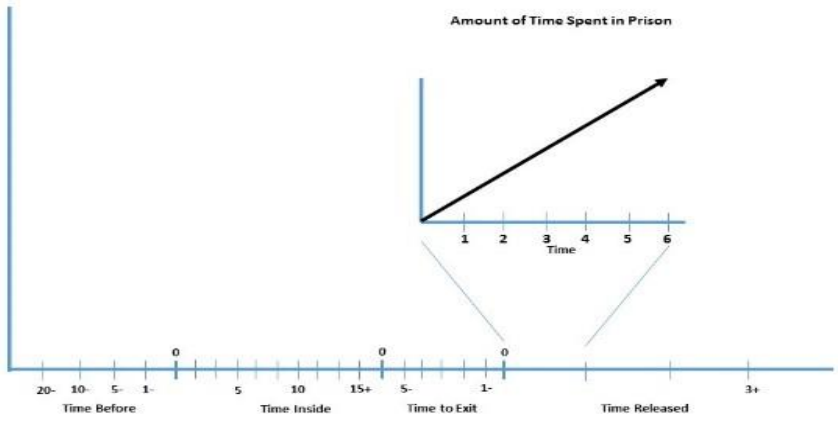
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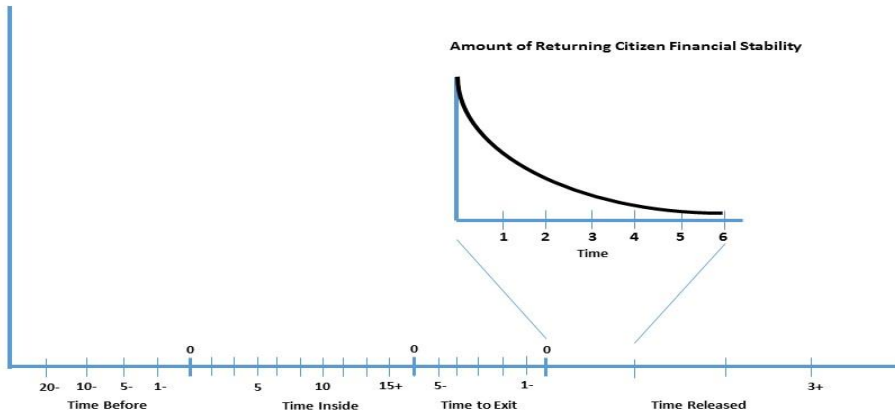
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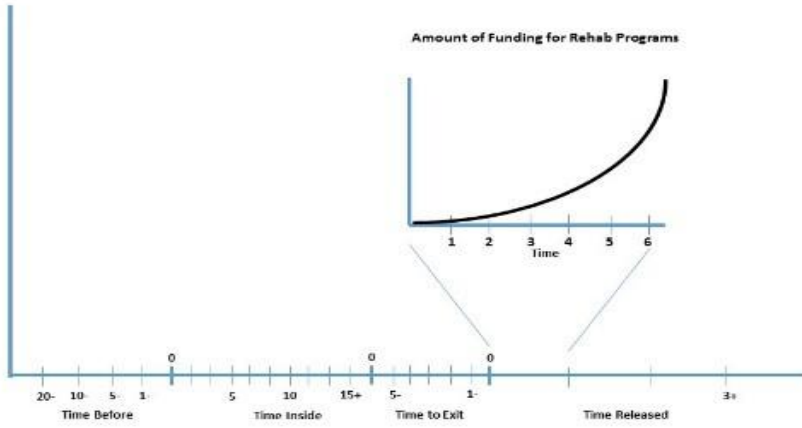
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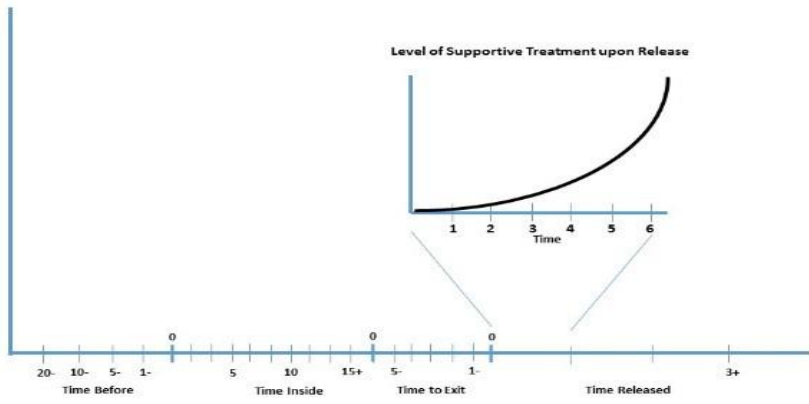
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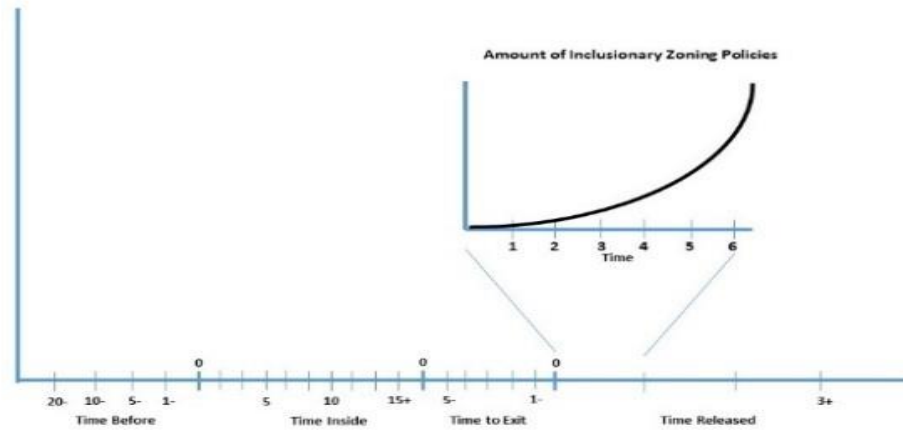
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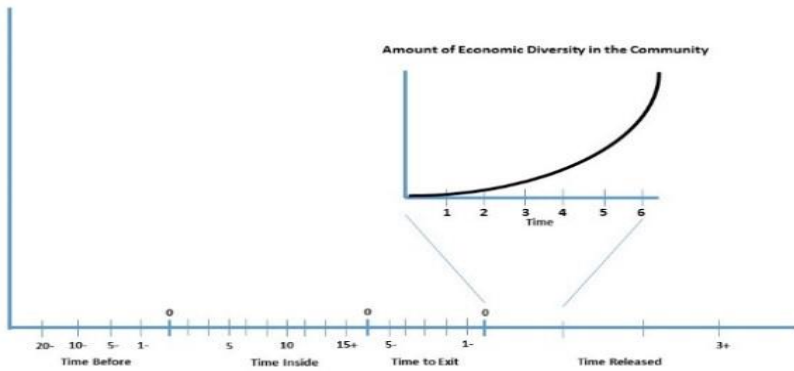
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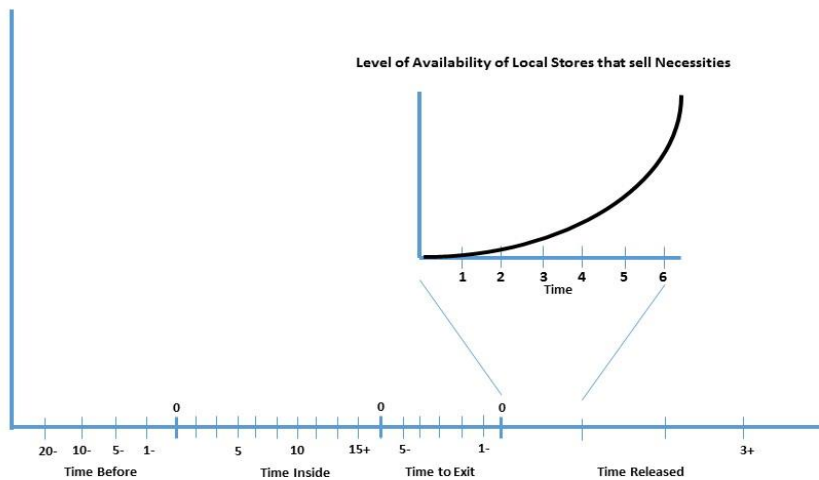
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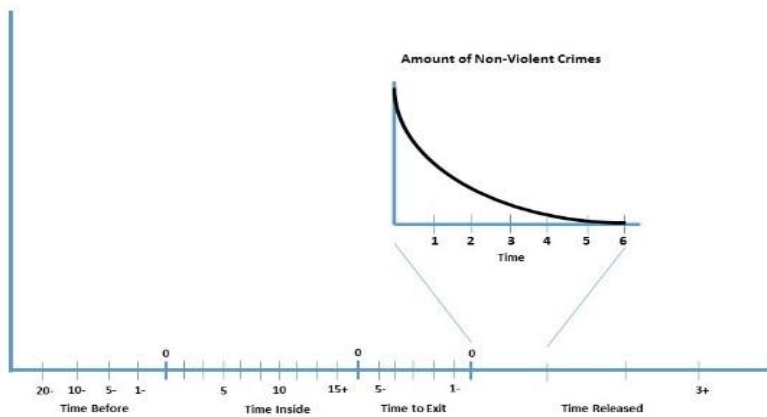
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Housing System Causal Loop Diagram

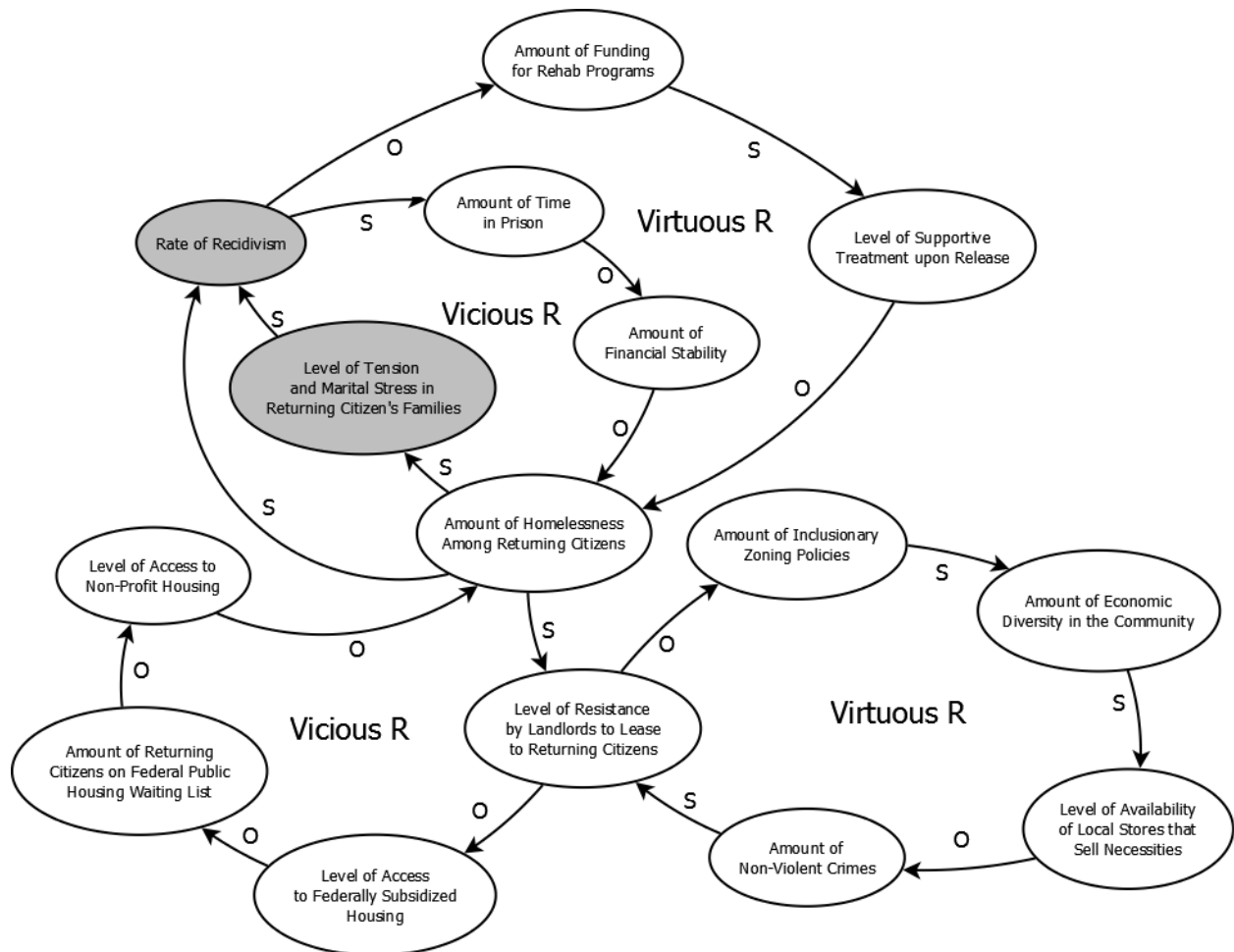
The Housing System CLD, as shown below, has four loops, with two vicious reinforcing loops and two virtuous reinforcing loops. It begins with the variable of rate of recidivism. In the first loop, as the rate of recidivism decreases, the amount of funding for rehabilitation and re-entry programs increases. As this funding increases, the level of supportive treatment upon release increases as well. The increase in supportive treatment decreases the amount of homelessness among returning citizens, thus leading back to a decrease in the rate of recidivism. This concludes the first Housing Systems loop.

The second loop also starts with the rate of recidivism. As the rate of recidivism increases, the amount of time spent in prison also increases. This in turn decreases the amount of financial stability. As financial stability of the individual goes down, the amount of

homelessness among returning citizens increases, therefore causing an increase in the level of tension in families as well. This increase in family tension leads back to an increase in the rate of recidivism, concluding the second loop.

For the third loop, the beginning variable is the amount of homelessness among returning citizens. As this number increases, the level of resistance by landlords to lease to returning citizens also increases. When this resistance increases, the level of access to federally subsidized housing decreases, which in turn increases the amount of returning citizens on the federal public housing waiting list. As the length of this waiting list increases, the level of access to non-profit housing decreases. This again leads back to an increase in the amount of homelessness among ex-offenders, finishing the third loop.

The fourth and final loop starts with a different variable, the level of resistance by landlords to lease to returning citizens. As this resistance goes down, the amount of inclusionary zoning policies increases. When the amount of inclusionary zoning policies increases, the amount of economic diversity in the community increases as well. This leads to an increase in the level of availability of community stores that provide necessary services. As the availability of these stores goes up, the amount of non-violent crimes decreases, leading back to a decrease in the level of resistance by landlords to lease to ex-offenders. This concludes the final loop of the Housing System CLD.



Laws of the Fifth Discipline Found in the Housing System

The Laws of the Fifth Discipline outline the reasoning behind systems thinking and how most problems are cyclical in nature and not easily solved. These laws help provide background information on the struggle of escaping any wicked problem such as the collateral consequences of the criminal justice system.

Law Number 1 – Today’s problems come from yesterday’s solutions.

In regards to the variable of “level of resistance by landlords to lease to returning citizens,” the resistance by landlords is founded in the perception that this will keep their communities safer. Implementation of this practice was seen as a solution to the problem of returning citizens living in communities and causing unsafe environments for the rest of the residents in that area. However, this resistance has actually led to the problem of unsuccessful re-entry for returning citizens into society, causing problems such as a lack of access to housing options, and therefore leading into a vicious cycle of homelessness and recidivism. By closing doors to previously incarcerated individuals, the problem of homelessness and the rate of recidivism is actually getting worse.

Law Number 8 – Small changes can produce big results, but the areas of highest leverage are often the least obvious.

This law is relevant in relation to the variable “amount of funding for rehabilitation programs.” The article that talked about this data mentioned that an increase in funding for rehabilitation programs would be a key in increasing the level of supportive treatment and decreasing the amount of homelessness. It also noted that while many rehabilitation programs already exist, funding is lacking. Therefore, the funding for these programs could be seen as a small change. The creation of programs is not necessarily a need, but rather an increase in the funding to these programs. If funding, even a small change, is increased, it could be a huge help in decreasing the amount of homelessness, a big result.

The Housing System Linking to Other Systems

Rate of Recidivism – connection with Not-For-Profit System

In all of our systems, the ultimate goal is to reduce the rate of recidivism. However, this link can be found in most systems described in Dale’s story. In the Housing System causal loop diagram, the rate of recidivism connects with the Not-For-Profit System, leading into a loop that discusses the effectiveness of social impact bonds.

Level of Tension and Marital Stress in Returning Citizen’s Families – connection with Family System

In the Housing System causal loop diagram, the level of tension and marital stress directly links with the Family system. The linkage point transfers from homelessness in the Housing System to the potential for divorce in the Family System. This variable is a key component in both loops because the absence of tension would lead to a more promising potential in the rate of recidivism and divorce potential.

Housing System Leverage Points

Funding for Rehabilitation Programs

While the amount of rehabilitation programs for incarcerated individuals has increased over the years, the amount of funding for these programs has not. An increase in the amount of funding for rehabilitation programs inside prisons will pull attention to re-entry programs and supportive treatment created for returning citizens and will increase the amount of this type of treatment in an effort to assist these returning citizens with entering society smoothly. The increase in supportive treatment for returning citizens will then appropriately decrease the amount of homelessness, as more returning citizens are given the resources they need to get back on their feet. As the amount of homelessness decreases, research shows that the level of tension in families of returning citizens also decreases, as the stress of having a homeless family member is lifted. As the level of family tension in returning citizen's families decreases, the rate of recidivism also decreases, thus allowing for more successful re-entry stories. More funding and attention towards rehabilitative programs for incarcerated individuals will lead returning citizens to have more opportunity for success after re-entry, and will therefore change the cycles of homelessness and recidivism for returning citizens.

Amount of Inclusionary Zoning Policies

An increase in the amount of Inclusionary Zoning Policies will help fuel the development of private housing geared at removing the goals of gentrification and "safe-rental housing." The program calls for a specified amount of low-income housing units per a certain amount of market-rate units, which creates a more integrated community and increases the amount of options that Dale will have in his search for housing. This will increase the amount of economic diversity in the community, which is also shown to increase the amount of stores that sell necessities such as grocery stores. As the amount of grocery stores increases, a decrease in crimes that involve food and necessity theft will greatly decrease over time due to the availability of necessities. Less theft in the community will lead residents to believe that their community is safer and will therefore decrease landlord resistance toward renting to returning citizens.

Housing System Innovation and Change

As discussed above, the increase in the amount of funding for rehabilitation programs and the increase in the usage of inclusionary zoning policies will be beneficial to solving the collateral consequences of the returning citizen. However, two other recommendations to the system are: 1) implementing a clause that keeps landlords from resisting returning citizen applicants (this could potentially change the perception of returning citizens by landlords through the elimination of their rights to restricting returning citizens completely) and 2) by creating a program that integrates returning citizens into society by having them work side by side with potential residents in the community (this will also potentially break down the barrier between returning citizen and community residents).

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Chapter 7

The Not-For-Profit System

Written by Reagan Eggert and Alexa Gutierrez

Dale's Not-For-Profit System Story

A church in Dale's neighborhood runs a re-entry not-for-profit that helps people who are reentering the community from incarceration. The organization helps prepare people for returning home and provides a large network of resources available to returning citizens. The web of services and support is complicated and often not explained to people who can benefit from it. Often, returning citizens are forced to rely on word of mouth referrals to access helpful programs or resources. Luckily for Dale, a fellow inmate told him of this organization prior to his release. When Dale found himself looking for a new job after leaving the recycling plant, he decided to look to the organization for help. Dale was connected to workforce development programs, a mentor, and parenthood classes. While these are beneficial for Dale, they take a lot of time, which meant that there was less time for a job search and less time to spend with his family. This caused his family to resent the nonprofit and for Dale to feel isolated from his family.

Dale met the nonprofit director and program officers, all of whom have criminal records themselves, and discussed his options. Together, Dale and the heads of this nonprofit are attempting to identify ways to better reintegrate people into their communities after incarceration. As a result of these meetings, Dale decided to share his story so that people can understand the challenges associated with reentry and are inspired to create an opportunity for people to get a second chance.

Not-For-Profit Variables

The variables that were chosen to represent the role of not-for-profit organizations (NFP; also nonprofit) in the lives of returning citizens cover three areas of impact that we noticed were the most prominent: the availability and accessibility of nonprofit services to returning citizens, the impact of participation in nonprofit re-entry programs on returning citizens, and the impact of social impact bonds on the funding of re-entry programs.

For the availability and accessibility of nonprofit services to returning citizens, the variables that were chosen were: *level of returning citizen's participation in NFP re-entry program, amount of interactions between NFPs and governmental agencies, amount of collaboration between NFPs and governmental agencies, amount of information given to returning citizens about NFPs, amount of returning citizen's reliance on informal information, and amount of returning citizen's access to services.* These variables were chosen in order to map out the relationship between nonprofit organizations and governmental agencies. This relationship determines the availability and accessibility of reentry services to returning citizens because if the nonprofit organizations and governmental agencies are not communicating well with each other, then returning citizens will have less re-entry services available to them.

For the impact of participation in nonprofit re-entry programs on returning citizens the variables that were chosen were: *level of returning citizen's participation in NFP reentry program, the amount of isolation from pre-incarcerated community experienced by returning citizen, the level of returning citizen's feeling of control over their own life, and the level of dependence a returning citizen has on NFP program.* These variables were chosen to showcase how returning citizens can become dependent on the nonprofit organization because the organization is providing them so much support. However, that dependence leads the returning citizen to have a lack of control over their own life. As well, this dependence can

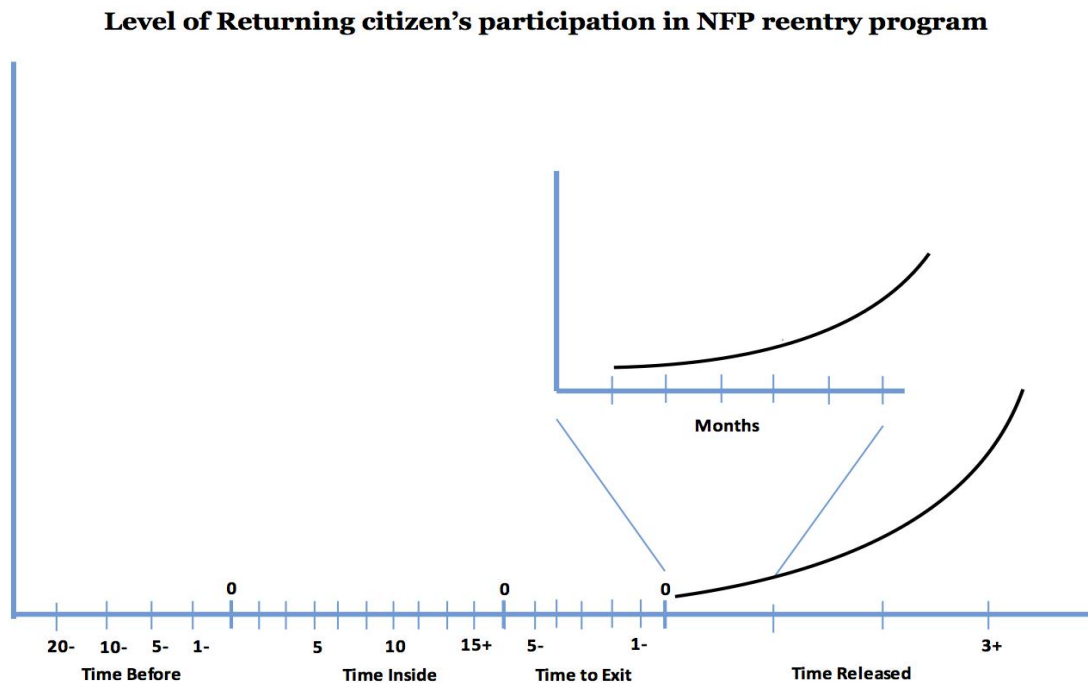
isolate a returning citizen from their pre-incarcerated community which in turn further increases the dependence on the NFP.

The variables that describe the effect of social impact bonds on the funding of re-entry programs were: *level of returning citizen's participation in NFP reentry program, returning citizen's level of employability, level of employment of returning citizen, rate of recidivism, success of social impact bonds, existence of social impact bonds, possibility of return profit for investor of social impact bonds, level of incentive to invest in social impact bonds, amount of funding for programs for returning citizens, and amount of funding for NFP programs for returning citizens.* The importance of social impact bonds can directly impact financial sustainability for nonprofit organizations and therefore the role they can play in the lives of returning citizens.

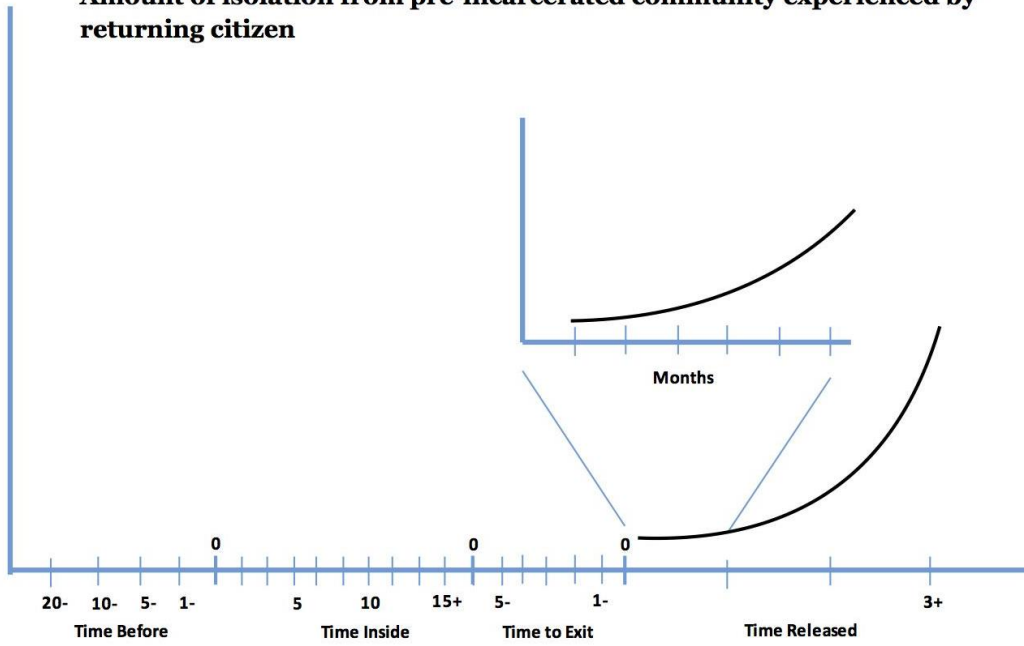
Not-For-Profit Behavior Over Time Graphs (BOTs)

All variables are graphically represented in Behavior Over Time graphs and shown in Figure 1. Behavior Over Time graphs are used in Systems Analysis to represent patterns of behavior in a system.

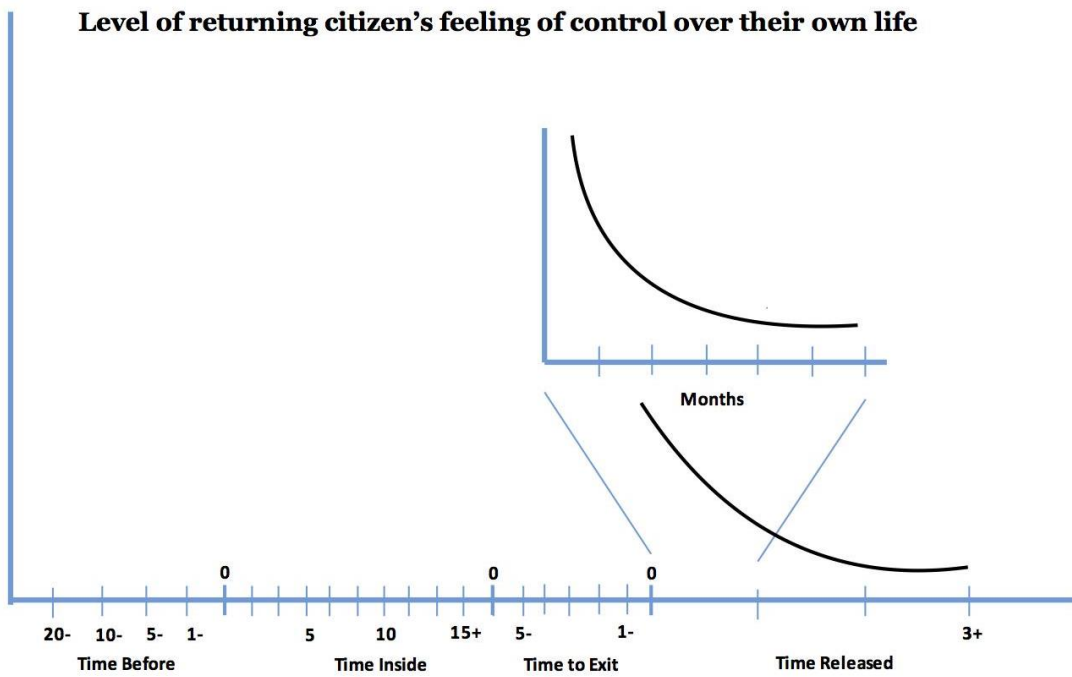
Figure 1. Visuals of Variables provided as Behavior Over Time Graphs



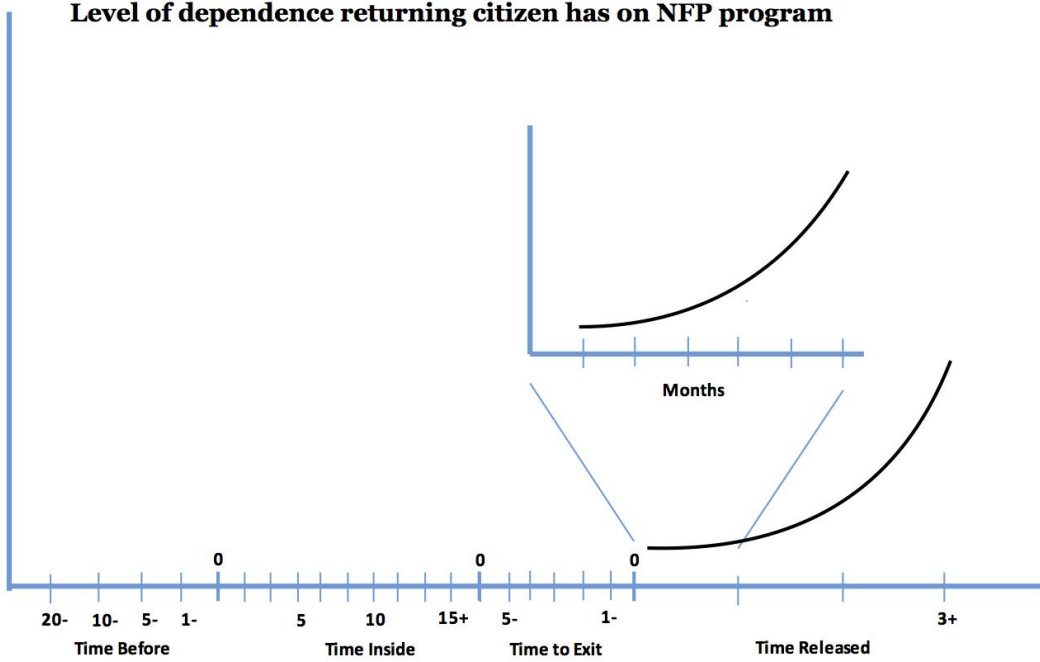
Amount of isolation from pre-incarcerated community experienced by returning citizen



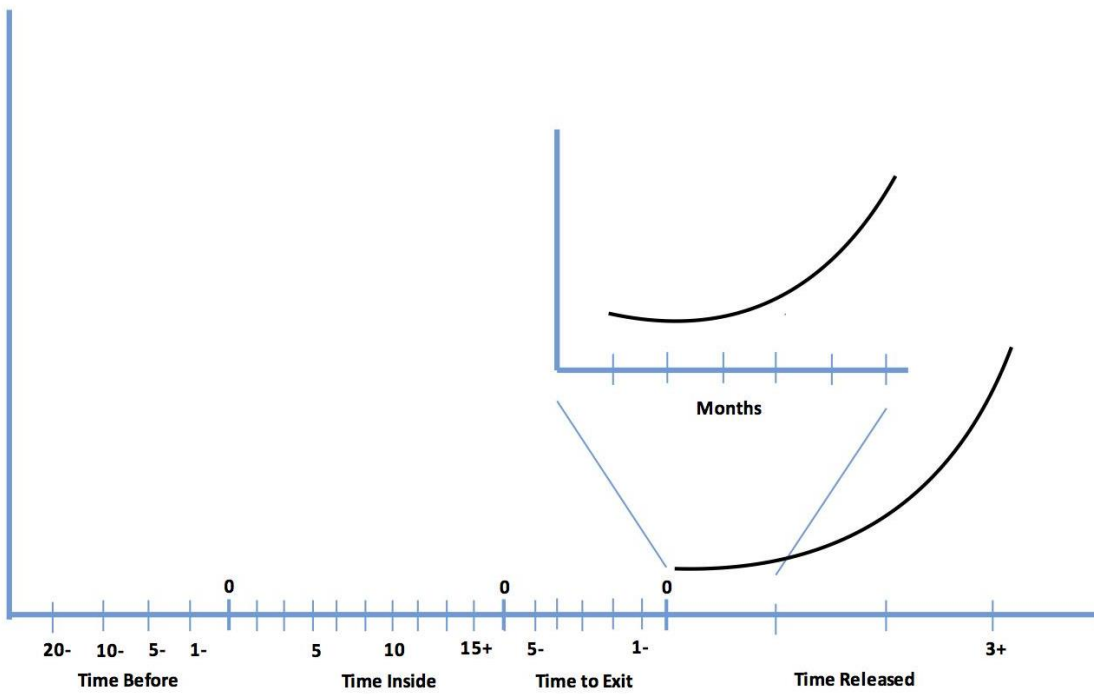
Level of returning citizen's feeling of control over their own life



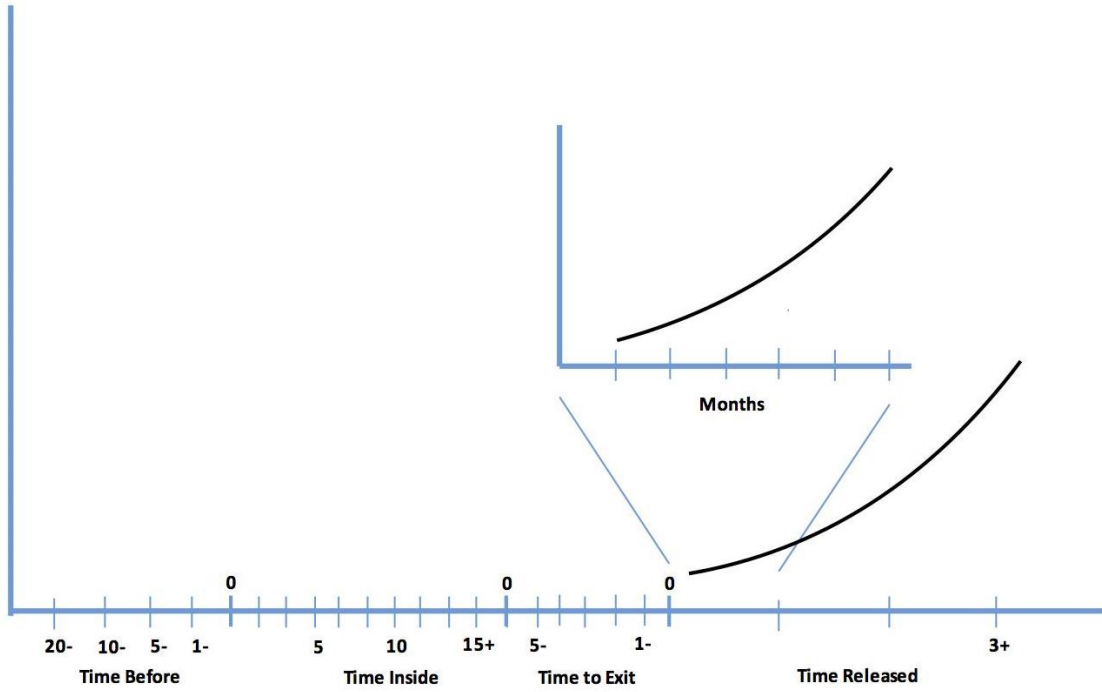
Level of dependence returning citizen has on NFP program



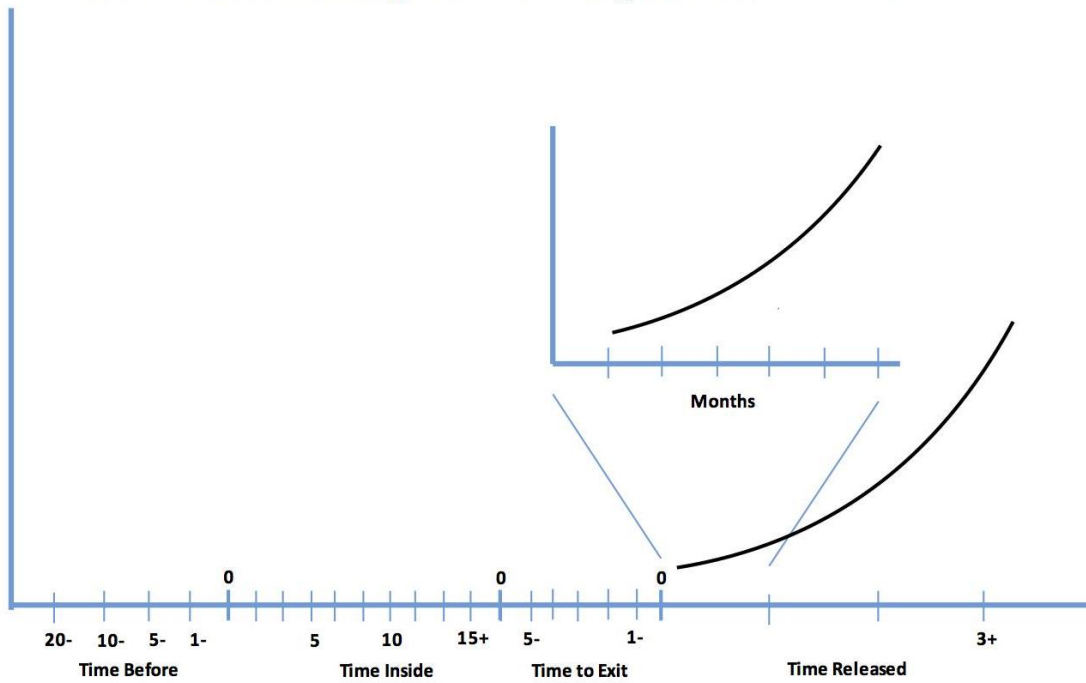
Amount of interactions between NFPs and governmental agencies



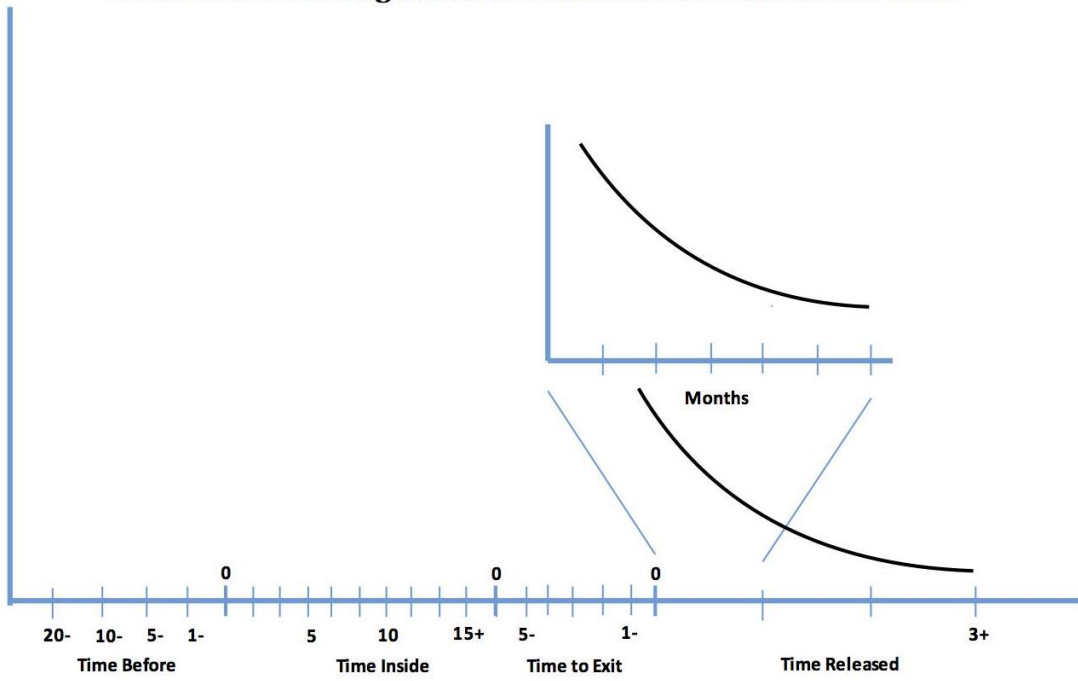
Amount of collaboration between NFPs and governmental agencies



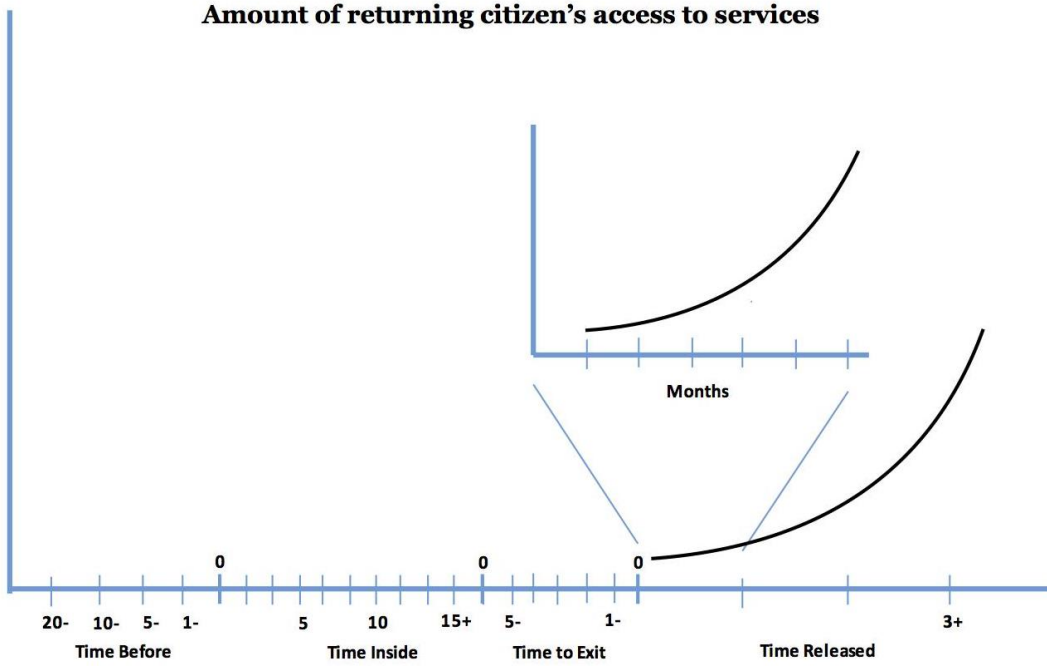
Amount of information given to returning citizens about NFPs



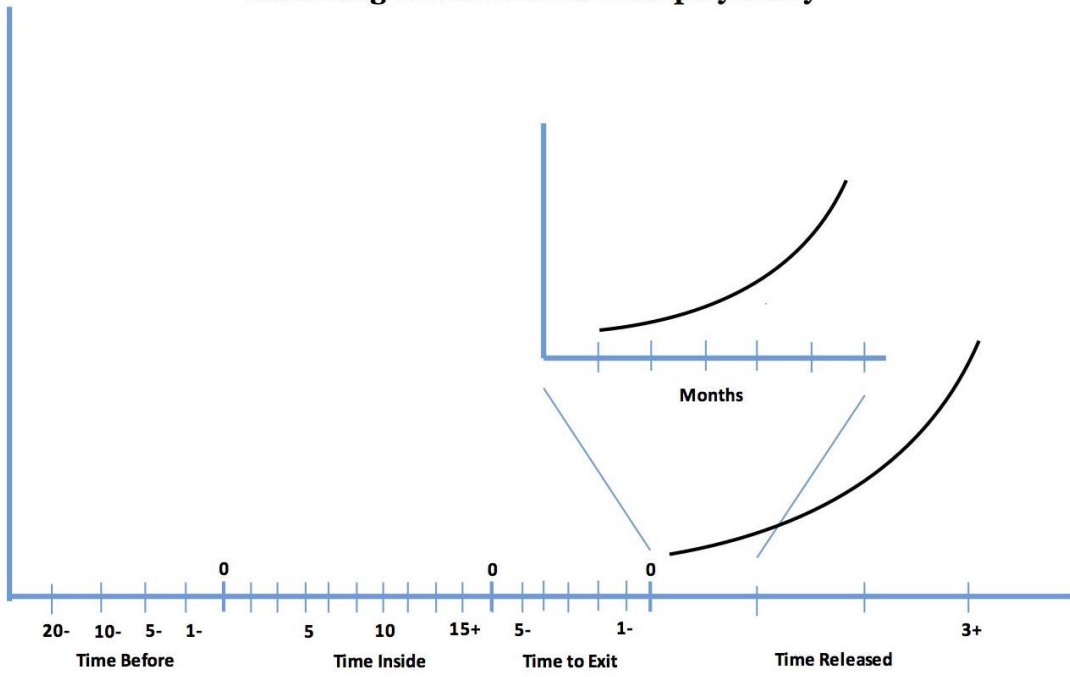
Amount of returning citizen's reliance on informal information



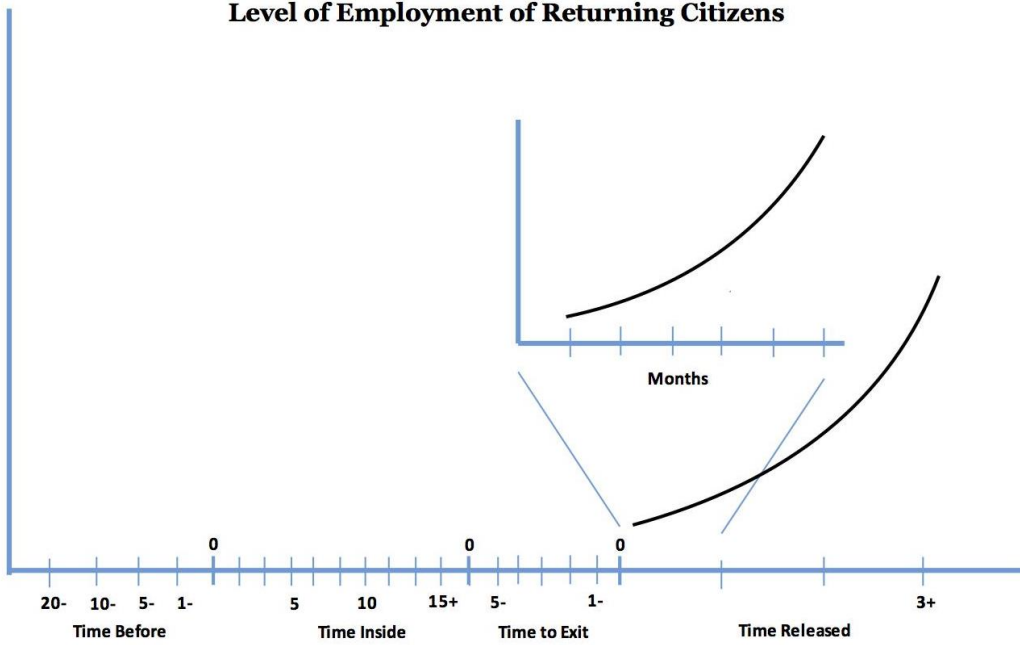
Amount of returning citizen's access to services



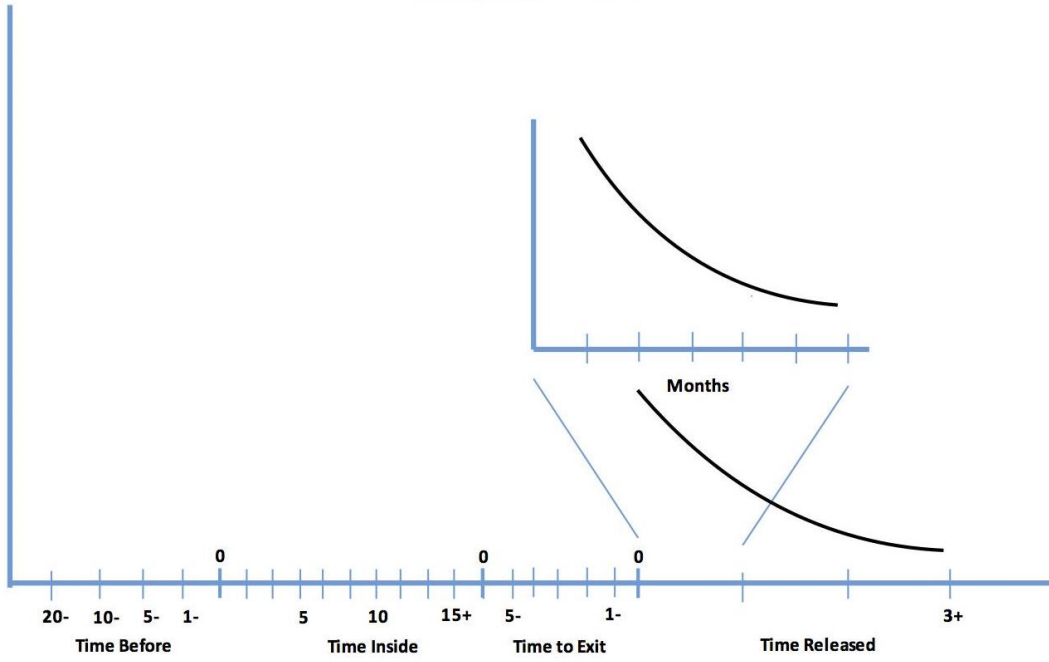
Returning Citizen's Level of Employability



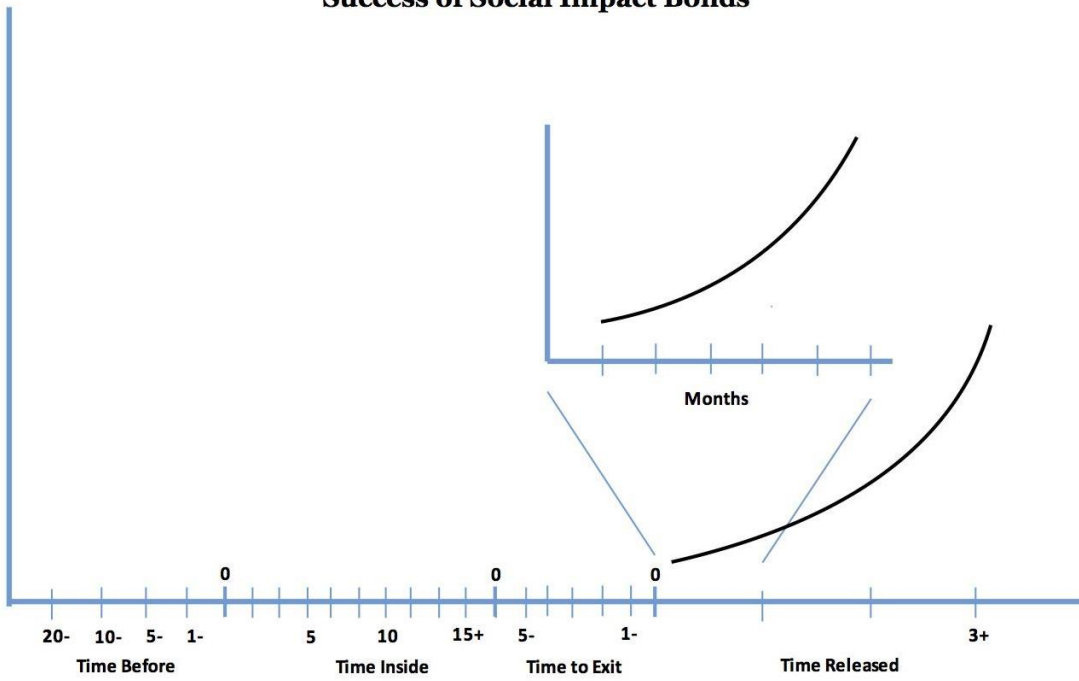
Level of Employment of Returning Citizens



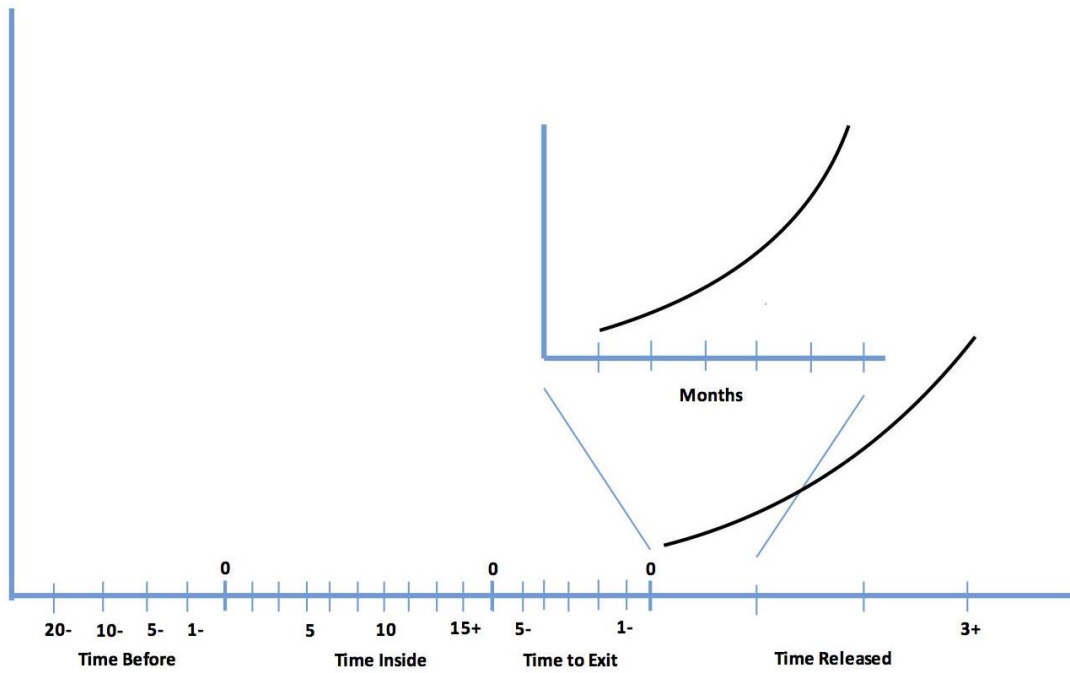
Rate of Recidivism



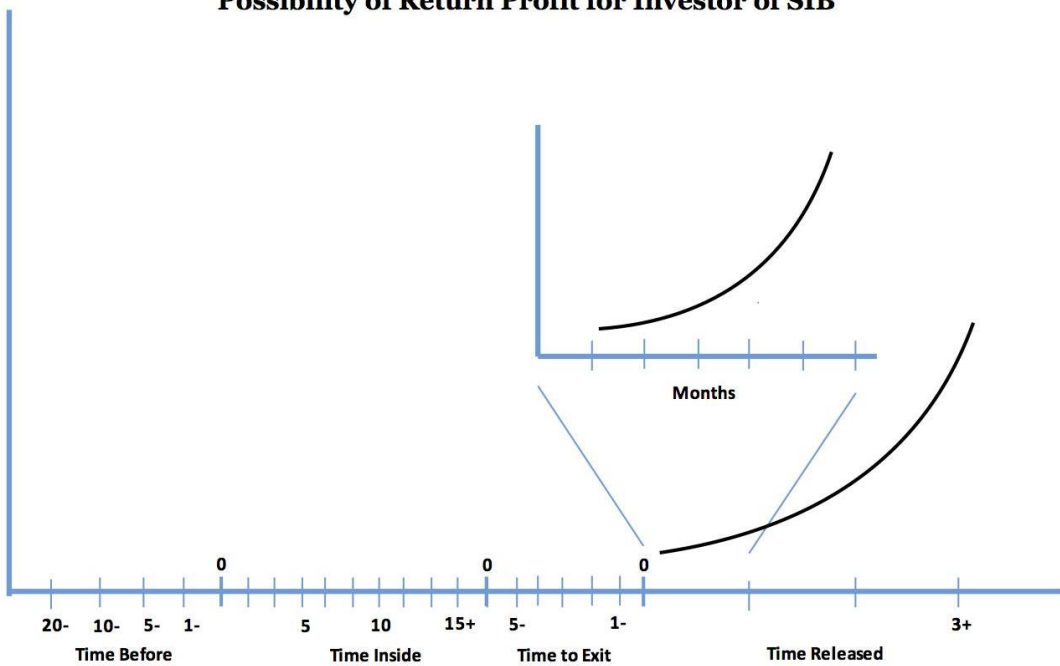
Success of Social Impact Bonds



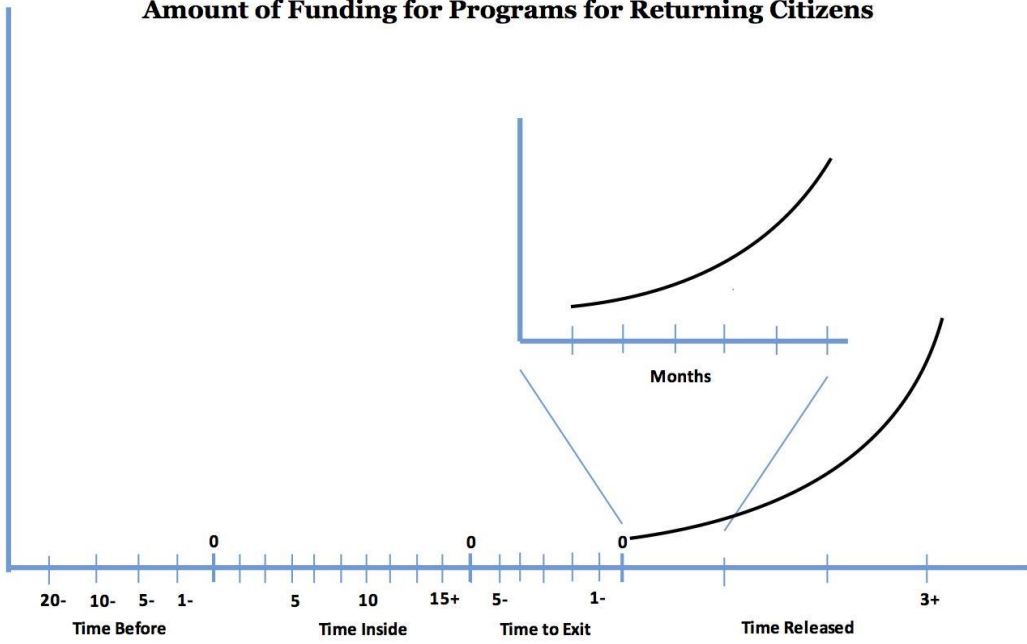
Existence of Social Impact Bonds



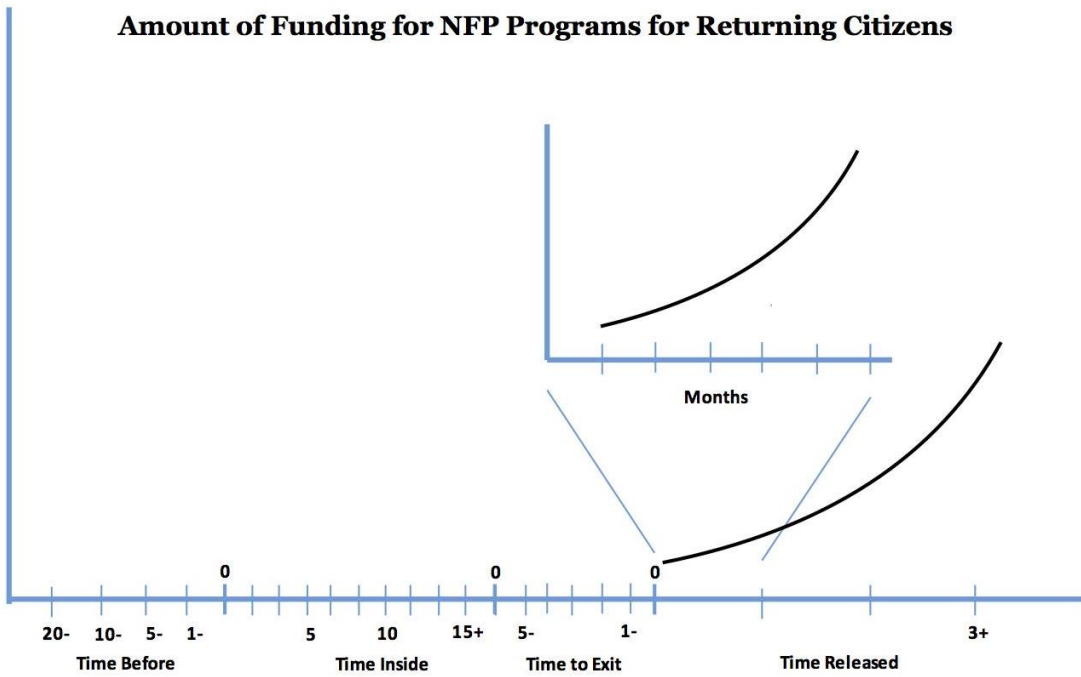
Possibility of Return Profit for Investor of SIB

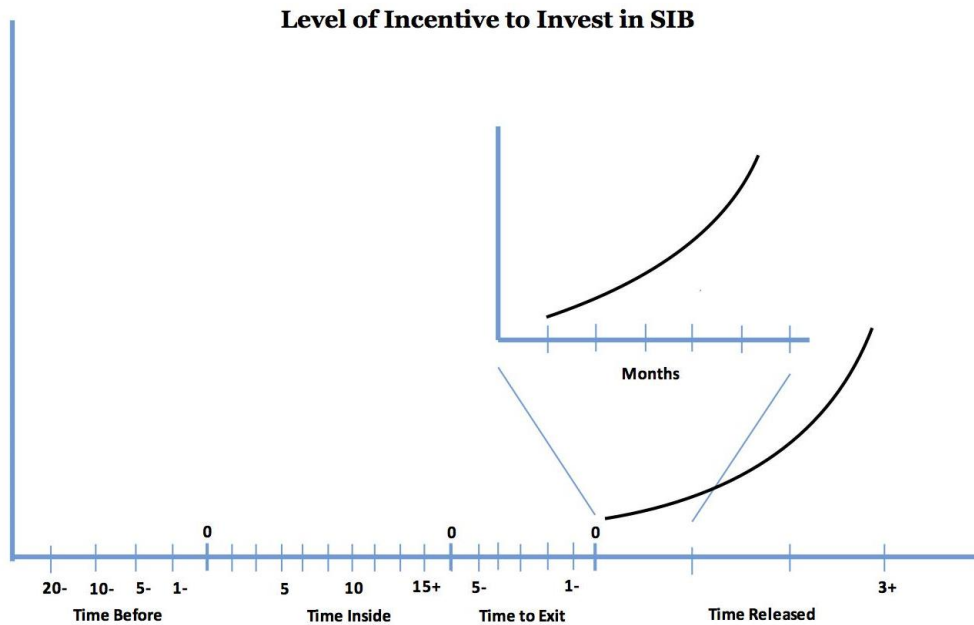


Amount of Funding for Programs for Returning Citizens



Amount of Funding for NFP Programs for Returning Citizens

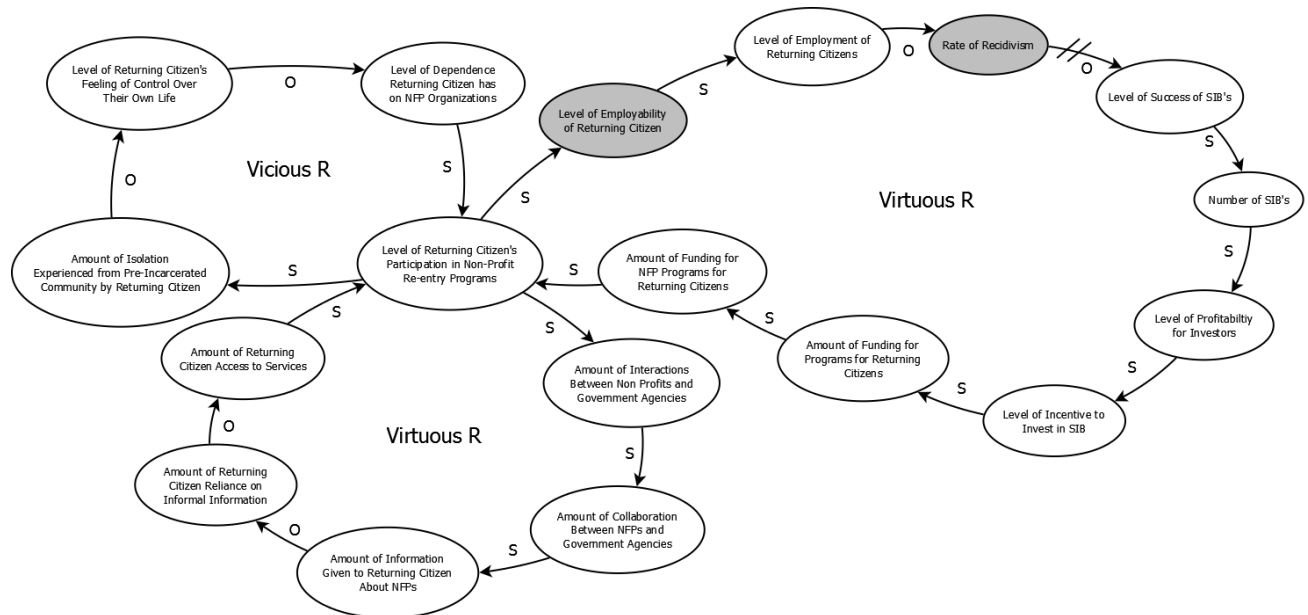




Not-For-Profit Causal Loop Diagram (CLD)

A Causal Loop Diagram (CLD) of the NFP System is shown in Figure 2. The Not-For-Profit System causal loop diagram includes three loops which interact with each other through the common variable of “level of returning citizen’s participation in nonprofit reentry programs.” The first loop depicts the effect this variable has on the returning citizen’s dependence on the NFP program. The more the citizen participates in the NFP program, the more they are forced to cut off old ties with the community they were in pre-incarceration. When this happens, they feel less in control of their own life and therefore become more dependent on the program, leading to more interaction with that program. The second loop depicts the effect of social impact bonds on funding for nonprofit organizations. Once an investment in a social impact bond is made, funding available for re-entry programs increases, allowing for more participation in those programs. When returning citizens are more involved in a program that builds skills, their employability potential increases, allowing for returning citizens to more likely become employed at a living wage. Since higher employment rates decrease recidivism rates, the success of the social impact bond increases, allowing investors to receive a return. With more success and profitable returns, there is more incentive for investors to invest, allowing for even more funding for re-entry programs. The third and final loop shows the effects of interaction between governmental agencies and nonprofit programs. When these interactions increase, so do collaborations between nonprofit organizations and governmental agencies. In turn, the amount of information that the returning citizen receives about re-entry programs increases and they are no longer forced to only rely on informal information about re-entry services. The more

information they receive, the more access to services they have, therefore increasing participation in nonprofit re-entry programs. With more participation, there is an increase of interaction because more nonprofit re-entry programs are potentially being created, therefore, the amount of interactions increases, and the loop begins again.



Not-For-Profit Laws of the Fifth Discipline

The laws that were chosen to represent nonprofit organization's role in the criminal justice system were

Law Number 4; *"the easy way out usually leads back in."* Law Number 4 explains the common thought process in the system where the same solutions are implemented over and over again, even if results do not improve. In this case, the criminal justice system has had a hard policy of getting "tough on crime." A part of this way of thinking consists of taking away individual freedoms and controls while the offender is inside, which forces the offender to become dependent on the system. However, once the offender is released, that same way of thinking often continues. Returning citizens are required to fulfill several obligations as a stipulation of their parole. This forces the returning citizen to become isolated from their family and community, and they are once again dependent on something other than themselves. As it relates directly to the role of nonprofit organizations, there are nonprofit re-entry programs that recommend that returning citizens isolate themselves from their pre-incarcerated communities. In turn, this isolation creates a dependence on the nonprofit organization similar to how dependent offenders feel while they are on the inside.

Law Number 9; *“you can have your cake and eat it too but not all at once.”* looks at a different part of the system. Social impact bonds are a new wave concept in investing where investors fund a social cause, such as nonprofit re-entry programs for returning citizens. The success of social impact bonds is oftentimes measured through the rate of recidivism of returning citizens. However, this can be a tricky way of measurement. For example, in one case the investors were expecting the nonprofit re-entry program to reduce the rate of recidivism by 10% in order for investors to be repaid, but the program reduced recidivism by only 8.4%. Although the rate of recidivism was reduced significantly, it was not enough for investors to be repaid immediately (Ganguly 2014). This is an example of Law Number 9 because results were expected immediately, however, the rate of recidivism is something that is more accurately measured over an extended period of time. The investors wanted to have their cake and eat it too, but they could not have their desired results (cake) all at once.

Not-For-Profit System Linking to Other Systems

Non-profit programs link with many other parts of the criminal justice system because of the sources of funding, the many services provided, and the effects that those services have on employability, housing, and recidivism. Though the NFP System is much more expansive than is depicted on the causal-loop-diagram in Figure 2, three variables - namely: level of employability of the returning citizen, and amount of funding for programs for returning citizens, and recidivism - link with other systems. The level of employability variable interacts with the Employment System in that returning citizen’s participation in non-profit re-entry vocational programs increases their employability. This is an important interaction because, as the Employment System causal-loop-diagram depicts, greater employability and higher employment levels increase correctional education funds. Funding for programs also is a variable that interacts with the Public Policy System. This is an important interaction as well because with more funding, public safety is increased. Employment is also increased in this interaction. Success of these programs also means higher support for the programs, as the Public Policy System causal-loop-diagram depicts. These interactions with other systems are especially important because when systems interact, it powerfully impacts the rate of recidivism.

Not-For-Profit Leverage Points

There are leverage points within the NFP System. Data suggests that the leverage points are: funding for re-entry programs, and collaboration between the government and nonprofit organizations. A large amount of data proves that organizations that provide re-entry services to returning citizens - such as housing, counseling, and vocational services - lower recidivism rates. Most of these organizations are nonprofit, meaning that funding can be difficult to attain and maintain. If funding for nonprofit organizations is increased, more services may be accessible for returning citizens, and the quality of these services will increase. A leverage point that increases funding is the existence and success of social impact bonds - funding provided by investors. These investors receive a profitable return if the program successfully meets its goals, for example, lowers recidivism rates. Though these programs are very new to the U.S., the first one in the U.K. reduced re-offending by 8.4 percent (Ganguly 2014). Communication between the government and nonprofit organizations is necessary to provide funding. It is also the necessary leverage needed to allow returning citizens to access services provided. When

there is no communication between governmental agencies (parole and probation offices), and nonprofits, returning citizens are forced to rely on informal information about services such as word of mouth referrals from other ex-offenders. This often leads returning citizens to not participate in programs because they are confused about, or unaware of the resources available to them. This is a great point of leverage because improved collaboration between nonprofits and governmental agencies will immensely improve the accessibility of re-entry resources to returning citizens.

Not-For-Profit System Innovation and Change

In conclusion, we have two recommendations in order to improve this relationship between nonprofit organizations and the criminal justice system. Nonprofit organizations are often small in size, and sometimes capability because of a lack of funding. At the same time, governmental agencies, such as parole and probation offices, are equally faced with budgetary issues due to increased demand in services. In order to remedy this lack of funding, more research needs to be done into the use of social impact bonds as a way of funding re-entry programs for returning citizens. This would create more funding for nonprofit re-entry programs as well as increasing funding for governmental agencies that serve returning citizens due to decreases in demand. When funding is no longer an issue, more collaboration between nonprofit organizations and governmental agencies must be the next step. In many interviews with employees from nonprofits that serve returning citizens, the number one request is for more collaboration with the parole and probation offices. It is clear that collaboration would make a great impact because collaboration would foster improved communications between nonprofits and government agencies which will improve the impact of the re-entry programs because the resources would be more readily available and accessible to returning citizens.

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**Chapter 8:
Class Recommendations for Reform**

PRIOR TO INCARCERATION

1. Provide teachers and education majors with:
 - knowledge of incarceration, its effects on returning citizens and its collateral consequences,
 - training for how to support students whose parents have been incarcerated, and
 - curriculum that supports inclusion and understanding (not othering) of people who have been involved in the criminal justice system
2. Require two years post-high school education of
 - a trade school,
 - an internship, or
 - specific employment field classes.

This adds to the general education level, which reduces peoples' interaction with the criminal justice system. Plus, this will help students decide what they want to go into and will save money on tuition costs if they can more quickly decide on a career.

DURING INCARCERATION

1. During incarceration of after, provide communities with
 - data-based information about returning citizens, such as how success without support is unlikely and that an unsuccessful reentry can hurt the community (throughout unemployment, homelessness, etc.),
 - information for business owners that encourages the hiring of returning citizens, and
 - information for landlords that encourages them to rent apartments and homes to returning citizens.
2. During incarceration, encourage citizens from the community to volunteer in prisons through programs that aim to increase their interactions with prisoners, with the goal of overcoming stereotypes and negative schema that are often formed from the physical and emotional distance between the community and prison systems.
3. During incarceration, educate business representatives about, and encourage them to interact with, the prison system to help employers see the potential in getting rid of the criminal background section on employment applications. Excluding people with criminal records restricts the diversity and talent in their workplace.
4. Change the dynamic of prison in general. Instead of treating people inside with an “us vs them” environment, have the inmates work together to build a trust relationship with each other and the staff. An atmosphere that emphasizes respect, therapy, and healing, as opposed to an aggressive and demeaning atmosphere, would cultivate positive character development within the inmates. It will also change public perception if the dynamic of prisons is a friendly one – TV and movies will no longer have the material they need to portray inmates in a negative light.

5. Pair inmates up with someone on the outside who has a criminal record as a type of mentorship. A group of mentors and mentees can get together talk about how their reentry is going and to support one another. This provides the returning citizen with a positive community it can lean on.
6. Create a nonprofit program that mentors children who have incarcerated parents that helps the children maintain a relationship with their parents. This includes mentoring children in an after school program to teach students the value of education and of staying in school and to demonstrate that students have people who care about and support them and their education.
7. Enable and encourage policymakers could create stronger barriers on the ability of an employer to check criminal backgrounds. For the most part, these are currently public records and can be used against returning citizens for everything from housing to applying for jobs. If there were more obstacles in place to access these records, the records would not be used as frequently, which would decrease their impact on returning citizens.

POST INCARCERATION

1. Educate landlords to change their perception of returning citizens to decrease resistance by landlords to lease to returning citizens.
2. Support a program that integrates returning citizens into society by having them work side by side with residents in the community.
3. Create project “Destroy the Other” that is aimed at removing the psychological distance society created between those who have been involved in the criminal justice system and those who have not. This would include: returning citizens giving speeches and being on panels, billboards that address the stigma of returning citizens, and commercial or reality shows that show the true struggles of returning citizens and areas of potential improvement in the criminal justice system.
4. Provide transitional health care with input and assistance from case managers who were previously involved with the criminal justice system.
5. Create project “Three E’s of Destroying Stereotypes: Experience, Exposure, and Education.” Change the “otherness” of those who have been involved in the criminal justice system through experience (changing media representations), exposure (direct interaction with returning citizens), and education (teaching people). Research shows these are the best ways to change stereotypes.
6. Enable NFPs or companies to create meaningful jobs for returning citizens with potential for growth. These careers should involve interactions with the public. Example: New Beginnings restaurant hires returning citizens and provides them with a paycheck *and* a chance at a career. The positions filled by returning citizens allow them to interact with the general public.

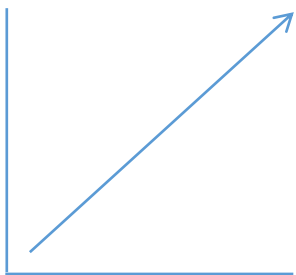
Class Systems Map

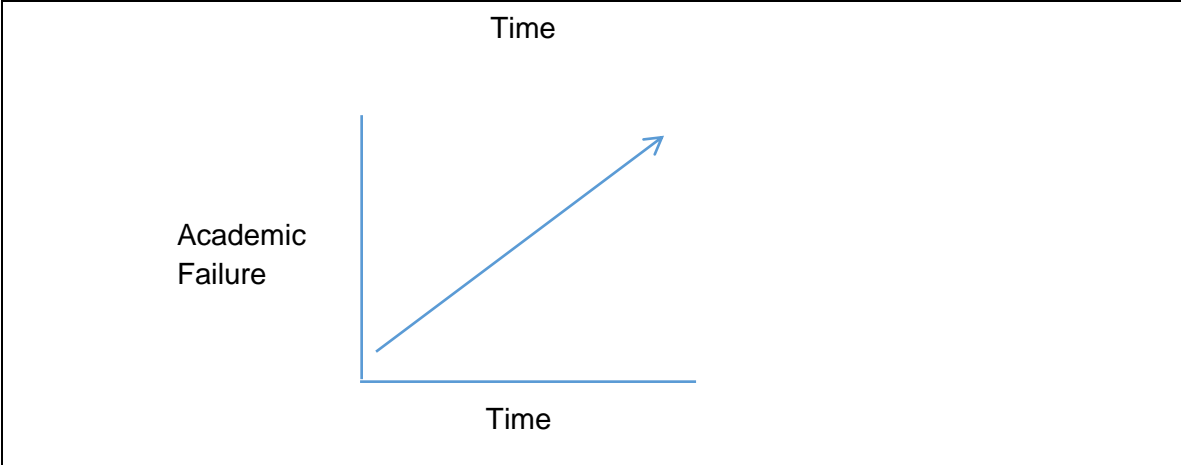
To support development of a class systems map, the aforementioned systems, i.e. Family, Community, Health, etc., were successfully combined through linking identical variables. The linking variables were carefully identified and validated as the same through review of citations, Behavior Over Time graphs, and discussion by system representatives. Whereas multiple common variables were identified among multiple systems, with one variable- Rate of Recidivism- being found in all systems, system representatives selected linkages that supported construction of the total system map such that each link only connected two systems. Clearly the total systems map could be constructed in alternative model, which could develop even more opportunity to identify leverage points to positively impact changes to the system.

The total class systems map can be found as an insert at the end of this portfolio (printed version). It is also provided on the next page in digital form. Linking variables are indicated by a darker color.

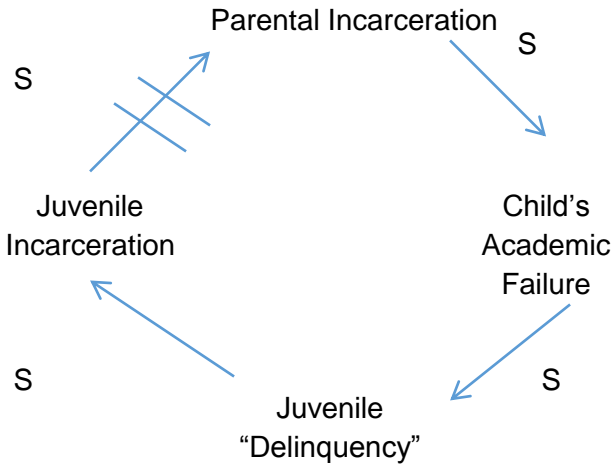
Appendix A Family Citations

<p>Citation:</p> <p>Aaron, L., & Dallaire, D. H. (2010). Parental incarceration and multiple risk experiences: Effects on family dynamics and children's delinquency. <i>Journal of Youth and Adolescence</i>, 39(12), 1471-84. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/docview/811192595?accountid=39473</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This source outlines the negative impact that parental incarceration has on children, specifically the likeliness of a child delinquency following the incarceration of their parent(s). I found this source very impactful as it clearly describes the variables that affect a child during and after their parent served time. This article also includes various CLD's within the text that show how the variables play off of one another leading to negative outcomes.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading talks about the negative effects that parental incarceration has on the family unit. Children of incarcerated parents are likely to struggle with social and academic tension, and are likely to lead to delinquency. Sibling delinquency is repetitive within family units that have parental incarceration.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children with incarcerated parents are more likely to experience delinquency than their peers with non-incarcerated parents.• With a parent removed, the family must reorganize and restructure their dynamics, and children may be unsupervised more often as the remaining parent may work two jobs or longer hours. Parents remaining in the home exhibit more stress after the incarceration of their spouse, and report higher levels of financial problems and poorer health• Adolescents exposed to parental incarceration are more likely to exhibit delinquent behaviors, and these delinquent adolescents may serve as role models for their younger siblings. These children may be more likely to exhibit delinquent behaviors, as they have both a delinquent parent and older sibling after whom to model their behavior.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“At baseline, children who had been exposed to parental incarceration were more likely to be an ethnic minority, to experience crimes against the families, to have delinquent older siblings, and exhibit more delinquent behaviors.”</p> <p>“Parents reported the number of delinquent behaviors of their children at baseline and follow-up. A typical question asked, “Does the youth get into fights?” Eleven delinquent behaviors were described and parents indicated the absence (0) or presence (1) of each for their child. Internal</p>

consistency reliability for parent-reports of youth delinquency was .67 at baseline, and .72 at follow-up.”	
Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “When parents are incarcerated, they leave behind children and families who must cope with not only the separation from the parent, but also the social stigma and loss of financial support associated with the incarceration of the parent.” “If coupled with exposure to an incarcerated parent, regular exposure to high level of conflict in the family may influence children’s delinquent behaviors.” “Children whose families are characterized by high levels of conflict and control and low levels of cohesion are more likely than their peers to be diagnosed with externalizing disorders, to show depressive symptoms, and to exhibit higher levels of delinquency.”	
Strengths: This article examines various variables that affect family units affected by parental incarceration, including sibling delinquency,	Weaknesses: The discussion portion of the article seems to leave out specifics. It seems very general and not firm.
Connections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental incarceration often leads to the child’s academic downfall, leading to dropping out (EDUCATION). • Parental incarceration leads to child delinquency (FAMILY). • Parental incarceration leads to financial struggle in response to the absence of a parent (INCOME). 	
List identifiable variables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental Incarceration • Financial Instability • Academic Failure • Child Delinquency 	
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs: <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">Juvenile Delinquency</div>  </div>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

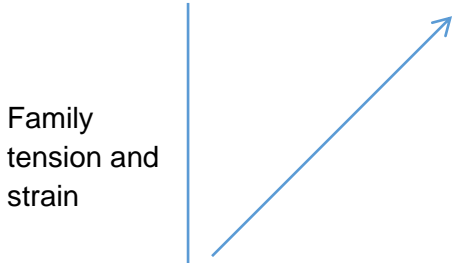


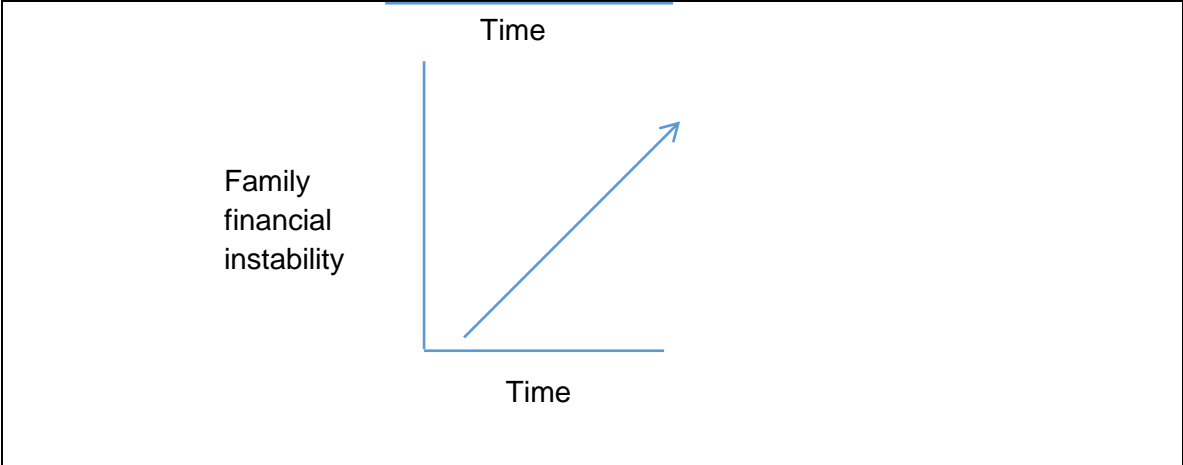
REINFORCING

What will you research next?

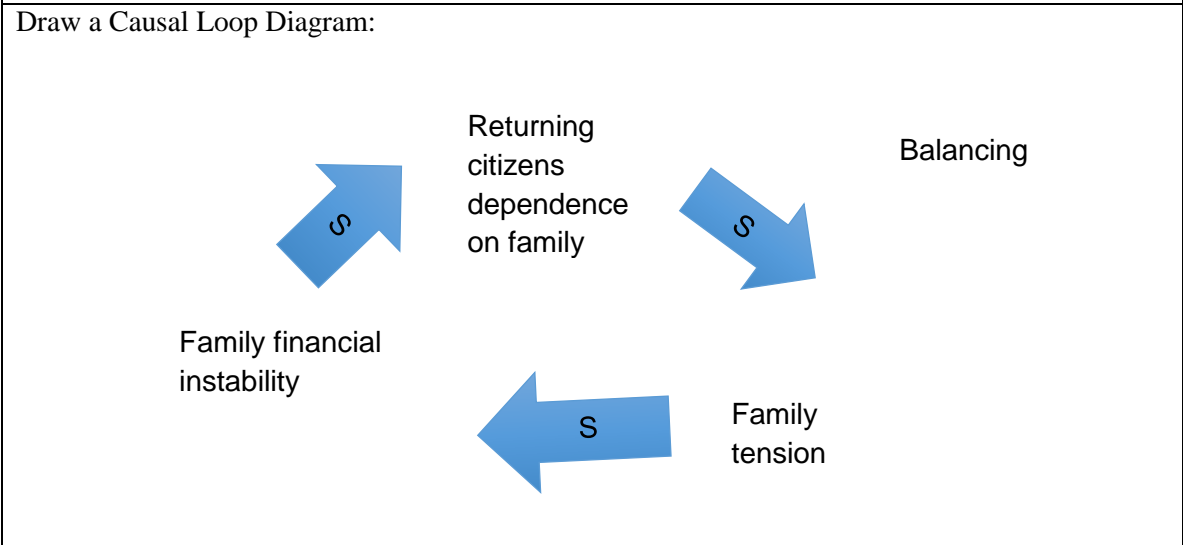
Next I will research the effects that lack of financial stability due to parental incarceration has on the family unit.

<p>Citation: Naser, Rebecca. 2006. Family Members Experiences' with Incarceration and Reentry. <i>Western Criminology Review</i> 7(2), 20–31</p>
<p>for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This source is included in my work because it discusses the important role that family support plays in a prisoners reentry. It talks about the hardships a family endures before, during and after the reentry process, and how public policy affects this.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Familial support during the reentry process is crucial for success of the returning citizen, and often the family is happy to be supportive, but this doesn't mean that this support doesn't come with hardships. Public policy makes finding a job and job training extremely difficult for returning citizens, leaving them financially dependent on their family. Most families describe this financial support as difficult and leads to hardships.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familial support is a crucial piece of a successful reentry process, but it is often very difficult for the family members of the incarcerated person to shift their roles in the family as necessary to meet the needs of the of the ex-prisoner. As important as family support is, family tension and stress is often a result of an incarcerated member. • When returning to society, the prisoner has high expectations of dependence on their family to provide for them. While the family does so, 87% described providing so heavily for the person as very difficult. • Many family members feel as though some public policies that prevent returning citizens from getting jobs or job training have led to a large amount of strain on the family. They worry about their financial stability and the future of the returning citizen if they have to continue to financially support the returning citizen.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost one-third of respondents (30 percent) were having financial hardships due to their family member's return. • Areas of needed support and assistance that were most frequently mentioned by the family members of returning prisoners included financial assistance and helping the recently released prisoner to secure a job or job training.
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "This research also indicates that family members experience serious hardships during the period of incarceration and after their family member's release from prison. It also

<p>suggests that they would benefit from programs or services to assist them, as family members of recently released prisoners, and from programs to assist their recently released family member.”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. “In our previous research we noted that soon-to-be- released prisoners had high expectations for family support and relationship quality after release, hypothesizing that if these expectations were not met, a downward spiral of relapse and recidivism could ensue” 3. “Overall, our findings suggest that prisoners and their families would be well served by corrections policies that remove barriers to contact during incarceration and perhaps even encourage contact through the establishment of programs specifically designed to reinforce positive relationships with the family members they are likely to rely on after their release from prison” 4. Areas of needed support and assistance that were most frequently mentioned by the family members of returning prisoners included financial assistance and helping the recently released prisoner to secure a job or job training. 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Past literature reviews in the article give the reader a lot of background to the issue and what has been discovered already.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Study only had male participants.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public policy placing a strain on the families to support the returning citizen while they are unable to get a job or training. • Economy suffers when families can’t pay bills or mortgages after financially supporting the returning citizen. • Family support during reentry process has proven to be help in a successful reentry. • Housing for the returning citizen is highly dependent on the family support. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of family support • Family tension • Family financial instability 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p> 	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Public policy.

<p>Citation:</p> <p>LaVerne Williamson, G. "Education and Incarceration: An Examination of the Relationship Between Educational Achievement and Criminal Behavior." <i>Journal of Correctional Education</i>, vol. 43, no. 1, 1992, pp. 14–22. www.jstor.org/stable/41971900.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This source investigates the effects of incarceration on children of incarcerated parents.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The reading studied the negative effects that incarceration has on children with an incarcerated parent. Often, children undergo hardships due to unmet needs, both physical and mental. Absent parents result in children being moved around much more, as well as struggling with aggression and developmental issues.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2002, 1,150,200 parents, with 2,413,700 minor children, were incarcerated in state and federal prisons or local jails. • A parent's incarceration is likely to lead to challenges in employment, which in turn place children at risk of having un • As predicted, fathers who have been to prison or jail perform significantly worse in the labor market than their counterparts who have no incarceration history; they are less likely to be employed around their child's third birthday, report fewer weeks worked in the past year, and earn less, both per hour and over the course of the year. • Children of incarcerated parents also face considerable instability in a number of aspects of their home life. They are significantly less likely to live with both parents than their counterparts. They are more likely to receive public assistance and more likely to experience material hardship (by either measure) following a father's incarceration. • Children whose fathers have been incarcerated score marginally higher on the CBCL subscale of aggressive behavior, representing 19% in the national sample.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Examining a population-based sample of children born between 1998 and 2000 in 20 large cities, we find a strong and significant relationship between parental incarceration and a number of economic and family instability outcomes.
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fathers who have spent time in jail or prison are significantly less likely to be employed, less likely to work consistently, and they earn significantly less than their counterparts


<p>who have never been incarcerated. Their partners and children are also more likely to experience material hardship when their children are three years old.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The incarceration of either parent is associated with an increased likelihood of residential instability. ❖ Children whose fathers have been incarcerated display marginally more behavior problems in early childhood, a relationship driven predominately by aggressive behavior. 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Shows statistics that support the argument and is a relatively newer study.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Study has limitations: doesn't consider outside help in regards to economic factors (Grandparents or family, etc.)</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children of an incarcerated parent are more likely to undergo physical and material hardship. • Children of incarcerated parents are more likely to struggle with aggressive behavior. • Children of incarcerated parents are more likely to undergo residential instability. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the incarceration of their parents affect a child's focus in the classroom? • How does the incarceration of their parents affect a child's social confidence? 	

<p>Citation:</p> <p>Arditti, Joyce A., Lambert-Shute, Jennifer, and Joest, Karen. 2003. Saturday Morning at the Jail: Implications of Incarceration for Families and Children. <i>Family Relations</i>, 52. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3729.2003.00195.x</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>Our topic is family and the effects that incarceration has on families. This article is based on interviews with people who actually experienced this and explained their feelings and struggles through this process.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This article looks at the social, health, and economic characteristics of the situations families encounter when a member is incarcerated. It also discusses that while the rate of people being incarcerated is increasing, the research on the families is lacking. There are many effects on incarceration, from effects on children’s educational success to success of marriages after release to financial stability.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 million children in the US under the age of 18 have one or both parents “under supervision” • Some of the harms of incarceration are negative child outcomes (academic performance, emotional health, likelihood of crime involvement) • Poverty is considered an outcome of incarceration AND also contributes to the possibility of poverty • Parents left behind contribute even more economically and emotionally to the family • Shame, stands in the way of support and relationships
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Some scholars estimate that 1.5 million children have an incarcerated parent and 3.5 million have a parent who is on probation/parole, but others estimate that up to 10 million children are affected by the incarceration of parents. “Government reports give little insight pertaining to families affected by incarceration”</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Unlike other contexts of loss such as death or illness, loss of a family member because of incarceration seldom elicits sympathy and support from others, forcing family members to face the difficulties of separation alone.”</p> <p>“Families affected by incarceration have virtually been left off the family preservation agenda, which is noteworthy given their significant and growing number.”</p> <p>“The findings ... point to emotional, interactional, and behavioral difficulties children experience due to incarceration.”</p>

<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article really points out the weaknesses of the system and how there are very few studies looking at home children are affected, but there are so many!</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This article jumps around a little, but I think it has to because there isn't as much research about the topic as one would hope so they have to fill in the gaps.</p>
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<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The definitely connects to family • It can also connect to education, because children's education suffers when they have an incarcerated parent. • It can also connect to policy, because there isn't a lot being done to help children with incarcerated parents. • This can also connect to economics/employment, because once parents are incarcerated it can be very difficult to find a job and support the family.

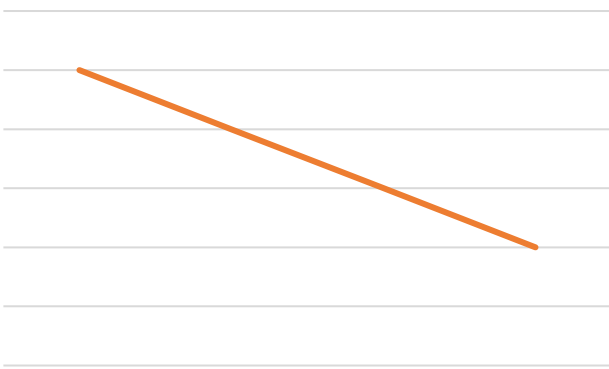
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended family's views on the situation and willingness to help • Shame about the situation • willingness to reach out/ask for help • Single-parenthood and poverty as a result of incarceration

<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 10px; margin: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Extended Families view of the situation and willingness to help over time inside</p>  </div>

Family shame about the situation
over time inside



Willingness of the family to reach
out and ask for help over time
inside



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

Reinforcing

Opposite



What will you research next?

I am going to look more at impacts of incarceration on families, but I think I want to look at how family seems for a recently released offender instead of how incarceration looks for a family. I think these are two different dynamics.

<p>Citation: Oliver, Melvin & Shapiro, Thomas. 2006. <i>Wealth and Inequality in America</i>. Black Wealth / White Wealth. 2nd Edition: pages 69- 92. <<a 2"="" href="http://reader.eblib.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/(S(1kpzeh2tca2jswwkevvin5h))/Reader.aspx?p=293626&o=662&u=K%2fKiafaBo3TTxkavGRWEdg%3d%3d&t=1484326630&h=5441879AC55A1252F5DCD73442929C5B0E9FE37D&s=52285594&ut=2049&pg=1&r=img&c=-1&pat=n&cms=-1&sd=2#>></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="> <p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>The Bryan Stevenson TED Talk about the injustice of rich, guilty people being treated better by the justice system than poor, innocent people was very interesting to me. I have known for a while about the racial injustice that is present, but the idea that there is also an economic injustice as well is newer to me. I wanted to learn more about what these racial and economic inequalities look like and found the book above by Oliver and Shapiro that discusses race, wealth, and the implications that come with them. While I only looked at one chapter of the book, the entire book deals with these issues.</p> </p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The chapter that I read from <i>Black Wealth / White Wealth</i> discussed the major financial divide in America, how it affects the middle class, and what that financial divide looks like between races. It explained the financial situations of people at different points in the middle class in different regions of the country, with different family situations, education, occupations, and ages. The chapter also compares the financial differences in the middle class to the financial differences between races in the middle class.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten percent of American families hold two-thirds of the wealth. • The middle class is a large category that is very different from what it was decades ago with blurred boundaries (income, assets, education, etc.) • There are significant factors that influence wealth and assets (race, age, education, occupation, region, family situation, etc.) 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Black/white median income ratio is about 50-60% (shown in tables, p. 91) The top 20% of the American population earn over 40% of the income and almost 90% of the assets. (p. 71)</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: Include all new terms and concepts as well as at least 3 quotes that exemplify the essay.</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The article gives a lot of examples from studies and different families. It also</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The chapter presents so much information in just over 20 pages, but it doesn't tie it all together. I feel like I learned so much about a bunch of different things, but they</p>

<p>provides many different statistics and tables to show the differences in wealth.</p>	<p>should have been tied together better. For example, the chapter presented different interviews, but didn't go in depth to explain what it all meant when it came to race, which is what the whole book is about!</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racial: This chapter points out how people of different races accumulate different amounts of wealth and what this means for their socioeconomic status and quality of living. • Educational/Occupational: This chapter explains how different education levels and occupations impact a person/family's financial situation. • Socioeconomic: This chapter introduces a wide variety of influences on socioeconomic status. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think that the middle class or at least the entire socioeconomic structure is a system, but the categories within it (middle class, upper class, etc) are constantly changing. It seems like it would be difficult to understand a system when the ways we describe it are constantly changing. • This article bring so many different systems together (socioeconomic, educational, etc.) is it necessary to look at the smaller systems separately in order to understand the bigger one? 	

Citation:

Bridgman, Anne & Phillips, Deborah A. 1998. How Do Income And Poverty Affect The Health Of Children And Adolescents? New Findings on Poverty and Child Health and Nutrition: Summary of a Research Briefing. Pages 4-12.

http://web.b.ebscohost.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/ehost/ebookviewer/ebook/bmxlYmtfXzk3OV9fQU41?sid=46e6cbf1-cb38-4693-a1e8-03cbc9f75bb1@sessionmgr120&vid=0&format=EB&lpid=lp_4&rid=0

Reason for including this source in your work:

I chose this source because both of this week's assigned readings made small references to impacts on health and children and their successes. I know from our classes and readings so far that the criminal justice system has an impact on family systems and employment systems. Both of these systems involve children, so I wanted to research what the effects are on children's health and futures who grow up in poverty (often closely linked to those involved in the criminal justice system).

Main argument:

This reading discusses the effects of poverty on children, specifically how poverty influences the types of food available for poor children to eat. It also explains the effects of poor nutrition on children's physical and mental health. The reading also points out that poor nutrition often leads to harmful effects that make a future of poverty for the child even more likely.

Important ideas:

- Poor nutrition for pregnant mothers leads to poor nutrition for the baby
- Poor nutrition can lead to delayed growth (physical & brain) which leads to disabilities and often less opportunities, creating a cycle
- Little research on effects of poverty, but the research there is shows negative impacts
- Access to welfare benefits (or lack of due to cuts in funding/unavailability) and type of benefits (such as food stamps) influences the quality and quantity of food eaten by children
- Parents in the house along with parenting style (eating dinner together, etc.) influences health of child

Evidence:

A table on page 8 that shows adolescent health patterns and at risk percentages based on financial situations (non-poor, poor, welfare poor).

The author also references a study done in Kenya and the effects of food shortages on children and their futures.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“Longitudinal studies show that family income is more strongly associated with children's ability and achievement than emotional outcomes, and early childhood poverty may have an even larger impact.”

Page 4

“Researchers have also shown that health problems affecting children in the United States, including iron deficiency anemia, underweight and obesity, and asthma, are more prevalent among the poor.”

Page 4

<p>“Parental rejection was higher in families experiencing high economic pressure and both of these factors were associated with more physical complaints by the adolescents.” Page 9</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This reading explains multiple different studies in different places (such as Kenya) and provides charts and graphs to organize the information provided.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This reading points out that not a lot of research had been done about the subject. However, the article was written almost 20 years ago in 1998, so there is probably more information available now.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can be connected to the criminal justice system, because higher percentages of people living in poverty end up involved with the criminal justice system and once involved with the criminal justice system, people are more likely to stay in poverty. • This information can also be connected to the education system, because children who grow up in poverty and have not had access to proper nutrition are less likely to be as successful in school. • This can be connected to the family system, because families are harmed by lack of proper nutrition and also family systems who have certain parenting styles can influence children’s success. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can children be protected from the harmful effects of poverty (perhaps specifically that brought on by the criminal justice system)? • What is a solution for this poverty caused lack of nutrition? There is welfare, but studies show that it isn’t working as well as many hoped. • Is it possible to improve family systems in order to impact other systems? 	

Citation:

Arditti, Joyce, A. 2012. The Effects of Incarceration on Families and Children. Parental Incarceration and the Family: Psychological and Social Effects of Imprisonment on Children, Parents, and Caregivers. First Edition: pages 95-139.
<http://site.ebrary.com/lib/gvsu/reader.action?docID=10562036&ppg=106>

Reason for including this source in your work:

Since my major is education, I am interested in the ways that the criminal justice systems influences children and their education. This piece of work discusses the effects of incarceration on families, including behavioral and academic success aspects. It also discusses the difficulties in generalizing patterns of families that have incarcerated members.

Main argument:

This reading talks about how incarceration effects family systems. It discusses the challenges involved with studying the effects of incarceration, because it is hard to determine if the effects on the families come from the absence of the family member or from the incarceration itself. The reading also discusses differences between paternal and maternal incarceration and how those hurt other members of the families.

Important ideas:

- Absence (Death, divorce, etc.) vs. Incarceration (absent because of jail, prison)
- Paternal vs. Maternal Incarceration
- Who takes care of the children while their parent(s) is/are in jail/prison
- Trauma as a result of an incarcerated parent
- Future success/achievements of children with incarcerated parents

Evidence:

“This 2007 survey of state and federal inmates reveal that since their admission, the majority of parents (70% state; 84% federal) had mail contact with their children at some point, more than half had spoken by telephone with their children (53% state and 85% federal), and 42% of state prisoner parents and 55% of federal prisoner parents reported having an in-person visit. Mothers (62%) and fathers (49%) who had lived with their children were more likely to report some type of weekly contact with their children.” p. 119

“Visiting at jails may be particularly problematic for children and caregivers due to the widespread use of ‘no contact’ visits, which prohibit any physical contact between the incarcerated parent and visitors.” p. 123

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:




“Perhaps a more manageable question is whether child effects are directly due to the separation from/unavailability of the incarcerated parent or more broadly to the phenomena of parental incarceration itself.” p. 99

<p>“The issue of child trauma is critical in thinking about the child effects of parental incarceration due to the relationship between trauma exposure and later adjustment of pathology.” p. 105</p> <p>“There is some evidence suggesting that visits close to the offender’s date of release were more likely to reduce the odds of recidivating.” p. 124</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This reading really dives into all the different aspects of having a family member involved with the criminal justice system. It looks at the issue from multiple angles (mother/father of single parent home/cohabitating parents prison, caregivers of children while parent/s in prison, the aftermath, etc.). I liked how thoroughly the authors talked about all the different ways an incarcerated family member impacts those connected to the family.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>There were a lot of statistics. It was almost hard to wrap my mind around what was really going on because of the amount of statistics included in the text. It may have been more helpful to me as a reader to have had the statistics mentioned and then displayed outside the text (in a graph, diagram, etc.) so keep the text more streamlined.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People within the criminal justice system do not stand alone, they have people that they are connected with and the way the criminal justice system works doesn’t just effect those on the inside • Family Systems are disrupted when a member is incarcerated, children/spouses/etc. suffer and sometimes the damage done cannot be mended • Health/Education Systems are also effected, children can suffer psychological stress from having a parent incarcerated, which can affect their mental health and their academic success. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we prevent children/family systems from being hurt by the criminal justice system? While we might decrease the numbers of those incarcerated, we are always going to have some incarcerated, so how can we protect those close to prisoners from psychological stress that may even lead to their own incarceration someday? 	

<p>Citation: Bijleveld, C. Farrington, D. Murray, J. & Loeber, R. 2014. Chapter One: Children’s Experiences of Parental Incarceration. <i>Effects of Parental Incarceration on Children: Cross National Comparative Studies</i>. Pages 13-20. Retrieved from http://site.ebrary.com/lib/gvsu/reader.action?docID=10953433&ppg=1</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I find myself always coming back to the ways the criminal justice system influences children and their lives. Similarly to my last research template, the chapter of this book discusses families, but the main focus is on the negative impact on children whose parents have been incarcerated rather than the overall impact on families.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Children can be emotionally damaged by the incarceration of their parents. They can have a difficult time understanding what is going on and often adults withhold honest details about the situation. These can have long lasting effects on children.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotional effect of parental incarceration on children • Differences between in effects of mom/dad being incarcerated • The environment leading up to incarceration (violent, stressful, abusive, etc.) • The environment during incarceration (stressful, lack of care, etc.) 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“Following parental arrest, trial in court can be highly anxiety provoking for families and children. Uncertainty about the outcome of the trial means that families cannot plan concretely for their future.” (p. 14)</p> <p>“Supervision of children and attention to their needs might be impaired by the considerable stress that caregivers experience during parental incarceration.” (p. 16)</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Even before parental arrest and incarceration take place, children with parents involved in crime often have home and community lives that are thwart with trauma and social disadvantage, including poverty, prior family disruptions, and violence inside and outside the home.” (p. 14)</p> <p>“Practical and emotional difficulties for families of prisoners can be compounded by social stigma.” (p. 16)</p> <p>“In P. Morris’s (1965) classic study of 469 wives of English prisoners, 38% said that the children did not know that their father was in prison.” (p. 17)</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>I liked that this chapter talked about the “behind the scenes”. It pointed out the</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The chapter didn’t give as many statistics as I would have liked. I know that future chapters</p>

<p>difficulties some families face in trying to explain (age-appropriately) what is going on to children as well as the need for child care when a parent is incarcerated.</p>	<p>looked at different aspects more closely, but I would have liked to have an idea of different statistics from this chapter.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This, of course, connects to the family system. Families are broken and struggle when a member is incarcerated. • This also connects to the education system. If students' parents are incarcerated, they may not have someone at home making sure they go to school or do their homework. There also may not be a person in the home cooking them meals. All of these things effect students' academic progress. • The can also be connected to the housing system. When people are incarcerated, they may lose their housing and not have a place to return to. (And the children will be traumatized by this as well.) 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any systems or programs in place to help children whose parents have been incarcerated? (Especially children from single family homes where the incarcerated parent may have been the child's only caregiver?) • Is the information of incarceration shared with schools, daycares, etc. that play a role in the child's life? • How do jails react to children visiting their parents? Is anything done to protect children from the stress of a prison visit? 	

<p>Citation: Western, Bruce & Wildeman, Christopher. 2010. Incarceration in Fragile Families. <i>The Future of Children</i>. Vol. 20 No. 2: pages 157-177. https://muse.jhu.edu/article/404866</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article was interesting because it didn't just look at the effects that incarceration had on the individual who was returning, but the entire family system related to the returning individual.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This article discusses the changes that occur when an individual is incarcerated and returns to his/her family. The negative effects impact both the individual and the family members close to the individual.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarceration can lead to abuse and more crime in the household • People incarcerated have lower earnings afterward • Incarceration can lead diminishing health (physical and mental) • Incarcerated people can experience behavioral changes (social skills) due to the amount of time spent in prison • Relationships can suffer 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“A burgeoning research literature shows that incarceration, on average, impairs health and diminishes the earnings of adult men, many of whom are fathers. Incarceration also elevates the risk of divorce and separation, diminishes the financial resources and well-being of wives and girlfriends left behind, and is linked to increases in children's aggression, behavioral problems, and social marginalization.” (Western & Wildeman)</p> <p>“Today the U.S. incarceration rate is about seven times higher than the West European average and is approached only by rates in the penal systems of some former Soviet republics and South Africa.” (Western & Wildeman)</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“By further reducing the well-being of fragile families, mass imprisonment lays the groundwork for a vicious cycle in which the criminal justice system does not diminish—and may even increase—addiction, abuse, and crime.” (Western & Wildeman)</p> <p>“Research also suggests that the experience of imprisonment harms both mental and physical health. The often brutal prison environment can impair mental health, which has consequences for labor market success, relationship stability, and parenting quality.” (Western & Wildeman)</p> <p>“Policies to support men and women returning home from prison could further reduce the costs to fragile families of high rates of incarceration.” (Western & Wildeman)</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p>

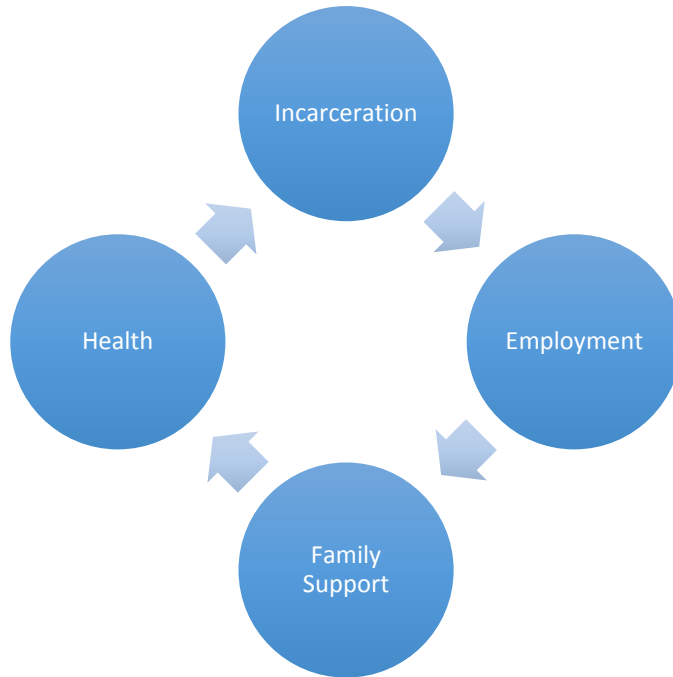
<p>This article points out a lot of different effects and shows how they all build one each other. (For example, discussing how incarceration effects the adult men who are incarceration and then how the effects on the adult men effect their children.) It also referenced studies that were done.</p>	<p>I felt like this article tried to cover too much. It talks about factors that lead to incarceration, what incarceration is like for the people involved, and what it is like after incarceration. It was a lot of good information, I just felt like the authors were focusing on too many different pieces in the puzzle.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This resource can connect to the family system and the disruptions that occur during and after incarceration. • It can be added to the healthcare section, because it briefly discusses possible mental health issues after incarceration. • It can be connected to employment, because many people have a hard time finding jobs when they are released from prison. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Support • Employment • Health 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 10px; width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Family Support over Time</p>  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 10px; width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Employment over Time</p>  </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 10px; width: 45%; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Health over Time</p>  </div>	

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

Reinforcing: Vicious

Opposite

Opposite



Same

Same

What will you research next?

I think the mental health aspect is really interesting. It seems like a lot of people come out of the criminal justice system with some health issues, but the mental health aspect has a lot of facets. Some people go into the system with preexisting mental health issues that get worse during the time they are incarcerated. This article made it seem like mental health issues and behavioral problems can result from the time spent incarcerated, so I want to look at that.

<p>Citation: Geller, Amanda; Garfinkel, Irwin; Western, Bruce. Paternal Incarceration and Support for Children in Fragile Families. Springer. Vol. 49, pages 25-47. http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/stable/pdf/41237711.pdf</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article focuses on the impacts of the incarceration of the father figure on families. This fits our story about Dale. This article discusses the impacts paternal incarceration has on children and family systems.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading discusses how the incarceration of fathers disrupts families. It focuses mainly on the financial aspect of the effects, such as child support and income, but it does include the effects on relationships.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often families that are affected by incarceration are already disadvantaged, so the incarceration makes the situation worse. • Incarceration damages relationships, both with the significant other and children. • Relationships are also damaged by the social stigma that accompanies incarceration. • The families of incarcerated men are not only forced to survive with less income, but incarceration can add fees and expenses to the family's burden. • The amount that incarceration effects families is dependent on how much the incarcerated father was sharing his earnings with the family prior to incarceration. 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Incarceration causes a suppression of the financial contributions fathers can make to their children. Incarceration puts strain on romantic and familial relationships.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“The high level of incarceration may fuel inequality across American families because incarceration rates are highest among the most disadvantaged.” P. 26 “Other proposals suggest that employment-based programs can be more effective if couples to additional services for housing and drug treatment.” P. 44 “Policy advocates have proposed family-friendly visitation rules and reductions in the costs of mail and phone contact. Parenting programs, sometimes combined with relationship counseling, drug treatment, and other services, have also been designed to strengthen family bonds after incarceration. To enable more consistent economic support for children... recommended coordinating child support enforcement with post-prison work programs, perhaps providing a grace period for fathers to find steady jobs to better support their children in the long run.” P. 45</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p>

This article presents a lot of good data. The authors did a lot of research to support their conclusions.

This article starts out making you think that it is going to discuss a lot of different aspects of paternal incarceration but it actually only focuses on the financial aspect and briefly relationships. I think it would have been more helpful to show how incarceration impacts finances and relationships and also what that means for the family long term.

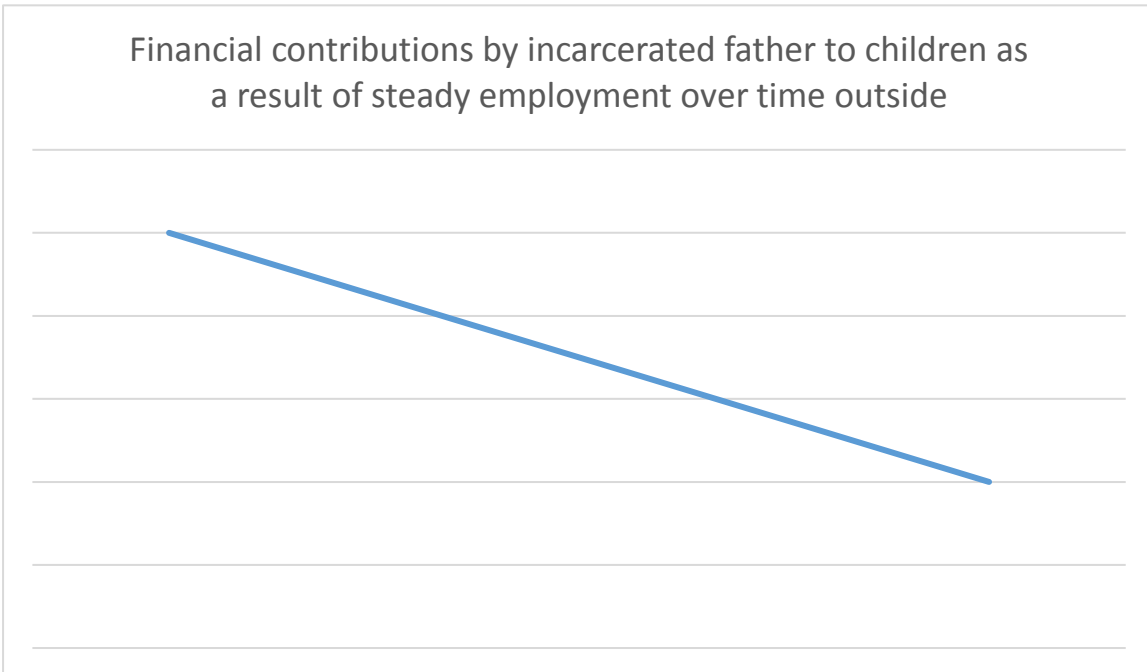
Connections:

- This connects to Non-Profit, because it discusses the importance of programs for families and incarcerated members to help.
- This connects to housing, because residency plays an important role in how the father contributes to his family before and after incarceration.
- This also connects to employment because the father is expected to contribute financially to his children/family and when he is incarcerated/returning, employment is more difficult to find and pays less.

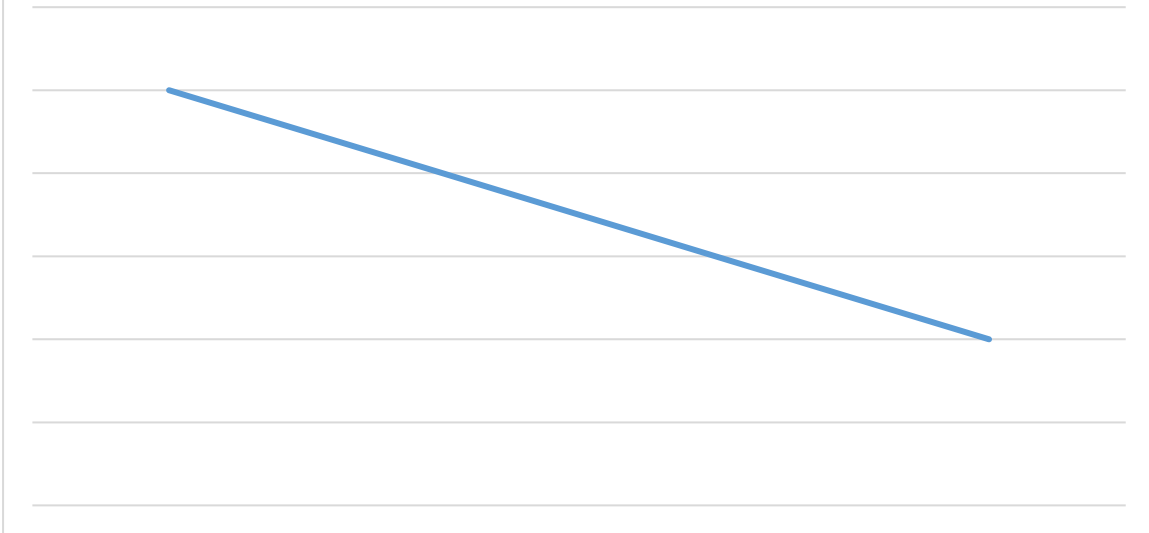
List identifiable variables:

- Paternal incarceration during childhood
- Financial contributions to children as a result of steady employment (not odd jobs/cash jobs)
- Closeness of family/relationships

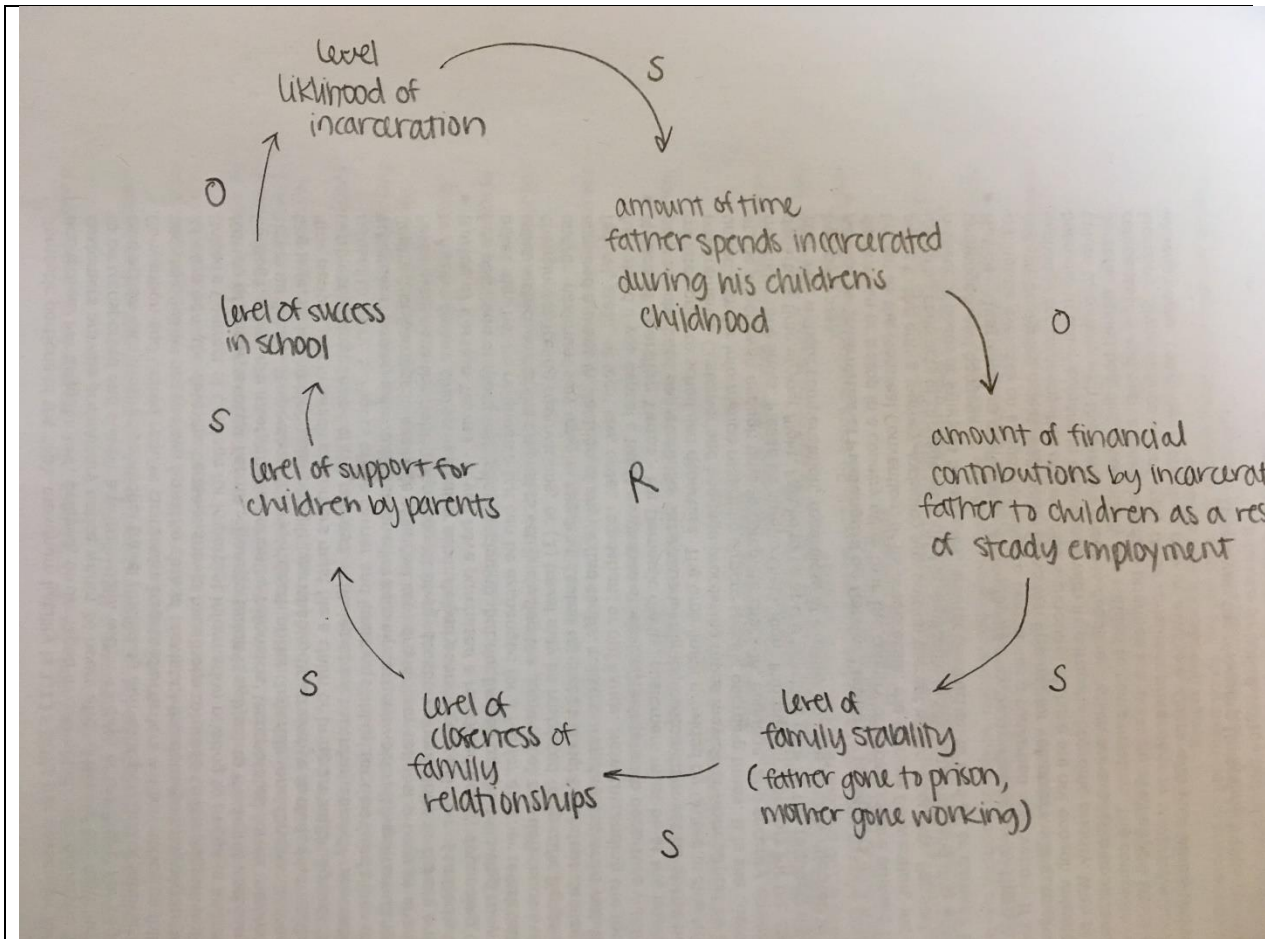
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Closeness of family relationships with incarcerated father
over time inside and outside



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I think I want to look more at the behavioral/relationship aspect of incarceration and less at the financial impacts.

Citation:

Wildeman, Christopher, and Bruce Western. 2010. "Incarceration in Fragile Families." *The Future of Children*, vol. 20, no. 2: pp. 157–177. www.jstor.org/stable/20773699.

Reason for including this source in your work:

The effects of incarceration on the partners and children of the incarcerated is a topic that is not emphasized enough when the effects of criminal justice policies are being analyzed. This source uses statistical analysis and case studies to determine the effects that should be considered when prison sentence policies are being determined.

Main argument:

Christopher Wildeman and Bruce Western argue that the effects of the prison boom are concentrated among poor and minority men with little schooling, a group that is most likely to form fragile families, which are defined as families in which the parents were unmarried when the child was born. The increases in imprisonment over the past few decades have produced more vulnerable families and had effects on the opportunities presented to children born into these families. Wildeman and Western advocate several criminal justice policy reforms, and argue that a stronger social commitment to education, public health, and employment opportunities for low-skilled individuals will help to solve the deep social issues that contribute to increased crime.

Important ideas:

- The combination of deindustrialization in poor urban neighborhoods in the 1960's with the changes in the criminal justice policy increased the incarceration rates significantly (159).
- The consequences of mass imprisonment are concentrated among African American men and (to a lesser degree) white men with little schooling- the same segments of society in which fragile families are most likely to be formed (161).
- Partners of incarcerated men face diminished family income and increases in family expenses, as keeping in contact with incarcerated family members is expensive (166).
- The emotional and social costs of having an incarcerated partner are substantial, and can lead to the dissolution of romantic unions (166), and paternal incarceration exacerbates preexisting behavioral and psychological problems in children (163).
- Strong families are a powerful source of social order and public safety, and therefore US crime policy should work to avoid producing more vulnerable families and reducing life chances of children in the name of public safety (170).

Evidence:

- Table 1, showing the cumulative risk of imprisonment by age 30-34 for men born between 1945-49 and 1975-79 by race and education, demonstrates that the risk nearly tripled for white men, and more than doubled for African American men (160).
- Data from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development demonstrates a link between parental incarceration and the criminality of children (168).

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- Incarceration elevates the risk of divorce and separation, diminishes the financial resources and well-being of wives and girlfriends left behind, and is linked to increases in children's aggression, behavioral problems, and social marginalization (158).
- Both parental criminality and incarceration influence children's criminality (168).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While stable employment and family ties discourage crime, incarceration limits labor market opportunities and breaks tenuous family ties (170). • Criminal justice reform, by itself, will not solve the problems of school failure, joblessness, untreated addiction, and mental illness that pave the pathway to prison in the first place (171). 	
<p>Strengths: Several tables are used to show statistical information that is referenced as evidence. The effects of imprisonment were shown through many case studies and references many different sources of research on this topic.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: Several findings were presented in the section that analyzed the effects on children, but many of them conflicted with each other on key points.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong families are a powerful source of social order and public safety, and therefore US crime policy should work to avoid producing more vulnerable families and reducing life chances of children in the name of public safety (170). • Criminal justice reform, by itself, will not solve the problems of school failure, joblessness, untreated addiction, and mental illness that pave the pathway to prison in the first place (171). • Incarceration elevates the risk of divorce and separation, diminishes the financial resources and well-being of wives and girlfriends left behind, and is linked to increases in children’s aggression, behavioral problems, and social marginalization (158). • Improved literacy and more schooling would likely benefit fragile families by enhancing formerly incarcerated fathers’ economic opportunities and, perhaps, the quality of their parenting (171). • Three-strikes, truth-in-sentencing, and related measures have increased time served in prison, severely straining family ties and multiplying the costs to families of visitation (171). 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we reform crime policy to avoid using incarceration as the primary form of punishment? • What social changes need to be made to solve the problems that contribute to increases in incarceration? • What policies can be implemented to assist fragile families and prevent the incarceration that would lead to the dissolution of the family ties? 	

Citation:

Turney, K., & Haskins, A. (2014). Falling Behind? Children's Early Grade Retention after Paternal Incarceration. *Sociology of Education*, 87(4), 241-258. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/stable/43186816>

Reason for including this source in your work:

This article studies the affects that having an incarcerated parents has on a child's elementary and middle school educational development and success. It reiterates the negative impact of having an absent parent at a young age through researching the rate of grade retention in early elementary students with incarcerated parents.

Main argument:

This reading examined the effects of parental incarceration on children's academic success. It showed that children of incarcerated parents are more likely to be held back in early elementary school than children without incarcerated parents. It also gave three explanations- trauma, stigma, and strain- for why these children might struggle with behavioral issues that lead to grade retention.

Important ideas:

- Three explanations for negative intergenerational consequences of parental incarceration- trauma, stigma, and strain- may be consequential for grade retention.
Trauma: separation anxiety from parent, leads to behavioral issues.
Stigma of parental incarceration: may lead to shame, leading to struggling making social ties.
Strain: family disruption, prolonged financial hardships, parental mental health issues.
- It is often shown that children of incarcerated father struggle more with behavioral issues, which often lead to grade retention. Behavioral issues upon school entry are especially influential because that stage of life is considered to be the foundational stages.
Behavioral issues during this time will lead to lower cognitive test scores, then ensuring grade retention.
- In a study, research showed that when teachers were aware of a child's paternal incarceration, that teacher's expectation for that student's education was lessened. In this experiment, students new to the classroom due to paternal incarceration were rated lower on behavior, academic and social skills than their counter parts, regardless of their actual skills, proving that these students are more prone to stigmatizations by their teachers.
- The incarcerated are disproportionately black, poorly educated and in poverty. Thus, the children of the incarcerated often face socio-structural hardship that could lead to grade retention. It is also suggested that incarcerated fathers often dealt with anti-social and deviant behavior such as domestic abuse and substance abuse, which often affects the child.

Evidence:

“We find that children of fathers who experience first-time incarceration when children are between the ages of one and five years, compared to children with never incarcerated fathers, have a greater likelihood of being retained between kindergarten and third grade.”

“We find preliminary evidence that teacher-reported proficiency- but not children’s test scores or behavioral problems- explains more than half of the relationship between paternal incarceration and children’s early grade retention.”

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

Grade retention- holding a student back from entering into the next grade due to an inability to perform at expected grade level. These students need assistance becoming prepared to learn and behave the way they are expected to in order to move on.

“Descriptive statistics indicate that about 23% percent of children with incarcerated parents, and 14% of children without incarcerated parents, were retained between kindergarten and third grade.”

“This study provides the first examination of the relationship between paternal incarceration and early grade retention and, in doing so, contributes to the limited existing research on the intergenerational consequences of paternal incarceration for educational outcomes among elementary school children.”

“Grade retention in the U.S. is concentrated among disadvantaged children.”

Strengths:

Supports argument with data.

Offers three explanations for behavioral issues in children of incarcerated parents.

Weaknesses:

Study was not a national representative, so cannot be generalized by “all children”.

Connections:

- Paternal incarceration greatly impacts a child’s educational success. When a parent is absent it leads to upset in the child’s **education**.
- When a child’s education struggles, it can lead to a struggle in the **family** unit.
- **Mental health** issues in a father can often lead to anti-social or deviant behavior in the child.

Questions/Concerns:

- When a child undergoes grade retention, how does this affect the family system?

- How do the consequences of early grade retention affect that child for the rest of their lives? College? Income?

Interview

Gender: Male

Title: Detroit Police Officer and Wife

Primary Goal of this Interview:

The goal of this interview was to gain further understanding and perspective of the U.S. Criminal Justice System through the eyes of an involved member. I wanted to know how a Police Officers role in the system has shifted in the last few years, and what other systems incarceration impacts. I also wanted to discover what flaws the officer saw in the current criminal justice system.

Interview Summary:

This interview offered me deeper perspective of how incarceration has affected, or been affected by, other systems, such as families and the economy. The depleted economy and high poverty rates in Detroit have led to many citizens being unable to pay simple traffic tickets, thus landing them in prison and triggering that revolving door notion. This poor economy and high incarceration rates have resulted in large numbers of people within one family all living in one small home. Every member does what they can to put food on the table, and unfortunately that often means selling drugs or stripping cars for their parts- landing them back in jail. Police Officers feel as though many parts of the justice system have failed them by shedding negative light on police officers across the nation, basing their judgments off of the few bad cops.

Important findings:

- There is a disconnect between members of the criminal justice system (police, prosecutors, judges) that have led to confusion. Judges have begun seeing police officers in a negative light, and prosecutors have been wrongfully charging criminals; the crime they committed is so common in Detroit that they have begun lessening the charges.
- Incarceration has been impacted by the economy system, and family systems have been impacted by incarceration. The economy was the trigger of the “revolving door” notion in Detroit because people couldn't afford to pay their parking tickets, landing them in jail. That then led to a rift in the family system.
- Society has become more defiant.

Interview Questions and Response (actual interview content):

Your role in the criminal justice system?

Kyle: As a police officer I the criminal justice system it is my role to endorse regulations within Detroit

Cassidy: my role outside of just the average role as an American citizen is being married to a Detroit police officer.

What have you taken away from your job as a Police Officer so far?

Kyle: Society in a whole is changing and there is a mentality swing in society to be more defiant, that rules and laws shouldn't have to apply to them if they don't choose to have them applies to them. It's hard to not be bias as a police officer because I see more negative things. The population is quite ignorant to how much crime actually occurs and how violent crime can be.

Cassidy: something that I can agree with Kyle on is being married to him I have realized how violent people can be. Before I was married I didn't have feelings one-way or the other I didn't see them one-way or the other (police officers). And I think that if I wasn't married to him, society would sway me to feel a negative way about police officers.

Incarceration rates, why the spike?

K: I don't read too much into the rates and statistics rates. Society as a whole have been raised to remember past issues that have been in Detroit, people have grown more lenient with non-violent issues like drugs. They legalized medical marijuana and that put this thought in the mind of the population that all the sudden the law doesn't necessarily apply to the anymore. There are federal laws that contradict state and city laws, and some people are ignorant to how that works and it becomes a gray area. As a police officer I can only enforce the law that my precinct stands on. People have created laws that are contradictory to federal laws; it has led to serious confusion and contradictions.

Incarceration affecting other systems:

K: for every action there is an opposite and equal reaction. Most people I encounter have been stopped on traffic and given tickets, and because of where they live and what they afford they are unable to pay their tickets. It's a real thing that people can't afford to pay their tickets, warrants out for their arrest, take them to jail, and can't afford to pay their bail. The economy absolutely has to do with incarceration rates. Working in a city with a depleted economy, people live in poverty. They fit eight people in a home that is built to house maybe three. The family unit here consists of up to eight people because none of them can afford to pay for their own living. Once a person is arrested they lose their job because they missed a shift, they then have a record leaving them unable to get another job, then they resort to selling drug and stripping cars for parts. Families are very close knit in Detroit, its very family oriented. Young kids who go to jail lose their jobs, more times than not these younger families had kids at a young age and their unable to provide for them because of their inability to get a job because of their records. These young kids are learning at a very young age that "police officers took my dad/mom" they dislike us at a young age. They see family members making money in ways outside of getting a job. Crime is always going to bring life to screeching halt.

Families who have had repeated offenders are less likely have them invest their time in their families or their loved ones. Creates a rift in the family system.

There have been so many issues in my own family because of one single member being negatively involved with the law. It has made the family so stressed. It cost them so much money

bailing them out, they've lost jobs. He can't take care of his two girls. Crime literally affects every system.

Major downfalls in our justice system:

I just know of recent cases specifically in Detroit, where we don't have city officials and judges and who entirely support the police. Incarceration rates could be lowered if police officers policing in Detroit were seen as community police officers helping the community. City officials and judges have been shedding negative light on police officers and not recognizing the severity of certain crimes that have happened, somewhat brushing them off. If they were to see police officers in a good way, and relay to the community that police officers are here to help, then that would take away some incentive to commit a crime. We do know bad cops. I will not deny that there are bad cops that lack compassion and empathy. That right there is a flaw. Most of them are wonderful, but I will not deny that there are cops that shouldn't be cops.

From cases I've had or people I know of who have cases against criminals they've arrested, I feel like there's a disconnect between prosecutors and police officers and judges involved when convicting someone of a crime. For example, I've had people who have been convicted on a felony gun charge; the prosecutors here in Detroit have seen it so often that they've lessened that down to a misdemeanor. So they should be in jail for up to five years, but instead they're giving them probation for three months.

Response to "what is the one thing I didn't ask you that you think I should have?"

"I think we covered everything."

Will this person agree to reconnect for further inquiry? How do they want to be contacted?

Yes. Text or email.

Possible next-steps (other persons to reach out; revisions to systems map; other resources to research; etc.):

- Get into the public schools to talk to teachers and principles about the impact of incarcerated parents to children.
- Talk to local business owners about the possible impact of higher incarceration rates on their businesses.

<p>Citation: Vigne, Nancy G. La, Tracey Lloyd, and Sara Debus-Sherrill. "One Year Out: Tracking the Experiences of Male Prisoners Returning to Houston, Texas." <i>Urban Institute</i>. N.p., 22 June 2009. Web. 03 Apr. 2017.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article focuses heavily on how returning citizens are living once they have returned to their communities. It offers lots of statistics on many different variables and ecosystems that we are researching.</p>
<p>Main argument: This article studied the variables at play in the life of a returning citizen. Some of the big factors in the success of reintegration into communities involve family support, substance abuse programs and employment programs. Successful reentry has to be the result of a joint in-prison and in-community effort to prepare the offender for life outside of prison.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family is key resource for most men. Those with positive family support are less likely to reoffend and abuse substances and more likely to be employed and stay employed. Those without family support could turn to community mentors or faith based institutions. Those that are involved with faith based institutions for longer periods of time are less likely to abuse drugs and reoffend. • While the men in prison enjoyed some access to programs, 1 in 3 expressed interest in programs unavailable to them. • Housing and unemployment proved to be obstacles for many returning citizens, and the stability of these variable decreased over time. • Most said they were satisfied with their living arrangements, but their neighborhoods also had high incidences of drug dealing and low employment opportunities. • Main indicators of recidivism were unemployment and post release substance abuse, especially early after release. Enhancement and increased availability of job readiness training, availability of photo ID and work clothes and availability of substance abuse treatment are all ways to reduce risk. • Lower level offenders who get put into state jails instead of prisons are more likely to engage in substance abuse and reoffend. Likely due to lack of programs available. Less likely to be reincarcerated in first year however, because they aren't under the same supervision as prison parolees.
<p>Evidence: Provide</p> <p>The most commonly accessed programs by former state prisoners were substance abuse treatment (56%), Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA) (45%), employment readiness classes (32%), general counseling (14%), and anger management (17%). In contrast, the most commonly accessed programs by former state jail inmates were employment readiness classes (23 percent), AA/NA (18%), substance abuse treatment (12%), and trade/job training (12%). (13)</p>

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“The burden of supporting the successful return of men from prison to Houston communities rests on many shoulders at both the state and local levels. First and foremost, the men themselves need to develop the personal resources and inner will necessary to refrain from drug use and crime. Texas correctional institutions can aid in the development of critical skills and engender an environment supportive of self-betterment through increased access to educational, employment readiness, and prerelease planning programs. They can provide more comprehensive and holistic support for men with substance abuse problems. They can also help identify supportive family members, facilitate conversations with family prior to release, and aid in the identification of alternative community support systems for those men without family. Indeed, the community to which men return has an equally important role to play in reentry success, providing social support through faith-based and non-profit institutions and opening the doors to employment for those with minimal skills and criminal records. Clearly, efforts to support reintegration must be shared by all, as a comprehensive, collaborative approach will likely yield the greatest and most sustainable successes for this population” (18)

“At the most basic level, men exiting Texas prisons require basic needs such as a picture ID that does not advertise the fact that they were recently released from prison, appropriate clothing with which to seek employment, and sufficient resources to thwart the temptations that crime might present as a lucrative alternative to survival” (17).

“These analyses indicated that the strongest predictor of employment success over time was avoidance of drug use early after release. In addition, men who were younger, white, had minor kids, had more prior incarcerations, and had worked prior to their incarceration tended to have greater employment success than other men. We also found promising results for education and job programs. Earning a GED while in prison and participating in a job program early after release predicted employment success (see Table 1) (16).

Strengths:
 Covers a large number of our ecosystems: family, community, programs, employment, housing, and health. It also looks at different time marks – before prison, before release, 2-4 months out of prison, and 8-10 months out of prison, which provide valuable information for our BOTs.

Weaknesses:
 This study relies heavily on self-reporting data, so some of the data may be inaccurate. Also, the subject pool seems small/hard to generalize for all populations.

Connections:

- Talks about how family is a huge resource for returning citizens, they depend on them for housing and financial and emotional support, especially in the first few months.
- Mentioned how instability of housing can be detrimental to employment opportunities. Also talked about how because returning citizens have such a high residential mobility and they have to get permission from parole officers to move, maybe parole officers can use that as an opportunity to encourage the offenders to move to more positive environments (though this might not be a feasible option for offenders).
- Talked a lot about reentry programs and how they help employment and recidivism.

- Discussed how health services are often unavailable for returning citizens, with a special emphasis on substance abuse
- Discussed how the people returning from prison have to undergo constant supervision by parole officers, where they may find encouragement and support, but often don't feel as though they receive tangible benefits. People returning from jail may reoffend more because they don't have this constant supervision, but people who do have it have a higher chance of not meeting some requirement and being reincarcerated.

List identifiable variables:

- Level of positive Family support
- Amount of interaction with negative social influences
- Level of interaction with criminogenic environment (drug dealers, crime, etc.)
- Availability of reentry programs in community
- Availability of reentry programs in prisons/jails
- Availability of substance abuse treatment
- Level of participation in substance abuse treatment
- Level of substance abuse
- Level of employment
- Likelihood of reoffending
- Level of post-prison supervision
- Likelihood of incarceration

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

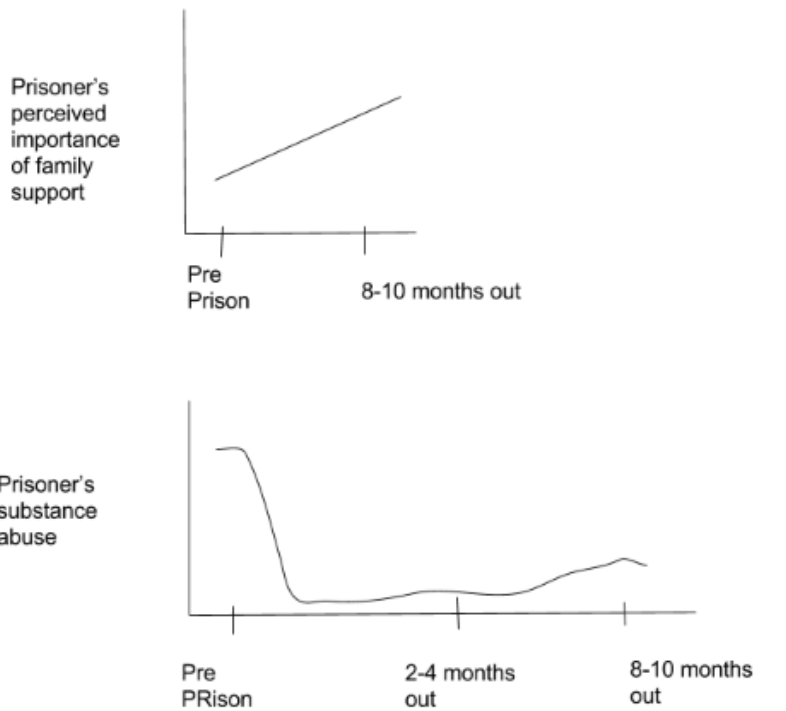
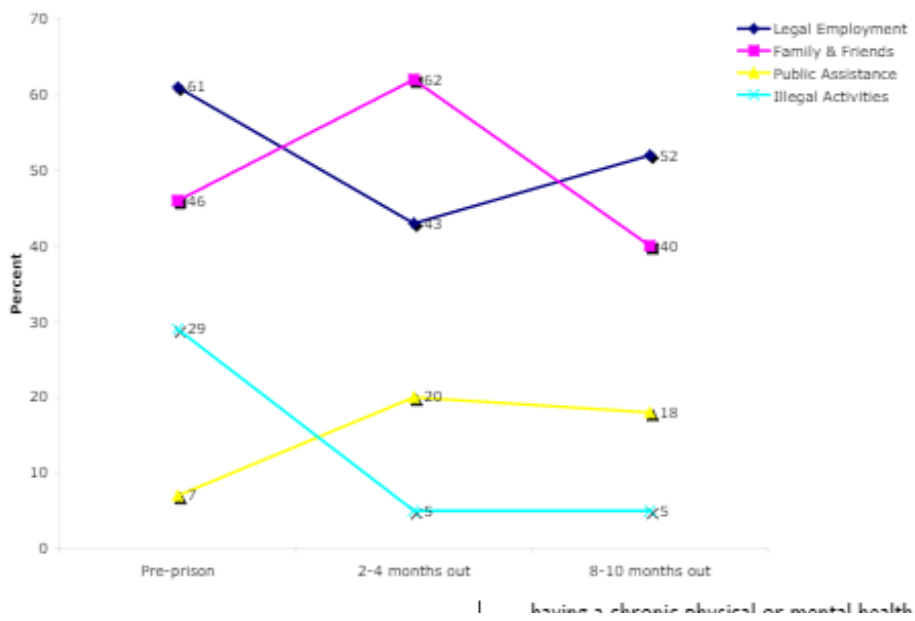
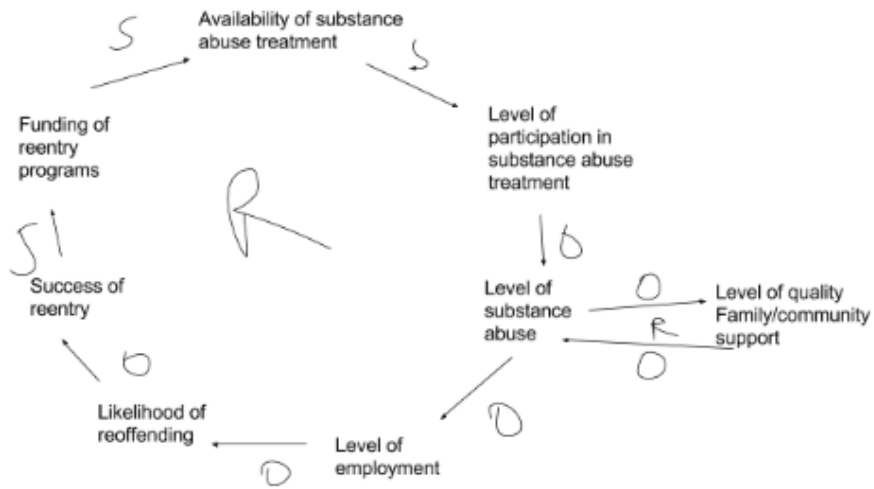


Figure 8. Sources of Income



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Still need to find a link between success of reentry programs and funding of reentry programs.
But I'd just dig more into the relationship between communities and the returning citizens.

Citation:

Hagan, J., & Foster, H. (2012). Children of the American Prison Generation: Student and school spillover effects of incarcerating mothers. *Law & Society Review*, 46(1), 37-69. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/docview/1331093976?accountid=39473>

Reason for including this source in your work:

This article does a great job of integrating the family, school, and prison systems by exploiting spillover effects of incarcerating mothers.

Main argument:

Incarceration of parents has a negative effect on children's educational outcomes. Further, incarcerating mothers especially has negative effects on children.

Important ideas:

- Incarcerating fathers has a negative effect on children and educational outcomes, and that effect is even greater when mothers are incarcerated
- When parents are incarcerated, their children have less access to important educational, economic, and social necessities for their success.
- Imprisonment not only has negative effects on the individual child's educational and social outcomes, but the graduation and dropout rates schoolwide.

Evidence:

"half or more of the children of imprisoned mothers do not see their mothers during their entire incarceration"

"The student-level impact of maternal imprisonment is relatively large, negative, and statistically significant. The further spillover school-level effect of maternal imprisonment is also negative"

"When about 10 percent of the mothers in a school are imprisoned, the graduation rate drops to about 25 percent among youth whose mothers are not imprisoned."

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

"Because there are far fewer prisons for women than there are for men, mothers tend to be incarcerated farther away from their children, thus making visits and sustained contact and communication with their children less likely."

"Although fathers are incarcerated in much greater numbers than are mothers, the effect threshold is lower and the scale of effect on educational outcomes tends to be greater for maternal incarceration - While at the student level the effect of maternal imprisonment is much larger than the effect of paternal imprisonment, at the school level the effect of maternal imprisonment is about the same as that of paternal imprisonment."

“Legal equality norms embedded in the enforcement of state and federal sentencing guidelines mask and punish differences in gendered role expectations with damaging consequences that unfold later and inter-generationally in the diminished educational outcomes for children” - *differences between legal equality and social inequality in gender role expectation that women face*”

Strengths:

Makes great points, especially when making ties to incarceration rates of parents to graduation rates of children (systems thinking)

Weaknesses:

Makes the focus of the article incarcerated mothers, yet only has a few pieces of evidence to support that incarcerating mothers over fathers has a greater negative effect

Connections:

- connects prison system to family system by
- connects family system to education system
- connects education system to prison system

Questions/Concerns:

- Why are we knowingly contributing to a cycle of imprisonment of mothers and fathers and endangerment of educational and social outcomes of children?
- What alternatives do we have to this cycle?
- What can we do to combat the cycle?

<p>Citation: Travis, Jeremy, Elizabeth Cincotta McBride, and Amy L. Solomon. Families Left Behind: The Hidden Costs of Incarceration and Reentry. N.p., Oct. 2003. Web.</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article is an extension of my previous research template, and dives deeper into the issues around separating parents and children due to incarceration, as well as providing many more relevant statistics.</p>	
<p>Main argument: Separation of families due to incarceration and prison sentencing can cause significant emotional damage for the children in the families. The effects can vary based on age and whether the incarcerated parent was primary caregiver. Incarceration of a family member can also cause damage to the family unit that lasts long after the imprisoned individual is released.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining contact with an incarcerated family member can prove challenging, and a very low percentage of those in facilities report consistent contact with their family. • Having a parent jailed for any period of time can alter family dynamics, and cause emotional stress for children. • If a parent’s incarceration leaves a child with no legal guardian, the child can be put into foster care. Upon the parent’s release, they must prove that they can provide adequate care for their children before they can get them out of foster care. • Communities providing social services are able to help and avoid other consequences of incarceration with proper strategical coordinating. 	
<p>Evidence: The average distance of the family from the parent’s prison is about 160 miles, and phone calls are difficult and expensive, with California spending \$35 million each year in phone calls.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Research findings highlight the importance of contact among family members during incarceration. Facilitating contact has been shown to reduce the strain of separation and increase the likelihood of successful reunification.” • “Once a child has been in foster care for 15 of the most recent 22 months, the ASFA requires the state to file a petition to terminate parental rights.” • “Sharing income with one’s family is all but eliminated as most prisoners, even those with prison jobs, earn as little as \$350 a year. This financial loss disproportionately burdens families already living in poverty.” 	
<p>Strengths: The article provides many statistics detailing problems and issues with arrest in a family, all of which are cited.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: The article is old, originally being written in 2003 and revised in 2005.</p>

Connections:

- Separation of children from imprisoned parents can be dire, possibly resulting in loss of custody, which can completely change a family system dynamic.
- The cost and pricing of prison visitation is a blow to the family system, yet is favorable and profitable for the phone provider's business system.
- The community system can work in tandem with the family system to help lessen negative effects of incarceration on the family.

Questions/Concerns:

- Is it possible to provide programs and assistance with maintaining contact with families and imprisoned family members in a financially reasonable way?
- What systems can be put into place or modified to protect imprisoned parents from losing their children to the foster system?

<p>Citation: NCSL. n.d. Reentry and Aftercare: Juvenile Justice Guide Book for Legislators. National Conference of State Legislatures. 4-6. http://www.ncsl.org/</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This source is about juveniles in the criminal justice system and the problems they face as they enter back into society after being released. It also talks about the things that can be done to help limit some of these trials.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Juveniles that have been in the criminal justice system and are now reentering society will face the same struggles that adults reentering society will face, but will most likely face additional obstacles because they were incarcerated during their developmental years.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescents in the criminal justice system typically experience unstable home lives and/or mental illness and are not given the accommodations needed for these when reentering society. • Adolescents will have a harder time already reentering society because they are still going through development. • Juveniles reentering society typically will not go past a high school diploma in education, and therefore struggle even more with employment as well.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>About two-thirds of incarcerated youth were convicted of non-violent offenses, but still face the same obstacles as those who have committed violent crimes. Roughly 46% of juveniles ages 10-17 who are currently homeless have previously been in a correctional facility. Roughly 44% of the 46% reentered society into unstable housing situations.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Juveniles released from confinement experience other challenges in returning to society. For instance, many confined juveniles return to communities with high crime rates and poverty, unstable households and family relationships, failing school systems, and unemployment.” “Juveniles recently released from confinement face numerous obstacles that hinder successful reentry. Thus, there is a great need for effective reentry services to prevent recidivism.” “...seven domains where juveniles reentering society face challenges and opportunities. These domains include: family and living arrangements; peer groups and friends; mental, behavioral and</p>

<p>physical health; substance abuse; education and schooling; vocational training and employment; and leisure, recreation and vocational interests.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>It provided a lot of information on what systems are trying to do to help adolescents reentering society build a stable life, and it provided a lot of statistics regarding why and how adolescents end up in the system.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>I would have liked to see more information on the specific obstacles that juveniles reentering society face; we already know they face obstacles, but what are they and what are some statistics that show them?</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System of Educational Opportunity • System of Reentry Programs (Government maybe?) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Specifically how many programs there are and what the government is doing to ensure smooth transitions back into society. • System of Family [Structure] 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was trying to find a reading specifically on juveniles reentering society and the obstacles that plague them regarding education, but I had a hard time finding something. I would be interested in learning more about this. • I also would be interested in discovering how obstacles change with the severity of a juvenile’s conviction. 	

<p>Citation: Greenwood, Peter. 2008. Prevention and Intervention Programs for Juvenile Offenders. The Future of Children. Vol. 18. No. 2. 201-206. www.futureofchildren.org/publications/docs/18_02_09.pdf</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>In my last research template I did research on the issues and struggles juveniles face when entering back into society. The article I found this week focuses solely on the programs and techniques that have been and should be created to ensure adolescents are receiving the proper help for successful reentry.</p>	
<p>Main argument: Preventing delinquency prevents a carry-over to adult criminal records and protects young lives from being wasted or lost. Over the last ten years, researchers have determined which intervention programs should be used in order to best prevent delinquency.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research has shown that jurisdictions should adopt evidence-based approaches when implementing new programs. An evidence-based approach is when empirical research is used and researched to determine measurable outcomes. • Using evidence-based approaches will help protect from unnecessary crime/crime victimization and will allow for juvenile offenders to regain stable living. • Although research shows that this approach will be most effective, it has many factors that is forcing it to progress very slowly as a part of the intervention/prevention system. 	
<p>Evidence: Researchers have conducted studies on what does and does not work for several years. There is solid research of more than ten years that currently assists in deciding what helps prevent juvenile delinquency and reducing recidivism rates. This is talked about in previous pages of this article than mentioned in the above citation.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Taking this approach will prevent wasted lives, save tax payer dollars, and protect communities from unnecessary crime victimization.”</p> <p>“Only about five percent of youth who should be eligible for evidence-based programs participate in one.”</p> <p>“Evidence also confirms that the general public overwhelmingly prefers treatment and rehabilitation over confinement and punishment for juvenile offenders.”</p>	
Strengths:	Weaknesses:

It was definitely informative. It provided lots of information about the research done to determine the best practices for beginning prevention and intervention programs for juvenile offenders.

I wish there would have been more information about specific programs and what they should be doing, rather than the type of program and the process of beginning that type.

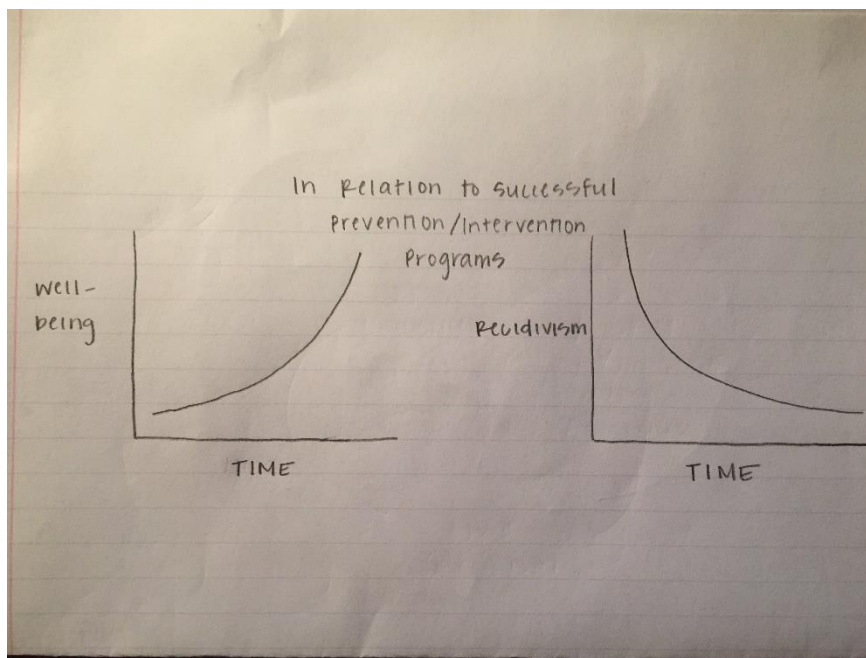
Connections:

- System of Family
- System of State/Government Policy
 - a. Depending on conviction
 - b. Determines prevention/intervention program
- System of Education
- System of Employment
 - a. Both of these are affected by the opportunities, or the lack thereof, in relation to the intervention programs and care provided

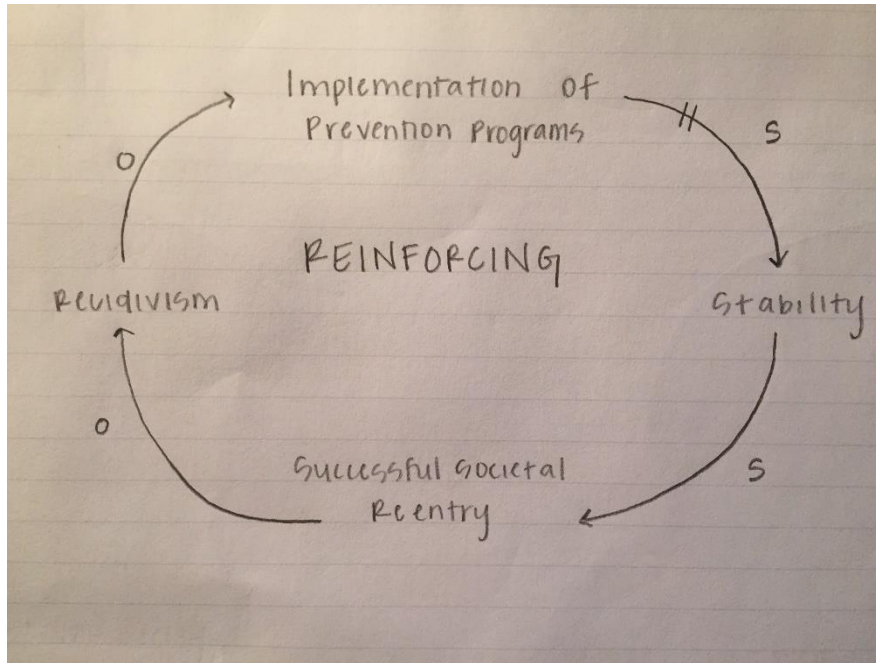
List identifiable variables:

- Type of Intervention/Program
- Well-being/Success of Juveniles
- Recidivism

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

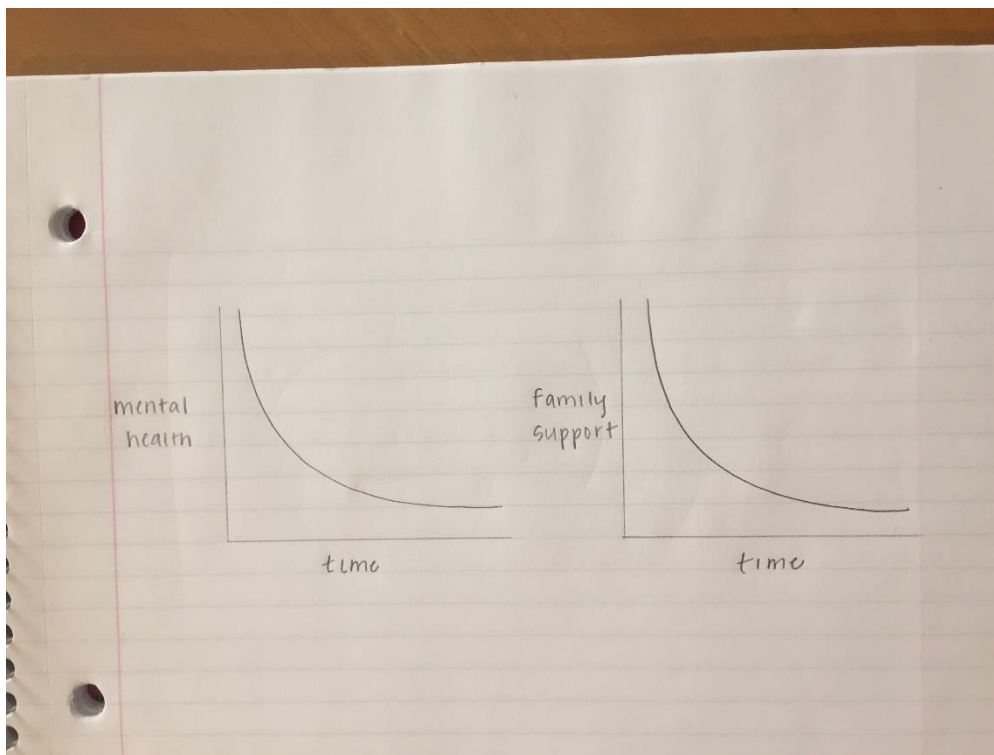


What will you research next?

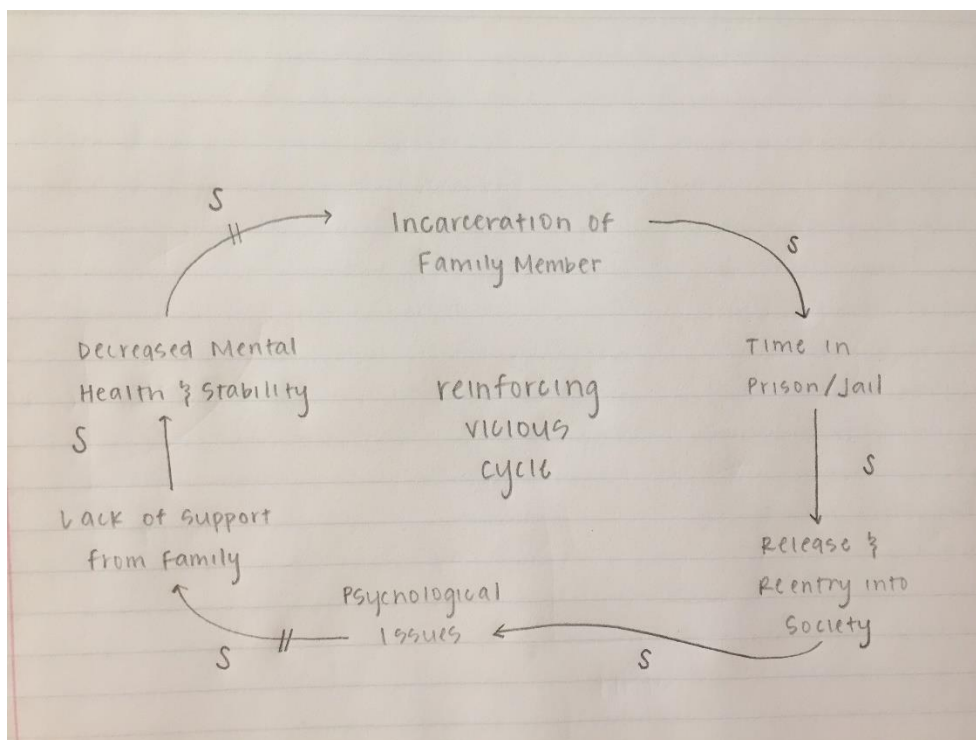
This article talked about the type of programs that seem to be helpful in successfully reintegrating juveniles into society. It would be interesting to find specific programs that are successful and compare their techniques to the ones talked about in this article.

<p>Citation: Haney, C. (2001). The Psychological Impact of Incarceration: Implications for Post-Prison Adjustment. <i>Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation</i>. Section 4. https://aspe.hhs.gov/basic-report/psychological-impact-incarceration-implications-post-prison-adjustment</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This source talks about the psychological impacts that incarceration has on individuals after reentering society. It talks about mental health as well as family impacts, both of which I was interested in researching.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>With a lack of help from the prison systems while or after individuals are incarcerated, individuals who reenter society after incarceration are exposed to consequences that create psychological problems for them and for their families.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarceration causes psychological consequences that affect successful reentry to society. • A main consequence is the potential for a parent to successfully reconnect with and ‘parent’ his/her children. • The negative effects of incarceration on these parents can in turn negatively affect their mental health. • This can in turn negatively affect the physical/mental health of their children. • More programs should be created for individuals who are incarcerated that assist in smooth, effective, and safe transitions back into society.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>There is little or no evidence that prison systems across the country have responded in a meaningful way to these psychological issues, either in the course of confinement or at the time of release.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“The range of effects includes ... institutionalization prisonization, the persistent effects of untreated or exacerbated mental illness, the long-term legacies of developmental disabilities that were improperly addressed, or the pathological consequences of supermax confinement experienced by a small but growing number of prisoners who are released directly from long-term isolation into free world communities.”</p>

<p>“...the residual effects of the post-traumatic stress of imprisonment and the traumatization experiences that the nature of prison life may incur can jeopardize the mental health of persons attempting to reintegrate back into the free world communities from which they came.”</p> <p>“Parents who return from periods of incarceration still dependent on institutional structures and routines cannot be expected to effectively organize the lives of their children or exercise the initiative and autonomous decision making that parenting requires.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Focused on a specific group (parents) and provided detail on the psychological consequences that would directly affect them and their families after release.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Lack of actual data points – there is one point that talks about having no data on helpful programs but there are no numbers about amount of families/parents affected.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System of Families • System of Mental Health • System of Public Policy 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time spent in Prison/Jail • Mental Health • Ability to Care for Others 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

The article had a section on policy and program responses to the negative effects and consequences of incarceration. I think it would be interesting to see what the specific 'requirements' for said programs are.

Interview

Node: Local Jail Loop: Criminal Justice System
Gender: Male
Title: Young and Stupid: A Cultural Phenomenon?
Primary Goal of this Interview: The primary goal of this interview is to have a personal account of a close friend's involvement in the criminal justice system that I had not known about until now. Upon discovery, I was a little surprised but knew that this man had a rough upbringing even though he is one of the most respectful and thoughtful people I know. I am using this interview to connect my previous two sources of the healthcare system and the education system.
Interview Summary: Knowing the person I interviewed for a long time, I was surprised at what he has been through in life. Hearing his story made me realize that a strong family probably has the biggest impact on development of characteristics and responsibility. Yes, he did say that he was young and stupid—but I believe that this is not true. The situation that he was placed in described in the interview led to the situations that caused him to commit a crime. Also, I realize that after release from jail, life goes on and there is little transition back to a normalized life. For longer sentences, I believe that a transition period should be put in place that does not punish like parole or probation, but rather encourages education growth and the development of close relationships of accountability.
Important findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Childhood has a huge impact on support and the choices people make in times of duress.• The family system and education system are perhaps the two most impactful systems on the likelihood of arrest.• Being young and naïve may infer that people from the age of 18-25 tend to take more risks.
Interview Questions and Response (actual interview content): What is your ethnic background? Do you think your childhood had an impact on your likelihood of getting into dangerous or unforeseen situations? How old were you when you were arrested? What year was it? Did you have a job at the time of your arrest? What was your education level at the time of your arrest? Was it a hard time in your life before you were arrested? If so, why?

While in jail, what kind of culture/environment existed in the jail?

Is there anything that caught you off-guard while in jail?

Did you have any health issues shortly before, during, or after your time in jail?

Why do you think you committed your crime?

Did you have support when you were part of the Criminal Justice system and after you were released?

Do you think that probation and being released from jail had any unforeseen consequences?

Did you ever fear that your likelihood of being arrested had gone up since you had a criminal record?

What have you learned from being a part of the Criminal Justice system from beginning to end?

What other systems in your life do you think this arrest impacted the most?

Looking back, is there anything you wish you could change from your situation at the time of your arrest?

Do you think the Criminal Justice system is flawed or do you think it works the way it should?

Is there anything else you would like to tell me about your experience in life with the Criminal Justice System?



InterviewContent.m4a

Response to “what is the one thing I didn’t ask you that you think I should have?”

I should have asked, how sanitary was jail?

Will this person agree to reconnect for further inquiry? How do they want to be contacted?

Yes. He would want to be contacted through me.

Possible next-steps (other persons to reach out; revisions to systems map; other resources to research; etc.):

- Study the family system (foster care) in inner-cities more closely

- Study the creation of a homelessness condition and determine why it occurs
- Understand that each system has an impact on each other in the world, but each system impacts the criminal justice system in different magnitudes

Citation:

Pryor, M. 2010. The unintended effects of prisoner reentry and the marginalization of urban communities. *Dialectical Anthropology*. Vol. 34, No. 4, pages 513-517. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29790974>

Reason for including this source in your work:

Marie Pryor uses her personal experiences as a mentor to an African American woman returning from prison, as well as her conversations with officers within the industry, to show that the expectations placed on returning citizens are difficult at best, and are often impossible to attain, resulting in reimprisonment.

Main argument:

The author describes several examples of minority individuals struggling to return to their communities after imprisonment due to strict and often counterproductive policies enforced by the Prisoner Reentry Industry. She shows how policy can make the transition home difficult, and how this contributes to economic and social difficulties that categorize urban communities.

Important ideas:

- The author's mentee struggled with the task of procuring and filing the complicated documents and forms to obtain welfare benefits to support herself and her children, a frustrating task referred to as the "paper chase."
- Many former prisoners are reincarcerated due to technical violations of their parole, having to do with accomplishing all of the tasks required of them while staying within the confines of curfews and location restrictions.
- The system creates several issues that contribute to unsuccessful reintegration into society, including less opportunities for jobs, social benefits, electoral representation, child care, and housing.

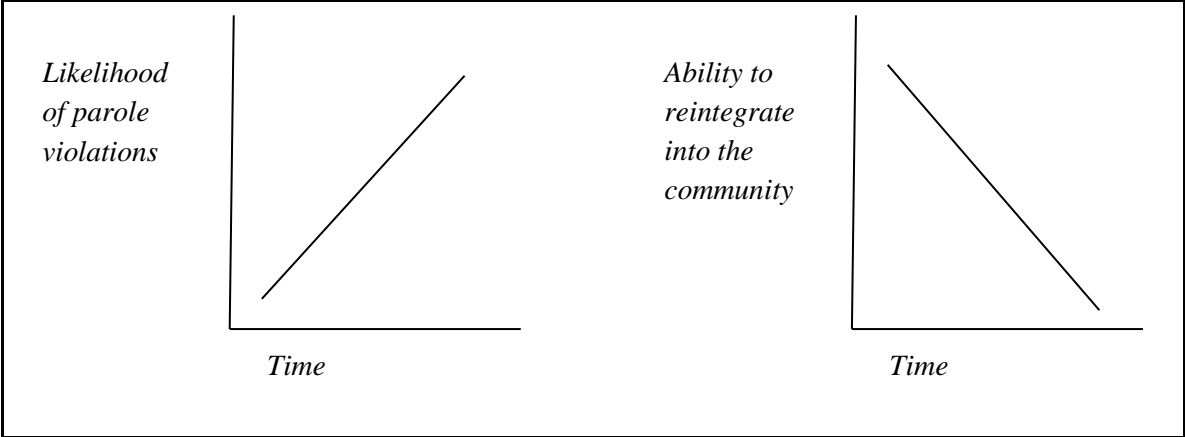
Evidence:

- "For [the African-American] community to have 10-25% of its men unable to vote or unable to access credit or other privileges of citizenship for the rest of their lives in some states creates a permanently diminished group within society (Ripley 2001)."
- "We know from the work of Pager (2003) that the barriers faced by black, male, ex-offenders in reaching economic independence are strengthened by their minority status and criminal record."

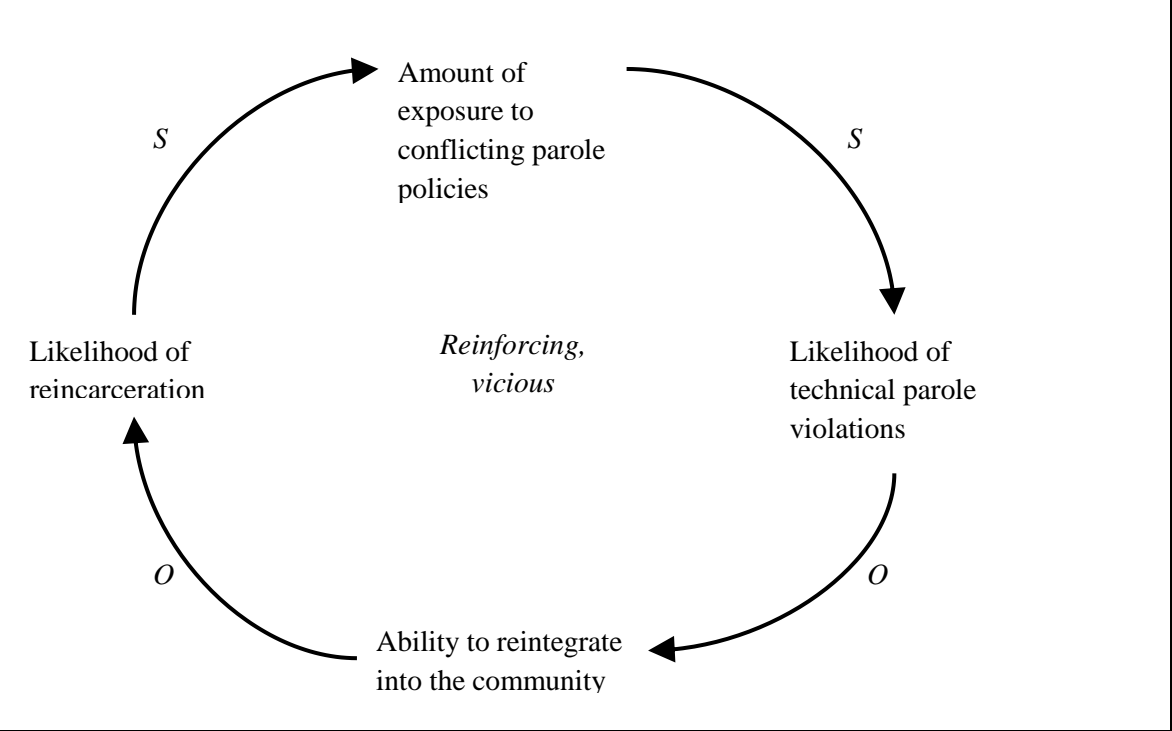
Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- "He is required to submit to weekly drug tests, obtain full-time employment within 30 days of release, and attend outpatient drug treatment as well as NA and AA meetings. The fact that he must report during the day for drug tests and attend programs in the evening conflicts with just about any full-time schedule."
- "He is now concerned that he is surrounded by the same people and the same things that led to his incarceration in the first place, not to mention the intense police scrutiny given his notoriety in the neighborhood. Despite being dedicated to making a positive impact in

<p>his community, he finds himself the frequent target of random police stops, as well as the target of disreputable others.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Conflicting conditions, arbitrary and fixed reporting times, unrealistic expectations and failure to acknowledge logistical difficulties such as transportation, and childcare concerns are just some of the oversights exhibited by those charged with the management of the formerly incarcerated.” 	
<p>Strengths: I think the greatest strength of Mary Pryor’s article is the amount of issues that she covers using just a few examples. Her mentees and the individuals she references from other studies show almost every section of our system map. She relates the sections together by showing that these difficulties impact the urban communities even when the former prisoner does not intend to violate their parole—the system is just too stacked against them.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: I think that it would have benefitted the article if the author had included additional statistics to show that the situations that her mentees were facing were not specific to that individual. Demonstrating the amount of people the policies impact would give stronger evidence for how destructive and counterproductive the policies are.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This article gives evidence to show that the policies in place have negative impacts on many of our chosen systems, especially family, as obtaining social benefits and a job while supporting a family as a single parent is extremely difficult. • The arbitrary nature of many of the parole policies described in the article point to necessary changes in public policy in order to create a smoother transition. • The lack of consideration that is implicit in many of the difficulties faced by former prisoners should be addressed by those who administer the policies, as these difficulties fuel violations of parole, and potential recidivism. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likelihood of technical parole violations • Ability to reintegrate into the community • Amount of exposure to conflicting parole policies • Likelihood of reincarceration 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I think that it is important to understand why changes to these policies have not been made already. This article strongly enforces the idea that policy makers are not paying enough attention to why people violate parole on a technical level so frequently. I would be interested to see why there is a lack of communication in how people are meant to serve their parole in a way that allows them to successfully reintegrate into their communities.

Citation:

Crutchfield, Robert D. and Weeks, Gregory A. (2015) The effects of mass incarceration on communities of color. *Issues in Science and Technology*. Vol. 32, No. 1. Pages 46-51. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24727005>

Main argument:

This final citation sums up almost all of the points that Kimmy and I have been trying to make in our CLD, focusing mainly on what happens when people from communities of color return home after incarceration. Coercive mobility has large effects within the communities because the large numbers of people cycling through the criminal justice system and coming out the same or worse off than when they went in does not help those who remained, and can lead to destabilization of the community as mistrust and lack of ties between citizens isolates them. This destabilization fosters a criminogenic environment, as people do not feel a social obligation to avoid participating in criminal activity.

Important ideas:

- In the vast majority of instances, prisoners with drug, alcohol, or mental problems receive little or no treatment or counseling during their incarceration because of reduced funding for rehabilitation programs as well as the closing or scaling back of state mental facilities.
- Not having access to social benefits inhibits some who have been released from prison from taking the straight, narrow, and legitimate path, and thus increases the likelihood of them becoming again involved in criminal behavior.
- When communities lose too large of a segment of their population, crime-inhibiting social integration can be disrupted.
- Reentering former inmates' chances of success and reduced probability of recidivism are enhanced if they are returning to healthy families and can find decent employment.

Evidence:

- Arguments for coercive mobility's effects which increase crime above and beyond what would generally be expected for similar neighborhoods has been presented by Rose and Clear, based on their work in Tallahassee, Florida.
- One study by the group Human Rights Watch found that black men are sentenced on drug crimes at a rate that is more than 13 times higher than white men.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

Coercive Mobility is the population churning created in "poor communities of color in which a very large number of felons are removed, and to these same neighborhoods that they return when their sentences end."

"A vast majority of the people who live [where a serious criminal is being arrested, convicted, and imprisoned] will be pleased that someone who hurt and victimized others is, at least for a time, no longer roaming their streets free to wreak more havoc."

"When residential areas, and even commercial districts, are cohesive and individuals are engaged with each other, people can participate in the kinds of social life that make crime less likely."

"Another important way to address the problems for communities of color [in addition to reducing

mass incarceration] is to reduce the residential racial and economic segregation that continues to cause problems for social life in the United States.”

Strengths:

The authors were very articulate in their arguments that coercive mobility negatively affects the communities to which the formerly incarcerated people return.

Weaknesses:

The authors did not include many references to other research done in this topic area. It would have been helpful to have a list of additional resources that could be referred to when examining this document.

Connections:

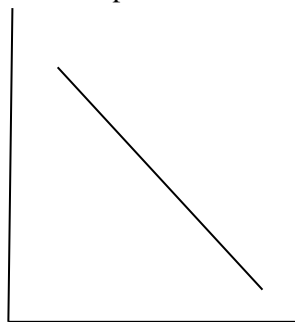
- This article confirms many of the connections that we have previously made, including that a lack of community stability leads to increased crime.
- Reentering former inmates’ chances of success and reduced probability of recidivism are enhanced if they are returning to healthy families and can find decent employment.
- In the vast majority of instances, prisoners with drug, alcohol, or mental problems receive little or no treatment or counseling during their incarceration because of reduced funding for rehabilitation programs as well as the closing or scaling back of state mental facilities.

List identifiable variables:

- Number of people in contact with the criminal justice system
- Number of returning citizens
- Amount of community trust
- Amount of community stability
- Amount of recidivism

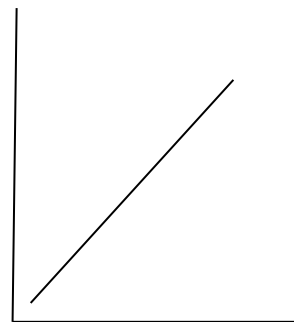
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

Amount of community stability



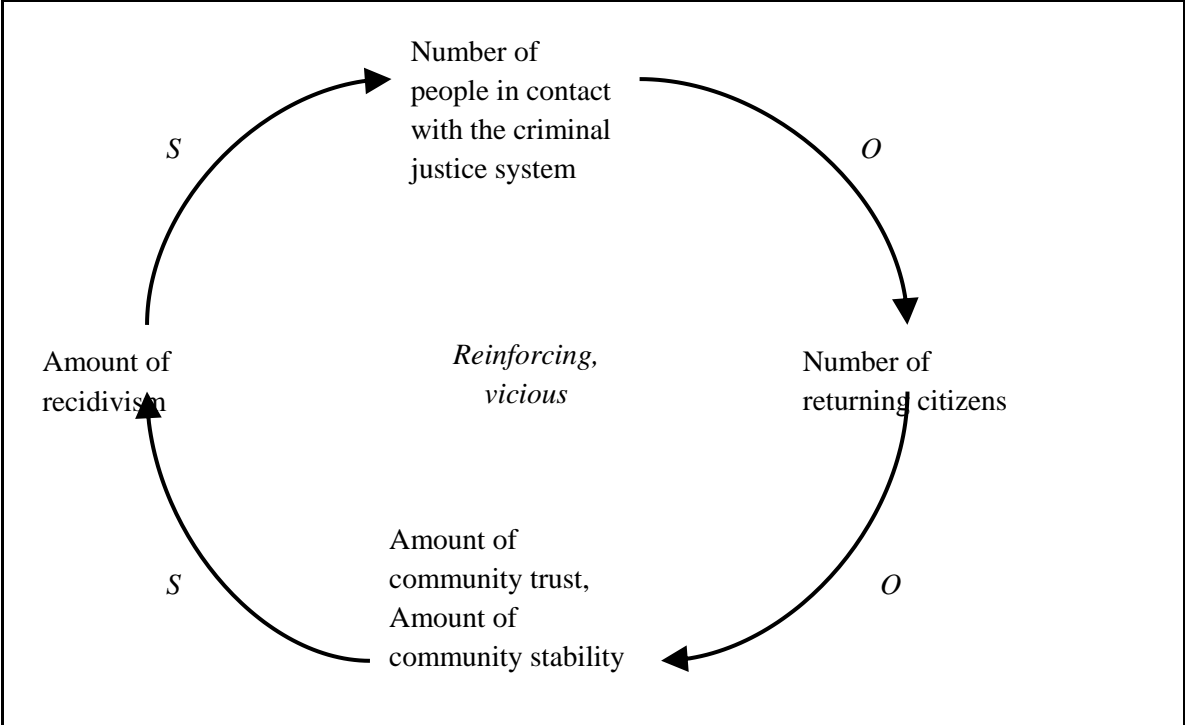
Time

Amount of recidivism



Time

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



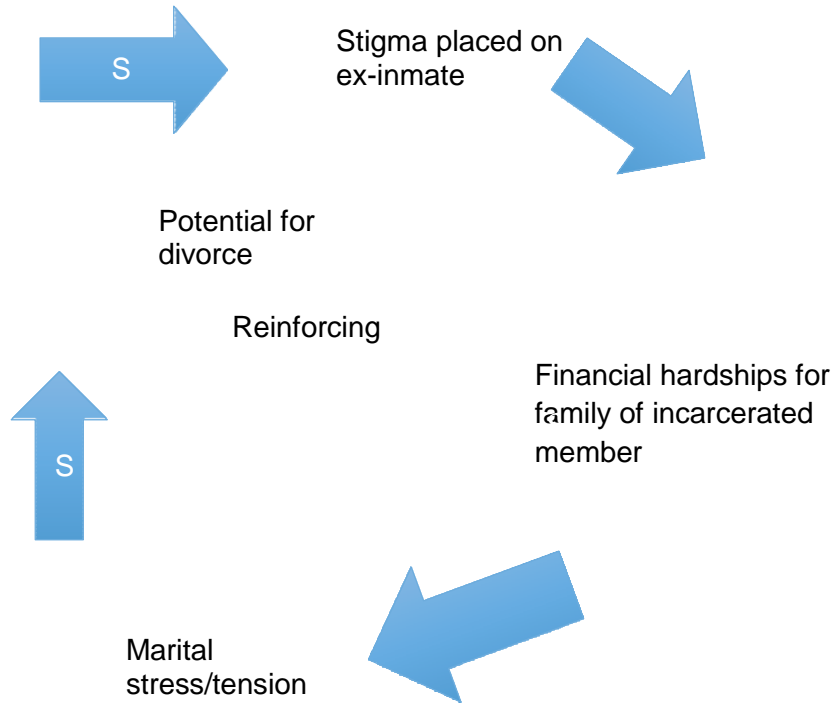
What will you research next?

I will continue researching how aspects of the community, especially stability, are affected by recidivism.

<p>Citation: Massoglia, Michael, et al. "Stigma or separation? Understanding the incarceration- divorce relationship." <i>Social Forces</i>, vol. 90, no. 1, 2011, p. 133+. <i>General OneFile</i>, go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/ps/i.do?p=ITOF&sw=w&u=lom_gvalleysu&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CA266217205&sid=summon&asid=14503381fd4b358d0d06e03a11b74cde. Accessed 27 Mar. 2017.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article was an important source to include in my work because it researched the effects that imprisonment plays on a marriage. Telling the story of Dale includes the role that his wife played as a mother and wife to an absent, incarcerated husband and father to her children.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>An individuals release from prison and reintroduction of home life causes additional stressors that are detrimental to a marriage. Wives often were left to raise their children alone while their spouses were incarcerated, and when the spouse reentered into the home they had a different way of parenting.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to a length military deployment, a long period of incarceration can cause hardship, isolation and marital discord. • If challenges of maintaining “close ties” leads to couples growing apart, or the frustrations over new divisions of household labor or child rearing are primary reasons for divorce, then policies that promote communication during the incarceration period would prove beneficial. • If the economic hardship and residential instability associated with incarceration is at the root of marital discord, than an easing of the post release housing and labor market restrictions on inmates- and in some cases their families- may be helpful. • The suicide rates for ex-inmates is strikingly high shortly after release, and divorce rates for ex-inmates is also strikingly high shortly after release. • Almost 40% of marriages dissolve after the incarceration period. Incarceration severs the meaningful bonds that lie at the core of successful marriages. Incarceration of a family member comes with many financial and material hardships that add stress to any relationship.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“Disciplining our daughter- I had been the only one you know? When he came out he had a totally different way of doing things and I was like “whoa whoa hold on a minute!” and then that was hard for me to step back and let him handle it also”.</p>

<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“It is plausible that the stigma or criminal behavior would increase the risk of marital dissolution prior to incarceration.” One example of this may be an ex-inmates stigma leaving him unable to get a job, thus creating greater financial stress on the marriage, leading to divorce.</p> <p>“The time served among men who separated or divorced is significantly longer than those who stayed married”.</p> <p>“Many marriages survived the spell of incarceration, yet the marriage dissolved after the spouses resumed cohabitation”.</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>One of the few research studies done on marriages after incarceration.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>May have made bias assumptions in some places without having data to back it.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public policy can support families better. • Economic hardships often play a role in the dissolution of a marriage. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial hardships in family of incarcerated member • Stigma placed on ex-inmate • Marital stress/tension • Divorce rates after incarceration 	

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

How the age of the children of an incarcerated parent effects their journey.

Citation:

Poehlmann, Julie. 2014. Children's Contact With Their Incarcerated Parent: research findings and recommendations. *American Psychologist* 65.6: 575.

Reason for including this source in your work:

I included this source in my research because it explains the collateral consequences that having a parent in prison has on their children and how it can affect the rest of their lives. The cycle of violence is heavily dependent on the influence that a parent has on its child. The effect incarceration has on the family is one of the collateral consequences we discussed in class. This article also does a great job with incorporating systems into their research and explanations.

Main argument:

Approximately 1.7 million children have parents who are incarcerated in the criminal justice system of the United States. These children are more likely to develop behavioral issues, problems with academics, and get involved in delinquent activities. This article emphasizes the importance of contact between the child and parent during incarceration and how this can affect the child.

Important ideas:

- It is important that a child keep contact with their parent while they are incarcerated.
- Positive parent relationships are associated with more stability in children's lives.
- Children with incarcerated mothers tend to have greater stress and more cumulative risks in their environments. These include mental and physical health problems as well as homelessness.
- The child's age is an important factor for contact during incarceration.
- Correspondence through the mail is sometimes just as effective.

Evidence:

They found that 22% of children with parents in state prison and 16% of children with parents in federal prison were four years of age or younger. This suggests that children don't get to form primary attachments with their parents that are quite necessary to have early on in a child's life.

10.9% of imprisoned mothers and 2.2% of imprisoned fathers have children in the foster care system. This emphasizes the fact that most children with an imprisoned father live with their mothers while those with an imprisoned mother tend to live with grandparents or extended family instead of their fathers.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

Microsystems, mesosystems, and exo-systems were discussed. Contact between children and their incarcerated parents depended on several interrelated factors at each systemic level.
"Evaluation of visitation programs and of the effects of different forms of contact is crucial, as is thoughtful planning regarding the optimal frequency and quality of children's contact with parents during parental incarcerations."

<p>Strengths: The article gives good statistics to back up their claims. It also provides different examples of studies done regarding this topic and explains them thoroughly.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: Some of the studies had mixed results and weren't extremely persuasive when put all together. An example of this would be the interview of school teachers where they stated the students were more distracted after they had visited their parent which contrasted the earlier study where it was proven behavior problems lessened after visits.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This article connects the educational system, family system and communication system. • The development of the child depends directly on how they view the parent who is incarcerated. While you want the child to feel love and support from their parent, you don't want them to idolize the parent or strive to be like them. • All the factors that effect a child in this scenario are interrelated with one another. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there specific instances where there should not allow for contact between a child and their parent? • Not having enough contact could be detrimental to a child, but is there a point where too much contact could also have negative effects for a child? 	

Citation:

Western, B., & Wildeman, C. (2009). The Black Family and Mass Incarceration. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 621, 221-242. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40375840>

Reason for including this source in your work:

Source references many relevant statistics revolving around the incarceration rates of various groups with different races and education rates. It also examines the causes of the rise in incarceration rates as well as the effects it has had on the family system.

Main argument:

This article's main argument is that the life course of uneducated, black men on their path to adulthood are more likely to have incarceration as one of their life events as opposed to getting a job, getting married, and having kids. This is due to the statistics that indicate that uneducated, black men have a higher incarceration rate than any other group. The high incarceration rates of this demographic have a lasting impact on the urban, low-income, black family, as incarceration lowers the chance of marriage, breaks up existing relationships, or negatively impacts the children of the incarcerated.

Important ideas:

- Young black men are being incarcerated at higher rates than young white men.
- Uneducated men are being incarcerated at higher rates than educated men.
- Divorce rates and the number of black single mothers are increasing, while marriage rates are decreasing.
- Incarceration men are less likely to be married, but just as likely to have kids as non-incarcerated men. This could be due to the fact that existing relationships are strained by imprisonment, or that incarceration often results in unemployment and the incarcerated carry a stigma of low status and irresponsibility/low morality.
- Because black incarcerated men are just as likely to have children as noninstitutionalized men, the rate of children who have an incarcerated parent is increasing. This indicates that the effects of incarceration greatly impact the black family.

Evidence:

-“From 1980 to 2004, the percentage of young white men in prison or jail increased from 0.6 to 1.9 percent. Among young white men with only a high school education, incarceration rates were about twice as high. As the dawn of the prison boom, in 1980, the incarceration rate for young black men, 5.7 percent, was more than twice as high as that for low-education whites. By 2004,

13.5 percent of black men in their twenties were in prison or jail. Incarceration rates were higher in the lower half of the education distribution. More than one in five young non-college black men were behind bars on a typical day in 2004.” (228)

-“Marriage rates among prison and jail inmates are very low compared to those on the outside. White male inmates in their twenties are less than half as likely to be married as young white non-institutional men of the same age. The incarceration gap in marriage is also large for black and Hispanic men... Although marriage rates are lowest for black men, only 11 percent of young black inmates are married, compared to a marriage rate of 25 percent among young black men outside of prison and jail... Although marriage is uncommon among prisoners, they are just as likely as other men to have children... 73 percent of non-institutional black men have had children by their late thirties, compared to 70 percent of black male prisoners of the same age” (235)

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

-Life course – a way of viewing life events as steps to adulthood that a majority of people go through, usually involving getting a job, getting married, and having kids.

-“By eroding opportunities for employment and marriage, incarceration may also lead ex-inmates back to a life of crime. The volatility of adolescence may last well into midlife for men serving prison time. In short, imprisonment is a turning point in which young crime-involved men acquire a new status involving diminished life chances” (230).

-“We describe the main contours of the American prison boom and its effect on the lives and structure of poor African American families. We argue that in the wake of the Moynihan Report, economic conditions among the ghetto poor continues to deteriorate. Instead of a movement for social investment in the urban poor that Moynihan supported, politics turn to the right.” (222).

-“We argued here that the emergence of mass imprisonment has transformed the institutional context of America’s urban poor. In this sense, this new era of mass incarceration adds another chapter to Moynihan’s original analysis of urban poverty and its social correlates. The data suggest that the prison boom has been massively corrosive for family structure and family life, but much work remains to be done” (240).

Strengths:

-Supports its main points with various sources like articles, surveys, and statistics.

-Does a very good job of examining incarceration rates of people with different levels of education and of different races.

-Builds up evidence as to how high incarceration rates affect low income black families and offers further questions to investigate about the issue.

Weaknesses:

- This article was very well written and built up a lot of points based off of facts. If there were any weaknesses, it would involve the fact that they emphasized how social programs could help deter crime rates in the beginning of the article but didn’t really discuss it elsewhere.

Connections:

- Incarceration affects a person's economic standing/chances of getting employed, which affects the economic system.
- The effects of incarceration affect the family system, especially low-income black families who are more likely to be affected by incarceration. This can affect the children's upbringing as well as the families' finances as they lose a source of income and have to pay for visiting expenses.
- Systems like a family or work help prevent people from disruptive behavior by creating a "web of supportive relationships". Those who are imprisoned are more likely to be single and unemployed. Being incarcerated lower one's chances of being employed and married due to a socioeconomic stigma. It can be a cycle.

Questions/Concerns:

- How specifically does a parent's incarceration affect the child? Is there an observed correlation between incarcerated peoples who had an incarcerated parent?

Citation:

Miller, G. (2012). Collateral Consequences of Criminal Convictions: Cost-Benefit Analysis. *Journal of Law, Economics Policy* 9(1), 119-144.

Reason for including this source in your work:

Since I have not been previously doing research on collateral consequences, before I started narrowing down the specific consequences I wanted to research, I decided to do some general research on the topic. This article provides important background and explanatory information that can be built upon in later readings.

Main argument:

This article describes the history and implications of collateral consequences, as well as giving an economic cost-benefit analysis on a few of the most common. The article also includes some interesting insights about populations most affected by collateral consequences.

Important ideas:

Collateral consequences are not subject to constitutional ex post facto considerations, and can therefore be introduced and imposed on an ex-offender even after time has already been served (120).

- Collateral consequences have been around since Greek and Roman times, although the current system stems from the English system which focused on severe punishments to encourage others to follow the law (122)
- A cost-benefit analysis of collateral consequences proves that the costs outweigh the benefits to society (129)
- Collateral consequences frequently harm society and communities just as much as they harm an individual (131-135)
- Female ex-offenders are increasingly harmed more than men by collateral consequences because of the other systemic problems at work in society (135-139)

Evidence:

The author uses several statistics to help give her argument more weight. For example, she describes the rate of incarceration in females increasing at a rate of 122%, while the rate of incarceration for males is increasing at a rate of 79%. She also discusses real costs of certain programs, stating, “The median cost of taxpayers of providing community housing to an ex-offender is \$30.48, which is significantly lower than the same measurement of the cost of housing an individual in prison (\$59.43) or in jail (\$70.00)” (135).

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- Ex post facto: with retroactive power, effect, or force
- Formal collateral consequences resulting from state-sanctioned punishment can be traced

back to ancient Greece and Rome (122)

- By 1066, England had adopted an analogous system of civil disabilities in which an “attained” criminal theoretically, but not always in practice, lost property rights and all civil rights (122)
- These sanctions sought to further the goals of retribution and deterrence by imposing severe punishments for convicted criminals, thereby encouraging others to abide by the law (122)
- The American penal system, heavily influenced by English law, adopted a system of civil disabilities with similar aims (123)
- During the 1980s and 1990s, the variety and severity of collateral consequences rapidly increased due to the proliferation of the “tough on crime” and “war on drugs” movements advanced by politicians (123)
- Collateral consequences today are more punitive and less individualized than those of the past few decades (123)
- The U.S. Supreme Court’s recent decision in *Padilla v. Kentucky* heightened the legal profession’s focus on collateral sanctions. *Padilla*’s holding solidified the prior trend of states requiring that judges and attorneys warn non-citizen defendants of the potential immigration consequences of criminal convictions (124)
- Greater focus on collateral consequences has caused tension between an attorney’s obligations to fully inform a client of all the potential effects of a conviction, and the increasingly difficult task of staying abreast of the continuously changing and increasing collateral consequences of a criminal conviction (124)
- People focus on emotional cues and stress when making high-stakes decisions with uncertain outcomes (125)
- Defendants, trying to determine whether to accept a plea or go to trial, will focus on the severity of a consequence, while failing to consider the probability of that consequence, and therefore, are likely heavily influenced into accepting a plea (125)
- It is that much more important to assure that defendants have access to adequate and effective representation at the earliest stages of a criminal case, as this is the time when many cases are often resolved (126)
- While professional standards and ethical obligations provide that an attorney should notify a defendant of collateral sanctions, it remains to be seen whether courts will uniformly extend this right to all defendants (126)
- There is a belief that misdemeanor cases require less time and attention than felony cases (126)
- Traffic and misdemeanor courts result in significant collateral consequences even though they are seemingly minor convictions (127)
- One could interpret the lack of time given to attorneys to adequately analyze all collateral consequences involved as a violation of a defendant’s right to counsel and trial.
- Crushing caseloads reduce most attorneys’ interactions with their clients to a “meet-and-plead” relationship (127)
- Loss of access to student loans can lead to loss of access to higher quality jobs and

therefore benefits like health insurance(133)

- Removing access to student loans precludes female ex-offenders from joining in with the trend of women now earning more advanced degrees than men (133)
- People aged twenty-nine and under are most likely to be convicted of drug offenses at a higher rate than those aged thirty and over (133-4)
- They lose the ability to contribute to their communities at a higher level during their working years (134)
- Punitive rather than rehabilitative sanction that perpetuates a permanent cycle of underemployment (134)
- This punitive sanction [restricted access to housing] perpetuates the crime, precluding economic improvement for the ex-offender's community. High crime rates in a given neighborhood tend to lead to families and individuals either moving out of an area or not settling there in the first place, ultimately leading to a less consistent population (135)
- This results in less predictability about the types of public services provided and in which sector private enterprises will settle, thereby decreasing the probability that the community as a whole will amass wealth (135)
- The median cost of taxpayers of providing community housing to an ex-offender is \$30.48, which is significantly lower than the same measurement of the cost of housing an individual

in prison (\$59.43) or in jail (\$70.00) (135)

- The collateral consequences that attach to one's conviction introduce significant negative externalities that prevent depressed local economies from recovering (136)
- Female ex-offenders' burdens are increased by the responsibility of child care (137)
- The statute removes housing assistance to those who have an ex-offender living in their household, women with criminal convictions on their record cannot readily rely on friends and family who are living in federally subsidized housing (138)
- Without access to more affordable housing, these women must divert more of their limited resources to housing that can accommodate both themselves and their dependent children (138)
- Employment restrictions burden women more heavily because they continue to face employment gender discrimination (139)
- Women disproportionately seek food stamps or temporary assistance to needy families because of their obligations to child care (139)
- A parent's incarceration is detrimental to a child's social capital, or "the ability of actors to secure benefits by virtue of membership in social networks or other social structures" (139)

Connections:

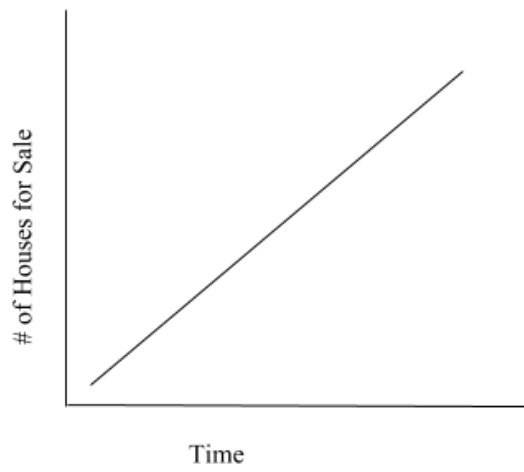
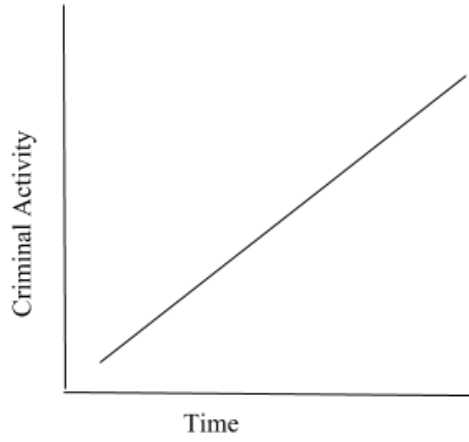
- The article provided important information about public affordable housing, employment, and student loans.
- A new insight found in the article is the increased burden collateral consequences put on female ex-offenders and children of ex-offenders.

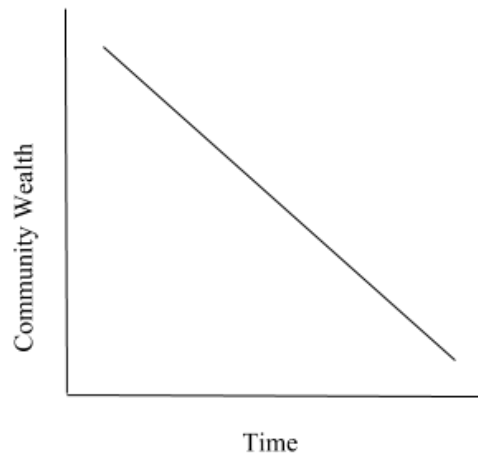
List identifiable variables:

- Tax contributions
- Public services
- Criminal activity
- Unemployment
- Drug use
- Access to student loans
- Career earnings
- Community wealth
- Access to health insurance
- Age
- Access to housing

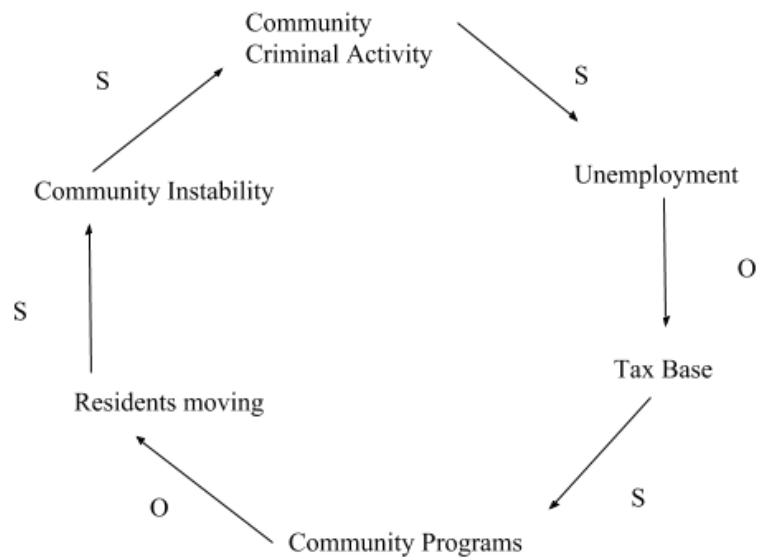
- Gender
- Houses for sale
- Child care services

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

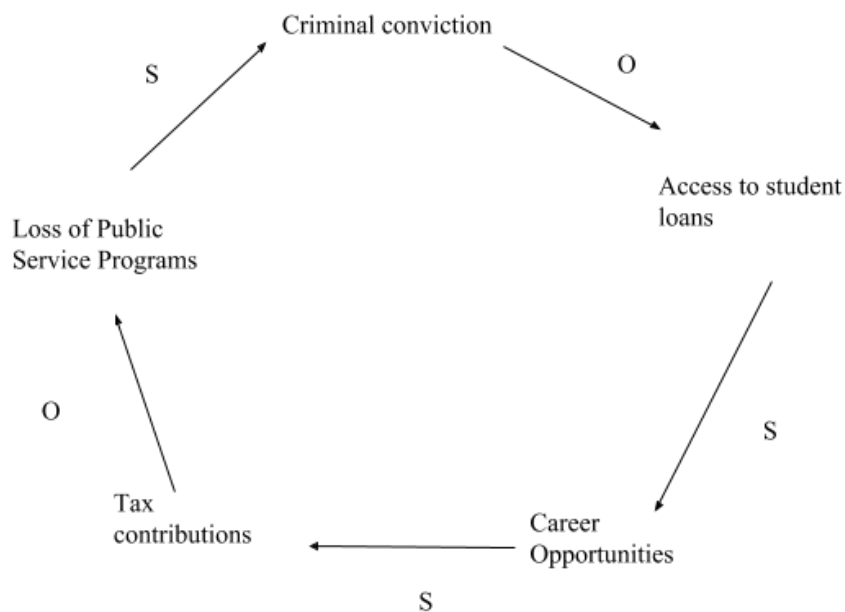




Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



This loop is a reinforcing vicious cycle.



This loop is also a reinforcing vicious

What will you research next?

I want to look more into the policy implications and changes regarding collateral consequences. I am extremely interested in the fallout from *Padilla v. Kentucky* and would like to look further into that. I am also interested in doing more research into how collateral consequences affect entire communities of people who have not committed a crime rather than just the ex-offender. I am also interested in continuing research about how female ex-offenders and children of ex-offenders are impacted by collateral consequences.

Citation:

Wildeman, Christopher. 2013. Parental Incarceration, Child Homelessness, and the Invisible Consequences of Mass Imprisonment. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. Vol 651, Issue 1, pp. 74 - 96

Reason for including this source in your work:

This article studies the relationship between paternal incarceration and child homelessness. This is important information to note in my studies about the effects of incarceration on the family unit. Financial and housing instability is an important variable in our CLD's and needs more data behind it.

Main argument:

Paternal incarceration is a huge risk factor in child homelessness, specifically in African American families. The same is not the case for maternal incarceration, showing the importance of a present father in the family unit.

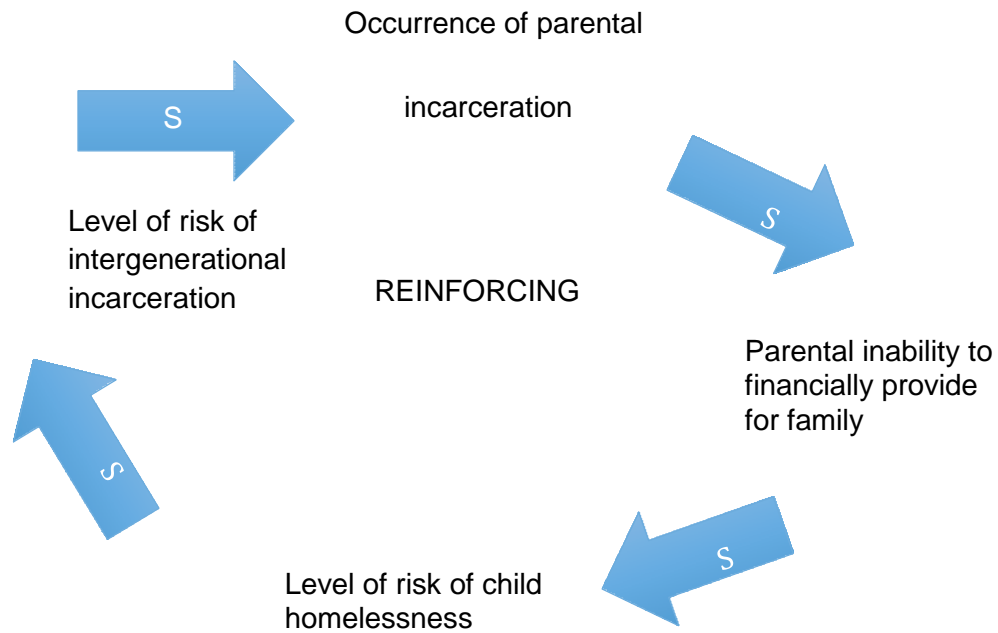
Important ideas:

- According to the results from this model, recent paternal incarceration increases the odds of child homelessness by 95 percent. The relationship between recent maternal incarceration and child homelessness—though positive—is again not significant.
- The results from model 5, which include this interaction and all controls except for prior housing instability, indicate that the effects of recent paternal incarceration on child homelessness are concentrated among African American children.
- In light of these race- specific effects, the prison boom not only increased the share of the homeless population consisting of black children because of their disproportionate likelihood of coming into contact with the penal system (Wildeman 2009) but also because doing so disproportionately increased their risk of homelessness.
- When these effects are combined with increases and disparity in the risk of paternal imprisonment, they imply that the prison boom accounted for a 65 per- cent increase in black-white inequality in child homelessness. Thus, while economic downturns cause concern about urban children's housing instability (Rugh and Massey 2010), the prison boom has played a silent but vital role in increasing the black-white gap in child homelessness even when the economy was healthy.

Evidence:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For black children, having a recently incarcerated father increases the probability of child homelessness by .042 (in each model), and the relationship is always significant at least at the .01 level. For non-black children, the estimates range from $-.012$ to $-.030$ and are never significant. 	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finally, when these effects are combined with all other negative effects of the prison boom for inequality among children (Wakefield and Wildeman 2011, 2013), they suggest that there are good reasons to expect increasing black-white gaps in civic preparedness and political participation as the children of the prison boom come of age. The results from logistic regression and propensity score models (tables 2 and 3) consistently indicated that recent paternal incarceration increases the risk of child homelessness; maternal incarceration, on the other hand, was never associated with a significant change in this risk. Children of recently incarcerated mothers and fathers were both 4 percent more likely to be recently homeless than other children 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the few studies that examines child homelessness as a result of parental incarceration. Compares maternal incarceration vs. paternal incarceration. 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doesn't study in depth how child homelessness effects the child.
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing- children homelessness after parental incarceration. Non profit- NP's offering programs for families facing homelessness. Education- the effects of homelessness on a child's success in school. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrence of parental incarceration Parental inability to provide financially Level of risk of child homelessness Level of risk of intergenerational incarceration 	

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

Incarcerated parents inability to provide financially



Time starting during incarceration

Risk of child homelessness



Time starting during incarceration

Appendix B Community Citations

<p>Citation: National Institute of Corrections. 2017. Implement Certificate-Based Soft Skills Training. Correctional Industries: A Guide to Reentry-Focused Performance Excellence. https://info.nicic.gov/cirs/?q=node/36</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>The professors suggested looking at programs that attempt to provide recently released offenders with the soft skills they need to be involved with society again. I found this article that is actually published by the National Institute of Corrections and explains what soft skills are, why they are important, and how they try to teach them to offenders.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading explains what soft skills are, why they are important, and why offenders need to learn them. It also explains some ways that programs try to teach these soft skills to offenders.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft skills are often associated with a person’s emotional intelligence. • Soft skills are valued by employers. • Soft skills are some of the most transferable skills that can be learned. • Employment reduces a person’s recidivism rate. 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>The author states that soft skills are important to have for success within an organization. Unemployment can make a person three times more likely to return to prison.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“...soft skills are increasingly sought out by employers in addition to standard qualifications.” “As offenders learn these soft skills, which are necessary to excel in a post-release work environment, there will also be a positive impact realized in their CI work assignment and institutional behavior.” “The soft skills taught through Correctional Industries programs go hand-in-hand with post-incarceration employability.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>I thought this was a good article. It clearly explains what soft skills are, it gives examples of some soft skills, it explains why they’re important, and why people need to learn them.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This was a brief article and it didn’t give any examples in text. However, there was a short example at the bottom that gave a brief summary of a success story.</p>

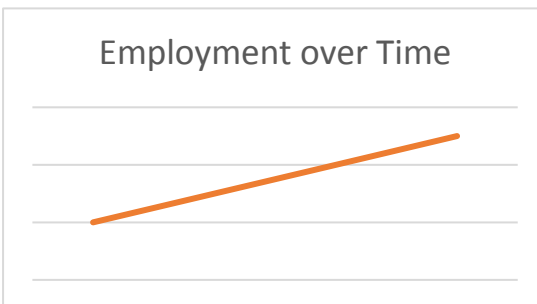
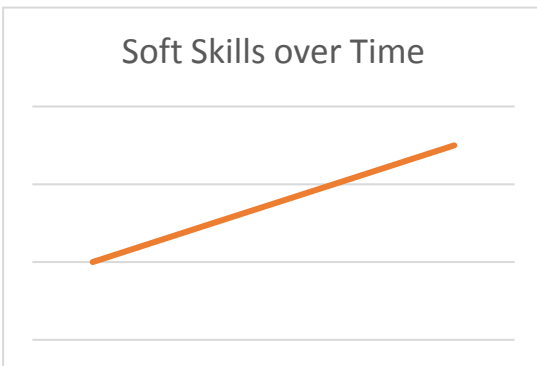
Connections:

- Employment: soft skills can lead to better employment
- Policy: offenders need programs to learn soft skills
- Community: when less people are going to jail, communities are more successful

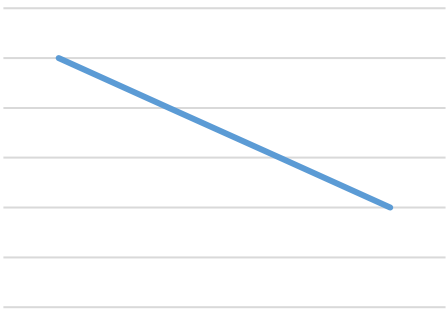
List identifiable variables:

- Soft skills
- Employment
- Recidivism
- Policy/Programs

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

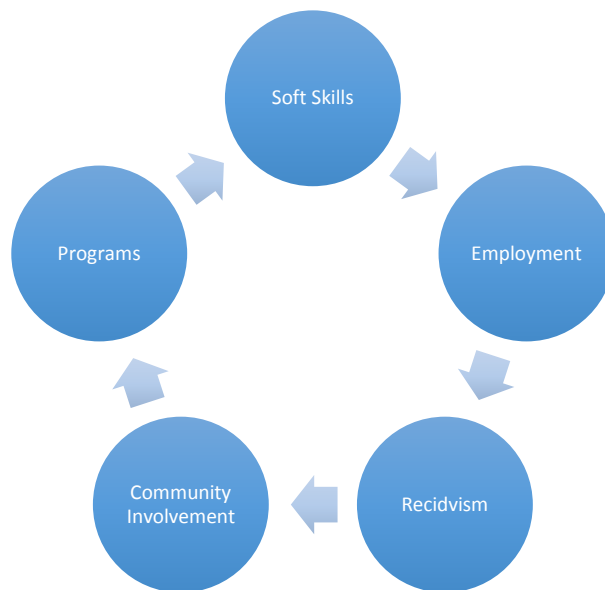


Recidivism over Time



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

Reinforcing



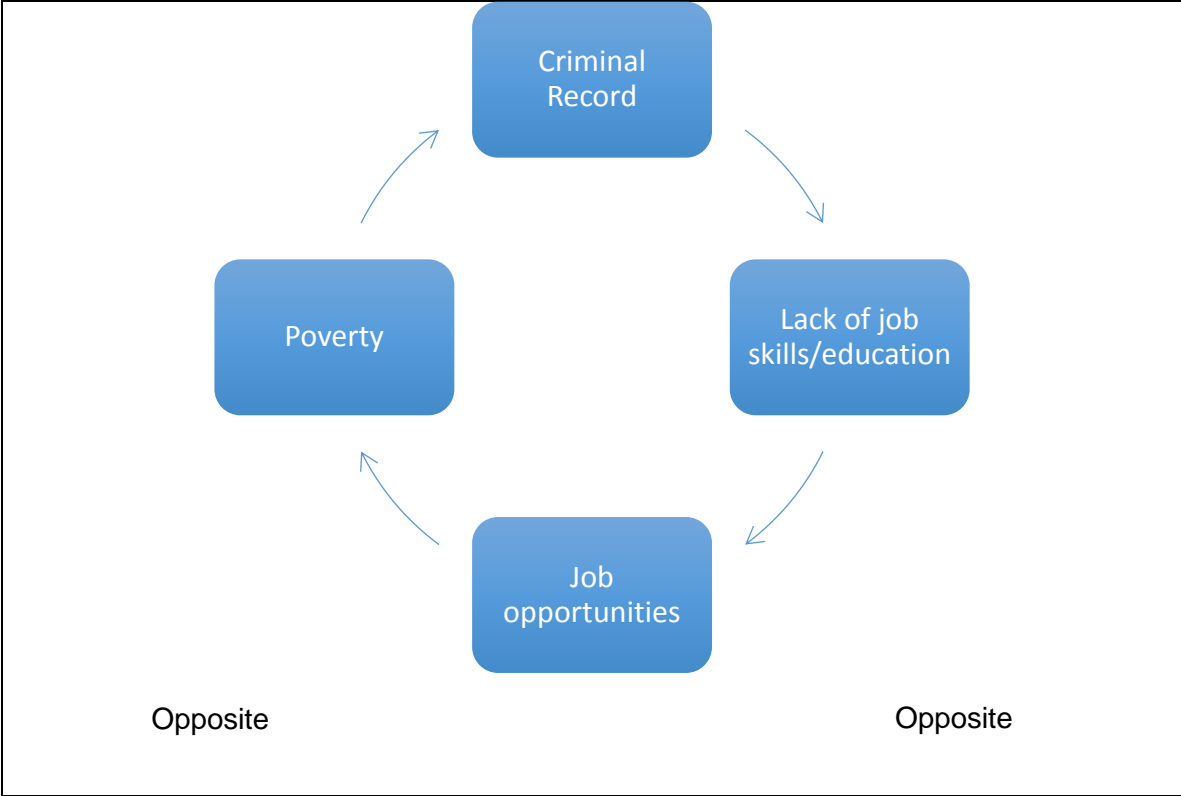
What will you research next?

I think I would like to look for some studies done on the success of programs that teach soft skills. I think it would be interesting to look at some real life examples and data that show just how important these skills are. I also think it would be interesting to look more closely at the programs in place and their availability.

<p>Citation: Western, Bruce, Kling, Jeffery R., and Weiman, David F. 2001. The Labor Market Consequences of Incarceration. <i>Crime & Delinquency</i>. Volume 47: pages 410-427. http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0011128701047003007</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I was originally interested in looking at what educational opportunities people who had spent time incarcerated had, but I came across this article on my search. In a way, this does also connect to education, because usually those incarcerated have little access to education which decreases their job opportunities just like checking a felon box decreases their opportunities. It is interesting to look at the ways lack of education can lead to prison which leads to lack of education/jobs.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading talks about the employment issues that prisoners face when they are released from prison. It points out that the problem isn't really that there is no employment available for prisoners, it's the problem that there is a limited number of jobs for workers with little education, skills, and a criminal record. This means that often many people (with and without criminal records) are competing for the same low-paying jobs.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing prison populations will have a negative impact on opportunities for minorities and those with little education who do not have a criminal record, because the jobs taken by these people are the same jobs available to released prisoners. • Prison may not decrease • Not only can record of incarceration decrease the likelihood of being hired, incarceration can decrease the education and job skills needed for employment • There are effects on individual employment but also impacts on the labor markets in the areas where prisoners are released. The areas near prisons where prisoners are released become saturated with people who only qualify for certain types of employment.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>NLSY79 study (p. 418) showed employment rates were 15-25% lower for those who had been imprisoned. "The special concentration of incarceration can potentially compound the barriers to meaningful employment for released prisoners and their peers." (p. 414)</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>"Incarceration may not be undermining the economic opportunities of ex-inmates; it may simply be officially earmarking severely disadvantaged men who would otherwise have poor job prospects, although without the dubious distinction of membership in a policy-relevant population." (p. 411) "On their return, prisoners can readily reestablish contacts formed in prison and so embed themselves in networks of other released prisoners. These ties can erode the social stigma of a</p>

<p>criminal conviction and incarceration. Moreover, these ties further weaken connection to those who can provide information about and entry to job openings.” (p. 415)</p> <p>“Based on our review of recent literature, we find evidence from a variety of sources that serving time in prison can diminish an individual’s earnings but not necessarily employments prospects.” (p. 424)</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article has a lot of good information and it pulls from a variety of different resources. It walks you through the different issues and explains things in easy to read ways. It also traces the issues through time, it doesn’t just talk about the issue at one point in time, it talks about the beginnings and middles (there isn’t really an end yet). It also lays the groundwork for future research.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>I don’t think there were very many weaknesses to this. It packed a lot of information into a few pages, which I think is to be expected. It would have been interesting if the authors had compared their findings to other conflicting findings.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can be connected to the employment section of the map, because it is about two different groups of people who are only eligible for a certain type of employment and have to compete for it. • This can be connected to the education section of the map, because lack of education plays a big role in the reasons why certain people are competing for certain jobs. • This can also tie into poverty, because once people are in prison they can usually only get jobs that pay low wages. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Employment • Criminal Record • Income 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	

<p>Education/Job Skills over Time</p> 	<p>Income over Time</p> 	
<p>Employment Opportunities over Time</p> 	<p>Criminal Record over Time</p> 	
<p>Draw a Causal Loop Diagram: Reinforcing Loop: Vicious</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Same Same</p>		



What will you research next?

I am interested in the types of programs that are available to rehabilitate released prisoners. I want to look at the ways prisoners can gain access to education and job skills training to make them more eligible for different types of jobs. This wouldn't just help the prisoner and their families, it would help prevent the labor market from getting so clogged at the lower levels and it would help other people who don't have criminal records still get jobs.

<p>Citation: Western, Bruce & Wildeman, Christopher. 2010. Incarceration in Fragile Families. <i>The Future of Children</i>. Vol. 20 No. 2: pages 157-177. https://muse.jhu.edu/article/404866</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article was interesting because it didn't just look at the effects that incarceration had on the individual who was returning, but the entire family system related to the returning individual.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This article discusses the changes that occur when an individual is incarcerated and returns to his/her family. The negative effects impact both the individual and the family members close to the individual.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarceration can lead to abuse and more crime in the household • People incarcerated have lower earnings afterward • Incarceration can lead diminishing health (physical and mental) • Incarcerated people can experience behavioral changes (social skills) due to the amount of time spent in prison • Relationships can suffer 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“A burgeoning research literature shows that incarceration, on average, impairs health and diminishes the earnings of adult men, many of whom are fathers. Incarceration also elevates the risk of divorce and separation, diminishes the financial resources and well-being of wives and girlfriends left behind, and is linked to increases in children's aggression, behavioral problems, and social marginalization.” (Western & Wildeman)</p> <p>“Today the U.S. incarceration rate is about seven times higher than the West European average and is approached only by rates in the penal systems of some former Soviet republics and South Africa.” (Western & Wildeman)</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“By further reducing the well-being of fragile families, mass imprisonment lays the groundwork for a vicious cycle in which the criminal justice system does not diminish—and may even increase—addiction, abuse, and crime.” (Western & Wildeman)</p> <p>“Research also suggests that the experience of imprisonment harms both mental and physical health. The often brutal prison environment can impair mental health, which has consequences for labor market success, relationship stability, and parenting quality.” (Western & Wildeman)</p> <p>“Policies to support men and women returning home from prison could further reduce the costs to fragile families of high rates of incarceration.” (Western & Wildeman)</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article points out a lot of different effects and shows how they all build one each other.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>I felt like this article tried to cover too much. It talks about factors that lead to incarceration,</p>

(For example, discussing how incarceration effects the adult men who are incarceration and then how the effects on the adult men effect their children.) It also referenced studies that were done.

what incarceration is like for the people involved, and what it is like after incarceration. It was a lot of good information, I just felt like the authors were focusing on too many different pieces in the puzzle.

Connections:

- This resource can connect to the family system and the disruptions that occur during and after incarceration.
- It can be added to the healthcare section, because it briefly discusses possible mental health issues after incarceration.
- It can be connected to employment, because many people have a hard time finding jobs when they are released from prison.

List identifiable variables:

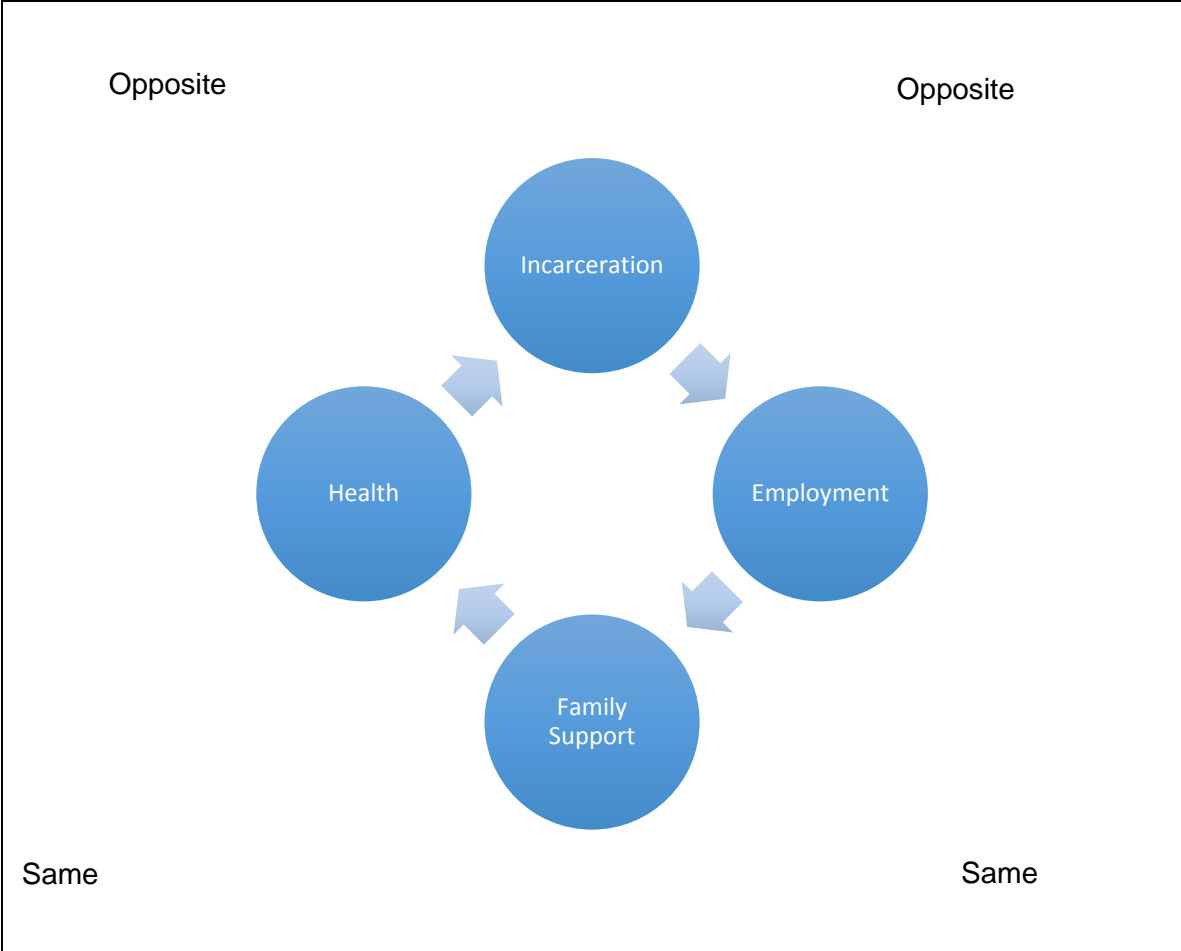
- Family Support
- Employment
- Health

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram: use your variables to draw your loops.

Reinforcing: Vicious



What will you research next?

I think the mental health aspect is really interesting. It seems like a lot of people come out of the criminal justice system with some health issues, but the mental health aspect has a lot of facets. Some people go into the system with preexisting mental health issues that get worse during the time they are incarcerated. This article made it seem like mental health issues and behavioral problems can result from the time spent incarcerated, so I want to look at that.

Citation:

Morenoff, Jeffery and Harding, David. 2014. Incarceration, Prisoner Reentry, and Communities. Annual Review of Sociology. Vol. 40, pages 411-429. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4231529/>

Reason for including this source in your work:

This article relates to the effects on the community that are direct results of returning citizens.

Main argument:

The authors of this article focused on the impacts of incarceration and prisoner reentry on communities, and the effects of communities on the reintegration of former prisoners. They used a feedback loop to demonstrate how mass incarceration undermines community structure and makes it less possible for former prisoners to reenter society without recidivating.

Important ideas:

- Rising rates of incarceration are disproportionately experienced by minorities, and therefore mass incarceration has a huge impact on these communities, especially those with low levels of education.
- Incarceration exacerbates existing racial and socioeconomic inequalities by making those who are already disadvantaged even more so.
- Incarceration and prisoner reentry undermine community structure by disrupting the labor market, health organizations, social benefit programs, and reducing community ties and trust.
- An important issue in urban neighborhoods is deindustrialization and the spatial mismatch created between the skills of job seekers and job openings.
- Former prisoners who return to neighborhoods with lower levels of informal social control may face fewer sanctions for deviant behavior and more opportunities to return to crime.

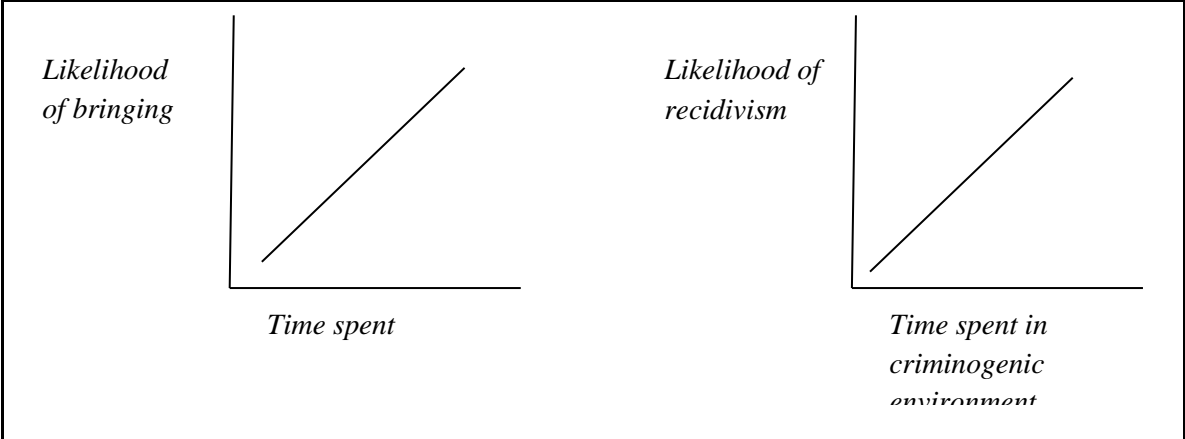
Evidence:

- Of all Michigan prisoners (n=11,064) paroled in 2003, half of all returning parolees were concentrated in 12% of Michigan's census tracts, and one quarter of the parolees were concentrated in just 2% of the tracts (Morenoff & Harding 2011).
- Stahler et al. (2013) found that prisoners returning to Philadelphia neighborhoods were more likely to recidivate when they lived nearby higher concentrations of other ex-offenders who recidivate.

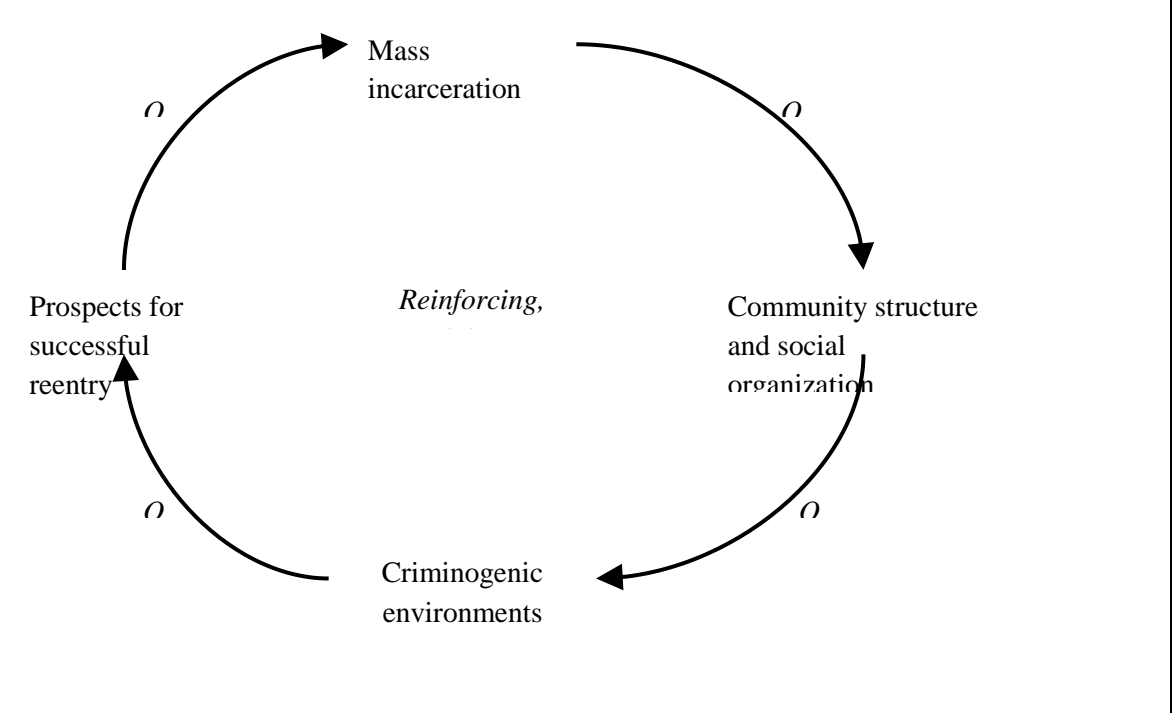
Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- Prison cycling is when the cycling of offenders between prison and the community starts to overwhelm the protective effects of incarceration.
- Criminogenic environments are communities in which crime is able to occur without a great deal of opposition and regulation attempting to control it.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “The flow of people into and out of prisons has contributed to increasing inequality in recent decades, primarily by reducing opportunities for employment and lowering wages among former prisoners, but also by decreasing the prevalence of two-parent families.” ● Prison cycling can “harm the local economy by limiting the supply of local workers and reducing the purchasing power of families with incarcerated members, and it may weaken the local marriage market....” ● “Population turnover can increase cultural/normative heterogeneity by exposing those who have not been incarcerated to prison norms and subcultures... which could reduce a community’s capacity to regulate itself.” 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article was very well organized in comparing the theoretical perspectives of these issues to the empirical evidence gathered from actual studies.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The empirical evidence did not cover some of the topics mentioned during the theoretical perspectives section, which made it a little hard to compare the two directly.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Studies from this article prove the effects that returning citizens have on their communities in terms of the labor market and social programs. ● This article mentions the relations between law enforcement and heavily policed areas. ● Incarceration and prison cycling decrease the likelihood of two parent households. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mass incarceration ● Structure and social organization of communities ● Criminogenic environments ● Prospects for successful reentry ● Recidivism ● Bringing prison norms home ● Prison cycling (cycling of offenders between prison and the community starts to overwhelm the protective effects of incarceration) 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

The effects of returning citizens on communities show that community structure falls apart when prison norms are introduced, as distrust is placed on everyone. I would like to research where one could intervene to prevent the community from falling apart in the face of this challenge.

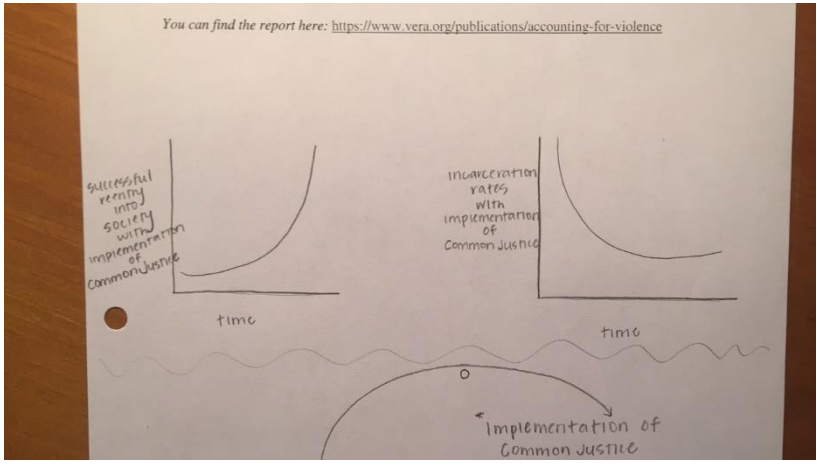
<p>Citation:</p> <p>Sered, D. 2017. How to curb violence, and mass incarceration, by focusing on crime victims. The Washington Post. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/true-crime/wp/2017/02/16/how-to-curb-violence-and-mass-incarceration-by-focusing-on-crime-victims/?utm_term=.e4a71ead6ad0</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article talked about a specific program that has been implemented in order to reduce recidivism – I have been wanting to find information on a specific program so this was perfect.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The criminal justice system in the U.S. has finally recognized the negative impacts of mass incarceration on individuals, families, and communities. It has been determined that there is a general concern for safety regarding defendants sentenced to prison, and the founding of the Common Justice program works to assist defendants into successful reentry.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of incarceration produces devastating impacts on individuals, their families, and their communities. • Crime survivors are often misunderstood/misinterpreted; they don't desire revenge, but instead are concerned for safety. • The Common Justice program is one that was formed in an effort to give defendants an option other than incarceration: community supervision and treatment. • It is believed that programs like such will assist in reducing incarceration and recidivism as a whole.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>In one case, ninety percent of survivors chose to offer the Common Justice program to those who harmed them.</p> <p>As of now, less than eight percent of defendants in the program have been terminated for new offenses.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Many survivors have a common bottom line. It’s neither vengeance nor mercy. It’s safety – for themselves and others.”</p> <p>“...fading commitment to incarceration.”</p> <p>“... [Others] will heed the call of the people whose lives are at stake in our criminal justice policy. And they will double down on their commitment to end mass incarceration – in survivor’s names.”</p>

<p>Strengths:</p> <p>I like that the author called out the fact that the U.S. is just now recognizing safety as a main priority for defendants. It was also smart to include specific quotes about crime survivors who chose to ‘send’ the person that harmed them to this program.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>It would have been nice to hear specifics on where this program is being implemented already and where else they hope to bring it. Specifics about what the program does that makes it successful would have been nice too.</p>
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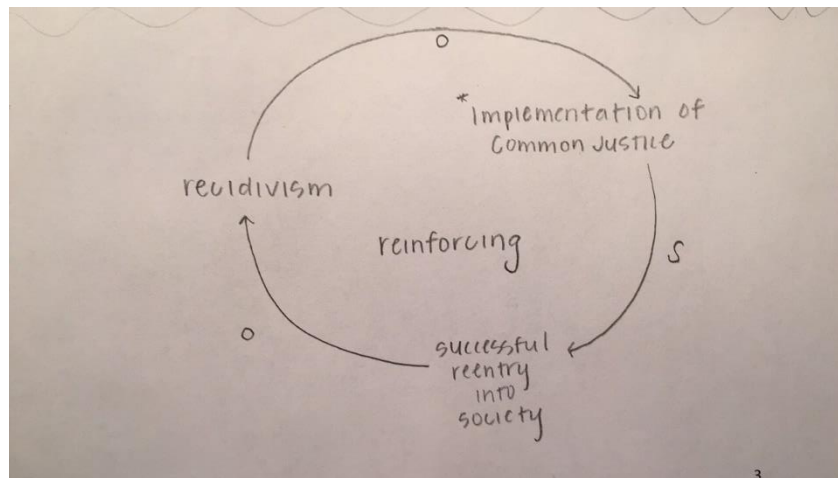
- Connections:**
- Criminal Justice System
 - System of Neighborhoods/Community
 - System of Crime/Criminals
 - System of Crime Survivors

- List identifiable variables:**
- Recidivism
 - Restorative Justice Programs (Common Justice)
 - a. Public Policy?
 - Successful Reentry
 - Crime Survivor Mentality

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

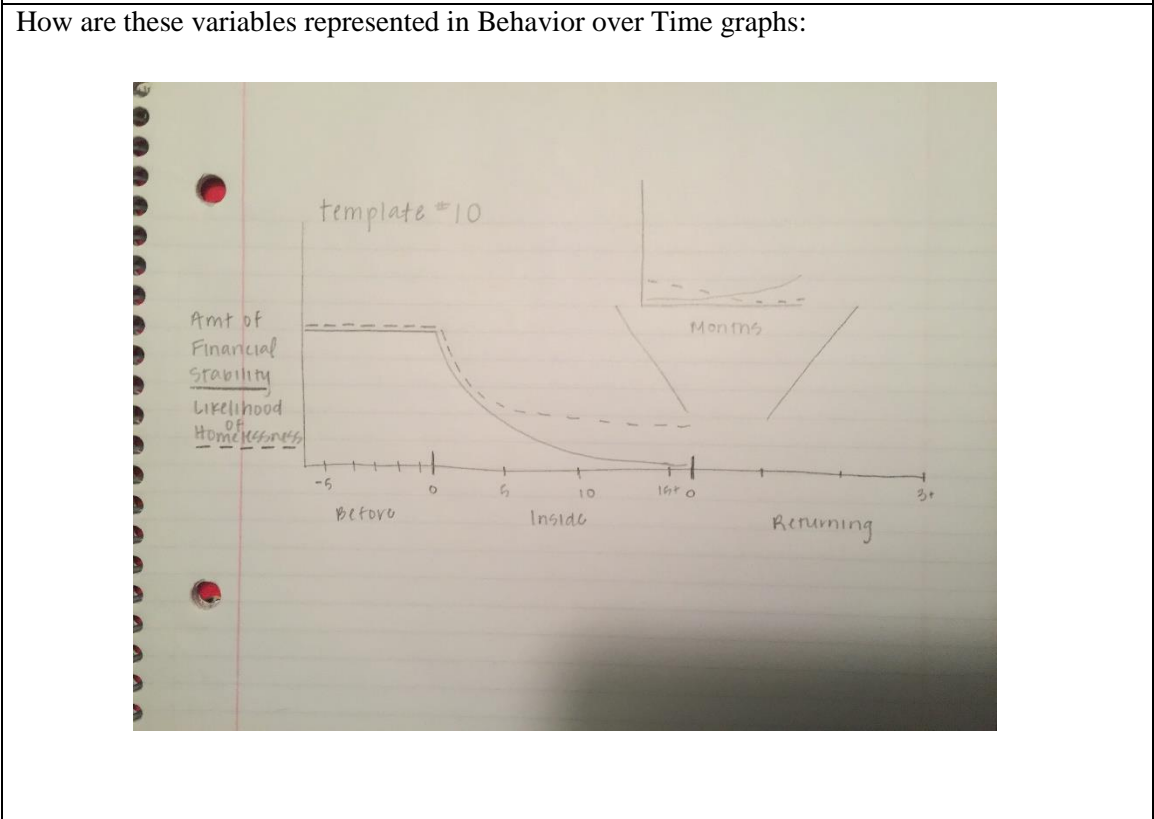
I have already done my research for the next template which is related to this source as well. I researched the impacts of incarceration on mental health and families, specifically psychological problems that occur due to incarceration.

<p>Citation: Rodriguez, Nino. 2003. Preventing Homelessness Among People Leaving Prison. Vera Institute of Justice. Pages 1-4. https://www.prisonpolicy.org/scans/vera/209_407.pdf</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article talks about the restrictions previously incarcerated individuals face regarding housing after release and the importance of removing those restrictions and changing homelessness as a whole.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Homelessness and incarceration are linked although the nature of this relationship is not distinctly clear. If homelessness increases the risk of recidivism though, the involvement of criminal justice agencies and communities could be substantial.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon release, individuals often return to communities where persistent poverty, a lack of jobs and minimal affordable housing make finding a permanent home difficult. • Helping ex-offenders find housing is a way to help reduce recidivism. • Helping ex-offenders find housing also eases the strain on corrections agencies and assists in keeping communities safe.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>A study recently of more than 48,000 individuals released from New York State prisons found an increased risk of re-incarceration among those who had used shelters. At any given time in L.A. and San Francisco, 30-50% of all people under parole supervision are homeless.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Homelessness has grown among the general population over the past 25 years [for several reasons]...”</p> <p>“...a widening gap between rich and poor and a growing shortage of affordable low-income housing in cities.”</p> <p>“A scarcity of well-paying jobs and limited access to education or training also contribute to the problem.”</p> <p>“...federally subsidized housing providers...may - and sometimes must - deny housing to people with a criminal history involving drugs or violence.”</p> <p>The Public Safety Ex-Offender Self-Sufficiency Act.</p>

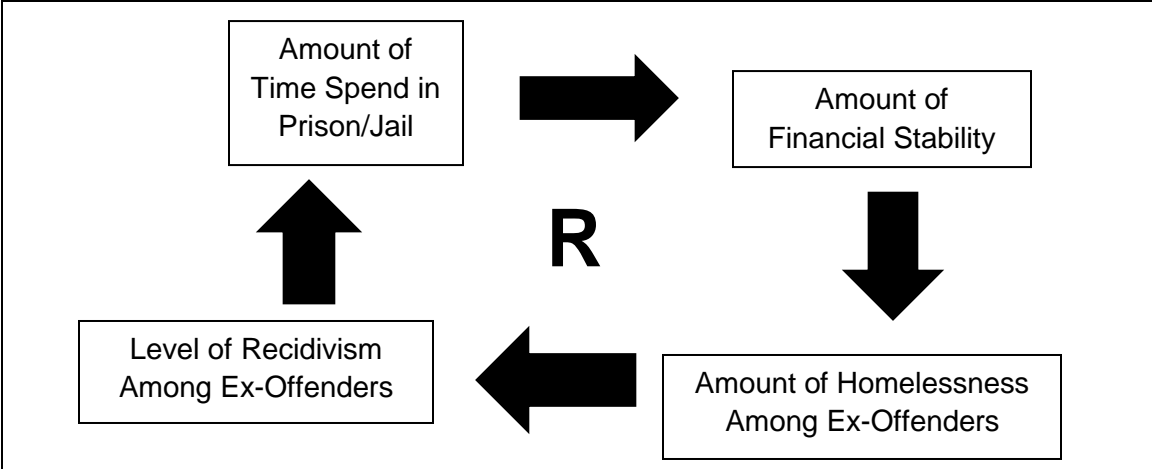
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article backed up a lot of the variables we had pulled out already from other articles, listed many restrictions previously incarcerated individuals face, and listed specific programs and solutions to fix these.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Not many specific statistics about homelessness and the relationship between all the variables listed.</p>
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- Connections:**
- Housing
 - Community
 - Public Policy
 - Family

- List identifiable variables:**
- Amount of Time Spent in Prison
 - Amount of Financial Stability
 - Amount of Homelessness



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Housing

Citation:

Richie, Beth E. "Challenges Incarcerated Women Face as They Return to Their Communities: Findings from Life History Interviews." *Crime & Delinquency*, 1 July 2001, pp. 368-89, doi:10.1177/0011128701047003005. Accessed 27 Feb. 2017.

Reason for including this source in your work:

Expands on the reading in terms of parole as well as the class project because it gathers evidence about the process of the returning citizen from prison - specifically, women returning from prison.

Main argument:

Women face even more problems than the average returning citizen from prison because of the many demands and oppressions that women face. Women are disproportionately represented in prison populations in terms of race, socioeconomic status, and education. Within the prison, women face more adversities due to multiplying physical and mental health issues and lack of treatment offered; after prison, women face more adversity due to social issues and lack of opportunities within their community.

Important ideas:

- Women are increasingly incarcerated with disproportional rates of incarceration - mostly uneducated, impoverished women and women of color
- Most incarcerated women are victims of harsh drug laws and rarely incarcerated for violent crimes
- Women experience sexual abuse and health problems while in prison as well as other negative experiences in prison that lead them to leave prison in worse condition than when they had first been admitted - substance abuse treatment should be there (rather than prisons), but is not offered before or after prison
 - STDs are being spread within prisons, but health care is so poor that it just reinforces the process
 - Rape results in PTSD - another issue that originates in prison but is not solved due to poor health care
- Women face gender inequality within prisons and sexual harassment - men (officers working in the prison) know that women are often victims of addiction and offer them drugs in return for sex
- Because of the population that is targeted in incarceration - WOC, impoverished, uneducated, addicted to drugs - and the various health problems that have accumulated as a result of imprisonment, getting back on their feet is especially difficult as there are no programs to assist them. They're just sent back to the same communities where instead of providing opportunities for success, they're provided with only opportunities of failure (more drugs, no affordable housing, health care, education opportunities, difficulties in bringing their families back together)

Evidence:

Less than 39% of women had a full-time job when incarcerated
60% of women report sexual abuse while incarcerated - negative effects on mental health

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“Women who are released from jail or prison are likely to return to the same disenfranchised neighborhoods and difficult conditions without having received any services to address their underlying problems”

“There are few services to assist women in the process of reentry”

The competing demands of women as well as the multiple oppressions that WOC face leave them to have an even more difficult time reintegrating into society

“The sense of being marginalized within the context of a disenfranchised community has profound impacts on the ability of women to successfully reintegrate into it”

Comprehensive programs, community development and linkages, empowerment and consciousness raising approaches, and community mentoring, care and assisting are necessary to help women prisoners reintegrate successfully

Strengths:

- Explains the adversities that especially women face when integrating into society
- Exposes inequalities while offering new, effective approaches to help reduce the inequalities

Weaknesses:

- Didn't explain why especially women are more at risk for recidivism and adversity in reintegrating into society

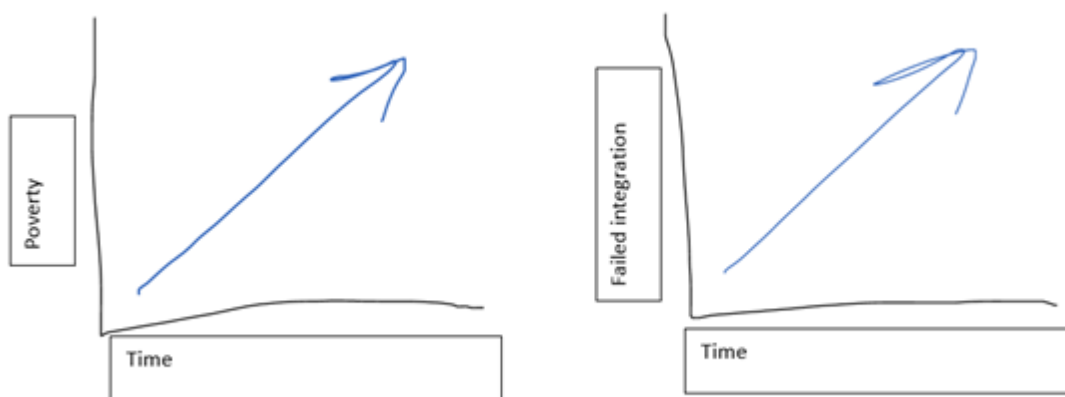
Connections:

- Connects prison system to health care system
- Connects with policies by suggesting alternatives and improvements to the system
- Connects community system because it explains the problems in targeting a community, and creating a vicious cycle of recidivism and poverty

List identifiable variables:

- poverty
- failed reintegration
- Incarceration

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Citation:

Gray, Kathleen. "Is There a Different Way to Keep Michiganders Safe?" *Detroit Free Press*. 16 November 2014.

"Crime Reform Bills Deserve Full Debate." *Detroit News*. 24 November 2014.

DeBoer, Bill. "Opinion: Michigan Must Get Smarter about Prison Sentencing." 3 December 2014.

Harrison, Jon. "Housing Young Prisoners Together Dropped From Criminal Justice Bills." *Gongwer New Highlights*. 1 March 2017.

Serpas, Ronal. "Law Enforcement to President Trump: How to Keep America Safe." *Fox News*. 21 February 2017.

Reason for including this source in your work:

The Department of Corrections in Michigan uses two out of ten billion allocated for spending each year. This shows that the money spent towards prison could be redistributed for use in low-income neighborhoods and communities. These sources discuss the importance of reviewing sentencing guidelines and emphasizing alternatives to prison.

Main argument:

These readings argue that locking up people, especially minor offenders, is not the answer to reducing crime. By improving jail conditions, increasing funding for rehabilitation programs, and providing alternatives to prison, money can be saved on spending for the Department of Corrections. Also, more money should be prioritized for violent crime prevention.

Important ideas:

- Technical prisoners, such as missing a court date, should have different sanctions put on them instead of being imprisoned.
- All sentence guidelines should be reviewed for effectiveness and purpose.
- Consistency in sentencing should exist across the board in all levels of government.
- Rehabilitation programs should become the focus of drug abusers and people who are mentally ill.
- Violent crime should be prioritized.

Evidence:

- "More substantial changes are included in the package, like defining "recidivism" in state law as "any re-arrest, re-conviction or re-incarceration in prison or jail for a felony or misdemeanor offense or a probation or parole violation of an individual measured first after three years and again after five years from the state of his or her release from incarceration, placement on probation or conviction, whichever is later." (Detroit News)
- Changes to the Department of Corrections: "Creating a new act for the use of evidence-based supervision practices for probation and parole supervision ([SB 8](#)); creating the Parole Sanction Certainty Program to use established sanctions to supervise eligible parolees and requiring the department to adopt a regional incentive program to assist in implementing supervision practices ([SB 16](#) and [SB 17](#)); allowing representatives of approved nonprofit organizations to enter correctional facilities and provide inmate re-entry services ([SB 9](#)); creating an

expedited review and hearing process for a reprieve, commutation or pardon based on the medical condition of a prisoner ([SB 12](#)); centralizing data collection related to criminal justice ([SB 11](#)); requiring more reporting on how the Crime Victim's Rights Fund is used and making changes to its administration ([SB 21](#)); limiting the days a probationer may be sentenced to temporary incarceration for a technical violation and allowing a sentencing court to reduce a probation period for a felon under certain circumstances ([SB 13](#) and [SB 15](#)); and requiring field operators to provide a list of parole absconders to the Department of Health and Human Services, and prohibiting DHHS from granting food assistance to a person with an outstanding felony warrant and cash assistance and food assistance to a person absconding from parole supervision ([SB 18](#) and [SB 19](#)).

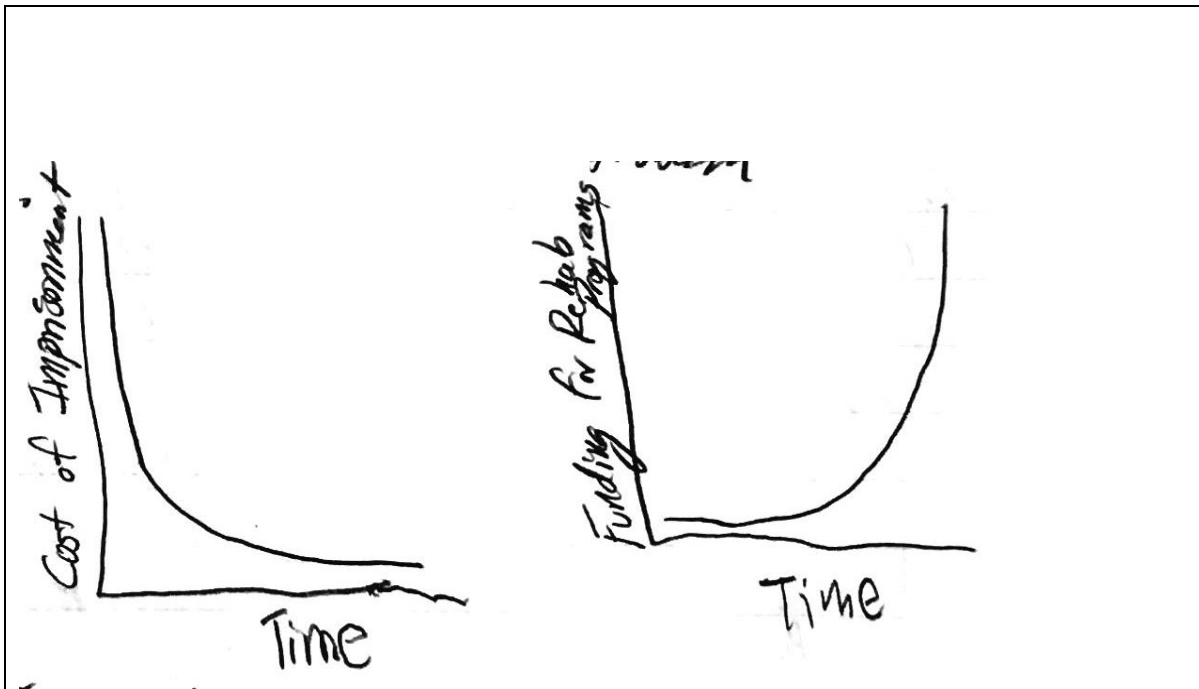
- Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:
- “The reforms would result in fewer people — potentially 4,000 to 5,000 inmates — in prison and county jails by 2020” (Detroit Free Press)
 - “geriatric inmates” (Detroit News) & “technical inmates” (Detroit Free Press)
 - “Today, 1.3 million inmates have mental health disorders and 1.5 million suffer from drug addiction. Only 27 percent of offenders with a mental illness and 11 percent of addicts receive treatment.” (Fox News)
 - “Outpatient substance abuse programs can save up to 12 times their cost and reduce criminal activity by up to 80 percent.” (Fox News)

<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide variety of articles • Roughly similar topics • Reveals imprisonment as a national problem • The combination of articles reveals a pattern 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly proposals • Lacks some evidence in the articles • The sources are less scholarly and more news-based (events not patterns)
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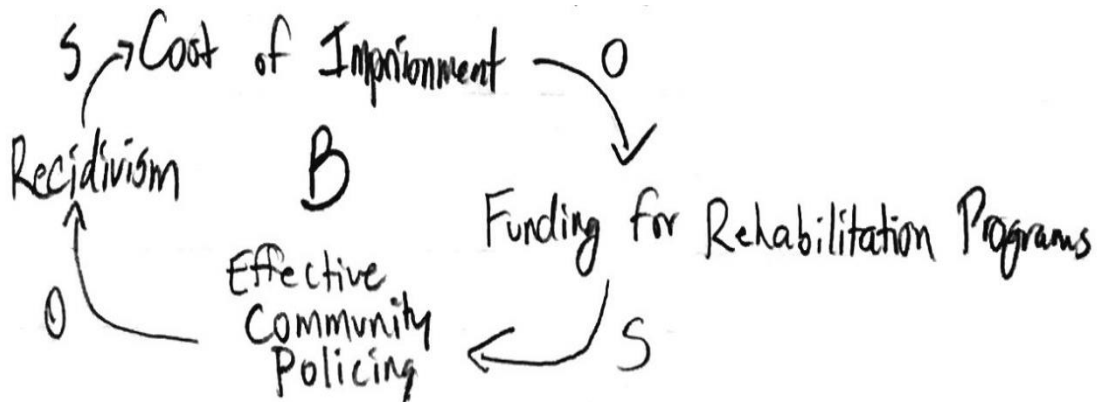
- Connections:
- Discusses the issue of sentence length (state and federal)
 - Explains why technical offenses should be treated differently than violent offenses
 - Describes cost of DOCs nationwide as a major bipartisan issue
 - Claims that more consistency is needed across the board with sentencing from a federal level
 - Explains that recidivism is a major issue in low-income neighborhoods

- List identifiable variables:
- Cost of Imprisonment
 - Recidivism
 - Rehabilitation Programs
 - Community Policing

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I will research the effects of imprisonment on low-income neighborhoods and how repeated imprisonment of minorities has effected the poverty line.

<p>Citation: Tierney, John. "Prison and the Poverty Trap." <i>New York Times</i>. 18 February 2013.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article discusses the issue of poverty and how it relates to incarceration. The poverty line has not increased that much since the 1970s and incarceration rates have a direct correlation with this issue. This article proves that poverty is just another collateral consequence of incarceration.</p>
<p>Main argument: Prison sentences in America are too long and often occur due to wrongly convicted cases as described in the article. While locking up criminals may be a beneficial short-term solution, it ravages a community and causes long-term problems that become even harder to solve. These conditions often lead to poverty in already the worst neighborhoods in America.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many sentences are unnecessarily too long and last past the prime age for crime (after 30 years old). • Sentences are often used as a ploy to scare a community from committing a crime, yet they hurt the person convicted and do not scare the community. • Prison location is a major issue for prisoners with families, which makes it hard to have a job and visit a family member in prison. • While men are often convicted of a crime in a low-income neighborhood, the woman loses power and becomes part of a skewed sex ratio of a high number of women to men. • When a child's father goes to prison, children suffer from increased mental issues and develop physical aggression.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "But now that America's incarceration rate has risen to be the world's highest, many social scientists find the social benefits to be far outweighed by the costs to those communities." (1) • "Epidemiologists have found that when the incarceration rate rises in a county, there tends to be a subsequent increase in the rates of sexually transmitted diseases and teenage pregnancy, possibly because women have less power to require their partners to practice protected sex or remain monogamous." (4) • "Drs. DeFina and Hannon, the Villanova sociologists, calculate that if the mass incarceration trend had not occurred in recent decades, the poverty rate would be 20 percent lower today, and that five million fewer people would have fallen below the poverty line." (8)
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "One day in 1983, at the age of 18, while walking with his girlfriend on a sidewalk in Washington where drugs were being sold, he watched a high-level dealer pull up in a Mercedes-Benz and demand money from an underling. "This dealer was draped down in jewelry and a nice outfit," Mr. Harris recalled in an interview in the Woodridge neighborhood of northeast Washington, where he and his wife now live. "The female with him was draped down, too, gold and everything, dressed real good. "I'm watching the way he carries himself, and I'm standing there looking like Raggedy Ann. My girl's looking like Raggedy Ann. I said to myself, 'That's what I want to do.'"" (2)

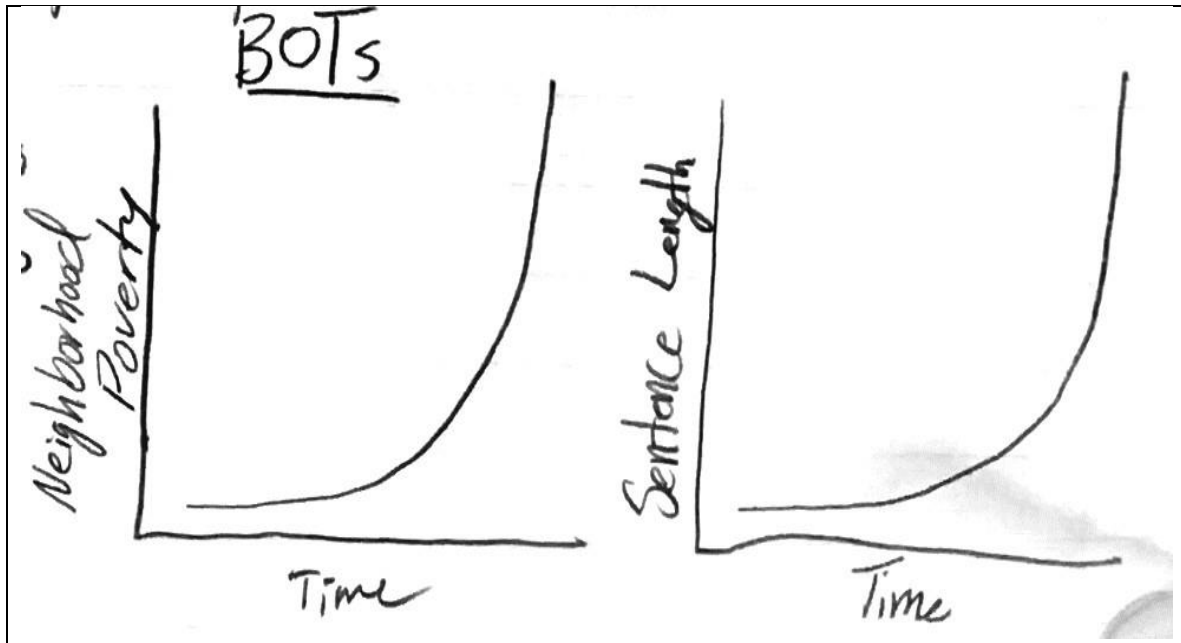
- ““The cops knew I was selling but couldn’t prove it, so they made up the burglary charge instead,” Mr. Harris contended. He still considers the burglary charge unfair, insisting that he neither broke into the crack den nor took anything, but he also acknowledges that long prison terms were a risk for any American selling drugs: “I knew other dealers who got life without parole.”” (3)
- “coercive mobility” (4)
- “Dr. Western and Becky Pettit, a sociologist at the University of Washington, estimate, after controlling for various socioeconomic factors, that incarceration typically reduces annual earnings by 40 percent for the typical male former prisoner.” (6)

<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tells a story • Paints a big picture • Reinforces class concepts 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacks statistical data • Focused on one community—Washington
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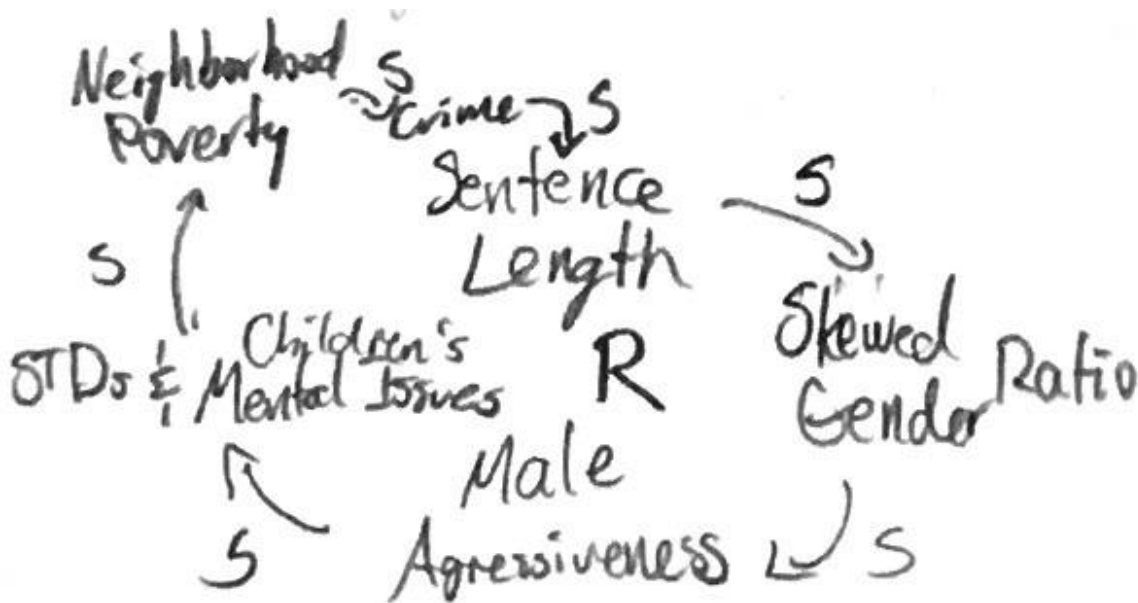
- Connections:
- Touches on many issues discussed in class
 - Focuses on poverty as an issue of incarceration
 - Shows how policy changes neighborhoods in the long-run
 - Explains the impacts of incarceration on families
 - Frames the issue as a system

- List identifiable variables:
- Neighborhood Poverty
 - Skewed Gender Ratio
 - Sentence Length
 - Male Aggressiveness
 - STDs & Children’s Mental Issues
 - Crime

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I will research the impact of housing for people who have just been released from prison. This includes housing policy, development, and public versus private housing.

Citation:

Jason Schnittker, & Valerio Bacak. (2013). A Mark of Disgrace or a Badge of Honor?: Subjective Status among Former Inmates. *Social Problems*, 60(2), 234-254. doi:10.1525/sp.2013.60.2.234

Reason for including this source in your work:

This article explains some of the effects of incarceration, and provides some insight to some issues that those incarcerated face after they've been released from prison. It provides data on the impact of the incarceration of African American males compared to Non-Hispanic White males, and appropriately analyzes the racial disparity between the two. It also touches on one of the theories of how people go about committing crimes, and discusses whether or not Sykes' "techniques of neutralization" can overcome the internalization of the stigma of incarceration. Overall, this article will provide a broader context of the experience of a criminal, and covers an issue/circumstance that they will face once released from jail.

Main argument:

The article argues that undergoing incarceration attaches a stigma to formerly imprisoned peoples, and that incarceration not only affects a person's socioeconomic status but the stigma lowers the person's subjective status, a status based on other people's perceptions of the felon as well as the felon's own internalization of the stigma and other people's perceptions. It further argues that the effect of this stigma is greater on the African American population than on the Non-Hispanic White population, and that the effect is actually greater in communities where incarceration is more common.

Important ideas:

- There is a significant difference in the subjective status of people who have committed a crime/incarcerated persons vs. non-incarcerated persons who haven't committed any crimes. The stigma of incarceration affects African Americans more than whites.
- The stigma of incarceration can be so strong that even if a previously imprisoned person's socioeconomic status was improved, there is no guarantee that their subjective status would improve.
- The effect of the stigma of incarceration is similar to other stigmas like homelessness, mental health, and physical disabilities.
- In areas where incarceration is more common, the stigma attached to incarceration has a greater effect on subjective status.

Evidence:

"Those who spent at least 30 days in jail report an average U.S. ladder score of 4.96 and an average community ladder score of 5.59. These scores are similar to those who reported being homeless at some point and slightly lower than those who spent time in a psychiatric hospital, both of which have

long-standing research traditions related to stigma.” (245)

“For example, the final model explains 62 percent of the coefficient for long incarceration among whites, but only 28 percent of the same coefficient among African Americans. In both cases, the coefficient remains statistically significant. In short, the status loss associated with incarceration among whites is more closely tied to its socioeconomic consequences than it is among African Americans.” (247)

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

Stigma – sets individuals apart, links negative characteristics to people and discredits them as a whole. The beliefs of others

Techniques of neutralization – the theory that people who commit crime temporarily turn off or “neutralize” their values that would prevent them from committing the crime in the first place

Subjective status – not necessarily based on socioeconomic factors like money and education, but one’s subjective status is definitely affected by them. Kind of like how one views themselves in society, relative to other people, but affected by many, individualized factors like health, internalized stigmas, etc.

“Similarly, sociologists often point to diminished status among felons, highlighting the negative impact of incarceration on their reputations and standing within the community (Uggen, Manza, and Behrens 2004). In this way stigma is directly relevant to understanding the consequences of incarceration, but the general idea of status loss has much broader implications.” (234)

“Our study also speaks to race differences, and suggests, as have many other studies, that African Americans are disadvantaged not only because they experience more incarceration. For one, the effects of incarceration among African Americans are more robust to controls than they are among whites, meaning the stigma of incarceration is less a function of other socioeconomic disadvantages and, therefore, unlikely to disappear if and when economic and social opportunities improve.” (251)

“Subjective status reflects the influence of how others treat former inmates, as well as how well former inmates themselves have internalized the stigma of incarceration.” (252)

<p>Strengths: Many variables were considered and multiple data sets were collected, providing a wide range of evidence and angles to analyze. The NCS-R survey administered allowed data to be collected on how people viewed their subjective status in both the United States and in their own communities. The survey was able to differentiate between crime and arrest/incarceration, so they could determine whether or not it was the actual act of committing a crime that was stigmatized or whether it was the contact with the criminal justice system.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: While having the formerly incarcerated people respond to the survey and rate their own subjective status did provide insight into their internalization of the stigma, it didn't provide much information on how the outside communities/society perceives the stigma. Also, the specific characteristics attached to the stigmatized person were not defined, and the study could not collect information of the types of crimes committed and whether or not the severity of the crime affected the stigma/subjective status. Furthermore, the communities that the survey</p>
<p>Many angles were considered, like whether or not communities with high incarceration rates had a diminished stigma towards incarceration (they do not).</p>	<p>subjects were supposed to rank themselves among were not defined.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not only are more African Americans incarcerated, but the effects of the stigma of incarceration affected them more as well. This essentially perpetuates the existence of a male, African American lower class. • The repercussions of crime doesn't just end with an arrest, a conviction, or jail time. The stigma of incarceration remains long after one steps out of jail. • If the point of incarceration is to enact justice, remove dangerous people from the general populace, and rehabilitate felons for future reentry to society, the stigma that follows incarceration can negatively impact the effectiveness of rehabilitation. 	

Questions/Concerns:

In the TED talk video Bryan Stevenson appeals to our better sides and requests that we be more empathetic to the issue of incarceration and those incarcerated. This article refers to the stigma placed on incarceration and discusses how it is based on our perception of crime and the incarcerated. If the problem is over incarceration and poor treatment of those imprisoned, how do we overcome our preconceived attitudes towards criminals? What is the balance between justice and rehabilitation?

Citation:

Abrams, Laura S., and Bridget Freisthler. "A Spatial Analysis of Risks and Resources for Reentry Youth in Los Angeles County." *Journal of the Society for Social Work and Research*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2010, pp. 41–55., www.jstor.org/stable/10.5243/jsswr.2010.4.

Reason for including this source in your work:

The article refers to the relationship and effect of the community on the returning citizen. It directly seeks to analyze the availability of community resources for reentry with the reentry rates of youth offenders.

Main argument:

This article considers the institutional resources, or the services and institutions available in the communities and how they might facilitate or reduce social problems. It also looks at routine activities, or how land-use patterns might increase or facilitate neighborhood problems. It considers the effects of neighborhood risks, like community violence, alcohol availability and vacant housing, and how that might affect reentering youth and the characteristics of the community.

Important ideas:

- Youths that return to their communities often face obstacles that challenge their success of reentry. These challenges can be employment, education, avoiding criminal activities and maintaining social support.
- Neighborhood disadvantage may play a larger role in the potential success of reentry than the individual characteristics/risk factors of the returning individuals themselves.
- Reentry resources, like services related to mental health, drug addiction, employment or education, may not be spatially located/concentrated in the neighborhoods/communities that have the highest density of ex-offenders. This makes it difficult for the returning members to access the programs and implement them in their reentry process.
- Results showed that higher densities of education services and mental health services were related to lower rates of reentry. So the places where the youths are returning are not the areas where local resources are available.
- When environmental risks are considered within all the results, it indicates that the location of the services might not matter if there isn't a decrease in neighborhood risks. Ex-offenders might engage in criminal behavior as an act of survival in these circumstances.

Evidence:

“With regard to the presence of local resources (Model 3), higher densities of both education services and mental health services (including substance abuse programs) were related to lower rates of reentry. Conversely, the density of youth-specific resources was positively related to rates of reentry. The densities of housing, legal, health, employment, and general social services were not related to reentry rates.” (47)

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“For example, Bullis and Yovanoff’s (2002) longitudinal study of more than 500 released youth in Oregon found that those who had received mental health services were 4.8 times as likely to be engaged in work or school at one-year post release. A separate analysis comparing these —engaged youth with youth who were not engaged in school or work found that the engaged group were at least twice as likely to avoid repeat contact with the criminal justice system (Bullis, Yovanoff, Mueller, & Havel, 2002).” (44)

“These studies have tended to find that in addition to individual struggle to achieve an —ex-offender identity, reentry youth must also contend with the challenges of living in resource-poor, disorganized neighborhoods; the absence of jobs or family support; and the widespread availability of substances (Abrams, 2007; Sullivan, 2004; Visher & Farrell, 2005). All of these environmental challenges can compromise the ability of reentry youth to abide by their probation orders. In sum, as much as individuals may be assisted in various ways through connections to neighborhood resources, the overarching risks of the environment may override any potential benefit of these resources.” (49).

Strengths:

Used statistical analysis to investigate the relationship between resource location and rate of youth reentry. Also used past research focused on adult reentry as foundation.

Weaknesses:

This is just an initial step in investigating the relationship between environmental risk factors in the community as well as community resources with the success of youth reentry. This study focuses more empirically on the spatial organization of the risks and resources instead of the effects of these variables. It does discuss the potential effects and conclusions found in different studies in the intro and discussion portion.

Connections:

- This article discusses how the environmental characteristics and social interactions affect neighborhoods, and how understanding that relationship is important in creating programs that reduce social problems affecting young people and their families. So

basically how the characteristics of a community affect the members within it, specifically the young criminal offenders.

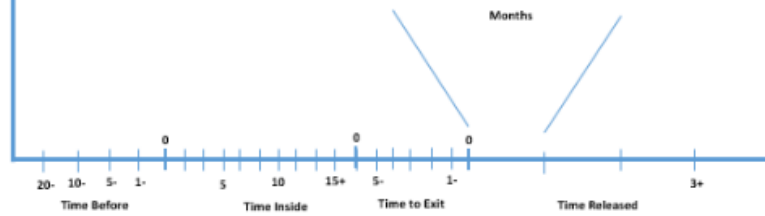
- One of the variables investigated is the location of education programs, which fits into the education ecosystem.
- Another variable is mental health and addiction services, which fits into the health ecosystem.
- Employment/employment services is another variable investigated.
- Other studies that focused more on adult reentry found that the concentrated risk of the environments ex-offenders are returning to (low home-ownership, low high school graduation, poverty, crime rates) create significant obstacles to successful reintegration. One study found that the neighborhood indicators or poverty and disadvantage were significant indicators of reoffending, beyond the risk factors of the individuals themselves.

List identifiable variables:

- Alcohol outlet availability
- Criminal activity/delinquent behavior
- Exposure to problematic behavior
- Alcohol consumption by youths (and/or adults)
- Vacant housing
- Community disorganization and disadvantage
- Community violence
- Environmental risks
- Mental health services
- Availability/accessibility of institutional resources
- Success of reentry
- Reentry rates/population
- Tangible benefits (employment, education)
- Intangible benefits (friendship, prosocial activities and informal social controls)
- Recidivism/reoffending

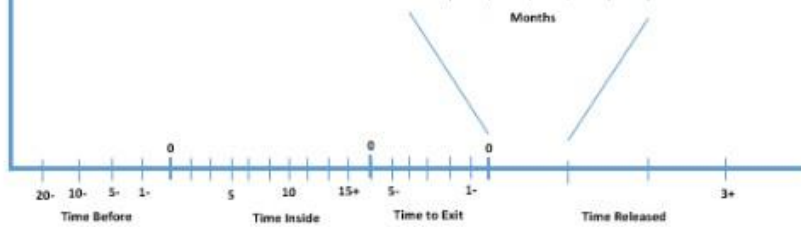
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

Involvement in
employment or education



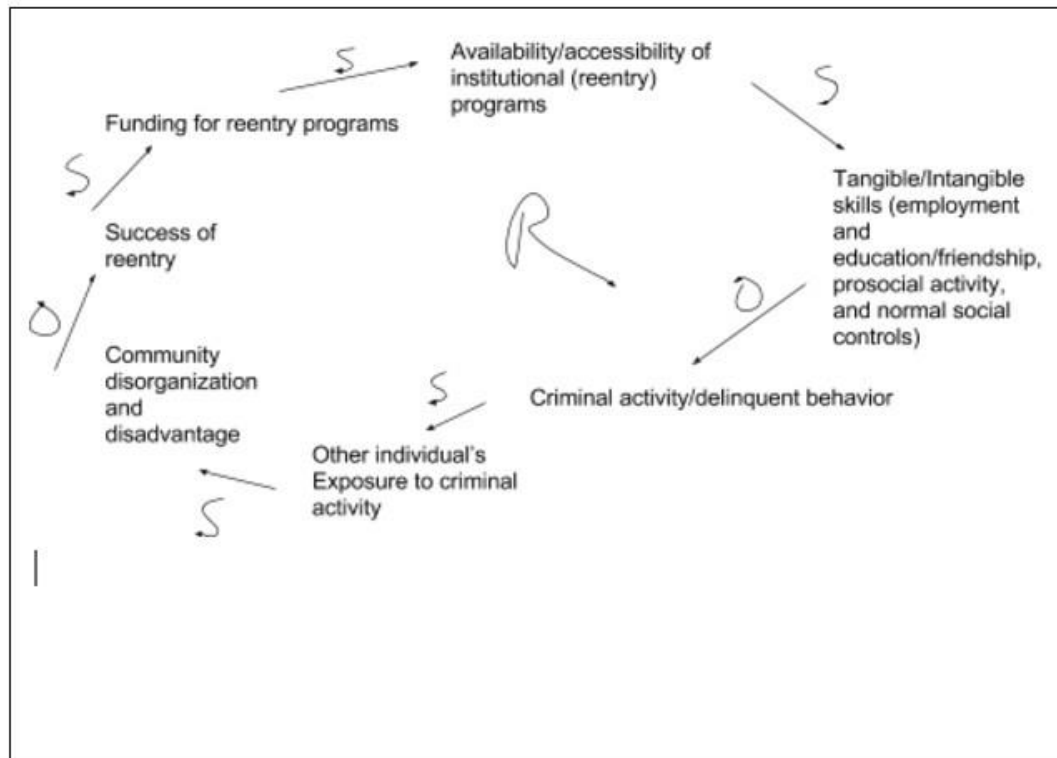
Returning Citizen Ecosystem BOT Guide

Accessibility/availability of
institutional programs



Returning Citizen Ecosystem BOT Guide

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

This article had a ton of other resources about neighborhoods and communities affecting reentry, so I'll probably read them and try to pick out variables from those citations.

Citation:

Miller, G. (2012). Collateral Consequences of Criminal Convictions: Cost-Benefit Analysis. Journal of Law, Economics Policy 9(1), 119-144.

Reason for including this source in your work:

Since I have not been previously doing research on collateral consequences, before I started narrowing down the specific consequences I wanted to research, I decided to do some general research on the topic. This article provides important background and explanatory information that can be built upon in later readings.

Main argument:

This article describes the history and implications of collateral consequences, as well as giving an economic cost-benefit analysis on a few of the most common. The article also includes some interesting insights about populations most affected by collateral consequences.

Important ideas:

- *Collateral consequences are not subject to constitutional ex post facto considerations, and can therefore be introduced and imposed on an ex-offender even after time has already been served (120).*
- *Collateral consequences have been around since Greek and Roman times, although the current system stems from the English system which focused on severe punishments to encourage others to follow the law(122)*
- *A cost-benefit analysis of collateral consequences proves that the costs outweigh the benefits to society (129)*
- *Collateral consequences frequently harm society and communities just as much as they harm an individual (131-135)*
- *Female ex-offenders are increasingly harmed more than men by collateral consequences because of the other systemic problems at work in society (135-139)*

Evidence:

The author uses several statistics to help give her argument more weight. For example, she describes the rate of incarceration in females increasing at a rate of 122%, while the rate of incarceration for males is increasing at a rate of 79%. She also discusses real costs of certain programs, stating, “The median cost of taxpayers of providing community housing to an ex-offender is \$30.48, which is significantly lower than the same measurement of the cost of housing an individual in prison (\$59.43) or in jail (\$70.00)” (135).

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- *Ex post facto: with retroactive power, effect, or force*
- *Formal collateral consequences resulting from state-sanctioned punishment can be traced back to ancient Greece and Rome (122)*

- *By 1066, England had adopted an analogous system of civil disabilities in which an “attained” criminal theoretically, but not always in practice, lost property rights and all civil rights (122)*
- *These sanctions sought to further the goals of retribution and deterrence by imposing severe punishments for convicted criminals, thereby encouraging others to abide by the law (122)*
- *The American penal system, heavily influenced by English law, adopted a system of civil disabilities with similar aims (123)*
- *During the 1980s and 1990s, the variety and severity of collateral consequences rapidly increased due to the proliferation of the “tough on crime” and “war on drugs” movements advanced by politicians (123)*
- *Collateral consequences today are more punitive and less individualized than those of the past few decades (123)*
- *The U.S. Supreme Court’s recent decision in Padilla v. Kentucky heightened the legal profession’s focus on collateral sanctions. Padilla’s holding solidified the prior trend of states requiring that judges and attorneys warn non-citizen defendants of the potential immigration consequences of criminal convictions (124)*
- *Greater focus on collateral consequences has caused tension between an attorney’s obligations to fully inform a client of all the potential effects of a conviction, and the increasingly difficult task of staying abreast of the continuously changing and increasing collateral consequences of a criminal conviction (124)*
- *People focus on emotional cues and stress when making high-stakes decisions with uncertain outcomes (125)*
- *Defendants, trying to determine whether to accept a plea or go to trial, will focus on the severity of a consequence, while failing to consider the probability of that consequence, and therefore, are likely heavily influenced into accepting a plea (125)*
- *It is that much more important to assure that defendants have access to adequate and effective representation at the earliest stages of a criminal case, as this is the time when many cases are often resolved (126)*
- *While professional standards and ethical obligations provide that an attorney should notify a defendant of collateral sanctions, it remains to be seen whether courts will uniformly extend this right to all defendants (126)*
- *There is a belief that misdemeanor cases require less time and attention than felony cases (126)*
- *Traffic and misdemeanor courts result in significant collateral consequences even though they are seemingly minor convictions (127)*
- *Crushing caseloads reduce most attorneys’ interactions with their clients to a “meet-and-plead” relationship (127)*
- *With the rise of collateral sanctions over the past few decades, one may expect that defense attorneys would spend more time on cases to alleviate the repercussions of a conviction. Reports fail to show, however, that attorneys are spending more time on misdemeanor cases (127) One could interpret the lack of time given to attorneys to adequately analyze all collateral consequences involved as a violation of a defendant’s*

right to counsel and trial.

- *Cost is the objective loss of something of value. Can often be opportunity cost (129)*
- *Removal of ex-offenders from federal office or employment seemingly benefits society. Rationale for this ban is that ex-convicts cannot be trusted with governmental positions or are not worthy of this type of employment(131)*
- *Society claims to benefit by preventing ex-offenders from violating the duties and responsibilities of these important jobs(131)*
- *Only approximately two-thirds of convicts were employed before their arrest and just over one-third have graduated high school(131)*
- *Bars ex-offenders from millions of public office jobs that range from managerial positions to installation, maintenance, and repair staff(132)*
- *Not required that the ex-offender's offense be related at all to this type of employment (132)*
- *Ex-offenders are also barred from taking jobs in the private sector (132)*
- *This barring of employment impacts the ex-offender's community by preventing them from contribution to the tax base(132)*
- *State and federal governments have less money available to maintain community services as fewer income, social security, and medicare taxes are collected (132)*
- *Those precluded from lawful employment in either the public or private sector frequently commit new crimes to make a living(132)*
- *Ex-offenders who are convicted of possessing or selling drugs are also excluded from student loans and therefore lose access to a significant financial resource that the majority of undergraduate students rely on to finance their education (133)*
- *Loss of access to student loans can lead to loss of access to higher quality jobs and therefore benefits like health insurance(133)*
- *Removing access to student loans precludes female ex-offenders from joining in with the trend of women now earning more advanced degrees than men (133)*
- *People aged twenty-nine and under are most likely to be convicted of drug offenses at a higher rate than those aged thirty and over (133-4)*
- *They lose the ability to contribute to their communities at a higher level during their working years (134)*

- *Punitive rather than rehabilitative sanction that perpetuates a permanent cycle of underemployment (134)*
- *This punitive sanction [restricted access to housing] perpetuates the crime, precluding economic improvement for the ex-offender's community. High crime rates in a given neighborhood tend to lead to families and individuals either moving out of an area or not settling there in the first place, ultimately leading to a less consistent population (135)*
- *This results in less predictability about the types of public services provided and in which sector private enterprises will settle, thereby decreasing the probability that the community as a whole will amass wealth (135)*
- *The median cost of taxpayers of providing community housing to an ex-offender is \$30.48, which is significantly lower than the same measurement of the cost of housing an individual in prison (\$59.43) or in jail (\$70.00) (135)*
- *The collateral consequences that attach to one's conviction introduce significant negative externalities that prevent depressed local economies from recovering (136)*
- *Female ex-offenders' burdens are increased by the responsibility of child care (137)*
- *The statute removes housing assistance to those who have an ex-offender living in their household, women with criminal convictions on their record cannot readily rely on friends and family who are living in federally subsidized housing (138)*
- *Without access to more affordable housing, these women must divert more of their limited resources to housing that can accommodate both themselves and their dependent children (138)*
- *Employment restrictions burden women more heavily because they continue to face employment gender discrimination (139)*
- *Women disproportionately seek food stamps or temporary assistance to needy families because of their obligations to child care (139)*
- *A parent's incarceration is detrimental to a child's social capital, or "the ability of actors to secure benefits by virtue of membership in social networks or other social structures" (139)*

Strengths:

The article provided a very thorough investigation of the effects of a few collateral consequences on communities rather than just on the individual. The cost-benefit analysis was helpful in understanding why collateral consequences are used.

Weaknesses:

Most of the information presented in the article was surface level. They did not go very deep into collateral consequences, instead discussing the most common ones.

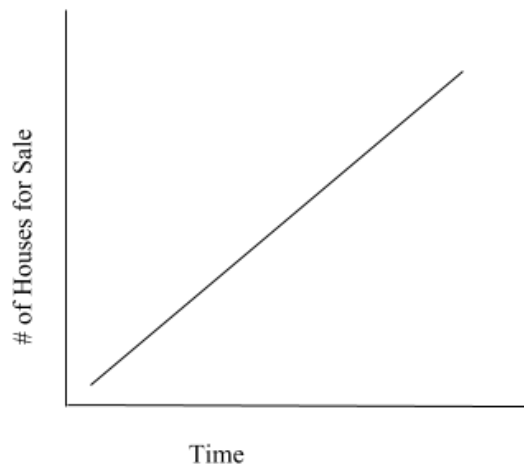
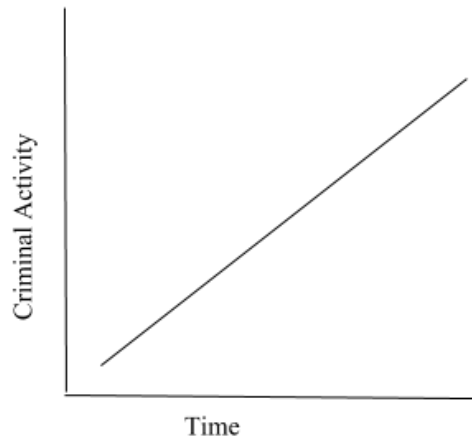
Connections:

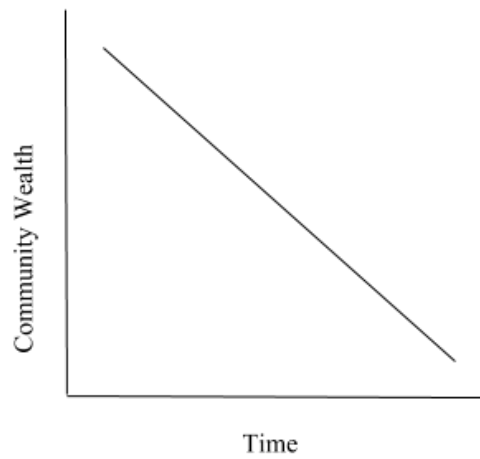
- *The article provided important information about public affordable housing, employment, and student loans.*
- *A new insight found in the article is the increased burden collateral consequences put on female ex-offenders and children of ex-offenders.*

List identifiable variables:

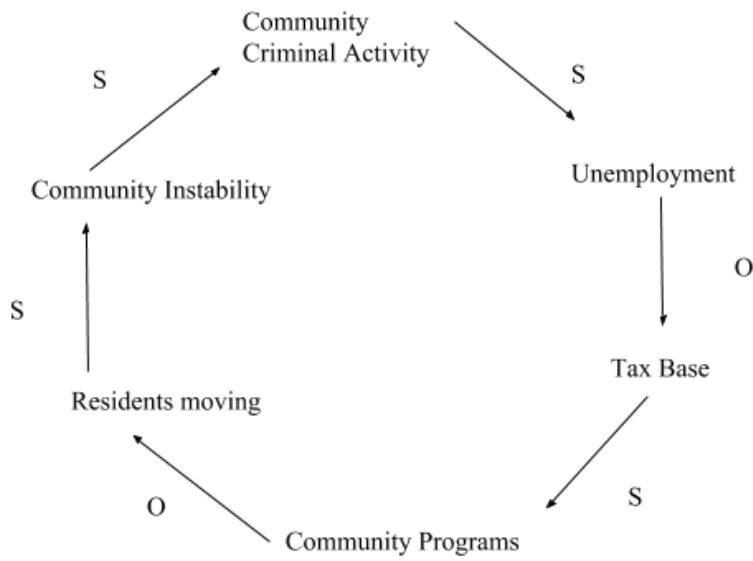
- *Tax contributions*
- *Public services*
- *Criminal activity*
- *Unemployment*
- *Drug use*
- *Access to student loans*
- *Career earnings*
- *Community wealth*
- *Access to health insurance*
- *Age*
- *Access to housing*
- *Gender*
- *Houses for sale*
- *Child care services*

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

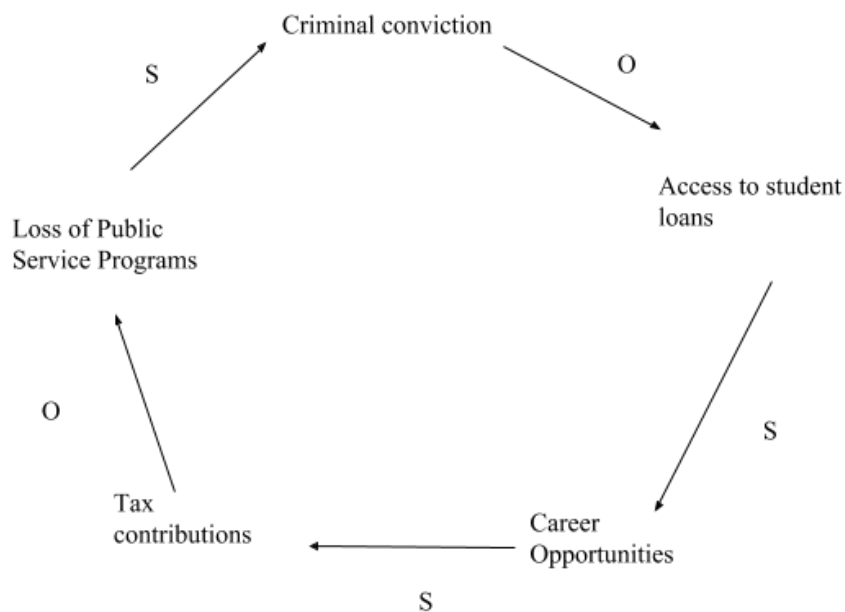




Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



This loop is a reinforcing vicious cycle.



This loop is also a reinforcing vicious cycle.

What will you research next?

I want to look more into the policy implications and changes regarding collateral consequences. I am extremely interested in the fallout from *Padilla v. Kentucky* and would like to look further into that. I am also interested in doing more research into how collateral consequences affect entire communities of people who have not committed a crime rather than just the ex-offender. I am also interested in continuing research about how female ex-offenders and children of ex-offenders are impacted by collateral consequences.

Citation:

Darakai, Adrian, Andrew Day, and Joe Graffam. 2017. "Public attitudes towards the employment of ex-offenders with a disability." *Journal of Intellectual Disabilities* . Vol. 8, No. 1 pp. 3-12.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/JIDOB-11-2016-0021>.

Reason for including this source in your work:

I have contended in previous research templates that public opinion of ex-offenders is a leverage point in the research of returning citizens. To this end, I found this article. Relating to my previous research, this article also discusses specifically learning disabilities relating to the employability of ex-offenders.

Main argument:

Though the authors hypothesize that an ex-offender with a learning disability would have a similar detriment to the "double jeopardy hypothesis," that both of these would affect the ex-offender in a more significant way than if they just had one or neither, the study found other results. These results showed "that attitudes towards ex-offenders are similar regardless of whether they have served long or short sentences or whether they have an ID or not." It is important to note that this study took place in Australia, but it may be generalizable to American opinion due to the large sample size. In addition, this study is important regardless of location because it could provide a good outline for a similar study to be conducted in America.

Important ideas:

- Before the results were discussed, the article established the idea that it is widely accepted that employment is the most important predictor of successful reentry. They also discuss the difficulties for ex-offenders to find employment. "Ex-offenders receive job application call-backs from employers at less than half the rate of those who do not have a criminal background – even when their applications are similar."
- The article also discusses the idea that the severity of the crime will affect the likelihood of employment. This is supported by a comment section from the survey they administered. Comments included "For me, it depends on the type of offence. Anything that involves harm to a person or animal would make me less accepting of an ex offender as an employee or co-worker" and "It would depend on the crime and circumstances. I would not hire a rapist, nor would I work with one. Same with a paedophile."
- The general conclusion reached by the study suggests that neither the length of time in prison nor having a learning disability affect people's opinions on whether an ex-offender will find future employment. As stated in the previous point, severity of crime was the largest determinant of future employability.
- This article also called for greater education for the community. The goal of which is to provide a greater understanding of the diversity in the incarcerated and ex-offender groups. There was also a call for education on disabilities at multiple levels. For example awareness

campaigns and training and altering media and entertainment portrayal of both ex-offenders and people with disabilities could affect individual attitudes.

Evidence: Provide 1-2 examples of evidence used to support the author's argument.

- The article cites statistics from Dias et al. that nine percent of the "Australian offending population" has a learning disability. At the same time, Baldry et al. reports that this is much higher in the prison population (up to twelve percent).
- This article cites other well-known authors when making claims about employment being important to reentry success. I have done previous research templates on the works of these authors such as Uggen.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- "La Vigne et al. (2008) have even proposed that employment is the single most important predictor of successful community re-entry for prisoners."
- "For those who work with ex-offenders there was a significant interaction effect between the presence of ID and sentence length."
- "Participants seemed to feel much less comfortable hiring an ex-offender if the ex-offender had committed a sexual crime against a child."

Strengths:

This study was performed in a rigorous scientific way. The variables were defined strongly using commonly accepted standards such as that of the American Psychological Association for definitions of learning disabilities. The failures and other error of this study were discussed in length and analysis of how these affected the results were given. The method was clearly stated both in the discussion of what the survey looked like for participants and how participants were gathered.

Weaknesses:

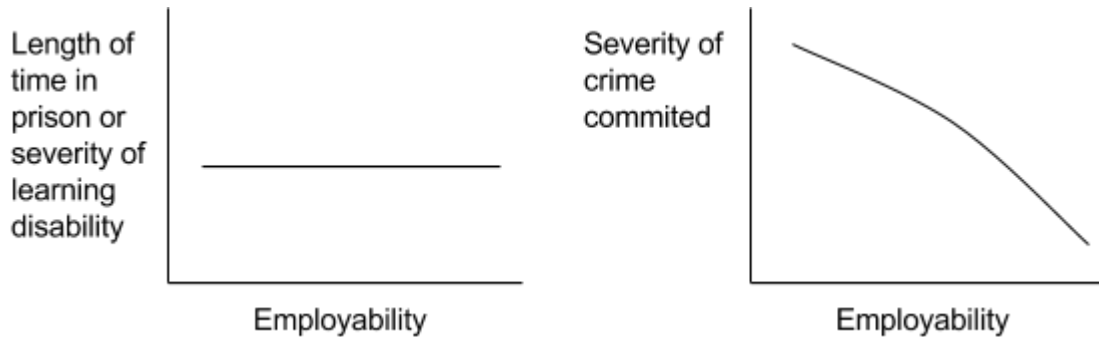
As stated earlier, this study was performed in Australia which is not exactly the system were analyzing. That being said, the sample size was large (n=641) so the results might be generalizable to a larger population than that of Australia. This depends on the similarities in the criminal justice systems of the countries being compared. Of course even if the results are not generalizable to the American public and their attitudes, the methods and procedures presented in this survey could provide a strong basis for a similar study performed in America.

Connections:

- First and foremost, this article strongly agrees with previous research that employment is a significant factor in successful reentry. This is an idea that our class has seen and agreed upon since we began discussing reentry.
- Already present on our systems map, public perception seems to be a topic that has had little research done on it. This article brings to light research done in this area that is related meaningfully to both the systems of employment and healthcare.

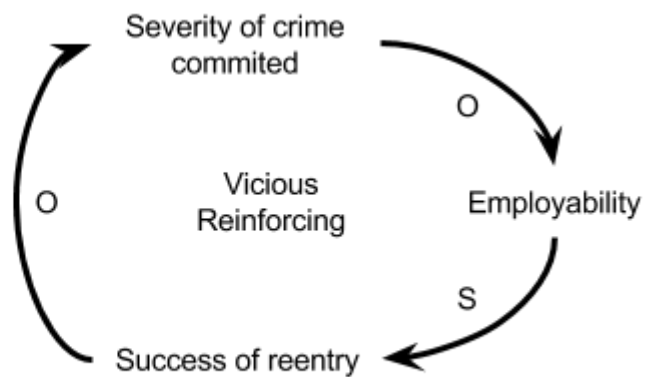
- The idea that the wider public puts significance into the severity of the crime committed has been seen elsewhere in this class. This goes all the way back to the panel discussion. They discussed on the panel that people seemed more reluctant to even meet with or see ex-offenders who committed a violent offence versus a non-violent offence.

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

I feel that this link needs explanation. Though success of reentry does not necessarily have bearing on severity of crime, it does have an effect on prison sentence, and I predict an effect on public opinion. It can also be said that if an ex-offender commits a crime, the severity of their crime increases in that it adds to their previous crime (I believe this to be a public opinion at least).



What will you research next?

I hope to do further research on public attitudes towards ex-offenders attempting to reenter into their community. Hopefully I will find something on the American Criminal Justice system this time.

Appendix C Health Citations

<p>Citation: Nicholas Freudenberg, Jessie Daniels, Martha Crum, Tiffany Perkins, and Beth E. Richie. Coming Home From Jail: The Social and Health Consequences of Community Reentry for Women, Male Adolescents, and Their Families and Communities. American Journal of Public Health: October 2005, Vol. 95, No. 10, pp. 1725-1736. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2004.056325</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>The article studied the lives of returning citizens leaving the New York City jails, and discovered a multitude of issues, mostly concerning both physical and mental health of the citizens. Other issues include lack of family involvement, continuation of illegal activity, and poverty.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Our society’s failure to develop policies and programs that can help the millions of people incarcerated in the last decade to return to their communities, avoid recidivism, reduce substance abuse, and become healthy productive members of their communities leads to a health concerns, lack of family involvement, poverty and recidivism.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health concerns skyrocket upon release from prison; this includes mental and physical health concerns. ● Public policy hinders ex-felon's ability to have a smooth reentry in regards to income, benefits, housing, health care, and drug treatment. ● A lack of ability to better their lives causes returning citizens to struggle more with mental health issues.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“Half the women (51%) and less than 1% of adolescent males in this study reported receiving food stamps in the year after release from jail, although almost all met the eligibility standards for food stamps. To reduce dependency and the cost of public services, New York City tightened eligibility standards and erected barriers to enrollment in these program.”</p> <p>“Citing federal regulations, the New York City Housing Authority mandated eviction of families that included individuals returning from incarceration. Some families were faced with the choice of losing their home or forcing their returning sons and daughters into homelessness.”</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Public health professionals can help develop employment, educational, substance abuse, health, and mental health programs that reintegrate people returning from incarceration and can advocate for policies that reduce obstacles to successful reentry.”</p>

“Federal regulations do not allow inmates to receive Medicaid coverage while incarcerated,52 and New York state chose to terminate rather than suspend Medicaid coverage for jail inmates. Although almost all participants in the study met income eligibility standards for Medicaid, a year after release only half of the women (55%) and less than a quarter of the young men (23%) had Medicaid coverage.”

“Too often, public policies interrupt medical coverage and erect barriers to reenrollment in insurance for those leaving jail, despite their high rates of infectious diseases, chronic conditions, mental illness, and substance abuse. Such policies can lead to drug-resistant strains of pathogens, to the worsening of chronic diseases such as asthma and diabetes, and to greater likelihood that the mentally ill will endanger themselves or others or will be rearrested.”

Public policy does not work to reduce recidivism in any way.

Policy makers must focus on minimizing threats towards returning citizens.

Strengths:

Outlined all policies that hinder returning citizens.

Weaknesses:

Not as recent of a study as I would've liked to find.

Connections:

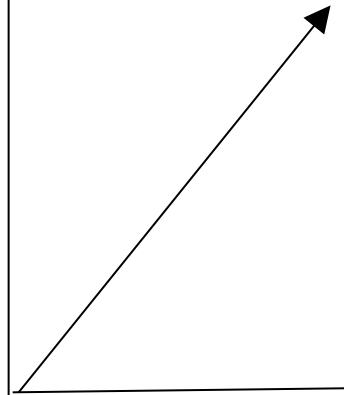
- Policy: policies hinder a successful reentry process for returning citizens.
- Health: health concerns rise after a person enters prison.
- Family and Housing: families struggle after a parent is released as NYC has policies that force incarcerated individuals to leave a lot of housing units.

List identifiable variables:

- Housing
- Health
- Family
- Recidivism
- Income

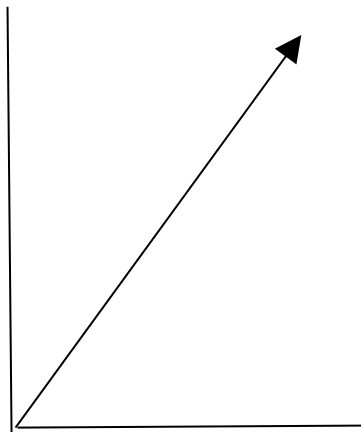
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

Lack of housing for felons



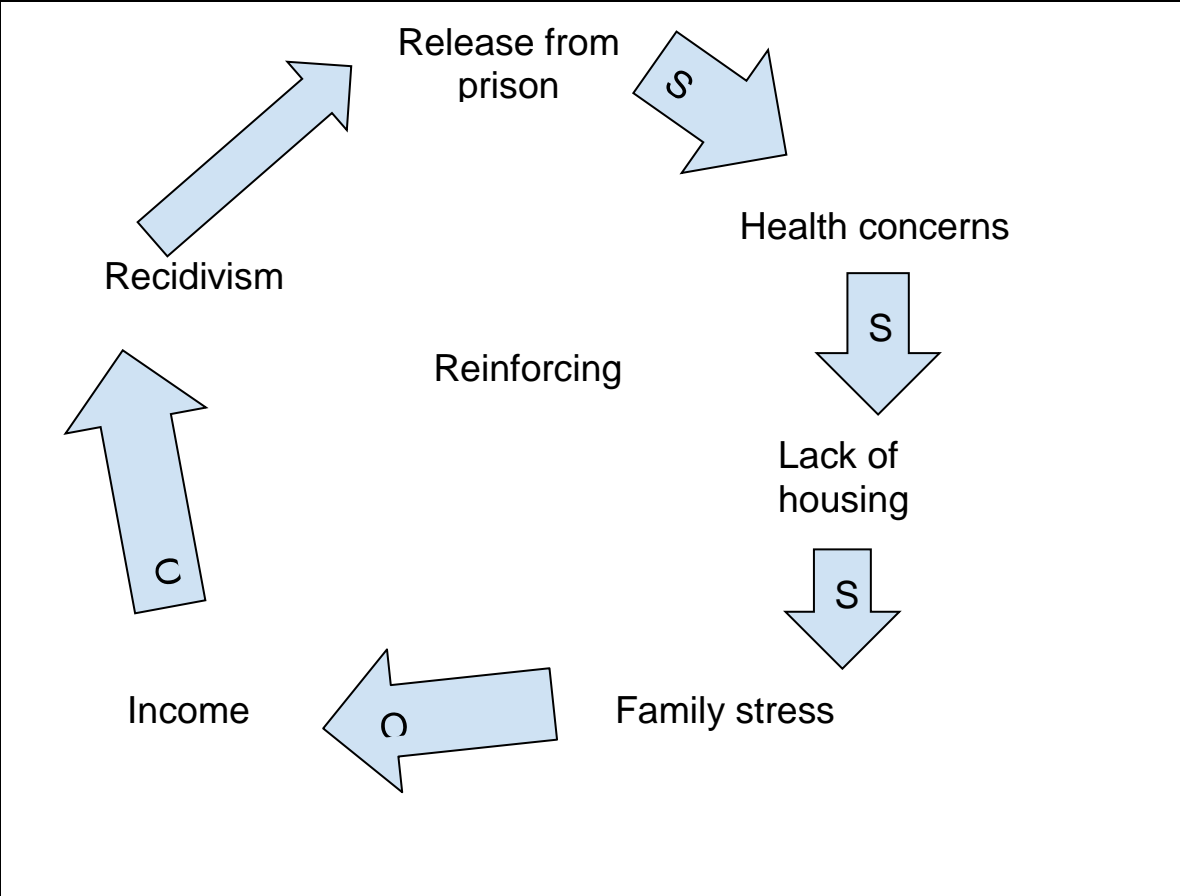
Time

Health concerns for inmates



Time

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Family after incarceration.

<p>Citation: Bridgman, Anne & Phillips, Deborah A. 1998. How Do Income And Poverty Affect The Health Of Children And Adolescents? New Findings on Poverty and Child Health and Nutrition: Summary of a Research Briefing. Pages 4-12. http://web.b.ebscohost.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/ehost/ebookviewer/ebook/bmxlYmtfXzk3OV9fQU41?sid=46e6cbf1-cb38-4693-a1e8-03cbc9f75bb1@sessionmgr120&vid=0&format=EB&lpid=lp_4&rid=0</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I chose this source because both of this week's assigned readings made small references to impacts on health and children and their successes. I know from our classes and readings so far that the criminal justice system has an impact on family systems and employment systems. Both of these systems involve children, so I wanted to research what the effects are on children's health and futures who grow up in poverty (often closely linked to those involved in the criminal justice system).</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading discusses the effects of poverty on children, specifically how poverty influences the types of food available for poor children to eat. It also explains the effects of poor nutrition on children's physical and mental health. The reading also points out that poor nutrition often leads to harmful effects that make a future of poverty for the child even more likely.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor nutrition for pregnant mothers leads to poor nutrition for the baby • Poor nutrition can lead to delayed growth (physical & brain) which leads to disabilities and often less opportunities, creating a cycle • Little research on effects of poverty, but the research there is shows negative impacts • Access to welfare benefits (or lack of due to cuts in funding/unavailability) and type of benefits (such as food stamps) influences the quality and quantity of food eaten by children • Parents in the house along with parenting style (eating dinner together, etc) influences health of child
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>A table on page 8 that shows adolescent health patterns and at risk percentages based on financial situations (non-poor, poor, welfare poor). The author also references a study done in Kenya and the effects of food shortages on children and their futures.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Longitudinal studies show that family income is more strongly associated with children's ability and achievement than emotional outcomes, and early childhood poverty may have an even larger impact.” Page 4</p>

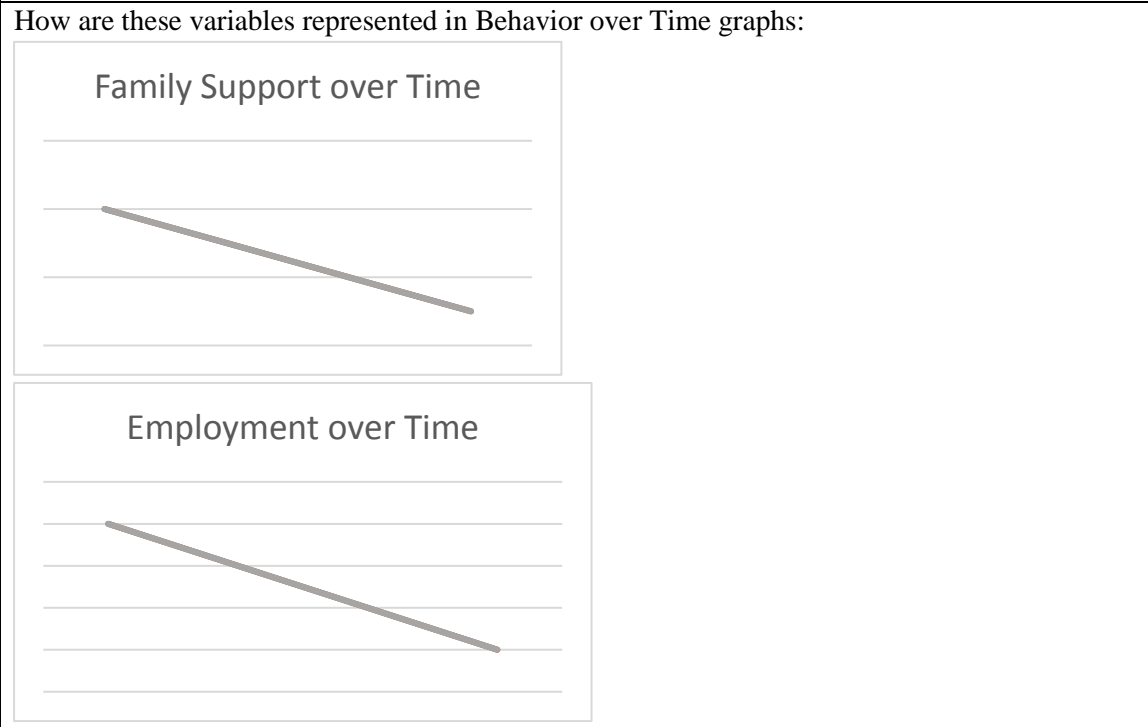
<p>“Researchers have also shown that health problems affecting children in the United States, including iron deficiency anemia, underweight and obesity, and asthma, are more prevalent among the poor.” Page 4</p> <p>“Parental rejection was higher in families experiencing high economic pressure and both of these factors were associated with more physical complaints by the adolescents.” Page 9</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This reading explains multiple different studies in different places (such as Kenya) and provides charts and graphs to organize the information provided.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This reading points out that not a lot of research had been done about the subject. However, the article was written almost 20 years ago in 1998, so there is probably more information available now.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can be connected to the criminal justice system, because higher percentages of people living in poverty end up involved with the criminal justice system and once involved with the criminal justice system, people are more likely to stay in poverty. • This information can also be connected to the education system, because children who grow up in poverty and have not had access to proper nutrition are less likely to be as successful in school. • This can be connected to the family system, because families are harmed by lack of proper nutrition and also family systems who have certain parenting styles can influence children’s success. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can children be protected from the harmful effects of poverty (perhaps specifically that brought on by the criminal justice system)? • What is a solution for this poverty caused lack of nutrition? There is welfare, but studies show that it isn’t working as well as many hoped. • Is it possible to improve family systems in order to impact other systems? 	

<p>Citation: Western, Bruce & Wildeman, Christopher. 2010. Incarceration in Fragile Families. <i>The Future of Children</i>. Vol. 20 No. 2: pages 157-177. https://muse.jhu.edu/article/404866</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article was interesting because it didn't just look at the effects that incarceration had on the individual who was returning, but the entire family system related to the returning individual.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This article discusses the changes that occur when an individual is incarcerated and returns to his/her family. The negative effects impact both the individual and the family members close to the individual.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarceration can lead to abuse and more crime in the household • People incarcerated have lower earnings afterward • Incarceration can lead diminishing health (physical and mental) • Incarcerated people can experience behavioral changes (social skills) due to the amount of time spent in prison • Relationships can suffer 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“A burgeoning research literature shows that incarceration, on average, impairs health and diminishes the earnings of adult men, many of whom are fathers. Incarceration also elevates the risk of divorce and separation, diminishes the financial resources and well-being of wives and girlfriends left behind, and is linked to increases in children's aggression, behavioral problems, and social marginalization.” (Western & Wildeman)</p> <p>“Today the U.S. incarceration rate is about seven times higher than the West European average and is approached only by rates in the penal systems of some former Soviet republics and South Africa.” (Western & Wildeman)</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“By further reducing the well-being of fragile families, mass imprisonment lays the groundwork for a vicious cycle in which the criminal justice system does not diminish—and may even increase—addiction, abuse, and crime.” (Western & Wildeman)</p> <p>“Research also suggests that the experience of imprisonment harms both mental and physical health. The often brutal prison environment can impair mental health, which has consequences for labor market success, relationship stability, and parenting quality.” (Western & Wildeman)</p> <p>“Policies to support men and women returning home from prison could further reduce the costs to fragile families of high rates of incarceration.” (Western & Wildeman)</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p>

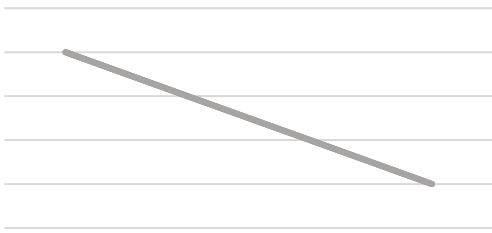
<p>This article points out a lot of different effects and shows how they all build one each other. (For example, discussing how incarceration effects the adult men who are incarceration and then how the effects on the adult men effect their children.) It also referenced studies that were done.</p>	<p>I felt like this article tried to cover too much. It talks about factors that lead to incarceration, what incarceration is like for the people involved, and what it is like after incarceration. It was a lot of good information, I just felt like the authors were focusing on too many different pieces in the puzzle.</p>
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- Connections:
- This resource can connect to the family system and the disruptions that occur during and after incarceration.
 - It can be added to the healthcare section, because it briefly discusses possible mental health issues after incarceration.
 - It can be connected to employment, because many people have a hard time finding jobs when they are released from prison.

- List identifiable variables:
- Family Support
 - Employment
 - Health



Health over Time

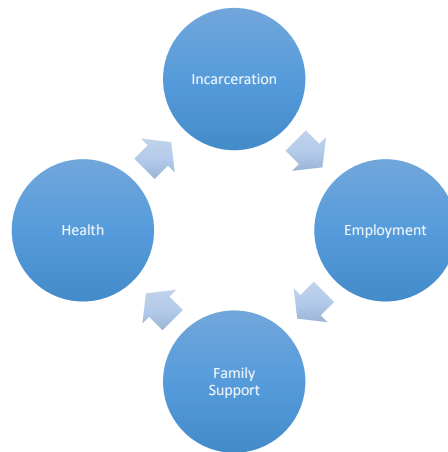


Draw a Causal Loop Diagram: use your variables to draw your loops.

Reinforcing: Vicious

Opposite

Opposite



Same

Same

What will you research next?

I think the mental health aspect is really interesting. It seems like a lot of people come out of the criminal justice system with some health issues, but the mental health aspect has a lot of facets. Some people go into the system with preexisting mental health issues that get worse during the time they are incarcerated. This article made it seem like mental health issues and behavioral problems can result from the time spent incarcerated, so I want to look at that.

<p>Citation: DeBoer, Bill. 2014. Michigan Must Get Smarter about Prison Sentencing. The Detroit News. http://www.detroitnews.com/story/opinion/2014/12/03/deboer-michigan-prison-sentencing/19797555/</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This was one article from a group of assigned readings. I chose this particular article because it breaks down where the money is going and ways to reduced spending. It focused on how to keep low-risk people out of prison while still keeping communities safe.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The costs of punishing criminals continues to rise in Michigan. The number of people in prison has decreased over the past couple years, but there is still more to be done. One of the ideas proposed by Rep. Haveman is to reduce the number of geriatric inmates, which are often lower risk people, but also the most expensive.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prison population has decreased over the past couple years. (approx.. 51,000 in 2006 to 43,500 in 2013) • It costs approximately \$100,000 per inmate per year to care for and house elderly inmates. • It may be cheaper and more effective to house and care for elderly in a non-prison setting. • Low-risk prisoners are often better prepared for life after prison when they learn skills in a non-prison setting. 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>The author states that often care for sick and elderly inmates is better provided by non-prison facilities, which means lower costs for the prison and better care. The state spends one in five funding dollars on corrections.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“...geriatric inmates, some of Michigan’s least-threatening but most expensive prisoners...” “A low-risk offender who learns discipline and work habits in a non-prison program has a much better chance of transiting from a life of crime to a successful life outside the criminal justice system.” “...it costs the state close to \$100,000 per inmate per year to house and care for each elderly prisoner in the system.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article focuses on ways to reduce spending when it comes to elderly inmates. It points out that these are often the most expensive inmates</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This article only focuses on one way to reduce spending and makes it seem like it is the only way. I think there are definitely other ways and I think this isn’t necessarily a</p>

with the lowest risk. So there have been ideas proposed to use this point to reduce costs.	perfect plan. (ie. not every elderly patient is low-risk.)
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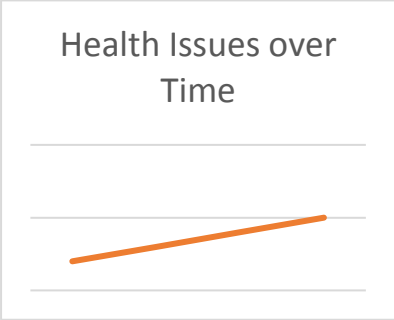
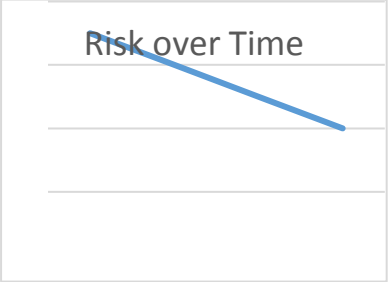
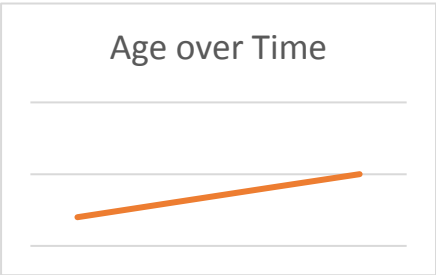
Connections:

- Healthcare
- Economics
- Policy

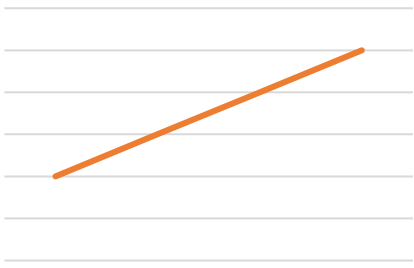
List identifiable variables:

- Age
- Risk to Community
- Health Issues
- Cost

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Cost over Time

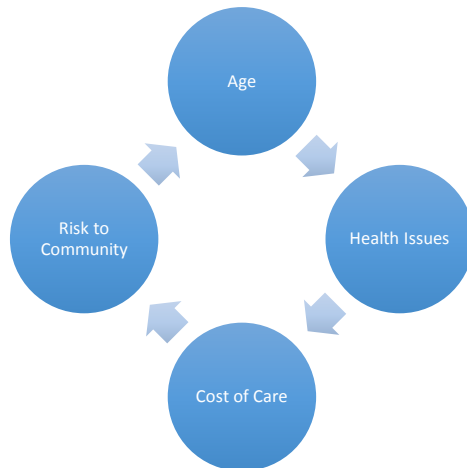


Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

Reinforcing

Same

Opposite



Opposite

Same

What will you research next?

I think it would be interesting to look into more other ways to save money besides the elderly. I think there are ways to help other inmates who are lower-risk and younger, because helping them get out and stay out of prison would also help communities and the economy.

Citation:

Cuellar, Alison Evans et al. 2006. "A Cure for Crime: Can Mental Health Treatment Diversion Reduce Crime among Youth?" *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, vol. 25, no. 1, 2006, pp. 197–214. www.jstor.org/stable/30162707.

Reason for including this source in your work:

Incarceration of young people has become a serious social problem, and a large proportion of these young people have mental disorders. I think that it is very important to consider what methods are being considered to deter them from expressing their frustrations in ways that reduce public safety. This source depicts a scientific case study in Texas, whose results are aiding the movement to put mentally ill, young criminals into programs that help them to rehabilitate without excessive jail time. In addition, it relates to the article by David Peter Stroh and Kathleen Zurcher by describing a systems approach to reducing the rates of crime among youths due to mental health issues.

Main argument:

Alison Evans Cuellar, Larkin S. McReynolds, and Gail A. Wasserman published this article to analyze a possible change in policy and its effects on young criminals with mental disorders. They pose the argument that it would be beneficial to divert youth with mental health issues to mental health centers in lieu of jail cells, as they would receive more direct and specific care from programs designed to treat them. The majority of the article describes the work done by the Special Needs Diversion Program (SNDP) in Texas, in which a sample of youth with mental disorders were supervised under different programs- part with SNDP, the others with the normal means of supervision- and evaluated the results based on statistical significance.

Important ideas:

- The mental health diversion programs that are being implemented into the juvenile court system are backed by the popular view that there is a causal relationship between youth mental disorders and crime.
- The benefit of keeping nonviolent offenders with mental disorders out of the criminal justice system is that this type of intervention is less costly and minimizes formal court time. In addition, it allows them to receive the services that they need. The overall idea of this concept is that if they had received the mental health services that they needed, they would not have ended up under arrest, in jail, or facing charges in court.
- One section of this article focuses on a program that was tested in Texas in March 2000 until July 2003. The Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP) used randomized test groups in six counties to determine whether or not the mental health program would have a significant effect on the level of re-arrests and length of time before recidivism.
- The findings after the case study was complete was consistent with the prediction that mental health diversion lowers crime. Youths enrolled in SNDP programs had lower rates of re-arrest, and using duration analysis, they determined that mental health diversion can be used effectively to delay or prevent youth recidivism. These findings indicate that the potential of mental health diversion programs to reduce crime is large.

Evidence:

- In table one, the rates of re-arrest for both groups are compared, side by side. Of the Full Waitlist Comparison Group, 68.2 percent were rearrested, and the average number of arrests within one year was 1.10. Of the Mental Health Diversion Participants, 45.9 percent were rearrested, and the average number of arrests within one year was 0.80. (pg. 205)

<p>· Table two shows the effects of mental health diversion on total re-arrests and re-arrest hazards. The average reduction in number of re-arrests attributable to SNDP is 0.68 arrests per participant over one year. For youths served by the program, the average predicted number of re-arrests is 0.86, compared to the 1.54 re-arrests for youth not enrolled. (pg. 207)</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>· ““All too often, people are misdiagnosed or not diagnosed with the root problem of mental illnesses. It is important to keep adults and youth with serious mental illnesses who are not criminals out of the criminal justice system. Many nonviolent offenders with mental illnesses could be diverted to more appropriate and typically less expensive supervised community care’ (New Freedom Commission on Mental Health, 2003).” (pg. 198-199)</p> <p>· “Mental disorders have been identified as one of many correlates of youth offending. Research reviews of offending behavior have identified a range of clinical factors (for example, non-severe pathology, such as stress and anxiety, substance abuse and conduct problems...) and self-reported child problem behavior (for example, aggression) as predictive of delinquency.”(pg. 200)</p> <p>· “[The specialized mental health services within SNDP] varied across counties, but included treatment services (for example, family and individual therapy, medication monitoring, and crisis management) as well as client advocacy and service planning.” (pg 201)</p>	
<p>Strengths: The study was evaluated using specific statistics to show the differences between the control group and the test group. The side by side comparisons of the groups in table one were helpful in seeing and determining the effects of the independent variable (SNDP enrollment) on the dependent variable (the rates of re-arrest and the length of recidivism).</p>	<p>Weaknesses: There are two pages of variables at the end of the report that were not able to be considered during this case study, such as the effects of voluntary participation in the study vs coerced participation, the geographically limited sample of youth, and whether the subjects of the test groups committed fewer crimes because of closer probation monitoring, rather than improvements in mental health.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <p>· The program tested in Texas could be a possible alternative to placing juveniles with mental health issues in jail, an alternative in which they receive the help and services that they need to rehabilitate.</p> <p>· This change of policy would allow nonviolent offenders with mental health issues to avoid spending time in the juvenile court system and jail, which does not help them to improve their mental health, nor reduce the likelihood of repeat offenses.</p> <p>· This study points out in several ways that if the youths with mental illnesses had been serviced properly by their community, they may not have stooped to criminality. This points towards the effects of society’s failings on the rate of crime in youths.</p>	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How can this diversion of mentally ill youth criminals affect the rates of incarceration of adults later? ● What other programs could be enacted to divert youths from jail time in favor of more effective rehabilitation than normal probation and supervision? 	

<p>Citation: Vigne, Nancy G. La, Tracey Lloyd, and Sara Debus-Sherrill. "One Year Out: Tracking the Experiences of Male Prisoners Returning to Houston, Texas." <i>Urban Institute</i>. N.p., 22 June 2009. Web. 03 Apr. 2017.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article focuses heavily on how returning citizens are living once they have returned to their communities. It offers lots of statistics on many different variables and ecosystems that we are researching.</p>
<p>Main argument: This article studied the variables at play in the life of a returning citizen. Some of the big factors in the success of reintegration into communities involve family support, substance abuse programs and employment programs. Successful reentry has to be the result of a joint in-prison and in-community effort to prepare the offender for life outside of prison.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family is key resource for most men. Those with positive family support are less likely to reoffend and abuse substances and more likely to be employed and stay employed. Those without family support could turn to community mentors or faith based institutions. Those that are involved with faith based institutions for longer periods of time are less likely to abuse drugs and reoffend. • While the men in prison enjoyed some access to programs, 1 in 3 expressed interest in programs unavailable to them. • Housing and unemployment proved to be obstacles for many returning citizens, and the stability of these variable decreased over time. • Most said they were satisfied with their living arrangements, but their neighborhoods also had high incidences of drug dealing and low employment opportunities. • Main indicators of recidivism were unemployment and post release substance abuse, especially early after release. Enhancement and increased availability of job readiness training, availability of photo ID and work clothes and availability of substance abuse treatment are all ways to reduce risk. • Lower level offenders who get put into state jails instead of prisons are more likely to engage in substance abuse and reoffend. Likely due to lack of programs available. Less likely to be re-incarcerated in first year however, because they aren't under the same supervision as prison parolees.
<p>Evidence: The most commonly accessed programs by former state prisoners were substance abuse treatment (56%), Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA) (45%), employment readiness classes (32%), general counseling (14%), and anger management (17%). In contrast, the most commonly accessed programs by former state jail inmates were employment readiness classes (23%), AA/NA (18%), substance abuse treatment (12%), and trade/job training (12 percent). (13)</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p>

“The burden of supporting the successful return of men from prison to Houston communities rests on many shoulders at both the state and local levels. First and foremost, the men themselves need to develop the personal resources and inner will necessary to refrain from drug use and crime. Texas correctional institutions can aid in the development of critical skills and engender an environment supportive of self-betterment through increased access to educational, employment readiness, and prerelease planning programs. They can provide more comprehensive and holistic support for men with substance abuse problems. They can also help identify supportive family members, facilitate conversations with family prior to release, and aid in the identification of alternative community support systems for those men without family. Indeed, the community to which men return has an equally important role to play in reentry success, providing social support through faith-based and non-profit institutions and opening the doors to employment for those with minimal skills and criminal records. Clearly, efforts to support reintegration must be shared by all, as a comprehensive, collaborative approach will likely yield the greatest and most sustainable successes for this population” (18)

“At the most basic level, men exiting Texas prisons require basic needs such as a picture ID that does not advertise the fact that they were recently released from prison, appropriate clothing with which to seek employment, and sufficient resources to thwart the temptations that crime might present as a lucrative alternative to survival” (17).

These analyses indicated that the strongest predictor of employment success over time was avoidance of drug use early after release. In addition, men who were younger, white, had minor kids, had more prior incarcerations, and had worked prior to their incarceration tended to have greater employment success than other men. We also found promising results for education and job programs. Earning a GED while in prison and participating in a job program early after release predicted employment success (see Table 1) (16).

<p>Strengths: Covers a large number of our ecosystems: family, community, programs, employment, housing, and health. It also looks at different time marks – before prison, before release, 2-4 months out of prison, and 8-10 months out of prison, which provide valuable information for our BOTs.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: This study relies heavily on self-reporting data, so some of the data may be inaccurate. Also, the subject pool seems small/hard to generalize for all populations.</p>
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- Connections:**
- Talks about how family is a huge resource for returning citizens, they depend on them for housing and financial and emotional support, especially in the first few months.
 - Mentioned how instability of housing can be detrimental to employment opportunities. Also talked about how because returning citizens have such a high residential mobility and they have to get permission from parole officers to move, maybe parole officers can use that as an opportunity to encourage the offenders to move to more positive environments (though this might not be a feasible option for offenders).
 - Talked a lot about reentry programs and how they help employment and recidivism.
 - Discussed how health services are often unavailable for returning citizens, with a special emphasis on substance abuse

- Discussed how the people returning from prison have to undergo constant supervision by parole officers, where they may find encouragement and support, but often don't feel as though they receive tangible benefits. People returning from jail may reoffend more because they don't have this constant supervision, but people who do have it have a higher chance of not meeting some requirement and being re-incarcerated.

List identifiable variables:

- Level of positive Family support
- Amount of interaction with negative social influences
- Level of interaction with criminogenic environment (drug dealers, crime, etc)
- Availability of reentry programs in community
- Availability of reentry programs in prisons/jails
- Availability of substance abuse treatment
- Level of participation in substance abuse treatment
- Level of substance abuse
- Level of employment
- Likelihood of reoffending
- Level of post-prison supervision
- Likelihood of incarceration

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

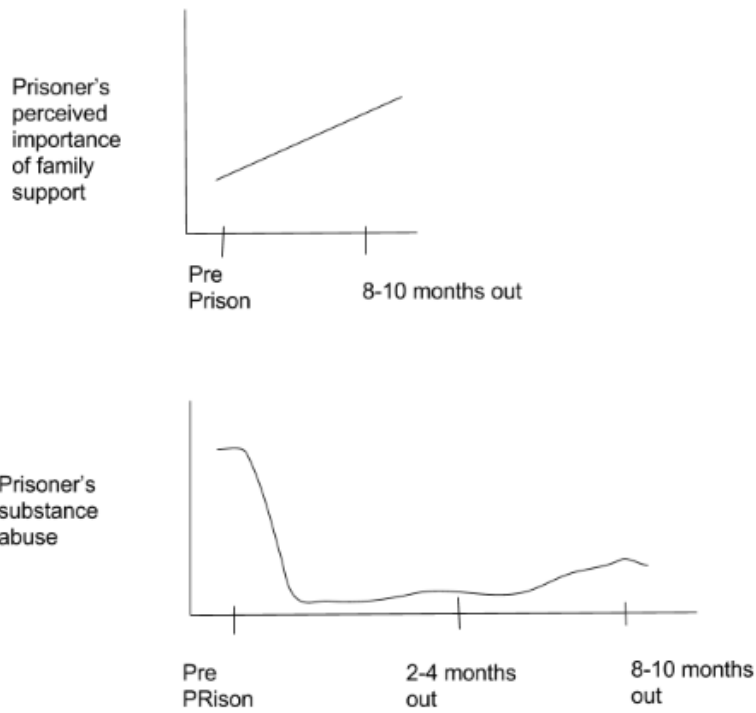
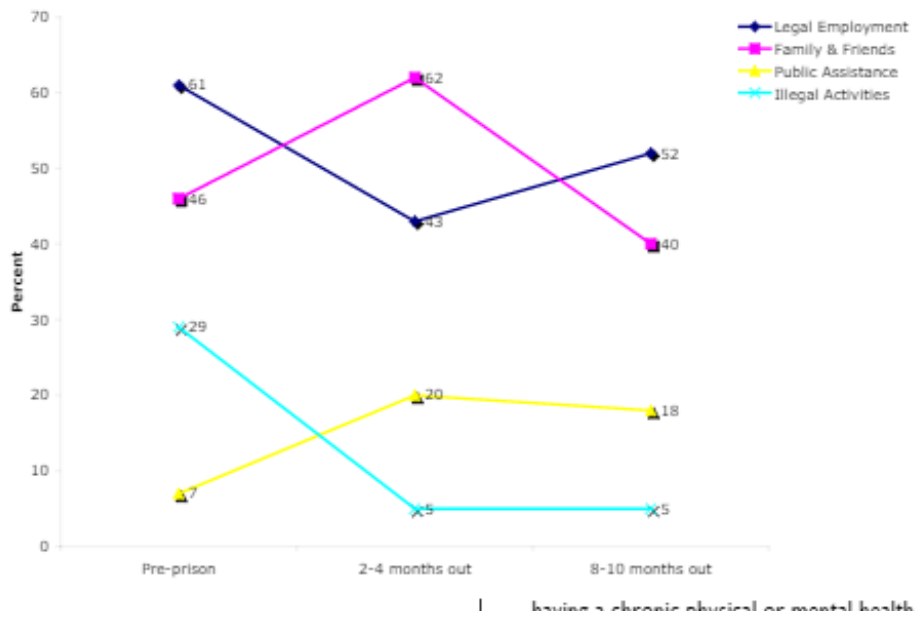
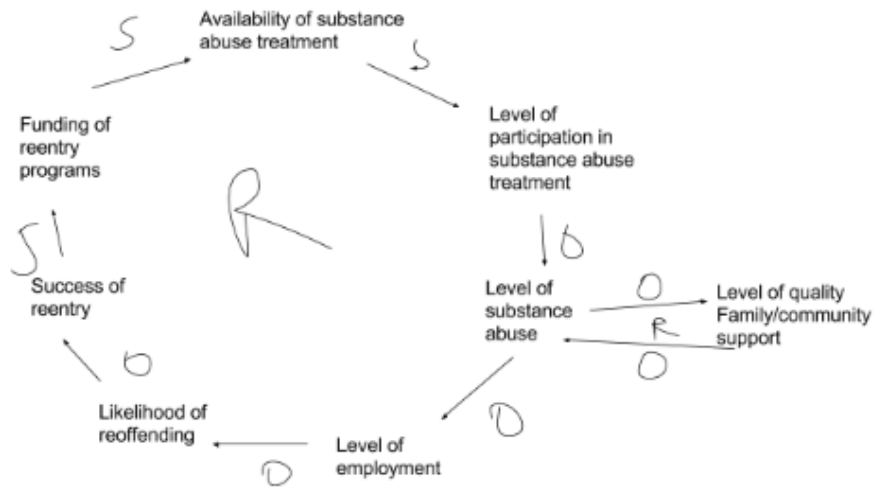


Figure 8. Sources of Income



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Still need to find a link between success of reentry programs and funding of reentry programs.
But I'd just dig more into the relationship between communities and the returning citizens.

<p>Citation: Lovenheim, Michael F. "Does Federal Financial Aid Affect College Enrollment? Evidence from Drug Offenders and the Higher Education Act of 1998." N.p., May 2014. Web. 06 Feb. 2017.</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: The article describes the effect of withholding federal financial aid from potential students with drug convictions.</p>	
<p>Main argument: Withholding federal financial aid from students with drug convictions had a negative impact on college attendance. Also, students with drug convictions were unlikely to enroll for college after their two-year ban from financial aid ended. Lastly, it was not found that the law deterred young people from committing drug felonies.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income students are more likely to be convicted for drug offenses. • It is shown that increased financial aid is linked to increased college enrollment. • Withholding federal financial aid significantly reduced the probability of students with drug convictions from attending college immediately after high school. 	
<p>Evidence: “...urban residents are approximately 40% more likely to be arrested for drug offenses...” “...we estimate that students with drug convictions took an average of 28 additional months to enroll...”</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: Include all new terms and concepts as well as at least 3 quotes that exemplify the essay. “There is ample evidence that low-income students invest less in college than their higher-income peers, even after controlling for pre-collegiate characteristics...” “Federal financial aid... is the primary policy tool the Federal government uses to support college attendance among students at the lower end of the income distribution.” “We find that HEA98 [the law withholding financial aid from students with drug convictions] significantly and substantially reduced the probability that students with drug convictions attended college immediately after graduating from high school.”</p>	
<p>Strengths: The article is full of relevant statistics and graphs.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: The article is long and arduous to read.</p>
<p>Connections:</p>	

- The withholding of federal aid from students with drug convictions is another example of collateral consequences.
- Due to the higher policing of low income areas, low income students are more disadvantaged by the law than high income students.
- Preventing students with convictions from attending college in turn makes their children less likely to attend college, creating a vicious cycle.

Questions/Concerns:

- Would removing this collateral consequence prevent students without convictions from attending college? If so, is it ethical for students with a clean slate to be given more opportunities than students with convictions?

<p>Citation: National Health Care for the Homeless Council. 2013. Incarceration & Homelessness: A Revolving Door of Risk. In Focus: A Quarterly Research Review of the National HCH Council, 2:2. Available at www.nhchc.org.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This piece talks about the relationship between incarceration and homelessness, as well as the effect of homelessness on other aspects of life. I wanted to focus on the relationship between incarceration and homelessness, which are specifically stated as risk factors for each other.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The main arguments in this reading were that incarceration and homelessness are direct risk factors of each other; either one can cause the other and the cycle of going back and forth between the two can be very hard to break. This is true for both adults and adolescents alike, with other factors being mental health issues and the identity of being a veteran.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarceration and homelessness are mutual risk factors of each other. • It is 7.5 to 11.3 times more likely for inmates to become homeless than the general population. • In the other direction, individuals without stable housing are at a greater risk for incarceration than the general population. • These risks (incarceration and homelessness) need greater attention from clinicians, administrators, researchers, policymakers, etc in an effort to break the cycle.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>A rough estimate says somewhere between 25-50% of the homeless population has a history of incarceration.</p> <p>Compared to adults in the general population, a greater percentage of inmates have been previously homeless; only 5% of general population has been incarcerated versus 15% of the homeless population.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“An estimated 20-30% of unstably housed young people have arrest histories, equating to about 150,000 entering the criminal justice system annually.”</p> <p>“Youth ... with incarceration experience had high histories of abuse, running away, and risky behavior on the streets...”</p>

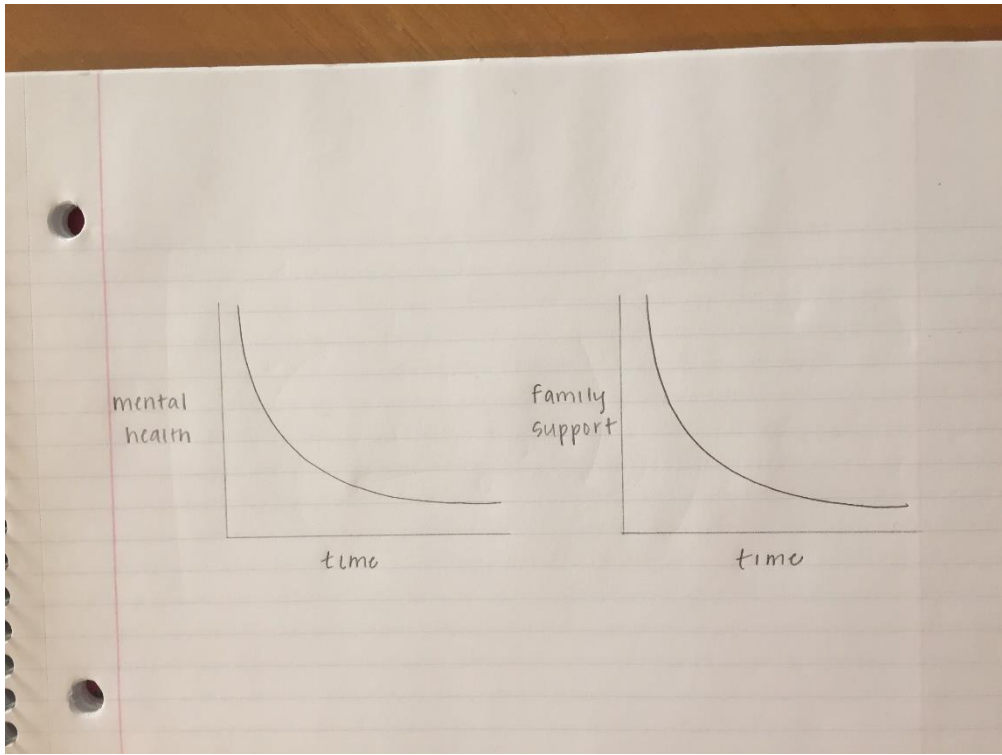
<p>“...individuals with past incarceration face even greater barriers to exiting homelessness due to stigmatization, policies barring them from most federal housing assistance programs, and challenges finding employment due to their criminal records.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Addressed the problem as well as a few solutions Provided multiple arguments and facts</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Confusing at times (since incarceration and homelessness are mutual risk factors; hard to decipher which is causing which)</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System of Families (homeless families) • System of Society as a whole (population of homeless) • System of Government (implementing homeless shelters, etc that are actually making the problem of homelessness worse – as in our reading for class) 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When an inmate is released, and has family outside of prison (with a house, etc), how easy is it for that prisoner to just go back home? How quickly could a whole family become homeless simply because of the barriers forced upon one member? • If one family member (a past inmate) becomes homeless, what do the effects look like on the rest of his/her family? On his/her children specifically? • Are ‘homelessness prevention programs’ or homeless shelters, etc hurtful or helpful? Are there ways to make them helpful if they aren’t already? 	

<p>Citation: <i>Vargas-Smith, Adriana. (n.d.)</i> Juveniles. The Center for Prisoner Health and Human Rights. http://www.prisonerhealth.org/educational-resources/factsheets-2/juveniles/</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I wanted to focus on incarceration and the health system this week; using this source I was able to find information regarding this relationship in juveniles, both as health affecting jail time and vice versa.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Many youth that are in juvenile detention face things such as overcrowding, violence, and increased risks of death and suicide, despite the fact that juvenile detention facilities are meant to be rehabilitative. These things are affected by, and affect, the physical and mental health of the youth involved.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roughly 2.1 million youth under the age of 18 are arrested each year in the US • An estimated 250,000 youth, aged 18 years old or younger, are tried, sentenced, or incarcerated <i>as adults</i> every year • Some previous sentences are being altered to change policies stated as not fit for youth, potentially impacting up to 3,000 young people
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Youth in the system are three to seven times more likely to qualify for special education courses than those not in the system. 65-70% of youth in the system have a mental health disorder, with less than 10% of youth receiving sufficient treatment for it</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Like their adult counterparts, incarcerated youth often face significant health challenges and come from communities with limited educational opportunities.” “...children as young as eight years old have been tried as a adults, and children as young as thirteen years old have been tried as adults and sentenced to life in prison.” “In May 2010, the Supreme Court ruled that life-without-parole sentences for youth are unconstitutional. They noted that youth are still undergoing brain development, thus they have a “diminished culpability, and a heightened capacity for change.””</p> <p>Culpability = responsibility for fault; guilt Capacity = ability to do something (in this case, the ability to change)</p>

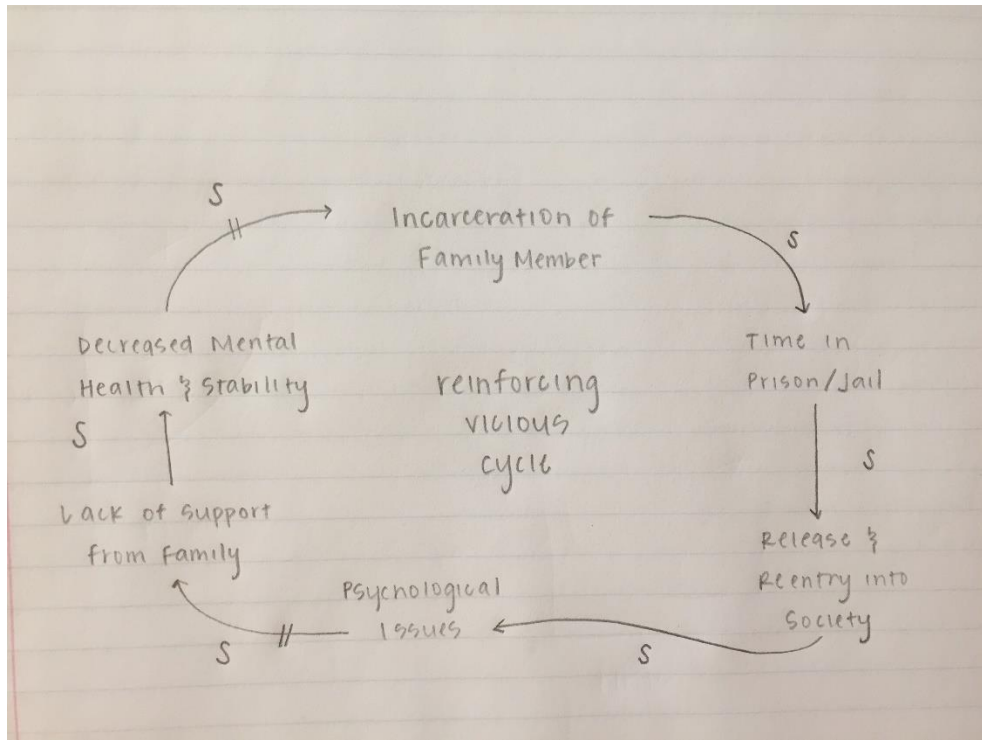
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Lots of surprising statistics; gave lots of information on the recent history of juveniles in prison; talked about changes that are being made in an effort to recognize what is appropriate for youth</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Lack of information about what prison time can do to a person's mental/physical health – only one side of the system (it would have been nice to have a comparison)</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System of Families (whether or not a family is stable already; if youth has a stable environment to go back to after release, etc) • System of Schooling (taking youth out of schooling/education; whether or not youth is accepted back into education environment, etc) • System of Neighborhoods (taking youth out of a neighborhood; how the other families in the neighborhood respond to youth being released) 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does time in prison actually affect the mental or physical health of youth? If so, how much? It seems to me that the relationship between health and incarceration could be one that goes in circles as well. • What other systems are affected by incarcerated youth than the ones already on our map? 	

<p>Citation:</p> <p>Haney, C. (2001). The Psychological Impact of Incarceration: Implications for Post-Prison Adjustment. <i>Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation</i>. Section 4. https://aspe.hhs.gov/basic-report/psychological-impact-incarceration-implications-post-prison-adjustment</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This source talks about the psychological impacts that incarceration has on individuals after reentering society. It talks about mental health as well as family impacts, both of which I was interested in researching.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>With a lack of help from the prison systems while or after individuals are incarcerated, individuals who reenter society after incarceration are exposed to consequences that create psychological problems for them and for their families.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarceration causes psychological consequences that affect successful reentry to society. • A main consequence is the potential for a parent to successfully reconnect with and ‘parent’ his/her children. • The negative effects of incarceration on these parents can in turn negatively affect their mental health. • This can in turn negatively affect the physical/mental health of their children. • More programs should be created for individuals who are incarcerated that assist in smooth, effective, and safe transitions back into society.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>There is little or no evidence that prison systems across the country have responded in a meaningful way to these psychological issues, either in the course of confinement or at the time of release.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“The range of effects includes ... institutionalization prisonization, the persistent effects of untreated or exacerbated mental illness, the long-term legacies of developmental disabilities that were improperly addressed, or the pathological consequences of supermax confinement experienced by a small but growing number of prisoners who are released directly from long-term isolation into free world communities.”</p>

<p>“...the residual effects of the post-traumatic stress of imprisonment and the traumatization experiences that the nature of prison life may incur can jeopardize the mental health of persons attempting to reintegrate back into the free world communities from which they came.”</p> <p>“Parents who return from periods of incarceration still dependent on institutional structures and routines cannot be expected to effectively organize the lives of their children or exercise the initiative and autonomous decision making that parenting requires.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Focused on a specific group (parents) and provided detail on the psychological consequences that would directly affect them and their families after release.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Lack of actual data points – there is one point that talks about having no data on helpful programs but there are no numbers about amount of families/parents affected.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System of Families • System of Mental Health • System of Public Policy 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time spent in Prison/Jail • Mental Health • Ability to Care for Others 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

The article had a section on policy and program responses to the negative effects and consequences of incarceration. I think it would be interesting to see what the specific 'requirements' for said programs are.

<p>Citation: Binswanger, Ingrid A., Carolyn Nowels, Karen F. Corsi, Jason Glanz, Jeremy Long, Robert E. Booth, and John F. Steiner. "Return to Drug Use and Overdose after Release from Prison: A Qualitative Study of Risk and Protective Factors." <i>Addiction Science & Clinical Practice</i>. BioMed Central, 2012. Web. 13 Mar. 2017.</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: The reading talks about the dangers and risks of returning citizens and the possibility of relapsing into their addiction.</p>	
<p>Main argument: Interventions to prevent overdose after release from incarceration may help to provide safe environments for returning citizens.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most subjects of the study struggled with financial problems, and several participants described their finances as contributing to relapse. • Returning to drugs and alcohol was used as a coping mechanism to returning to stressful financial situations. • Many former inmates not only struggle with drugs, but with the risks of violence that come with trafficking drugs 	
<p>Evidence: “In the first two weeks after release, the risk of overdose was even greater, with an adjusted relative risk of 129.”</p> <p>“Accidental overdoses accounted for nearly one-quarter of deaths post-release and were related to cocaine, other psychostimulants, opioids, alcohol, tricyclic antidepressants, and multiple drugs in combination.”</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “Social isolation was a particular problem for former inmates who were trying to stay away from drugs and alcohol.”</p> <p>"You get asked 50 times if you want some coke before you get into the [shelter] door."</p> <p>“Several participants described a return to drug use within a short period of time after release from prison.”</p>	
<p>Strengths: The article has many relevant interviews and information pulled from real sources.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: The article doesn't detail solutions as clearly as you would like.</p>

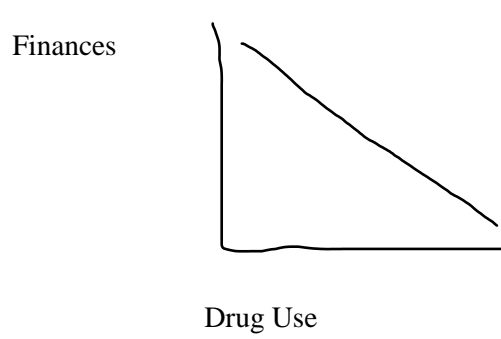
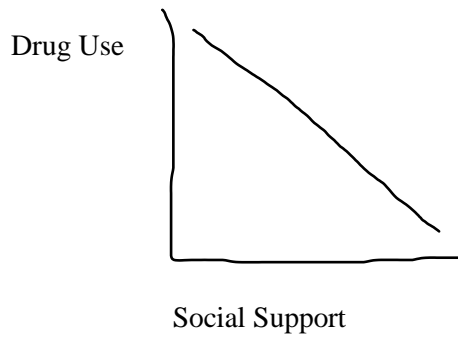
Connections:

- The reading connects to healthcare.
- The reading also mentions how poor financial situations lead to higher relapse potential.
- The writing also describes how public housing for returning citizens contributes to struggles with relapse.

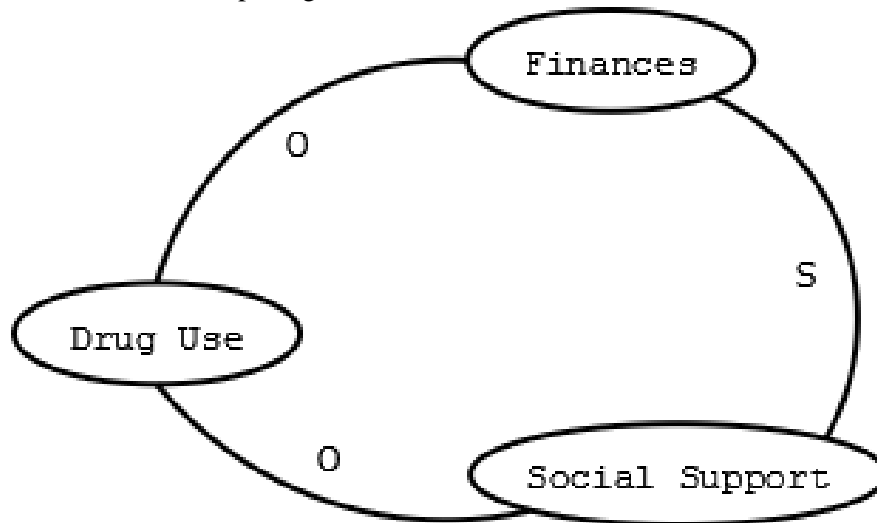
List identifiable variables:

- Drug Use
- Finances
- Social Support

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



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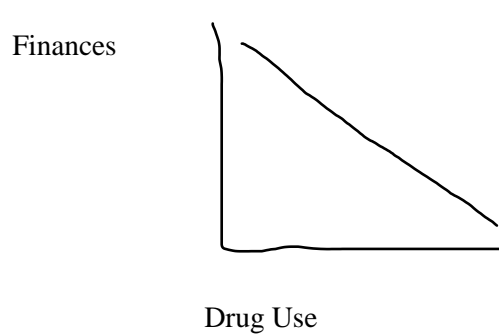
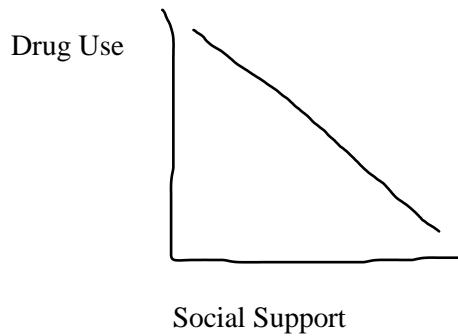
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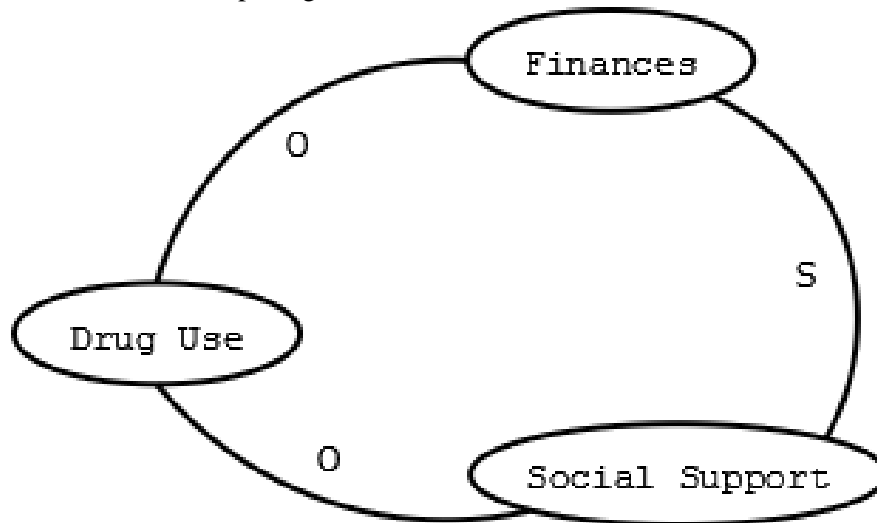
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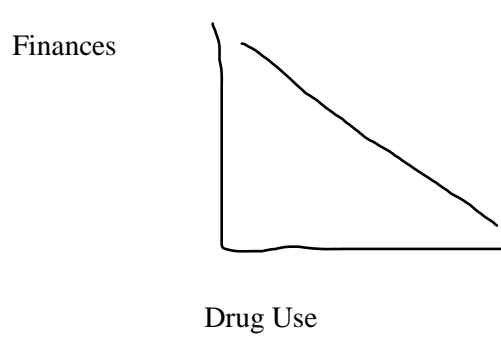
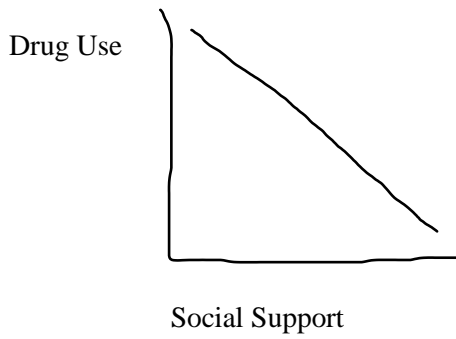
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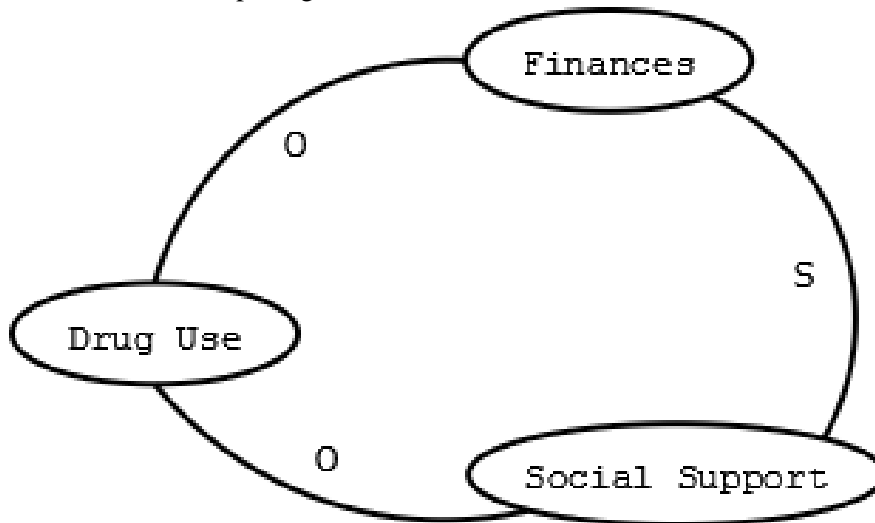
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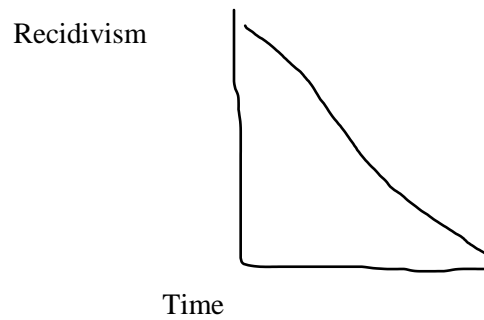
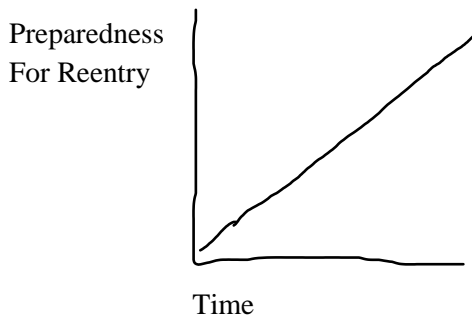
<p>Citation: (www.dw.com), Deutsche Welle. "Life after Prison: Re-entering Society Is No Easy Task Home Life Links DW.COM 10.11.2014." DW.COM. N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Mar. 2017.</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article includes information and examples of struggles with addiction for reentering citizens.</p>	
<p>Main argument: Rehabilitation programs are essential for breaking drug addiction in prison, as well as preparing current inmates for their future reentry.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation programs in prisons help set inmates set their life straight for when they reenter society. • Programs in prison, such as the mentioned PEP, are rigorous, and are intense enough that if an inmate can participate in them, they can definitely reenter society as a functioning member. • Funding needs to increase for these programs. One program that saw a 37% drop in reoffending rates was dropped due to funding cuts. 	
<p>Evidence: "...the number of re-offences decreased by 46 percent among people who participated in education programs in the US." "...saw reoffending rates decrease from 50 to 13 percent."</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: "The longer someone has been imprisoned, the harder it gets to find their way back into society. Inside prison they are stripped of every right and become less fit for life outside." "Many prisoners also feel rejected by society once they are released." ""One hundred percent of inmates have access to drugs. There is no prison that is completely drug-free."</p>	
<p>Strengths: The article is easy to read and understand. The reading is also engaging and gives evidence to support its claims.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: The article is focusing on European prison system.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The article mentions how many inmates lose contact with their families while inside, causing them to be more likely to fall back into crime. • The article directly tackles the issue of addiction related rehabilitation. 	

- The article describes certain convictions for their examples. It would be interesting to see more research in policies that caused for some of the seemingly outrageous sentencing.

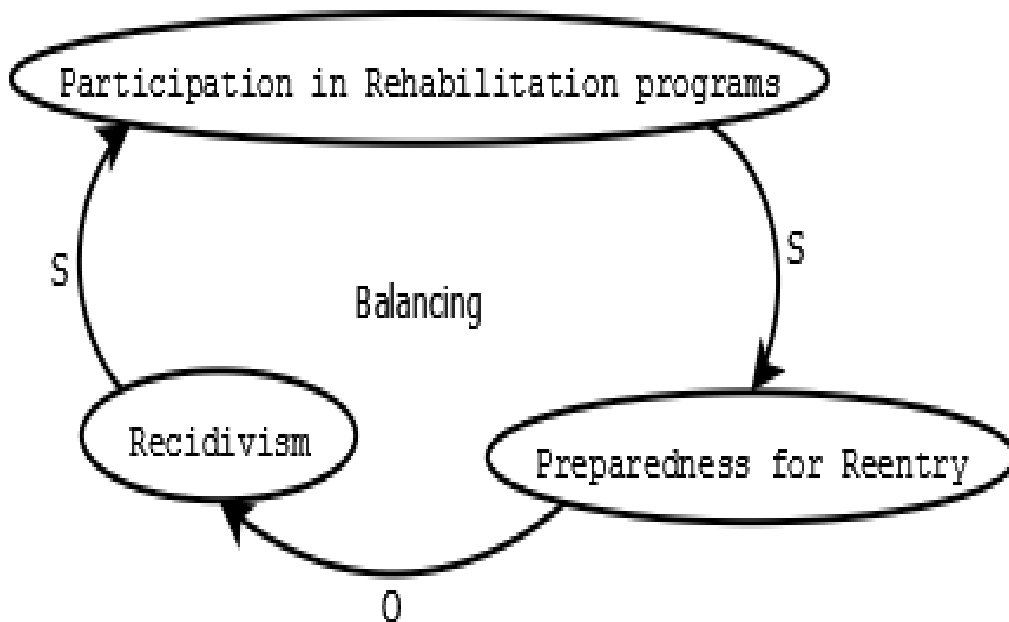
List identifiable variables:

- Participation in Rehabilitation programs
- Preparedness for Reentry
- Recidivism

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

It would be interesting to look into how sentence length may effect returning citizens.

<p>Citation: Frank, J. W., Wang, E. A., Nunez-smith, M., Lee, H., & Comfort, M. (2014). Discrimination based on criminal record and healthcare utilization among men recently released from prison: A descriptive study. <i>Health & Justice</i>, 2(1), 1-8. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/2194-7899-2-6</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Expands on our reading by considering the damage of criminal records on health care.</p>
<p>Main argument: Current prisoners receive poor care while in prison, then once out, they experience discrimination in receiving proper health care. These discriminations may be discrete - based off what they are wearing (if they are taken in while they have been in jail, they may be wearing that sort of attire and be treated differently), access to previous records and treated differently once this has been seen, questions being asked based off stigmas of the prison population (HIV and illegal substance abuse - questions that normally would not have been asked). Health care discrimination is just another form of discrimination to add onto the laundry list of things that people with a record face (education, employment, racial, housing).</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many people with a record report health care discrimination • In a population that already experiences racial discrimination, housing discrimination, and education discrimination, health care discrimination in addition to all of the above something that must be recognized and fought against • Many people may not even recognize discrimination when it happens, so much of this may go unreported • In such a large (and growing) population, especially, discrimination must be exposed, discussed, and fought against
<p>Evidence: “Overall, 42% of participants reported a lifetime history of criminal record discrimination by healthcare workers” “68% also attributed racial/ethnic discrimination to healthcare workers” - (double whammy for racially minority groups)</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevalence of chronic diseases such as hypertension, asthma, hepatitis and HIV is high [in criminal population] compared to the general population • Even though racial discrimination also occurs, it is notable that although prison populations are mostly minority, discrimination does not just occur on the racial domain “more than half of White participants reported criminal record discrimination compared to 41% of minority participants”

<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers a system that hasn't really been well-documented or looked into (from what I have seen) 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should expand more into why and how they are being discriminated against when it comes to health care - what specifically are they being denied, and how are health care systems getting away with doing this
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This connects the health care system to the prison system in that criminal records go on to affect how prisoners are treated within the health care system • Relates and exposes the many forms of discrimination that those with a record face - such as housing (therefore family) • Another system this touches due to connectivity of discrimination is race - ethnography is also connected here since there is segregation in communities. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal record, housing, location, race/ethnicity, and now health care, can now be seen as a loop of interaction systems that tends to work against minority groups and continuously suck minority populations in and keep the glass ceiling working against their favor. This seems to ensure that the white, non-deviant/conformist group continues as the dominant population • How can these minority populations get out of this rut if we continually place them into prison systems and discriminate against them before and after they deal with the systems? - we discriminate until they end up in the system, we discriminate against them once they are out (deny health care, deny jobs, deny education, deny housing). 	

<p>Citation: Richie, Beth E. "Challenges Incarcerated Women Face as They Return to Their Communities: Findings from Life History Interviews." <i>Crime & Delinquency</i>, 1 July 2001, pp. 368-89, doi:10.1177/0011128701047003005. Accessed 27 Feb. 2017.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Expands on the reading in terms of parole as well as the class project because it gathers evidence about the process of the returning citizen from prison - specifically, women returning from prison.</p>
<p>Main argument: Women face even more problems than the average returning citizen from prison because of the many demands and oppressions that women face. Women are disproportionately represented in prison populations in terms of race, socioeconomic status, and education. Within the prison, women face more adversities due to multiplying physical and mental health issues and lack of treatment offered; after prison, women face more adversity due to social issues and lack of opportunities within their community.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are increasingly incarcerated with disproportional rates of incarceration - mostly uneducated, impoverished women and women of color • Most incarcerated women are victims of harsh drug laws and rarely incarcerated for violent crimes • Women experience sexual abuse and health problems while in prison as well as other negative experiences in prison that lead them to leave prison in worse condition than when they had first been admitted - substance abuse treatment should be there (rather than prisons), but is not offered before or after prison <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ STDs are being spread within prisons, but health care is so poor that it just reinforces the process ○ Rape results in PTSD - another issue that originates in prison but is not solved due to poor health care • Women face gender inequality within prisons and sexual harassment - men (officers working in the prison) know that women are often victims of addiction and offer them drugs in return for sex • Because of the population that is targeted in incarceration - WOC, impoverished, uneducated, addicted to drugs - and the various health problems that have accumulated as a result of imprisonment, getting back on their feet is especially difficult as there are no programs to assist them. They're just sent back to the same communities where instead of providing opportunities for success, they're provided with only opportunities of failure (more drugs, no affordable housing, health care, education opportunities, difficulties in bringing their families back together)
<p>Evidence: Less than 39% of women had a full-time job when incarcerated 60% of women report sexual abuse while incarcerated - negative effects on mental health</p>

<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Women who are released from jail or prison are likely to return to the same disenfranchised neighborhoods and difficult conditions without having received any services to address their underlying problems”</p> <p>“There are few services to assist women in the process of reentry”</p> <p>The competing demands of women as well as the multiple oppressions that WOC face leave them to have an even more difficult time reintegrating into society</p> <p>“The sense of being marginalized within the context of a disenfranchised community has profound impacts on the ability of women to successfully reintegrate into it”</p> <p>Comprehensive programs, community development and linkages, empowerment and consciousness raising approaches, and community mentoring, care and assisting are necessary to help women prisoners reintegrate successfully</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the adversities that especially women face when integrating into society • Exposes inequalities while offering new, effective approaches to help reduce the inequalities 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Didn't explain why especially women are more at risk for recidivism and adversity in reintegrating into society
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connects prison system to health care system • Connects with policies by suggesting alternatives and improvements to the system • Connects community system because it explains the problems in targeting a community, and creating a vicious cycle of recidivism and poverty 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty • failed reintegration • Incarceration 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> </div>	

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?
Continue to look at the returning citizen

<p>Citation: Morgan, Robert. 2013. "Vocational psychology in corrections". <i>The Counseling Psychologist</i>. Vol 41, Issue 7, pp. 1061 - 1071. doi: 10.1177/001100001348238</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Critiques the simplicity of vocational training in prison, emphasizing the need of <i>psychology</i> and behavioral therapy, in addition to vocational training, in or as an alternative to prisons.</p>
<p>Main argument: Personalized therapy, rehabilitation centers, vocational training, work release programs should all be used in combination - not just an option, but a policy change for requirement - for prisoners in order for successful integration into society.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment is critical in the integration process for prisoners because it is the leading determinant of recidivism • Psychology in combination with vocational programs, particularly the SCCT (Social Cognitive Career Theory) is important because it not only teaches prisoners how to work, but why they should work, giving them the motivation to keep and maintain employment • Vocational programs are not enough because they do not solve psychological issues that prisoners have, nor do they grant prisoners the knowledge, understanding, and force of positive habits that psychology could offer • The biggest predictors of criminal recidivism are: history of antisocial behavior, antisocial personality pattern, antisocial cognition, antisocial associates, family and/or marital, school and/or work, leisure and/or recreation, and substance abuse - counseling helps to identify the risks and respond with behavioral psychology to combat recidivism (RNR risk and response)
<p>Evidence: "investigators found positive treatment effects across all three areas of interest (i.e., career search self-efficacy, perceived problem-solving ability, hopefulness)" when prisoners received vocational training "vocational-related variables (e.g., attitudes toward work) have been largely ignored in literature, in spite of the finding that employment and vocational situation are significant risk factors (i.e., among the Central Eight) for offender recidivism"</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>"for corrections to be effective (that is to correct criminal behavior), vocational psychology is an essential element in the rehabilitation (some would argue it is actually offender habilitation rather than rehabilitation that is needed, but that is a different paper) process"</p> <p>"To be effective, correctional interventions need to reach into the offender's real world (Morgan, Kroner, & Mills, 2006) so that learned knowledge and skills developed while</p>

incarcerated are practiced and implemented in a real-world setting. Anything less simply continues current practices whereby offenders are taught information/ skills in prison and then left to their own resources as to how best to apply this new information/skills in the real world”

“There is a critical issue for vocational counselors in corrections when she noted the necessity of integrating SCCT (Social Cognitive Career Theory) and RNR (Risk–Need–Responsivity)... vocational-related variables (e.g., attitudes toward work) have been largely ignored in the corrections literature, this in spite of the finding that employment and vocational situation are significant risk factors (i.e., among the Central Eight) for offender recidivism”

“Recidivism is the measure of getting caught for new criminal acts (arrest, conviction) or wrongful behavior (failed urinary analysis or failure to report for parole meetings resulting in revocation of parole). It is time we adjust our measurements to account for the outcome truly of interest to society—desistance from crime.”

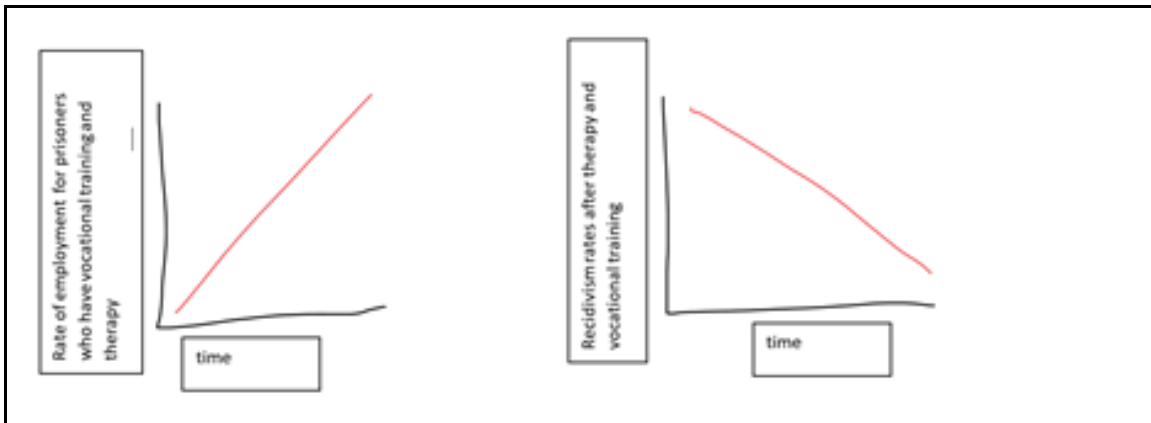
“The responsivity principle attempts to match interventions with personality and learning styles of offenders such that the learning and development of prosocial skills is facilitated. To do this effectively, we cannot simply take vocational interventions that have proven effective in the general population and apply them to offender populations.”

<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critiques articles well • Adds understanding and depth to vocational programs and behavioral therapy • Explains why there is a need and why therapy is effective 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not have many statistics (though it is a critique of other articles)
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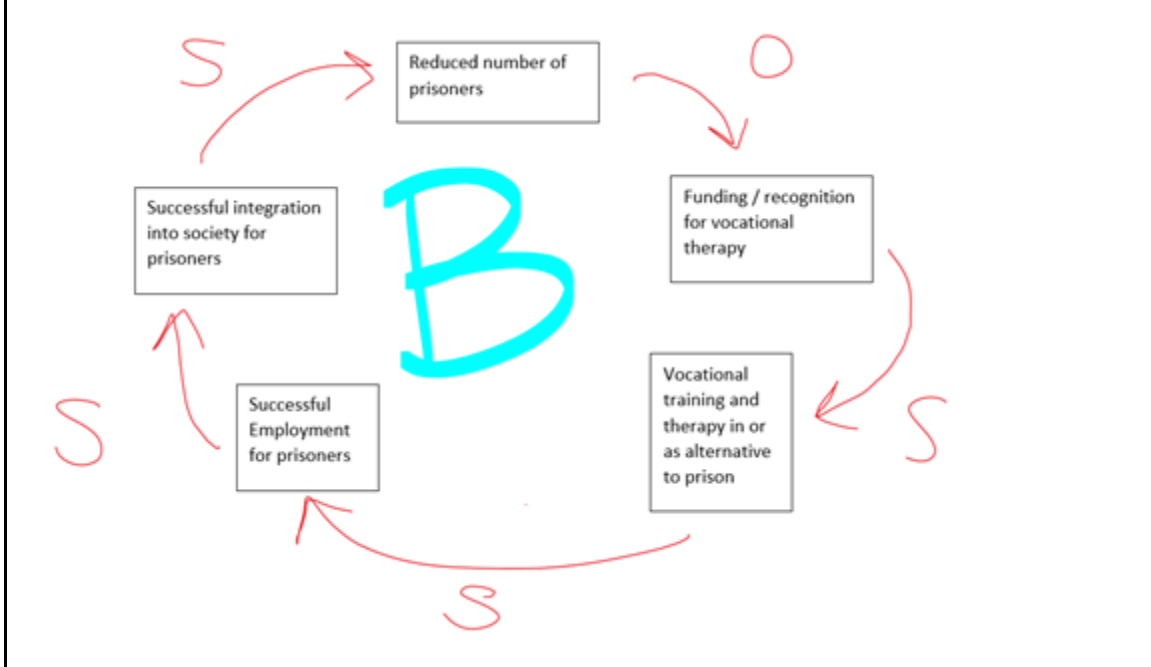
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goes more into depth about causes and preventions for recidivism (prison system) • Offers a systems thinking solution that isn't just a quick fix - psychology in combination with vocational training ([mental] health system) • Explains that employment is a big predictor of recidivism (employment system)

<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therapy • Integration • Employment
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How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



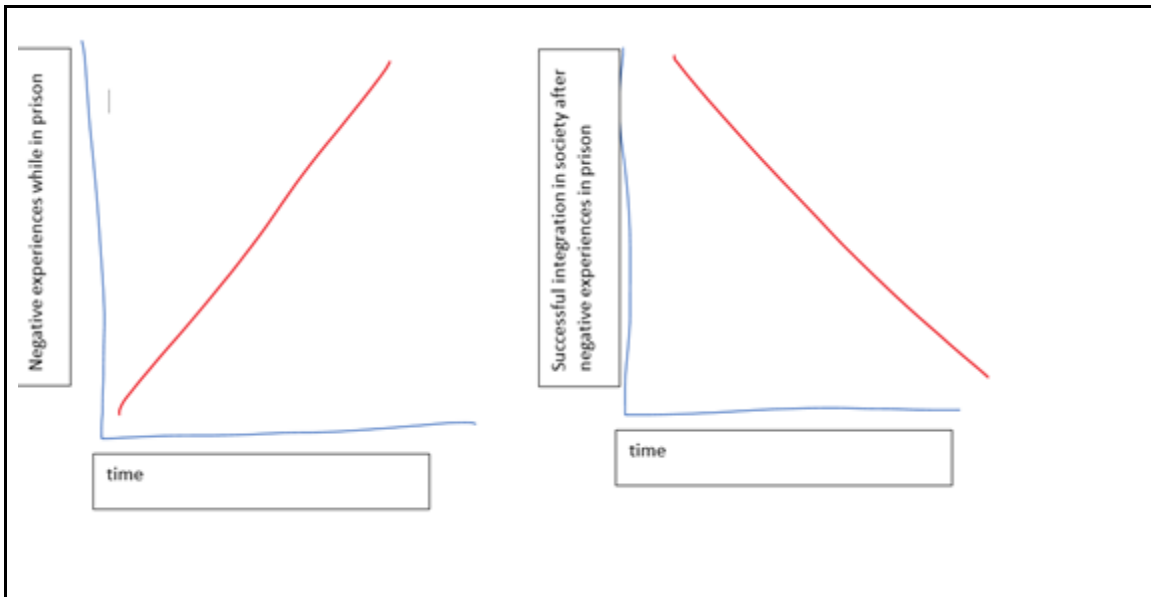
Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



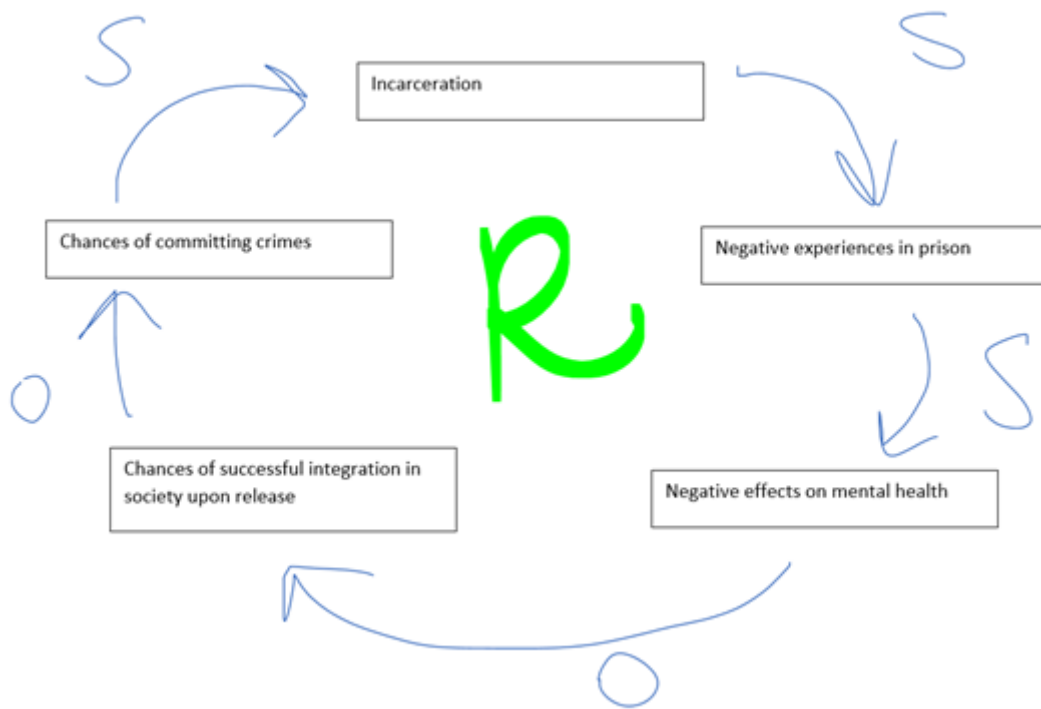
What will you research next?
More on integration

<p>Citation: Daquin, Jane. Daigle, Leah. Listwan, Shelley. 2016. "Vicarious Victimization in Prison Examining the Effects of Witnessing Victimization While Incarcerated on Offender Reentry". <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>. Vol 43, Issue 8, pp. 1018 - 1033. Doi: 10.1177/0093854816650479</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>Explains psychological issues with reintegration that arise from experiences within prison, an aspect that hasn't really been discussed in detail or backed with data in class (to my knowledge).</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The effects of negative experiences in prison can have a huge negative impact on prisoners, decreasing rates of successful integration into society and increasing rates of violations of parole and rates of recidivism.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental illnesses are the biggest predictor found (out of all the others tested for in this study, not overall) of failure to integrate (49% more likely to be arrested after being released) • Mental illnesses, such as PTSD, can arise from negative experiences that occur in the prison, and make it harder for psychological adjustment • Even if experiences don't result in mental illness, they still have effect; witnessing victimization, violence, and even just stealing, greatly decreases chances of successful integration
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>"Parolees who reported witnessing sexual victimization faced odds of receiving a parole violation that were 35% greater than parolees who did not witness sexual victimization...parolees who reported witnessing sexual victimization faced odds of re-arrest that were 44% higher than those who had not witnessed a sexual victimization"</p> <p>**note this is just witnessing, not experiencing**</p> <p>" Parolees who reported witnessing theft while incarcerated faced odds of any negative criminal justice outcome that were 85% higher than those who had not witnessed stealing"</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>" released prisoners face legal barriers that restrict the type of jobs they can obtain, and their access to public welfare and housing subsidies. Ex-inmates often come out of prison with educational deficits, family problems, antisocial peers, addictions, and mental and physical health problems. What has received less attention, however, is what impact an inmate's experience in prison has on post-release outcomes"</p> <p>" nearly all parolees reported witnessing at least one type of victimization during their incarceration, with witnessing emotional victimization (94%) and witnessing fighting (92%)"</p>

<p>being the most common, followed by witnessing stealing (82%) and witnessing sexual victimization (23%), respectively”</p> <p>“Witnessing theft reinforces the fact that they have little control or power, and at any time, they may be stripped of their few belongings, which may result in feelings of hopelessness. Low levels of perceived personal control and autonomy are linked to psychological consequences, such as depression, anxiety, and feelings of helplessness. These consequences may translate into antisocial behaviors, including criminal behavior, which are reflective of an individual’s ability to reintegrate into society.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does a good job in conducting research that has not been previously done or really considered • Shows that prisons are really not a healthy environment (psychologically) and goes as far as to make the point that experiences in prison actually reinforce rather than negate criminal behavior in the long run • Shows specifically what experiences produce negative outcomes in re-entry in society 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not offer a solution to this problem (says that we could change the layout of prisons in order to have less prisoners experience these things, but doesn’t offer how to stop it from happening)
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connects experiences in the prison to integration in society (prison system with community system) • Considers mental health as a valuable piece for integration (mental health system) • Shows how little the prison system considers mental health - lack of policies encouraging health care (policies) 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prison • Negative experiences • Failure to re-integrate in society 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?
More on mental health.

<p>Citation: Dumont, Dora M., Brad Brockmann, Samuel Dickman, Nicole Alexander, and Josiah D. Rich. "Public Health and the Epidemic of Incarceration." <i>Annual Review of Public Health</i>, vol. 33, Jan. 2012, pp. 325-339. Accessed 22 Jan. 2017.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>The effects of incarceration in relation to the field of public health—this includes during incarceration and after incarceration. The article provides context between racial imprisonment and health conditions of people with similar backgrounds.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The cycle of poverty is an ongoing cultural condition in urban low-income America because of all the systems surrounding it. The “war on drugs” initiated by Richard Nixon in the early 1970s was a direct result of unforeseen issues inflamed by the Civil Rights Acts of the 1960s, which makes me consider that “the cure can be worse than the disease” (Senge 61). Therefore, increased incarceration has led to a culmination of unpredicted disease and a lack of funds to treat it in the penal system.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incarcerated population have far more health concerns than the general population. Incarceration exposes inmates to diseases that may have been “foreign” to their community of origin. • Women that are arrested tend to carry many sexual diseases due to their predominance in prostitution, which usually supports some type of addiction. • The lack of an across-the-board treatment system in penal facilities has led to lack of treatment and privatization. • After release from a prison or jail, the consequences of imprisonment are so insurmountable that ex-criminals often find themselves back into the system.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“Estimates of the number of the incarcerated meeting <i>DSMIV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition)</i> criteria for drug dependence or abuse vary widely but are well above 50%, and substantially higher among female inmates (12, 28, 37, 41). However, as few as 15% of inmates in need of drug treatment actually receive it during incarceration (11, 17, 27)” (328).</p> <p>“63% of blacks and 71% of whites self-reported symptoms or diagnoses of mental illness” in local jails (329).</p> <p>“90% of people released from jail lack coverage and thus access to most health services” (330).</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyper-incarceration (326)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “the twenty-first century opened with blacks disproportionately arrested and incarcerated to a greater extent than they were during the Jim Crow 1920s” (326). • “The emergence of prisons and jails as the largest institutions in the United States housing the mentally ill reflects the de facto criminalization of mental illness” (329). • “Former prisoners are 12 times more likely than the general public to die of any cause in the 2 weeks following release and 129 times more likely to die of a drug overdose (14, 75, 77). Some of this post-release mortality is due to “compassionate release” of the dying (77), but much of it reflects the instability of circumstances in the days following release and the concomitant return to high-risk behaviors (14, 20, 22, 32). Released inmates frequently struggle to find housing and work and to re-establish family and social relations” (331). • “The children of the incarcerated [...] are five times more likely to enter the criminal justice system themselves than are the offspring of the nonincarcerated (28)” (332). 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covers a multitude of systems in relation to imprisonment and public health • Reveals the lack of clarity between federal, state, and local policies • Heavily factual and analytically-based • Recognizes a problem as non-linear • Exposes the cycle of poverty that is existent in the United States 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a strong proposed solution • Fails to analyze the cultural significance of health conditions in a community before incarceration • Lacks detail in explaining the current state of public health treatment process in the penal system
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connects the failure of the penal system to the failure of many other systems such as the police system and mental health system. • Outlays many of the current conditions that result in arrest—homelessness, drug addiction, mental disorders, and prostitution. • Builds on the idea that a lack of education can lead to the conditions listed above and cause incarceration. • Digresses from the idea that the political system has led to privatization of penal facilities, which has led to a plethora of new issues that should not be involved in the public sector. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why have police and judicial systems focused their energy on lower-income communities rather than white college dormitories and fraternity houses where drug use has long been common? • Why have prisons and jails turned into mental correction facilities when mental correction facilities still exist? • How does a police officer define someone as “mentally ill?” 	

Citation:

Crutchfield, Robert D. and Weeks, Gregory A. (2015) The effects of mass incarceration on communities of color. *Issues in Science and Technology*. Vol. 32, No. 1. Pages 46-51. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24727005>

Main argument:

This final citation sums up almost all of the points that Kimmy and I have been trying to make in our CLD, focusing mainly on what happens when people from communities of color return home after incarceration. Coercive mobility has large effects within the communities because the large numbers of people cycling through the criminal justice system and coming out the same or worse off than when they went in does not help those who remained, and can lead to destabilization of the community as mistrust and lack of ties between citizens isolates them. This destabilization fosters a criminogenic environment, as people do not feel a social obligation to avoid participating in criminal activity.

Important ideas:

- In the vast majority of instances, prisoners with drug, alcohol, or mental problems receive little or no treatment or counseling during their incarceration because of reduced funding for rehabilitation programs as well as the closing or scaling back of state mental facilities.
- Not having access to social benefits inhibits some who have been released from prison from taking the straight, narrow, and legitimate path, and thus increases the likelihood of them becoming again involved in criminal behavior.
- When communities lose too large of a segment of their population, crime-inhibiting social integration can be disrupted.
- Reentering former inmates' chances of success and reduced probability of recidivism are enhanced if they are returning to healthy families and can find decent employment.

Evidence:

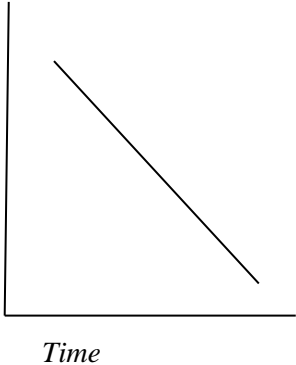
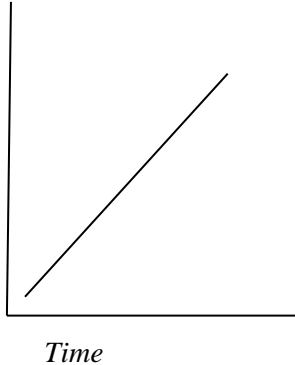
- Arguments for coercive mobility's effects which increase crime above and beyond what would generally be expected for similar neighborhoods has been presented by Rose and Clear, based on their work in Tallahassee, Florida.
- One study by the group Human Rights Watch found that black men are sentenced on drug crimes at a rate that is more than 13 times higher than white men.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

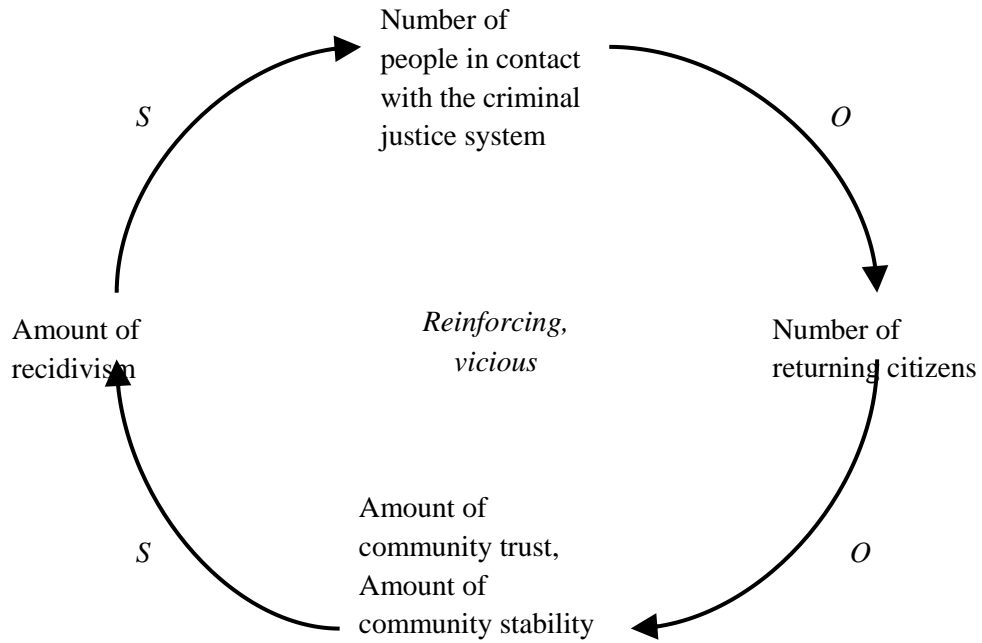
Coercive Mobility is the population churning created in "poor communities of color in which a very large number of felons are removed, and to these same neighborhoods that they return when their sentences end."

"A vast majority of the people who live [where a serious criminal is being arrested, convicted, and imprisoned] will be pleased that someone who hurt and victimized others is, at least for a time, no longer roaming their streets free to wreak more havoc."

"When residential areas, and even commercial districts, are cohesive and individuals are engaged with each other, people can participate in the kinds of social life that make crime less likely."

<p>“Another important way to address the problems for communities of color [in addition to reducing mass incarceration] is to reduce the residential racial and economic segregation that continues to cause problems for social life in the United States.”</p>	
<p>Strengths: The authors were very articulate in their arguments that coercive mobility negatively affects the communities to which the formerly incarcerated people return.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: The authors did not include many references to other research done in this topic area. It would have been helpful to have a list of additional resources that could be referred to when examining this document.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This article confirms many of the connections that we have previously made, including that a lack of community stability leads to increased crime. • Reentering former inmates’ chances of success and reduced probability of recidivism are enhanced if they are returning to healthy families and can find decent employment. • In the vast majority of instances, prisoners with drug, alcohol, or mental problems receive little or no treatment or counseling during their incarceration because of reduced funding for rehabilitation programs as well as the closing or scaling back of state mental facilities. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people in contact with the criminal justice system • Number of returning citizens • Amount of community trust • Amount of community stability • Amount of recidivism 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Amount of community stability</i></p>  <p><i>Time</i></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><i>Amount of recidivism</i></p>  <p><i>Time</i></p> </div> </div>	

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I will continue researching how aspects of the community, especially stability, are affected by recidivism.

<p>Citation: Jamieson, Ruth, and Adrian Grounds. "Release and adjustment: perspectives from studies of wrongly convicted and politically motivated prisoners." <i>The Effects of Imprisonment</i> (2005). (34-40).</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Recently a prominent guy I know has been accused of having downloaded child pornography on his computer. I am not sure if he is guilty or not but it made me think of how much damage this accusation is going to have on his career regardless of whether it's true. I wanted to research if being wrongly convicted of a crime influenced the prisoner and how it carried through the rest of their life. I also wanted to see if there was a worsened mental effect on the wrongly convicted from being in prison.</p>	
<p>Main argument: This article was written about a study that was done which interviewed several men who were wrongly convicted and did an average of 10 years in prison. They also interviewed the families and friends of these men to show an outside perspective on how the men had changed. They show how being incarcerated for a crime one didn't commit can impact their mental health and their life after being released.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families consistently said the men had changed and were not the people they used to be. • Most men developed hostile attitudes toward the world and became withdrawn from social life. • All the men were released suddenly and without the even limited preparation and supervision from statutory services that are normally provided for long-term prisoners. 	
<p>Evidence: The psychiatrists tested the men for mental illnesses which supported the main ideas of the article. Many of the men had PTSD from their time in prison and their trial.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: "To see how he was before he went into jail, and to see him now, it's a shame... He was the kind of person who would carry your bags, run errands and help people. Not now-now he just doesn't want to be bothered with anybody...He's totally changed. I feel sorry for him." "Time held me green and dying though I sang in my chains like the sea." "He is like a stranger to you...He always used to be affectionate. Now he can't express emotion, he can't sit and talk. He jumps about, he is unsettled. Prison has changed him."</p>	
<p>Strengths: They provide a lot of great direct quotes from the interviews they conducted which give nice insight on living with someone who was wrongly convicted.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: There wasn't a lot of data in numbers in this article. Also, I would have liked if the researchers went into more depth about their work life after being released instead of just</p>

focusing on the mental impacts of being wrongly convicted.

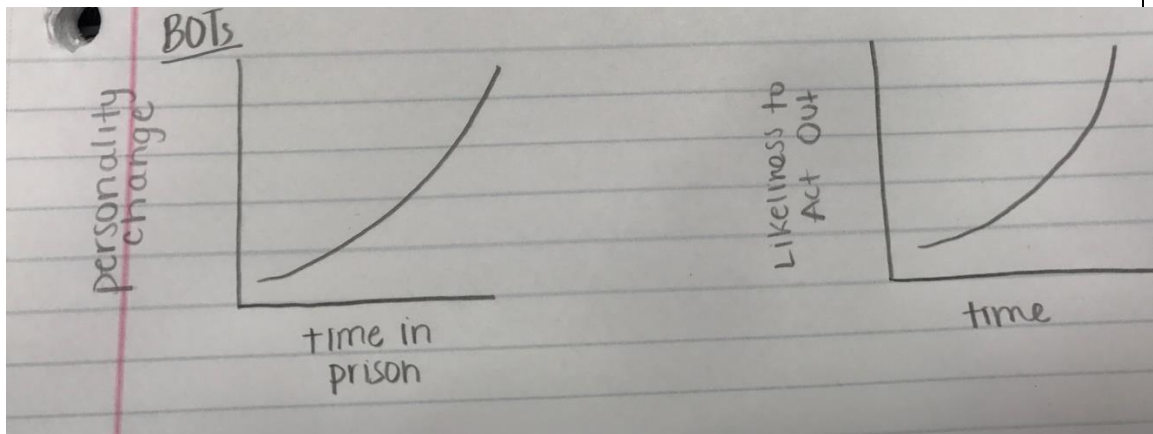
Connections:

- Many of the collateral consequences are the same when comparing innocent and guilty convicted felons. However, it seems that the mental effects are much greater for someone who was wrongly convicted.
- These effects are also worsened in relationships with friends and family during the incarcerated period and once released.
- Their time in prison has an opposite effect on them. Some prisoners are able to turn their life around while incarcerated and become better people but in this case, many of the men developed more violent behaviors and worsened attitudes toward the world.

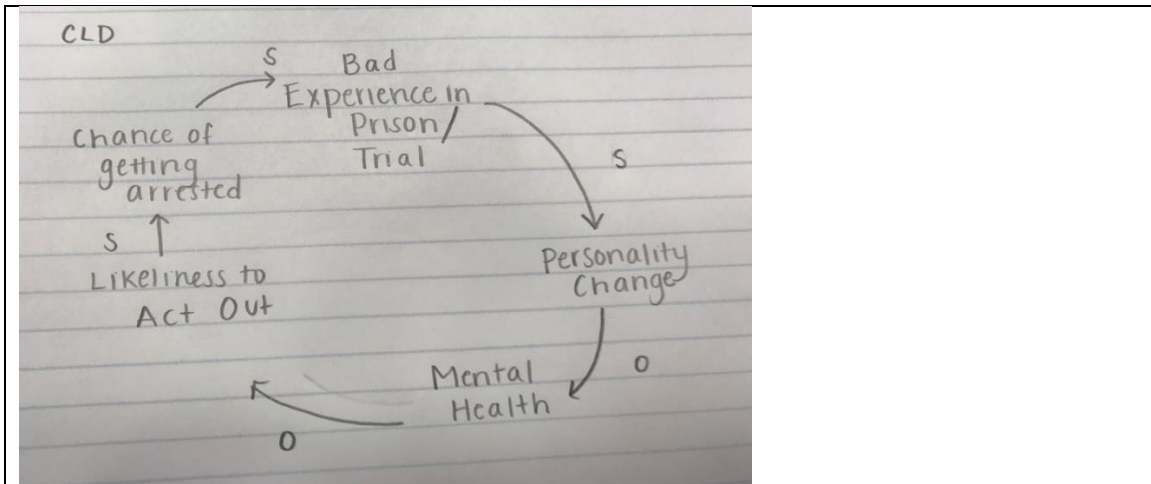
List identifiable variables:

- Personality change
- Time in Prison
- Mental Health
- Experience in Prison/Trial
- Likelihood to Act Out
- Innocence

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram: use your variables to draw your loops.

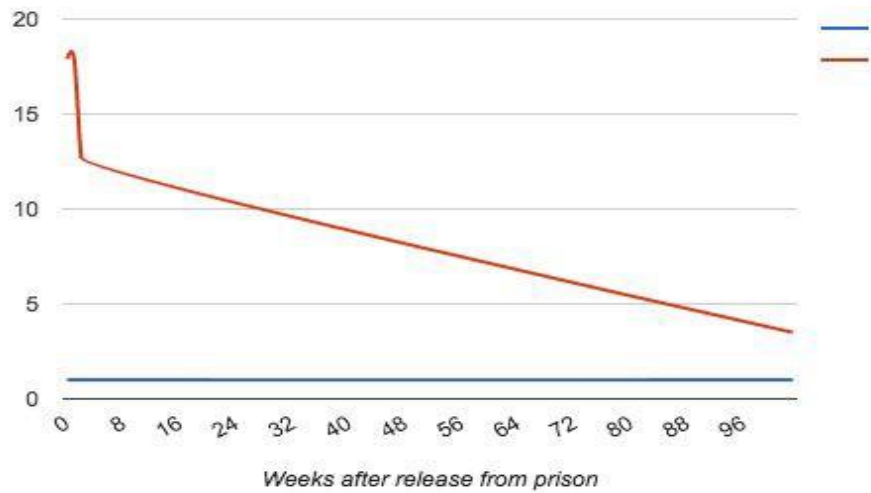


What will you research next?

I would like to take my research in a different direction and focus on the victims of crimes and their experiences with the criminal justice system. I think it would be interesting to compare the effects the system had on them as opposed to the actual criminals.

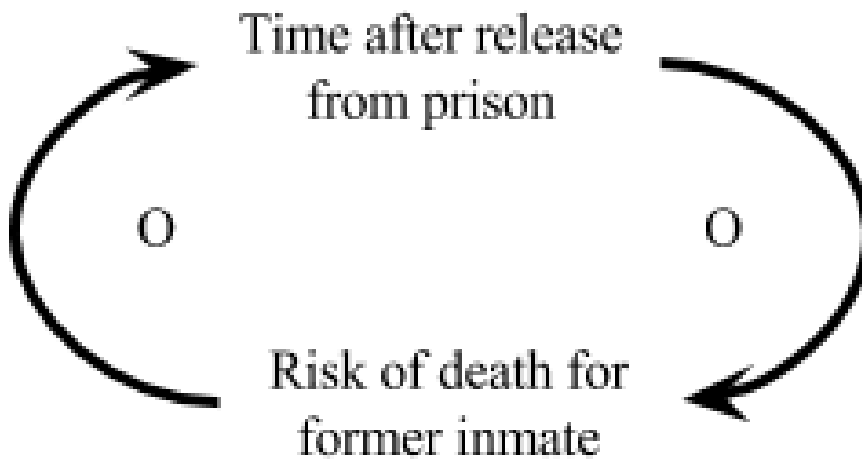
<p>Citation: Binswanger, I.A., et al. 2007. Release from prison—A high risk of death for former inmates. <i>The New England Journal of Medicine</i>. 356/2: 157-165. http://www.nejm.org/doi/pdf/10.1056/NEJMsa064115.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article is relevant because it characterizes the immediate dangers to former inmates directly following release from prison. Without understanding these problems, it would be impossible to find any sustainable solutions to the health challenges that returning citizens face.</p>
<p>Main argument: This article outlines a study of prisoners released in Washington (the state), comparing their death rate with that of the overall population. It was found that in the 2 weeks following release, returning citizens were 12.7 times as likely to die as the general population. The major cause of this is drug overdose.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● During the immediate two weeks following release the death rate was 2,589 per 100,000 person-years (the rate over the course of years studied). Within the first week, this was even higher at 3,661 per 100,000 person-years. ● Of this, the risk was significantly higher for women. Findings also showed that the risk varied among age and among race of the returning citizen. ● The leading cause of death as stated above was from overdose. Various types of overdose are from cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, methadone, antidepressants, and other drugs. In order the next leading causes of death were cardiovascular disease and homicide. Finally, in no order, suicide, cancer, and motor vehicle accidents were relevant causes of death. The cause of death varied across age. ● The elevated risk of death didn't return to normal in the period of this study. In the two years the death rate of former inmates went as low as 3.5 times that of other state residents.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They used data from the Washington State Department of Corrections as well as the National Death Index. This is how they identified ex-offender deaths to compare the general population.
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Information about the risk and causes of death after release from prison could focus preventive efforts, improve transitional care, and guide policies to improve outcomes.” ● “Factors such as level of education, employment status, level of income, neighborhood of residence, and health insurance status may account in part for the difference between the

<p>mortality rates among former inmates and those among other state residents of the same age, sex, and race.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “We have identified important risks that former inmates must confront: drug overdose, cardiovascular disease, homicide, and suicide. A period of relative abstinence during incarceration may have led to diminished physiological tolerance to drugs, increasing the risk of overdose.” ● A high prevalence of underlying mental illness and the psychological stress of reentry may have contributed to the excess risk of suicide... Improved transitional planning for inmates with mental illness may help reduce this risk.” 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The strengths of this article lie in the fact that the researchers identified key risks to former inmates. This is important because without knowing these risks, it is nearly impossible to decrease this high death rate they face. This research is very important in influencing transitional care especially across age groups, genders, and race.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>As stated by the authors themselves, “Our study was based in a prison system in a single state in the United States, so we cannot be certain that the findings are generalizable to other correctional systems, states, or countries.”</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This relates the article I read last week in that last week’s article references this article. ● This relates to both community and NFP in that with the knowledge from this study, their efforts can be more focused in order to help returning citizens both survive and thrive upon release. The first step to release should be death prevention for obvious reasons. ● The suggestions for why it might be the case that returning citizens might face a higher risk of death than the normal population are related to multiple other systems including education, economy, housing, and more. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Death rate of former inmates ● Time after release ● Categorical cause of death ● Gender of returning citizen ● Age of returning citizen 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Redline—death rate among former inmates (normalized to general population) Blue line—death rate among general population (normalized to generalized population)

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



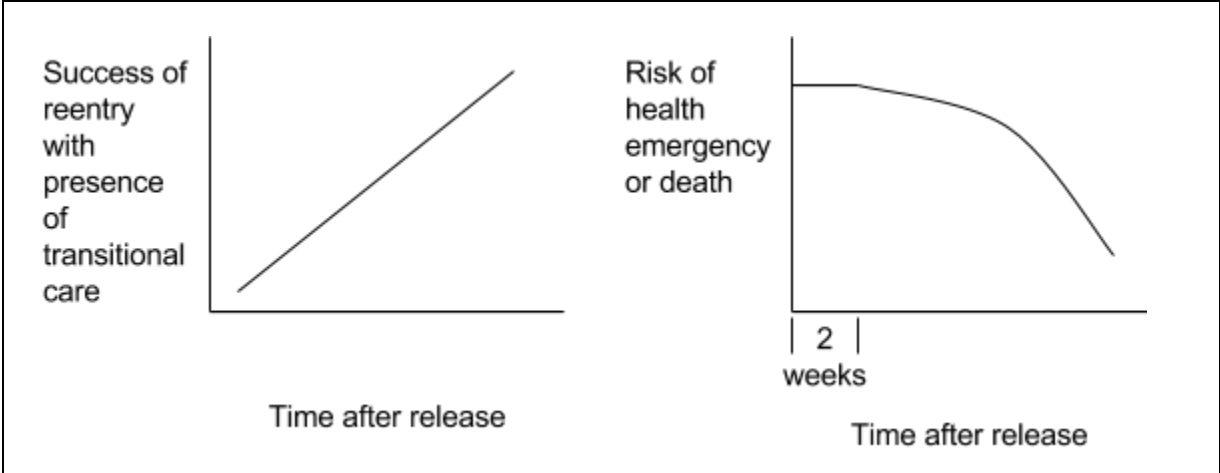
Virtuous reinforcing

What will you research next?

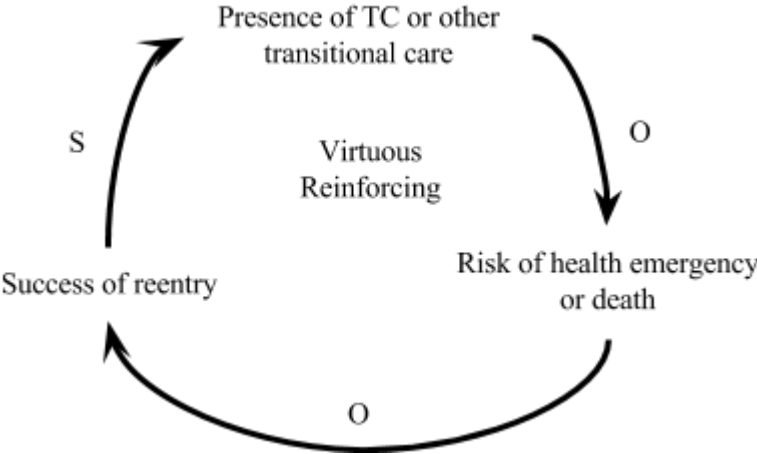
I have found a rather lengthy source called “Health and prisoner reentry: How physical, mental, and substance abuse conditions shape the process of reintegration.” I hope to be able to study this closely soon.

<p>Citation: Wang, Emily A., Clemens S. Hong, Liz Samuels, Shira Shavit, Ronald Sanders, & Margot Kushel. 2010. "Transitions clinic: Creating a community-based model of health care for recently released california prisoners." <i>Public Health Reports</i>. Vol. 125, No. 2: 171-177. http://www.jstor.org/stable/41434768.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article provides another model in transitional care for returning citizens with health concerns. Along with my recent template on the Ohio Plan, it is important to study a diverse set of models to see what works best in certain situations.</p>
<p>Main argument: It has been observed that there is a discontinuity of health care upon returning to the community that is associated with many risk factors and even death in California. To resolve this problem, physicians, community officials, and formerly incarcerated individuals met and created the Transitional Clinic (TC) located in the area of San Francisco with the most returning citizens. The goal is to help a largely economically and socially disenfranchised group avoid outcomes of reentry such as poor quality of life, recidivism, or death.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As previously established, the prison population and those returning to their community have a disproportionately high amount of health concerns. Added on to poor access to primary care, high reliance on emergency services, and high death rate, the outcome for these individuals seems rather bleak. ● The Transitional Clinic set out to change this. At the TC, patients receive three services: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Care from a physician with experience working with formerly incarcerated individuals b. Referrals to community organizations that serve these individuals c. Case management from a community health worker (CHW) with a history of previous incarceration ● Specifically in San Francisco County, prisoners with HIV and severe psychiatric disorders were the only prisoners to receive pre-release health care planning. This left many others with chronic illnesses without many options. ● Upon the first visit with a physician at the TC, urgent medical issues are addressed, patients are screened for infectious diseases, medications are refilled, and referrals are made to specialty care if necessary. ● The CHW provides many services these include assistance with housing, employment, legal aid, substance abuse counseling, health care system navigation, and chronic disease self-management.
<p>Evidence:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This article cited incarceration statistics from the US Department of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics. • They did an internal study of the TC to see the composition of a sample of clients to show the race/ethnicity and the diseases and rate of comorbidity being treated. 	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “This model of transition and primary health care was designed with input from individuals with a history of incarceration and continues to be informed by a community advisory board with 50% representation of formerly incarcerated individuals.” • “Prior research also demonstrates that the first two weeks after release are a high-risk period for poor health outcomes, including death.” • “Further, the participation of a CHW, who is well versed in the cultural, social, and environmental forces that shape our patients' lives, extended the reach of our intervention. The CHW mitigates the mistrust that prevails in this population, increases the number of individuals reached by our intervention, and enhances their engagement with other social services.” 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The strengths of this article and this program lie in the fact that the program is influenced and informed and continues to be by formerly incarcerated individuals.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The weaknesses for this program is it has yet to perform a comparative study of the success between this program and other such programs or a lack thereof.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This article agrees with previously found data that there is a disproportionate number of returning citizens with significant health concerns. • This program provides a connection between the system of health and the systems of both community and NFPs. Some of the services and organizations that a patient might be referred to could be community or NFP created and run. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of TC or other transitional care • Risk of health emergency or death • Success of reentry 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

This article included a number of other sources (7) that I would like to look at later. These all involve the system of healthcare and apply to returning citizens.

<p>Citation: Morgan, R., Flora, D., Kroner, D., Mills, J., Varghese, F., & Steffan, J. (2012). Treating offenders With mental illness: A research synthesis. <i>Law and Human Behavior</i>, 36(1), 37-50. Retrieved from http://www.jstor.org/stable/43598492.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article is a continuation of my research on mental illness and the criminal justice system. Though it was difficult to find an article that related mental health with reentry or collateral consequences, this article did discuss recidivism as well outcome both in a criminal and psychological sense. The outcome of an offender with mental illness has much to do with the recidivism and reentry.</p>
<p>Main argument: This article attempts a meta-analysis of studies of treatments provided to offenders with mental illness. Though there is a paucity of research on this subject, the article does draw conclusions that co-occurring mental illness and criminalness must be treated together; it is not enough to just treat mental illness. The article calls for more research on treatment outcomes specifically for those offenders suffering from mental illness.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ This article analyzed both normal offenders and non-offenders with mental illness (PMIs) before delving into discussing treating offenders with mental illness. It was said that treatments and interventions for both might be helpful for offenders with mental illness. Specifically treatments for PMIs included collaborative psychopharmacology, assertive community treatment, family psychoeducation, supported employment, illness management and recover, and integrated dual disorder treatment. ❖ While there was a positive treatment effect on general mental health outcome and coping, there seems to be only a moderate effect of treatment on institutional adjustment and inconclusive for criminal and psychiatric recidivism. This inconclusivity comes from a lack of research on such outcomes of treatment. At the same time, the positive effect on general mental health and coping are good signs for the success of reentry. ❖ Therapeutic outcomes are enhanced by admission policy into treatment programs and homework given by treatment programs. That is, those programs that had an open admission policy, or let patients come in at any point, had stronger effects than programs with a closed admission policy. In addition, programs that had homework, specifically that required the practice of new skills and behaviors, produced strong positive effects. It is my belief that this is necessary for not only programs intended to help OMI's but also programs intended for PMIs. The goal of this homework is to cause over-learning of new skills and behaviors so that they become automatic and replace ineffective behaviors.
<p>Evidence:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Studies explored to be used in this meta-analysis were coded on their scientific integrity using the Maryland Scale of Scientific Rigor. They were said to have scientific integrity if they had separate comparison group present or random assignment to comparison and treatment groups. There were also standards for articles not having scientific integrity. 	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ “It is commonly accepted that persons with mental illness are over-represented in the criminal justice system.” ❖ “Only one of the 26 studies reviewed included any discussion of the importance of the relationship between the service provider and offenders.” ❖ “The principal findings from this review were that interventions with offenders effectively reduced OMI symptoms of distress, improved their ability to cope with problems, and resulted in improved behavioral markers including institutional adjustment and behavioral functioning.” 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The biggest strength of this article as compared to other articles I have read is that it defines mental illness. Specifically, it defined mental illness as any illness from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder (DSM) axis I disorders. This includes delirium, dementia, amnesic, and other cognitive disorders; schizophrenia and other psychotic disorder; mood disorders; and anxiety disorders. In addition, this article is also very selective in the choice of studies used, looking for high scientific and therapeutic integrity. Finally, this article was incredibly transparent in its methods.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This article was weak in its lack of ability to draw conclusions. This is more a weakness of the lack of research in the entire field and subject rather than that of this article. In addition, this article could have used wider initial search parameters, but of course, they initially found ~12,000 and whittled it down to 26. There is only so much a team can read and summarize to find valuable information from.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ First of all, this relates directly to the criminal justice system. As OMIs are overrepresented in the criminal justice system, we should explore why this is and how we can better the criminal justice system so that this changes. ❖ In addition, mental illness adds a complex dimension to criminalness that has a significant effect on reentry into the community and recidivism. As was stated in the beginning of this review, it was not sufficient to use R-N-R methods used for offenders without mental illness on OMIs. That means that for better outcomes, a different approach must be taken to OMIs in order to ensure successful reentry. ❖ As was stated in previous templates and reiterated here, there comes a double stigma for ex-offenders with mental illness. They are both “mad and bad” and thus find it hard to reenter into society. Hopefully, I can find an article or perform an interview in the future that will shed light on this further. 	

Questions/Concerns:

- ❖ As goes along with my last point Connections section, how does mental illness play into the collateral consequences that an ex-offender faces? Do they find it even harder to find employment, housing, or education?
- ❖ How exactly is the public perception of those with severe mental illness characterized? How does that add to the public perception of those incarcerated or with a criminal history? (also related to my last point in Connections)

Citation:

Hammett, Theodore M., Roberts, Cheryl, & Kennedy, Sofia. 2001. Health-related issues in prisoner reentry. *Crime & Delinquency*. 47/3: 390-409. DOI: 10.1177/0011128701047003006.

Reason for including this source in your work:

This is furthering my research into the healthcare side of the criminal justice system and now specifically reentry. Though it was difficult to find sources discussing mental health exclusively, this article talks both of mental health and of other illnesses such as HIV/AIDS. In addition, it seems to be reputable and well-written unlike the first article I found.

Main argument:

Though the article is broken up into five sections and an intro and conclusion, the first topic of discharge planning and community linkage are pervasive through the entire article. In all the sections following the first (adherence to treatment regimens, availability of housing, quick access to benefit programs, & needs of dually and triply diagnosed individuals), discharge planning and community linkage seem to be among the most important factors in reentry of a prisoner with physical illness, mental illness, and substance abuse problems. Of particular importance, all sections took examples from the reentry of prisoners with HIV.

Important ideas:

- Essential to the outcome of reentry are discharge planning, community linkage, and continuity of care. If any one of these fail, the others will and the likelihood of reincarceration or recidivism will increase. There are many factors against these three factors such as lack of commitment from correctional facilities to lack of follow through from the prisoner.
- Caring for these individuals trying to reenter society is not only beneficial for them but also for the general public. Through careful treatment of diseases such as HIV or TB such that super strains do not appear, we are protecting the health of the general public. This means that when considering prisoners, a population overburdened by these illnesses, planning and continuity of care and *continuity of treatment* are of the utmost importance to both the releasee and the general public.
- To convince policy-makers and taxpayers, taking care of those releasees suffering from health-related issues is also a matter of savings down the road. Hospitalization and other methods of intervention are costly. By providing planning and continuity of care we are eliminating the likelihood of these other interventions happening later.
- “In general, prisoners are not eligible for federally funded or state-funded benefits programs such as Medicaid, Social Security Insurance (SSI), or the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP).” Though prisoners can sometimes apply after release, this constitutes a major disruption in continuity of care. With little money, income, or housing, it can be even harder

<p>to maintain a treatment regimen or follow up with a treatment team, but this causes a larger disruption in not allowing ex-offenders immediate access to health needs.</p>	
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The article used data from Abt Associates’ 1996-1997 survey of HIV/AIDS, STDs, and TB of correctional facilities. This was conducted for the CDC and the National Institute of Justice. It was found that 92% of state and federal prison systems provided some discharge planning for HIV-infected inmates though these services vary in quality. • Statistics from the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care illustrate the high prevalence of health-related concerns in inmates relative to the general population. 	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>“Correctional facilities are part of our communities, not separate from them.”</u> • “The sad truth is that some individuals deliberately return to incarceration because they feel that they can obtain better care in a correctional facility than in the community.” • “According to one writer, correctional facilities have become ‘America’s New Mental Hospitals’ (Torrey, 1995), as thousands of mentally ill persons who were once sent to mental hospitals are being incarcerated for relatively minor offenses.” 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article was strong in how it addressed each issue. In each section, both the deficiencies and barriers to success were discussed. Various programs across the country were discussed in response to the majority of barriers. Aspects contributing to the success of these programs were identified for further research.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The main weakness of this articles seems to be that it is either too specific at times or too general. What this means is that at times, it only focused on HIV/AIDS or TB while the rest of the time, it referenced other illnesses, mental illness, and substance abuse only in general.</p>

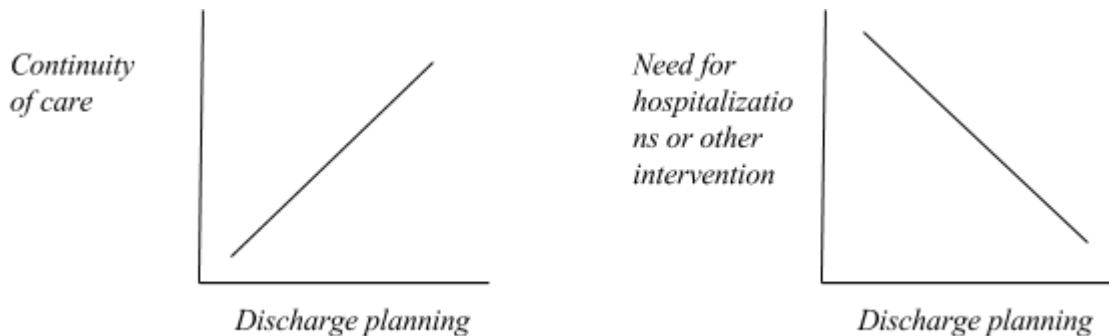
Connections:

- This article discusses the already diminished ability of ex-offenders to find housing. This is magnified for those with health-related concerns who are likely the ones that need housing the most. In various ways, such as increased difficulty finding employment, housing is scarce and hardly affordable.
- As arises from the last point, health related problems of reentry also play into employment opportunity as well. For those with any kind of illness or disability, not only finding a job but maintaining employment is difficult. It's a double stigma.
- This discussion of healthcare, as it always does, lends itself to a political aspect. There is the obvious connection with how prisoners cannot sign up for government benefits programs in general until after release. In addition, the policy making side of this is responsible for making policy that could potentially benefit the health and safety of the ex-offender and thus the health and safety of the general population.

List identifiable variables:

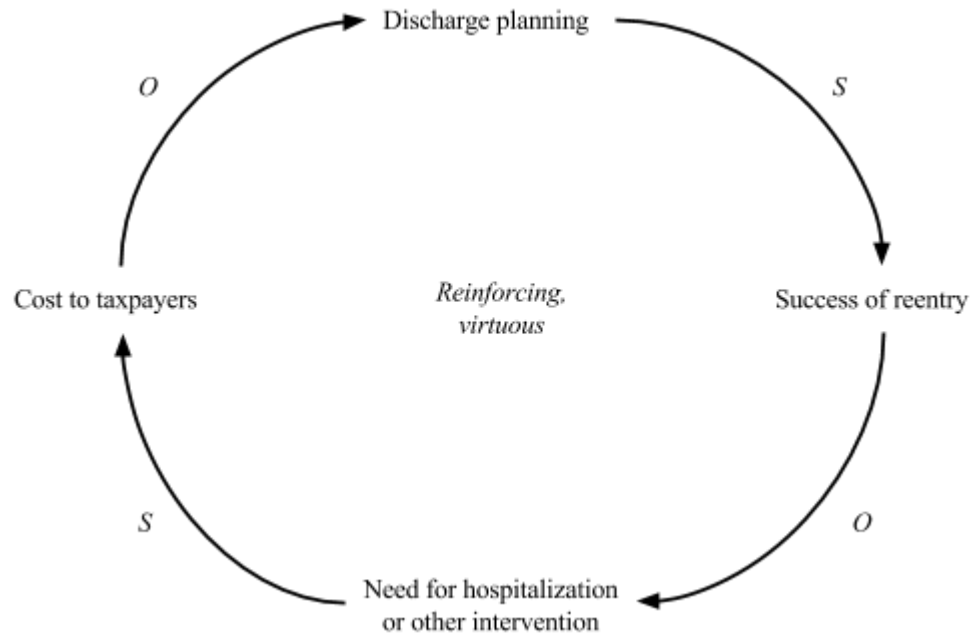
- Discharge planning
- Community linkages
- Continuity of care
- Need for hospitalization or other intervention
- Success of reentry
- Cost to taxpayers

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



It was difficult to find variables that depended on time. As such, I chose a different x-axis variable that better suited what was discussed in this article.

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

- I mentioned in my connections, the connection between healthcare and employment. I would be very interested in researching how the Americans' with Disabilities Act extends to ex-offenders and specifically ex-felons.

<p>Citation: Skeem, J., Manchak, S., & Peterson, J. (2011). Correctional policy for offenders with mental illness: Creating a new paradigm for recidivism reduction. <i>Law and Human Behavior</i>, 35(2), 110-126. Retrieved from http://www.jstor.org/stable/41488980</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: During the panel, Mrs. Jaymer talked a little bit about mental illness in the criminal justice system. Besides being interested in researching and learning more about this subject, I also wanted to prepare for an interview for a future research template.</p>
<p>Main argument: This article was aimed at studying current programs whose purpose was reducing recidivism in offenders with mental illness. They drew conclusions about the indirect, mediated relationship between mental illness and incarceration, providing possible alternatives to the criminalization model of mental illness. Finally, they took all the information they synthesized into providing policy and program advice for policy makers.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ This article identifies that the public believes that involvement with the criminal justice system is a failure of the mental health community. In a way, people believe that mental illness has been criminalized. ❖ The article defined the chief goal of programs designed to help the mentally ill as reducing recidivism. In terms of the programs analyzed, mental health courts and jail aftercare and prison re-entry programs were the most successful. Other programs see insignificant or no change. ❖ Alternate theories are provided against the idea of the criminalization of mental illness. These include that everyone, with and without mental illness, have the same traits that put them at risk for incarceration. Studies show that those with mental illness are more likely to have these traits. The article labeled these as mediators but failed to recognize that regardless of these mediators, if this is the case then those with mental illness are still implicitly more likely to be incarcerated. It is not indirect as they say in such a case. ❖ A certain group has been recognized as having a direct relationship between mental health and criminal activity. This group is late starters, defined as those that are exposed to criminogenic risk factors later in life after their mental illness has manifested. “For late starters, mental illness seems to play a more causal role in offending. There is some support for this distinction, particularly for violent behavior.” ❖ Finally, correctional officers do seem to respond differently to those with mental illness.

They act and treat them differently, placing lower threshold on infractions because of a perceived risk or “paternalism” caused by that mental illness. “These findings are consistent with the notion that some supervision ‘failures’ reflect criminalization of mental illness rather than new crime.”

Evidence:

- ❖ They used a study of over 1,000 participants in a multi-site jail diversion study. This study concluded that there isn’t a significant relationship between symptom reduction and the number of re-arrests.
- ❖ They used multiple different meta-analyses. One looked at 204 diverse studies and samples that concluded a small correlation between psychosis and violence.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- ❖ “Individuals with serious and often disabling mental illness like schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and major depression are grossly overrepresented in the criminal justice system.”
- ❖ “Still, most people with mental illness are not violent, most violent offenders are not mentally ill, and the strongest risk factors for violence are shared by those with- and without-mental illness.”
- ❖ “Although more research is needed, some evidence suggest that officers and judges apply lower thresholds for revoking community supervision, as a function of mental illness.”

Strengths:
 This article was strong in the sheer amount of information it brought in. This isn’t always a strength, but it was able to stay focused on what the abstract described. They drew useful conclusions in terms of the effectiveness of mental health programs in the criminal justice system though not always in the most defined terms.

Weaknesses:
 By far the biggest weakness of this article is its failure to define mental illness, severe mental illness from the start. Though various disorders were mentioned, there was never a formal definition as to what they considered mental illness. In addition, in parts it seemed as if addiction were referenced as different from mental illness. It should be recognized that addiction is a form of mental illness even in the year this was published.

Connections:

- ❖ Other students have focused research on mental illness. This article directly tries to analyze the effects of mental illness on incarceration and recidivism. It approaches and provides alternatives to the common public belief about the relationship between mental illness and the criminal justice system.
- ❖ Through the sheerness of information brought into this article, it not only shows but also suggests the areas in which we should do more research and gain more understanding. It specifically points to trying to analyze the parts of programs that are directly related to recidivism.

- ❖ It brought up points that relate to various parts of the criminal justice system that we have studied briefly. It not only looked at incarceration and programs aimed at the mentally ill, but also the perception of the mentally ill in correctional officers and how this affects treatment. When comparing those without mental illness to those with mental illness in the criminal justice system, this will be a vital distinction when further studying correctional officers and policies.

Questions/Concerns:

- ❖ I am concerned with the broad brush strokes with which this article paints mental illness. I'd be curious to further look into research on separate diagnoses and how they relate to the criminal justice system.
- ❖ What "paternalism" is the article referring to in regards to how correctional officers feel towards those with mental illness? This seems like a word choice to suggest some kind of apologism for how those with mental illness are treated.

<p>Citation: Skeem, Jennifer L. and Louden, Jennifer E. 2006. "Toward Evidence-Based Practice for Probationers and Parolees Mandated to Mental Health Treatment." <i>Psychiatric Services</i>. 57/3: pp. 333-342. http://dx.doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.57.3.333.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: I found this article through research on my previous week's source. It further defines an issue seen in that source, specifically that of probationers and parolees with mental illness.</p>
<p>Main argument: Looking at the relationship between probation and parole with mental illness, this article identifies key characteristics of specialty agencies helping these mentally ill. The most emphasized of these characteristics is the relatively small caseload of officers helping the mentally ill. Finally, this article identifies the fact that there is little to no research for this subject and provides ideas for how more information can be gathered.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Research and literature into evidence based practices in probation and parolees are in their early stages. This provides a basis for further research into evidence based practices. With this in mind, this article explores 4 questions, what is the problem; what interventions have been tried; how effective are these interventions; what general principles of practice hold promise? ❖ The relationship between mental illness and supervision failure was often found to be indirect or spurious. Those with mental illness were more likely to have probation or parole revoked based on such things as failure to pay fines and fees or failure to work. Other results show that judges and probation officers have lower revocation standards for probationers with mental illness. ❖ Probationer and officer perception agreed in the factors that contribute to a poor outcome. 1) Use of negative pressure, threats of incarceration as a method to control probationers, 2) uncaring, unfair, and disrespectful relationships that colored every interaction of the officer and probationer, and 3) limited resources of traditional probation agencies. ❖ Currently, prototypic specialty agencies share five main features for helping probationers with mental illness. These are 1) exclusive mental illness caseload where the officer works with only this type of probationer, 2) significantly reduced caseloads (about 1/3 the traditional caseload), 3) sustained and continued officer training in relevant issues with mental illness, 4) integration of the officer into the probationer's treatment team, and 5) use of problem-solving strategies by discussing with the probationer obstacles to compliance then creating a compliance plan.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A national survey conducted by Skeem and colleagues was used. This defined the

<p>supervision practices of specialty and non-specialty agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A study of 16 probationers with mental illness by Roskes and Feldman in order to see the effect of specialty agencies on outcome. They drew the conclusion that specialty agencies hold promise. 	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ “Individuals with mental illness and substance use disorders are grossly overrepresented in the criminal justice system.” ❖ “Given the triple stigma of mental disorder, substance abuse, and criminal justice involvement, probationers and parolees with co-occurring disorders may be perceived as ‘mad, bad, and dangerous’ and watched especially closely. In short, those with mental illness may often fail supervision not because of their disorder but because they tend to have more of the ‘usual’ risk factors for failure, or they are monitored more closely by treatment and correctional personnel.” ❖ “...case managers often sought reincarceration on a technical violation to secure jail-based treatment for probationers and parolees who were perceived to be noncompliant with treatment and decompensating.” ❖ “Generally, [traditional officers] appeared ill at ease with supervising probationers with mental illness. They often perceived these probationers as potentially dangerous entities to be watched carefully until supervision could be ended through transfer to another officer, revocation, or completion of probation.” 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article is strong in identifying the limitations of the amount of research and literature published about this subject. It also provides information on the validity of research already done, trying to avoid erroneous conclusions from little information.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Like the last article, this article separated mental illness and addiction. Though this is the case with the criminal justice system, in the same way as mental illness, addiction needs to be met with rehabilitative efforts not punishment for punishment’s sake.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ This article further explores the relationship between mental health and the criminal justice system, specifically that of the large number of probationers and parolees that have mental illness. As we have learned previously, there are many people convicted but not incarcerated and people with mental illness are largely overrepresented in this population. ❖ This also explores the perception of felons in a narrow public sense, especially of felons with mental illness. It discusses the view of officers within the system. There is an idea that regardless of which mental illness, those with it are dangerous in general. ❖ The idea of punitive punishment versus rehabilitation is implicitly shown in this article between the normal agencies and specialty agencies taking care of probationers and parolees with mental illness. Those that seem to be helping the best are specialty agencies who are more involved in care and understanding mental illness. 	

Questions/Concerns:

- ❖ In specialty agencies, officers receive up to 40 hours a year in training in relevant issues to mental illness. What does this training involve? Who facilitates this training?
- ❖ The relationship between psychosis and violence is very briefly discussed. What is this relationship? What is the validity of saying offenders with mental illness are “mad and dangerous”?
- ❖ What do treatment teams for probationers with mental illness consist of? How constant and continuous is the care?

Appendix D Public Policy Citations

<p>Citation: Eisenberg, A. (2016). Incarceration Incentives in the Decarceration Era. <i>Vanderbilt Law Review</i> 69(1), 71-140. http://heinonline.org/HOL/Page?handle=hein.journals/vanlr69&div=6&start_page=71&collection=journals&set_as_cursor=5&men_tab=srchresults#</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: I decided to include this article as a research template because it examines a topic that was previously unexamined by the class and it provides interesting incentives into the perceptions of some.</p>
<p>Main argument: The purpose of this article is to analyze why industry stakeholders feel a certain way about high incarceration rates.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decarceration is at an all-time high. • Resistance to Decarceration comes from two key sources: prison officer unions and the private prison industry. • Prison officer unions oppose Decarceration because of worries about job security. • Private prisons oppose Decarceration because of financial incentives.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair Sentencing Act passed in 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reducing the controversial weight ratio of the amount of crack and powder cocaine needed to trigger mandatory sentencing from 100:1 to 18:1 ○ Eliminating the five year mandatory minimum for first time possession of crack • 23 states have passed laws repealing mandatory minimums or revising them downward for certain offenses
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After four decades of skyrocketing incarceration rates, the prison population has finally plateaued and even very slightly declined • Some private corporations do advocate for pro-incarceration policies, even describing prisons as a kind of “product” to be sold • Three largest private prison companies, which constitute more than 80% of the market for private prisons, spend approximately \$4.5 million per year on lobbying expenses. • Decarceration era goals focus on achieving one or more of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reduction of the prison population b. Improved prison conditions c. Preparation for successful reentry into mainstream society • Combination of legislative concerns about the fiscal pressures of mass incarceration and judicial concerns about the humanitarian costs of prison overcrowding • 23 states have passed laws repealing mandatory minimums or revising them downward for certain offenses

- Most of these changes have affected nonviolent offenses, the majority of which are drug related
- Fair Sentencing Act passed in 2010
 - a. Reducing the controversial weight ratio of the amount of crack and powder cocaine needed to trigger mandatory sentencing from 100:1 to 18:1
 - b. Eliminating the five year mandatory minimum for first time possession of crack
- Alternative/specialized courts
- Although all state incarceration rates decreased, the federal incarceration rate increased. Progress was uneven, too. Different states behaved different ways.
- Supreme Court decision that California’s prisons were unconstitutionally overcrowded
- California was singlehandedly responsible for 50% of the recent decrease in prison population
- Legislators enact criminal laws in response to voter demand and fear of crime has resulted in a dramatic increase in criminal liability and harsher sentences
- Existing literature on the prison system oversimplifies the picture in four key ways
 - a. Many accounts approach changes in incarceration rates as though they were signs of a uniform trend, ignoring key differences among state prison systems and between state and federal prisons
 - b. When scholars discuss “incentives” in the prison industry, the discussion tends to focus disproportionately on the private sector, minimizing the role of public sector stakeholders
 - c. Accounts that discuss prison industry resistance focus largely on the industry’s efforts to defeat reforms and the legislative or policy level, while ignoring stakeholders’ ability to frustrate implementation through more subtle means
 - d. Existing accounts ignore the ways in which the industry (or constituent groups within it) might be inclined to adapt to a new Decarceration-era landscape, and they may also overlook institutional design reforms that could motivate cooperation by prison industry stakeholders with Decarceration-era goals
- Two key players in the prison industry – correctional officers (as represented by their unions) and private prison management
- In the private sector, reform resistance is most likely to come from management, whose profits are at stake
- In the public sector, top-level executives are political appointees who often favor reforms; in such cases, the likely source of resistance is labor
- Prison officer unions historically have preferred more punitive criminal laws and longer sentences
- Prison expansion means job security for prison officers
- Unions have also historically opposed the privatization of prisons and have lobbied against political candidates that favor privatizing prisons
- Private prisons don’t hire unionized workers and pay lower wages
- Officers frequently create rhetoric separating them from inmates and are often quick to reject proposed reforms aimed at improving inmate conditions
- Many prison officers believe that prison should be a state of deprivation where there is no pleasure

- Officers and inmates are often linked by common interests, cultural, and social values and experiences and by common deprivations. The narrow gap between officers and inmates could motivate officers to distance themselves from the prisoners under their watch
- Private prisons are paid per prisoner, per day
- Private prisons want to ensure that once constructed, a prison will be filled to capacity, or at least that the prison will be subsidized if the inmate population decreases
- States promise that regardless of underlying crime rates, they will incarcerate a specified number of their citizens in these prisons
- Many private prison contracts provide for a guaranteed occupancy rate of 95% or higher for a period of 20 years
- Private prison companies sometimes build prisons without any government contract, speculating that “if you build it, they will come”, which has already begun working in California
- The bulk of a constructed prison’s costs are labor related

Strengths:
The article was very thorough.

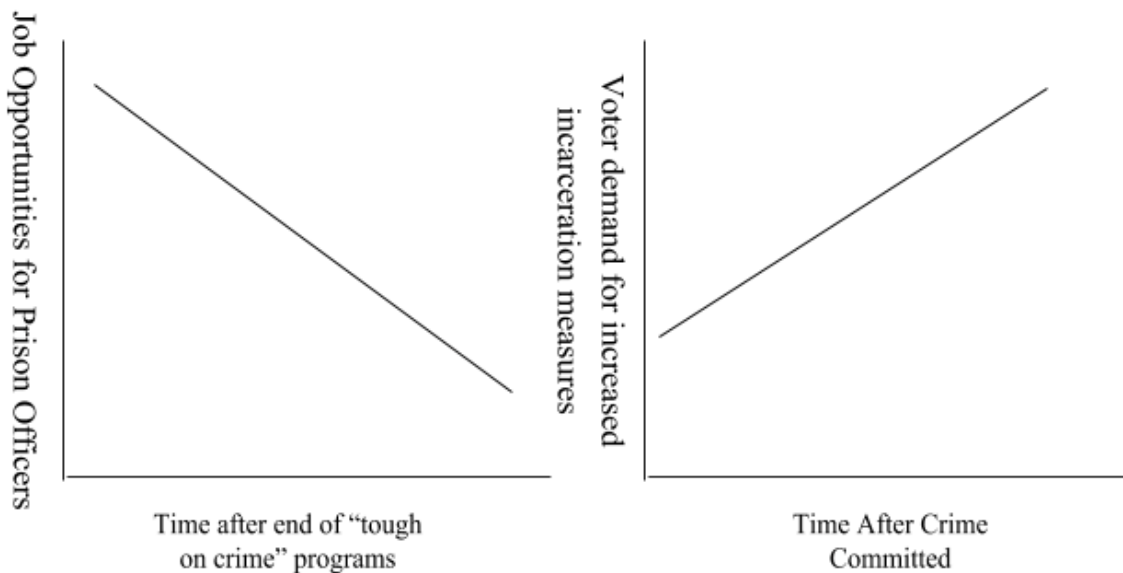
Weaknesses:
Some parts felt repetitive.

Connections:

List identifiable variables:

- Level of privatization in the prison system
- Legislative perception of cost to the state
- Judicial perception of offender’s human rights
- Voter demand for increased incarceration measures
- Legislative response
- Prison Officer Employment Opportunities

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I will dive deeper until actual policies next.

<p>Citation: Davis, Lois M., Robert Bozick, Jennifer L. Steele, Jessica Saunders and Jeremy N. V. Miles. Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2013. http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR266.html.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: I wanted to research what educational programs are available to inmates that will help prepare them for re-entry and how effective these programs are.</p>
<p>Main argument: The author examines a couple different types of education available to inmates including high school equivalent classes, college course equivalent classes, and vocational classes. The author then measures the effective these classes have on recidivism and employment post-release. Cost effectiveness is also analyzed.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inmates who participate in educational classes are 43% less likely to recidivate. ● There is a higher rate of employment among those who enroll in correctional education. ● Providing correctional education is cost effective because of the reduction in recidivism.
<p>Evidence: The author examined 32 years of research and concluded...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12.9% less inmates become re-incarcerated when they enroll in correctional educational classes. The break-even point is about 2.3%. This reduction in recidivism will create savings of about \$0.92 million annually per 100 inmates that enroll in educational courses ● There is a higher rate of employment among those who enroll in correctional education. (13% higher). The biggest difference is for those who take vocational classes, who have a 28% higher chance of being hired than someone who does not take classes.
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Our study demonstrates that correctional education improves the chances that inmates who are released from prison will not return and may improve their chances of post-release employment.”

- “Further, our cost analysis suggests that correctional education programs can be cost-effective.”
- “The results provided here give us confidence that correctional education programs are a sound investment in helping released prisoners get back on their feet—and stay on their feet— when they return to communities nationwide.”

Strengths:

- The study is a compilation of 32+ other studies – resulting in plenty of supporting data

Weaknesses:

- The authors state that there is a need for more research on how educational programs affect employment and what types of programs are more effective

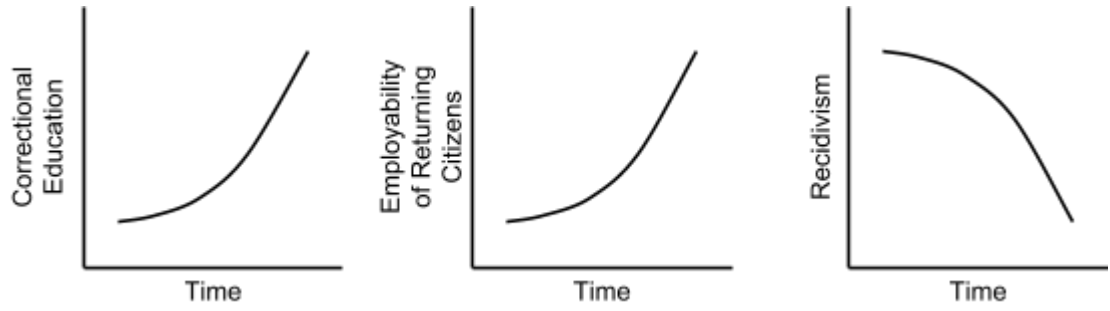
Connections:

- Economy – correctional education provides inmates with employable skills allowing them to successfully enter the workforce
- Public Policy – funding for correctional was decreased during the recession, but some states have recently increased funding slightly. More funding is needed.
- Law Enforcement – the prison system is responsible for carrying out correctional education. If done correctly, there will be significant savings due to decreased recidivism. These savings can then be reinvested to increase the effect (a.k.a. the multiplier effect).
- Education – often, public education institutions will carry out the correctional education programs.

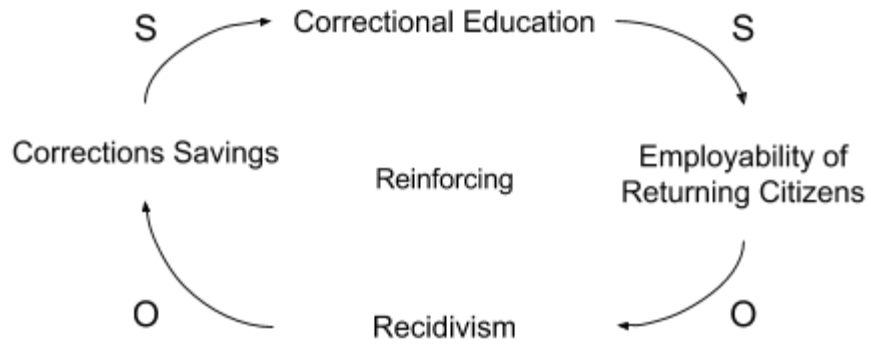
List identifiable variables:

- Correctional Education
- Employability of Returning Citizens
- Recidivism
- Corrections Savings

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:
 *The following BOTs are as if funding for correctional education programs increases



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I would like to continue to examine what educational programs are available to prisoners and if they make a difference in getting a job upon re-entry.

Citation:

Bushway, Shawn D., Owens, Emily G. May 2013. Framing Punishment: Incarceration, Recommended Sentences, and Recidivism. *The Journal of Law and Economics*. Vol. 56, No. 2: 301-33. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/669715>

Reason for including this source in your work:

I think that the practice of using the threat of exaggerated sentences as a means of deterring crime has become ineffective as the threat is rarely carried out. This practice within the justice system is reducing public safety because offenders are likely to return to crime if they know that their punishment won't be as awful as they were threatened.

Main argument:

This reading covers the topic of discrepancies between the length of time that a criminal might spend in jail, according to guidelines that recommend sentencing, versus the punishment that they actually receive. This discrepancy allows them to evaluate the costs of future criminality, and can lead to recidivism. Evidence from changes in recommended sentences in Maryland in 2001, and the following three year observation of 6859 individuals is used to show the effects of perceived punishment on incarcerated men.

Important ideas:

- Truth in sentencing (TIS) is a reform movement based on the idea that disparities between sentences and actual time served limit the effectiveness of punishment threats (pg 302).
- Decreases in incarceration created by overcrowding litigation and longer sentences arising from discontinuities in sentencing guidelines appear to be associated with increases in crime at the aggregate and individual levels (pg 305).
- If known, recommended sentences provide offenders with a means of evaluating how harshly they were treated by the justice system, which influences their expectations about the cost of punishment in the future (pg 308).
- After July 1, 2001, when recommended sentence lengths decrease, the space between the two recidivism curves widens, which suggests that people convicted of offenses whose sentence lengths had been changed have become less likely to return to crime (pg 312).
- A 2.7 percentage point reduction of criminal behavior could be generated by reducing recommended sentences by 2 years, holding actual punishments fixed (pg 326).

Evidence:

Table A1 shows Maryland's Sentencing Guidelines as of 2001, which are evaluated by the prosecution and defense before they recommend a sentence to the judge, who makes the official sentence, though he does not need to follow the recommendations of the attorneys. Table 1 shows the criminal convictions, sentences, and actual punishments of Maryland men between 1994-2004, data which shows the large discrepancy between sentences and punishments.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

"The TIS movement gained significant traction after the passage of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994, which included a provision that only states in which violent felons served at least 85% of

their sentence were eligible for certain federal grants” (302-303).
 “[Over three years] recidivism rates decreased from 55 to 52 percent when long recommended sentences were shortened to be in line with actual punishment” (311).
 “Future research into policies that would reduce recommended sentencing ranges should weigh the crime-reducing benefit of more appropriate frames of reference against the cost of lost prosecutorial leverage and reduced judicial discretion” (327).

Strengths:

This article used several graphs and tables, as well as equations to find the estimates of recidivism. This information helped to show the difference that perceived potential punishment has on the behaviors of previously incarcerated people.

Weaknesses:

The tables used to show the computations of the equations are extremely hard to read, and make comprehension difficult.

Connections:

- The issue of recidivism effects how long and how frequently an individual is involved in the criminal justice system. If we could reduce recidivism, it would increase public safety and aid in fixing the overcrowding in prisons.
- By returning to jail, individuals put additional costs on the families.
- It costs \$30,000 per year per individual to house prisoners, with a \$12,000 marginal cost of an additional prisoner per year-- costs which go to the state.

Questions/Concerns:

- Why were recommended sentence ranges raised to levels that would rarely actually be used? When? By whom?
- What kinds of reforms would have to occur in order to lower the recommended sentences to more realistic levels?
- Are there groups who advocate about this issue? It seems like a topic that people could get heated about.

Citation:

Lafollette, Hugh. 2005. Collateral Consequences of Punishment: Civil Penalties Accompanying Formal Punishment. *Journal of Applied Philosophy*. Vol.22, No.3: 241-261.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/24355003>

Reason for including this source in your work:

I've included this source in my work because I think this author's analysis of why collateral consequences are allowed to occur are interesting, and give a unique perspective into why there are accepted additional consequences to criminal activity.

Main argument:

Hugh Lafollette describes three specific collateral consequences and examines how they are justified within our society. Looking from many justification perspectives, including retribution, communication of the censure deserved for criminal activity, rehabilitation, restitution, and deterrence, he analyzes why these post-sentence punishments exist. He concludes that there is not enough justification to continue the system of collateral consequences as is, and the consequences should be reevaluated and restricted to select felons whose crimes merit those consequences.

Important ideas:

- In the case of denying social benefits to former drug dealers, it cannot be argued that is a fundamentally deserve consequence, especially because other more serious felonies are not treated as harshly.
- These penalties create barricades to reintegration that violate the idea of the punishment as a means of rehabilitation theory, as they may never be able to gain the education, training, and certifications that they desire on their path to becoming productive citizens.
- The punishments discussed are not a part of the criminal law, and are widely unknown, and therefore they cannot be justified as deterrents to criminal activity.
- One possible justification for disenfranchisement is that the criminals violated the Social Contract by refusing to obey the laws, and therefore the country does not owe them the right to have influence over its proceedings. However, this cannot be extended to all felons, as it is excessive, a blanket rule for all felons, and repeat offenders are not punished with greater severity.
- Collateral consequences violate the requirement of publicity, are sweepingly used over all felons, are not proportional, have significant racist effects, and the arguments given to justify them are conflicting and confused.

Evidence:

- In describing the unfounded predictions about the risks that former felons pose, Lafollette quotes Norval Morris' conclusions: "The Flood Committee reported in 1981... that no study had revealed a prediction method which could successfully identify one actual offender for every two predicted to reoffend, and that most studies could do no better than one actual reoffending person for every three persons predicted to be dangerous." (253)
- In describing why the deterrence argument for the denial of social benefits to former drug felons is invalid, Lafollette states, "Perhaps drug felonies would have increased even

more.... However, that is not a plausible supposition. Violent crime has decreased by 50% since 1993.... It is highly unlikely that drug crime alone would have increased while other crimes decreased dramatically....” (249)

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- “We need to rethink the practice, and impose collateral consequences only in isolated cases. Those collateral consequences should be clearly specified, widely known, and integrated into a coherent penal system.” (243)
- “... arguments of retributivism often employ the metaphor of the Social Contract. The criminal, by violating the law, breaks the social contract and therefore is no longer morally part of the community.” (251)
- “The use of collateral consequences as risk prevention is plausible when the harm we are preventing is serious and the risk the former felons pose is significant. Other collateral consequences may be justified as consequences of criminal behavior. But, these uses would be plausible only if we can see how and why a criminal’s behavior disqualifies her from having certain rights....” (254)

Strengths:

The author developed his argument in an extremely logical manner. I appreciated how he tied the arguments together without repeating himself often.

Weaknesses:

In the conclusion paragraph, the author states that if collateral consequences are to be retained, they must be made into a formal part of the criminal law, and we must “incorporate them into the sentencing procedure as they do in Germany.” I think that an analysis of the impacts of the inclusion of collateral consequences on German crime rates would have been an excellent addition to this report. It would have provided a more solid standing for the ideas that the author proposed.

Connections:

- This article discusses some of the prevailing justifications for some of the collateral consequences that we have discussed in class. However, it also acknowledges that if the public were fully aware of these issues, they would not be permitted to this degree.
- The effects of having a criminal record prevent former felons from reintegrating into society, as they are denied opportunities to social benefits, the vote, and certain licenses.
- This article brings up the option of declaring these consequences as formal penalties that are brought up in the sentencing process, which brings up the question of whether significant elements of formal sentences should extend beyond incarceration and parole.

Questions/Concerns:

- I am curious about the effects of implementing collateral consequences into the sentencing process, making them “punishment proper.” If this would get rid of many of the blanket policies that restrict felons, therefore forcing judges and juries to consider the consequences of a sentence on a more individual basis, would there be a significant decrease in the number of restrictions placed on former felons?

- If the above system were implemented, how would the restrictions be quantified in relation to the amount of jail time required for felons? Would the addition of a restriction require a lesser jail sentence?
- On page 242, it is stated that “In this world a felon’s debt to society is rarely paid in full,” meaning that even when they serve their allotted time, they still face additional consequences of their misdeeds for the rest of their lives. The reason I bring this up is that I have a personal connection to this idea that I would like to share. I would have shared this earlier, but I needed more information from my mother before I could say anything with confidence.

My older brother is currently facing two felony charges in Michigan, one in Washtenaw County, and one in Wayne county, and is in the sentencing process. Very soon, we will know how long he will be behind bars. This class has been very interesting to me so far, knowing that my brother is and will be affected by these systems. It’s hard to recognize that in some ways, he may never be able to rejoin society, but I hope that the support of my family and his love for his daughter will help him to come out of this mess with plans for a better future.

Citation:

Gerber, A., Huber, G., Meredith, M., Biggers, D., & Hendry, D. (2015). Can Incarcerated Felons Be (Re)-integrated into the Political System? Results from a Field Experiment. *American Journal of Political Science*, 59(4), 912-926.

Reason for including this source in your work:

The experimental study conducted by these scholars tried to measure the influence of notification letters on the political participation of former felons in subsequent elections. I thought this was an interesting addition to our discussion of the eligibility of former felons to participate in the voting process, and reveals additional issues surrounding this debate.

Main argument:

Every state besides Maine and Vermont prohibits incarcerated felons from voting, with some electing to restrict voting rights after discharge. However, released felons also tend to vote at low rates even when their rights are restored because of their increased negative associations with the government and the false belief that they are still legally disenfranchised. Gerber, Huber, Meredith, Biggers, and Hendry conduct a field experiment to determine the effects of mailed voting rights notifications on the voting rates of ex-offenders.

Important ideas:

- The study focused on informing former felons of their ability to register and vote following their incarceration, as it is incorrectly implied that they no longer have the right to vote, given that they lost that right while incarcerated.
- Individuals were assigned to one of three groups: a control, which consisted of 50% of the sample (3218 cases), and two treatment groups, with 25% of the sample in each. The treatment group members each received a letter of notification about their right to vote, with one group receiving a letter that assured that they would not be asked why they were not previously registered.
- The treatments had proportionally large effects on a population otherwise unlikely to register or vote, though there was little difference between the effectiveness of the two treatments.
- Members of the groups who had voted in the 2008 presidential election were far more likely to vote in the 2012 presidential election than members who had not voted. For those who received a treatment letter and had voted previously, turnout was fully 80% higher than in the control group. This shows that only a portion of the felon population is interested and easily motivated to become involved in politics, and those who had previously voted were the most responsive to outreach efforts.

Evidence:

- “In difference-of-proportions tests, both figures [found by the examination of the treatment group data] are statistically distinguishable from registration in the control condition. Substantively, the treatment lessers are associated with modest absolute, but proportionally large, increases in registration of about 29% to 31%” (page 919)
- “A single letter can boost post incarceration registration from 26% to 34% of its pre

incarceration levels (7.8/22.8) and turnout from 66% to 84% of its pre incarceration levels (4.2/5.0).” (pages 919-920)

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“Contact with the criminal justice system disrupts social capital, stigmatizes convicted criminals, and establishes negative associations with the government.” (page 913)

“We present results from a novel field experiment conducted in Connecticut to assess the efficacy of efforts to reach out to released felons by encouraging them to register and vote.” (page 913)

“A lack of outreach is likely only one of many reasons that ex-felons vote at dramatically lower rates than the general population.” (page 925)

Strengths:

The data collected was stated relatively clearly given the amount of external variables that affected the ability to collect accurate data, including returned mail, and was explained thoroughly to clear up confusion.

Weaknesses:

This data is analyzed in a way that the reader understands the general meaning of the statistics, but created confusion when it continued analyzing the data in ways that went beyond answering the original question. This was done to incite more research, but I feel that it would have been better stated at the end of the article rather than amidst the collected data.

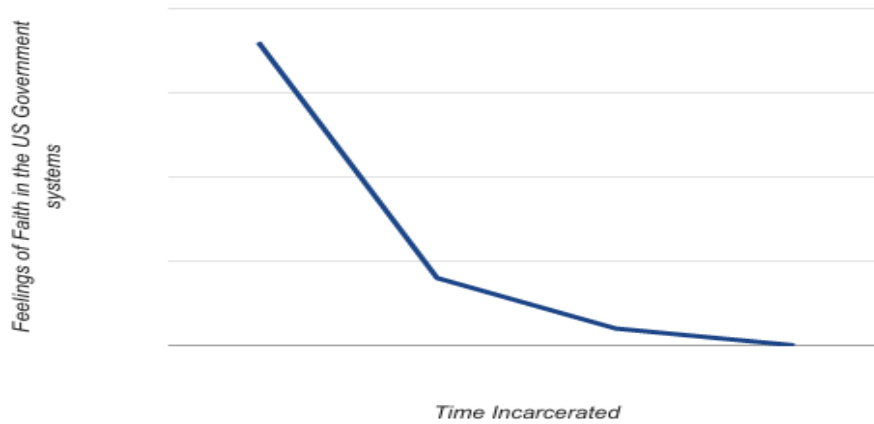
Connections:

- The criminal justice system removes the right to vote from incarcerated felons, and it is not always widely known that they usually regain that right when they are released.
- The right to vote is seen as essential in the participation of an individual in a democratic society. The exercising of this right conveys a membership in the society- something that former felons seek to regain after their incarceration.
- This collateral consequence of the criminal justice system is not formal, or even implied. It is mainly based on the incorrect beliefs of former felons, and the lack of counsel that they receive on this issue.
- One of the reasons that this research was conducted had roots in the question of whether legislation should be passed to increase the state’s responsibility to notify newly eligible ex-felons of their voting rights, which is an interesting policy change to enforce, as it would have to address the beliefs of former felons about their perceived collateral consequences.

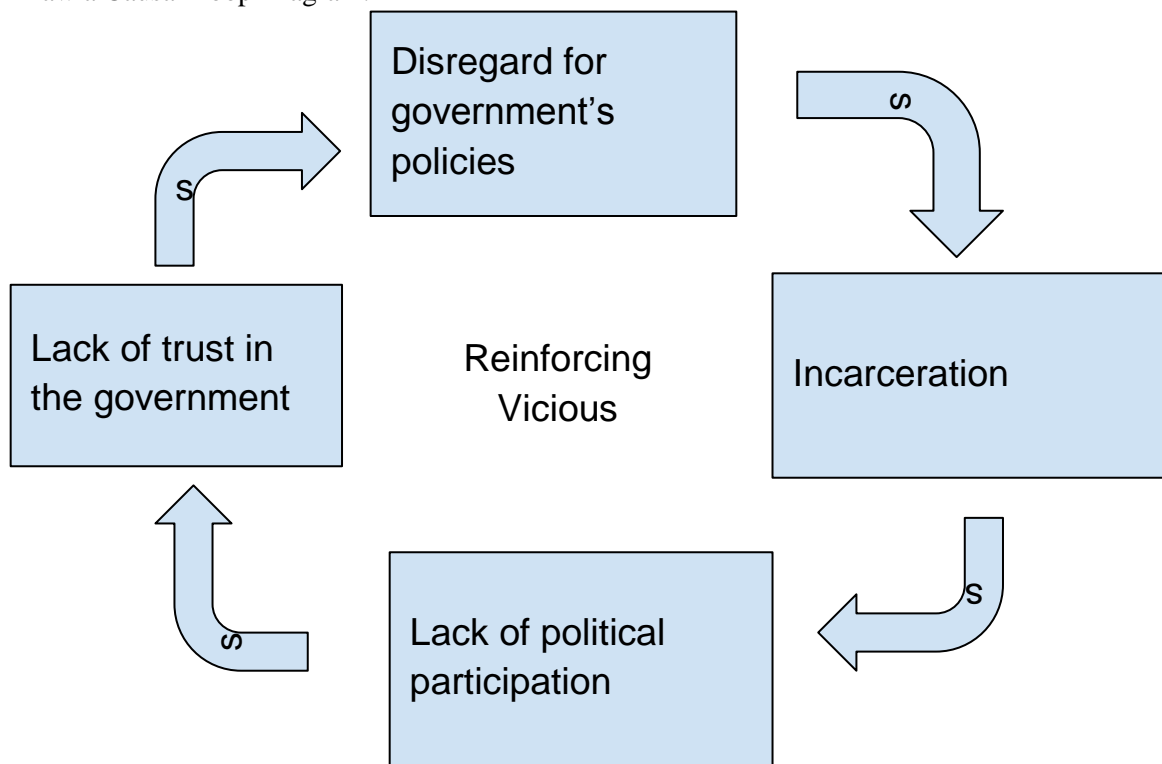
List identifiable variables:

- Incarceration
- Pre Incarceration voting rates
- Post incarceration voting rates
- Notification of voting eligibility
- Feelings of trust or faith in the US government

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I don't think that I want to follow this thread of research farther. While it is an important debate, I feel that the research done gives exactly the results that common sense would lead you to expect.

Citation:

Lowenkamp, Christopher T., and Edward J. Latessa. "Developing successful reentry programs: lessons learned from the 'what works' research." *Corrections Today* 67, no. 2 (2005): 72+. General OneFile (accessed March 20, 2017).

http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/ps/i.do?p=ITOF&sw=w&u=lom_gvalleysu&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CA131858599&sid=summon&asid=09f15fc93e705a60f3d4b1ad81595af3.

Reason for including this source in your work:

To look at what makes certain reentry programs more successful than others. I feel we have a consensus that reentry programs are more effective at reducing recidivism than harsher punishment, but to effectively allocate money, the reentry programs must also have beneficial techniques.

Main argument:

To maximize the overall decreased rate in recidivism, it is very important to tailor the treatment program to the specific offender. Sweeping programs can actually have negative effects on recidivism.

Important ideas:

- Recidivism rates statistically increase for low risk offenders in half-way houses, but decrease for higher risk offenders.
- A program that offers one criminogenic service shows a dramatic increase in recidivism compared to programs that offer more than one, which show a decrease in recidivism rates
- Role-playing and practicing learned skills with reentry participants helped reduce recidivism rates more than not, or picking between the two

Evidence:

“While offenders, in some instances, are offered some programming while incarcerated, a good percentage of offenders are returned to the community ill-equipped for reintegration (Petersilia, 2000). For example, of nonviolent offenders returning to the community from prison, 40 percent have less than a high school education, nearly 66 percent indicated they had been using drugs during the month prior to their offense, 25 percent were dependent on alcohol prior to entering prison (Durose and Mumola, 2004) and unemployment is fairly high among this population (petersilia, 2000).”

The author uses statistics to show the hardships returning citizens face while reentering society.

“While it is certainly not the case that all inmates re-offend upon reentry, the statistics on the recidivism of inmates released to the community is staggering. For instance, Langan and Levin (2002), after following released inmates for three years, found a 67.5 percent re-arrest rate, a 25 percent re-incarceration rate for a new crime, and a 26 percent re-incarceration rate for a technical violation.” Here they outline that it is incredibly common for people to reoffend.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

Criminogenic- (of a system, situation, or place) causing or likely to cause criminal behavior.
The idea that programs can be harmful if improperly implemented.

“It was found that the residential programs were most effective with parole violators and higher-risk offenders”

“The residential programs were associated with increases in recidivism for the lower-risk offenders”

“Finally, it was concluded that implementation and other issues captured by measures of program integrity were strongly related to program effectiveness”

Strengths: This essay outlines a very important idea that while reentry programs are generally beneficial, they can be more effective if people are looked at on case by case bases. It can be counterproductive to implement a program incorrectly, or force someone into a situation that is not helping them,

Weaknesses:
I really wish they went into detail on the inconsistencies of the programs. They broadly describe “Criminogenic Services” Without specifically looking at how they differ from program to program. Some of the graphs were also a bit unprofessional.

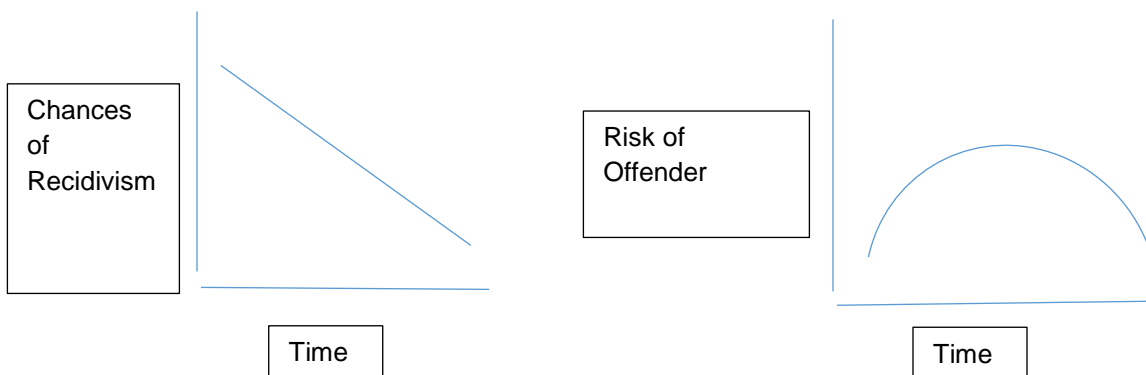
Connections:

- Policy - Reentry programs and how they contribute to effective reentry
- Recidivism going up as a result of not being treated individually
- Policy – redirecting funding in more strategic way

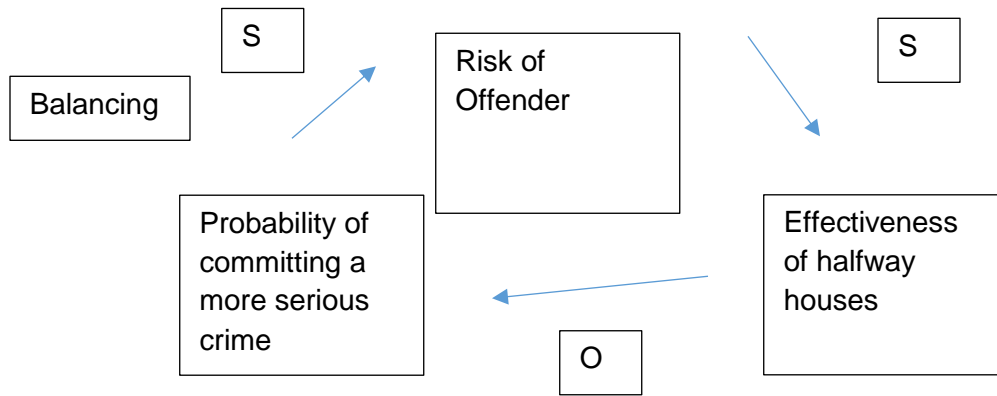
List identifiable variables:

- risk of offender
- Chances of Recidivism
- Effectiveness of halfway house participation

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I do want to take a look at the recent legislation passed and determine how it will affect recidivism rates, or prison sizes.

Citation:

Designing a Prisoner Reentry System Hardwired to Manage Disputes. 2010. *Harvard Law Review* 123 (5): 1339-60.

http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/stable/40648488?pq-origsite=summon&seq=22#page_scan_tab_contents

Reason for including this source in your work:

This goes through the prison system throughout history and explains its failures and what really to consider when redesigning the system.

Main argument:

For a reentry system to be successful, the system should include all stakeholders, allow dispute resolution when the timing is right, and incorporate a process for reevaluating the system.

Important ideas:

- Throughout history, American society saw the prison system's main goal as rehabilitation. The emphasis was turned to punishment when both people from the right and the left saw that forced rehabilitation, especially using the tactics at the time (isolation, hydro therapy, lobotomy, etc), was inhumane.
- For the reentry system to work, the individual must want to change, and society must believe in the philosophy that people can change
- Systematic procedures that involve check and balances can stop the system from being abused or steered in the wrong direction. Inmates also need evaluation processes to determine what is right for them because painting everyone with the same brush would not be as effective.
- Society must have faith in social institutions to rehabilitate, and clear outlines on what type of behaviors need rehabilitating.
- Reentry courts are beneficial to returning citizens because it creates a different dynamic of reward and repair as opposed to surveillance and punishment.

Evidence:

A second critique was that the rehabilitative ideal had a "tendency in practical application to become debased and to serve other social ends far removed from and sometimes inconsistent with the reform of offenders."³⁸ For example, in 1870 the Cincinnati correctional congress established a Declaration of Principles for Elmira, an institution that was to be dedicated to the reform and rehabilitation of criminals.³⁹ "Within ten years . . . Elmira 'was just another prison.'"⁴⁰ Mental hospitals, juvenile facilities, and institutions for the poor have followed this same tendency toward perversion of purpose.

This is an example of a rehabilitative environment swaying from its intended purpose. What may start at therapy centers can lead to holding centers.

g.72 In 2002, a Federal Judicial Center conference for federal probation and pretrial services leaders created the Charter for Excellence,⁷³ which stated that "[w]e are outcome driven and strive to make our communities safer and to make a positive difference in the lives of those we serve."⁷⁴ This charter, along with recommendations from a 2004 assessment of the probation system, "fueled a momentum" toward changing the focus from outputs to outcomes. "No longer is federal probation simply interested in measuring traditional outputs, but instead it has made a firm commitment to become an outcome-driven agency where resources and energies are focused around achieving targeted goals of protection and recidivism reduction."⁷⁵ This commitment marks a significant shift to focusing on reducing recidivism even after the supervision period ends. Combined with federal funding under the Second Chance Act of 2007,⁷⁶ these changes have led to the creation of the reentry court, a type of problem-solving court⁷⁷ designed "to facilitate reintegration of offenders into the community upon their release from correctional facilities" and to provide necessary services "to assist the participant in reentry into his or her

This is an example of different reentry systems coming up changing the focus to the individual to reduce recidivism rates. Reentry courts can stay closer to the individual reentering so there are more face-to-face people to hold the individual accountable.

⁸⁴ it may be beneficial to examine the inner workings of one example. The Western District of Michigan established the Accelerated Community Entry (ACE) program in 2005 to "increase the opportunity for success by significantly addressing the criminogenic factors related to recidivism in [released] offenders." ... m.⁸⁶ The ACE Team consists of "court personnel, government, defense counsel, and treatment providers."⁸⁷ The judge "makes final decisions on rewards and sanctions" for releasees' progress.⁸⁸ The probation officer informs the judge of the participants' conduct, "encourages the attendance of family" and other stakeholders at hearings, and makes recommendations for rewards and sanctions in line with ACE's mission.⁸⁹ Treatment providers inform the court and make recommendations regarding mental health and substance abuse treatment. Halfway house case managers inform the court of participants' conduct while at the halfway house and make recommendations regarding placement. Prosecutors ensure that "proper court procedures are maintained and assist[] in the presentation of evidence to the court when necessary."⁹⁰ And defense counsel ensure "that participants' rights are protected, represent[] participants effectively during modification or revocation hearings, and provide[] recommendations to the court" in participants' best interests.

This is a working example of a program that includes multiple stakeholders in the discussion, all working together for the best interests of the individual. They can see exactly what the individual needs, are they can keep the system in check so no intentions are twisted to one party.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

"The failure to follow the three identified principles made the rehabilitative prison system unsustainable when societal opinion changed. According to Allen, a culture receptive to the rehabilitative ideal generally has two characteristics: (1) a belief in the malleability of human

nature and the ability of social institutions to effect change; and (2) a consensus on the values underlying rehabilitation and the goals of treatment.”

“In order to believe that the government is capable of administering therapy, one must believe that the government is both well-intentioned and effective. Both of these beliefs had been called into question by the mid-1970s.⁵² Many felt that the government responsible for Watergate, the Vietnam War, and the brutal treatment of protesters in the 1960s could not be trusted to have the public’s best interests in mind.”

“Those encounters led many social protesters to "see criminal justice as the interest of the stronger, as an exercise of social control devoid of moral authority."⁵⁵ As society lost confidence in the ability of people to change, it similarly lost confidence in the ability of social institutions to change people.”

“The rehabilitative prison system was not sustainable because it did not follow three core principles of DSD. First, the prison system did not involve all stakeholders. Treatment professionals and prison personnel made decisions about treatment methods; the prisoner, the court, and community had no input into the process.”

“The prison system was not designed to operate only when the timing was right. No attempt was made to determine if the prisoner was desperate for change or even believed change was possible.”

“The prison system did not incorporate an effective evaluation mechanism. Treatment providers were largely given a blank check and allowed to use whatever methods they thought best.”

Strengths:

I really enjoyed this article. It is important to point out where flaws in a system can happen, when the public believes in one polar or the other.

Weaknesses:

I wish this article went more specifically into policy that is affecting the system negatively that must change, and not just highlighting beneficial programs.

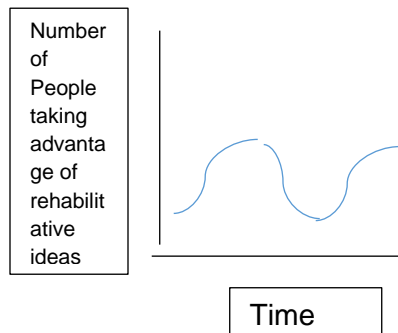
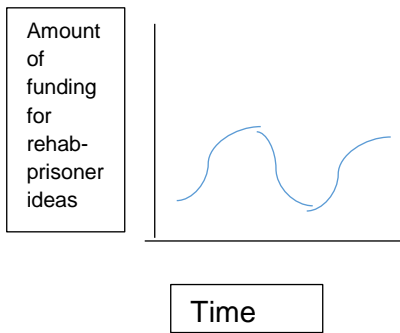
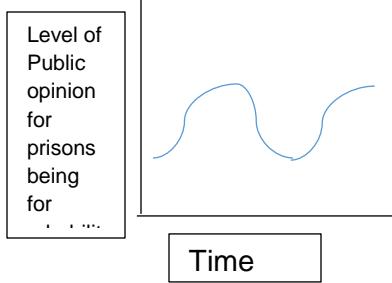
Connections:

- Community – How the public’s beliefs of what the government can and can’t do, as well as should and should not do affects reentry. Also whether the public believes an individual can change.
- Law enforcement – Including law enforcement in a different aspect of reentry. Reward and guidance as opposed to just punishment which better improves their relationships with reentering citizens.
- Public Policy – Creating programs for the individual that include many stakeholders

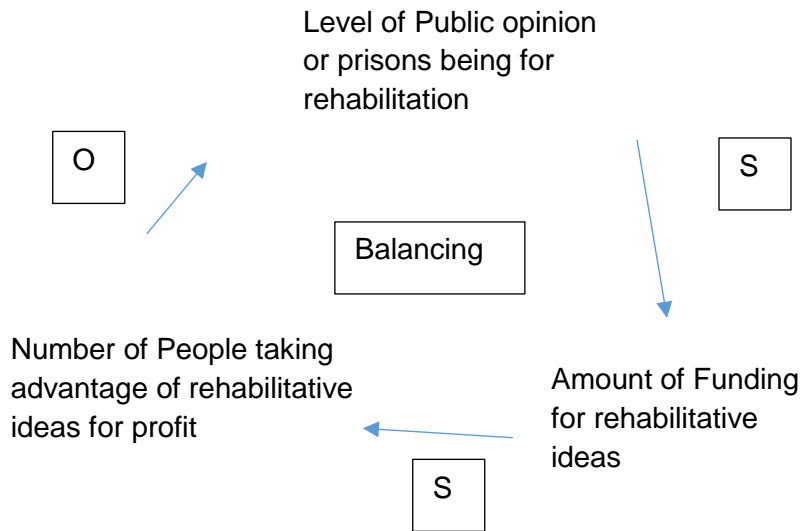
List identifiable variables:

- Level of Public opinion or prisons being for rehabilitation
- Number of People taking advantage of rehabilitative ideas for profit
- Amount of Funding for rehabilitative ideas

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Poor policies that we can change now.

Citation:

Bazemore, Gordon, and Jeanne Stinchcomb. 2004. A civic engagement model of reentry: Involving community through service and restorative justice. *Federal Probation* 68, (2).

Reason for including this source in your work:

It touches on specific policy-based improvements of a reentry system.

Main argument:

Looking at the risks and needs of the individual reentering society is a narrow view of solving the problem of unsuccessful reentry. The role of community, such as service opportunities that are not for punishment, the change in an ex-offender's identity through shame and guilt, and social support are keys for successful reentry.

Important ideas:

- Policies and programs like restorative justice plays an immense role in seeing accountability for actions from society. It matters greatly whether or not the society thinks the citizen has been held accountable because their willingness to accept the individual is greatly impacting the effectiveness of the reentry.
- Policies and programs that offer community volunteering that in not punishment based are helpful for the reentry process. When they are working with fellow community members, they are more likely to have a shift of identity that alters their behaviors and values and the community is more likely to see this shift.
- Formally incarcerated individuals will either affect a community it enters for better or worse, and it's imperative to give them the programs and tools to affect it for the better.
- Building relationships is key for a successful integration

Evidence:

“The task of rebuilding or building new relationships in the conferencing process and its aftermath requires critical examination of the extent to which the process can mobilize social support and make necessary connections between offenders, victims, and their supporters (Braithwaite and Mugford, 1994; see Bazemore, 2001). Community members may function as natural helpers, and the groups they represent may also provide both affective and instrumental informal support, as well as guardianship and reinforcement of law-abiding behavior (Bazemore, Nissen and Dooley, 2001)”

Here the authors provide research that restorative justice can rally support and acceptance from members of society. Through this acceptance and support, the society acts as reinforcement that keeps the ex-offender from wanting to reoffend.

“As one conferencing facilitator put it:

...if they are treating me like I'm another community person, then that is really good....Everyone (then) has a direct role in the process. It is really happening when the offender acts like any other community member. Then the process has been a success.... Bazemore, Karp & Schiff 2004)”

This is evidence that the society has benefits to offer if the right programs are in place to link the ties. Programs that reach out to the society work.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

The exchange theory concept of reciprocity – offenders can only change either the community's image of them or their perceptions of themselves by taking responsibility for making things right with victims and victimized communities

“Reentry practice has been based on the assumption that enough treatment and remediation inside, coupled with follow-up services and opportunities for education and employment outside, will be sufficient for effective reintegration. A historical disregard for the "community variable" in the reentry equation has, as previously suggested, limited creative input into reentry planning, provided little or no information to citizens about what the offender has done to prepare for return, and failed to build upon what could be strong sources of guidance or support for the offender's sustainable reintegration.”

“If "community building" means enhancing the quality of life and common good, then appropriate service should include work that promotes repair and redemption, changes personal and public identities of participants, provides assistance to those in need, or improves either physical structure or the natural environment.”

“Most offenders have already been subjected to the practice of "shaming" associated with retributive justice (Kahan, 1996). While such shaming is not an ingredient of restorative justice, from a "reintegrative" perspective (Braithwaite, 1989; Braithwaite and Mugford, 1994), shame is a natural, healthy emotion that may motivate us to either positive or negative actions (Nathanson, 1992). Expressing respectful disapproval through denunciation of behavior (not the offender) by friends and family (rather than judges or other justice officials) can decrease the likelihood of recidivism-to the extent that the offender is concerned about loss of status and affection, rather than the threat of punishment (McDonald and Moore 2001).”

Strengths:

This article does a great job talking about systems thinking and looking at a greater scope than what the individual needs, but what can we really do to change the system, not the individual product of that system.

Weaknesses:

I wish it talked more about individual policies and what those would look like, instead of the concept of them.

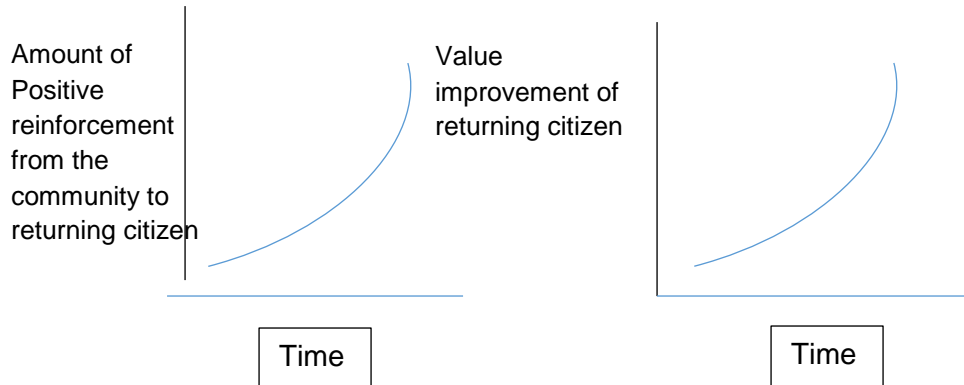
Connections:

- Community – What the community can offer returning citizens to improve the community.
- Public Policy – Programs that bridge the tie between returning citizens and society, for connections, redemption, and overall community improvement.
- Family – Family playing a role in disapproving actions for an individual’s change in identity

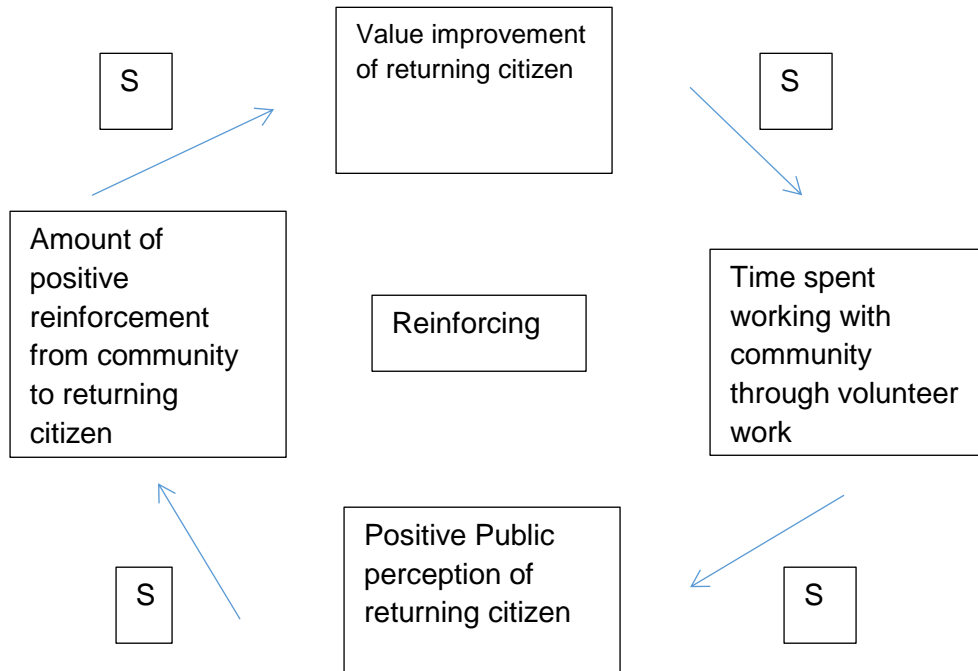
List identifiable variables:

- Value improvement
- Time spent working with community through volunteer work
- Positive public perception of returning citizen
- Amount of positive reinforcement from community to returning citizen

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Some negative effects of old policy and how it can further be changed.

Citation:

Greenwood, Peter. 2008. Prevention and Intervention Programs for Juvenile Offenders. The Future of Children. Vol. 18. No. 2. 201-206.

www.futureofchildren.org/publications/docs/18_02_09.pdf

Reason for including this source in your work:

In my last research template I did research on the issues and struggles juveniles face when entering back into society. The article I found this week focuses solely on the programs and techniques that have been and should be created to ensure adolescents are receiving the proper help for successful reentry.

Main argument:

Preventing delinquency prevents a carry-over to adult criminal records and protects young lives from being wasted or lost. Over the last ten years, researchers have determined which intervention programs should be used in order to best prevent delinquency.

Important ideas:

- Research has shown that jurisdictions should adopt evidence-based approaches when implementing new programs. An evidence-based approach is when empirical research is used and researched to determine measurable outcomes.
- Using evidence-based approaches will help protect from unnecessary crime/crime victimization and will allow for juvenile offenders to regain stable living.
- Although research shows that this approach will be most effective, it has many factors that is forcing it to progress very slowly as a part of the intervention/prevention system.

Evidence:

Researchers have conducted studies on what does and does not work for several years. There is solid research of more than ten years that currently assists in deciding what helps prevent juvenile delinquency and reducing recidivism rates. This is talked about in previous pages of this article than mentioned in the above citation.

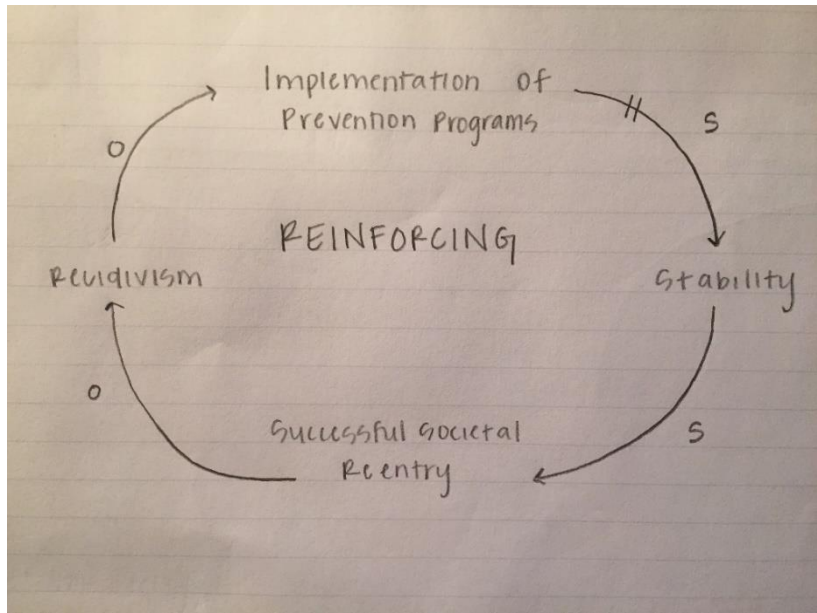
Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“Taking this approach will prevent wasted lives, save tax payer dollars, and protect communities from unnecessary crime victimization.”

“Only about five percent of youth who should be eligible for evidence-based programs participate in one.”

“Evidence also confirms that the general public overwhelmingly prefers treatment and rehabilitation over confinement and punishment for juvenile offenders.”

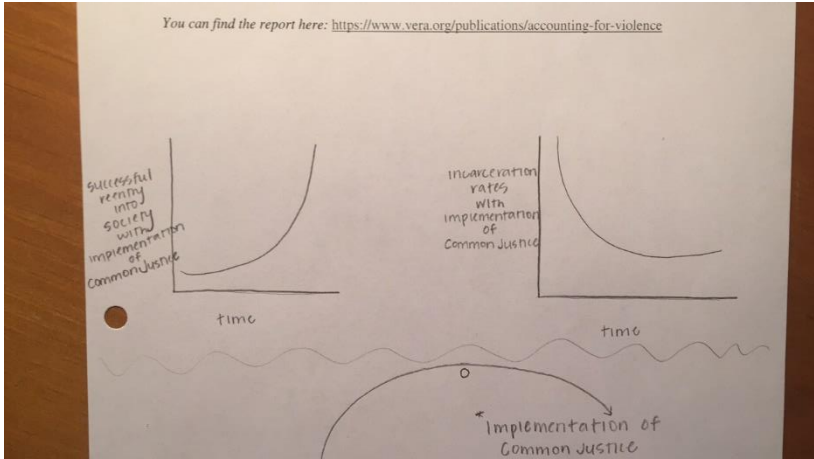
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>It was definitely informative. It provided lots of information about the research done to determine the best practices for beginning prevention and intervention programs for juvenile offenders.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>I wish there would have been more information about specific programs and what they should be doing, rather than the type of program and the process of beginning that type.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System of Family • System of State/Government Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Depending on conviction b. Determines prevention/intervention program • System of Education • System of Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Both of these are affected by the opportunities, or the lack thereof, in relation to the intervention programs and care provided 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of Intervention/Program • Well-being/Success of Juveniles • Recidivism 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p> <div> <p>The figure consists of two hand-drawn graphs on lined paper. The title above the graphs is "In Relation to successful prevention/intervention Programs".</p> <p>The left graph has a vertical axis labeled "well-being" and a horizontal axis labeled "TIME". A curve starts at a low point on the y-axis and rises exponentially as it moves to the right along the x-axis.</p> <p>The right graph has a vertical axis labeled "Recidivism" and a horizontal axis labeled "TIME". A curve starts at a high point on the y-axis and decays exponentially as it moves to the right along the x-axis.</p> </div>	
<p>Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:</p>	



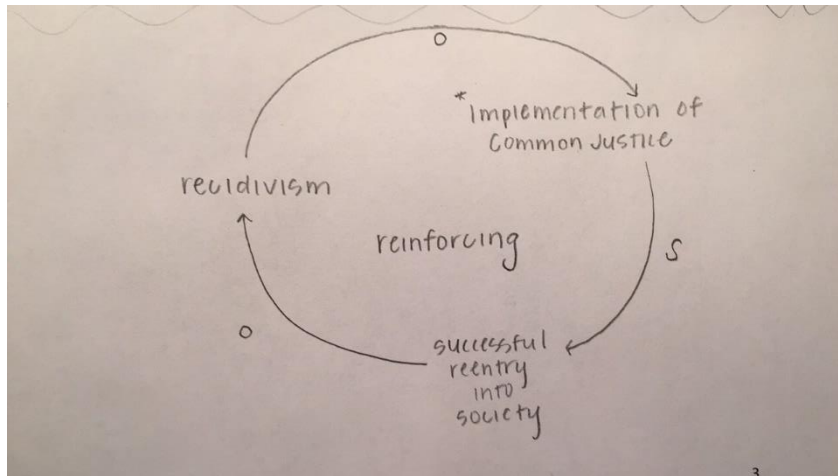
What will you research next?

This article talked about the type of programs that seem to be helpful in successfully reintegrating juveniles into society. It would be interesting to find specific programs that are successful and compare their techniques to the ones talked about in this article.

<p>Citation:</p> <p>Sered, D. 2017. How to curb violence, and mass incarceration, by focusing on crime victims. The Washington Post. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/true-crime/wp/2017/02/16/how-to-curb-violence-and-mass-incarceration-by-focusing-on-crime-victims/?utm_term=.e4a71ead6ad0</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article talked about a specific program that has been implemented in order to reduce recidivism – I have been wanting to find information on a specific program so this was perfect.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The criminal justice system in the U.S. has finally recognized the negative impacts of mass incarceration on individuals, families, and communities. It has been determined that there is a general concern for safety regarding defendants sentenced to prison, and the founding of the Common Justice program works to assist defendants into successful reentry.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of incarceration produces devastating impacts on individuals, their families, and their communities. • Crime survivors are often misunderstood/misinterpreted; they don't desire revenge, but instead are concerned for safety. • The Common Justice program is one that was formed in an effort to give defendants an option other than incarceration: community supervision and treatment. • It is believed that programs like such will assist in reducing incarceration and recidivism as a whole.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>In one case, ninety percent of survivors chose to offer the Common Justice program to those who harmed them.</p> <p>As of now, less than eight percent of defendants in the program have been terminated for new offenses.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Many survivors have a common bottom line. It’s neither vengeance nor mercy. It’s safety – for themselves and others.”</p> <p>“...fading commitment to incarceration.”</p> <p>“... [Others] will heed the call of the people whose lives are at stake in our criminal justice policy. And they will double down on their commitment to end mass incarceration – in survivor’s names.”</p>

<p>Strengths:</p> <p>I like that the author called out the fact that the U.S. is just now recognizing safety as a main priority for defendants. It was also smart to include specific quotes about crime survivors who chose to ‘send’ the person that harmed them to this program.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>It would have been nice to hear specifics on where this program is being implemented already and where else they hope to bring it. Specifics about what the program does that makes it successful would have been nice too.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Justice System • System of Neighborhoods/Community • System of Crime/Criminals • System of Crime Survivors 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recidivism • Restorative Justice Programs (Common Justice) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Public Policy? • Successful Reentry • Crime Survivor Mentality 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>  <p>The image shows two hand-drawn graphs on a piece of paper. The left graph has a y-axis labeled 'successful reentry into society with implementation of common justice' and an x-axis labeled 'time'. The curve starts at a low point and rises exponentially. The right graph has a y-axis labeled 'incarceration rates with implementation of common justice' and an x-axis labeled 'time'. The curve starts at a high point and decreases exponentially. Below these graphs is a wavy horizontal line representing a timeline. A point on this line is marked with a small circle and labeled 'Implementation of Common Justice' with an arrow pointing to it.</p> <p><i>You can find the report here: https://www.vera.org/publications/accounting-for-violence</i></p>	

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

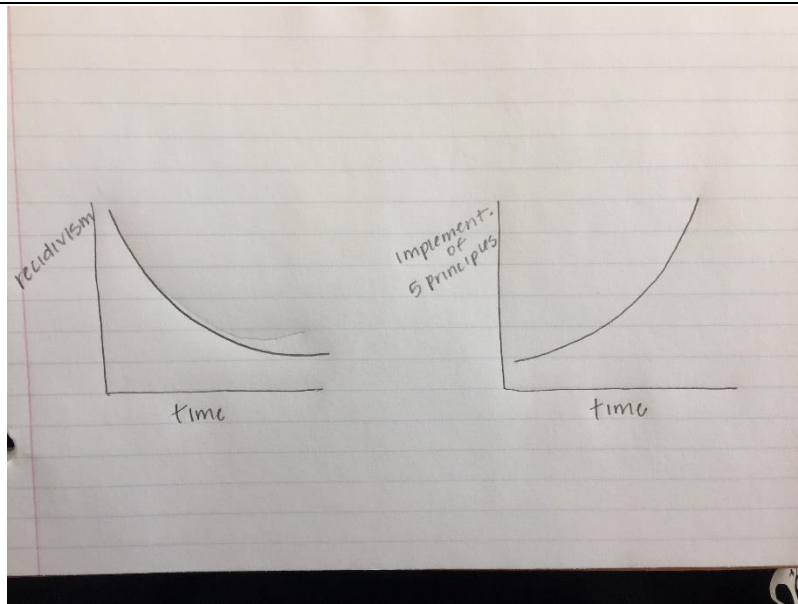


What will you research next?

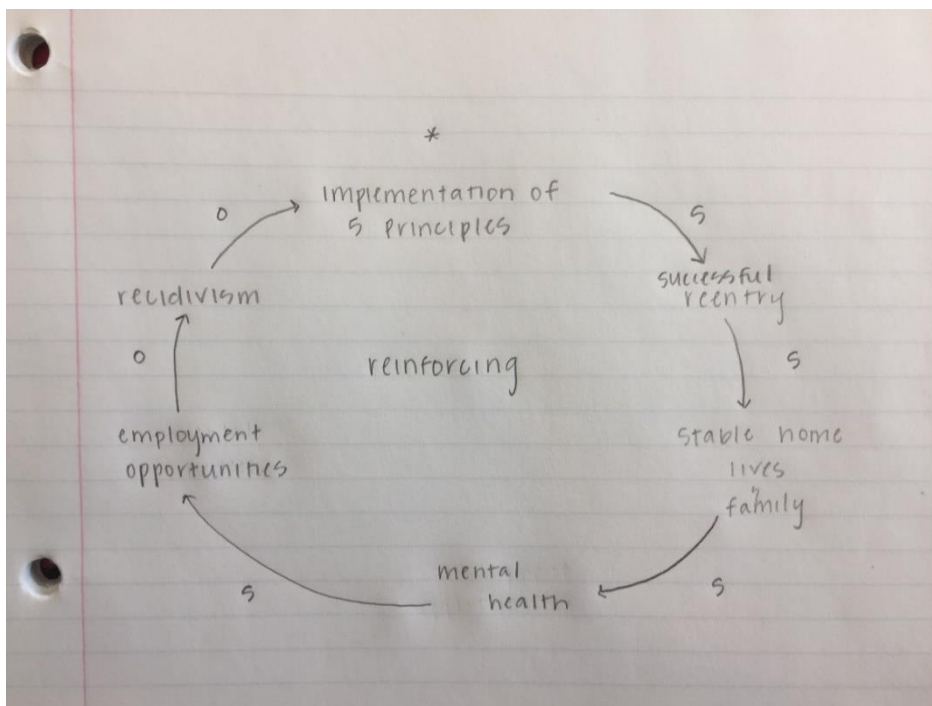
I have already done my research for the next template which is related to this source as well. I researched the impacts of incarceration on mental health and families, specifically psychological problems that occur due to incarceration.

<p>Citation:</p> <p>Lynch, L. 2016. Roadmap to Reentry: Reducing recidivism through reentry reforms at the Federal Bureau of Prisons. U.S. Department of Justice. https://www.justice.gov/reentry/roadmap-reentry-reducing-recidivism-through-reentry-federal-bureau-prisons</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This source talked about principles, as proposed by the Department of Justice, which would help increase successful reentry. I chose to use this source because I was interested in these thoughts being from a government system.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The Department of Justice states their views on successful reentry as two parts: first, the belief that reentry begins on Day One, and second, the belief that their (the Department of Justice) involvement doesn't change upon prisoner release. The Department of Justice states five principles that further this belief.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individualized reentry plans should be provided to every inmate immediately upon incarceration, specific to each individual's needs. • Education, employment training, life skills, etc should be provided to each inmate upon incarceration, in an effort to assist in successful living after release. • Family interaction should be encouraged for each inmate upon incarceration to help build a support system that is available after release. • There should exist a continuity of care for each individual after release. • Reentry resources should be provided to every inmate before leaving custody.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>The BOP houses almost 200,000 prisoners in 122 federally-operated correctional institutions, 13 privately-operated secure correctional facilities, and a network of more than 175 community-based centers around the country.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“...to truly serve the public good, the Department cannot only be concerned with innovations related to prosecutions and entry into the criminal justice system; we must focus on those who are leaving it as well.”</p> <p>“These efforts will help those who have paid their debt to society prepare for substantive opportunities beyond the prison gates; promoting family unity, contributing to the health of our economy, and sustaining the strength of our nation.”</p>

<p>“By implementing the principles laid out in this Roadmap, we can better prepare motivated individuals to successfully reenter society; we can reduce crime across the country; and we can make our neighborhoods better places to live, work, and raise our children.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Provided lots of information about the five proposed principles and how they should be carried out.</p> <p>Acknowledged the immense number of prisoners housed in the U.S and addresses the need to lessen that number.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>I found this article to be very informative!</p> <p>No complaints</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Justice System • Government/Public Policy • Employment • Family • Mental/Physical Health 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recidivism • Implementation of the “Roadmap to Reentry” principles • Employment • Family Stability • Mental Health 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I will most likely try to find another piece from a direct department – it is interesting to hear and explore their thoughts, especially because we don't typically see these changes being made.

<p>Citation: Johnson, B., Granheim, P. K., & Helgesen, J. Exceptional prison conditions and the quality of prison life: Prison size and prison culture in Norwegian closed prisons. <i>European Journal of Criminology</i>, 515-529. doi: 10.1177/1477370811413819</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Connects to the reading in chapter 5 in that instead of labeling someone and writing them off because they are in the system (“self-fulfilling prophecy”), taking special, more intensive one-on-one care for them (reinforcing process) is beneficial.</p>	
<p>Main argument: This article looks at the relationship between prison sizes and different measures to determine prisoner’s well being and perception of their quality of life. It is found that relationships between officers and prisoners are significantly better in small prisons. Also, the prisoners’ quality of life is rated higher when they are in smaller prisons.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller prison sizes tend to have better outcomes in terms of well-being for prisoners. • Prisoners have better relationships with the officers and with each other in smaller prisons. • There is a greater amount of trust between officers and prisoners when the prison is smaller. 	
<p>Evidence: “Results on the dimension ‘Treatment by senior management’ show that both small (M=3.61) and medium-sized (M=3.44) prisons had a significantly higher score (p<.001) than large prisons (M=2.98)” “When analyzing the results by prison size, we found that prisoners in small prisons had mostly positive scores, and therefore a more positive perception of prison life than prisoners in medium-sized and large prisons, where the scores were mostly negative.”</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “What matters most for prisoners and staff in Norwegian prisons is to be seen, heard and respected as human beings (Norwegian Ministry of Justice and the Police, 2008)” “A personal contact officer is supposed to motivate and assist the prisoner in the process of rehabilitation, to and help the prisoner with problems and requests during imprisonment” (I thought this was especially notable because the use of the term “rehabilitation” rather than “punishment” or “imprisonment” - also the importance placed on officer/prisoner relationships. “Liebling (2008) questions the legitimacy of building such giant prisons on the basis of presumable cost-effectiveness and efficiency, because research on morale, leadership, safety and quality of prison life Johnsen et al. 519 indicates that ‘small is better’”</p>	
<p>Strengths: Shows how important sheer size of prisons is.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: Briefly alludes to why well-being for prisoners is so important, but doesn’t really explain why research in this area is so important.</p>

Shows how something as little as care can make such an impact on people.	
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This connects to the prison system in our system map. In comparing Norwegian prison systems to American prison systems, it is easy to see the sharp contrasts and different areas of focus, such as well-being of prisoners and the focus placed on the trust relationships between officers and prisoners.• This also connects to the job system as a whole. If we were to place more focus on prison sizes in America, we would have to hire more officers; however, since rates of recidivism are generally smaller when there is a better relationship between guards and prisoners, perhaps more jails/prisons would not have to be built, there would just have to be a wait system put in place like they have in Norway.• This would also affect the law system if we were to change the prison sentences to be less in length just as Norway has done.• This would also affect the incarcerated population because the stigma may be less harsh, they would be able to get a job more easily, and they may have a more positive outlook in life in general because they have been shown trust and care rather than being treated like animals constantly.	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This exploits how harsh we have been treating the incarcerated population.• If it is possible to be less harsh to our people, why have we been treating them like animals?• If the research shows that people have better outcomes when they have less prison time and more trust and care, why aren't we following what research shows to be more effective?	

<p>Citation: Frank, J. W., Wang, E. A., Nunez-smith, M., Lee, H., & Comfort, M. (2014). Discrimination based on criminal record and healthcare utilization among men recently released from prison: A descriptive study. <i>Health & Justice</i>, 2(1), 1-8. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/2194-7899-2-6</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Expands on our reading by considering the damage of criminal records on health care.</p>	
<p>Main argument: Current prisoners receive poor care while in prison, then once out, they experience discrimination in receiving proper health care. These discriminations may be discrete - based off what they are wearing (if they are taken in while they have been in jail, they may be wearing that sort of attire and be treated differently), access to previous records and treated differently once this has been seen, questions being asked based off stigmas of the prison population (HIV and illegal substance abuse - questions that normally would not have been asked). Health care discrimination is just another form of discrimination to add onto the laundry list of things that people with a record face (education, employment, racial, housing).</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many people with a record report health care discrimination • In a population that already experiences racial discrimination, housing discrimination, and education discrimination, health care discrimination in addition to all of the above something that must be recognized and fought against • Many people may not even recognize discrimination when it happens, so much of this may go unreported • In such a large (and growing) population, especially, discrimination must be exposed, discussed, and fought against 	
<p>Evidence: “Overall, 42% of participants reported a lifetime history of criminal record discrimination by healthcare workers” “68% also attributed racial/ethnic discrimination to healthcare workers” - (double whammy for racially minority groups)</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of chronic diseases such as hypertension, asthma, hepatitis and HIV is high [in criminal population] compared to the general population • Even though racial discrimination also occurs, it is notable that although prison populations are mostly minority, discrimination does not just occur on the racial domain “more than half of White participants reported criminal record discrimination compared to 41% of minority participants” 	
<p>Strengths:</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers a system that hasn't really been well-documented or looked into (from what I have seen) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should expand more into why and how they are being discriminated against when it comes to health care - what specifically are they being denied, and how are health care systems getting away with doing this
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This connects the health care system to the prison system in that criminal records go on to affect how prisoners are treated within the health care system • Relates and exposes the many forms of discrimination that those with a record face - such as housing (therefore family) • Another system this touches due to connectivity of discrimination is race - ethnography is also connected here since there is segregation in communities. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal record, housing, location, race/ethnicity, and now health care, can now be seen as a loop of interaction systems that tends to work against minority groups and continuously suck minority populations in and keep the glass ceiling working against their favor. This seems to ensure that the white, non-deviant/conformist group continues as the dominant population. How can these minority populations get out of this rut if we continually place them into prison systems and discriminate against them before and after they deal with the systems? We discriminate until they end up in the system, we discriminate against them once they are out (deny health care, deny jobs, deny education, deny housing, etc.). 	

<p>Citation: George, B., & Everette, M. (2009). Health Care Policies Addressing Transgender Inmates in Prison Systems in the United States. <i>Journal of Correctional Health Care</i>, 15(4), 280-291. doi:10.1177/1078345809340423</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Expands on the faults of the justice system/areas of improvement in terms of who needs to be more recognized.</p>	
<p>Main argument: Most jail/prison systems within the United States either have an inadequate policies, policies that aren't made sure to be enforced, or no policies at all regarding transgendered people. This becomes a problem within treatment, placement, and healthcare for these people - a problem that needs addressing in our prison systems.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transgendered people are somewhat ignored when it comes to the prison system • Treatment is “up in the air” when it comes to transgendered people since in only 20% of the 64 prison systems, there are formal policies • Placement for transgendered people is another “up in the air” thing because of this • These could cause health and mental implications for both transgender and non-transgender people who are involved in the prison system 	
<p>Evidence: “The diagnosis of transsexualism will be based on DSM IV TR criteria and must be assigned and/or approved by this committee. This committee will conduct an evaluation of each offender considered and approve a treatment plan for each offender so diagnosed. This treatment plan ... may not direct the initiation or furtherance of sex reassignment [hormonal or surgical] treatment. (Colorado DOC AR# 700-14, 11/01/ 06, p 2)” p.7</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: Only 20% of facilities had any formal policies addressing transgender health care and housing and another 20% had “informal” policies.</p> <p>Of the 17 policies that mention housing, 12 (71%) specifically state that the appearance of the external genitalia is the deciding factor for placement (i.e., male genitals dictate placement in a male facility).”</p>	
<p>Strengths: Does a great job of considering people that apparently don't get considered in governmental policies</p>	<p>Weaknesses: Doesn't clarify what effect this has on the community - we can make inferences based on the evidence, but more information is necessary to really have a good argument</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connects to health care system in considering which populations are underrepresented • Connects to judicial system in the policies it talks about 	

- Connects to mental health system in that even some people that are diagnosed with a disorder cannot get treatment due to poor policies and inconsideration

List identifiable variables:

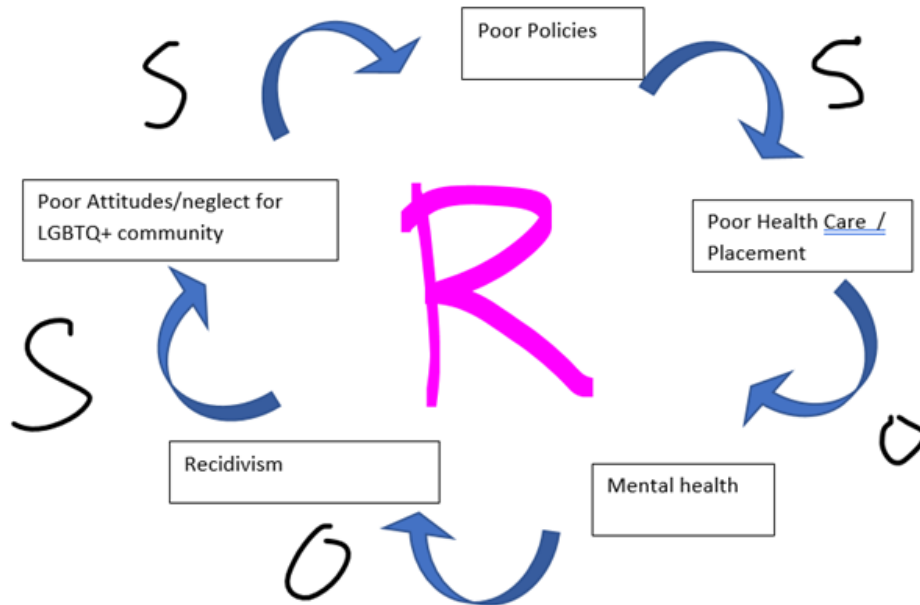
- Health care
- Recidivism (due to mental health implications caused by poor health care as a result of poor policies)
- Mental health

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

Recidivism (due to mental health implications caused by poor health care as a result of poor policies)



Citation:

Morgan, Robert. 2013. "Vocational psychology in corrections". *The Counseling Psychologist* . Vol 41, Issue 7, pp. 1061 - 1071. doi: [10.1177/001100001348238](https://doi.org/10.1177/001100001348238)

Reason for including this source in your work:

Critiques the simplicity of vocational training in prison, emphasizing the need of *psychology* and behavioral therapy, in addition to vocational training, in or as an alternative to prisons.

Main argument:

Personalized therapy, rehabilitation centers, vocational training, work release programs should all be used in combination - not just an option, but a policy change for requirement - for prisoners in order for successful integration into society.

Important ideas:

- Employment is critical in the integration process for prisoners because it is the leading determinant of recidivism
- Psychology in combination with vocational programs, particularly the SCCT (Social Cognitive Career Theory) is important because it not only teaches prisoners how to work, but why they should work, giving them the motivation to keep and maintain employment
- Vocational programs are not enough because they do not solve psychological issues that prisoners have, nor do they grant prisoners the knowledge, understanding, and force of positive habits that psychology could offer
- The biggest predictors of criminal recidivism are: history of antisocial behavior, antisocial personality pattern, antisocial cognition, antisocial associates, family and/or marital, school and/or work, leisure and/or recreation, and substance abuse - counseling helps to identify the risks and respond with behavioral psychology to combat recidivism (RNR risk and response)

Evidence:

"investigators found positive treatment effects across all three areas of interest (i.e., career search self-efficacy, perceived problem-solving ability, hopefulness)" when prisoners received vocational training
"vocational-related variables (e.g., attitudes toward work) have been largely ignored in literature, in spite of the finding that employment and vocational situation are significant risk factors (i.e., among the Central Eight) for offender recidivism"

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

"for corrections to be effective (that is to correct criminal behavior), vocational psychology is an essential element in the rehabilitation (some would argue it is actually offender habilitation rather than rehabilitation that is needed, but that is a different paper) process"
"To be effective, correctional interventions need to reach into the offender's real world (Morgan, Kroner, & Mills, 2006) so that learned knowledge and skills developed while incarcerated are practiced and implemented in a real-world setting. Anything less simply continues current practices whereby offenders are taught information/ skills in prison and then left to their own resources as to how best to apply this new information/skills in the real world"

“There is a critical issue for vocational counselors in corrections when she noted the necessity of integrating SCCT (Social Cognitive Career Theory) and RNR (Risk–Need–Responsivity)... vocational-related variables (e.g., attitudes toward work) have been largely ignored in the corrections literature, this in spite of the finding that employment and vocational situation are significant risk factors (i.e., among the Central Eight) for offender recidivism”

“Recidivism is the measure of getting caught for new criminal acts (arrest, conviction) or wrongful behavior (failed urinary analysis or failure to report for parole meetings resulting in revocation of parole). It is time we adjust our measurements to account for the outcome truly of interest to society—desistance from crime.”

“The responsivity principle attempts to match interventions with personality and learning styles of offenders such that the learning and development of prosocial skills is facilitated. To do this effectively, we cannot simply take vocational interventions that have proven effective in the general population and apply them to offender populations.”

Strengths:

- Critiques articles well
- Adds understanding and depth to vocational programs and behavioral therapy
- Explains why there is a need and why therapy is effective

Weaknesses:

- Does not have many statistics (though it is a critique of other articles)

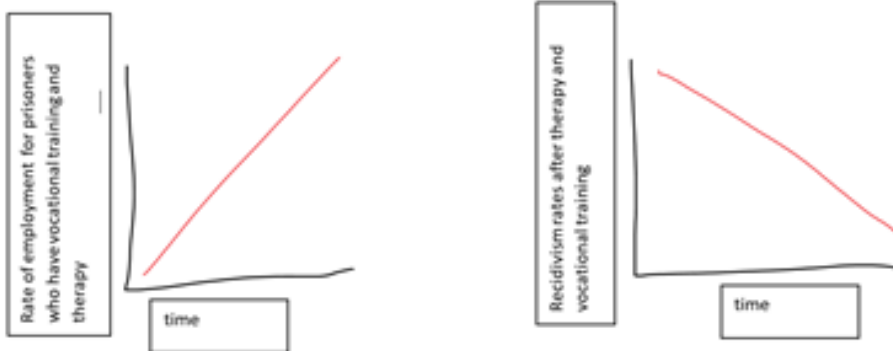
Connections:

- Goes more into depth about causes and preventions for recidivism (prison system)
- Offers a systems thinking solution that isn't just a quick fix - psychology in combination with vocational training ([mental] health system)
- Explains that employment is a big predictor of recidivism (employment system)

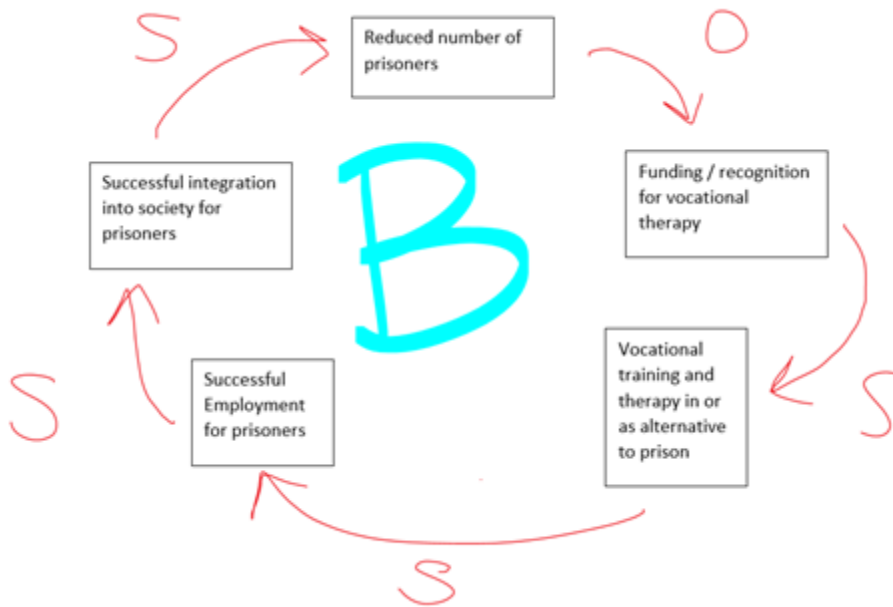
List identifiable variables:

- Therapy
- Integration
- Employment

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?
More on integration

Citation:

Daquin, Jane. Daigle, Leah. Listwan, Shelley. 2016. "Vicarious Victimization in Prison Examining the Effects of Witnessing Victimization While Incarcerated on Offender Reentry". *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. Vol 43, Issue 8, pp. 1018 - 1033. Doi: [10.1177/0093854816650479](https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854816650479)

Reason for including this source in your work:

Explains psychological issues with reintegration that arise from experiences within prison, an aspect that hasn't really been discussed in detail or backed with data in class (to my knowledge).

Main argument:

The effects of negative experiences in prison can have a huge negative impact on prisoners, decreasing rates of successful integration into society and increasing rates of violations of parole and rates of recidivism.

Important ideas:

- Mental illnesses are the biggest predictor found (out of all the others tested for in this study, not overall) of failure to integrate (49% more likely to be arrested after being released)
- Mental illnesses, such as PTSD, can arise from negative experiences that occur in the prison, and make it harder for psychological adjustment
- Even if experiences don't result in mental illness, they still have effect; witnessing victimization, violence, and even just stealing, greatly decreases chances of successful integration

Evidence:

"Parolees who reported witnessing sexual victimization faced odds of receiving a parole violation that were 35% greater than parolees who did not witness sexual victimization...parolees who reported witnessing sexual victimization faced odds of re-arrest that were 44% higher than those who had not witnessed a sexual victimization"

note this is just witnessing, not experiencing

"Parolees who reported witnessing theft while incarcerated faced odds of any negative criminal justice outcome that were 85% higher than those who had not witnessed stealing"

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

"Released prisoners face legal barriers that restrict the type of jobs they can obtain, and their access to public welfare and housing subsidies. Ex-inmates often come out of prison with educational deficits, family problems, antisocial peers, addictions, and mental and physical health problems. What has received less attention, however, is what impact an inmate's experience in prison has on post-release outcomes"

"Nearly all parolees reported witnessing at least one type of victimization during their incarceration, with witnessing emotional victimization (94%) and witnessing fighting (92%) being the most common, followed by witnessing stealing (82%) and witnessing sexual victimization (23%), respectively"

"Witnessing theft reinforces the fact that they have little control or power, and at any time, they may be stripped of their few belongings, which may result in feelings of hopelessness. Low levels of perceived personal control and autonomy are linked to psychological consequences, such as depression, anxiety,

and feelings of helplessness. These consequences may translate into antisocial behaviors, including criminal behavior, which are reflective of an individual's ability to reintegrate into society.”

Strengths:

- Does a good job in conducting research that has not been previously done or really considered
- Shows that prisons are really not a healthy environment (psychologically) and goes as far as to make the point that experiences in prison actually reinforce rather than negate criminal behavior in the long run
- Shows specifically what experiences produce negative outcomes in re-entry in society

Weaknesses:

- Does not offer a solution to this problem (says that we could change the layout of prisons in order to have less prisoners experience these things, but doesn't offer how to stop it from happening)

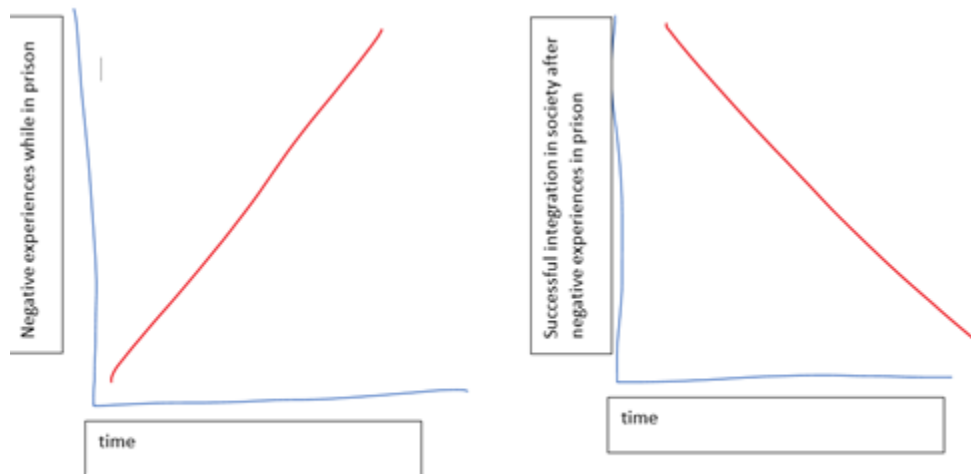
Connections:

- Connects experiences in the prison to integration in society (prison system with community system)
- Considers mental health as a valuable piece for integration (mental health system)
- Shows how little the prison system considers mental health - lack of policies encouraging health care (policies)

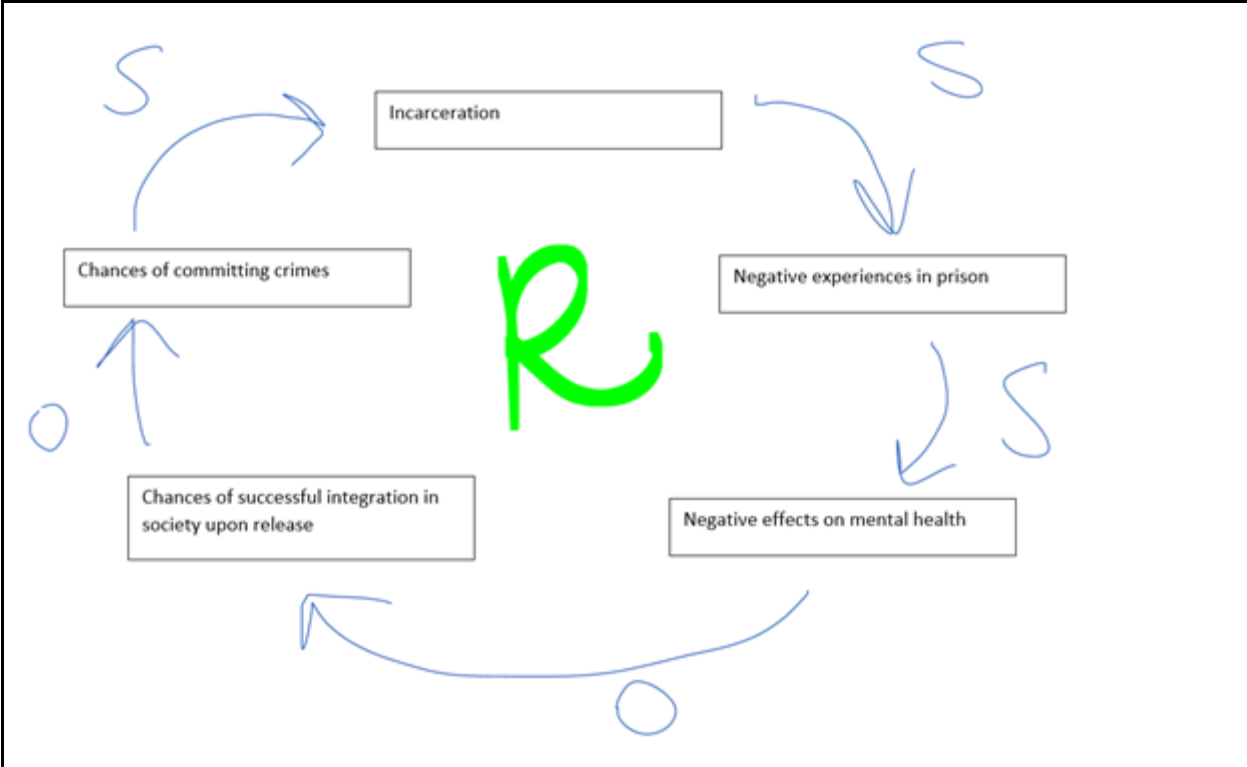
List identifiable variables:

- prison
- Negative experiences
- Failure to re-integrate in society

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?
More on mental health

<p>Citation: Dumont, Dora M., Brad Brockmann, Samuel Dickman, Nicole Alexander, and Josiah D. Rich. "Public Health and the Epidemic of Incarceration." <i>Annual Review of Public Health</i>, vol. 33, Jan. 2012, pp. 325-339. Accessed 22 Jan. 2017.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>The effects of incarceration in relation to the field of public health—this includes during incarceration and after incarceration. The article provides context between racial imprisonment and health conditions of people with similar backgrounds.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The cycle of poverty is an ongoing cultural condition in urban low-income America because of all the systems surrounding it. The “war on drugs” initiated by Richard Nixon in the early 1970s was a direct result of unforeseen issues inflamed by the Civil Rights Acts of the 1960s, which makes me consider that “the cure can be worse than the disease” (Senge 61). Therefore, increased incarceration has led to a culmination of unpredicted disease and a lack of funds to treat it in the penal system.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incarcerated population have far more health concerns than the general population. Incarceration exposes inmates to diseases that may have been “foreign” to their community of origin. • Women that are arrested tend to carry many sexual diseases due to their predominance in prostitution, which usually supports some type of addiction. • The lack of an across-the-board treatment system in penal facilities has led to lack of treatment and privatization. • After release from a prison or jail, the consequences of imprisonment are so insurmountable that ex-criminals often find themselves back into the system.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“Estimates of the number of the incarcerated meeting <i>DSMIV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition)</i> criteria for drug dependence or abuse vary widely but are well above 50%, and substantially higher among female inmates (12, 28, 37, 41). However, as few as 15% of inmates in need of drug treatment actually receive it during incarceration (11, 17, 27)” (328).</p> <p>“63% of blacks and 71% of whites self-reported symptoms or diagnoses of mental illness” in local jails (329).</p> <p>“90% of people released from jail lack coverage and thus access to most health services” (330).</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyper-incarceration (326)

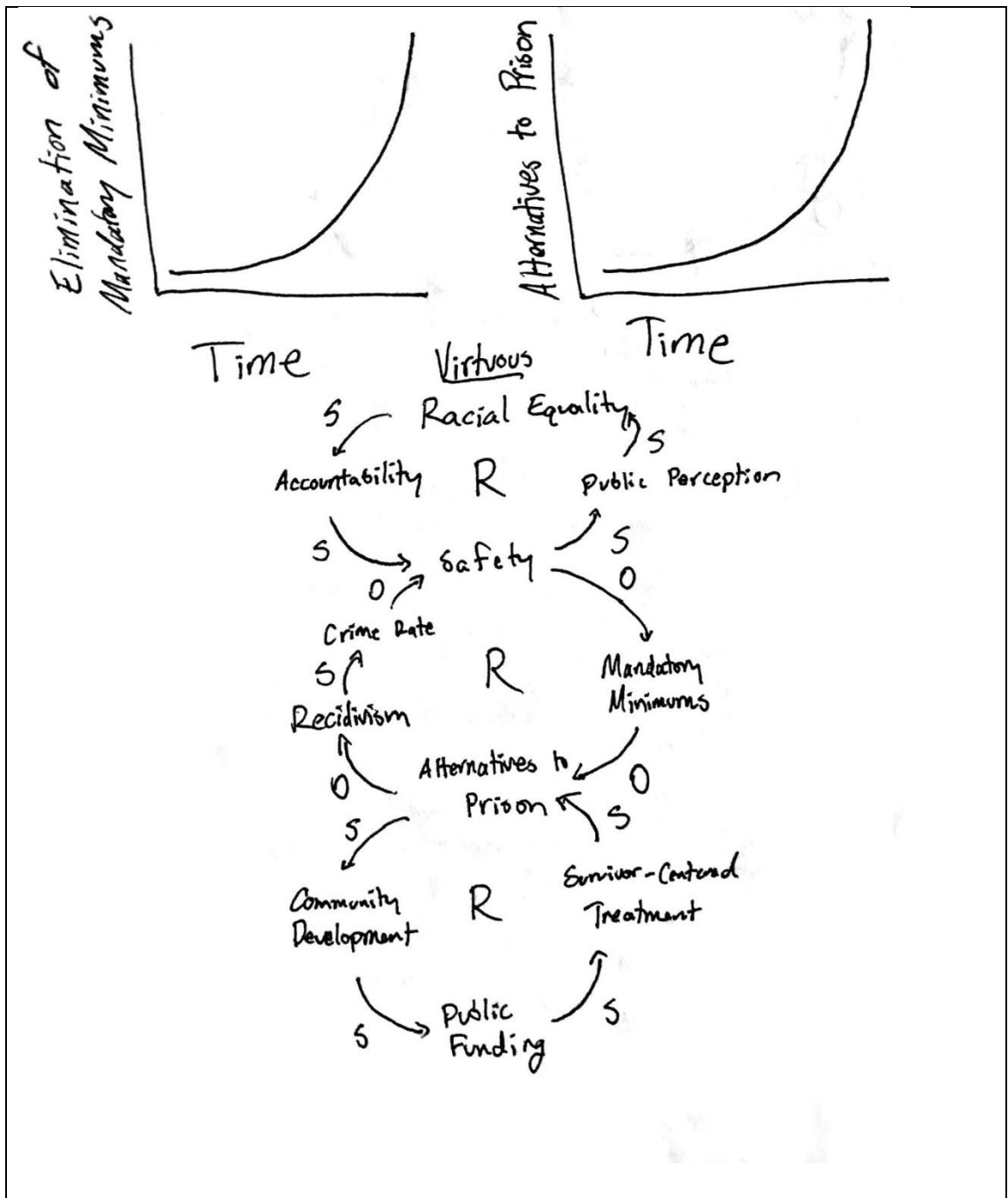
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The twenty-first century opened with blacks disproportionately arrested and incarcerated to a greater extent than they were during the Jim Crow 1920s” (326). • “The emergence of prisons and jails as the largest institutions in the United States housing the mentally ill reflects the de facto criminalization of mental illness” (329). • “Former prisoners are 12 times more likely than the general public to die of any cause in the 2 weeks following release and 129 times more likely to die of a drug overdose (14, 75, 77). Some of this post-release mortality is due to “compassionate release” of the dying (77), but much of it reflects the instability of circumstances in the days following release and the concomitant return to high-risk behaviors (14, 20, 22, 32). Released inmates frequently struggle to find housing and work and to re-establish family and social relations” (331). • “The children of the incarcerated [...] are five times more likely to enter the criminal justice system themselves than are the offspring of the non-incarcerated (28)” (332). 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covers a multitude of systems in relation to imprisonment and public health • Reveals the lack of clarity between federal, state, and local policies • Heavily factual and analytically-based • Recognizes a problem as non-linear • Exposes the cycle of poverty that is existent in the United States 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a strong proposed solution • Fails to analyze the cultural significance of health conditions in a community before incarceration • Lacks detail in explaining the current state of public health treatment process in the penal system
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connects the failure of the penal system to the failure of many other systems such as the police system and mental health system. • Outlays many of the current conditions that result in arrest—homelessness, drug addiction, mental disorders, and prostitution. • Builds on the idea that a lack of education can lead to the conditions listed above and cause incarceration. • Digresses from the idea that the political system has led to privatization of penal facilities, which has led to a plethora of new issues that should not be involved in the public sector. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why have police and judicial systems focused their energy on lower-income communities rather than white college dormitories and fraternity houses where drug use has long been common? • Why have prisons and jails turned into mental correction facilities when mental correction facilities still exist? • How does a police officer define someone as “mentally ill?” 	

<p>Citation: Whittle, Tanya N., and Karen F. Parker. "Public Ideology, Minority Threat, and Felony Collateral Sanctions: A State-Level Analysis." <i>Criminal Justice Review</i>, vol. 39, no. 4, 2014, pp. 432-54, doi:10.1177/0734016814543352. Accessed 5 Feb. 2017.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This source takes a more statistical approach to the problem of incarceration and public policy. While it analyses the collateral consequences of imprisonment, it focuses on the policies enacted on a federal, state, and local level. This is connected to my earlier studies of education and minorities.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading takes a bipartisan approach towards the heavily political topic of criminal justice policy. The study uses demographic data such as percent male, voting preferences, and penal punishment by state to examine correlations between the effects of imprisonment, particularly on minorities, and the implementation of policy based on demography. The fear and size of minorities has a significant role on how states, especially conservative states, determine length and size of punishments after prison.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State punitiveness has an inverse effect on collateral sanctions, which means that a state that is more punitive in its punishments for a crime tends to have less of an effect on the convict once released from prison. • Voting for a Republican Presidential Candidate leads to a higher chance for collateral sanctions in that state. • States in the south with a higher percentage of males have "higher collateral sanction scores" (441). • Crime control strategies are based much more on race than ethnic identity.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>"Collateral sanctions, such as disenfranchisement and restricting ex-felons from public assistance, driving, working in particular fields, adoption, and so on, prevent full reintegration of ex-felons back into society, possibly resulting in greater recidivism as a result of diminished social bonds and collective efficacy or greater strain" (444).</p> <p>"Although drug arrest rates were not associated with collateral sanctions, violent crime arrests were significantly related to harsher collateral sanctions. This is particularly interesting considering that many collateral sanctions are specifically directed at drug offenders—Public assistance bans for convicted criminals often apply to drug offenders but not violent criminals" (444).</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Macro-level processes" (433) • "Highly political issue" (433)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Law enforcement efforts are greater in areas with larger minority concentration” (434). • “Using cross-national data, Kent (2010) found that nations with large ethnic minority populations are the least likely to abolish the death penalty” (435). • “In states like Florida with considerably high felon disenfranchisement rates of minorities, sizable minority populations are denied the opportunity of influencing public policy through voting” (444). 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical • Thorough • Explains Public Policy (Appendix A) • National 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not State-Specific • Too general in the study (could have used better variables) • Lack of visible data
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public policy is state-specific and does not favor minorities. • Disenfranchisement has a huge impact of the determination of public policy in states with disenfranchising laws. • Conservatism correlates with harsher penalties for criminals • Collateral Sanctions are misdirected towards drug-offenders 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why does the way someone looks increase or decrease their chance of arrest, especially in a democratic society? • Why is public policy in the Criminal Justice System a partisan issue? Is it because it is a “complex problem?” 	

<p>Citation: Jackman, Tom, Sered, Danielle. “How to curb violence, and mass incarceration, by focusing on crime victims.” <i>The Washington Post</i>. February 16, 2017. Link(s): https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/true-crime/wp/2017/02/16/how-to-curb-violence-and-mass-incarceration-by-focusing-on-crime-victims/?utm_term=.5f0eafabc23d https://www.vera.org/publications/accounting-for-violence</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article describes the failure of the criminal justice system in regards to its treatment of victims of a crime. A survivor-centered and racially equitable system is argued for in this article.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The criminal justice system and its “war on crime” has failed because it is not restorative, often creates recidivism, and is not racially equitable. The article discusses an organization in New York called Common Justice, which follows four main principles: survivor-centered, accountability, safety-driven, and racially equitable.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime is doomed to repeat itself if someone is imprisoned unfairly or because of a socioeconomic issue that caused it. • The criminal justice system should be restorative and focus on the victim and criminal relationship. • Neighborhoods and Law Enforcement, not people, lead to increased crime rates in an area. • The criminal justice system should be racially equitable. • A prison sentence often makes a prisoner worse off when released.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A recent robust national poll by the Alliance for Safety and Justice, a group that has mobilized survivors around criminal justice reform issues, found that 70 percent of survivors surveyed prefer to see defendants sentenced to alternatives like community supervision and treatment instead of to prison.” • “A stunning 90 percent of more than 100 survivors who have been given the choice between seeing the person who harmed them in Common Justice or in prison chose Common Justice.”
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “historically unprecedented” incarceration • “common bottom line” • “pragmatic self-interest” • “[...] we argue that any response to violence should be centered on survivors, based in accountability, driven by safety, and racially equitable.” • “[Survivors] know the temporary removal of someone who has hurt them does not change the conditions that made violence likely in the first place. They have seen

<p>people go away and come back — as 95 percent of people in prison do — and know many return worse than when they left.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Fewer than 8 percent of people in the [Common Justice] program had been terminated for new crimes.” 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides evidence of success with a restorative justice system • Easily understood • Insightful and a real-world case study • Identifies the problems with the current criminal justice system 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fails to acknowledge the benefits of a “war on crime” system to make their argument more valid • Only provides evidence for the State of New York • Does not really discuss solutions
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ties to the Victims system, especially in regards to restorative justice. • Ties to the Neighborhoods system, which correlates to many other systems such as housing, economics, etc. • Provides an example of a solution to the ailing criminal justice system. • Exposes a potential leverage point with having the criminal justice system become survivor-centered. • Proves that crime is a result of a system. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory Minimums • Alternatives to Prison • Restorative Justice • Survivor-Centered 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

See above.

What will you research next?

I would like to look into neighborhoods more closely and understand why certain programs are causing developments riddled by crime, poverty, and homelessness.

Citation:

Gray, Kathleen. "Is There a Different Way to Keep Michiganders Safe?" *Detroit Free Press*. 16 November 2014.

"Crime Reform Bills Deserve Full Debate." *Detroit News*. 24 November 2014.

DeBoer, Bill. "Opinion: Michigan Must Get Smarter about Prison Sentencing." 3 December 2014.

Harrison, Jon. "Housing Young Prisoners Together Dropped From Criminal Justice Bills." *Gongwer New Highlights*. 1 March 2017.

Serpas, Ronal. "Law Enforcement to President Trump: How to Keep America Safe." *Fox News*. 21 February 2017.

Reason for including this source in your work:

The Department of Corrections in Michigan uses two out of ten billion allocated for spending each year. This shows that the money spent towards prison could be redistributed for use in low-income neighborhoods and communities. These sources discuss the importance of reviewing sentencing guidelines and emphasizing alternatives to prison.

Main argument:

These readings argue that locking up people, especially minor offenders, is not the answer to reducing crime. By improving jail conditions, increasing funding for rehabilitation programs, and providing alternatives to prison, money can be saved on spending for the Department of Corrections. Also, more money should be prioritized for violent crime prevention.

Important ideas:

- Technical prisoners, such as missing a court date, should have different sanctions put on them instead of being imprisoned.
- All sentence guidelines should be reviewed for effectiveness and purpose.
- Consistency in sentencing should exist across the board in all levels of government.
- Rehabilitation programs should become the focus of drug abusers and people who are mentally ill.
- Violent crime should be prioritized.

Evidence:

- "More substantial changes are included in the package, like defining "recidivism" in state law as "any re-arrest, re-conviction or re-incarceration in prison or jail for a felony or misdemeanor offense or a probation or parole violation of an individual measured first after three years and again after five years from the state of his or her release from incarceration, placement on probation or conviction, whichever is later." (Detroit News)
- Changes to the Department of Corrections: "Creating a new act for the use of evidence-based supervision practices for probation and parole supervision ([SB 8](#)); creating the Parole Sanction Certainty Program to use established sanctions to supervise eligible parolees and requiring the department to adopt a regional incentive program to assist in implementing supervision practices ([SB 16](#) and [SB 17](#)); allowing representatives of approved nonprofit organizations to enter correctional facilities and provide inmate re-entry services ([SB 9](#)); creating an expedited review and hearing process for a reprieve, commutation or pardon based on the medical condition of a prisoner ([SB 12](#));

centralizing data collection related to criminal justice ([SB 11](#)); requiring more reporting on how the Crime Victim's Rights Fund is used and making changes to its administration ([SB 21](#)); limiting the days a probationer may be sentenced to temporary incarceration for a technical violation and allowing a sentencing court to reduce a probation period for a felon under certain circumstances ([SB 13](#) and [SB 15](#)); and requiring field operators to provide a list of parole absconders to the Department of Health and Human Services, and prohibiting DHHS from granting food assistance to a person with an outstanding felony warrant and cash assistance and food assistance to a person absconding from parole supervision ([SB 18](#) and [SB 19](#)).

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- “The reforms would result in fewer people — potentially 4,000 to 5,000 inmates — in prison and county jails by 2020” (Detroit Free Press)
- “geriatric inmates” (Detroit News) & “technical inmates” (Detroit Free Press)
- “Today, 1.3 million inmates have mental health disorders and 1.5 million suffer from drug addiction. Only 27 percent of offenders with a mental illness and 11 percent of addicts receive treatment.” (Fox News)
- “Outpatient substance abuse programs can save up to 12 times their cost and reduce criminal activity by up to 80 percent.” (Fox News)

Strengths:

- Wide variety of articles
- Roughly similar topics
- Reveals imprisonment as a national problem
- The combination of articles reveals a pattern

Weaknesses:

- Mostly proposals
- Lacks some evidence in the articles
- The sources are less scholarly and more news-based (events not patterns)

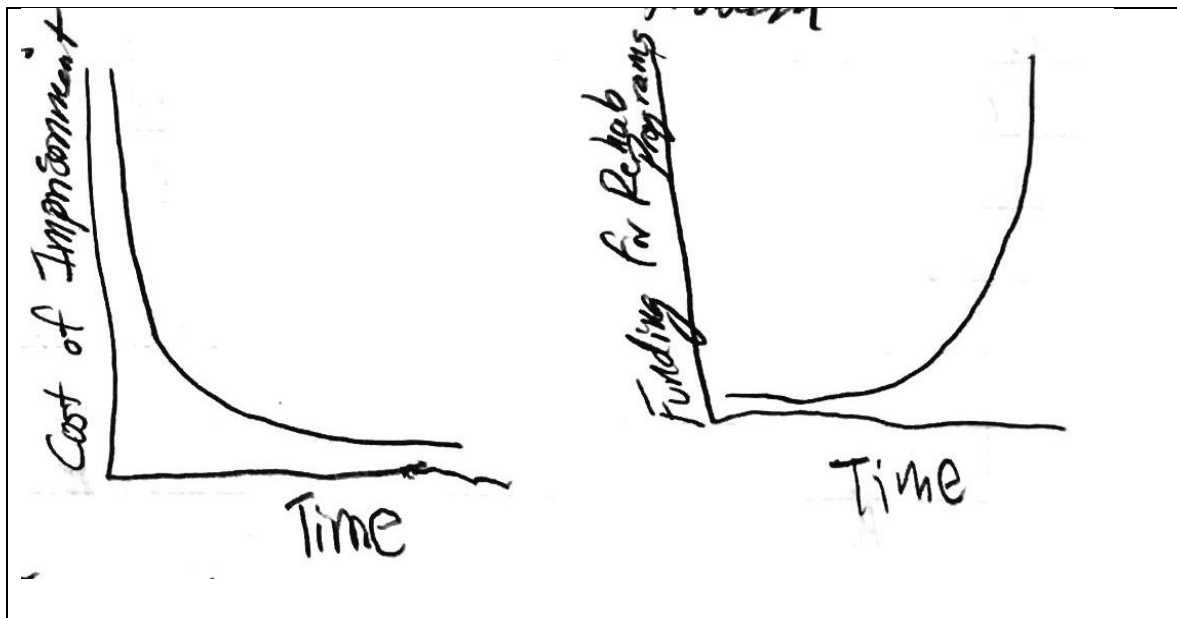
Connections:

- Discusses the issue of sentence length (state and federal)
- Explains why technical offenses should be treated differently than violent offenses
- Describes cost of DOCs nationwide as a major bipartisan issue
- Claims that more consistency is needed across the board with sentencing from a federal level
- Explains that recidivism is a major issue in low-income neighborhoods

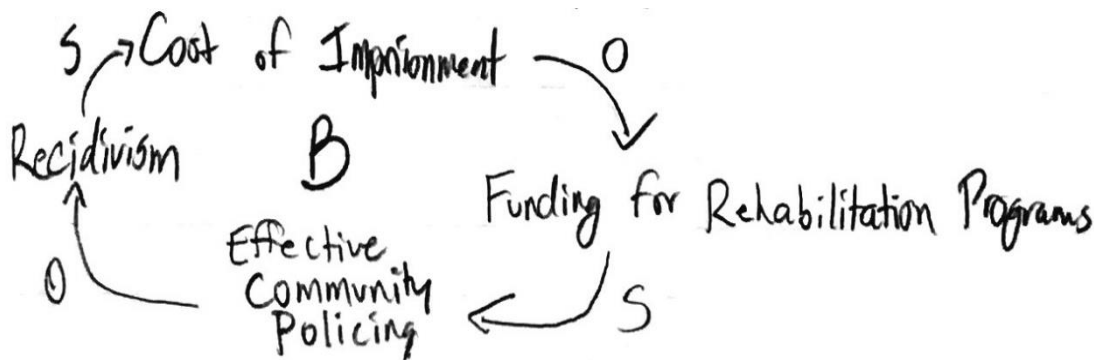
List identifiable variables:

- Cost of Imprisonment
- Recidivism
- Rehabilitation Programs
- Community Policing

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I will research the effects of imprisonment on low-income neighborhoods and how repeated imprisonment of minorities has effected the poverty line.

<p>Citation: Tierney, John. "Prison and the Poverty Trap." <i>New York Times</i>. 18 February 2013.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article discusses the issue of poverty and how it relates to incarceration. The poverty line has not increased that much since the 1970s and incarceration rates have a direct correlation with this issue. This article proves that poverty is just another collateral consequence of incarceration.</p>
<p>Main argument: Prison sentences in America are too long and often occur due to wrongly convicted cases as described in the article. While locking up criminals may be a beneficial short-term solution, it ravages a community and causes long-term problems that become even harder to solve. These conditions often lead to poverty in already the worst neighborhoods in America.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many sentences are unnecessarily too long and last past the prime age for crime (after 30 years old). • Sentences are often used as a ploy to scare a community from committing a crime, yet they hurt the person convicted and do not scare the community. • Prison location is a major issue for prisoners with families, which makes it hard to have a job and visit a family member in prison. • While men are often convicted of a crime in a low-income neighborhood, the woman loses power and becomes part of a skewed sex ratio of a high number of women to men. • When a child's father goes to prison, children suffer from increased mental issues and develop physical aggression.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "But now that America's incarceration rate has risen to be the world's highest, many social scientists find the social benefits to be far outweighed by the costs to those communities." (1) • "Epidemiologists have found that when the incarceration rate rises in a county, there tends to be a subsequent increase in the rates of sexually transmitted diseases and teenage pregnancy, possibly because women have less power to require their partners to practice protected sex or remain monogamous." (4) • "Drs. DeFina and Hannon, the Villanova sociologists, calculate that if the mass incarceration trend had not occurred in recent decades, the poverty rate would be 20 percent lower today, and that five million fewer people would have fallen below the poverty line." (8)
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "One day in 1983, at the age of 18, while walking with his girlfriend on a sidewalk in Washington where drugs were being sold, he watched a high-level dealer pull up in a Mercedes-Benz and demand money from an underling. "This dealer was draped down in jewelry and a nice outfit," Mr. Harris recalled in an interview in the Woodridge neighborhood of northeast Washington, where he and his wife now live. "The female with him was draped down, too, gold and everything, dressed real good. "I'm watching the way he carries himself, and I'm standing there looking like Raggedy Ann. My girl's looking like Raggedy Ann. I said to myself, 'That's what I want to do.'"" (2)

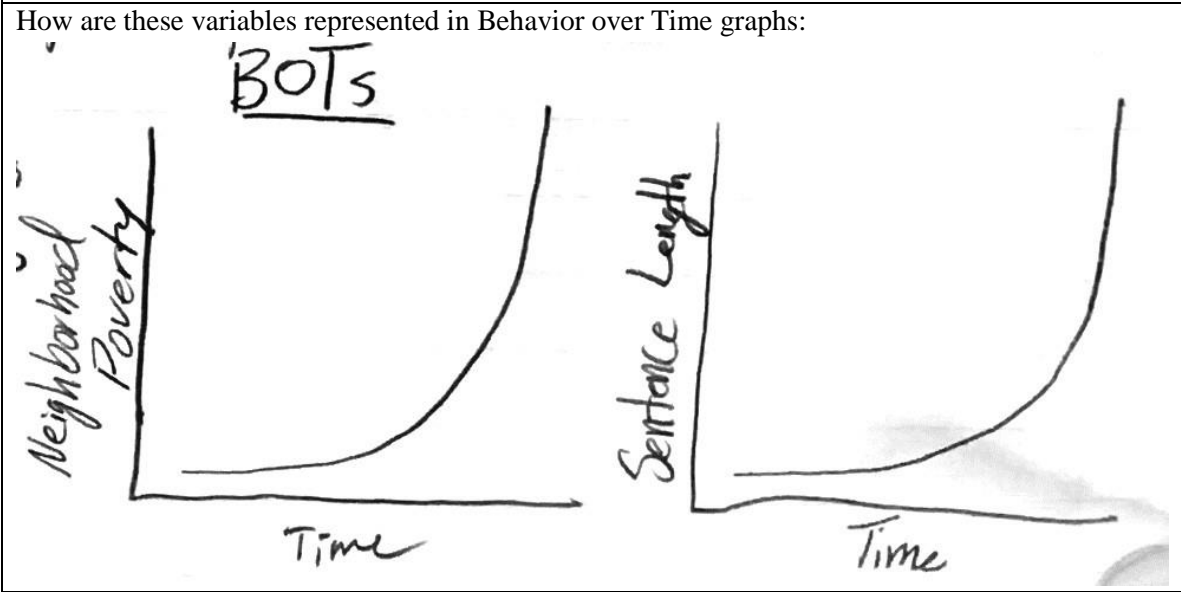
- “The cops knew I was selling but couldn’t prove it, so they made up the burglary charge instead,” Mr. Harris contended. He still considers the burglary charge unfair, insisting that he neither broke into the crack den nor took anything, but he also acknowledges that long prison terms were a risk for any American selling drugs: “I knew other dealers who got life without parole.” (3)
- “coercive mobility” (4)
- “Dr. Western and Becky Pettit, a sociologist at the University of Washington, estimate, after controlling for various socioeconomic factors, that incarceration typically reduces annual earnings by 40 percent for the typical male former prisoner.” (6)

- Strengths:
- Tells a story
 - Paints a big picture
 - Reinforces class concepts

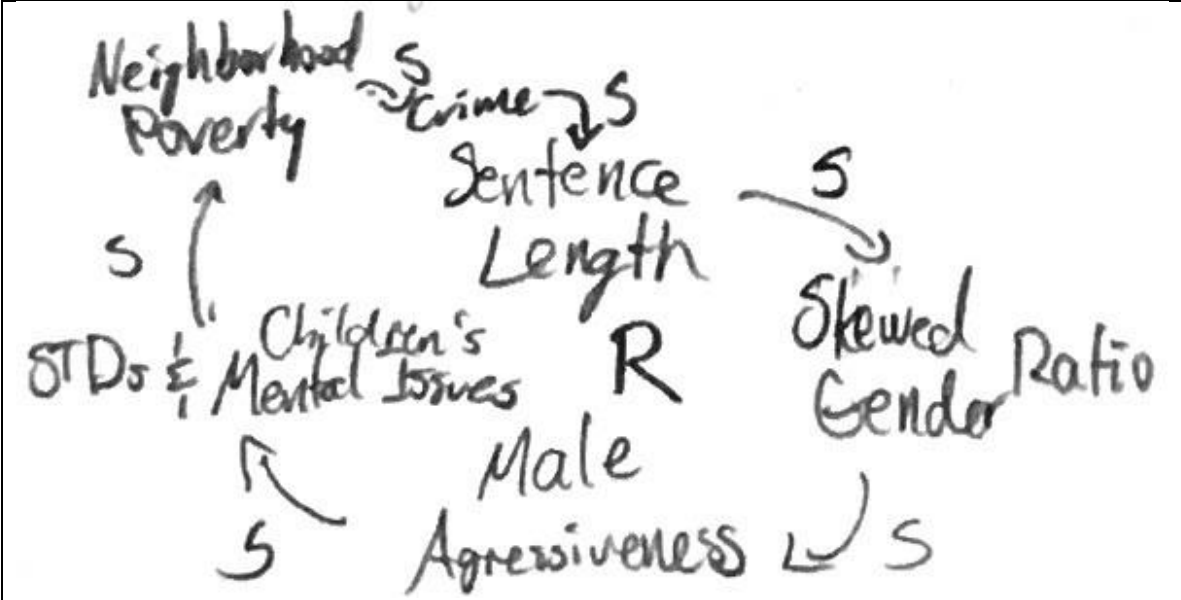
- Weaknesses:
- Lacks statistical data
 - Focused on one community— Washington

- Connections:
- Touches on many issues discussed in class
 - Focuses on poverty as an issue of incarceration
 - Shows how policy changes neighborhoods in the long-run
 - Explains the impacts of incarceration on families
 - Frames the issue as a system

- List identifiable variables:
- Neighborhood Poverty
 - Skewed Gender Ratio
 - Sentence Length
 - Male Aggressiveness
 - STDs & Children’s Mental Issues
 - Crime



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

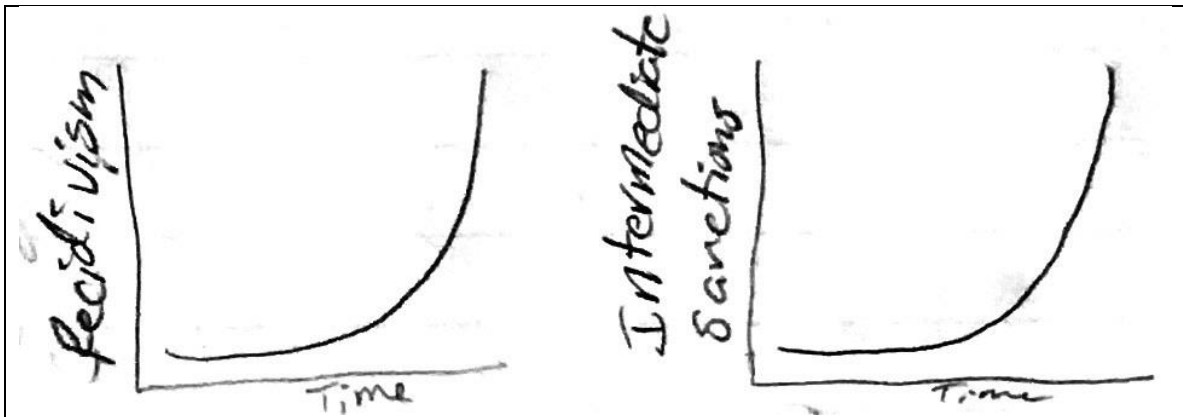


What will you research next?

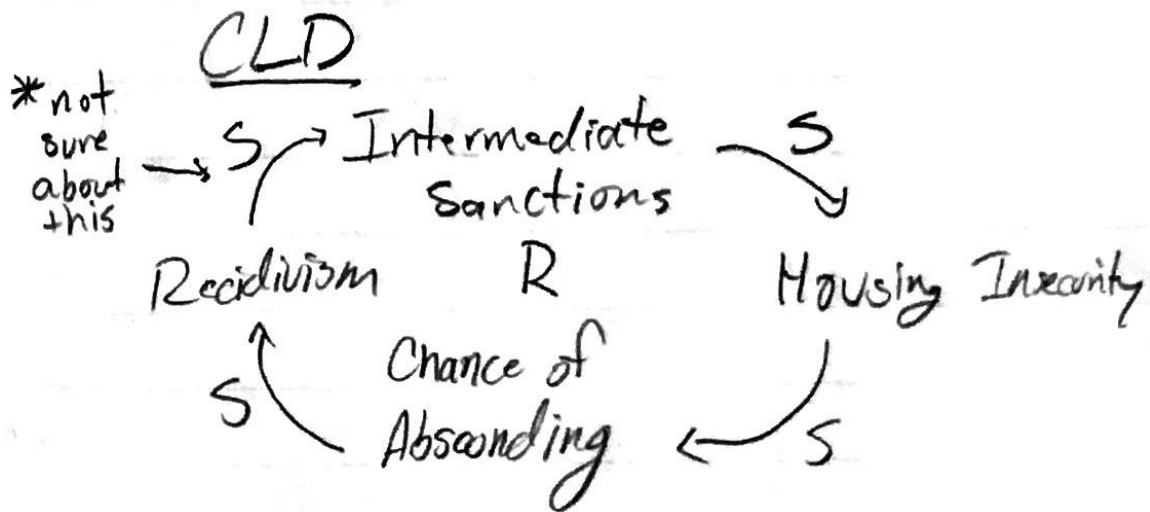
I will research the impact of housing for people who have just been released from prison. This includes housing policy, development, and public versus private housing.

<p>Citation: Herbert, Claire, Morenoff, Jeffery, Harding, David. "Homelessness and Housing Insecurity Among Former Prisoners." <i>The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences</i>, 1(2), 44–79 (2015).</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article discusses the importance of a stable affordable housing market that promotes private life with little intrusion after release from prison. The statistical study shown in the article discusses the significance of parole on the terms that the former prisoner must meet. Based on these terms, the chance of recidivism increases with the increase of housing insecurity, which is driven by intrusive community supervision.</p>
<p>Main argument: Housing insecurity and homelessness is directly related to incarceration because the homeless are disproportionately poor urban minorities, which make up the majority of the prison population. Also, former prisoners' housing insecurity is linked to features of community supervision upon return to society, which often leads to fear of re-arrest and public services. Perhaps the biggest collateral consequence of reentry is the risk of intermediate sanctions, which is the highest contributor to housing insecurity.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe decline in affordable housing options since the late 1970s • Homelessness is becoming increasingly criminalized • Community supervision is too intrusive • The first weeks outside of prison are the most turbulent • Instability breeds instability
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies "show high rates of shelter use (Metraux and Culhane 2004) and residential insecurity (Geller and Curtis 2011), as well as an elevated risk of recidivism for returning prisoners who do not receive housing and wraparound services upon their release (Lutze et al. 2013)" (45). • Studies "demonstrated that 31 percent of those with an incarceration history experienced housing insecurity, versus 14 percent of those without such a history. Examining only shelter use, they found that twice as many men with an incarceration history had a shelter history compared to those without an incarceration history (4 percent versus 2 percent)" (50). • "Periods of homelessness created more than two times the risk for new convictions and prison readmissions and three times the risk for revocations" (50). • "A much bigger source of housing insecurity among parolees was the risk of having a residential episode disrupted by some kind of sanction-related move [...] almost one-third (31.6 percent) of all episodes were disrupted by an intermediate sanction; when combined with moves to treatment or care or prison, these "forced" moves ended just over half (50.4 percent) of all episodes." (61). • "Most residential episodes were very short, lasting only a few months, which signals high levels of housing insecurity" (61).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The most disruptive of these events were testing positive for substance abuse tests and having an absconding warrant in the prior episode. The odds of moving increased by 37 percent ($\exp[0.31] = 1.37$) with each positive substance abuse test in the past month and by 40 percent if the last episode ended with an absconding warrant” (71). 	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Recent counts estimate that 665,000 persons are homeless on any given night, and that approximately 1.6 million Americans use shelters or transitional housing over the course of a year” (45). • “parole officials cite housing as the biggest need for parolees” (45). • “With regard to the effect of homelessness on incarceration, the lives of homeless persons are increasingly controlled by laws and ordinances that criminalize their daily activities” (46). • “Both qualitative and quantitative research finds that persons with criminal history involvement avoid institutions such as hospitals and schools for fear of arrest (Goffman 2014; Brayne 2014)” (48). • “In approximately 12 percent of the residential episodes (as defined later) in our sample (5,882 out of 48,186 episodes), the parolee’s place of residence was unknown to the parole agent. In 72 percent of such cases, the parolee was officially absconding (that is, the parole agent had issued an absconding warrant)” (52). • “The odds of becoming homeless were significantly higher among parolees living with friends or other family members and among those who were already homeless” (72). 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details the housing issue • Statistical study • Informative • Michigan-based observation 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somewhat hard to generalize • Parolee-based data • Potentially underreported homelessness • Housing insecurity was linked to any type of residential move (+ or -)
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps us understand the cost burden of former prisoners • Details the differences of offenses when released from prison • Shows that the first month out of prison is the most important • Explains the difficulties of receiving housing as a former prisoner • Proves the intrusiveness of community supervision programs 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate Sanctions • Housing Insecurity • Absconding • Recidivism 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I will research the specifics of intermediate sanctions and their effectiveness / impact on former prisoners. Hopefully, I will find an article that researches the different risk levels of former prisoners and how that effects their chance of receiving an intermediate sanction or absconding.

<p>Citation: Naser, Rebecca. 2006. Family Members Experiences' with Incarceration and Reentry. <i>Western Criminology Review</i> 7(2), 20–31</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This source is included in my work because it discusses the important role that family support plays in a prisoners reentry. It talks about the hardships a family endures before, during and after the reentry process, and how public policy affects this.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Familial support during the reentry process is crucial for success of the returning citizen, and often the family is happy to be supportive, but this doesn't mean that this support doesn't come with hardships. Public policy makes finding a job and job training extremely difficult for returning citizens, leaving them financially dependent on their family. Most families describe this financial support as difficult and leads to hardships.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familial support is a crucial piece of a successful reentry process, but it is often very difficult for the family members of the incarcerated person to shift their roles in the family as necessary to meet the needs of the of the ex-prisoner. As important as family support is, family tension and stress is often a result of an incarcerated member. • When returning to society, the prisoner has high expectations of dependence on their family to provide for them. While the family does so, 87% described providing so heavily for the person as very difficult. • Many family members feel as though some public policies that prevent returning citizens from getting jobs or job training have led to a large amount of strain on the family. They worry about their financial stability and the future of the returning citizen if they have to continue to financially support the returning citizen.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost one-third of respondents (30 percent) were having financial hardships due to their family member's return. • Areas of needed support and assistance that were most frequently mentioned by the family members of returning prisoners included financial assistance and helping the recently released prisoner to secure a job or job training.
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. "This research also indicates that family members experience serious hardships during the period of incarceration and after their family member's release from prison. It also suggests that they would benefit from programs or services to assist them, as family members of recently released prisoners, and from programs to assist their recently released family member."

6. “In our previous research we noted that soon-to-be- released prisoners had high expectations for family support and relationship quality after release, hypothesizing that if these expectations were not met, a downward spiral of relapse and recidivism could ensue”
7. “Overall, our findings suggest that prisoners and their families would be well served by corrections policies that remove barriers to contact during incarceration and perhaps even encourage contact through the establishment of programs specifically designed to reinforce positive relationships with the family members they are likely to rely on after their release from prison”
8. Areas of needed support and assistance that were most frequently mentioned by the family members of returning prisoners included financial assistance and helping the recently released prisoner to secure a job or job training.

Strengths:

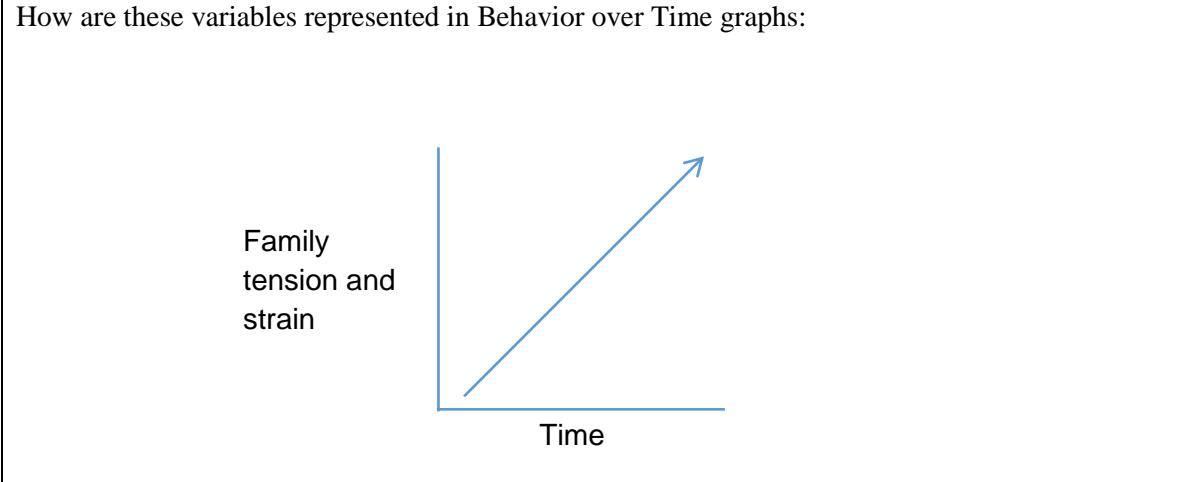
Past literature reviews in the article give the reader a lot of background to the issue and what has been discovered already.

Weaknesses:

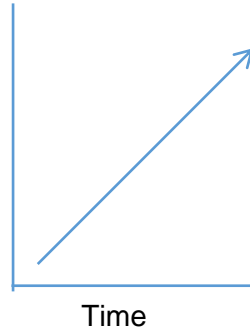
Study only had male participants.

- Connections:**
- **Public policy** placing a strain on the families to support the returning citizen while they are unable to get a job or training.
 - **Economy** suffers when families can’t pay bills or mortgages after financially supporting the returning citizen.
 - **Family** support during reentry process has proven to be help in a successful reentry.
 - **Housing** for the returning citizen is highly dependent on the family support.

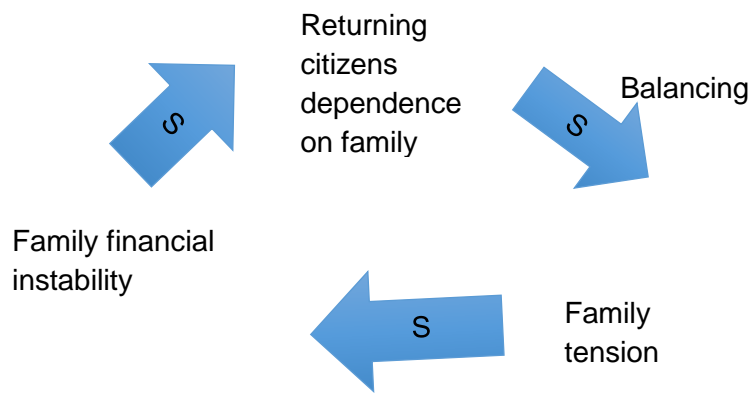
- List identifiable variables:**
- Lack of family support
 - Family tension
 - Family financial instability



Family financial instability



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Public policy.

<p>Citation: Nicholas Freudenberg, Jessie Daniels, Martha Crum, Tiffany Perkins, and Beth E. Richie. Coming Home From Jail: The Social and Health Consequences of Community Reentry for Women, Male Adolescents, and Their Families and Communities. American Journal of Public Health: October 2005, Vol. 95, No. 10, pp. 1725-1736. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2004.056325</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>The article studied the lives of returning citizens leaving the New York City jails, and discovered a multitude of issues, mostly concerning both physical and mental health of the citizens. Other issues include lack of family involvement, continuation of illegal activity, and poverty.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Our society's failure to develop policies and programs that can help the millions of people incarcerated in the last decade to return to their communities, avoid recidivism, reduce substance abuse, and become healthy productive members of their communities leads to a health concerns, lack of family involvement, poverty and recidivism.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health concerns skyrocket upon release from prison; this includes mental and physical health concerns. ● Public policy hinders ex-felon's ability to have a smooth reentry in regards to income, benefits, housing, health care, and drug treatment. ● A lack of ability to better their lives causes returning citizens to struggle more with mental health issues.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“Half the women (51%) and less than 1% of adolescent males in this study reported receiving food stamps in the year after release from jail, although almost all met the eligibility standards for food stamps. To reduce dependency and the cost of public services, New York City tightened eligibility standards and erected barriers to enrollment in these program.”</p> <p>“Citing federal regulations, the New York City Housing Authority mandated eviction of families that included individuals returning from incarceration. Some families were faced with the choice of losing their home or forcing their returning sons and daughters into homelessness.”</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Public health professionals can help develop employment, educational, substance abuse, health, and mental health programs that reintegrate people returning from incarceration and can advocate for policies that reduce obstacles to successful reentry.”</p> <p>“Federal regulations do not allow inmates to receive Medicaid coverage while incarcerated,52 and New York state chose to terminate rather than suspend Medicaid coverage for jail inmates. Although almost all participants in the study met income eligibility standards for Medicaid, a year after release only half of the women (55%) and less than a quarter of the young men (23%) had Medicaid coverage.”</p>

“Too often, public policies interrupt medical coverage and erect barriers to reenrollment in insurance for those leaving jail, despite their high rates of infectious diseases, chronic conditions, mental illness, and substance abuse. Such policies can lead to drug-resistant strains of pathogens, to the worsening of chronic diseases such as asthma and diabetes, and to greater likelihood that the mentally ill will endanger themselves or others or will be rearrested.”

Public policy does not work to reduce recidivism in any way.

Policy makers must focus on minimizing threats towards returning citizens.

Strengths:

Outlined all policies that hinder returning citizens.

Weaknesses:

Not as recent of a study as I would've liked to find.

Connections:

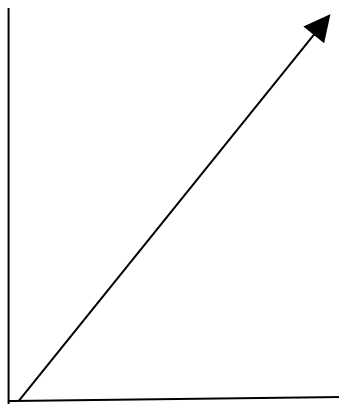
- Policy: policies hinder a successful reentry process for returning citizens.
- Health: health concerns rise after a person enters prison.
- Family and Housing: families struggle after a parent is released as NYC has policies that force incarcerated individuals to leave a lot of housing units.

List identifiable variables:

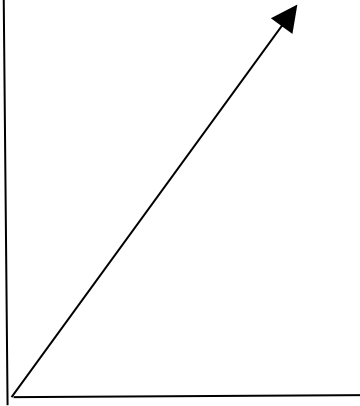
- Housing
- Health
- Family
- Recidivism
- Income

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

Lack of housing for felons

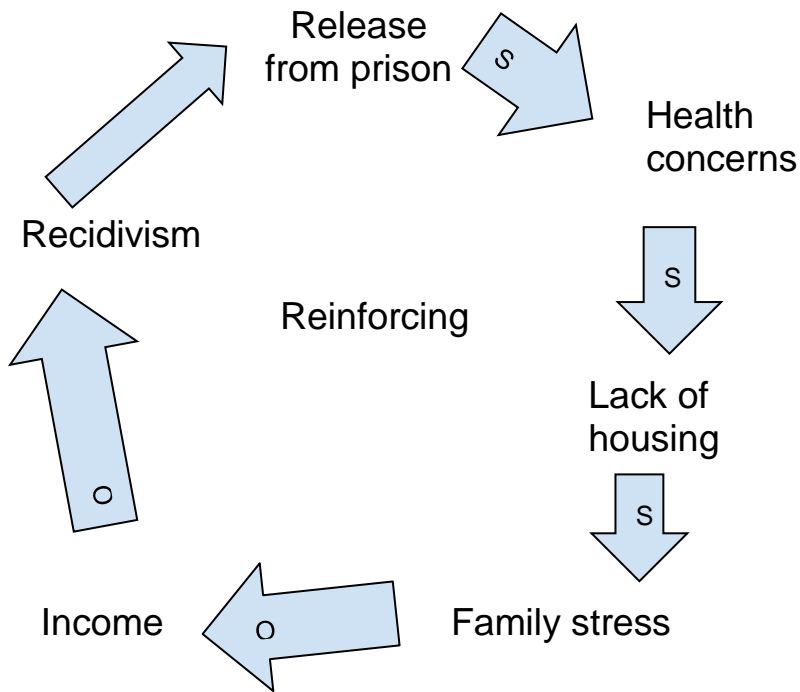


Health concerns for inmates



Time

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Family after incarceration.

<p>Citation: National Institute of Corrections. 2017. Implement Certificate-Based Soft Skills Training. Correctional Industries: A Guide to Reentry-Focused Performance Excellence. https://info.nicic.gov/cirs/?q=node/36</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>The professors suggested looking at programs that attempt to provide recently released offenders with the soft skills they need to be involved with society again. I found this article that is actually published by the National Institute of Corrections and explains what soft skills are, why they are important, and how they try to teach them to offenders.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading explains what soft skills are, why they are important, and why offenders need to learn them. It also explains some ways that programs try to teach these soft skills to offenders.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft skills are often associated with a person’s emotional intelligence. • Soft skills are valued by employers. • Soft skills are some of the most transferable skills that can be learned. • Employment reduces a person’s recidivism rate. 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>The author states that soft skills are important to have for success within an organization. Unemployment can make a person three times more likely to return to prison.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“...soft skills are increasingly sought out by employers in addition to standard qualifications.” “As offenders learn these soft skills, which are necessary to excel in a post-release work environment, there will also be a positive impact realized in their CI work assignment and institutional behavior.” “The soft skills taught through Correctional Industries programs go hand-in-hand with post-incarceration employability.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>I thought this was a good article. It clearly explains what soft skills are, it gives examples of some soft skills, it explains why they’re important, and why people need to learn them.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This was a brief article and it didn’t give any examples in text. However, there was a short example at the bottom that gave a brief summary of a success story.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment: soft skills can lead to better employment • Policy: offenders need programs to learn soft skills • Community: when less people are going to jail, communities are more successful 	

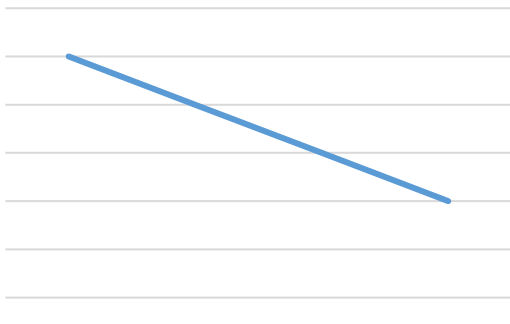
List identifiable variables:

- Soft skills
- Employment
- Recidivism
- Policy/Programs

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Recidivism over Time

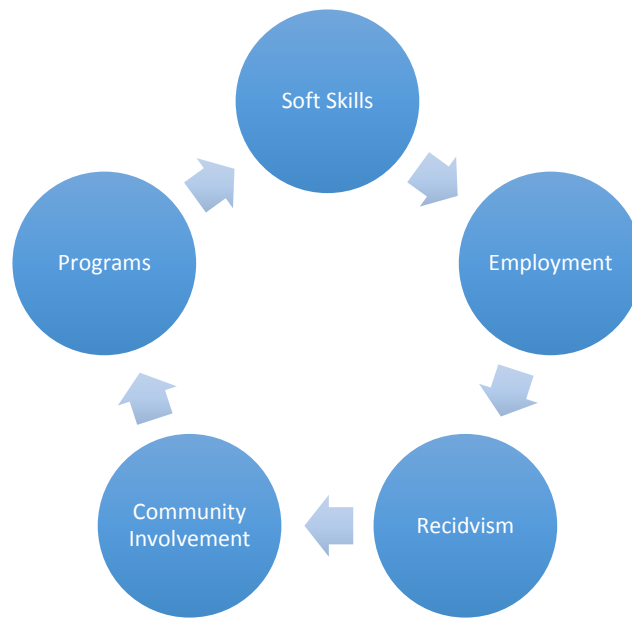


Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

Reinforcing

Same

Same



Same

Opposite

Opposite

What will you research next?

I think I would like to look for some studies done on the success of programs that teach soft skills. I think it would be interesting to look at some real life examples and data that show just how important these skills are. I also think it would be interesting to look more closely at the programs in place and their availability.

Citation:

Bridgman, Anne & Phillips, Deborah A. 1998. How Do Income And Poverty Affect The Health Of Children And Adolescents? New Findings on Poverty and Child Health and Nutrition: Summary of a Research Briefing. Pages 4-12.

http://web.b.ebscohost.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/ehost/ebookviewer/ebook/bmxlYmtfXzk3OV9fQU41?sid=46e6cbf1-cb38-4693-a1e8-03cbc9f75bb1@sessionmgr120&vid=0&format=EB&lpid=lp_4&rid=0

Reason for including this source in your work:

I chose this source because both of this week's assigned readings made small references to impacts on health and children and their successes. I know from our classes and readings so far that the criminal justice system has an impact on family systems and employment systems. Both of these systems involve children, so I wanted to research what the effects are on children's health and futures who grow up in poverty (often closely linked to those involved in the criminal justice system).

Main argument:

This reading discusses the effects of poverty on children, specifically how poverty influences the types of food available for poor children to eat. It also explains the effects of poor nutrition on children's physical and mental health. The reading also points out that poor nutrition often leads to harmful effects that make a future of poverty for the child even more likely.

Important ideas:

- Poor nutrition for pregnant mothers leads to poor nutrition for the baby
- Poor nutrition can lead to delayed growth (physical & brain) which leads to disabilities and often less opportunities, creating a cycle
- Little research on effects of poverty, but the research there is shows negative impacts
- Access to welfare benefits (or lack of due to cuts in funding/unavailability) and type of benefits (such as food stamps) influences the quality and quantity of food eaten by children
- Parents in the house along with parenting style (eating dinner together, etc) influences health of child

Evidence:

A table on page 8 that shows adolescent health patterns and at risk percentages based on financial situations (non-poor, poor, welfare poor).

The author also references a study done in Kenya and the effects of food shortages on children and their futures.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“Longitudinal studies show that family income is more strongly associated with children's ability and achievement than emotional outcomes, and early childhood poverty may have an even larger impact.”

Page 4

“Researchers have also shown that health problems affecting children in the United States, including iron deficiency anemia, underweight and obesity, and asthma, are more prevalent among the poor.”

Page 4

<p>“Parental rejection was higher in families experiencing high economic pressure and both of these factors were associated with more physical complaints by the adolescents.” Page 9</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This reading explains multiple different studies in different places (such as Kenya) and provides charts and graphs to organize the information provided.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This reading points out that not a lot of research had been done about the subject. However, the article was written almost 20 years ago in 1998, so there is probably more information available now.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can be connected to the criminal justice system, because higher percentages of people living in poverty end up involved with the criminal justice system and once involved with the criminal justice system, people are more likely to stay in poverty. • This information can also be connected to the education system, because children who grow up in poverty and have not had access to proper nutrition are less likely to be as successful in school. • This can be connected to the family system, because families are harmed by lack of proper nutrition and also family systems who have certain parenting styles can influence children’s success. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can children be protected from the harmful effects of poverty (perhaps specifically that brought on by the criminal justice system)? • What is a solution for this poverty caused lack of nutrition? There is welfare, but studies show that it isn’t working as well as many hoped. • Is it possible to improve family systems in order to impact other systems? 	

Citation:

Western, Bruce, Kling, Jeffery R., and Weiman, David F. 2001. The Labor Market Consequences of Incarceration. *Crime & Delinquency*. Volume 47: pages 410-427.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0011128701047003007>

Reason for including this source in your work:

I was originally interested in looking at what educational opportunities people who had spent time incarcerated had, but I came across this article on my search. In a way, this does also connect to education, because usually those incarcerated have little access to education which decreases their job opportunities just like checking a felon box decreases their opportunities. It is interesting to look at the ways lack of education can lead to prison which leads to lack of education/jobs.

Main argument:

This reading talks about the employment issues that prisoners face when they are released from prison. It points out that the problem isn't really that there is no employment available for prisoners, it's the problem that there is a limited number of jobs for workers with little education, skills, and a criminal record. This means that often many people (with and without criminal records) are competing for the same low-paying jobs.

Important ideas:

- Growing prison populations will have a negative impact on opportunities for minorities and those with little education who do not have a criminal record, because the jobs taken by these people are the same jobs available to released prisoners.
- Prison may not decrease
- Not only can record of incarceration decrease the likelihood of being hired, incarceration can decrease the education and job skills needed for employment
- There are effects on individual employment but also impacts on the labor markets in the areas where prisoners are released. The areas near prisons where prisoners are released become saturated with people who only qualify for certain types of employment.

Evidence:

NLSY79 study (p. 418) showed employment rates were 15-25% lower for those who had been imprisoned.

“The special concentration of incarceration can potentially compound the barriers to meaningful employment for released prisoners and their peers.” (p. 414)

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“Incarceration may not be undermining the economic opportunities of ex-inmates; it may simply be officially earmarking severely disadvantaged men who would otherwise have poor job prospects, although without the dubious distinction of membership in a policy-relevant population.” (p. 411)

“On their return, prisoners can readily reestablish contacts formed in prison and so embed themselves in networks of other released prisoners. These ties can erode the social stigma of a

<p>criminal conviction and incarceration. Moreover, these ties further weaken connection to those who can provide information about and entry to job openings.” (p. 415)</p> <p>“Based on our review of recent literature, we find evidence from a variety of sources that serving time in prison can diminish an individual’s earnings but not necessarily employments prospects.” (p. 424)</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article has a lot of good information and it pulls from a variety of different resources. It walks you through the different issues and explains things in easy to read ways. It also traces the issues through time, it doesn’t just talk about the issue at one point in time, it talks about the beginnings and middles (there isn’t really an end yet). It also lays the groundwork for future research.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>I don’t think there were very many weaknesses to this. It packed a lot of information into a few pages, which I think is to be expected. It would have been interesting if the authors had compared their findings to other conflicting findings.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can be connected to the employment section of the map, because it is about two different groups of people who are only eligible for a certain type of employment and have to compete for it. • This can be connected to the education section of the map, because lack of education plays a big role in the reasons why certain people are competing for certain jobs. • This can also tie into poverty, because once people are in prison they can usually only get jobs that pay low wages. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Employment • Criminal Record • Income 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;">Education/Job Skills over Time</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Income over Time</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Employment Opportunities over Time</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Criminal Record over Time</p>
<p>Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:</p> <p>Reinforcing Loop: Vicious</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> Same Same </div>	



What will you research next?

I am interested in the types of programs that are available to rehabilitate released prisoners. I want to look at the ways prisoners can gain access to education and job skills training to make them more eligible for different types of jobs. This wouldn't just help the prisoner and their families, it would help prevent the labor market from getting so clogged at the lower levels and it would help other people who don't have criminal records still get jobs.

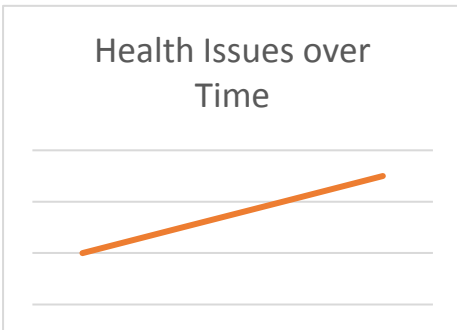
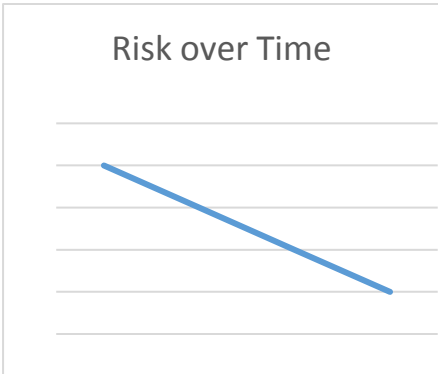
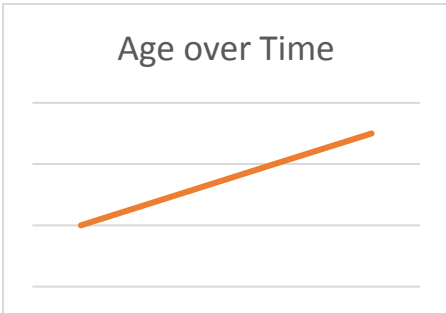
<p>Citation: DeBoer, Bill. 2014. Michigan Must Get Smarter about Prison Sentencing. The Detroit News. http://www.detroitnews.com/story/opinion/2014/12/03/deboer-michigan-prison-sentencing/19797555/</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This was one article from a group of assigned readings. I chose this particular article because it breaks down where the money is going and ways to reduced spending. It focused on how to keep low-risk people out of prison while still keeping communities safe.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The costs of punishing criminals continues to rise in Michigan. The number of people in prison has decreased over the past couple years, but there is still more to be done. One of the ideas proposed by Rep. Haveman is to reduce the number of geriatric inmates, which are often lower risk people, but also the most expensive.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prison population has decreased over the past couple years. (approx.. 51,000 in 2006 to 43,500 in 2013) • It costs approximately \$100,000 per inmate per year to care for and house elderly inmates. • It may be cheaper and more effective to house and care for elderly in a non-prison setting. • Low-risk prisoners are often better prepared for life after prison when they learn skills in a non-prison setting. 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>The author states that often care for sick and elderly inmates is better provided by non-prison facilities, which means lower costs for the prison and better care. The state spends one in five funding dollars on corrections.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“...geriatric inmates, some of Michigan’s least-threatening but most expensive prisoners...” “A low-risk offender who learns discipline and work habits in a non-prison program has a much better chance of transiting from a life of crime to a successful life outside the criminal justice system.” “...it costs the state close to \$100,000 per inmate per year to house and care for each elderly prisoner in the system.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article focuses on ways to reduce spending when it comes to elderly inmates. It points out that these are often the most expensive inmates</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This article only focuses on one way to reduce spending and makes it seem like it is the only way. I think there are definitely other ways and</p>

with the lowest risk. So there have been ideas proposed to use this point to reduce costs.	I think this isn't necessarily a perfect plan. (i.e. not every elderly patient is low-risk.)
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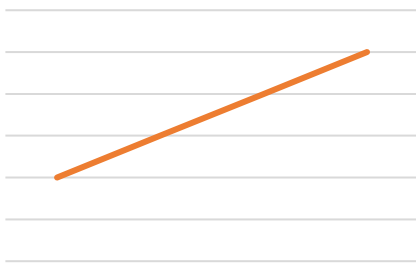
- Connections:
- Healthcare
 - Economics
 - Policy

- List identifiable variables:
- Age
 - Risk to Community
 - Health Issues
 - Cost

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Cost over Time

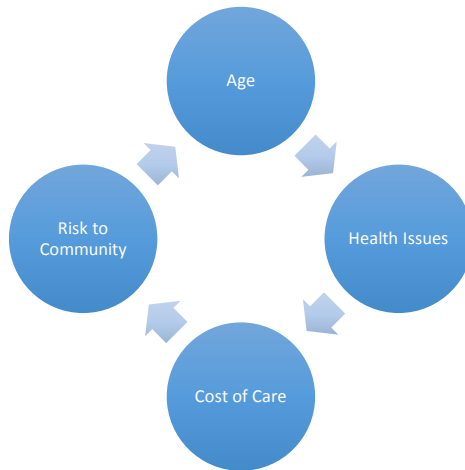


Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

Reinforcing

Opposite

Same



Opposite

Same

Opposite

What will you research next?

I think it would be interesting to look into more other ways to save money besides the elderly. I think there are ways to help other inmates who are lower-risk and younger, because helping them get out and stay out of prison would also help communities and the economy.

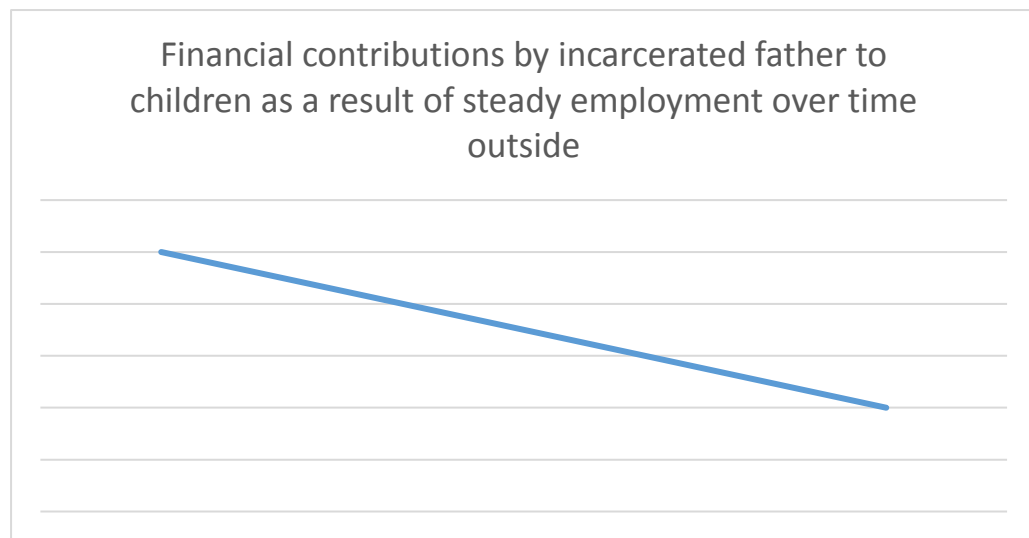
<p>Citation: Geller, Amanda; Garfinkel, Irwin; Western, Bruce. Paternal Incarceration and Support for Children in Fragile Families. Springer. Vol. 49, pages 25-47. http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/stable/pdf/41237711.pdf</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article focuses on the impacts of the incarceration of the father figure on families. This fits our story about Dale. This article discusses the impacts paternal incarceration has on children and family systems.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading discusses how the incarceration of fathers disrupts families. It focuses mainly on the financial aspect of the effects, such as child support and income, but it does include the effects on relationships.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often families that are affected by incarceration are already disadvantaged, so the incarceration makes the situation worse. • Incarceration damages relationships, both with the significant other and children. • Relationships are also damaged by the social stigma that accompanies incarceration. • The families of incarcerated men are not only forced to survive with less income, but incarceration can add fees and expenses to the family's burden. • The amount that incarceration effects families is dependent on how much the incarcerated father was sharing his earnings with the family prior to incarceration. 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Incarceration causes a suppression of the financial contributions fathers can make to their children.</p> <p>Incarceration puts strain on romantic and familial relationships.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“The high level of incarceration may fuel inequality across American families because incarceration rates are highest among the most disadvantaged.” P. 26</p> <p>“Other proposals suggest that employment-based programs can be more effective if couples to additional services for housing and drug treatment.” P. 44</p> <p>“Policy advocates have proposed family-friendly visitation rules and reductions in the costs of mail and phone contact. Parenting programs, sometimes combined with relationship counseling, drug treatment, and other services, have also been designed to strengthen family bonds after incarceration. To enable more consistent economic support for children... recommended coordinating child support enforcement with post-prison work programs, perhaps providing a grace period for fathers to find steady jobs to better support their children in the long run.” P. 45</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p>

<p>This article presents a lot of good data. The authors did a lot of research to support their conclusions.</p>	<p>This article starts out making you think that it is going to discuss a lot of different aspects of paternal incarceration but it actually only focuses on the financial aspect and briefly relationships. I think it would have been more helpful to show how incarceration impacts finances and relationships and also what that means for the family long term.</p>
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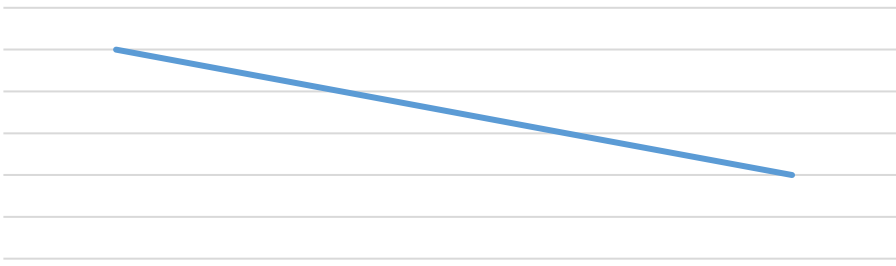
- Connections:
- This connects to Non-Profit, because it discusses the importance of programs for families and incarcerated members to help.
 - This connects to housing, because residency plays an important role in how the father contributes to his family before and after incarceration.
 - This also connects to employment because the father is expected to contribute financially to his children/family and when he is incarcerated/returning, employment is more difficult to find and pays less.

- List identifiable variables:
- Paternal incarceration during childhood
 - Financial contributions to children as a result of steady employment (not odd jobs/cash jobs)
 - Closeness of family/relationships

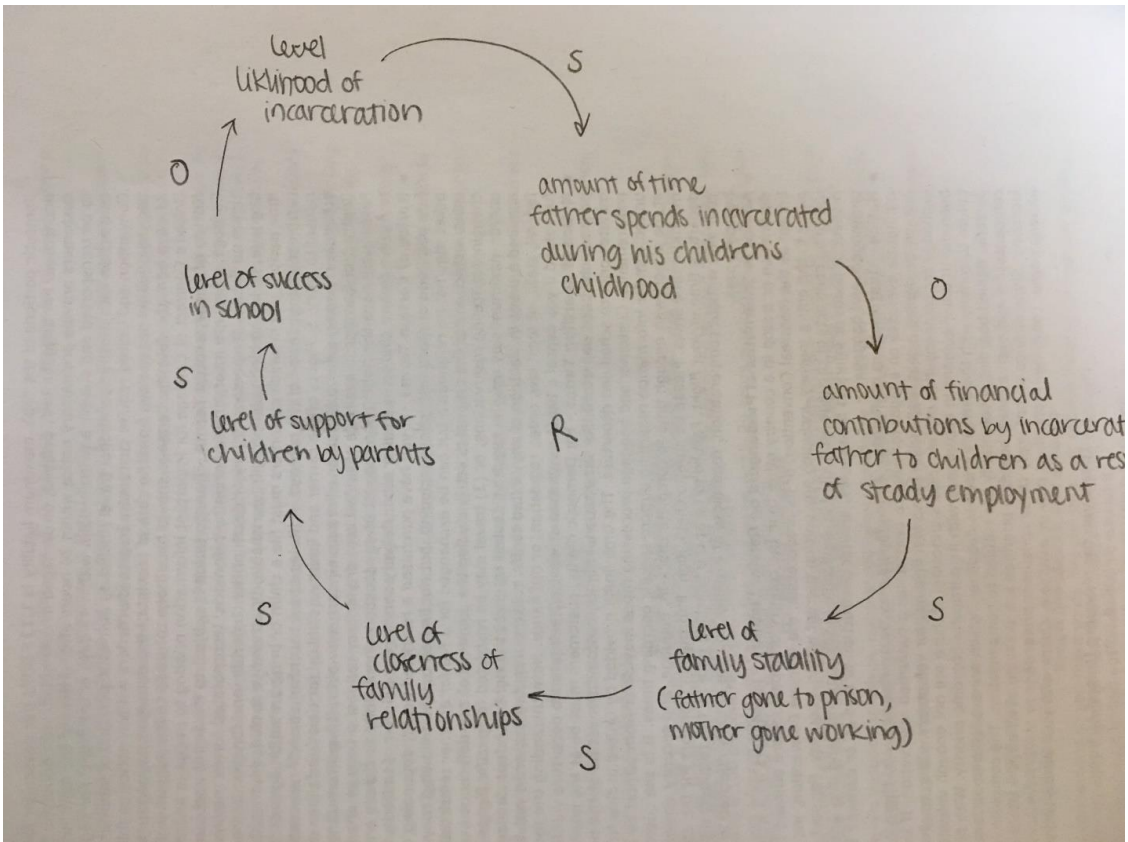
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Closeness of family relationships with incarcerated father over time inside and outside



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I think I want to look more at the behavioral/relationship aspect of incarceration and less at the financial impacts.

Citation:

Petersen, Ian. 2015. Toward True Fair-Chance Hiring: Balancing Stakeholder Interests and Reality in Regulating Criminal Background Checks. *Texas Law Review*. 94(1), 175-203.
<http://search.proquest.com/docview/1734601212?pq-origsite=summon>

Reason for including this source in your work:

I wanted to continue my research from last week by looking at how often people with criminal records are discriminated against in the hiring process and if it is justifiable.

Main argument:

The author starts by citing a study that provides evidence of discrimination against people with criminal records in the hiring process, then provides guidelines for when convictions can be legitimately used to discriminate and the pros and cons of it. The author urges employers to install a “buffer system” that allows employers to review criminal records while ensuring that there will be no negative discrimination.

Important ideas:

- There is undeniable evidence that people with criminal records face discrimination in the hiring process.
- Employers should only be allowed to consider a conviction when it is closely related to a job duty or when the candidate will be placed in a situation mirroring the context of their criminal activity. A system should be put in place where someone in HR reviews the criminal record and decides whether the hirer needs to know of any convictions. This system or the person who reviews the applicant's records is considered the “buffer”.
- Employers should look at how long ago the conviction took place. As people get older, the chance of recidivating declines. Ex-offenders should be given a chance to explain themselves.
- Employers should wait until after the initial application stage to inquire about an applicant's criminal history because they could be missing out on good and qualified potential employees.
- Economic costs of hiring ex-criminals: liability, theft and dishonesty, replacement costs. Most of these costs are driven by the fear of hiring an ex-criminal, not the facts. The facts state that there is a small chance of recidivism. Employment actually helps drive recidivism rates down.

Evidence:

- One in five Americans has a criminal record and 90 % of employers now use criminal background checks. There is bound to be discrimination when seeking employment.
- One survey found just 33% of central-city employers reported a willingness to hire applicants with a criminal background. Employers said they were less likely to hire ex-offenders than any other disadvantaged population.
- Researcher Devah Pager sent out identical applications except for one difference: one mentioned a nonviolent, felony drug conviction. The results of her researched showed that even with identical qualifications, those with a criminal record receive less call-backs. Her research also showed that black applicants receive less callbacks than their white counterparts with the same qualifications.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- Buffer: Someone who looks at the applicant's criminal background checks and reports only relevant convictions to the hirer on a need-to-know basis.
- "increasing employment for ex-offenders can also benefit society by increasing public safety, decreasing prison costs, and boosting the economy as a whole."
- "This buffer would allow firms to freely check a candidate's entire history, thereby diminishing the risk of negligent hiring liability and statistical discrimination without prejudicing the hiring manager with irrelevant convictions. Firms would thereby gain a deeper pool of qualified applicants, and ex-offenders would enjoy a true fair chance in employment."
- "employers should consider only those convictions closely related to a job skill or the context of the position sought. These convictions are a sort of negative qualification for the position - like a diploma or recommendation letter, they can help the employer predict job performance."

Strengths:

- Cites multiple pieces of research that show evidence of discrimination before offering potential solutions
- Provides pros and cons of discrimination against criminal records
- Provides a solution that benefits both employers and applicants

Weaknesses:

- There may not be much data showing how well the mentioned remedies will work
- Some of the solutions provided have already been put into action

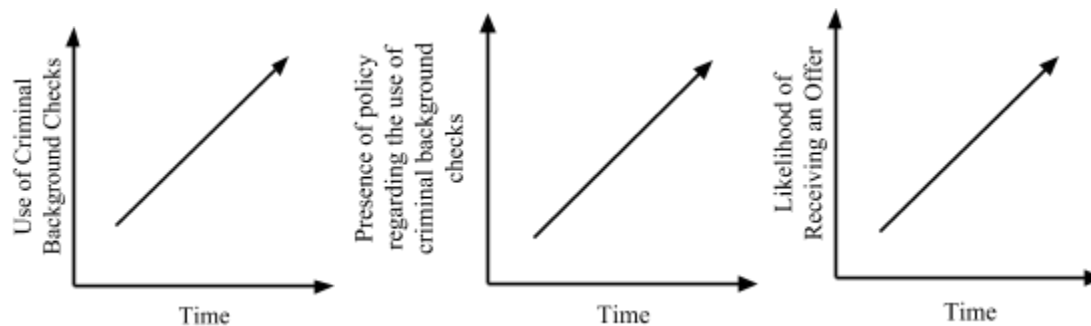
Connections:

- Economy - A report estimated the cost savings per 1,500 fewer recidivists to be over \$26 million. The ex-offender population's low employment rates cost the U.S. economy between \$57 and \$65 billion in 2008.
- Policy – The author argues that there should be public policy that requires employers 1) consider the age of the conviction; 2) defer background checks until after the initial application process; 3) consider only convictions that are closely related to a job skill or to the context of the position being sought; and 4) have a buffer between the hirer and applicant to examine the candidate's criminal record
- Poverty – recidivism and discrimination against applicants with criminal records will lead to an increase in poverty
- Public Safety – As ex-offender employment increases, recidivism rates will decline and public safety will increase.

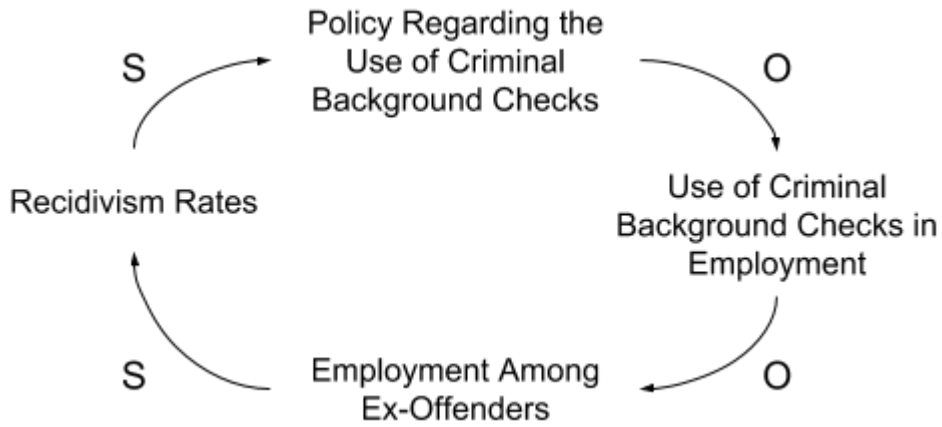
List identifiable variables:

- Recidivism Rates
- Employment among ex-offenders
- Presence of policy regarding the use of criminal background checks
- Use of criminal background checks

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



Balancing

What will you research next?

I would like to stick with the theme of the economic issues returning citizens face.

<p>Citation: Serpas, Ronal. 2017. <i>Law Enforcement to President Trump: How to Keep America Safe</i>. Fox News.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Instructor Assigned Reading</p>
<p>Main argument: President Trump and Attorney General Sessions have promised to reduce crime. An organization of law enforcement officials provide the President with five recommendations on how to do so.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Violent crime should be the main target. Trying to reduce all crime will be ineffective. Federal funds should be committed to “smart policing”. ● Current sentencing laws are unnecessarily harsh and lengthy, increasing crime. ● Treating mental health issues and drug addictions instead of sending these people to prison will save money. ● There is tension between police and the communities they serve. Community oriented policing will reduce crime and strengthen the relationship between the police and communities. ● The Justice Department needs to support re-entry programs to help reduce recidivism.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Only 27 percent of offenders with a mental illness and 11 percent of addicts receive treatment.” ● “Over the last 10 years, 27 states have reduced both crime and incarceration simultaneously.”
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “But current sentencing laws can be unnecessarily harsh and lengthy, actually increasing crime. Upon release from prison, nonviolent, first-time offenders struggle to find housing and employment. Facing few legitimate opportunities, they often return to crime and jail.” ● “We urge the president and Congress to target federal efforts and dollars directly toward violent crime prevention — the biggest threat to our safety.”

- “There is tension between many police departments and the communities we serve. Without cooperation between us, enhancing public safety is impossible. And a mistrustful community puts police officers’ lives at risk.”

Strengths:

- Written by a very knowledgeable group. These people are in the system and understand how it works and what is wrong with it.

Weaknesses:

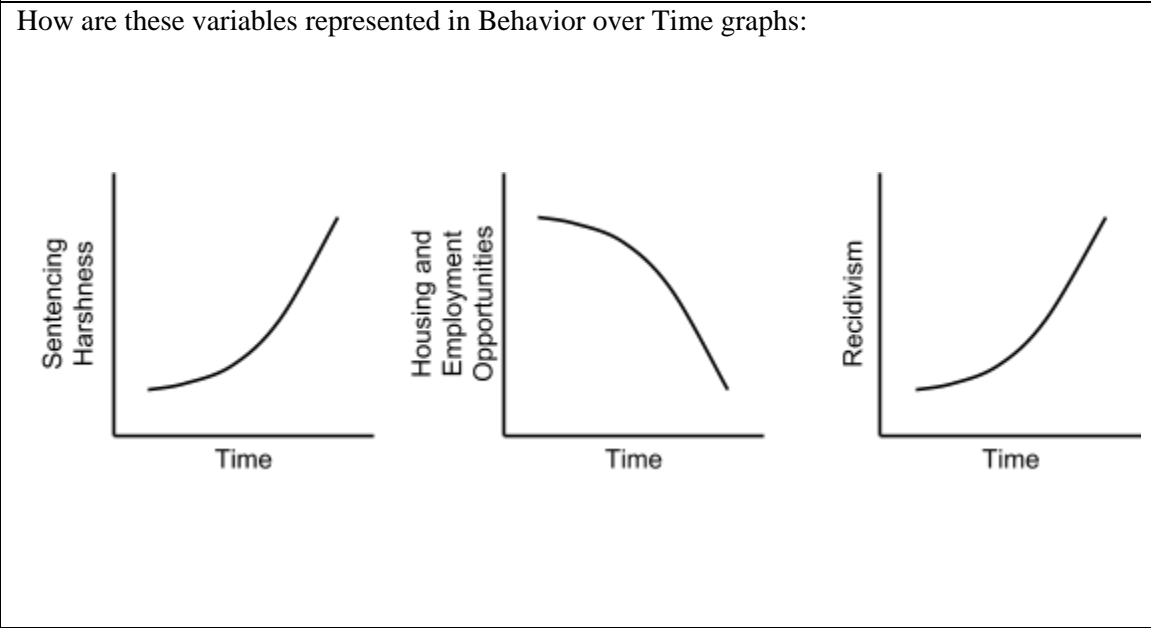
- Not a large amount of data presented within the article.

Connections:

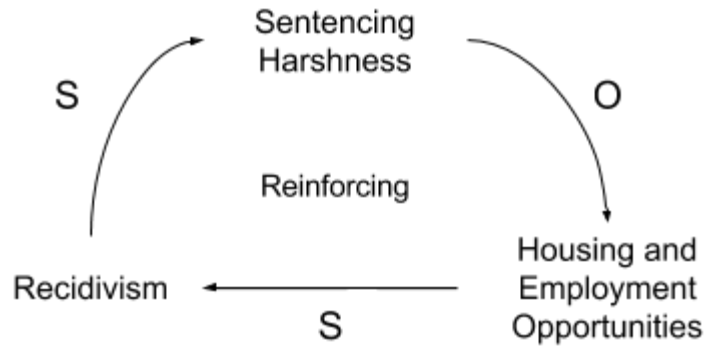
- Law Enforcement – Law enforcement are at the forefront of fighting and preventing violent crime. The article also talks about community oriented policing.
- Public Policy – The author talks about sentencing reform to reduce the number of people in prisons.
- Non-Profits – The author mentions that the federal government should providing funding for non-profits to enter prisons and prepare offenders for re-entry to reduce recidivism.
- Healthcare – The author points out that mental illness and drug addiction are large issues facing the criminal justice system and need to be addressed.

List identifiable variables:

- Sentencing Harshness
- Housing and Employment Opportunities
- Recidivism



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I would like to know what educational programs are available to prisoners and if they make a difference in getting a job upon re-entry.

Citation:

Eisenberg, A. (2016). Incarceration Incentives in the Decarceration Era. *Vanderbilt Law Review* 69(1), 71-140.

http://heinonline.org/HOL/Page?handle=hein.journals/vanlr69&div=6&start_page=71&collection=journals&set_as_cursor=5&men_tab=srchresults#

Reason for including this source in your work:

I decided to include this article as a research template because it examines a topic that was previously unexamined by the class and it provides interesting incentives into the perceptions of some.

Main argument:

The purpose of this article is to analyze why industry stakeholders feel a certain way about high incarceration rates.

Important ideas:

- Decarceration is at an all-time high.
- Resistance to Decarceration comes from two key sources: prison officer unions and the private prison industry.
- Prison officer unions oppose Decarceration because of worries about job security.
- Private prisons oppose Decarceration because of financial incentives.

Evidence:

- Fair Sentencing Act passed in 2010
 - Reducing the controversial weight ratio of the amount of crack and powder cocaine needed to trigger mandatory sentencing from 100:1 to 18:1
 - Eliminating the five year mandatory minimum for first time possession of crack
- 23 states have passed laws repealing mandatory minimums or revising them downward for certain offenses

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- After four decades of skyrocketing incarceration rates, the prison population has finally plateaued and even very slightly declined

- Some private corporations do advocate for pro-incarceration policies, even describing prisons as a kind of “product” to be sold
- Three largest private prison companies, which constitute more than 80% of the market for private prisons, spend approximately \$4.5 million per year on lobbying expenses.
- Decarceration era goals focus on achieving one or more of the following:
 - a. Reduction of the prison population
 - b. Improved prison conditions
 - c. Preparation for successful reentry into mainstream society
- Combination of legislative concerns about the fiscal pressures of mass incarceration and judicial concerns about the humanitarian costs of prison overcrowding
- 23 states have passed laws repealing mandatory minimums or revising them downward for certain offenses
- Most of these changes have affected nonviolent offenses, the majority of which are drug related
- Fair Sentencing Act passed in 2010
 - a. Reducing the controversial weight ratio of the amount of crack and powder cocaine needed to trigger mandatory sentencing from 100:1 to 18:1
 - b. Eliminating the five year mandatory minimum for first time possession of crack
- Alternative/specialized courts
- Although all state incarceration rates decreased, the federal incarceration rate increased. Progress was uneven, too. Different states behaved different ways.
- Supreme Court decision that California’s prisons were unconstitutionally overcrowded
- California was singlehandedly responsible for 50% of the recent decrease in prison population
- Legislators enact criminal laws in response to voter demand and fear of crime has resulted in a dramatic increase in criminal liability and harsher sentences
- Existing literature on the prison system oversimplifies the picture in four key ways
 - a. Many accounts approach changes in incarceration rates as though they were signs of a uniform trend, ignoring key differences among state prison systems and between state and federal prisons
 - b. When scholars discuss “incentives” in the prison industry, the discussion tends to focus disproportionately on the private sector, minimizing the role of public sector stakeholders
 - c. Accounts that discuss prison industry resistance focus largely on the industry’s efforts to defeat reforms and the legislative or policy level, while ignoring stakeholders’ ability to frustrate implementation through more subtle means
 - d. Existing accounts ignore the ways in which the industry (or constituent groups within it) might be inclined to adapt to a new Decarceration-era landscape, and they may also overlook institutional design reforms that could motivate cooperation by prison industry stakeholders with Decarceration-era goals

- Two key players in the prison industry – correctional officers (as represented by their unions) and private prison management
- In the private sector, reform resistance is most likely to come from management, whose profits are at stake
- In the public sector, top-level executives are political appointees who often favor reforms; in such cases, the likely source of resistance is labor
- Prison officer unions historically have preferred more punitive criminal laws and longer sentences
- Prison expansion means job security for prison officers
- Unions have also historically opposed the privatization of prisons and have lobbied against political candidates that favor privatizing prisons
- Private prisons don't hire unionized workers and pay lower wages
- Officers frequently create rhetoric separating them from inmates and are often quick to reject proposed reforms aimed at improving inmate conditions
- Many prison officers believe that prison should be a state of deprivation where there is no pleasure
- Officers and inmates are often linked by common interests, cultural, and social values and experiences and by common deprivations. The narrow gap between officers and inmates could motivate officers to distance themselves from the prisoners under their watch
- Private prisons are paid per prisoner, per day
- Private prisons want to ensure that once constructed, a prison will be filled to capacity, or at least that the prison will be subsidized if the inmate population decreases
- States promise that regardless of underlying crime rates, they will incarcerate a specified number of their citizens in these prisons
- Many private prison contracts provide for a guaranteed occupancy rate of 95% or higher for a period of 20 years
- Private prison companies sometimes build prisons without any government contract, speculating that “if you build it, they will come”, which has already begun working in California
- The bulk of a constructed prison's costs are labor related

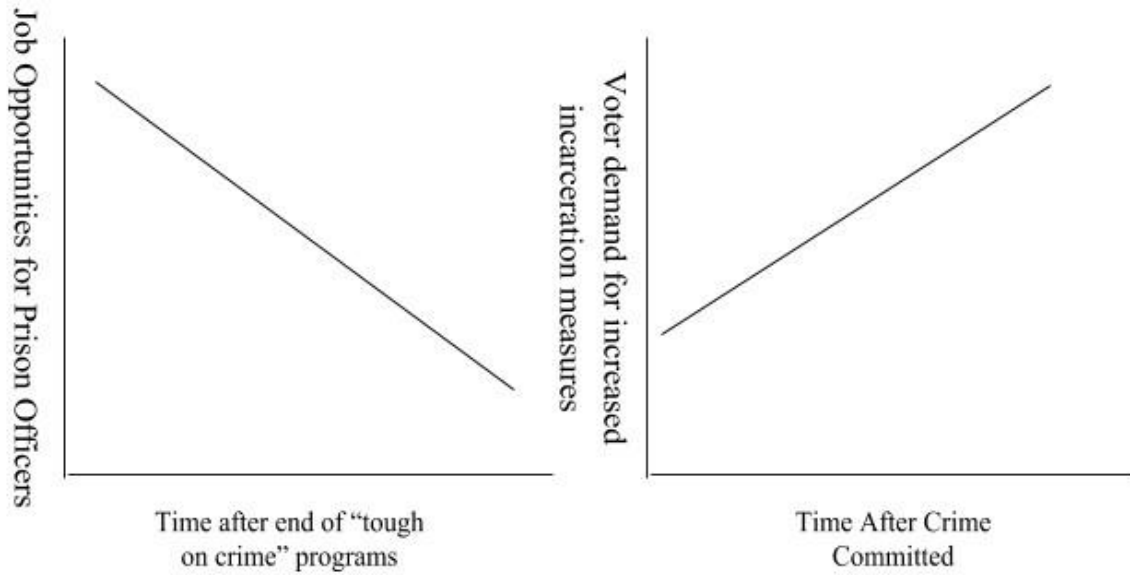
Strengths:
The article was very thorough.

Weaknesses:
Some parts felt repetitive.

List identifiable variables:

- Level of privatization in the prison system
- Legislative perception of cost to the state
- Judicial perception of offender's human rights
- Voter demand for increased incarceration measures
- Legislative response
- Prison Officer Employment Opportunities

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?
I will dive deeper until actual policies next.

Citation:

Cooper, C. S. (2007). Drug Courts - Just the Beginning: Getting Other Areas of Public Policy in Sync. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 42(2-3), 243-256. doi:10.1080/10826080601141982

Reason for including this source in your work:

This article discusses the impacts of public policies working directly against substance abusers who are convicted of drug-based offenses. This work directly applies to Dale and the public policies by which he is directly affected.

Main argument:

The main argument of this article is to address the biggest areas of concern within public policy that lie outside of the criminal justice system. These areas include: public housing, welfare benefits, educational benefits, voting rights, and immigration status. It focuses on these areas in the context of drug courts and their role in recovery.

Important ideas:

- Ability to find public housing is significantly harder for drug offenders and drug offenders are more significantly barred from public housing by current public policies.
- Collateral consequences affect drug offenses differently than they do other crimes.
- Most of these provisions were passed during the “War on Drugs”

Evidence:

- 17 states automatically restore the rights to vote when the offenders has completed his/her period of incarceration
- 10 states make benefits dependent on the individual's obtaining drug treatment

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- “Drug courts” are uncommon despite the positive benefits that are widely reported
- Socio-economic, family, public health and public safety concerns surrounding substance abuse

- Drug courts reflect a more humane approach for dealing with nonviolent, drug-addicted defendants
- Drug usage is a chronic, relapsing physiological condition and drug courts use the leverage of the CJ system while at the same time incorporating the principles of therapy.
- Defendants that succeed in the drug court's rigorous requirements usually have their charges dismissed or reduced or some other form of amelioration.
- Those who do not succeed are subject to the traditional CJ system process and sanctions
- First introduced in Miami in 1989
- 100,000 drug addicted defendants have completed these programs
- Represents a major philosophical shift in the CJ system's approach to drug use
- Drug offenders sentenced in drug courts are still subject to collateral consequences though
- Drug courts use a carrot and stick approach. Create an incentive to convince defendants to participate, while at the same time warning them of the consequences if they do not.
- Successful program completion can lead to dismissal of charges, reduction of time served, etc.
- Drug courts are not soft on crime, but instead show legislator recognition that
 - Substance addiction is a physiological condition and must be dealt with through treatment
 - Incarceration on its own has little effect on reducing drug use among offenders
 - Incarceration is a high cost method of dealing with this type of offense and the recidivism rates are extremely high
 - Evidence that treatment is more effective
- Intensive requirements provide more public safety that would otherwise not be available
- Effectiveness of drug courts has been clearly demonstrated through reduced recidivism and increased/improved societal functioning of many participants (even those who have not made it through the entire program)
- The drug court approach is now being extended to other types of criminal offenses
- This "problem-solving" approach has been increasingly applied in varying degrees, to appropriate segments of caseloads in many courts and has been adopted as official policy by Chief Judge Judith Kay for the courts in the state of New York.
- Housing has been identified by most drug court program participants as the most immediate and critical need
- Many drug users return to situations in which family members or housemates are using drugs, making abstinence very difficult
- Lack the resources to find appropriate housing on the open market
- Clean and sober living arrangements are extremely important when attempting to allow a participant to experience treatment and become drug free
- Housing Opportunity Program Extension (HOPE) Act of 1996 would theoretically provide an excellent resource for the drug court program and participants in need of housing
- Reality, current statutory provisions and widespread local policies result in public housing being unavailable to more drug court participants
- HOPE Act was deemed to be a tough anti-crime measure designed to make public housing

safe for law-abiding residents. Two provisions of the law have potential detrimental consequences for drug users

- 1st provision: requires the lessee of any public housing unit assume an affirmative responsibility for the law-abiding behavior of all members of lessee's household and guests
- 2nd provision: permits public housing authorities to deny admission to or evict individuals who have engaged in criminal activity, on or off public housing premises, regardless of whether they were arrested or convicted for these activities.
- Under the Act, a local public housing authority's ability to receive federal funds is contingent on their use of a lease that clearly provides that any drug-related or other serious criminal activity by a member of a household is grounds for eviction
- Similar restrictions have been reportedly introduced at the state level in non-public housing units as well
- Under a "Clean Sweep" agreement, the landlord of a major apartment building in the Bronx has agreed to implement measures to stop illegal drug activity and improve security, which procedures including barring from tenancy persons who have been convicted within the last five years of a narcotics offense.
- Tennessee's Drug Dealer Eviction Program, 1997, provides that individuals can be evicted for felony drug violations occurring in rental property.
- If the landlord does not take action, the law permits the district attorney's office to proceed with eviction.
- A similar bill passed in the Rhode Island Senate
- The problem is that these are applied across the board with generally no exceptions
- The result for drug court participants is that they are both:
 - Ineligible to be considered for public housing if they need it, and
 - Evicted if they are already living in a public housing unit
- Families of drug offenders are treated similarly
- Housing and Urban Development (HUD) officials have indicated that the one strike eviction policy is not a federal requirement, but rather a policy that local public housing authorities are free to disregard, the reality is that the policy prevails in almost all jurisdictions and was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court last year.
- Permitting drug court participants to apply for and/or remain in public housing units would seem to be in everyone's best interests.
 - Participant and family would have a drug-free place to live
 - Neighbors could have substantial confidence that the participant/resident was being drug tested frequently and closely supervised by the court
- > half of drug court participants are unemployed or have minimal employment when they enter the drug court
- > one third lack a high school diploma or a GED
- Most have very limited resources, if any, and whatever resources they have are usually inadequate to support them during the intensive treatment phases of the drug court program.
- If they have a drug conviction on their record (from current offense or from previous

offense), drug offenders are ineligible to receive welfare benefits, even temporarily, unless they reside in one of the few states which have opted out from these provisions

- Section 115 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families TANF Act): persons convicted of a state or federal felony offense involving the use or sale of drugs are prohibited for life from receiving cash assistance and food stamps
- Applies to only drug offenses, not others, regardless of their seriousness
- Provision reportedly received little discussion when enacted
- Only 8 states and the District of Columbia opted out of this provision
- 22 states ban ex-offenders for life
- 10 states impose partial denial of benefits and/or limit the ex-offender's ineligibility to a specific time period
- 10 states make benefits dependent on the individual's obtaining drug treatment
- 2002: 92,000 women and 135,000 children affected by this provision
- US is the only democracy in which convicted offenders who have served their sentences can be disenfranchised for life
- Disenfranchisement laws serve no discernible legitimate purpose and in fact, work against the reintegration of offenders into society
- 48 states do not allow prison inmates to vote
- Maine and Vermont have no restrictions on voting rights for convicted felons
- 17 states automatically restore the rights to vote when the offenders has completed his/her period of incarceration
- 32 states prohibit felons from voting while on parole and 28 of those states also prohibit felons from voting while on probation
- 18 of those states restore voting rights after the offender completes his/her sentence, including probation and parole
- 13 states permanently disenfranchise felons unless they apply to the state governor to grant them a pardon or institute other administrative procedure to reinstate their voting rights
- Generally, a waiting period of at least five years is required.
- Make no exception for drug court graduates
- Most drug courts require participants to have a high school diploma or equivalent in order to complete the program. However, most programs strongly encourage participants to participate in post-secondary education to be able to effectively compete in the job market and enhance personal skills.
- Higher Education Act of 1998: all convicted drug offenders lose their eligibility for federal educational aid, either temporarily or permanently, if they have three convictions
- Several higher education institutions have attempted to make up this gap of exclusion with policies of their own
- Counterproductive to rehabilitation
- Common practice is to have the defendant plead guilty to a drug possession charge with the understanding that he/she will then be able to enter the drug court program, and if successful, have his/her charge dismissed at the time of program completion

- Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA): prevents immigrants from partaking in the drug court program in this way because of the risk of deportation

Strengths:

This article was very effective at using research to back up all the points raised.

Weaknesses:

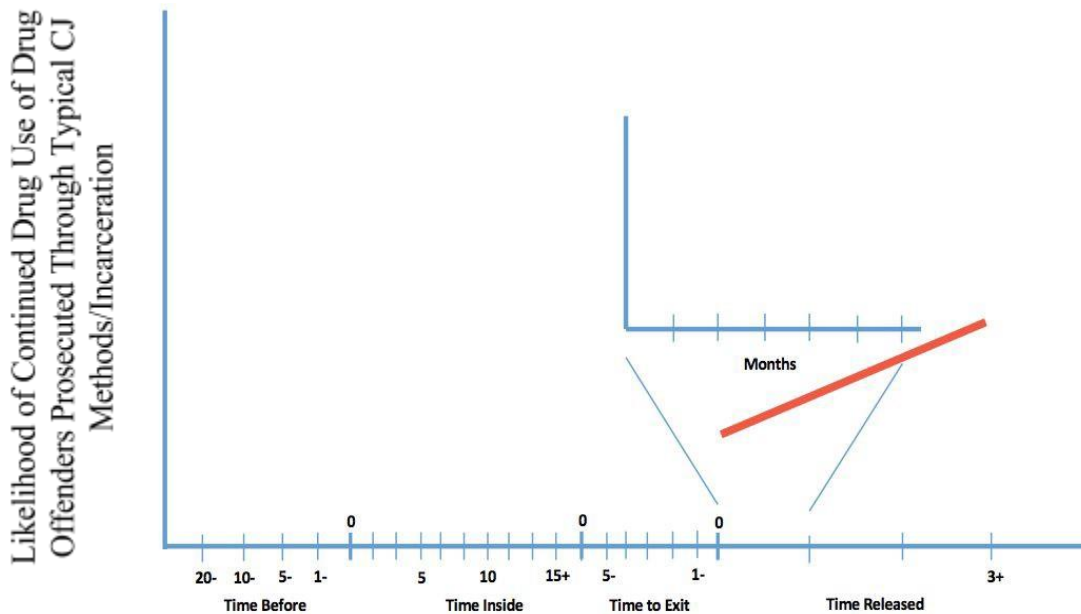
Connections:

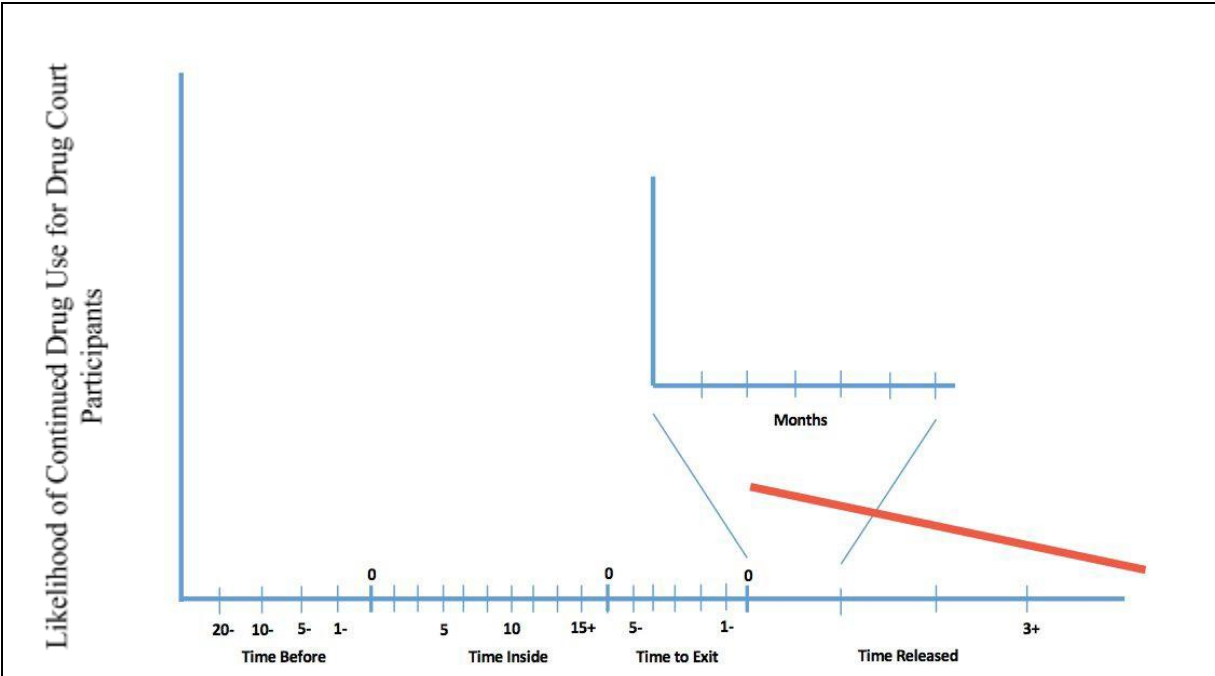
- This article connects to the systems map by providing specific policies to areas of concern that had already be identified.
- Dale would be affected by each of the statutes outlined in this article because of his drug conviction.
- Many of the policies do not line up at a national and state level, which further cements our suggestion that these policies were developed as “quick fixes”
- The policies outlined in this article have extremely unintended consequences.

List identifiable variables:

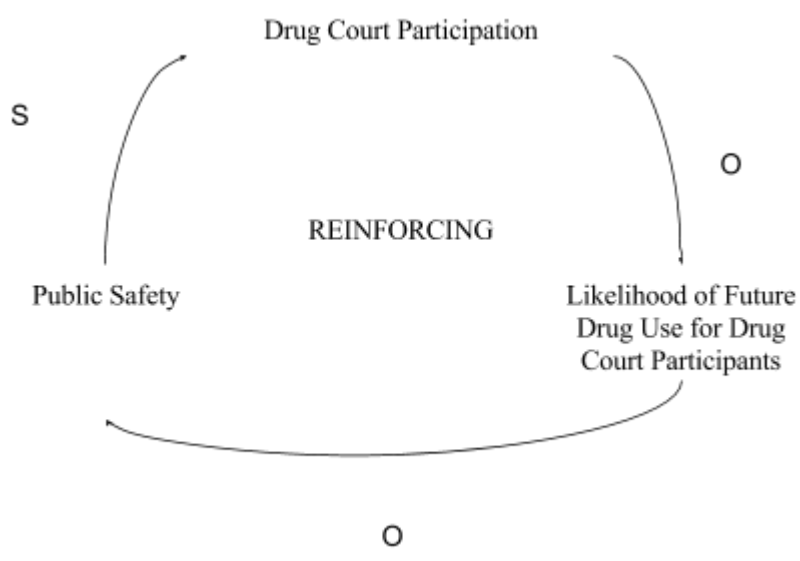
- Likelihood of Continued Drug Use using traditional CJ Treatment/Incarceration
- Likelihood of Continued Drug Use using Drug Court
- Public Safety Using Drug Courts for Nonviolent, Drug Offenses

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:





Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Next, I will continue researching policies that directly affect drug offenders.

Citation:

Lowenkamp, Christopher T., and Edward J. Latessa. "Developing successful reentry programs: lessons learned from the 'what works' research." *Corrections Today* 67, no. 2 (2005): 72+. General OneFile (accessed March 20, 2017).

http://go.galegroup.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/ps/i.do?p=ITOF&sw=w&u=lom_gvalleysu&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CA131858599&sid=summon&asid=09f15fc93e705a60f3d4b1ad81595af3.

Reason for including this source in your work:

To look at what makes certain reentry programs more successful than others. I feel we have a consensus that reentry programs are more effective at reducing recidivism than harsher punishment, but to effectively allocate money, the reentry programs must also have beneficial techniques.

Main argument:

To maximize the overall decreased rate in recidivism, it is very important to tailor the treatment program to the specific offender. Sweeping programs can actually have negative effects on recidivism.

Important ideas:

- Recidivism rates statistically increase for low risk offenders in half-way houses, but decrease for higher risk offenders.
- A program that offers one criminogenic service shows a dramatic increase in recidivism compared to programs that offer more than one, which show a decrease in recidivism rates
- Role-playing and practicing learned skills with reentry participants helped reduce recidivism rates more than not, or picking between the two

Evidence:

“While offenders, in some instances, are offered some programming while incarcerated, a good percentage of offenders are returned to the community ill-equipped for reintegration (Petersilia, 2000). For example, of nonviolent offenders returning to the community from prison, 40 percent have less than a high school education, nearly 66 percent indicated they had been using drugs during the month prior to their offense, 25 percent were dependent on alcohol prior to entering prison (Durose and Mumola, 2004) and unemployment is fairly high among this population (petersilia, 2000).”

The author uses statistics to show the hardships returning citizens face while reentering society.

“While it is certainly not the case that all inmates re-offend upon reentry, the statistics on the recidivism of inmates released to the community is staggering. For instance, Langan and Levin (2002), after following released inmates for three years, found a 67.5 percent rearrest rate, a 25 percent reincarceration rate for a new crime, and a 26 percent reincarceration rate for a technical violation.” Here they outline that it is incredibly common for people to reoffend.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: Include all new terms and concepts as well as at least 3 quotes that exemplify the essay.

Criminogenic- (of a system, situation, or place) causing or likely to cause criminal behavior.

The idea that programs can be harmful if improperly implemented.

“it was found that the residential programs were most effective with parole violators and higher-risk offenders”

“the residential programs were associated with increases in recidivism for the lower-risk offenders”

“Finally, it was concluded that implementation and other issues captured by measures of program integrity were strongly related to program effectiveness”

Strengths: This essay outlines a very important idea that while reentry programs are generally beneficial, they can be more effective if people are looked at on case by case bases. It can be counterproductive to implement a program incorrectly, or force someone into a situation that is not helping them.

Weaknesses:
I really wish they went into detail on the inconsistencies of the programs. They broadly describe “Criminogenic Services” Without specifically looking at how they differ from program to program. Some of the graphs were also a bit unprofessional.

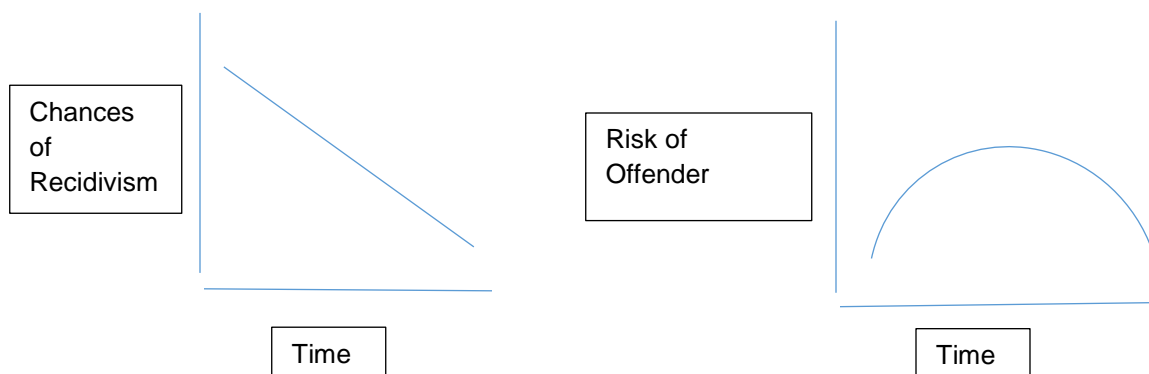
Connections:

- Policy - Reentry programs and how they contribute to effective reentry
- Recidivism going up as a result of not being treated individually
- Policy – redirecting funding in more strategic way

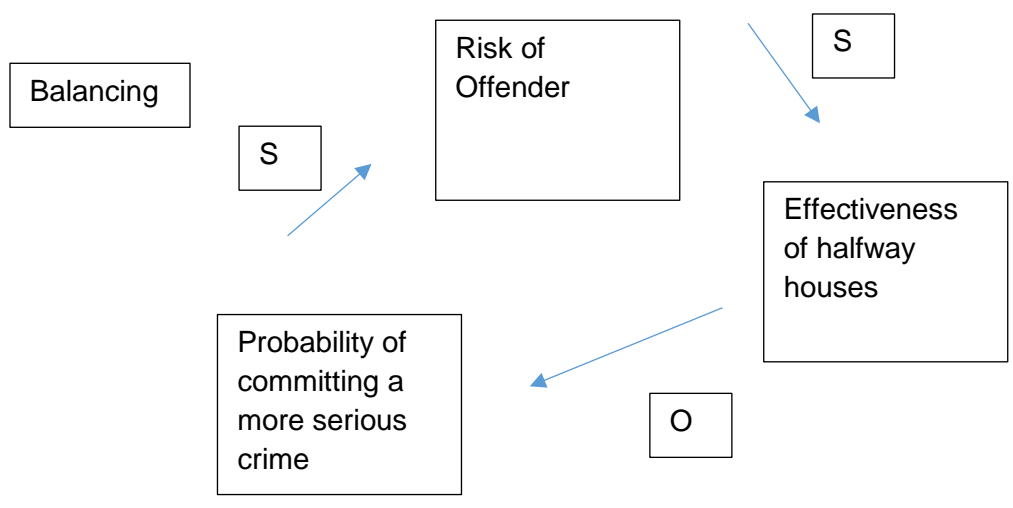
List identifiable variables:

- risk of offender
- Chances of Recidivism
- Effectiveness of halfway house participation

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I do want to take a look at the recent legislation passed and determine how it will affect recidivism rates, or prison sizes.

Citation:

Designing a Prisoner Reentry System Hardwired to Manage Disputes. 2010. *Harvard Law Review* 123 (5): 1339-60. http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/stable/40648488?pq-origsite=summon&seq=22#page_scan_tab_contents

Reason for including this source in your work:

This goes through the prison system throughout history and explains its failures and what really to consider when redesigning the system.

Main argument:

For a reentry system to be successful, the system should include all stakeholders, allow dispute resolution when the timing is right, and incorporate a process for reevaluating the system.

Important ideas:

- Throughout history, American society saw the prison system's main goal as rehabilitation. The emphasis was turned to punishment when both people from the right and the left saw that forced rehabilitation, especially using the tactics at the time (isolation, hydro therapy, lobotomy, etc), was inhumane.
- For the reentry system to work, the individual must want to change, and society must believe in the philosophy that people can change
- Systematic procedures that involve check and balances can stop the system from being abused or steered in the wrong direction. Inmates also need evaluation processes to determine what is right for them because painting everyone with the same brush would not be as effective.
- Society must have faith in social institutions to rehabilitate, and clear outlines on what type of behaviors need rehabilitating.
- Reentry courts are beneficial to returning citizens because it creates a different dynamic of reward and repair as opposed to surveillance and punishment.

Evidence:

A second critique was that the rehabilitative ideal had a "tendency in practical application to become debased and to serve other social ends far removed from and sometimes inconsistent with the reform of offenders."³⁸ For example, in 1870 the Cincinnati correctional congress established a Declaration of Principles for Elmira, an institution that was to be dedicated to the reform and rehabilitation of criminals.³⁹ "Within ten years . . . Elmira 'was just another prison.'"⁴⁰ Mental hospitals, juvenile facilities, and institutions for the poor have followed this same tendency toward perversion of purpose.

This is an example of a rehabilitative environment swaying from its intended purpose. What may start at therapy centers can lead to holding centers. g.⁷² In 2002, a Federal Judicial Center conference for federal probation and pretrial services leaders created the Charter for Excellence,⁷³ which stated that "[w]e are outcome driven and strive to make our communities safer and to make a positive difference in the lives of those we serve."⁷⁴ This charter, along with

recommendations from a 2004 assessment of the probation system, "fueled a momentum" toward changing the focus from outputs to outcomes. "No longer is federal probation simply interested in measuring traditional outputs, but instead it has made a firm commitment to become an outcome-driven agency where resources and energies are focused around achieving targeted goals of protection and recidivism reduction."⁷⁵ This commitment marks a significant shift to focusing on reducing recidivism even after the supervision period ends. Combined with federal funding under the Second Chance Act of 2007,⁷⁶ these changes have led to the creation of the reentry court, a type of problem-solving court⁷⁷ designed "to facilitate reintegration of offenders into the community upon their release from correctional facilities" and to provide necessary services "to assist the participant in reentry into his or her community. This is an example of different reentry systems coming up changing the focus to the individual to reduce recidivism rates. Reentry courts can stay closer to the individual reentering so there are more face-to-face people to hold the individual accountable. ⁸⁴ it may be beneficial to examine the inner workings of one example. The Western District of Michigan established the Accelerated Community Entry (ACE) program in 2005 to "increase the opportunity for success by significantly addressing the criminogenic factors related to recidivism in [released] offenders." ... m.⁸⁶ The ACE Team consists of "court personnel, government, defense counsel, and treatment providers."⁸⁷ The judge "makes final decisions on rewards and sanctions" for releasees' progress.⁸⁸ The probation officer informs the judge of the participants' conduct, "encourages the attendance of family" and other stakeholders at hearings, and makes recommendations for rewards and sanctions in line with ACE's mission.⁸⁹ Treatment providers inform the court and make recommendations regarding mental health and substance abuse treatment. Halfway house case managers inform the court of participants' conduct while at the halfway house and make recommendations regarding placement. Prosecutors ensure that "proper court procedures are maintained and assist[] in the presentation of evidence to the court when necessary."⁹⁰ And defense counsel ensure "that participants' rights are protected, represent[] participants effectively during modification or revocation hearings, and provide[] recommendations to the court" in participants' best interests.

This is a working example of a program that includes multiple stakeholders in the discussion, all working together for the best interests of the individual. They can see exactly what the individual needs, are they can keep the system in check so no intentions are twisted to one party.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“The failure to follow the three identified principles made the rehabilitative prison system unsustainable when societal opinion changed. According to Allen, a culture receptive to the rehabilitative ideal generally has two characteristics: (1) a belief in the malleability of human nature and the ability of social institutions to effect change; and (2) a consensus on the values underlying rehabilitation and the goals of treatment.”

“In order to believe that the government is capable of administering therapy, one must believe that the government is both well-intentioned and effective. Both of these beliefs had been called into question by the mid-1970s.⁵² Many felt that the government responsible for Watergate, the

Vietnam War, and the brutal treatment of protesters in the 1960s could not be trusted to have the public's best interests in mind.”

“Those encounters led many social protesters to "see criminal justice as the interest of the stronger, as an exercise of social control devoid of moral authority."55 As society lost confidence in the ability of people to change, it similarly lost confidence in the ability of social institutions to change people.”

“The rehabilitative prison system was not sustainable because it did not follow three core principles of DSD. First, the prison system did not involve all stakeholders. Treatment professionals and prison personnel made decisions about treatment methods; the prisoner, the court, and community had no input into the process.”

“The prison system was not designed to operate only when the timing was right. No attempt was made to determine if the prisoner was desperate for change or even believed change was possible.”

“.. the prison system did not incorporate an effective evaluation mechanism. Treatment providers were largely given a blank check and allowed to use whatever methods they thought best.”

Strengths:

I really enjoyed this article. It is important to point out where flaws in a system can happen, when the public believes in one polar or the other.

Weaknesses:

I wish this article went more specifically into policy that is affecting the system negatively that must change, and not just highlighting beneficial programs.

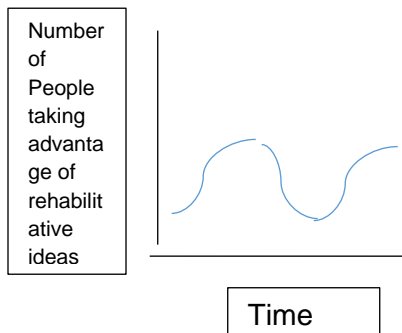
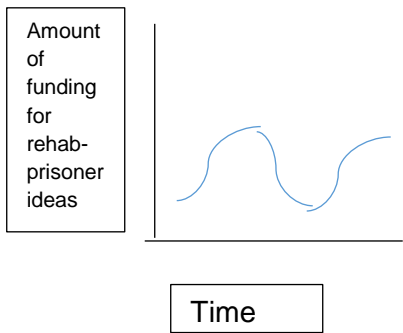
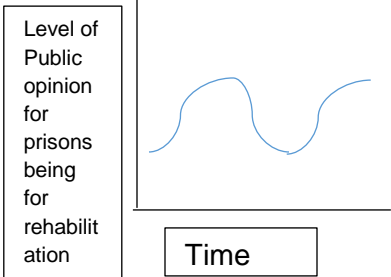
Connections:

- Community – How the public's beliefs of what the government can and can't do, as well as should and should not do affects reentry. Also whether the public believes an individual can change.
- Law enforcement – Including law enforcement in a different aspect of reentry. Reward and guidance as opposed to just punishment which better improves their relationships with reentering citizens.
- Public Policy – Creating programs for the individual that include many stakeholders

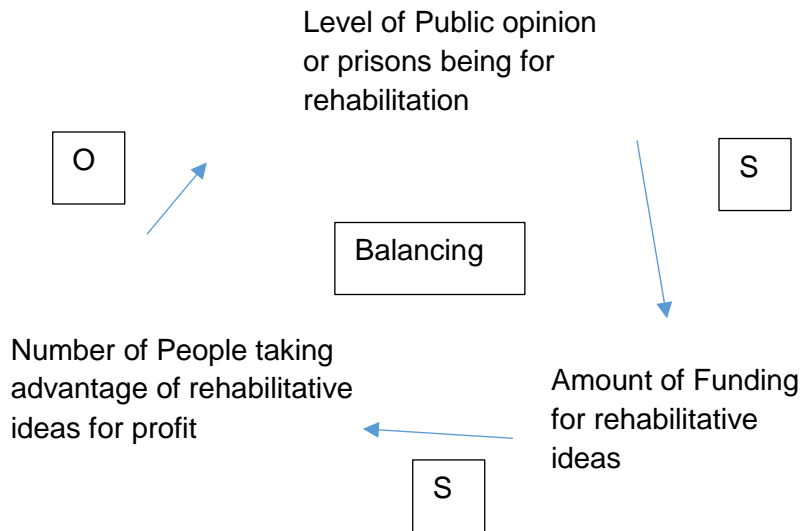
List identifiable variables:

- Level of Public opinion or prisons being for rehabilitation
- Number of People taking advantage of rehabilitative ideas for profit
- Amount of Funding for rehabilitative ideas

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graph:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Poor policies that we can change now.

<p>Citation: Bazemore, Gordon, and Jeanne Stinchcomb. 2004. A civic engagement model of reentry: Involving community through service and restorative justice. <i>Federal Probation</i> 68, (2).</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>It touches on specific policy-based improvements of a reentry system.</p>
<p>Main argument: Looking at the risks and needs of the individual reentering society is a narrow view of solving the problem of unsuccessful reentry. The role of community, such as service opportunities that are not for punishment, the change in an ex-offender’s identity through shame and guilt, and social support are keys for successful reentry.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and programs like restorative justice plays an immense role in seeing accountability for actions from society. It matters greatly whether or not the society thinks the citizen has been held accountable because their willingness to accept the individual is greatly impacting the effectiveness of the reentry. • Policies and programs that offer community volunteering that in not punishment based are helpful for the reentry process. When they are working with fellow community members, they are more likely to have a shift of identity that alters their behaviors and values and the community is more likely to see this shift. • Formally incarcerated individuals will either affect a community it enters for better or worse, and it’s imperative to give them the programs and tools to affect it for the better. • Building relationships is key for a successful integration
<p>Evidence: Provide</p> <p>“The task of rebuilding or building new relationships in the conferencing process and its aftermath requires critical examination of the extent to which the process can mobilize social support and make necessary connections between offenders, victims, and their supporters (Braithwaite and Mugford, 1994; see Bazemore, 2001). Community members may function as natural helpers, and the groups they represent may also provide both affective and instrumental informal support, as well as guardianship and reinforcement of law-abiding behavior (Bazemore, Nissen and Dooley, 2001)”</p> <p>Here the authors provide research that restorative justice can rally support and acceptance from members of society. Through this acceptance and support, the society acts as reinforcement that keeps the ex-offender from wanting to reoffend.</p> <p>“As one conferencing facilitator put it:</p>

...if they are treating me like I'm another community person, then that is really good....Everyone (then) has a direct role in the process. It is really happening when the offender acts like any other community member. Then the process has been a success.... Bazemore, Karp & Schiff 2004)”

This is evidence that the society has benefits to offer if the right programs are in place to link the ties. Programs that reach out to the society work.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

The exchange theory concept of reciprocity – offenders can only change either the community's image of them or their perceptions of themselves by taking responsibility for making things right with victims and victimized communities

“Reentry practice has been based on the assumption that enough treatment and remediation inside, coupled with follow-up services and opportunities for education and employment outside, will be sufficient for effective reintegration. A historical disregard for the "community variable" in the reentry equation has, as previously suggested, limited creative input into reentry planning, provided little or no information to citizens about what the offender has done to prepare for return, and failed to build upon what could be strong sources of guidance or support for the offender's sustainable reintegration.”

“If "community building" means enhancing the quality of life and common good, then appropriate service should include work that promotes repair and redemption, changes personal and public identities of participants, provides assistance to those in need, or improves either physical structure or the natural environment.”

“Most offenders have already been subjected to the practice of "shaming" associated with retributive justice (Kahan, 1996). While such shaming is not an ingredient of restorative justice, from a "reintegrative" perspective (Braithwaite, 1989; Braithwaite and Mugford, 1994), shame is a natural, healthy emotion that may motivate us to either positive or negative actions (Nathanson, 1992). Expressing respectful disapproval through denunciation of behavior (not the offender) by friends and family (rather than judges or other justice officials) can decrease the likelihood of recidivism-to the extent that the offender is concerned about loss of status and affection, rather than the threat of punishment (McDonald and Moore 2001).”

Strengths:

This article does a great job talking about systems thinking and looking at a greater scope than what the individual needs, but what can we really do to change the system, not the individual product of that system.

Weaknesses:

I wish it talked more about individual policies and what those would look like, instead of the concept of them.

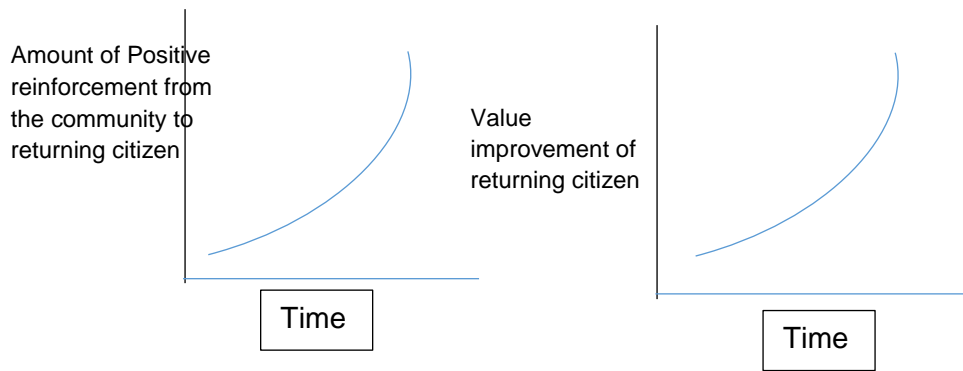
Connections:

- Community – What the community can offer returning citizens to improve the community.
- Public Policy – Programs that bridge the tie between returning citizens and society, for connections, redemption, and overall community improvement.
- Family – Family playing a role in disapproving actions for an individual’s change in identity

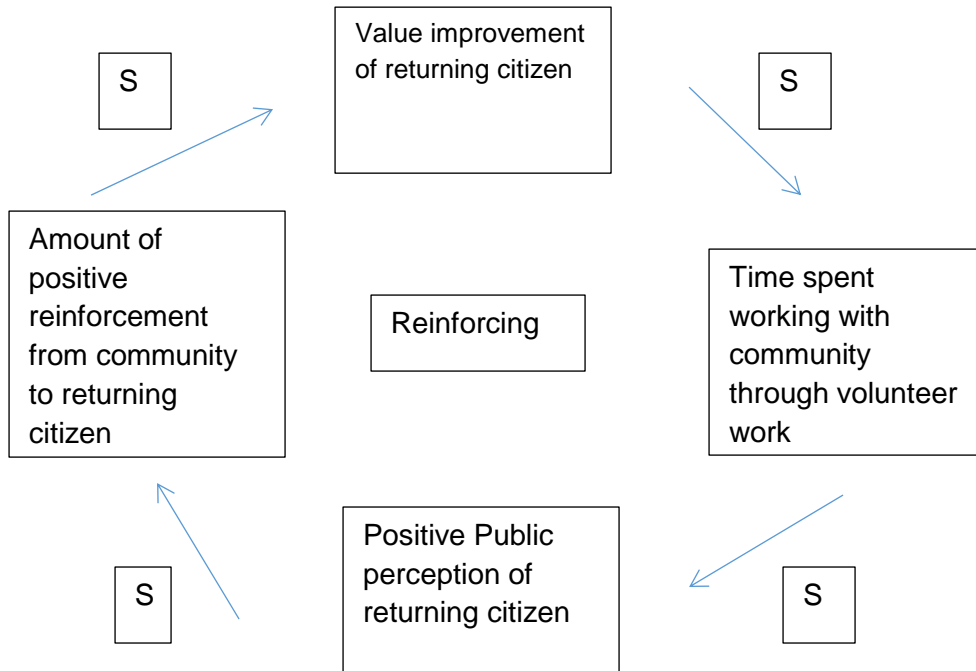
List identifiable variables:

- Value improvement
- Time spent working with community through volunteer work
- Positive public perception of returning citizen
- Amount of positive reinforcement from community to returning citizen

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

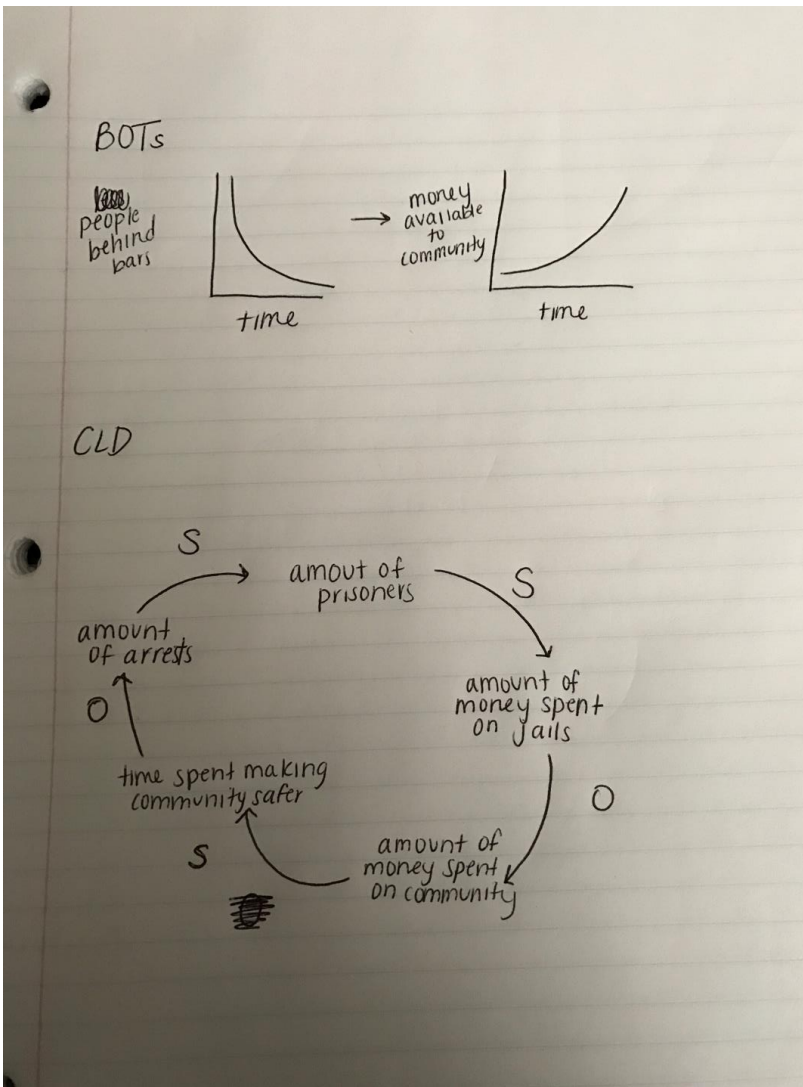


What will you research next?

Some negative effects of old policy and how it can further be changed.

<p>Citation: Law Enforcement to President Trump: How to Keep America Safe</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This was the article assigned to the class to do a research citation on.</p>	
<p>Main argument: The new president wants to restore order to our country and this article points out several ways to do that. These ideas were formed by members of the law enforcement who believe these are the main things we need to focus on in order to improve our country.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize fighting violent crime • Pass federal sentencing reform • Increase mental health and drug treatment • Bolster community policing • Expand recidivism-reduction programs 	
<p>Evidence: Together, the authors of this article have over 67 years of police experience and now lead an organization of 200 police chiefs across the country. This large group is constantly trying to figure out the best ways to eradicate violence from our streets. They also provide several statistics on incarceration.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “Putting fewer people behind bars will free funding and time for our officers to focus on targeting and preventing violence and murders, making our streets safer.” “1.3 million inmates have mental health disorders and 1.5 million suffer from drug addiction.” “About half of released prisoners end up back behind bars within three years.”</p>	
<p>Strengths: The men who created these plans have a lot of experience in the law enforcement community.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: The article was fairly short and I feel like they could have researched the topic a little more thoroughly. For example, they could have shown some of the effects, both long and short term, of these reforms.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These programs could help reduce collateral consequences. • They also increase the safety of the communities because of the money that will instead be used to fund other aspects of the community rather than prisoners. • Through making the communities safer, this will create a spiral effect and hopefully begin to improve several other aspects of the community. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety of community • Likelihood to be arrested • Punishment • Time spent on improving community • Money spent on improving community • Amount of prisoners 	

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

In picture above

What will you research next?

I think it would be interesting to research other effects collateral consequences have on unemployment. I would like to focus more on how employers can help the situation and their perspective on hiring a previously incarcerated person.

<p>Citation: Serpas, Ronal. 2017 “Law Enforcement to President Trump: How to Keep America Safe” http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2017/02/21/law-enforcement-to-president-trump-how-to-keep-america-safe.html</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article ties together a plan of many different approaches our class has been talking about.</p>	
<p>Main argument: To save money and reduce recidivism we need to look at supplying alternatives to incarceration, spending funds on criminals with violent offenses, change sentencing laws, treat people for mental illness and drug abuse, and work towards more community oriented policing.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to fund more crime prone cities like Chicago • Creating less strict sentencing laws reduces recidivism and saves money • Money is more effectively spent treating those with mental illness and drug abuse instead of housing them • Community policing and alternative correction programs are more successful at keeping communities safer 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>They back their claims up with facts such as “outpatient substance abuse programs can save up to 12 times their cost and reduce criminal activity up to 80 percent.”</p> <p>Less harsh sentencing laws could “save \$722 million over the next 10 years.” Which shows that with all the money we are saving we can work towards crime prevention instead of punishment.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>The idea of saving money with shorter sentencing to work on crime prevention. Prioritizing funding to more crime prone cities.</p> <p>“Law and order is best achieved through smart policing”</p> <p>“Any broad brush approach to this tax force would be a mistake”</p> <p>“President Trump and Jeff Sessions can make a difference by directing the Justice Department to prioritize grants for cities that divert non-violent offenders away from prison and into treatment.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p>

This article makes a lot of good points and is basically a letter to Trump saying that the best way to reduce costs is to not cut spending, but to use the money more wisely.

This article should have more examples on how these 5 strategies have worked. Arguments are more convincing with a lot of examples, especially if they are promoting ideas that go against the societal norm.

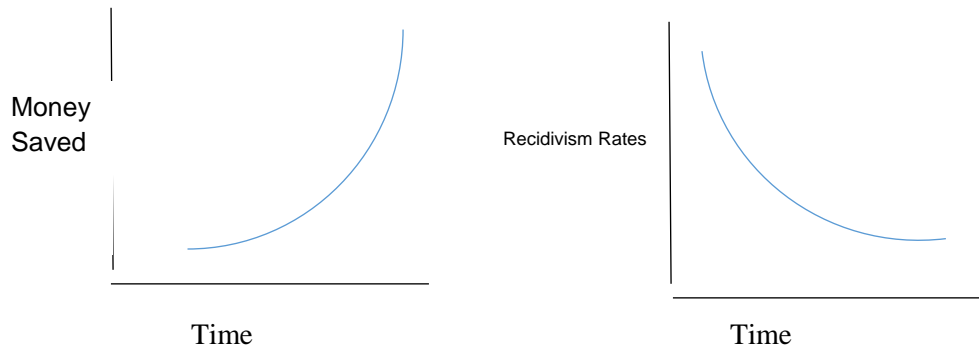
Connections:

- Family – While people are spending less time in prisons they are able to spend more time assisting their families and keeping those ties
- Policy – Most of the suggestions in the article are based upon where money should be directed to fix overarching problems.
- Health – While treating people we are able to bring about a happier community when people are getting the help they need

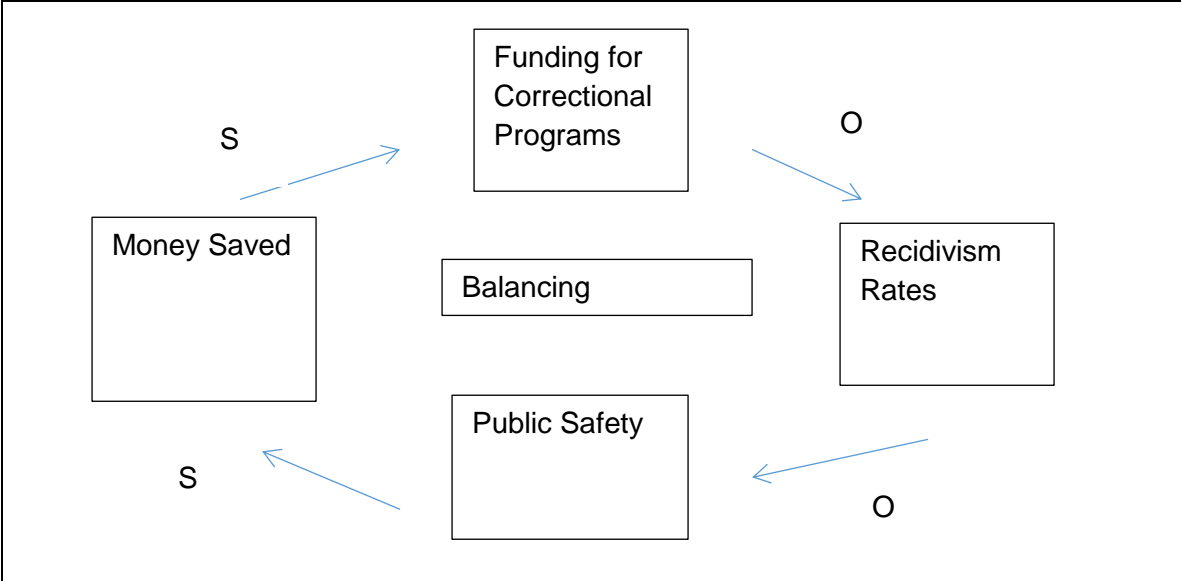
List identifiable variables:

- Funding for correctional programs
- Public safety
- Recidivism Rates
- Money Saved

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Specific strategies used in programs that provide alternatives to incarceration

<p>Citation: Garland, Brett, Eric Wodahl, and Caryn Saxon. 2017. What influences public support of transitional housing facilities for offenders during reentry? <i>Criminal Justice Policy Review</i> 28 (1): 18-40. http://journals.sagepub.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/doi/full/10.1177/0887403414564866</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: I wanted to further my research of housing but frame it in the issues of people's opinions.</p>
<p>Main argument: Whether or not people support transitional housing is directly affected by global reentry support, service and program emphasis, close family member spent time in prison, and education level.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those reentering society are at a much greater chance of recidivism without stable housing • Transitional housing is effective but there is pushback from those who are fearful of the neighborhood consequences • These fears have no statistical backing • Breakdowns of the demographics and underlying reasoning as to why people oppose transitional housing
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>This was a study done by a survey done from a population sample to infer the population's reasoning as to why transitional housing was opposed. The main part of this journal article was self-collected data, but the authors reference numerous other authors for their literature review.</p> <p>People exiting prison are at greatest jeopardy of failing during the first 3 months back in society (Langan & Levin, 2002), and post-prison offenders who do not establish suitable housing arrangements are at risk of unsuccessful reentry and endangering public safety (Petersilia, 2001; Urban Institute, 2006).</p> <p>Fear of crime research has consistently shown that older residents are more fearful of victimization than younger residents (Hale, 1996; Rader, Cossman, & Porter, 2012).</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>-NIMBY(Not in My Back Yard) – A term for a resistance of unwanted development in close proximity of a concerned individual</p> <p>-Fear as a problem causer instead of a motivator to resolve solutions</p>

“More educated respondents were less likely to oppose the placement of a facility in their city when asked generally about transitional housing. They were also less likely to oppose the placement of a transitional housing facility for violent offenders in both their city and their neighborhood.”

“The odds of supporting transitional housing in one’s city were 74% greater for people who preferred servicing and programming as the main emphasis during reentry in comparison with those preferring surveillance and monitoring. Having a close family member imprisoned had a statistically significant effect on support for transitional housing in one’s neighborhood. The odds of supporting transitional housing in one’s neighborhood were 99% greater for participants having a close family member who had been in prison.”

“One implication of these findings regarding the impact of correctional views is that changing public attitudes about prisoner reentry can alter positions on transitional housing ([Maruna & King, 2008](#)). Public opinion can shift significantly over time ([Doble, 2002](#); [Hough & Park, 2002](#)), and citizens are more receptive of correctional interventions when provided evidence that they are effective.”

Strengths:

Amazing article. So much statistics and citations. It will definitely be a reference in my final paper. I like that they collect and analyze their own data to try to understand why people think the way they do.

Weaknesses:

I wish this paper would connect their data into a story more, instead of just rambling off statistics.

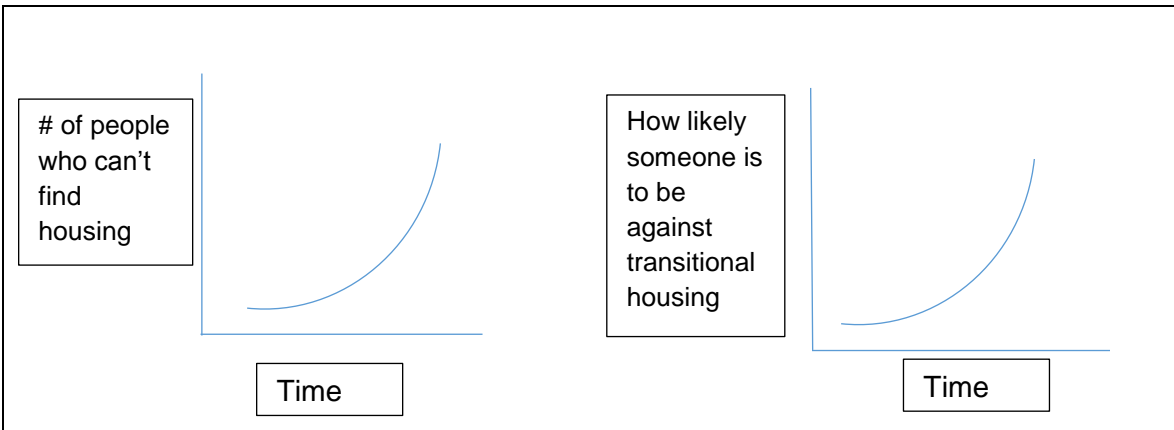
Connections:

- Fear as a way of creating problems
- Housing as a main factor in recidivism
- People’s push for safer communities in turn making communities less safe

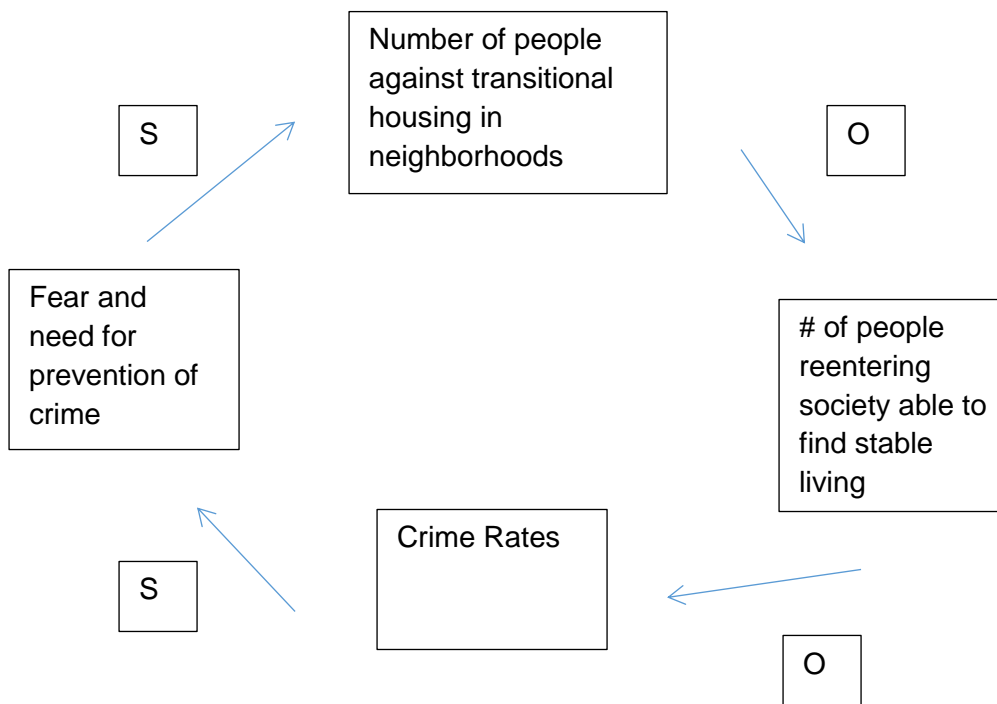
List identifiable variables:

- People’s push against transitional housing
- Education in an individual’s decision making
- People reentering society’s ability to find stable housing

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Ways to improve people's support for transitional housing

Citation:

King, B. A., & Erickson, L. (2016, July 18). Disenfranchising the Enfranchised. *Journal of Black Studies*.

Reason for including this source in your work:

This work describes the relationship between African American voter turnout and felony disenfranchisement. Felony disenfranchisement was described by Bryan Stevenson in his TED talk, which he argues is just one of the ways in which the justice system is distorted by race and poverty.

Main argument:

The reading attempts to discuss the consequences of felony disenfranchisement related to the democratic benefits of citizenship and the opportunity of African American citizens to take part in those benefits. Most importantly, the article attempts to analyze how the disenfranchisement of African Americans effects the likelihood of voter turnout in legally-eligible African American voters (812-13).

Important ideas:

- The disenfranchised population influences those around them to not take action in political processes.
- Minority communities experience lack of voter turnout due to increased sense of hopelessness in making a difference.
- Disenfranchisement started as an English tradition and has been engrained into American society since colonization.
- There are five different classifications of disenfranchisement: no restriction, restriction during sentence, restriction during sentence and parole, restriction during sentence, parole, and probation, and finally permanent disenfranchisement.

- The relationship between African American disenfranchisement and African American voter turnout is negative and is statistically significant when an analysis of voting policies is added to the model (812).

Evidence:

The data used to support the author's argument is detailed in the "Data and Analysis" section of the work. The data is analyzed in the "Results" section. A series of complicated, multilevel statistical models are used in the analysis of this topic. This section describes the relationship between African American voter turnout and African American disenfranchisement. It states that eligible voters who reside in states where voting disenfranchisement is more popular are less likely to vote. The data suggests that even the inclusion of progressive voting policies, that are meant to protect minority voters and increase minority voter turnout, does not change the negative relationship at hand. The data also suggests that in each model, segregation has a positive relationship with voter turnout, meaning more homogenous states/communities are more likely to have a high voter turnout.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- African Americans are overrepresented in the disenfranchised citizen population
- "Socialization is the primary mechanism linking felony disenfranchisement to the political behavior of voting eligible citizens, finding that in the most policy severe states, turnout is lower," (799).
- "...changes to disenfranchisement policy affect the restoration of civil rights; changes that occur without affecting the severity of felony disenfranchisement policy while dramatically changing the size of the disenfranchised population in a given state" (799).
- "Assessing the impact of disenfranchisement requires using measures that take into consideration both severity and restoration," (800).
- 5.85 million citizens are denied the right to vote because of their felony convictions (800)
- 14 states disenfranchise 1/10 African Americans (800)
- o 4 of those states disenfranchise greater than 20% of the African American voting population (800)
- Felony disenfranchisement started in the United States has been around since colonial times, stemming from English legal tradition (801)
- Pre-civil war era, 24/34 states included felony disenfranchisement
- "Following the civil war, states in the South expanded their disenfranchisement laws to include crimes not previously included. Many states expanded the criminal codes to punish offenses that they believed freedmen (former slaves) were most likely to commit, including vagrancy, petty larceny, miscegenation, bigamy, and receiving stolen goods," (802).
- "Only two states, Maine and Vermont, currently allow all citizens with felonies to vote,

including those who are incarcerated,” (802).

- Voter disenfranchisement significantly hurts the voting power of minorities (802)
- The journal article uses the CPS, Current Population Survey, specifically from the Voter and Registration Supplement (806).
- It is the primary source of data on labor force characteristics and it provides representative summaries of each of the fifty states (806).
- Depriving others of the right to vote is a way that majority populations can continue to reign in hierarchical dominance (814).

Strengths:

The data examined in the article is extremely beneficial in attempting to understand the relationship between the populations given.

Weaknesses:

Connections:

- This resource provides valuable insight into the systemic discrimination against African American people in the legal and justice system.
- It provides a model of the ways in which African American people and communities are harmed by disenfranchisement, even if they themselves were not convicted of a felony.
- The article also provides an example of the nature of the system that is being discussed here. Because of their position in society, African American voters, who are clearly most hurt by the policy of disenfranchisement, do not wield the same political power, and therefore, cannot make as much of a mark in attempting to end this policy.

Questions/Concerns:

- Does disenfranchisement affect other minority communities in the same way?
- What has been done to end disenfranchisement in these states?
- What other effects does disenfranchisement have?

Citation:

Preuhs, R. (2001). State Felon Disenfranchisement Policy. *Social Science Quarterly*, 82(4), 733-748. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/42955757>

Reason for including this source in your work:

This article falls into the “Political System” part of the criminal justice ecosystem for a felon returning to society. It provides a greater context of the relationship between the severity of disenfranchisement of felons and the racial, socio-economic and ideological variables within each state. Also, the disenfranchisement of felons affects many other ecosystems on our ecosystem map.

Main argument:

In order to discover an explanation for the varying degrees of disenfranchisement that felons face in different states, the authors created a study that compares the severity of disenfranchisement and certain race-based, ideological, institutional, and socio-economic variables in each state. After analyzing the data, they argued that race was the most prominent factor in determining the severity of voting restrictions, and that because of the high rates of minorities being incarcerated, the disenfranchisement of felons can become a pressing issue.

Important ideas:

- The disenfranchisement of felons is one of the few remaining ways that the government can legally restrict someone from voting.
- Some of the history of felon disenfranchisement suggests that the southern states once used it to restrict the voting rights of African Americans
- As the percentage of minorities making up the population in the state rises, so does the chance that the state will enact voting restriction laws. When the percentage of the minority population is between 25-60%, then a lifetime restriction of voting rights is the most common.
- The severity of disenfranchisement policies in states is mainly based off of race.

Evidence:

“As in Model 2, the curvilinear nature of the relationship between severity of voting restrictions and the size of the minority population remains statistically significant. The prisoner parity ratio remains positive and significant as well. The only other variable with a coefficient that reaches an acceptable level of significance is the degree of legislative professionalism. The negative coefficient supports the argument that less severe felon disenfranchisement policies are more probable in states with professionalized legislatures” (743).

<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>-Professionalized Legislatures: when legislatures are a full time job for those working in state government. They tend to have greater knowledge of how the disenfranchisement of felons impacts society and tend to be more supportive of minority rights.</p> <p>“If the variation in felon disenfranchisement laws is due to racial politics, one would also expect these laws to be more severe when the targeted population is composed of a higher number of minorities than nonminorities” (739).</p> <p>“In sum, rather than ideological, party competition, or other race-neutral factors, contemporary racial indicators and the degree of legislative professionalism best explain the current variation in felon disenfranchisement”(743).</p> <p>“Given the size of the citizenry that is prohibited from voting under current felon disenfranchisement laws, the variation in these laws across the states, and the disproportionate impact on minority citizens, the consequences of felon disenfranchisement merit serious consideration” (745).</p> <p>“Laws that exclude ex-felons from voting place additional weight on the already disproportionate burden that minorities shoulder under the current criminal policy” (745).</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>-Took many other hypotheses into consideration.</p> <p>- Really good statistical interpretation of the data, even made adjustments for certain factors.</p> <p>-Used controls when analyzing; took into account that the sophistication and professionalization of the state legislature might affect the severity of disenfranchisement, as well as whether or not suspending voting rights is a popular plank to run on.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>-None really, it’s a really good statistical look at the relationship between voting rights of felons and other variables in different states.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conclusions that the article makes brings up an interesting point, about how the voting habits of parents tend to be good indicators of the future voting habits of their children. In the context of the growing disenfranchised, minority prison population, this could potentially create a system where there the number of minorities who can or want to get involved with politics decreases dramatically. 	

- The study indicated that there is a connection between size of minority population and severity of disenfranchisement, and this connection seems to be underscored by an unfair racial bias. If the system is bad, but the ones most affected by the flaws of the system lack the political power/ability to correct it, then there is a reinforcing system between voting rights/the political system and public policy regarding the treatment of felons and their rights as members of society.
- The article also makes a point that states that have more professionalized legislatures tend to have less severe restrictions. They do see a trend in taking away voting rights during incarceration, but not for suspending voting rights during the parole period or for life. This is an interesting look at how the way that state legislatures are run affects minorities and felons.

Questions/Concerns:

The disenfranchisement of felons affects many different ecosystems in our ecosystem map. Without the right to vote, felons can't try and pass public policy that would help their lives after prison, or policies that would help prevent other from going to prison. This affects economic policy, health care, education, housing aid, etc. What other ways can we find connections between the ecosystems, and is the disenfranchisement of felons a leverage point that could help change the system?

Citation:
Collateral Consequences Reading 3

Reason for including this source in your work:
These articles were assigned to us for this research citation. Many of them have to do with proposed bills designed to lower prison populations and the cost of incarceration. Other have to do with reentry programs and easing the transition of returning citizens

Main argument:
The reading mainly dealt with prison and criminal justice reform. Most of the articles discussed various bills that were currently being voted on, like Rep. Havemen's ideas for reforming sentencing guidelines and enacting presumptive parole. The main goal of prison reform is targeted towards lowering the prison populations, lowering the cost of incarceration, and preventing crime from the beginning. The last article argues for effective and community-oriented policing, as well as sentencing reform and mental health and drug abuse treatment programs.

Important ideas:

- Sentencing reform is required because the strictness and severity of the sentencing guidelines are often too long and strenuous. This adds to the already growing prison population.
- The goals of prison reform are to lower prison populations, lower cost burdens on taxpayers, and to preserve the safety of our communities.
- The rising prison populations are not only not effective in decreasing the crime rate, but they are costly for taxpayers.

Evidence:
The Michigan Department of Corrections soaks up the largest chunk of the state's general fund budget, spending about \$2 billion of the state's \$10-billion general fund to house and supervise nearly 50,000 inmates.
According to the Council of State Governments, the number of people in prison or jail as a result of probation violations in Michigan during 2012 was 7,384, out of a population of roughly 48,000. Most of those violations are technical, rather than criminal in behavior, such as not showing up for a probation hearing.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

-Presumptive parole: inmates that meet a certain amount of requirements and that have served their full minimum time should be allowed parole unless the parole board can provide evidence that they aren't ready for outside life.

-Creating sanctions that don't include a return to jail or prison could take 1,000 of those jail or prison beds off line and would save the state about \$20 million annually, according to the Michigan Department of Corrections.

The bills, however, also increase costs for probation and parole supervision, so the overall savings would be less.

The reforms would result in fewer people — potentially 4,000 to 5,000 inmates — in prison and county jails by 2020, said Carl Reynolds, a legal and policy adviser with the Council of State Governments, which worked with a study group to come up with the proposed legislation.

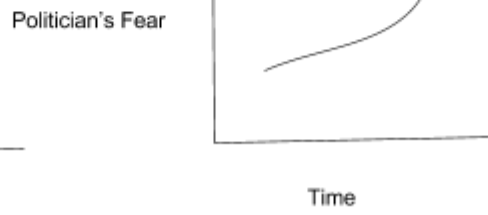
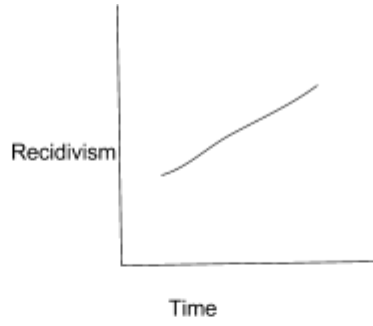
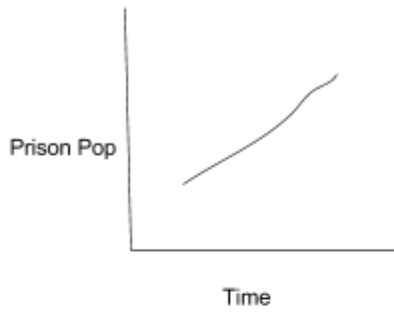
-The good news is Michigan's prison population has dropped from 51,000 in 2006 to roughly 43,500 in 2013. But with the state still spending one of every five general fund dollars on corrections — roughly \$2 billion per year — the challenge we face is simple: how can we keep low-risk offenders out of prison and reduce corrections costs in a way that would not jeopardize public safety?

2) Pass federal sentencing reform. Police officers take seriously our responsibility to uphold the law. The threat of arrest, prosecution and prison is an important tool in that endeavor. But current sentencing laws can be unnecessarily harsh and lengthy, actually increasing crime. Upon release from prison, nonviolent, first-time offenders struggle to find housing and employment. Facing few legitimate opportunities, they often return to crime and jail.

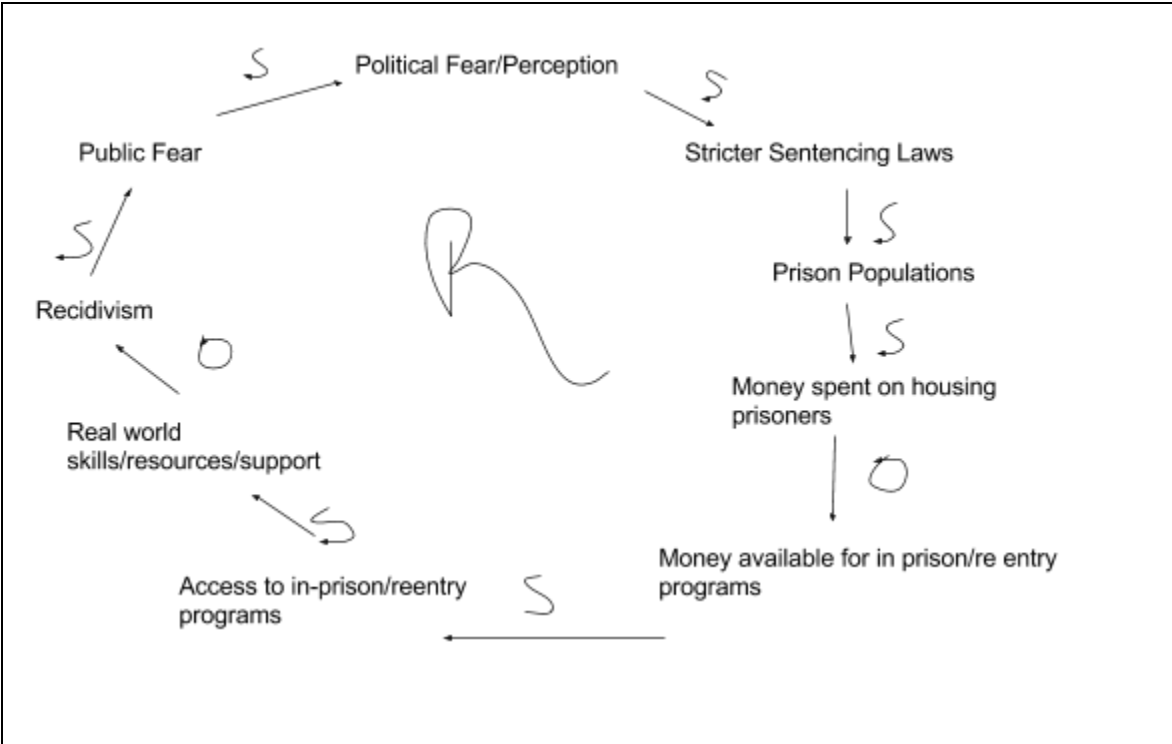
State-level progress shows it doesn't have to be this way. Over the last 10 years, 27 states have reduced both crime and incarceration simultaneously. President Trump has an opportunity to bring needed change and rationality to Washington by supporting a bipartisan effort to recalibrate sentencing laws. House Speaker Paul Ryan, R-Wis., and Sen. Chuck Grassley, R-Iowa, have pledged to reintroduce and pass the Sentencing Reform and Corrections Act, modeled on these state successes.

<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Highlighted both sides of the argument, for and against these bills. -Provided us with insight into how politics on prison reform works (kind of) which could act as a leverage point later on. -Provided potential solutions/leverage points that are being debated right now. 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Some of the claims made could use some statistics to back them up, help solidify the argument.
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Housing was pointed out as a big issue for returning citizens, which acts as a barrier for them when trying to return to normal life. ● Obviously these readings fit into the political ecosystem. It highlighted how prison reform is passed or not passed in politics, and how politicians weigh the benefits and costs of these bills. ● Many of the arguments for or against certain bills/reforms involved money. This ties into the economy ecosystem, as one of the main things driving reform is the rising prison costs and the burden placed on the average taxpayer. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Political Fear ● Public Fear ● Recidivism ● Funds available/fund distribution ● Cost of housing prisoners ● Prison populations ● Programs for prisoners ● Real world skills ● Sentencing laws 	

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I might try to look for more studies that have researched the effectiveness of informing the formerly incarcerated about their voting rights and seeing if that increases political participation. Also, talking with the former representative in class highlighted how politicians are highly motivated by fear of their constituents was really interesting, so if there is any solid articles based off of politician's role in prison reform, I'd like to look further into that. Or maybe I could look into restorative justice, because that seemed like a very interesting but nuanced topic.

Citation:

Brett Garland, Eric Wodahl, Caryn Saxon. *What Influences Public Support of Transitional Housing Facilities for Offenders During Reentry?* Criminal Justice Policy Review, Vol 28, Issue 1, pp. 18 - 40. First published date: December-26-2014. DOI: 10.1177/0887403414564866

Reason for including this source in your work:

I decided to include this work as a part of my research citations because the collateral consequences reading 3 sparked my interest in transitional housing. I picked this article specifically because it tackles a very real issue that will most likely be important when determining a solution for the issue of collateral consequences, which is public support.

Main argument:

The main argument of this article states that transitional housing for ex-offenders is beneficial to society in several different ways. Regardless, public opinion is often unsupportive of this resource.

Important ideas:

Some of the most important ideas from this article include the following:

- *Transitional housing lessens crime rates among reentering citizens by providing programming and support for them, as well as monitoring and surveillance.*
- *The most important and functional transitional housing options are halfway houses.*
- *General public support of transitional housing options is high, except when asked questions regarding transitional housing in a voters neighborhood.*
- *Some of the biggest factors influencing transitional housing are familiarity with offenders and educational programming.*

Evidence:

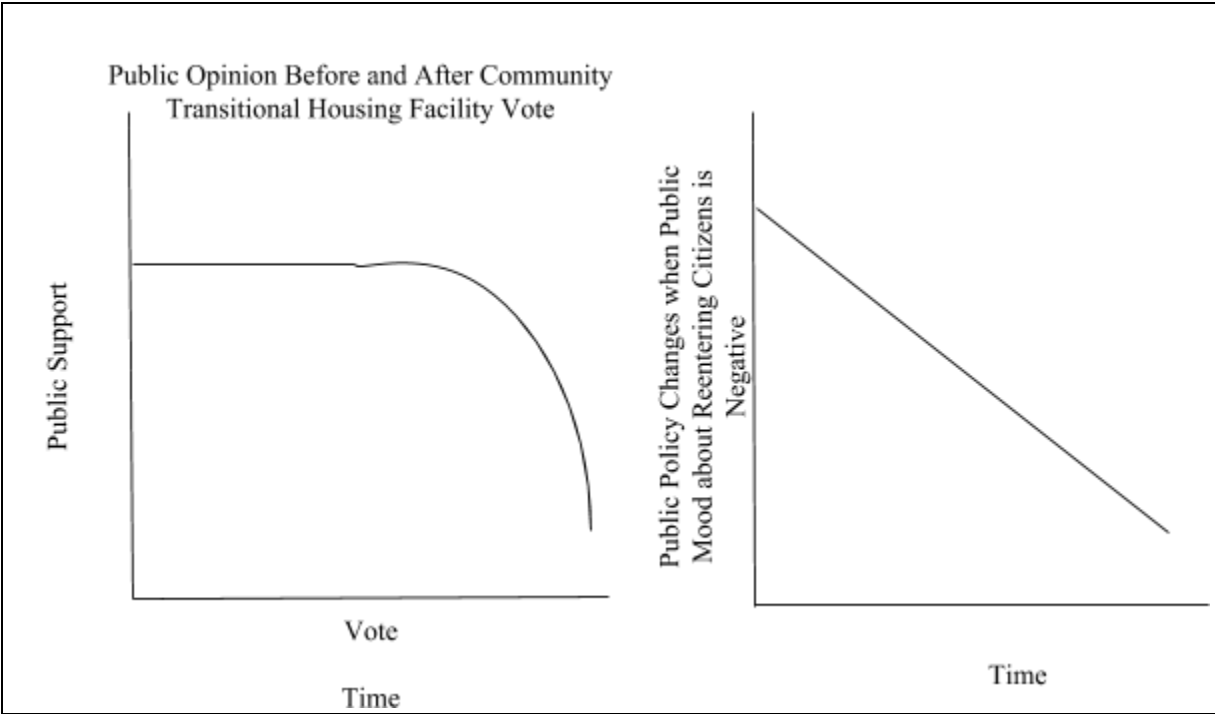
- *53% of US voters believe that housing is “very important” to successful post-release reintegration, although people felt that housing was less important than job training, drug treatment, mental health services, family support, and mentoring.*
- *68% of Massachusetts residents responded that re-entry failure occurs because halfway houses are too scarce.*
- *26% of people feel that offenders that have served multiple prison terms were as deserving of housing assistance as first timers. Three out of four voters would rather give housing assistance to people who were never incarcerated rather than former inmates in a tough housing market.*

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

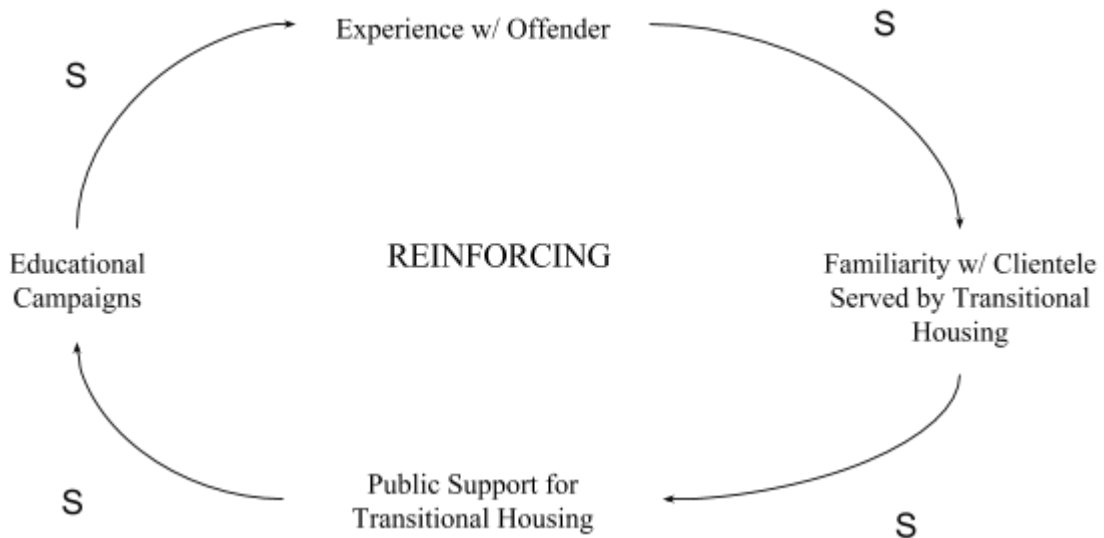
- *⅔ of ex-offenders are expected to be rearrested within 3 years of release*
- *A disproportionately large number of prisoners are arrested in a small concentration of areas*
- *Influx of returning offenders overwhelm communities and correctional offices and facilities*
- *Most of the federal budget goes towards prison and prisoners, leaving a small, very strained budget for services for returning citizens*
- *Most offenders stay with family or friends after release*
- *Post-release stable housing provides a place for physical and mental decompression*
- *Transitional housing: halfway houses and residential reentry centers*
- *Typically operated by nonprofits*
- *Provide short-term treatment, support, and assistance for ex-offenders attempting to reenter society*
- *Halfway houses allowed participants to commit fewer and less serious offenses than released prisoners*
- *Halfway houses are less expensive than other re-entry options, \$4,325 less than other community facilities*
- *Public support for halfway houses in particular is weak*
- *Not In My Backyard (NIMBY) phenomenon: emanates from a variety of citizen concerns including increased likelihood of victimization and declining housing values*
- *There is substantial evidence that negative public mood has major effects on public policy decisions*
- *“Residential programs focusing on offenders that are less accepted than facilities designed to assist other populations such as those with medical impairments or mental disabilities” (21)*
- *Opposition to unpopular land usage often varies across demographics, personal views, and experiences.*
- *Women and younger respondents are more accepting of residential facilities in their neighborhoods.*
- *African Americans are more supportive of certain types of facilities such as alcohol rehabilitation centers and day care centers than White individuals.*
- *An individual’s familiarity with the clientele serviced by a facility affects their decision as well. They are more likely to support a facility in their community if they have been exposed to that clientele more.*

- *Opposition generally stems from three concerns: “the perceived threat to property values, personal security, and neighborhood amenity” (21)*
- *Most commonly cited reasons for opposition were declining property values and potential increases in crime*
- *Evidence suggests though, that in a city with three correctional housing facilities, there is no indication that “violent, property, criminal mischief, disorderly conduct, or total crime” increases.*
- *53% of US voters believe that housing is “very important” to successful post-release reintegration, although people felt that housing was less important than job training, drug treatment, mental health services, family support, and mentoring.*
- *68% of Massachusetts residents responded that re-entry failure occurs because halfway houses are too scarce.*
- *26% of people feel that offenders that have served multiple prison terms were as deserving of housing assistance as first timers. Three out of four voters would rather give housing assistance to people who were never incarcerated rather than former inmates in a tough housing market.*
- *Although 70% of voters supported using halfway houses, 50% objected to having one in their neighborhood and 22% did not believe that their neighbors would support one being built nearby.*
- *Transitional housing has existed in the US for almost 200 years, but the public has voiced opposition to this practice and its implementation and sustainability.*
- *Traditionally unpopular land uses are more highly concentrated in lower socioeconomic neighborhoods, characterized by higher levels of crime and disorder.*
- *Transitional housing offers programs and supports, but dually provides monitoring and surveillance.*
- *Politically liberal individuals are more likely to support rehabilitative and oppose correctional initiatives.*
- *Personal experiences with offenders make people more likely to be supportive of rehabilitative measures, such as transitional housing.*
- *Residents who have children harbored more punitive attitudes towards criminals and less belief in offender redeemability.*
- *Education level is one of the most powerful and consistent demographic predictors of support for less punitive responses for law violators.*
- *One potential explanation for this is that the general education curriculum in most colleges and universities exposes students to behavioral theories.*
- *Female, non-White, and younger individuals are most supportive of residential facilities for potentially dangerous clients.*
- *54% of survey respondents supported having a rehabilitative center in their city or town, while only 28% supported having one in their neighborhood*
- *Transitional housing for sex offenders was favored by 24% in their city or town, and 9% in their neighborhood.*
- *Citizens are more receptive of correctional interventions when provided evidence that they*

<p><i>are effective</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Studies also reveal that the public is often misinformed about issues related to punishment and corrections</i> ● <i>Educational campaigns, which explain the benefits or reentry programming and services on public safety and offender outcomes, have the potential to reduce opposition to transitional housing facilities.</i> ● <i>The public is more supportive of transitional housing for less serious offenders.</i> ● <i>Distinguishing between the type of offense lead to a decrease in support for transitional housing.</i> 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The article provided empirical data about ways in which transitional housing can be better supported. It also provided a lot of background information for readers to fully understand the material.</i> 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p><i>N/A</i></p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>This article discusses how programs and resources available in halfway houses are beneficial to an ex-offender and the ways in which they can better that ex-offender's life.</i> ● <i>The article also discusses the process for public policy and how heavily influenced it is by public opinion.</i> ● <i>Finally, the article discusses the risks and implications for the community if reentering offenders are not helped.</i> 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Public Resistance</i> ● <i>NIMBY Phenomenon</i> ● <i>Negative Public Mood</i> ● <i>Public Policy Decisions</i> ● <i>Individual's Familiarity with the Clientele</i> ● <i>Political Orientation</i> ● <i>Personal Experience w/ Offenders</i> ● <i>Education Level</i> ● <i>Age</i> ● <i>Sex</i> ● <i>Race</i> 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I am very intrigued by the research in this article discussing public perception and the factors that affect it. I believe public opinion is one of the biggest obstacles facing re-entry programs and the general misunderstanding that surrounds this issue. I am going to continue researching this topic related to other collateral consequence aspects, i.e. not just related to housing.

Citation:

Alex R. Piquero, Laurence Steinberg, Public preferences for rehabilitation versus incarceration of juvenile offenders, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, Volume 38, Issue 1, January–February 2010, Pages 1-6, ISSN 0047-2352, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2009.11.001>.
(<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0047235209001366>)

Reason for including this source in your work:

Last week, I came across research discussing public perception and the difficulties faced when trying to determine whether or not the public supports rehabilitative justice measures and how public support for these measures can be increased. I wanted to expand on that research by looking at articles that specifically discuss public perception.

Main argument:

This article argues that the perception of public opinion towards juvenile incarceration versus rehabilitation by legislators and political officials is inaccurate, and the actual public opinion favors rehabilitation over incarceration.

Important ideas:

- *The survey was conducted across four states to control for crime differences.*
- *The only state in which rehabilitation was not preferred to incarceration by respondents was Louisiana.*
- *The cost benefit analysis proved that rehabilitation provided more benefits than incarceration for the public in every state.*
- *Multivariate analyses were also done on the information, and when analyzed with race, age, and gender also as factors, Louisiana's willingness to pay was significant.*
- *Those who support incarceration also tend to value retribution.*

Evidence:

- *Over 60% of respondents were willing to pay at least \$100 for the program*
- *A little over 50% of respondents who were asked about added incarceration were willing to pay at least \$100.*
- *The average willingness to pay was more than 15% greater for the addition of rehabilitation service (98.49 per household) than for the additional of incarceration (83.52 per household)*

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

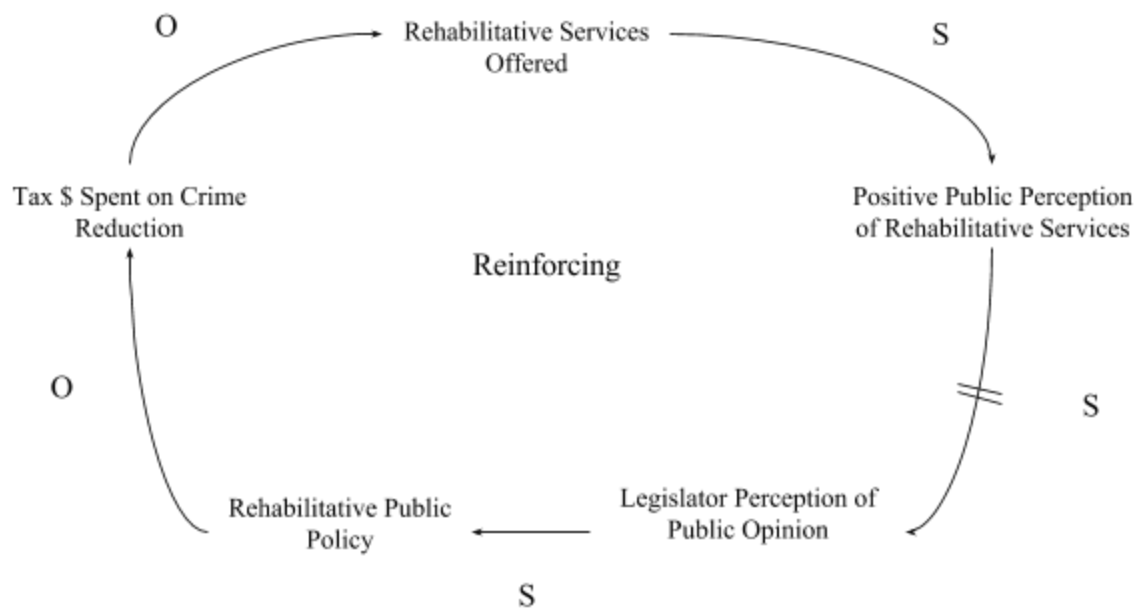
- *A 2006 study measured voters' willingness to pay for certain criminal justice reform methods as a way to determine their level of support*
- *Public opinion is not always accurately measured through surveys and data collection put out by politicians, because there is inherent bias.*
- *"Tough-on-crime" rhetoric is thought to attract voters to a candidate, but this may not be accurately measured*
- *If promised comparable crime reductions, the public was at least as willing to pay for rehabilitation as incarceration for juvenile offenders.*
- *Willingness to pay for an early childhood prevention program was also substantial*
- *Even individuals who identified themselves as conservative and punitive indicated substantial WTP (willingness to pay) for rehabilitation and prevention programs.*
- *Study conducted in Pennsylvania, Washington, Illinois, and Louisiana: varying demographics, political orientations, and juvenile crime problems*
- *Observed differences must indicate a true preference for one over the other*
- *29,532 sample size, telephone random digit interview, respondents age 18 and older*
- *A majority of the random telephone numbers were deemed ineligible for several reasons and the final sample size was 2,282 (n=563 Illinois, n=573 Louisiana, n=588 Pennsylvania, n=559 Washington)*
- *Overall response rate 32%*
- *Respondents were presented with hypothetical scenarios and numerous questions about their backgrounds and attitudes*
- *All survey questions were identical except for one, the question which asked about willingness to pay was systematically varied*
- *Half of the sample responded to a proposal to increase the # of rehabilitative services provided to serious juvenile offenders without any increase to their time incarcerated, while the other responded to a proposal to increase the amount of time serious juvenile offenders were incarcerated, without any increase in rehabilitative services offered. Asked "Would you be willing to pay the additional \$100 in taxes for this change in the law?"*
- *Those who indicated yes were then asked if they'd be willing to pay \$200. Those who indicated no were then asked if they'd be willing to pay an additional \$50.*
- *Respondents were then divided into groups.*
- *28.5% of the respondents were totally unwilling to pay for additional services*
- *Over 60% of respondents were willing to pay at least \$100 for the program*
- *A little over 50% of respondents who were asked about added incarceration were willing to pay at least \$100.*
- *The average willingness to pay was more than 15% greater for the addition of rehabilitation service (98.49 per household) than for the additional of incarceration (83.52 per household)*

- *The Pennsylvania-only study done two years prior was almost identical (98 and 81 respectively)*
- *Broken down by state, the results varied:*
 - *Pennsylvania: 18 percent more for rehab (98 versus 83)*
 - *Washington: 29 percent more for rehab (102 versus 79)*
 - *Illinois: 36 percent more for rehab (100 versus 73)*
 - *Louisiana: equivalent (94 versus 98)*
- *More people wanted to pay nothing for additional incarceration than for rehabilitation*
- *Three/four states (not Louisiana) more people were willing to pay the maximum amount for rehabilitation*
- *Louisiana and Pennsylvania wanted to pay a significantly higher amount for incarceration than Illinois and Washington*
- *Cost-benefit analysis conducted regarding the statewide willingness to pay for each state*
- *Statewide WTP measured the total dollar value of the benefits of these options as perceived by respondents in the four states*
- *Given that respondents were willing to pay more for the same reduction in crime achieved via rehabilitation as incarceration, it was presumed that although crime reduction is the greatest societal benefit, there are other benefits to rehabilitation as well, including social productivity due to increased employment, individual welfare of affected youths, etc.*
- *In the case of incarceration, respondents valued crime reduction most, again, and also valued retribution*
- *¾ states, the additional programs expected to yield a higher dollar amount in program benefits*
- *Cost estimate: high-end cost of \$10,000 per person*
- *Cost-benefit analysis ratio was higher for rehabilitation compared to incarceration for all four states*
- *Multivariate analysis then used: key x variable-scenario condition*
 - *Four different models: other predictors included state indicator, series of state x incarceration interactions, several demographic correlates to control for the varied rates of crime and politics in each state*
- *Whites reported a higher willingness to pay in general and lower respondents reported a lower WTP in general*
- *Respondents are more supportive of rehabilitative measures than politicians believe*
- *Conventional polling not as accurate as willingness to pay*
- *Be wary of responses, as they were based on hypothetical dollars and perceptions*
- *Returns per dollar spent on rehabilitation were a better value than the returns on incarceration*
- *It was likely that support for rehabilitation would have been even stronger if respondents were told that at least five offenders could be provided with services for the same price as incarcerating just one of them*

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

<p><i>The article/study used willingness to pay rather than an emotional response to determine public opinion, which helps control for people who do not take into account price when deciding whether or not to support.</i></p>	<p><i>The article started with a clear claim that legislators did not accurately understand public opinion and did not expand upon it later in the article.</i></p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Public perception is a major leverage point, in my opinion, and figuring out why people support different methods of dealing with offenders.</i> ● <i>The fact that race can be used as a predictor variable to determine higher crime is concerning.</i> ● <i>The disconnect between legislators and the public does not lead to more public policy that effectively deals with crime rates and violent crime.</i> 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Public perception of rehabilitative services</i> ● <i>Public perception of incarceration</i> ● <i>Proven effectiveness</i> ● <i>Legislators' perception of public opinion</i> 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p style="transform: rotate(-90deg); position: absolute; left: -40px; top: 50%; white-space: nowrap;">\$ Spent on Crime Reduction</p> <p style="position: absolute; bottom: -20px; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%);">Time</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p style="transform: rotate(-90deg); position: absolute; left: -40px; top: 50%; white-space: nowrap;">Public Perception of Rehabilitative Services</p> <p style="position: absolute; bottom: -20px; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%);">Time</p> </div> </div>	
<p>Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:</p>	



What will you research next?

Next, I will see if I can find research similar to this in which more attention is given to adult offenders, rather than just juveniles. I believe that people are usually more sympathetic to juvenile offenders and would like to know if this is true.

Citation:

Uggen, Christopher and Jeff Manza. 2002. "Democratic Contraction? Political Consequences of Felon Disenfranchisement in the United States." *American Sociological Review*. Vol. 67, No. 6: pp. 777-803. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3088970>.

Reason for including this source in your work:

As I was watching Bryan Stevenson's TED talk, it struck me when he mentioned felon disenfranchisement in Alabama. There are many pieces that make someone a citizen of a democracy and the United States, and suffrage is a rather important one. I wanted to do more research into the felon disenfranchisement.

Main argument:

This article discusses at length felon disenfranchisement. It starts on a broad scope, comparing the general laws regarding felon disenfranchisement in democracy around the world, then proceeds to focus in on the United States. It uses data from many different sources between 1972 and 2000 to create rigorous models in which to test how felon disenfranchisement would have affected close presidential and senatorial elections. It draws conclusions about several different senatorial elections and makes the claim that in the 2000 presidential election that if ex-felons in states where they were disenfranchised were given the right to vote, Al Gore would have won Florida and in turn the electoral college.

Important ideas:

- ❖ Universal suffrage is an important feature in any modern democratic system. If universal suffrage is in question then so is the integrity of the democracy. "For democratic governance to be threatened, disenfranchisement must reach levels sufficient to change election outcomes."
- ❖ In close senatorial races between 1972 and 2000, seven outcomes may have changed if felons and ex-felons had the right to vote. Studying senate composition and the advantages of incumbency, this could have had significant effects on senate composition in and passed 2000.
- ❖ Looking at the 2000 election, had only ex-felons in states barring their voting regained enfranchisement, there was a good chance that Al Gore could have won Florida and thus the electoral college.
- ❖ Applying current (2000) levels of incarceration and disenfranchisement to the election of John F. Kennedy and Jimmy Carter would have seen no impact on the results of the election.

Evidence:

- ❖ The authors analyzed data from the Voter Supplement File of the Current Population Survey. This is a monthly survey of individuals conducted by the US Census Bureau. This is used to determine a conservative estimate of voter turnout in the felon and ex-felon population. When considering this data, they also consider the inflation factor per year of the data, taking this into account for their models.
- ❖ The authors gathered further information to see how the criminal justice system affects voting behavior. They looked at the Youth Development Study, a longitudinal survey started in 1988 in St. Paul Public Schools. The authors used this to study the effects that arrest and incarceration have on voting.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:
 Quotes:

- ❖ “The United States stands alone in the democratic world in imposing restrictions on the voting right of a very large group of nonincarcerated felons.”
- ❖ “We can thus conclude that the outcome of the 2000 presidential race hinged on the narrower question of *ex-felon* disenfranchisement rather than the broader question of voting restrictions on felons currently under supervision.”
- ❖ “Although jail inmates serving time for misdemeanor offenses and those being held prior to trial are legally eligible to vote, they lack access to a polling place, rendering them practically—if not legally—disenfranchised.
- ❖ “Just as disenfranchisement is a powerful symbol of felons’ diminished civil rights, restoration of voting rights provides a clear marker of reintegration and acceptance as a stakeholder in a community of law-abiding citizens.”

Strengths:
 The article is very transparent and rigorous. It not only provides sourcing and evidence but at points discusses the validity of such sources versus other sources. Multiple times, the article brings up the assumptions made in the models they used to make their claims. Beyond science, this is an important habit in trying to make any claims. Both the limits, assumptions, and applications of a theory/claim must be discussed, and this article does just that. Multiple times, it is stated that upon request, more information can be provided by the authors, which I rarely see in journal articles.

Weaknesses:
 The information provided in this article is used to support a counterfactual argument. While the authors do this very well, studying anything that never actually happened is sort of like looking at shadows cast upon a cave wall by a candle and trying to determine the shape of the object. There is only so much we can see and so much we can assume. There are hidden dimensions that are beyond our current capability of recognizing in any study that applies to the counterfactual.

Connections:

- ❖ It is possible that felon disenfranchisement has had an effect on the political atmosphere

from 1972 to present. Those who are disenfranchised by a system that puts them at a disadvantage are put at an even larger disadvantage by having their ability to change the system taken from them. This can especially be seen in Southern states where disenfranchisement laws were extended to minor offenses. These are states that already use or have used literacy tests, poll taxes, and grandfather clauses as a strategy to disenfranchise African Americans. This holds the potential to exacerbate a system that puts minorities at a higher risk of incarceration.

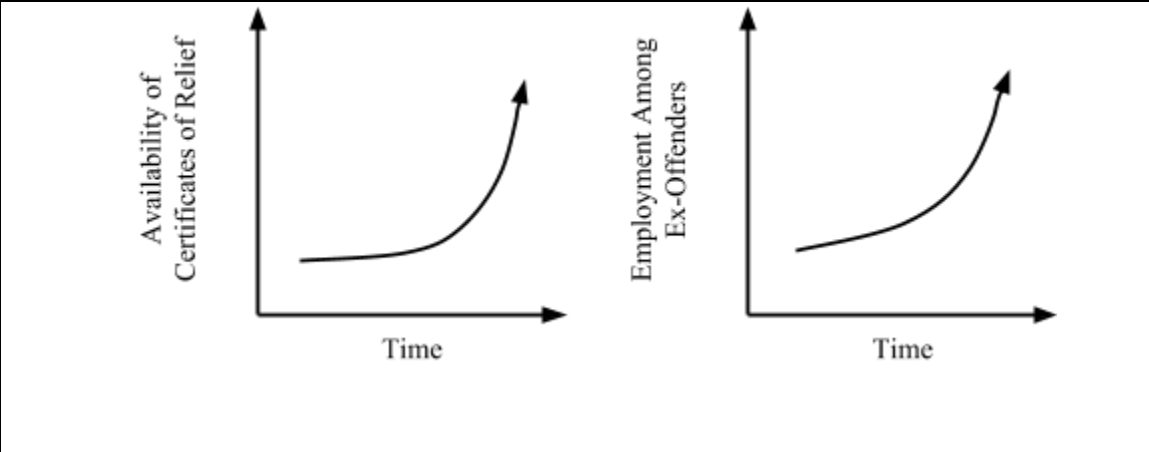
- ❖ The article states that the evolution of criminal law after 1970 has seen a Transformation from a more rehabilitative to punitive system of law. In light of a more rehabilitative goal, disenfranchisement of ex-felons makes little to no sense as they are assimilating back into a law-abiding community. Just as the effects of longer prison sentences on the levels of crime are highly uncertain, the disenfranchisement of ex-felons most likely does not have a definitive effect on crime levels as well.
- ❖ A changed political system that leans to a more democratic outcome between 1972 and 2000 may have had a significant impact on the very laws this article concerns. The article states, “The success of the conservative crime policy agenda over the past three decades has had a remarkable impact, producing an enormous increase in felony convictions and incarceration, and a corresponding increase in rates of felon disenfranchisement.” It is impossible to determine the magnitude of change that partial felon or ex-felon would have now, perhaps criminal laws and justice would have changed significantly.

Questions/Concerns:

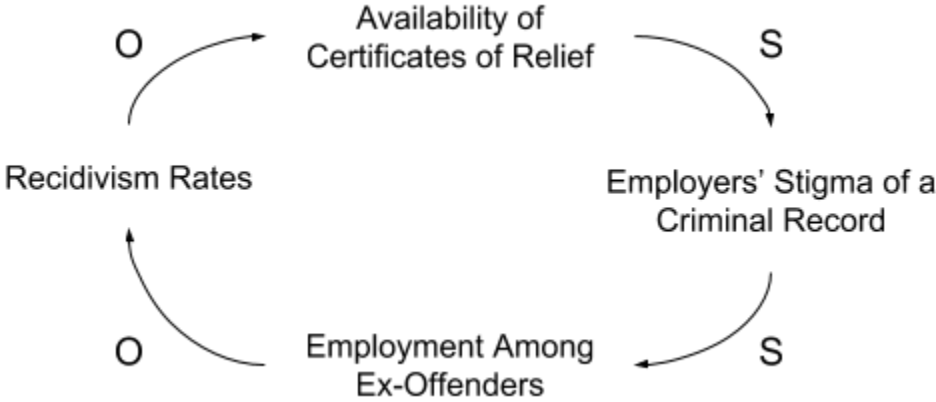
- ❖ What are the state by state felon disenfranchisement laws and statutes? To further understand this topic, it would be necessary to see how these laws exist today and how they evolved to that point.
- ❖ What are the effects of incarceration on disillusionment and in-turn voter turnout? The study recognizes its limits in addressing this question.
- ❖ What are the effects of disenfranchisement on the level of crime? Can this even be answered?

<p>Citation: Leasure, Peter and Stevens Andersen, Tia, The Effectiveness of Certificates of Relief as Collateral Consequence Relief Mechanisms: An Experimental Study (November 7, 2016). Yale Law and Policy Review Inter Alia, Vol. 35, No. 11, 2016. Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=2927460</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: The author suggests another way to increase employment among ex-offenders, which has the greatest impact in terms of reducing recidivism.</p>
<p>Main argument: Many ex-offenders have trouble finding employment because of the stigma associated with a criminal record. Obtaining a Certificate of Relief will demonstrate that the individual has been rehabilitated and opens up more employment opportunities.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Certificates of Relief increase employment opportunities. In some states they may remove automatic licensing bars. ● Certificates of Qualification for Employment increase the likelihood of receiving an interview invitation or an employment offer in entry-level jobs threefold. ● COR are an alternative to pardons and expungements because they lessen collateral consequences while not completely closing the individual's record. The process is also easier and cheaper for ex-offenders to pursue.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In a study, the author sent out fake applications. One had no criminal record, one had a one-year-old felony drug conviction, and the last had a one-year-old felony with Certificate of Qualification for Employment. 28.97% of applications with no criminal record received a positive response, 9.80% of applications with a one-year-old felony received a positive response, and 25.45% of applications with a one-year-old felony and CQE received a positive response.
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Certificates of Relief: demonstrate rehabilitation for an ex-offender when he or

<p>she satisfies the statutory requirements, such as a waiting period or requirements relating to individual need and community safety. AKA Certificate of Qualification for Employment, Certificate of Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "...these promising results suggest that the stigma of a recent felony drug conviction as it relates to hiring decisions may be alleviated for those who receive CQEs..." ● "The burgeoning proliferation of criminal records and the de jure and de facto discrimination against ex-offenders combine to create the prospect of a permanent underclass of ex-offenders who are excluded from the legitimate economy and are funneled into a cycle of additional criminality and imprisonment." ● "The present study suggests that certificates of relief may be an effective avenue for reducing the stigma of a criminal record for ex-offenders seeking employment." 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provides statistical evidence supporting the use of a mechanism to reduce the collateral consequences in employment 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The study was limited to the Columbus, Ohio area ● The name used on the applications in the study was not of a minority
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Economy/Employment - introducing Certificates of Relief will increase employment among returning citizens ● Public Policy - Policy must be implemented to allow offenders to pursue CORs ● Housing - CORs will also allow ex-offenders better access to public housing and make it easier to find housing 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Availability of Certificates of Relief ● Employers' Stigma of a Criminal Record ● Employment Rate Among Ex-Offenders ● Recidivism 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

What is being done to increase employment among ex-offenders in Michigan/Grand Rapids? What could be done?

Citation:

Burt, Rose M. (2009) "More Than a Second Chance: An Alternative Employment Approach to Reduce Recidivism Among Criminal Ex-Offenders," *Tennessee Journal of Law & Policy*: Vol. 6 : Iss. 1 , Article 3. <http://trace.tennessee.edu/tjlp/vol6/iss1/3>

Candalyn B. Rade, Sarah L. Desmarais, Roger E. Mitchell. June-29-2016. A Meta-Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Ex-Offenders. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. Vol 43, Issue 9, pp. 1260 - 1280.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0093854816655837>

Reason for including this source in your work:

I wanted to look at what factors impacted ex-offender employment.

Main argument:

The first piece presents several barriers to ex-offender employment.
The second piece is a research article measuring the public's opinion on ex-offenders.

Important ideas:

- Civil barriers include: laws prohibiting certain occupations, funding for education, access to housing, and medical care. Social barriers include: appearance, employers' stigma, employer's fear of liability and workplace violence. Statutory barriers prevent ex-offenders from obtaining an occupational or professional license, and limits what industries they may enter.
- Overall, the public is fearful of ex-offenders.
- Employers are made aware that they should not seek to use arrest records for employment decisions because information they obtain from records is more likely than not going to be used, regardless of whether a business justification exists.
- Michigan law specifically allows an employer to seek information from an applicant about any felony charges even if a conviction has not resulted, but prohibits requesting information about any misdemeanor charges not resulting in conviction.
- The Second Chance Act of 2007 and Federal Prisoner Reentry Initiative of 2009 are a step in the right direction. The SCA funds programs that provide ex-offenders a "coordinated continuum" of employment, housing, health, and other essential services. The federal government also provides employment largely through the military.
- Suggestions: Prohibit the use of criminal background checks in employment except under certain conditions AND the federal government should provide short-term employment to ex-offenders until legislation is passed to fully prevent discrimination against ex-offenders. The argument is that it costs \$40,000 to house a recidivist, but it would cost much less to employ them.

<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The author uses New York as an example because the state government strictly limits when and how a criminal background check can be used. ● The author states that providing temporary employment for returning citizens would not be a new concept. In response to the Great Depression, the federal government provided employment until a longer-term solution could be put in place. 	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “‘Finding work after release is not only critical to the ex-offender, his family and the community who relies on him for support, but to the potential victims of crime who never become victims, and the taxpayers who have to pay less in prison and prosecution expenses because one less person is not going back to prison.’ Rep. Charles Rangel” ● “America can fight crime and reduce recidivism rates. To be effective at both, the federal government should create temporary jobs for ex-offenders until stronger and more precise federal anti-discrimination legislation can be enacted that will ensure greater employment chances for ex-offenders.” 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Large number of supporting articles ● The article includes a large number of variables 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not many statistics or numerical facts ● I am concerned that the suggested solutions may not satisfy all of the laws of the fifth discipline

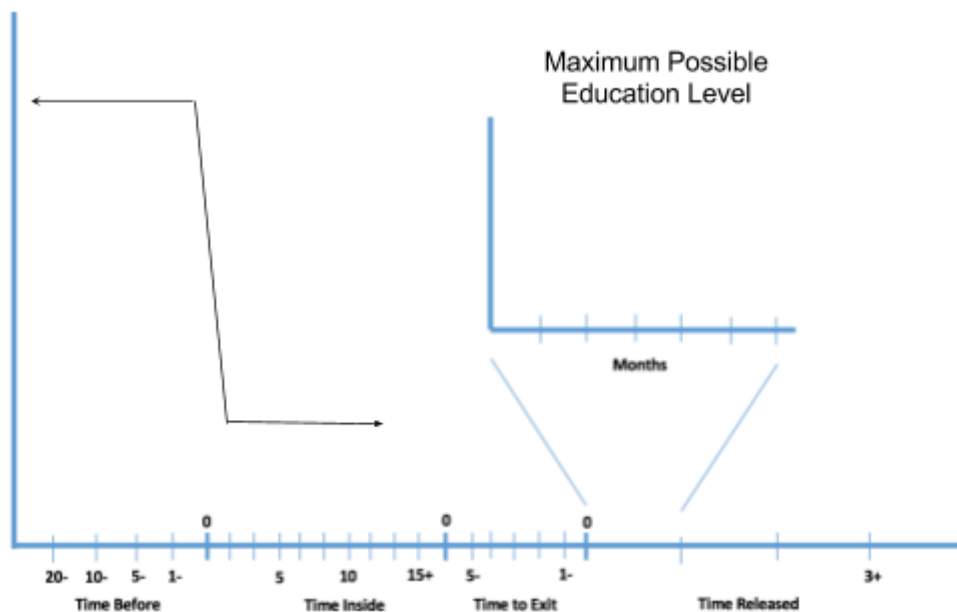
Connections:

- Public Policy - Several public policies are mentioned. Policy that would create public jobs. Policy that would provide funding for reentry programs. Policy that would limit when and how criminal background checks can be used for employment and housing purposes.
- Community - The community is responsible for providing support. So the community's perception of the ex-offender greatly impacts their reentry success.
- Education - There is a major concern that ex-offenders with certain types of convictions cannot receive funding for their education - limiting their opportunities to further their education and employment.
- Housing - The Second Chance Act funds programs that help ex-offenders find housing. Also, proof of income is generally a condition of a lease, so having employment is an important step in finding housing.
- Health - The Representative quoted in the article stated that Congress should provide funds for drug treatment. Drug addiction is a big reason why some ex-offenders can't find a job.

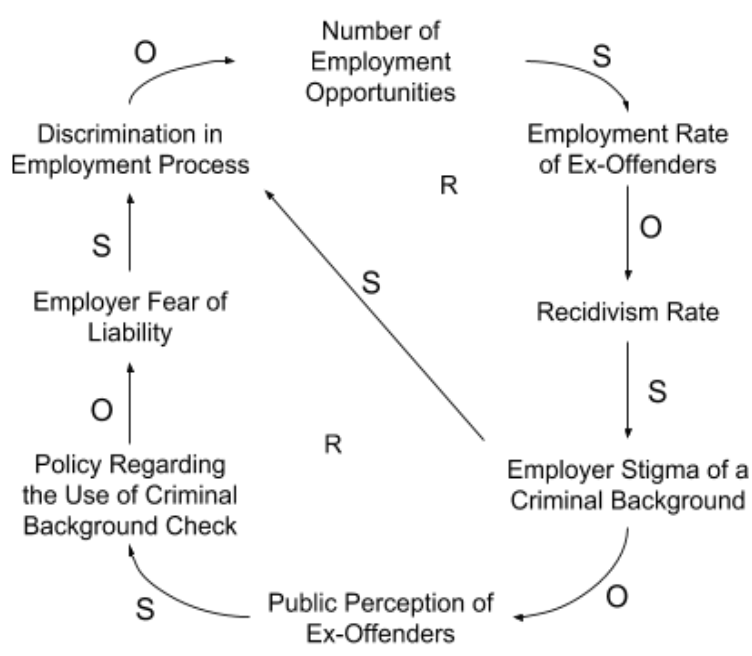
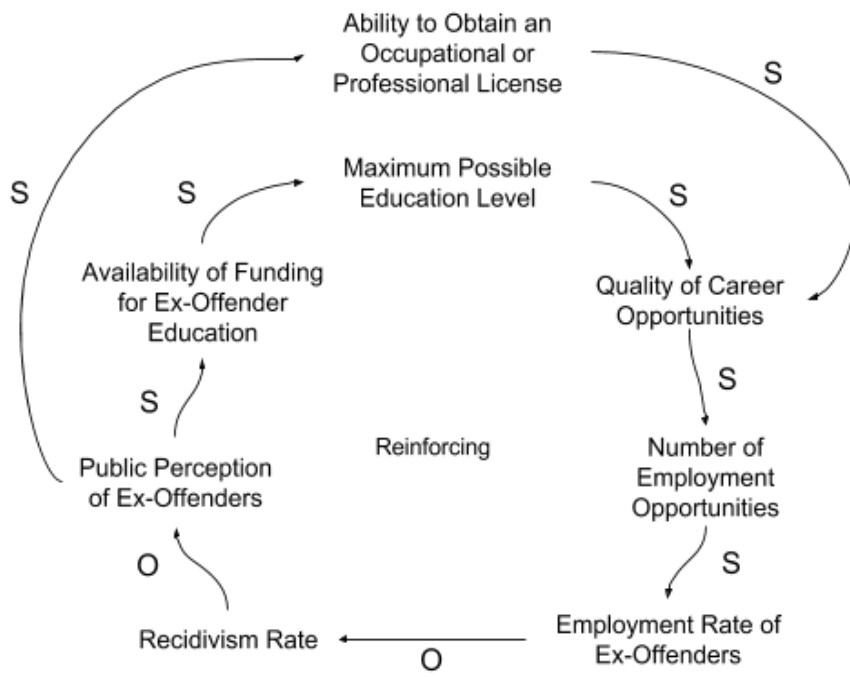
List identifiable variables:

- Maximum Possible Education Level
- Discrimination in Employment
- Public Policy Regarding Use of Criminal Background Checks

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



Citation:

Pryor, M. 2010. The unintended effects of prisoner reentry and the marginalization of urban communities. *Dialectical Anthropology*. Vol. 34, No. 4, pages 513-517. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/29790974>

Reason for including this source in your work:

Marie Pryor uses her personal experiences as a mentor to an African American woman returning from prison, as well as her conversations with officers within the industry, to show that the expectations placed on returning citizens are difficult at best, and are often impossible to attain, resulting in reimprisonment.

Main argument:

The author describes several examples of minority individuals struggling to return to their communities after imprisonment due to strict and often counterproductive policies enforced by the Prisoner Reentry Industry. She shows how policy can make the transition home difficult, and how this contributes to economic and social difficulties that categorize urban communities.

Important ideas:

- The author's mentee struggled with the task of procuring and filing the complicated documents and forms to obtain welfare benefits to support herself and her children, a frustrating task referred to as the "paper chase."
- Many former prisoners are reincarcerated due to technical violations of their parole, having to do with accomplishing all of the tasks required of them while staying within the confines of curfews and location restrictions.
- The system creates several issues that contribute to unsuccessful reintegration into society, including less opportunities for jobs, social benefits, electoral representation, child care, and housing.

Evidence:

- "For [the African-American] community to have 10-25% of its men unable to vote or unable to access credit or other privileges of citizenship for the rest of their lives in some states creates a permanently diminished group within society (Ripley 2001)."
- "We know from the work of Pager (2003) that the barriers faced by black, male, ex-offenders in reaching economic independence are strengthened by their minority status and criminal record."

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- "He is required to submit to weekly drug tests, obtain full-time employment within 30 days of release, and attend outpatient drug treatment as well as NA and AA meetings. The fact that he must report during the day for drug tests and attend programs in the evening conflicts with just about any full-time schedule."
- "He is now concerned that he is surrounded by the same people and the same things that led to his incarceration in the first place, not to mention the intense police scrutiny given

his notoriety in the neighborhood. Despite being dedicated to making a positive impact in his community, he finds himself the frequent target of random police stops, as well as the target of disreputable others.”

- “Conflicting conditions, arbitrary and fixed reporting times, unrealistic expectations and failure to acknowledge logistical difficulties such as transportation, and childcare concerns are just some of the oversights exhibited by those charged with the management of the formerly incarcerated.”

Strengths:

I think the greatest strength of Mary Pryor’s article is the amount of issues that she covers using just a few examples. Her mentees and the individuals she references from other studies show almost every section of our system map. She relates the sections together by showing that these difficulties impact the urban communities even when the former prisoner does not intend to violate their parole—the system is just too stacked against them.

Weaknesses:

I think that it would have benefitted the article if the author had included additional statistics to show that the situations that her mentees were facing were not specific to that individual. Demonstrating the amount of people the policies impact would give stronger evidence for how destructive and counterproductive the policies are.

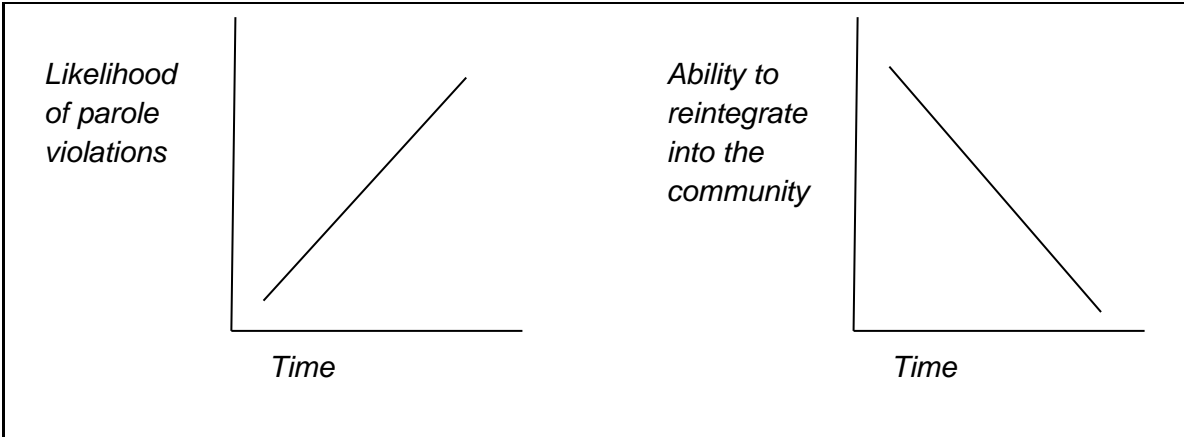
Connections:

- This article gives evidence to show that the policies in place have negative impacts on many of our chosen systems, especially family, as obtaining social benefits and a job while supporting a family as a single parent is extremely difficult.
- The arbitrary nature of many of the parole policies described in the article point to necessary changes in public policy in order to create a smoother transition.
- The lack of consideration that is implicit in many of the difficulties faced by former prisoners should be addressed by those who administer the policies, as these difficulties fuel violations of parole, and potential recidivism.

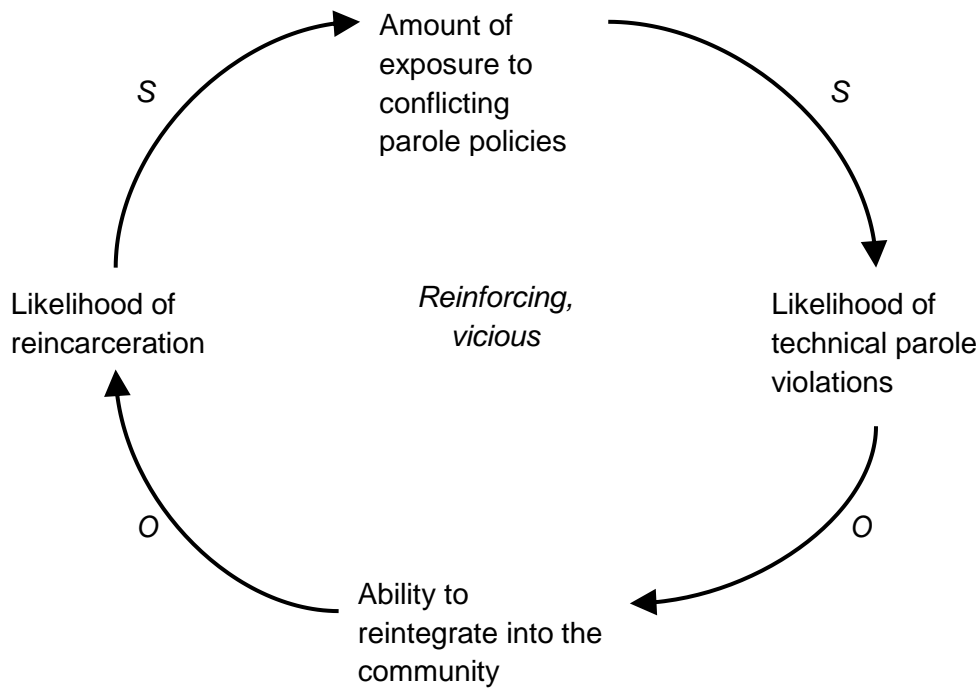
List identifiable variables:

- Likelihood of technical parole violations
- Ability to reintegrate into the community
- Amount of exposure to conflicting parole policies
- Likelihood of reincarceration

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I think that it is important to understand why changes to these policies have not been made already. This article strongly enforces the idea that policy makers are not paying enough attention to why people violate parole on a technical level so frequently. I would be interested to see why there is a lack of communication in how people are meant to serve their parole in a way that allows them to successfully reintegrate into their communities.

Appendix E Employment Citations

<p>Citation: National Institute of Corrections. 2017. Implement Certificate-Based Soft Skills Training. Correctional Industries: A Guide to Reentry-Focused Performance Excellence. https://info.nicic.gov/cirs/?q=node/36</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>The professors suggested looking at programs that attempt to provide recently released offenders with the soft skills they need to be involved with society again. I found this article that is actually published by the National Institute of Corrections and explains what soft skills are, why they are important, and how they try to teach them to offenders.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading explains what soft skills are, why they are important, and why offenders need to learn them. It also explains some ways that programs try to teach these soft skills to offenders.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft skills are often associated with a person’s emotional intelligence. • Soft skills are valued by employers. • Soft skills are some of the most transferable skills that can be learned. • Employment reduces a person’s recidivism rate. 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>The author states that soft skills are important to have for success within an organization. Unemployment can make a person three times more likely to return to prison.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“...soft skills are increasingly sought out by employers in addition to standard qualifications.” “As offenders learn theses soft skills, which are necessary to excel in a post-release work environment, there will also be a positive impact realized in their CI work assignment and institutional behavior.” “The soft skills taught through Correctional Industries programs go hand-in-hand with post-incarceration employability.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>I thought this was a good article. It clearly explains what soft skills are, it gives examples of some soft skills, it explains why they’re important, and why people need to learn them.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This was a brief article and it didn’t give any examples in text. However, there was a short example at the bottom that gave a brief summary of a success story.</p>

Connections:

- Employment: soft skills can lead to better employment
- Policy: offenders need programs to learn soft skills
- Community: when less people are going to jail, communities are more successful

List identifiable variables:

- Soft skills
- Employment
- Recidivism
- Policy/Programs

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Recidivism over Time

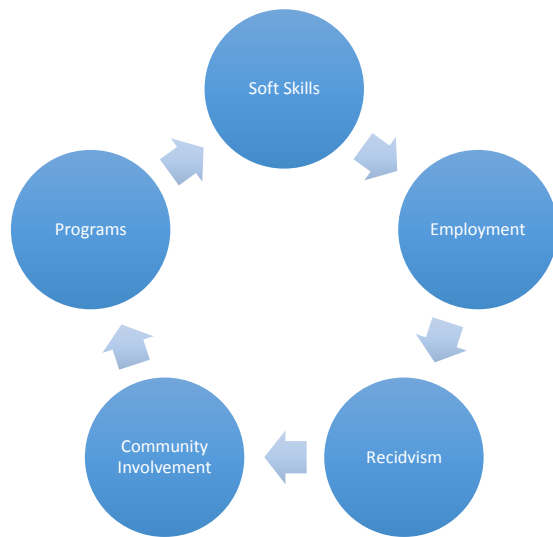


Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

Reinforcing

Same

Same



Same

Opposite

Opposite

What will you research next?

I think I would like to look for some studies done on the success of programs that teach soft skills. I think it would be interesting to look at some real life examples and data that show just how important these skills are. I also think it would be interesting to look more closely at the programs in place and their availability.

<p>Citation: Oliver, Melvin & Shapiro, Thomas. 2006. <i>Wealth and Inequality in America</i>. Black Wealth / White Wealth. 2nd Edition: pages 69- 92. <">http://reader.ebib.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/(S(1kpzeh2tca2jswwkevqqin5h))/Reader.aspx?p=293626&o=662&u=K%2fKiafaBo3TTxkavGRWEg%3d%3d&t=1484326630&h=5441879AC55A1252F5DCD73442929C5B0E9FE37D&s=52285594&ut=2049&pg=1&r=img&c=-1&pat=n&cms=-1&sd=2#>></p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>The Bryan Stevenson TED Talk about the injustice of rich, guilty people being treated better by the justice system than poor, innocent people was very interesting to me. I have known for a while about the racial injustice that is present, but the idea that there is also an economic injustice as well is newer to me. I wanted to learn more about what these racial and economic inequalities look like and found the book above by Oliver and Shapiro that discusses race, wealth, and the implications that come with them. While I only looked at one chapter of the book, the entire book deals with these issues.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The chapter that I read from <i>Black Wealth / White Wealth</i> discussed the major financial divide in America, how it affects the middle class, and what that financial divide looks like between races. It explained the financial situations of people at different points in the middle class in different regions of the country, with different family situations, education, occupations, and ages. The chapter also compares the financial differences in the middle class to the financial differences between races in the middle class.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten percent of American families hold two-thirds of the wealth • The middle class is a large category that is very different from what it was decades ago with blurred boundaries (income, assets, education, etc.) • There are significant factors that influence wealth and assets (race, age, education, occupation, region, family situation, etc.) 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Black/white median income ratio is about 50-60% (shown in tables, p. 91)</p> <p>The top 20% of the American population earn over 40% of the income and almost 90% of the assets. (p. 71)</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The article gives a lot of examples from studies and different families. It also</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The chapter presents so much information in just over 20 pages, but it doesn't tie it all together. I feel like I learned so much about a bunch of different things, but</p>

<p>provides many different statistics and tables to show the differences in wealth.</p>	<p>they should have been tied together better. For example, the chapter presented different interviews, but didn't go in depth to explain what it all meant when it came to race, which is what the whole book is about!</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racial: This chapter points out how people of different races accumulate different amounts of wealth and what this means for their socioeconomic status and quality of living. • Educational/Occupational: This chapter explains how different education levels and occupations impact a person/family's financial situation. • Socioeconomic: This chapter introduces a wide variety of influences on socioeconomic status. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think that the middle class or at least the entire socioeconomic structure is a system, but the categories within it (middle class, upper class, etc.) are constantly changing. It seems like it would be difficult to understand a system when the ways we describe it are constantly changing. • This article brings so many different systems together (socioeconomic, educational, etc.) is it necessary to look at the smaller systems separately in order to understand the bigger one? 	

<p>Citation: Western, Bruce., Kling, Jeffery R., and Weiman, David F. 2001. The Labor Market Consequences of Incarceration. <i>Crime & Delinquency</i>. Volume 47: pages 410-427. http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0011128701047003007</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I was originally interested in looking at what educational opportunities people who had spent time incarcerated had, but I came across this article on my search. In a way, this does also connect to education, because usually those incarcerated have little access to education which decreases their job opportunities just like checking a felon box decreases their opportunities. It is interesting to look at the ways lack of education can lead to prison which leads to lack of education/jobs.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading talks about the employment issues that prisoners face when they are released from prison. It points out that the problem isn't really that there is no employment available for prisoners, it's the problem that there is a limited number of jobs for workers with little education, skills, and a criminal record. This means that often many people (with and without criminal records) are competing for the same low-paying jobs.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing prison populations will have a negative impact on opportunities for minorities and those with little education who do not have a criminal record, because the jobs taken by these people are the same jobs available to released prisoners. • Prison may not decrease • Not only can record of incarceration decrease the likelihood of being hired, incarceration can decrease the education and job skills needed for employment • There are effects on individual employment but also impacts on the labor markets in the areas where prisoners are released. The areas near prisons where prisoners are released become saturated with people who only qualify for certain types of employment.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>NLSY79 study (p. 418) showed employment rates were 15-25% lower for those who had been imprisoned. "The special concentration of incarceration can potentially compound the barriers to meaningful employment for released prisoners and their peers." (p. 414)</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>"Incarceration may not be undermining the economic opportunities of ex-inmates; it may simply be officially earmarking severely disadvantaged men who would otherwise have poor job prospects, although without the dubious distinction of membership in a policy-relevant population." (p. 411) "On their return, prisoners can readily reestablish contacts formed in prison and so embed themselves in networks of other released prisoners. These ties can erode the social stigma of a criminal conviction and incarceration. Moreover, these ties further weaken connection to those who can provide information about and entry to job openings." (p. 415)</p>

“Based on our review of recent literature, we find evidence from a variety of sources that serving time in prison can diminish an individual’s earnings but not necessarily employments prospects.” (p. 424)

Strengths:

This article has a lot of good information and it pulls from a variety of different resources. It walks you through the different issues and explains things in easy to read ways. It also traces the issues through time, it doesn’t just talk about the issue at one point in time, it talks about the beginnings and middles (there isn’t really an end yet). It also lays the groundwork for future research.

Weaknesses:

I don’t think there were very many weaknesses to this. It packed a lot of information into a few pages, which I think is to be expected. It would have been interesting if the authors had compared their findings to other conflicting findings.

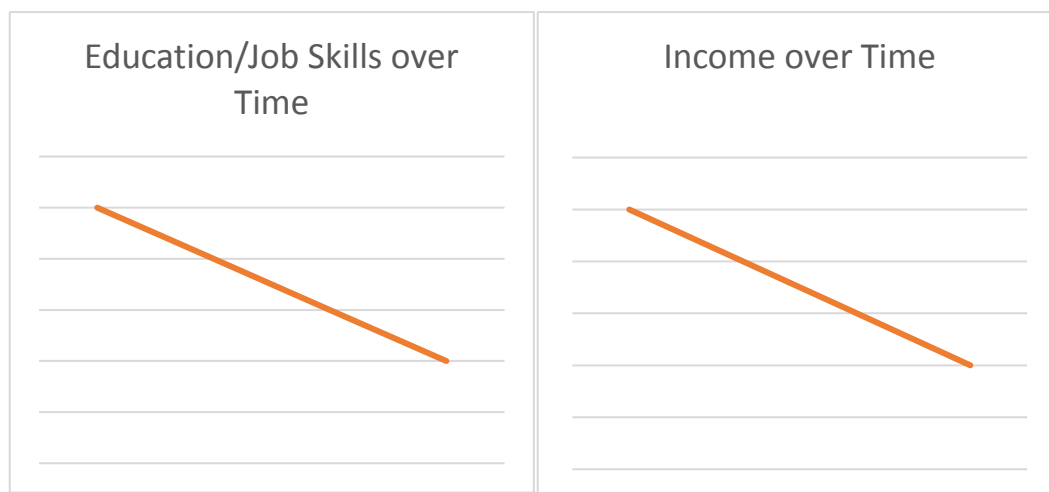
Connections:

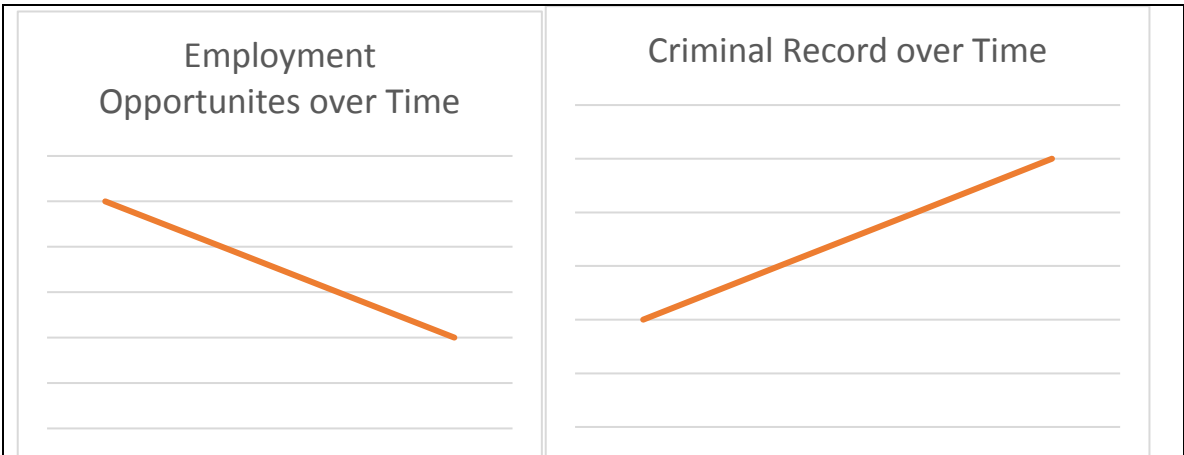
- This can be connected to the employment section of the map, because it is about two different groups of people who are only eligible for a certain type of employment and have to compete for it.
- This can be connected to the education section of the map, because lack of education plays a big role in the reasons why certain people are competing for certain jobs.
- This can also tie into poverty, because once people are in prison they can usually only get jobs that pay low wages.

List identifiable variables:

- Education
- Employment
- Criminal Record
- Income

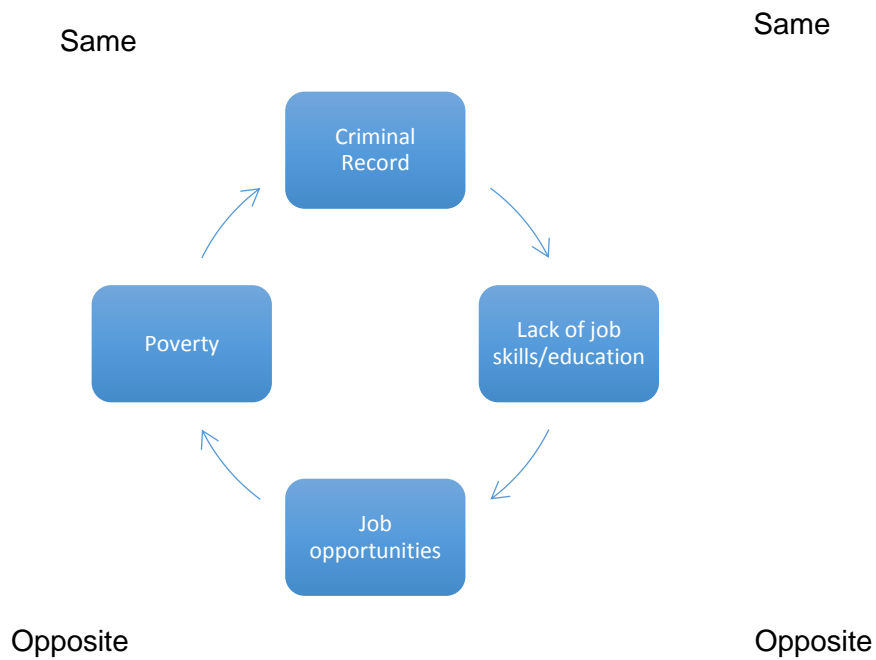
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:





Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

Reinforcing Loop: Vicious



What will you research next?

I am interested in the types of programs that are available to rehabilitate released prisoners. I want to look at the ways prisoners can gain access to education and job skills training to make them more eligible for different types of jobs. This wouldn't just help the prisoner and their families, it would help prevent the labor market from getting so clogged at the lower levels and it would help other people who don't have criminal records still get jobs.

<p>Citation: DeBoer, Bill. 2014. Michigan Must Get Smarter about Prison Sentencing. The Detroit News. http://www.detroitnews.com/story/opinion/2014/12/03/deboer-michigan-prison-sentencing/19797555/</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This was one article from a group of assigned readings. I chose this particular article because it breaks down where the money is going and ways to reduced spending. It focused on how to keep low-risk people out of prison while still keeping communities safe.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The costs of punishing criminals continues to rise in Michigan. The number of people in prison has decreased over the past couple years, but there is still more to be done. One of the ideas proposed by Rep. Haveman is to reduce the number of geriatric inmates, which are often lower risk people, but also the most expensive.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prison population has decreased over the past couple years. (approx.. 51,000 in 2006 to 43,500 in 2013) • It costs approximately \$100,000 per inmate per year to care for and house elderly inmates. • It may be cheaper and more effective to house and care for elderly in a non-prison setting. • Low-risk prisoners are often better prepared for life after prison when they learn skills in a non-prison setting. 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>The author states that often care for sick and elderly inmates is better provided by non-prison facilities, which means lower costs for the prison and better care. The state spends one in five funding dollars on corrections.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“...geriatric inmates, some of Michigan’s least-threatening but most expensive prisoners...” “A low-risk offender who learns discipline and work habits in a non-prison program has a much better chance of transiting from a life of crime to a successful life outside the criminal justice system.” “...it costs the state close to \$100,000 per inmate per year to house and care for each elderly prisoner in the system.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article focuses on ways to reduce spending when it comes to elderly inmates. It points out that these are often the most expensive inmates</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This article only focuses on one way to reduce spending and makes it seem like it is the only way. I think there are definitely other ways and</p>

with the lowest risk. So there have been ideas proposed to use this point to reduce costs.

I think this isn't necessarily a perfect plan. (i.e. not every elderly patient is low-risk.)

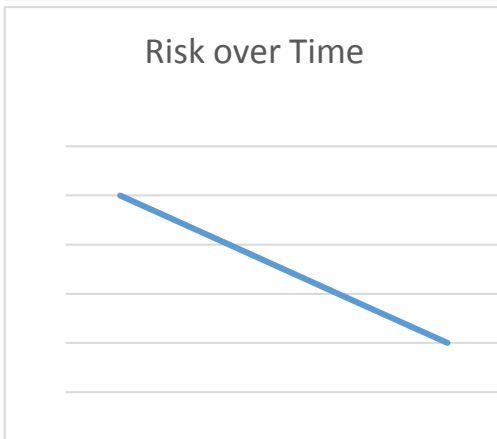
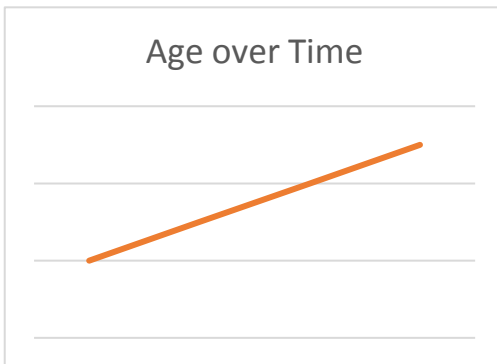
Connections:

- Healthcare
- Economics
- Policy

List identifiable variables:

- Age
- Risk to Community
- Health Issues
- Cost

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Health Issues over Time



Cost over Time

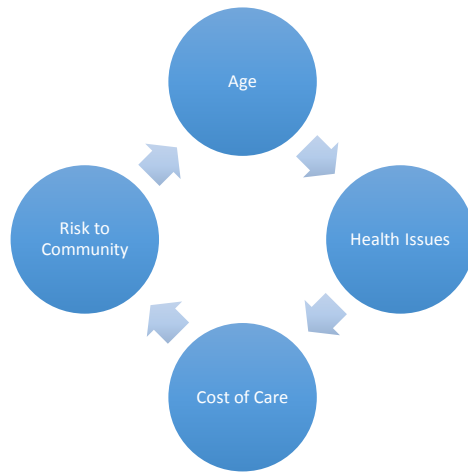


Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

Reinforcing

Opposite

Same



Opposite

Same

What will you research next?

I think it would be interesting to look into more other ways to save money besides the elderly. I think there are ways to help other inmates who are lower-risk and younger, because helping them get out and stay out of prison would also help communities and the economy.

<p>Citation:</p> <p>DeFina, Robert and Hannon, Lance. 2009. The Impact of Mass Incarceration on Poverty. <i>Crime & Delinquency</i>. Volume 59, Issue 4: 562 – 586.</p> <p>http://journals.sagepub.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/doi/full/10.1177/0011128708328864</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article explains how mass incarceration has an impact on poverty and thus, the economy, which is part of our systems map.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The article explores the possibility that increasing mass incarceration is one of the reasons that poverty has remained high, even though there has been overall economic growth. Statistics from the 80s to the mid-2000s are used to compare incarceration and poverty. The study concludes that mass incarceration is a cause of increased poverty.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poverty rate would be higher, but the census and CPS both define the official poverty rate in terms of the income of the noninstitutionalized population. • Correctional populations are drawn disproportionately from low-income backgrounds. Removing the primary earners from these already low-income families would increase the poverty rate and make the poor poorer. • Not only does incarceration limit income, but the stigma of an incarceration record may severely limit the earnings of individuals after their time has been served. • Excessive incarceration disrupts a neighborhood's informal mechanisms of social control and support by breaking up families, removing purchasing power from the neighborhood, increasing reliance on government support programs, and generally erecting even higher barriers to legitimate development and financial well-being than are currently faced. In short, mass incarceration harms communities economically more than it helps. • Mass incarceration has played a major role in increasing poverty rates, despite economic growth.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the GDP has more than doubled from 1980 to 2004, the poverty rate only fell .3% from 13% to 12.7%, and the incarceration rate increased 342% from 1975 to 2005. • In a study, employers were given resumes that were identical except that one included prison time. It was found that a prison record resulted in both significantly less success in obtaining a job and lower wages when work was found. • The authors developed formulas to test the effects of incarceration and other factors on the poverty rate. Every formula concluded that mass incarceration was a major cause in the high poverty rate.
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “On one level, increased incarceration rates may mean lower poverty rates simply because the poor are more likely to be imprisoned and imprisoned populations are not counted in official poverty statistics. On another level, increased incarceration may

mean fewer household earners and ultimately higher poverty rates for the family members of the incarcerated who are trying to make ends meet outside of prison walls.”

- “the national poverty rate for the total population would be at least 10% higher if the incarcerated were considered in the calculation of official statistics”
- From an empirical standpoint, the results from the current analysis are clear: Mass incarceration has played a major role in increasing poverty rates.

Strengths:

- Plenty of supporting research and articles.
- The authors developed very detailed formulas to test their hypothesis.
- Research is data-based, getting rid of a large amount of subjectivity

Weaknesses:

- During the creation of the formulas, the authors had the result they wanted to see in mind, which may have affected the results.
- There are many other factors that could influence the poverty rate that were not considered.

Connections:

- This resource shows that mass incarceration may have an effect on the health of the entire U.S. economy.
- Taking the main earner from a home not only affects the financial standing of the family, but the social structure of the family and community.
- The financial effect on the individual does not last only while they are incarcerated. It can last for years because of the stigma associated with their record. This can place further burden on others further down the road.

Questions/Concerns:

- Is the cost of incarcerating an individual (costs incurred before, during, and after their time spent incarcerated) greater than the benefit to society?

Citation:

Abrams, David. 2013. The prisoner's dilemma: a cost-benefit approach to incarceration. Iowa Law Review. Volume 98 Issue 3. p 905+.
http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?p=ITOF&u=lom_gvalleysu&id=GALE%7CA322329692&v=2.1&it=r&sid=summon&authCount=1

Reason for including this source in your work:

As a business major, I am interested in the money side of things. We all know, money talks. The author compares the pros and cons of incarceration from a cost standpoint, which is something that both relates to our system and interests me.

Main argument:

The author applies a cost-benefit approach to incarceration with the goal of informing public policy makers. There must be a balance between spending too much and too little on incarceration; both have their downsides to society. The author then analyzes several potential policy changes and their implications and concludes that the benefits of a change outweigh the costs.

Important ideas:

- The current costs of incarceration outweigh the benefits
- Tight budgets have led to an overcrowding of prisons
- Costs are incurred from the moment the crime is committed and often continue after the individual has been released, placing further burden on society
- Policy changes that would have a net benefit include: crime reclassification and a one-time prisoner release
- When reductions in prison populations become necessary, one-time prisoner releases are generally more cost-effective than crime reclassification.

Evidence:

- ❖ Average annual cost per inmate of \$31,450. This amounts to a daily expenditure of approximately \$86 (+ or – depending on the state). Most of the cost is from employee compensation.
- ❖ Net benefit per release for those guilty of theft: \$36,099
- ❖ Net benefit per prisoner from crime reclassification of theft: \$2,087

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- ❖ Placing a value on the costs and benefits of incarceration has never been done like this before. Even so, it can be a useful tool when evaluating policy changes.
- ❖ “An excessive rate of incarceration not only deprives individuals of freedom, but also costs the taxpayers large amounts of money.”
- ❖ “Any policy change that decreases the prison population will increase the likelihood and costs of crime, but will also decrease the total costs to the government of imprisonment”
- ❖ “The benefits of limited onetime prisoner releases and the reclassification of some crimes exceed the costs.”

<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although California is the subject state, the results can be applied in all states • All the effects of incarceration are put into one unit: dollars • Using a single unit allows for policy makers to make statistically informed decisions • Multiple policy changes are tested on multiple crimes 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data is based mostly on California • Using one unit may over-simplify the problems • It is difficult to quantify some of the costs associated with incarceration, even though it is done when courts award damages • It is difficult to study the effects of a law change without actually changing any laws
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The author attempts to incorporate costs that a policy change would have on many of the systems on our map • Employment: lost income from the time spent while incarcerated and after being released is estimated • The cost to tax payers is estimated • The value prisoners place on their freedom is estimated. This includes an attempt to estimate the value of the pain and suffering faced by families. • The cost (benefit) of deterrence from the policy changes is estimated 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can we place a value on the REAL cost of incarceration? If so, is it greater than the benefit? • Are the goals (benefits) of incarceration worth the cost? And are they being realized? 	

Citation:

Petersilia, Joan. 2011. Beyond the prison bubble. *National Institute of Justice*. Journal no. 268. Retrieved from <https://www.nij.gov/journals/268/pages/prison-bubble.aspx>

Reason for including this source in your work:

This article describes the lack of support given to former prisoners once they are released.

Main argument:

Mass incarceration is yielding fewer benefits than it did in decades past, and it is an unwise financial investment for the future. It is important to pursue alternatives to prison and focus on the reentry of former prisoners into society, as a lack of successful reintegration after prison can lead to recidivism. Programs during and after prison can help to reduce recidivism and help the former felons to build better lives for themselves.

Important ideas:

- The crime rates in the United States during the 1960's through the 1990's promoted the increase in the intensity of sentencing laws, some of which have led to the containment of people who could safely be released, but have not served their minimum sentence, so we have to continue to pay for them to be held.
- Prisons need to implement rehabilitative and vocational programs that will help felons hit the ground running when they are released. This will increase their chance of obtaining jobs, and reduce recidivism.
- It isn't acceptable to say "nothing works" when programs like the risk-need-responsivity model and community partnerships have been scientifically and statistically proven to have beneficial effects on people once they begin their reintegration into society.

Evidence:

- "The U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that two-thirds of released prisoners are rearrested for at least one serious new crime, and more than half are re-incarcerated within three years of release. The two-thirds rearrest rate has remained virtually unchanged since the first recidivism study was conducted more than 40 years ago."
- "The states now spend an estimated \$50 billion on corrections annually, and the growth of these outlays over the past 20 years has outpaced budget increases for nearly all other essential government services, including transportation, higher education, and public assistance."

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- "Today's offenders are different from those of the past. They are still overwhelmingly male (though the female proportion of the population has climbed to 9 percent), African American or Hispanic, and unskilled. But the offenders leaving prison now are more likely to have fairly long criminal records, lengthy histories of alcohol and drug abuse, significant periods of unemployment and homelessness, and a physical or mental disability."
- "Mass imprisonment has helped reduce crime rates, but most specialists agree that the

effects have been considerably smaller than proponents claim and that we are now well past the point of diminishing returns.”

- “Former inmates are now commonly barred from working in some of the economy's fastest-growing fields, including education, childcare, private security, and nursing and home health care. Such legal barriers sometimes protect us from dangerous felons, but they also make it hard for men and women who want to go straight to get their feet on the ground.”
- “Rehabilitation programs reduce recidivism if they incorporate proven principles and are targeted to specific offenders.”

Strengths:

This article provided a great deal of evidence to support its ideas. It was very clear on its objectives, and after demonstrating how ineffective the prison system alone was, it explained two programs that would help to rehabilitate prisoners.

Weaknesses:

The only weakness that I see clearly in this article is that the name of the article doesn't really fit the subject matter and was not integrated.

Connections:

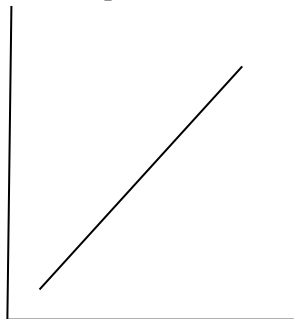
- This article describes the challenges that former prisoners face when they reenter their communities without having changed - no additional skills.
- Employment opportunities are increased when prisoners learn skills while in prison.
- Rehabilitative programs also include educational opportunities, like earning a high school diploma, so that employment is more likely after prison.

List identifiable variables:

- Money available to spend on correctional programs
- Recidivism
- Proven rehabilitative programs
- Success after prison

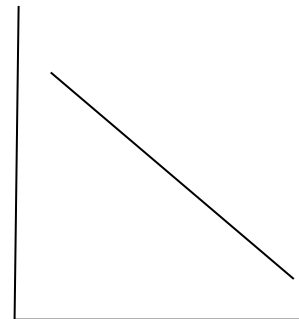
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

Success after release from prison



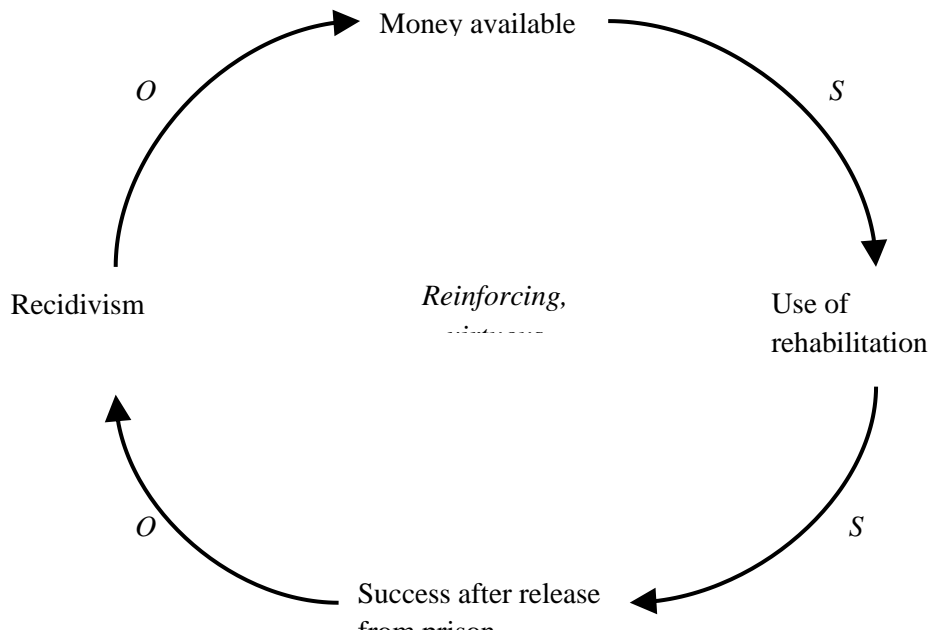
Time in rehabilitative

Recidivism



Time spent in rehabilitative

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

This article touched on two programs (RNR and BRI). I would like to look into the research that proves these to be the most effective programs that are available right now.

<p>Citation: Vigne, Nancy G. La, Tracey Lloyd, and Sara Debus-Sherrill. "One Year Out: Tracking the Experiences of Male Prisoners Returning to Houston, Texas." <i>Urban Institute</i>. N.p., 22 June 2009. Web. 03 Apr. 2017.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article focuses heavily on how returning citizens are living once they have returned to their communities. It offers lots of statistics on many different variables and ecosystems that we are researching.</p>
<p>Main argument: This article studied the variables at play in the life of a returning citizen. Some of the big factors in the success of reintegration into communities involve family support, substance abuse programs and employment programs. Successful reentry has to be the result of a joint in-prison and in-community effort to prepare the offender for life outside of prison.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family is key resource for most men. Those with positive family support are less likely to reoffend and abuse substances and more likely to be employed and stay employed. Those without family support could turn to community mentors or faith based institutions. Those that are involved with faith based institutions for longer periods of time are less likely to abuse drugs and re-offend. • While the men in prison enjoyed some access to programs, 1 in 3 expressed interest in programs unavailable to them. • Housing and unemployment proved to be obstacles for many returning citizens, and the stability of these variable decreased over time. • Most said they were satisfied with their living arrangements, but their neighborhoods also had high incidences of drug dealing and low employment opportunities. • Main indicators of recidivism were unemployment and post release substance abuse, especially early after release. Enhancement and increased availability of job readiness training, availability of photo ID and work clothes and availability of substance abuse treatment are all ways to reduce risk. • Lower level offenders who get put into state jails instead of prisons are more likely to engage in substance abuse and reoffend. Likely due to lack of programs available. Less likely to be re-incarcerated in first year however, because they aren't under the same supervision as prison parolees.
<p>Evidence: The most commonly accessed programs by former state prisoners were substance abuse treatment (56%), Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA) (45%), employment readiness classes (32%), general counseling (14%), and anger management (17%). In contrast, the most commonly accessed programs by former state jail inmates were employment readiness classes (23%), AA/NA (18%), substance abuse treatment (12%), and trade/job training (12%). (13)</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p>

“The burden of supporting the successful return of men from prison to Houston communities rests on many shoulders at both the state and local levels. First and foremost, the men themselves need to develop the personal resources and inner will necessary to refrain from drug use and crime. Texas correctional institutions can aid in the development of critical skills and engender an environment supportive of self-betterment through increased access to educational, employment readiness, and prerelease planning programs. They can provide more comprehensive and holistic support for men with substance abuse problems. They can also help identify supportive family members, facilitate conversations with family prior to release, and aid in the identification of alternative community support systems for those men without family. Indeed, the community to which men return has an equally important role to play in reentry success, providing social support through faith-based and non-profit institutions and opening the doors to employment for those with minimal skills and criminal records. Clearly, efforts to support reintegration must be shared by all, as a comprehensive, collaborative approach will likely yield the greatest and most sustainable successes for this population” (18)

“At the most basic level, men exiting Texas prisons require basic needs such as a picture ID that does not advertise the fact that they were recently released from prison, appropriate clothing with which to seek employment, and sufficient resources to thwart the temptations that crime might present as a lucrative alternative to survival” (17).

These analyses indicated that the strongest predictor of employment success over time was avoidance of drug use early after release. In addition, men who were younger, white, had minor kids, had more prior incarcerations, and had worked prior to their incarceration tended to have greater employment success than other men. We also found promising results for education and job programs. Earning a GED while in prison and participating in a job program early after release predicted employment success (see Table 1) (16).

Strengths:

Covers a large number of our ecosystems: family, community, programs, employment, housing, and health. It also looks at different time marks – before prison, before release, 2-4 months out of prison, and 8-10 months out of prison, which provide valuable information for our BOTs.

Weaknesses:

This study relies heavily on self-reporting data, so some of the data may be inaccurate. Also, the subject pool seems small/hard to generalize for all populations.

Connections:

- Talks about how family is a huge resource for returning citizens, they depend on them for housing and financial and emotional support, especially in the first few months.
- Mentioned how instability of housing can be detrimental to employment opportunities. Also talked about how because returning citizens have such a high residential mobility and they have to get permission from parole officers to move, maybe parole officers can use that as an opportunity to encourage the offenders to move to more positive environments (though this might not be a feasible option for offenders).
- Talked a lot about reentry programs and how they help employment and recidivism.

- Discussed how health services are often unavailable for returning citizens, with a special emphasis on substance abuse
- Discussed how the people returning from prison have to undergo constant supervision by parole officers, where they may find encouragement and support, but often don't feel as though they receive tangible benefits. People returning from jail may reoffend more because they don't have this constant supervision, but people who do have it have a higher chance of not meeting some requirement and being re-incarcerated.

List identifiable variables:

- Level of positive Family support
- Amount of interaction with negative social influences
- Level of interaction with criminogenic environment (drug dealers, crime, etc)
- Availability of reentry programs in community
- Availability of reentry programs in prisons/jails
- Availability of substance abuse treatment
- Level of participation in substance abuse treatment
- Level of substance abuse
- Level of employment
- Likelihood of reoffending
- Level of post-prison supervision
- Likelihood of incarceration

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

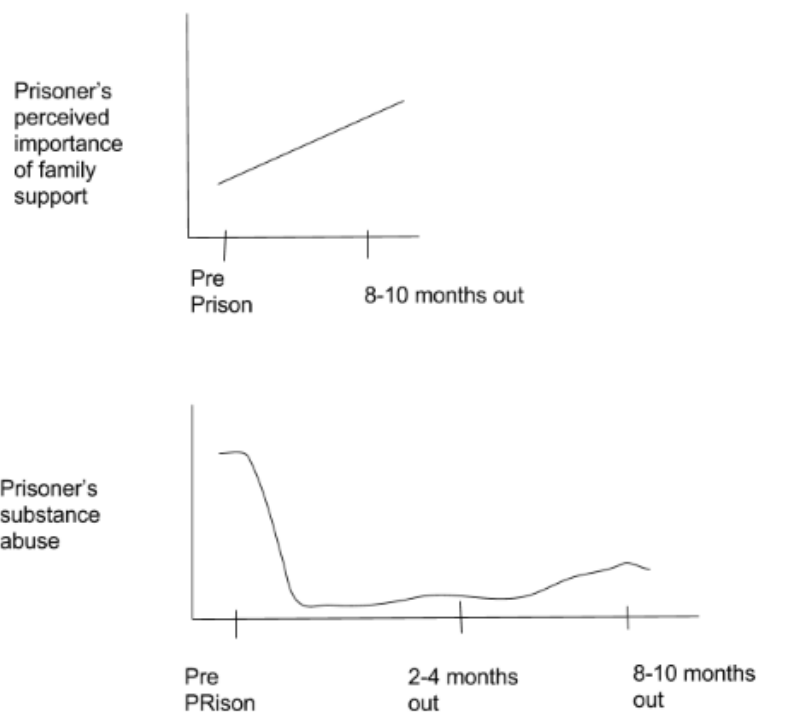
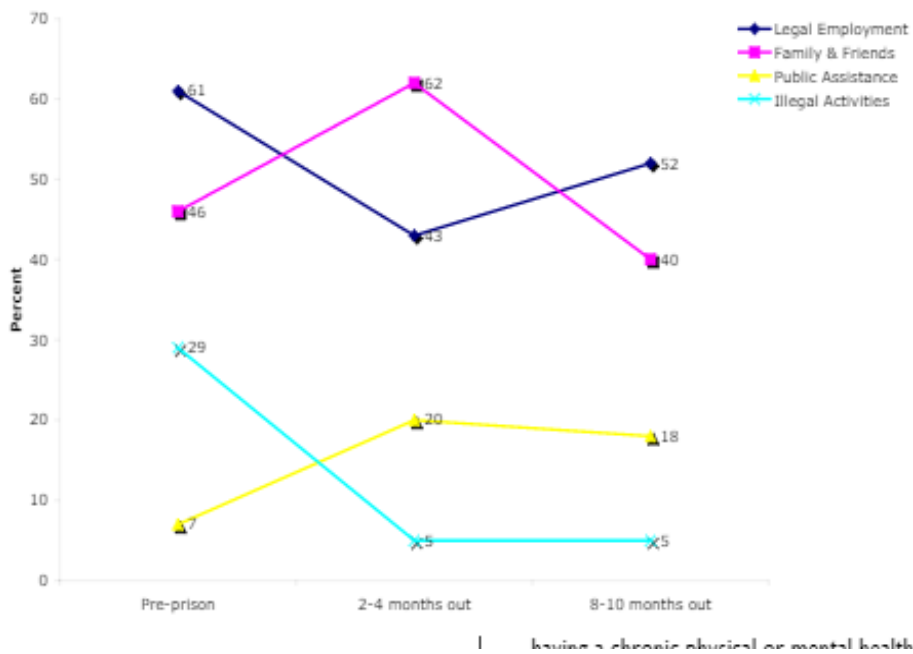
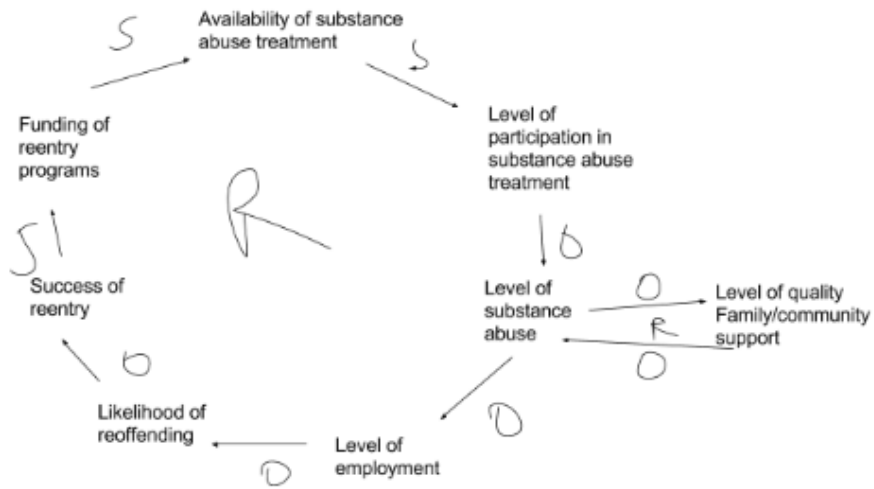


Figure 8. Sources of Income



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Still need to find a link between success of reentry programs and funding of reentry programs.
But I'd just dig more into the relationship between communities and the returning citizens.

<p>Citation: Abramsky, Sasha. 2013. A Second Chance: Charting a New Course for Re-Entry and Criminal Justice Reform. The Leadership Conference. http://www.civilrights.org/publications/reports/a-second-chance/chapter-6-out-of-prison-out.html</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This chapter is related to incarceration and employment, or specifically the lack of employment provided for those released from prison.</p>	
<p>Main argument: One of the main ideas of this reading is that of the difficulties that people have upon reentering society after being in prison. The chapter I focused on talks about the struggle specifically of trying to find full employment upon release from prison and the discrimination that surrounds formerly incarcerated people. Stable employment is one of the key steps in successfully re-entering society for these people but is hard to find because of the general ‘ban’ on hiring people with criminal background.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formerly incarcerated people face lots of discrimination regarding employment opportunities once released and re-entering society. • [Stable] employment is a necessity for formerly incarcerated people to regain a foothold in society. • Background checks often cause an unreasonable negative affect because of the inaccuracy or incompleteness of data. • Many steps could be taken [by employers] in an effort to assist formerly incarcerated people in finding solid employment. 	
<p>Evidence: Researchers found that two months after being released, only 31 percent of formerly incarcerated people were employed. After eight months, still fewer than half were employed.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “In fact, only about half of formerly incarcerated people find employment within a year of release.” “Criminal background checks carried out by employers frequently result in individuals with criminal records not being hired, or being fired for having not mentioned their criminal past in their job interview.” “The report detailed a number of recommendations and advised employers as follows: Consider only convictions and pending prosecutions, rather than arrests not subject to active prosecution. Consider only convictions recent enough to indicate significant risk. Do not ask about criminal records on applicant forms.” (And more)</p>	
<p>Strengths: Statistics to back information Conclude with suggestions for improvement</p>	<p>Weaknesses: Lack of statistics for other side of argument</p>
<p>Connections:</p>	

- System of Employment
- System of Society as a whole
- System of Families

Questions/Concerns:

- How does allowing formerly incarcerated people back into the working society affect the system of the working society? Positive? Negative?
- How does *not* allowing formerly incarcerated people back into the working society affect the system of the working society? Does it affect a different system?

Citation:

Williams Shanks, Trina R., and Destin, Mesmin. 2009. "Parental Expectations and Educational Outcomes for Young African American Adults: Do Household Assets Matter?" *Race and Social Problems*. Vol. 1, no. 1, 2009: 27-35. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/10.1007/s12552-009-9001-7>

Reason for including this source in your work:

Relations to incarceration and systems thinking.

Main argument:

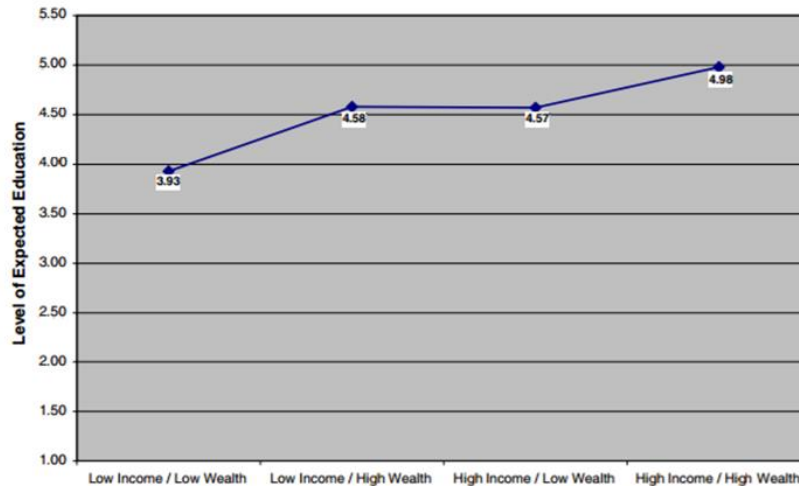
Wealth, and not income, correlates with educational attainment and household assets, which proves that money is part of a system. If money is constantly spent and people are living paycheck to paycheck, a philosophy of consumerism is promoted. Therefore, once a recession hits, families that do not save are hit much harder because their wages may drop.

Important ideas:

- Wealth disparity is a racial issue
- Educational success is linked to wealth
- Income drives consumerism, not societal development
- Money is part of a system
- Parental expectations are directly correlated to their savings

Evidence:

Fig. 2 Effects of early household wealth on parental educational expectations, 2002



“Black families with high wealth showed greater parental expectations for a child’s educational attainment than families with low wealth, within both income levels” (30)

“Household wealth positively correlates with both parental expectations for a child’s education as well as actual educational outcomes.” (31-32)

Studies were done by the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), the Child Development Supplement (CDS), and the Transition to Adulthood (TA) survey.

<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “asset-poverty,” “escalating incarceration,” “economic insecurity” • “when one thinks about breaking intergenerational cycles of disadvantage and creating more opportunities for the next generation, what often comes to mind is helping individuals earn more income or attain higher levels of education” (27). • “it is much harder for young people to get started in life without material assistance from their family and point out some of the attractive features of wealth that are not shared by earnings” (27). • “A focus on reducing racial wealth disparities might even become the next frontier for civil rights” (34). 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific • Statistical and factual • Understandable • Revealing 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fails to measure other factors besides parental expectations and wealth • Specific to African-Americans (lacks variety in data) • Failure to see the bigger picture
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related to incarceration and criminal justice • Money follows a system • Studies a minority • Provides potential insight into a solution for wealth poverty 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If poverty is a wealth issue and programs are in place to help such as IRDs, why is progress minimal? • Can the mold of social status be broken and allow African-Americans to have a more powerful social status? • How is incarceration and wealth related? 	

<p>Citation: Abramsky, Sasha. 2013. A Second Chance: Charting a New Course for Re-Entry and Criminal Justice Reform. The Leadership Conference. http://www.civilrights.org/publications/reports/a-second-chance/chapter-6-out-of-prison-out.html</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This chapter is related to incarceration and employment, or specifically the lack of employment provided for those released from prison.</p>	
<p>Main argument: One of the main ideas of this reading is that of the difficulties that people have upon reentering society after being in prison. The chapter I focused on talks about the struggle specifically of trying to find full employment upon release from prison and the discrimination that surrounds formerly incarcerated people. Stable employment is one of the key steps in successfully re-entering society for these people but is hard to find because of the general ‘ban’ on hiring people with criminal background.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formerly incarcerated people face lots of discrimination regarding employment opportunities once released and re-entering society. • [Stable] employment is a necessity for formerly incarcerated people to regain a foothold in society. • Background checks often cause an unreasonable negative affect because of the inaccuracy or incompleteness of data. • Many steps could be taken [by employers] in an effort to assist formerly incarcerated people in finding solid employment. 	
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<p>Strengths: Statistics to back information Conclude with suggestions for improvement</p>	<p>Weaknesses: Lack of statistics for other side of argument</p>
<p>Connections:</p>	

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- How does *not* allowing formerly incarcerated people back into the working society affect the system of the working society? Does it affect a different system?

Citation:

Petersen, Ian. 2015. Toward True Fair-Chance Hiring: Balancing Stakeholder Interests and Reality in Regulating Criminal Background Checks. *Texas Law Review*. 94(1), 175-203.
<http://search.proquest.com/docview/1734601212?pq-origsite=summon>

Reason for including this source in your work:

I wanted to continue my research from last week by looking at how often people with criminal records are discriminated against in the hiring process and if it is justifiable.

Main argument:

The author starts by citing a study that provides evidence of discrimination against people with criminal records in the hiring process, then provides guidelines for when convictions can be legitimately used to discriminate and the pros and cons of it. The author urges employers to install a “buffer system” that allows employers to review criminal records while ensuring that there will be no negative discrimination.

Important ideas:

- There is undeniable evidence that people with criminal records face discrimination in the hiring process.
- Employers should only be allowed to consider a conviction when it is closely related to a job duty or when the candidate will be placed in a situation mirroring the context of their criminal activity. A system should be put in place where someone in HR reviews the criminal record and decides whether the hirer needs to know of any convictions. This system or the person who reviews the applicant's records is considered the “buffer”.
- Employers should look at how long ago the conviction took place. As people get older, the chance of recidivating declines. Ex-offenders should be given a chance to explain themselves.
- Employers should wait until after the initial application stage to inquire about an applicant’s criminal history because they could be missing out on good and qualified potential employees.
- Economic costs of hiring ex-criminals: liability, theft and dishonesty, replacement costs. Most of these costs are driven by the fear of hiring an ex-criminal, not the facts. The facts state that there is a small chance of recidivism. Employment actually helps drive recidivism rates down.

Evidence:

- One in five Americans has a criminal record and 90 % of employers now use criminal background checks. There is bound to be discrimination when seeking employment.
- One survey found just 33% of central-city employers reported a willingness to hire applicants with a criminal background. Employers said they were less likely to hire ex-offenders than any other disadvantaged population.
- Researcher Devah Pager sent out identical applications except for one difference: one mentioned a nonviolent, felony drug conviction. The results of her researched showed that even with identical qualifications, those with a criminal record receive less call-backs. Her research also showed that black applicants receive less callbacks than their white counterparts with the same qualifications.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- Buffer: Someone who looks at the applicant’s criminal background checks and reports only relevant convictions to the hirer on a need-to-know basis.
- “increasing employment for ex-offenders can also benefit society by increasing public safety, decreasing prison costs, and boosting the economy as a whole.”
- “This buffer would allow firms to freely check a candidate's entire history, thereby diminishing the risk of negligent hiring liability and statistical discrimination without prejudicing the hiring manager with irrelevant convictions. Firms would thereby gain a deeper pool of qualified applicants, and ex-offenders would enjoy a true fair chance in employment.”
- “employers should consider only those convictions closely related to a job skill or the context of the position sought. These convictions are a sort of negative qualification for the position - like a diploma or recommendation letter, they can help the employer predict job performance.”

Strengths:

- Cites multiple pieces of research that show evidence of discrimination before offering potential solutions
- Provides pros and cons of discrimination against criminal records
- Provides a solution that benefits both employers and applicants

Weaknesses:

- There may not be much data showing how well the mentioned remedies will work
- Some of the solutions provided have already been put into action

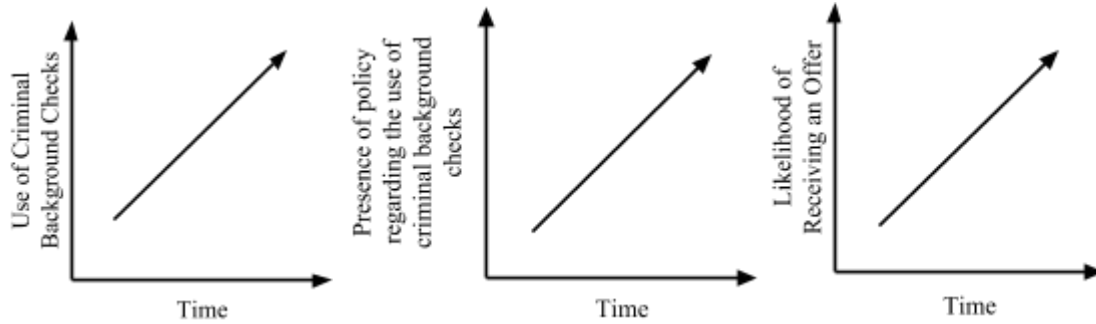
Connections:

- Economy - A report estimated the cost savings per 1,500 fewer recidivists to be over \$26 million. The ex-offender population's low employment rates cost the U.S. economy between \$57 and \$65 billion in 2008.
- Policy – The author argues that there should be public policy that requires employers 1) consider the age of the conviction; 2) defer background checks until after the initial application process; 3) consider only convictions that are closely related to a job skill or to the context of the position being sought; and 4) have a buffer between the hirer and applicant to examine the candidate's criminal record
- Poverty – recidivism and discrimination against applicants with criminal records will lead to an increase in poverty
- Public Safety – As ex-offender employment increases, recidivism rates will decline and public safety will increase.

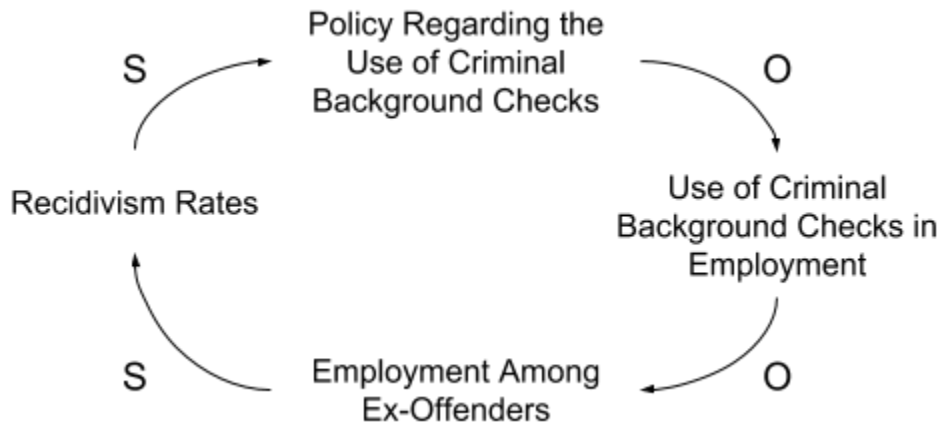
List identifiable variables:

- Recidivism Rates
- Employment among ex-offenders
- Presence of policy regarding the use of criminal background checks
- Use of criminal background checks

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



Balancing

What will you research next?

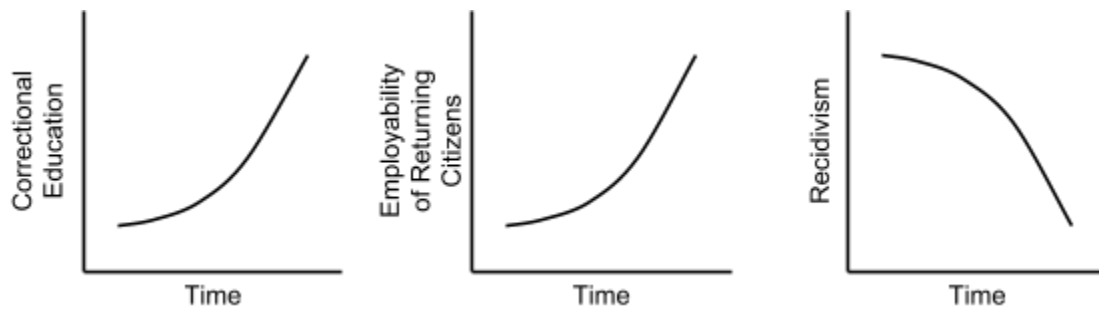
I would like to stick with the theme of the economic issues returning citizens face.

<p>Citation: Davis, Lois M., Robert Bozick, Jennifer L. Steele, Jessica Saunders and Jeremy N. V. Miles. Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2013. http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR266.html.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: I wanted to research what educational programs are available to inmates that will help prepare them for re-entry and how effective these programs are.</p>
<p>Main argument: The author examines a couple different types of education available to inmates including high school equivalent classes, college course equivalent classes, and vocational classes. The author then measures the effective these classes have on recidivism and employment post-release. Cost effectiveness is also analyzed.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inmates who participate in educational classes are 43% less likely to recidivate. ● There is a higher rate of employment among those who enroll in correctional education. ● Providing correctional education is cost effective because of the reduction in recidivism.
<p>Evidence: The author examined 32 years of research and concluded...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12.9% less inmates become re-incarcerated when they enroll in correctional educational classes. The break-even point is about 2.3%. This reduction in recidivism will create savings of about \$0.92 million annually per 100 inmates that enroll in educational courses ● There is a higher rate of employment among those who enroll in correctional education. (13% higher). The biggest difference is for those who take vocational classes, who have a 28% higher chance of being hired than someone who does not take classes.
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Our study demonstrates that correctional education improves the chances that inmates who are released from prison will not return and may improve their chances of post-release employment.”

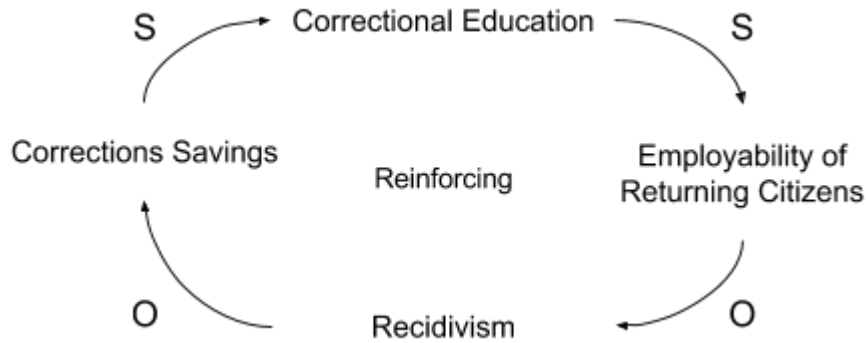
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Further, our cost analysis suggests that correctional education programs can be cost-effective.” ● “The results provided here give us confidence that correctional education programs are a sound investment in helping released prisoners get back on their feet—and stay on their feet— when they return to communities nationwide.” 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The study is a compilation of 32+ other studies – resulting in plenty of supporting data 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The authors state that there is a need for more research on how educational programs affect employment and what types of programs are more effective
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Economy – correctional education provides inmates with employable skills allowing them to successfully enter the workforce ● Public Policy – funding for correctional was decreased during the recession, but some states have recently increased funding slightly. More funding is needed. ● Law Enforcement – the prison system is responsible for carrying out correctional education. If done correctly, there will be significant savings due to decreased recidivism. These savings can then be reinvested to increase the effect (a.k.a. the multiplier effect). ● Education – often, public education institutions will carry out the correctional education programs. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Correctional Education ● Employability of Returning Citizens ● Recidivism ● Corrections Savings 	

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

*The following BOTs are as if funding for correctional education programs increases



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I would like to continue to examine what educational programs are available to prisoners and if they make a difference in getting a job upon re-entry.

<p>Citation: Leasure, Peter and Stevens Andersen, Tia, The Effectiveness of Certificates of Relief as Collateral Consequence Relief Mechanisms: An Experimental Study (November 7, 2016). Yale Law and Policy Review Inter Alia, Vol. 35, No. 11, 2016. Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=2927460</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: The author suggests another way to increase employment among ex-offenders, which has the greatest impact in terms of reducing recidivism.</p>
<p>Main argument: Many ex-offenders have trouble finding employment because of the stigma associated with a criminal record. Obtaining a Certificate of Relief will demonstrate that the individual has been rehabilitated and opens up more employment opportunities.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Certificates of Relief increase employment opportunities. In some states they may remove automatic licensing bars. ● Certificates of Qualification for Employment increase the likelihood of receiving an interview invitation or an employment offer in entry-level jobs threefold. ● COR are an alternative to pardons and expungements because they lessen collateral consequences while not completely closing the individual's record. The process is also easier and cheaper for ex-offenders to pursue.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In a study, the author sent out fake applications. One had no criminal record, one had a one-year-old felony drug conviction, and the last had a one-year-old felony with Certificate of Qualification for Employment. 28.97% of applications with no criminal record received a positive response, 9.80% of applications with a one-year-old felony received a positive response, and 25.45% of applications with a one-year-old felony and CQE received a positive response.
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Certificates of Relief: demonstrate rehabilitation for an ex-offender when he or

she satisfies the statutory requirements, such as a waiting period or requirements relating to individual need and community safety. AKA Certificate of Qualification for Employment, Certificate of Recovery

- "...these promising results suggest that the stigma of a recent felony drug conviction as it relates to hiring decisions may be alleviated for those who receive CQEs..."
- "The burgeoning proliferation of criminal records and the de jure and de facto discrimination against ex-offenders combine to create the prospect of a permanent underclass of ex-offenders who are excluded from the legitimate economy and are funneled into a cycle of additional criminality and imprisonment."
- "The present study suggests that certificates of relief may be an effective avenue for reducing the stigma of a criminal record for ex-offenders seeking employment."

Strengths:

- Provides statistical evidence supporting the use of a mechanism to reduce the collateral consequences in employment

Weaknesses:

- The study was limited to the Columbus, Ohio area
- The name used on the applications in the study was not of a minority

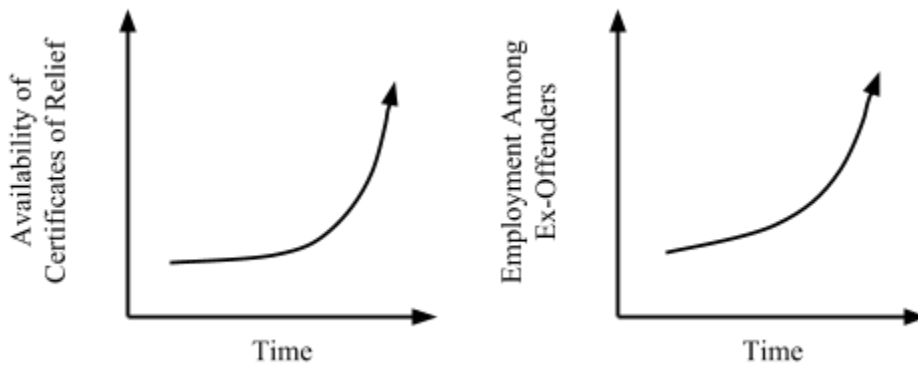
Connections:

- Economy/Employment - introducing Certificates of Relief will increase employment among returning citizens
- Public Policy - Policy must be implemented to allow offenders to pursue CORs
- Housing - CORs will also allow ex-offenders better access to public housing and make it easier to find housing

List identifiable variables:

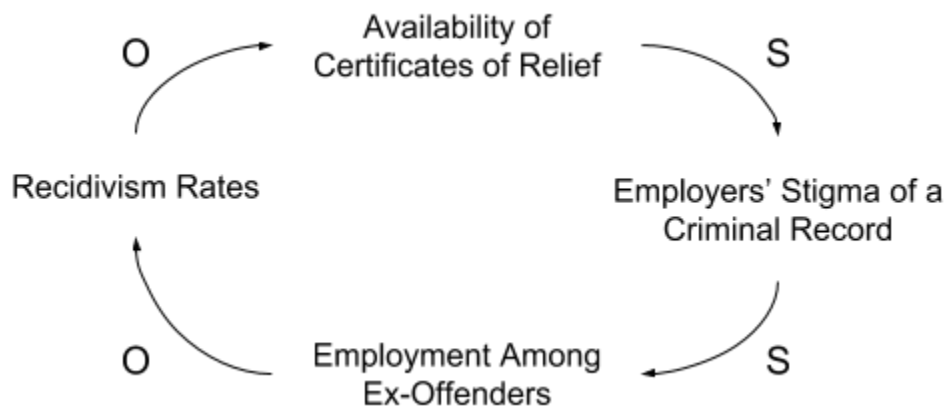
- Availability of Certificates of Relief
- Employers' Stigma of a Criminal Record
- Employment Rate Among Ex-Offenders
- Recidivism

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



*I'm not sure how these variables would look on the BOT timeline

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

What is being done to increase employment among ex-offenders in Michigan/Grand Rapids? What could be done?

Citation:

Burt, Rose M. (2009) "More Than a Second Chance: An Alternative Employment Approach to Reduce Recidivism Among Criminal Ex-Offenders," *Tennessee Journal of Law & Policy*: Vol. 6 : Iss. 1 , Article 3. <http://trace.tennessee.edu/tjlp/vol6/iss1/3>

Candaly B. Rade, Sarah L. Desmarais, Roger E. Mitchell. June-29-2016. A Meta-Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Ex-Offenders. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. Vol 43, Issue 9, pp. 1260 - 1280.
<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0093854816655837>

Reason for including this source in your work:

I wanted to look at what factors impacted ex-offender employment.

Main argument:

The first piece presents several barriers to ex-offender employment.
The second piece is a research article measuring the public's opinion on ex-offenders.

Important ideas:

- Civil barriers include: laws prohibiting certain occupations, funding for education, access to housing, and medical care. Social barriers include: appearance, employers' stigma, employer's fear of liability and workplace violence. Statutory barriers prevent ex-offenders from obtaining an occupational or professional license, and limits what industries they may enter.
- Overall, the public is fearful of ex-offenders.
- Employers are made aware that they should not seek to use arrest records for employment decisions because information they obtain from records is more likely than not going to be used, regardless of whether a business justification exists.
- Michigan law specifically allows an employer to seek information from an applicant about any felony charges even if a conviction has not resulted, but prohibits requesting information about any misdemeanor charges not resulting in conviction.
- The Second Chance Act of 2007 and Federal Prisoner Reentry Initiative of 2009 are a step in the right direction. The SCA funds programs that provide ex-offenders a "coordinated continuum" of employment, housing, health, and other essential services. The federal government also provides employment largely through the military.
- **Suggestions:** Prohibit the use of criminal background checks in employment except under certain conditions AND the federal government should provide short-term employment to ex-offenders until legislation is passed to fully prevent discrimination against ex-offenders. The argument is that it costs \$40,000 to house a recidivist, but it would cost much less to employ them.

<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The author uses New York as an example because the state government strictly limits when and how a criminal background check can be used. ● The author states that providing temporary employment for returning citizens would not be a new concept. In response to the Great Depression, the federal government provided employment until a longer-term solution could be put in place. 	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “‘Finding work after release is not only critical to the ex-offender, his family and the community who relies on him for support, but to the potential victims of crime who never become victims, and the taxpayers who have to pay less in prison and prosecution expenses because one less person is not going back to prison.’ Rep. Charles Rangel” ● “America can fight crime and reduce recidivism rates. To be effective at both, the federal government should create temporary jobs for ex-offenders until stronger and more precise federal anti-discrimination legislation can be enacted that will ensure greater employment chances for ex-offenders.” 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Large number of supporting articles ● The article includes a large number of variables 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not many statistics or numerical facts ● I am concerned that the suggested solutions may not satisfy all of the laws of the fifth discipline

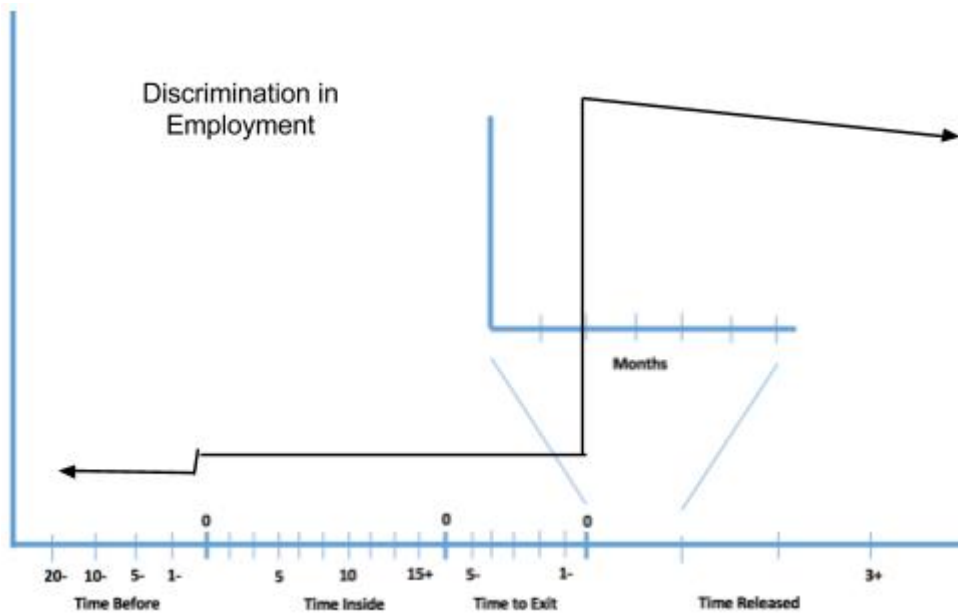
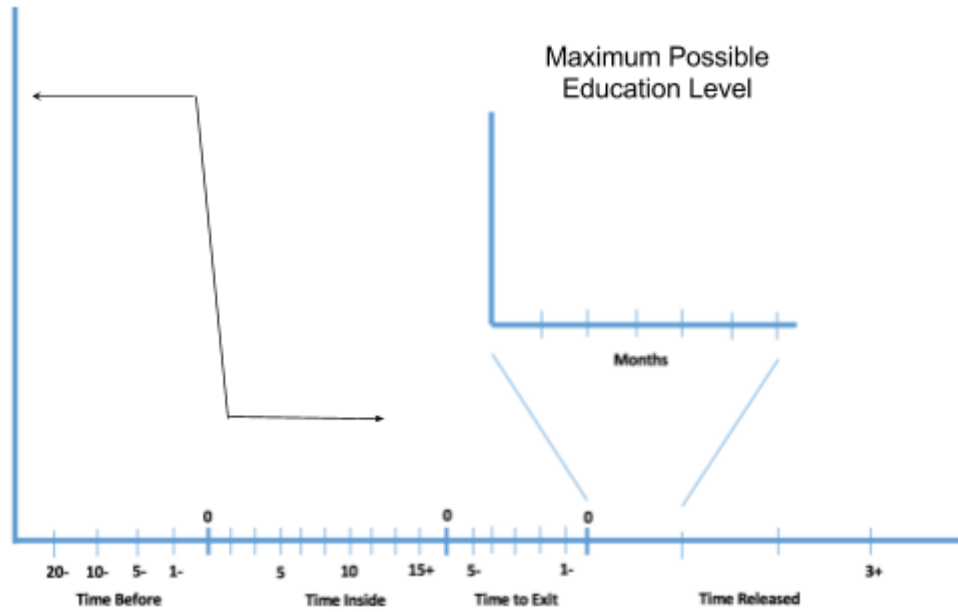
Connections:

- Public Policy - Several public policies are mentioned. Policy that would create public jobs. Policy that would provide funding for reentry programs. Policy that would limit when and how criminal background checks can be used for employment and housing purposes.
- Community - The community is responsible for providing support. So the community's perception of the ex-offender greatly impacts their reentry success.
- Education - There is a major concern that ex-offenders with certain types of convictions cannot receive funding for their education - limiting their opportunities to further their education and employment.
- Housing - The Second Chance Act funds programs that help ex-offenders find housing. Also, proof of income is generally a condition of a lease, so having employment is an important step in finding housing.
- Health - The Representative quoted in the article stated that Congress should provide funds for drug treatment. Drug addiction is a big reason why some ex-offenders can't find a job.

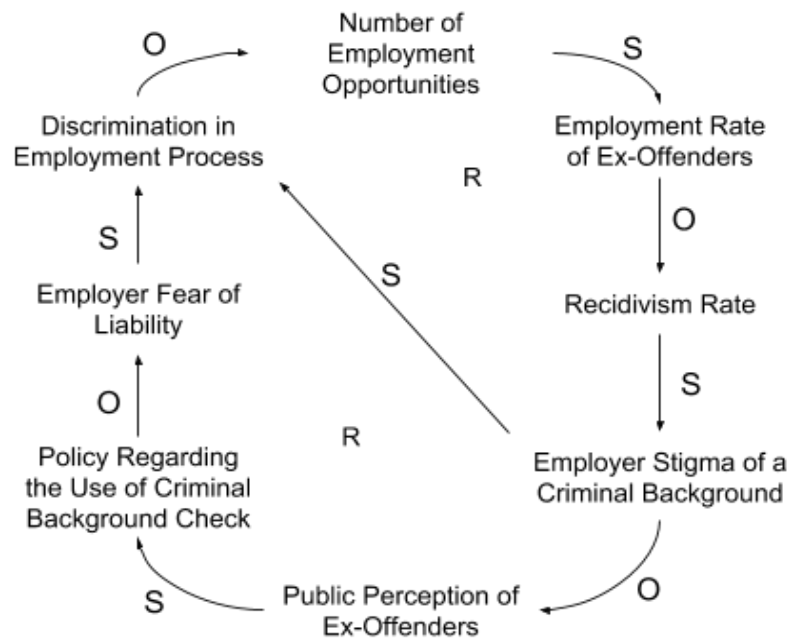
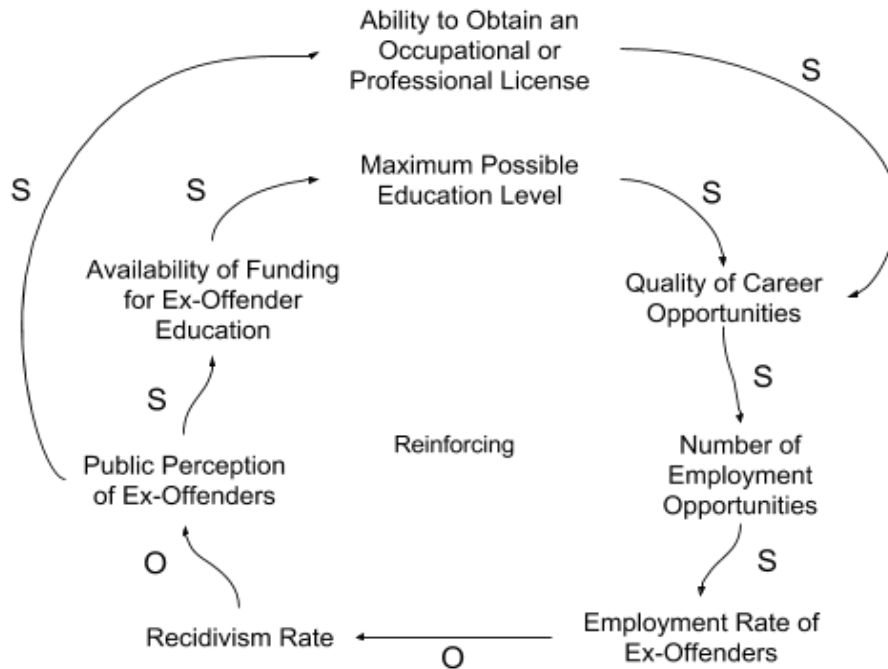
List identifiable variables:

- Maximum Possible Education Level
- Discrimination in Employment
- Public Policy Regarding Use of Criminal Background Checks

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I am going to try to find employment statistics for ex-offenders in Grand Rapids or Michigan.

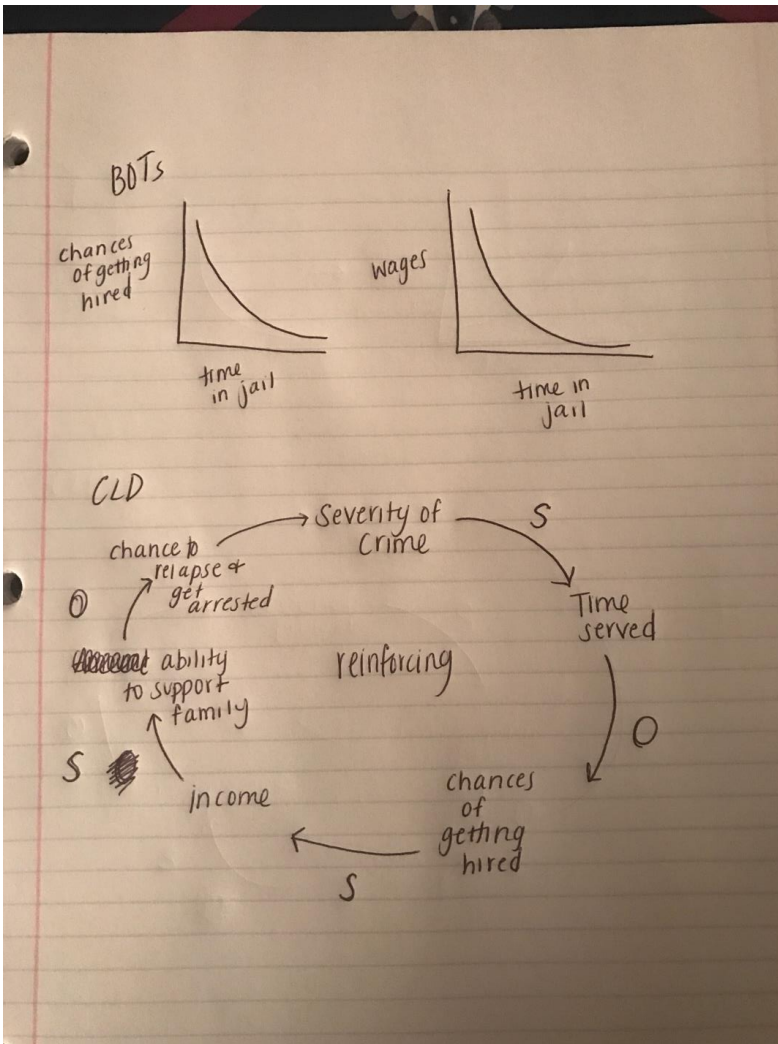
<p>Citation: Pager, Devah. 2009. Sequencing Disadvantage: Barriers to Employment Facing Young Black and White Men with Criminal Records. Academic Press. (195-212)</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: I am including this source because it discusses the problems that young men who have been incarcerated deal with once they attempt to find employment.</p>	
<p>Main argument: This article analyzes a study that was done investigating the effects of race and a prison record on employment opportunities. The authors found that having a criminal record on your resume had a severe negative impact on employment outcomes. They also discuss the effect an interview and personal contact with the employer can have when looking for employment.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal records have a negative impact on hiring outcomes. • This negative effect is substantially larger for blacks than for whites. • Personal contact is extremely important for someone with a criminal record when applying for a job. • Interviews provide a key opportunity to reduce an employer’s concerns about the sentencing. • Some employers are willing to look past the conviction or downplay its significance in the context of other information acquired in the interview. 	
<p>Evidence: The study that the article provided gave actual numbered values and proportions of how likely certain types of men and criminals are to get a job. They provided graphs and tables full of evidence that supports their many theses.</p> <p>They give exact conversations that were had during the interview process. The dialogue recorded from this study shows the different types of employers who are out there. Some are sympathetic and open-minded when it comes to hiring a convicted applicant but others don’t want to take the risk.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “Personal contact seems to play an important role in mediating the effects of criminal stigma in the hiring process. At the same time this pathway to rapport-building may not be equally available to all applicant types.” “For employers who have ambivalent feelings about hiring ex-offenders, or who have anxieties about particular kinds of ex-offenders, interactions with the candidate allows the employer to interrogate these concerns directly.” “I know what you are thinking. This asshole is never going to call me. I will call you. Not because you have good sales experience but just because you need a chance.”</p>	
Strengths:	Weaknesses:

<p>This article expands on a study that was done considering the probability a man with a criminal record has of getting a job. They also compared the probabilities of white versus black men with criminal records.</p> <p>It also gives real dialogue between employers and the people trying to get the job to show how employers actually respond to seeing jail time on a resume.</p>	<p>I couldn't find many weaknesses in this article. One small one might be how the two hypotheses of the study didn't overlap that smoothly. I would have preferred a study on white vs black men getting the jobs and a separate study on just the probability a man with a criminal record has of getting the job over someone with a clean record.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As employers learn more about the person behind the criminal activity, their comfort level with the applicant in question is likely to increase. You can't judge a book by its cover. • Employers show a strong reluctance to hire applicants with a criminal background which is one of our main collateral consequences. • Policy intervention should aim to defuse stigma and provide employers with more information about their prospective workers. For example, providing their exceptional qualities and maybe how the criminal justice system has developed them. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the men who participated in the study were convicted due to drugs. Had the crime been violence or theft, how different would the employers have acted? • How is it fair that employers pass on a man who might be over qualified for the job that has a criminal background but hire a man who is much less qualified without a criminal background? 	

<p>Citation: Geller, Amanda. The Effects of Incarceration on Employment and Wages. Center for Research on Child Wellbeing. 2006</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: It includes information on how incarceration affects the income and employment of those who have been released.</p>	
<p>Main argument: Incarceration has an extreme effect on employment and on the amount of income a person brings in. This deficit creates problems for families, especially those with only one parent.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men who have been incarcerated have a worse time finding employment than those who have not been incarcerated • Workers may be made less productive by serving time in prison • This lack of employment severely impacts their family 	
<p>Evidence: They provide a lot of quantitative evidence from their study and other research they did. For example they found several percentage changes comparing the employment and wage rates of those who are incarcerated compared to those who have never been.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “The declining economic status of young unskilled men coupled to their increasing incarceration rates led some researchers to examine incarceration’s effect on the employment and wages of ex-offenders.” “Criminal stigma also carries a legal significance as individuals with criminal records are often prohibited from employment in certain skilled and licensed occupations.” “Holzer’s finds that urban employers have a strong preference against workers with criminal records and feel more favorably about high school dropouts and welfare recipients.”</p>	
<p>Strengths: They provide a study that was done which researches this topic thoroughly. This study provided a lot of significant proportions and data to support their arguments.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: The article could have gone more into depth as to why these problems exist.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collateral consequences are extremely impactful on employment. • Families are also extremely impacted by collateral consequences • Programs work immensely in this topic to help lessen the consequences. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chances of getting hired • Wages • Income • Severity of crime • Time served • Chances to relapse 	

- Chances to get arrested
- Ability to support family

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Reinforcing

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

In picture above.

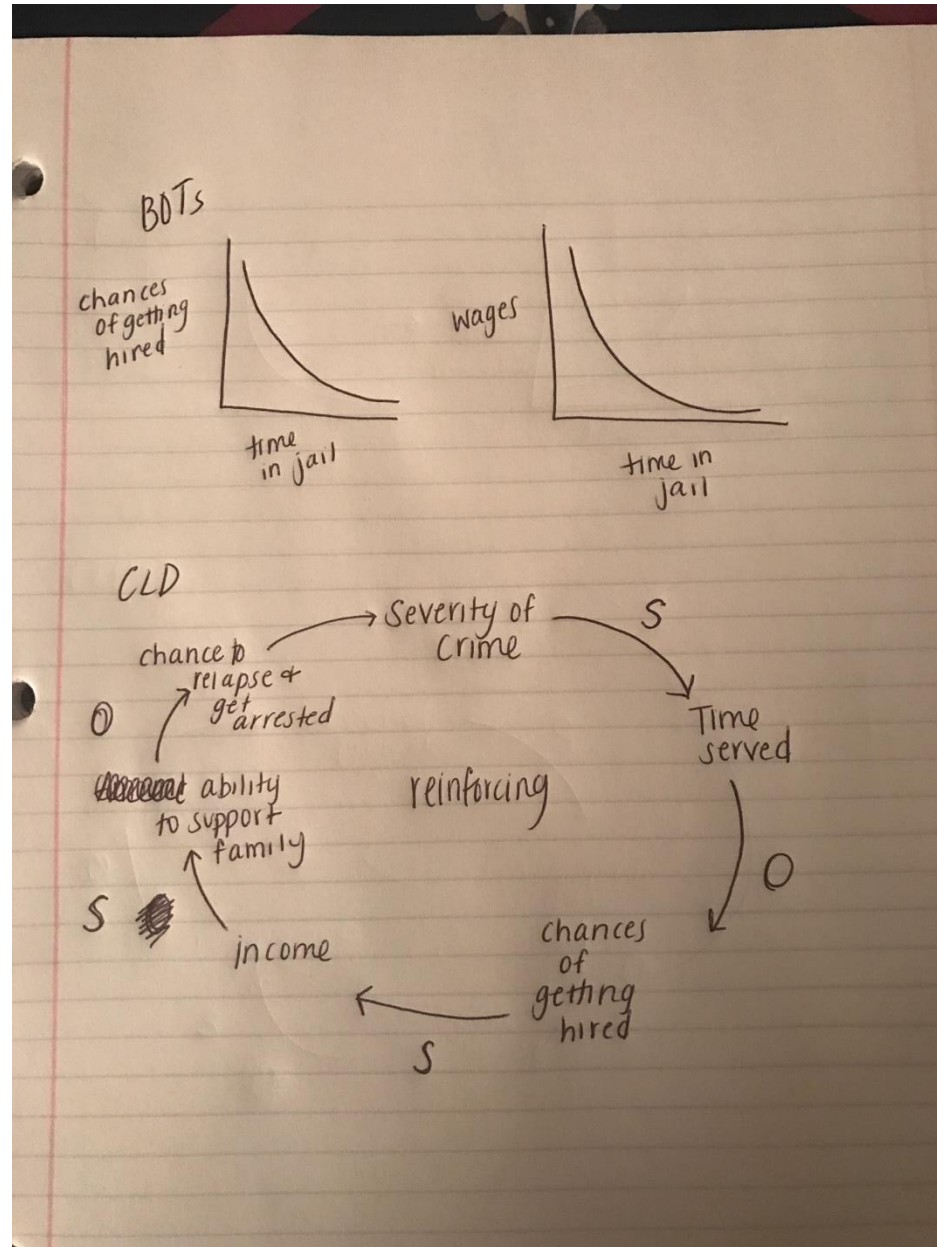
What will you research next?

I would like to research groups or organizations that help to get the previously convicted jobs once they are released. I want to see how they work and what they do to convince employers to hire them.

<p>Citation: Visher, Christy. Ex-Offender employment programs and recidivism: a meta-analysis. Urban Institute, Journal of Experimental Criminology. 2005.</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: It includes information on how incarceration affects the income and employment of those who have been released.</p>	
<p>Main argument: Incarceration has an extreme effect on employment. This article discusses the importance of reentry programs that help ex offender get jobs in society.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men who have been incarcerated have a worse time finding employment than those who have not been incarcerated • Workers may be made less productive by serving time in prison • The programs that were created have helped hundreds of ex-offenders find employment once released • Having a real job will reduce the likelihood of going back to jail. 	
<p>Evidence: They provide a lot of data from the studies they conducted and other research they did. For example, their studies showed how successful the programs were and they also included statistics on the proportions of the population.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “A key policy concern that has emerged is identifying strategies that would help former prisoners successfully reintegrate into their communities and reduce the likelihood that they would commit new crimes.” “A good job not only provides the means for basic survival, but also is a key element in rebuilding self-esteem, attachment to a conventional lifestyle, and a sense of belonging in the community.” “Although the period of incarceration could be viewed as an opportunity to build skills and prepare for placement at a future job, the evaluation literature has provided mixed to negative support for the effectiveness of in prison job training programs.”</p>	
<p>Strengths: They provide a study that was done which researches this topic thoroughly. This study provided a lot of significant proportions and data to support their arguments.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: The article was very lengthy and hard to get through.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collateral consequences are extremely impactful on employment. • Programs work immensely in getting employment opportunities to the ex-offenders to help lessen the consequences. • Unfortunately the work programs inside the prisons are not always beneficial. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chances of getting hired 	

- Wages
- Income
- Severity of crime
- Time served
- Chances to relapse
- Chances to get arrested
- Ability to support family

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Reinforcing

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

In picture above.

What will you research next?

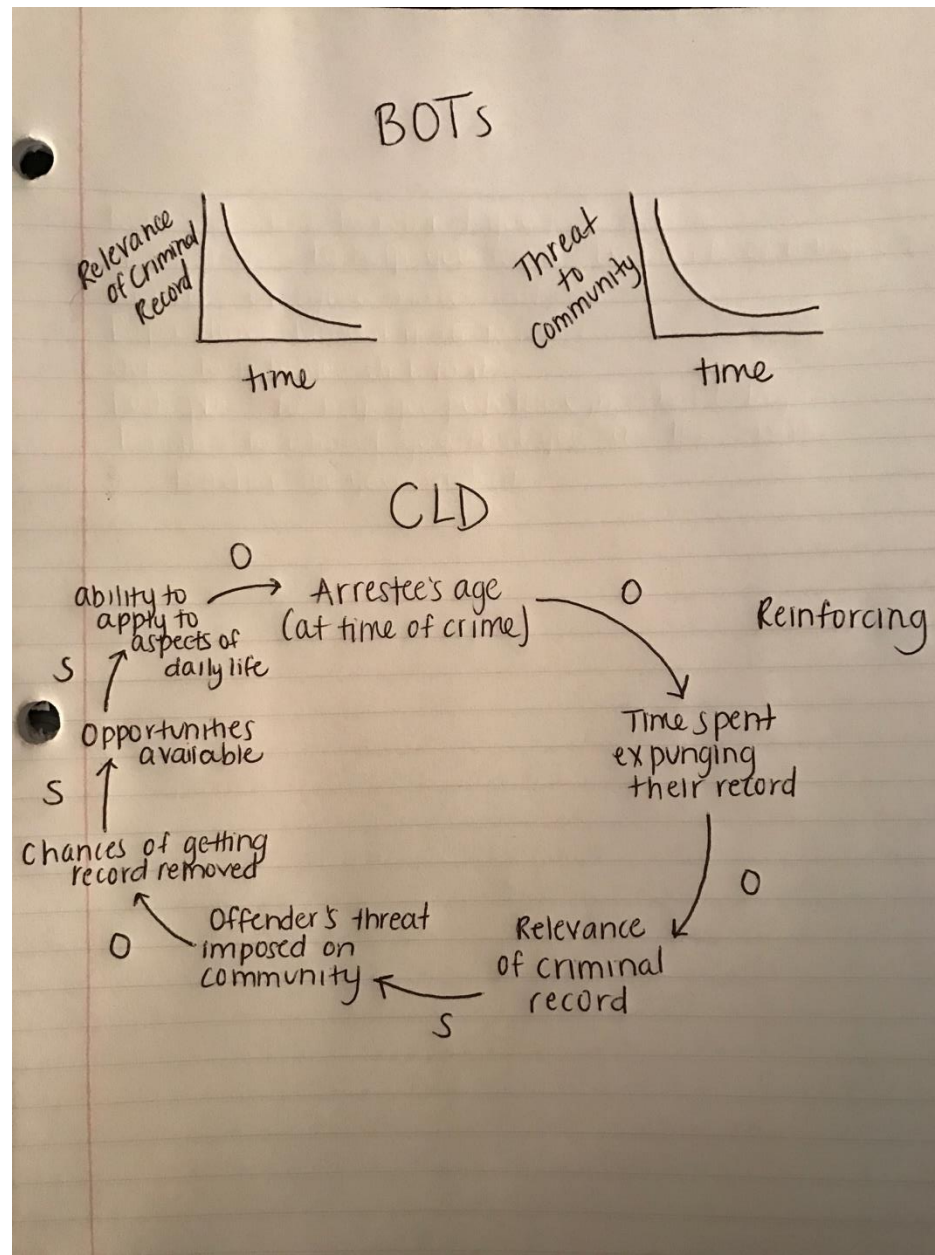
I would like go into more depth into groups or organizations that help to get the previously convicted jobs once they are released. I want to see how they work and what they do to convince employers to hire them. The professors gave me an idea to interview the 70x7 group which would be extremely interesting to do.

<p>Citation: Blumstein, Al. Research on Reentry and Employment. National Institute of Justice. April 3, 2013.</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: It includes information on how a criminal record affects employment and why it is necessary to be removed after a certain point.</p>	
<p>Main argument: The main argument is that a former offender’s criminal record shouldn’t follow them around for the rest of their lives. At a certain point it should be expunged because it is no longer relevant.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction status impacts the employment prospects of young men and makes finding employment one of the hardest tasks to complete once released • Employment prospects improve when applicants interact with the hiring manager • There should be a point where the former offender should be relieved of the handicap imposed by their criminal record 	
<p>Evidence: They provide a lot of quantitative evidence from their study and other research they did. For example more than 80 percent of US employers perform criminal background checks on prospective employees.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “Returning to a more disadvantaged neighborhood was associated with higher risks of absconding and returning to prison for a technical violation, a lower risk of being arrested, and more adverse labor market outcomes, including less employment and lower wages.” “A redemption date or expungement of a criminal record may be relevant to other aspects of daily life, such as the ability to get public housing, receive certain public benefits, and obtain admission to and financial aid for college.” “Employers who, when making a hiring decision, must evaluate the likelihood that an applicant will commit a job-related offense.”</p>	
<p>Strengths: They provide examples of several studies that were done which researches this topic thoroughly. These studies provided a lot of significant proportions and data to support their arguments.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: The article could have gone more into depth as to why these problems exist and how their solutions will fix the problems at hand.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A criminal record becomes less relevant overtime • The type of crime committed affects your ability to have your record expunged. • The removal of the criminal record will help ex-offenders find housing, employment and several other aspects of daily life which would otherwise prove difficult to find. 	

List identifiable variables:

- Arrestee's age at the time of first arrest
- Type of crime committed
- Amount of time spent expunging their record
- Opportunities available
- Ability to apply for aspects of daily life
- Offender's threat to community
- Relevance of criminal record

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

In picture above.

What will you research next?

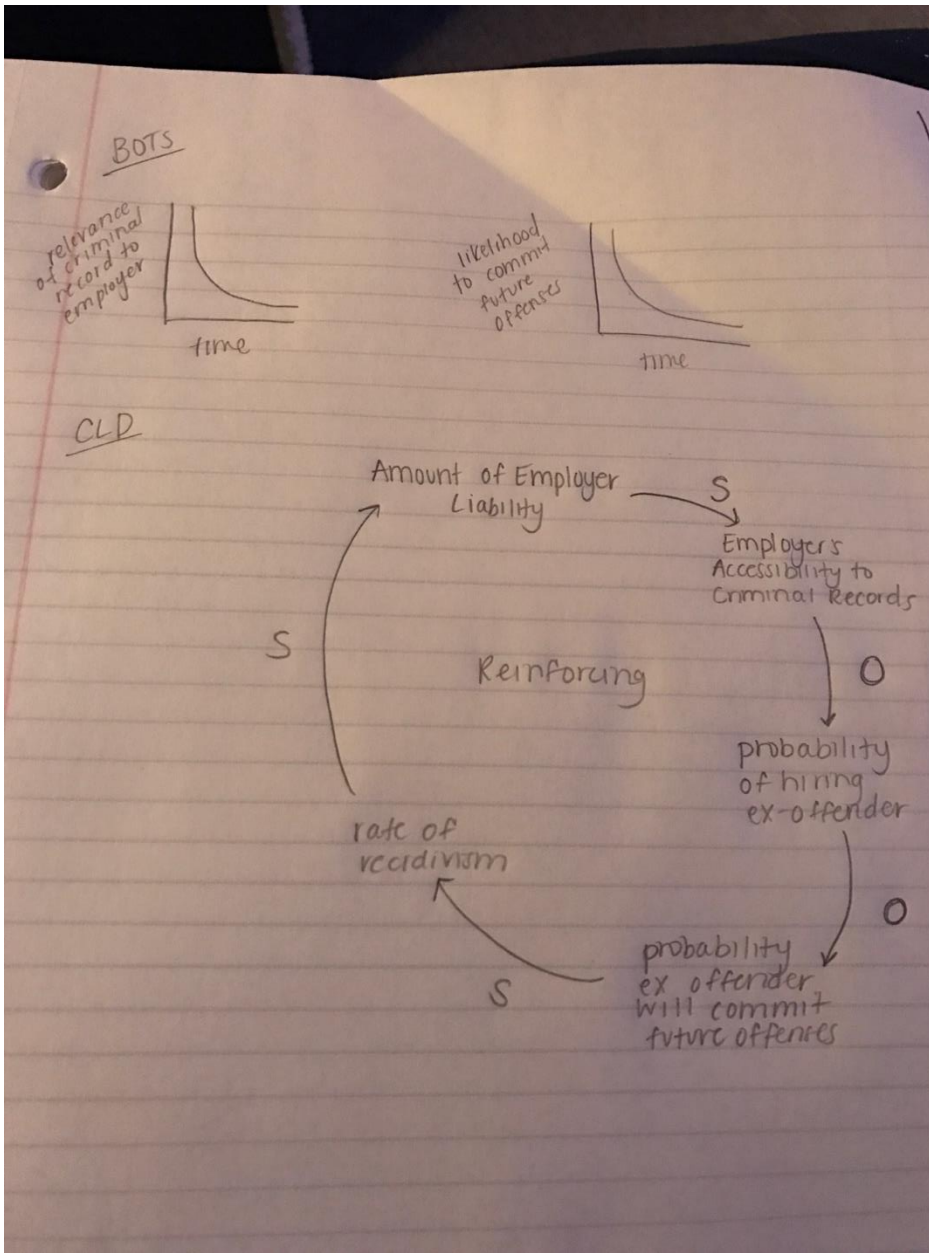
I would like to research groups or organizations that help to get the previously convicted jobs once they are released. I want to see how they work and what they do to convince employers to hire them.

<p>Citation: Blumstein, Alfred and Nakamura, Kiminori. Redemption in the Presence of Widespread Criminal Background Checks. American Society of Criminology. May 1, 2009.</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: It includes information on how a criminal record affects employment and why criminal background checks and the easy accessibility of them is damaging the opportunities present to ex-offenders.</p>	
<p>Main argument: The main argument is that a former offender's criminal record shouldn't follow them around for the rest of their lives. At a certain point it should be expunged because it is no longer relevant. It also touches on whether or not criminal background checks are necessary.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction status impacts the employment prospects of young men and makes finding employment one of the hardest tasks to complete once released • Criminal Records are extremely easy to find and are inexpensive for employers. • There comes a point where a criminal record should no longer be relevant to an employer. 	
<p>Evidence: They provide a lot of quantitative evidence from their study and other research they did. For example on December 31, 2003 over 71 million criminal history records were in the state criminal history repositories.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: "For 30 years I've lived a good life- so why should I have to tell a potential employer about my past?" "At the end of 2003, about 90 percent of the records were automated, and the level of automation increased 57 percent from 1995." "Criminal background checks have now become ubiquitous because of advances in information technology and growing concerns about employer liability."</p>	
<p>Strengths: They provide examples of several studies that were done which researches this topic thoroughly. These studies provided a lot of significant proportions and data to support their arguments.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: The article could have gone more into depth as to why these problems exist and how their solutions will fix the problems at hand.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A criminal record becomes less relevant overtime • The absence of background checks of the criminal record will help ex-offenders find housing, employment and several other aspects of daily life which would otherwise prove difficult to find. • The accessibility of background checks is extremely high and prevents ex-offenders from getting employment opportunities. 	

List identifiable variables:

- Amount of Employer Liability
- Accessibility of Criminal Records
- Time clean since Last Arrest
- Likelihood to commit future offenses
- Rate of Recidivism
- Relevance of Criminal Record to Employers
- Confidence of Redemption of ex offender

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

In picture above.

What will you research next?

I would like to research groups or organizations that help to get the previously convicted jobs once they are released. I want to see how they work and what they do to convince employers to hire them.

Citation:

Miller, G. (2012). Collateral Consequences of Criminal Convictions: Cost-Benefit Analysis. Journal of Law, Economics Policy 9(1), 119-144.

Reason for including this source in your work:

Since I have not been previously doing research on collateral consequences, before I started narrowing down the specific consequences I wanted to research, I decided to do some general research on the topic. This article provides important background and explanatory information that can be built upon in later readings.

Main argument:

This article describes the history and implications of collateral consequences, as well as giving an economic cost-benefit analysis on a few of the most common. The article also includes some interesting insights about populations most affected by collateral consequences.

Important ideas:

- *Collateral consequences are not subject to constitutional ex post facto considerations, and can therefore be introduced and imposed on an ex-offender even after time has already been served (120).*
- *Collateral consequences have been around since Greek and Roman times, although the current system stems from the English system which focused on severe punishments to encourage others to follow the law (122)*
- *A cost-benefit analysis of collateral consequences proves that the costs outweigh the benefits to society (129)*
- *Collateral consequences frequently harm society and communities just as much as they harm an individual (131-135)*
- *Female ex-offenders are increasingly harmed more than men by collateral consequences because of the other systemic problems at work in society (135-139)*

Evidence:

The author uses several statistics to help give her argument more weight. For example, she describes the rate of incarceration in females increasing at a rate of 122%, while the rate of incarceration for males is increasing at a rate of 79%. She also discusses real costs of certain programs, stating, "The median cost of taxpayers of providing community housing to an ex-offender is \$30.48, which is significantly lower than the same measurement of the cost of housing an individual in prison (\$59.43) or in jail (\$70.00)" (135).

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- *Ex post facto: with retroactive power, effect, or force*
- *Formal collateral consequences resulting from state-sanctioned punishment can be traced back to ancient Greece and Rome !122).*
- *By 1066, England had adopted an analogous system of civil disabilities in which an “attained” criminal theoretically, but not always in practice, lost property rights and all civil rights (122)*
- *These sanctions sought to further the goals of retribution and deterrence by imposing severe punishments for convicted criminals, thereby encouraging others to abide by the law (122)*
- *The American penal system, heavily influenced by English law, adopted a system of civil disabilities with similar aims (123)*
- *During the 1980s and 1990s, the variety and severity of collateral consequences rapidly increased due to the proliferation of the “tough on crime” and “war on drugs” movements advanced by politicians (123)*
- *Collateral consequences today are more punitive and less individualized than those of the past few decades (123)*
- *The U.S. Supreme Court’s recent decision in Padilla v. Kentucky heightened the legal profession’s focus on collateral sanctions. Padilla’s holding solidified the prior trend of states requiring that judges and attorneys warn non-citizen defendants of the potential immigration consequences of criminal convictions (124)*
- *Greater focus on collateral consequences has caused tension between an attorney’s obligations to fully inform a client of all the potential effects of a conviction, and the increasingly difficult task of staying abreast of the continuously changing and increasing collateral consequences of a criminal conviction (124)*
- *People focus on emotional cues and stress when making high-stakes decisions with uncertain outcomes (125)*
- *Defendants, trying to determine whether to accept a plea or go to trial, will focus on the severity of a consequence, while failing to consider the probability of that consequence, and therefore, are likely heavily influenced into accepting a plea (125)*
- *It is that much more important to assure that defendants have access to adequate and effective representation at the earliest stages of a criminal case, as this is the time when many cases are often resolved(126)*
- *While professional standards and ethical obligations provide that an attorney should notify a defendant of collateral sanctions, it remains to be seen whether courts will uniformly extend this right to all defendants(126)*
- *Cost is the objective loss of something of value. Can often be opportunity cost (129)*
- *Removal of ex-offenders from federal office or employment seemingly benefits society. Rationale for this ban is that ex-convicts cannot be trusted with governmental positions or are not worthy of this type of employment(131)*
- *Society claims to benefit by preventing ex-offenders from violating the duties and responsibilities of these important jobs(131)*

- *One could interpret the lack of time given to attorneys to adequately analyze all collateral consequences involved as a violation of a defendant's right to counsel and trial.*
-
- *Only approximately two-thirds of convicts were employed before their arrest and just over one-third have graduated high school(131)*
- *Bars ex-offenders from millions of public office jobs that range from managerial positions to installation, maintenance, and repair staff (132)*
- *Not required that the ex-offender's offense be related at all to this type of employment (132)*
- *Ex-offenders are also barred from taking jobs in the private sector (132)*
- *This barring of employment impacts the ex-offender's community by preventing them from contribution to the tax base (132)*
- *State and federal governments have less money available to maintain community services as fewer income, social security, and medicare taxes are collected (132)*
- *Those precluded from lawful employment in either the public or private sector frequently commit new crimes to make a living (132)*
- *Ex-offenders who are convicted of possessing or selling drugs are also excluded from student loans and therefore lose access to a significant financial resource that the majority of undergraduate students rely on to finance their education (133)*
- *Loss of access to student loans can lead to loss of access to higher quality jobs and therefore benefits like health insurance (133)*
- *Removing access to student loans precludes female ex-offenders from joining in with the trend of women now earning more advanced degrees than men (133)*
- *People aged twenty-nine and under are most likely to be convicted of drug offenses at a higher rate than those aged thirty and over (133-4)*
- *They lose the ability to contribute to their communities at a higher level during their working years (134)*
- *Punitive rather than rehabilitative sanction that perpetuates a permanent cycle of underemployment (134)*
- *This punitive sanction [restricted access to housing] perpetuates the crime, precluding economic improvement for the ex-offender's community. High crime rates in a given neighborhood tend to lead to families and individuals either moving out of an area or not settling there in the first place, ultimately leading to a less consistent population (135)*
- *This results in less predictability about the types of public services provided and in which sector private enterprises will settle, thereby decreasing the probability that the community as a whole will amass wealth (135)*
- *The median cost of taxpayers of providing community housing to an ex-offender is \$30.48, which is significantly lower than the same measurement of the cost of housing an individual in prison (\$59.43) or in jail (\$70.00) (135)*

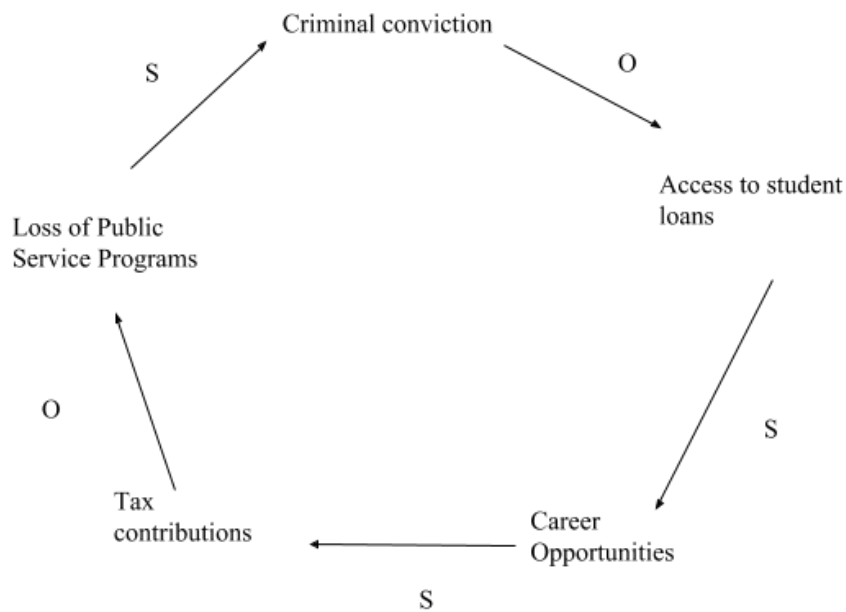
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The collateral consequences that attach to one’s conviction introduce significant negative externalities that prevent depressed local economies from recovering (136)</i> ● <i>Female ex-offenders’ burdens are increased by the responsibility of child care (137)</i> ● <i>The statute removes housing assistance to those who have an ex-offender living in their household, women with criminal convictions on their record cannot readily rely on friends and family who are living in federally subsidized housing (138)</i> ● <i>Without access to more affordable housing, these women must divert more of their limited resources to housing that can accommodate both themselves and their dependent children (138)</i> ● <i>Employment restrictions burden women more heavily because they continue to face employment gender discrimination(139)</i> ● <i>Women disproportionately seek food stamps or temporary assistance to needy families because of their obligations to child care(139)</i> ● <i>A parent’s incarceration is detrimental to a child’s social capital, or “the ability of actors to secure benefits by virtue of membership in social networks or other social structures” (139)</i> 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p><i>The article provided a very thorough investigation of the effects of a few collateral consequences on communities rather than just on the individual. The cost-benefit analysis was helpful in understanding why collateral consequences are used.</i></p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p><i>Most of the information presented in the article was surface level. They did not go very deep into collateral consequences, instead discussing the most common ones.</i></p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The article provided important information about public affordable housing, employment, and student loans.</i> ● <i>A new insight found in the article is the increased burden collateral consequences put on female ex-offenders and children of ex-offenders.</i> 	

List identifiable variables:

- *Tax contributions*
- *Public services*
- *Criminal activity*
- *Unemployment*
- *Drug use*
- *Access to student loans*
- *Career earnings*
- *Community wealth*
- *Access to health insurance*
- *Age*
- *Access to housing*
- *Gender*
- *Houses for sale*
- *Child care services*

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

This loop is a reinforcing vicious cycle.



This loop is also a reinforcing vicious

What will you research next?

I want to look more into the policy implications and changes regarding collateral consequences. I am extremely interested in the fallout from *Padilla v. Kentucky* and would like to look further into that. I am also interested in doing more research into how collateral consequences affect entire communities of people who have not committed a crime rather than just the ex-offender. I am also interested in continuing research about how female ex-offenders and children of ex-offenders are impacted by collateral consequences.

Appendix F Housing Citations

<p>Citation: Nicholas Freudenberg, Jessie Daniels, Martha Crum, Tiffany Perkins, and Beth E. Richie. Coming Home From Jail: The Social and Health Consequences of Community Reentry for Women, Male Adolescents, and Their Families and Communities. American Journal of Public Health: October 2005, Vol. 95, No. 10, pp. 1725-1736. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2004.056325</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>The article studied the lives of returning citizens leaving the New York City jails, and discovered a multitude of issues, mostly concerning both physical and mental health of the citizens. Other issues include lack of family involvement, continuation of illegal activity, and poverty.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Our society's failure to develop policies and programs that can help the millions of people incarcerated in the last decade to return to their communities, avoid recidivism, reduce substance abuse, and become healthy productive members of their communities leads to a health concerns, lack of family involvement, poverty and recidivism.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Health concerns skyrocket upon release from prison; this includes mental and physical health concerns.● Public policy hinders ex-felon's ability to have a smooth reentry in regards to income, benefits, housing, health care, and drug treatment.● A lack of ability to better their lives causes returning citizens to struggle more with mental health issues.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“Half the women (51%) and less than 1% of adolescent males in this study reported receiving food stamps in the year after release from jail, although almost all met the eligibility standards for food stamps. To reduce dependency and the cost of public services, New York City tightened eligibility standards and erected barriers to enrollment in these program.”</p> <p>“Citing federal regulations, the New York City Housing Authority mandated eviction of families that included individuals returning from incarceration. Some families were faced with the choice of losing their home or forcing their returning sons and daughters into homelessness.”</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Public health professionals can help develop employment, educational, substance abuse, health, and mental health programs that reintegrate people returning from incarceration and can advocate for policies that reduce obstacles to successful reentry.”</p> <p>“Federal regulations do not allow inmates to receive Medicaid coverage while incarcerated,52 and New York state chose to terminate rather than suspend Medicaid coverage for jail inmates.</p>

Although almost all participants in the study met income eligibility standards for Medicaid, a year after release only half of the women (55%) and less than a quarter of the young men (23%) had Medicaid coverage.”

“Too often, public policies interrupt medical coverage and erect barriers to reenrollment in insurance for those leaving jail, despite their high rates of infectious diseases, chronic conditions, mental illness, and substance abuse. Such policies can lead to drug-resistant strains of pathogens, to the worsening of chronic diseases such as asthma and diabetes, and to greater likelihood that the mentally ill will endanger themselves or others or will be rearrested.”

Public policy does not work to reduce recidivism in any way.

Policy makers must focus on minimizing threats towards returning citizens.

Strengths:

Outlined all policies that hinder returning citizens.

Weaknesses:

Not as recent of a study as I would’ve liked to find.

Connections:

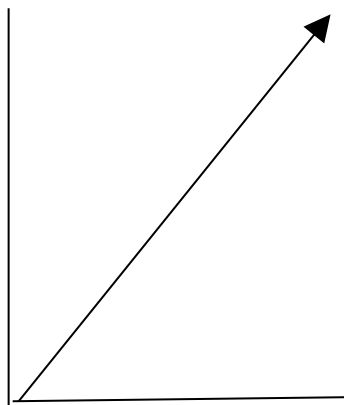
- Policy: policies hinder a successful reentry process for returning citizens.
- Health: health concerns rise after a person enters prison.
- Family and Housing: families struggle after a parent is released as NYC has policies that force incarcerated individuals to leave a lot of housing units.

List identifiable variables:

- Housing
- Health
- Family
- Recidivism
- Income

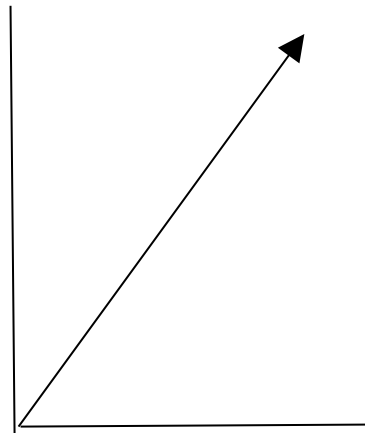
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

Lack of housing for felons



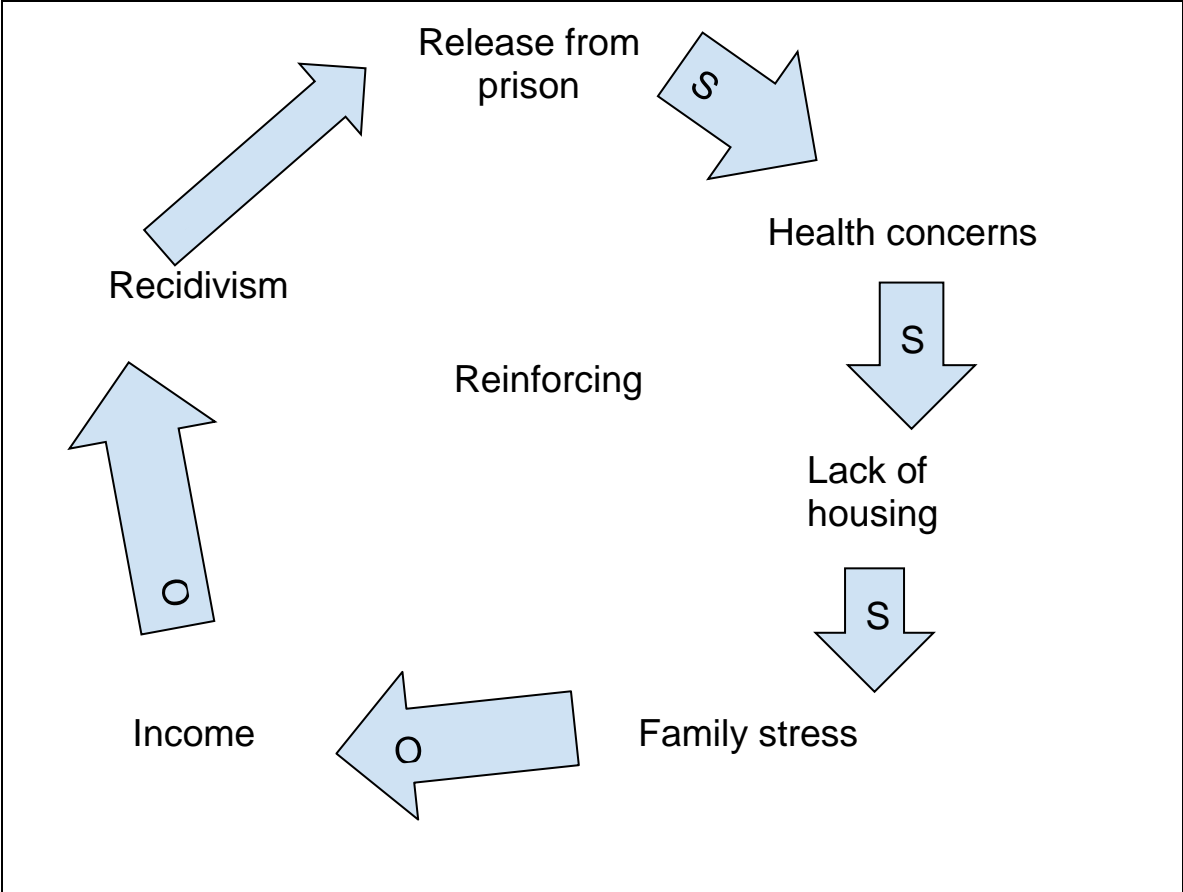
Time

Health
concerns
for inmates



Time

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Family after incarceration.

<p>Citation:</p> <p>Geller, Amanda; Garfinkel, Irwin; Western, Bruce. Paternal Incarceration and Support for Children in Fragile Families. Springer. Vol. 49, pages 25-47. http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/stable/pdf/41237711.pdf</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article focuses on the impacts of the incarceration of the father figure on families. This fits our story about Dale. This article discusses the impacts paternal incarceration has on children and family systems.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading discusses how the incarceration of fathers disrupts families. It focuses mainly on the financial aspect of the effects, such as child support and income, but it does include the effects on relationships.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often families that are affected by incarceration are already disadvantaged, so the incarceration makes the situation worse. • Incarceration damages relationships, both with the significant other and children. • Relationships are also damaged by the social stigma that accompanies incarceration. • The families of incarcerated men are not only forced to survive with less income, but incarceration can add fees and expenses to the family's burden. • The amount that incarceration effects families is dependent on how much the incarcerated father was sharing his earnings with the family prior to incarceration. 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Incarceration causes a suppression of the financial contributions fathers can make to their children. Incarceration puts strain on romantic and familial relationships.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“The high level of incarceration may fuel inequality across American families because incarceration rates are highest among the most disadvantaged.” P. 26</p> <p>“Other proposals suggest that employment-based programs can be more effective if couples to additional services for housing and drug treatment.” P. 44</p> <p>“Policy advocates have proposed family-friendly visitation rules and reductions in the costs of mail and phone contact. Parenting programs, sometimes combined with relationship counseling, drug treatment, and other services, have also been designed to strengthen family bonds after incarceration. To enable more consistent economic support for children... recommended coordinating child support enforcement with post-prison work programs, perhaps providing a grace period for fathers to find steady jobs to better support their children in the long run.” P. 45</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p>

This article presents a lot of good data. The authors did a lot of research to support their conclusions.

This article starts out making you think that it is going to discuss a lot of different aspects of paternal incarceration but it actually only focuses on the financial aspect and briefly relationships. I think it would have been more helpful to show how incarceration impacts finances and relationships and also what that means for the family long term.

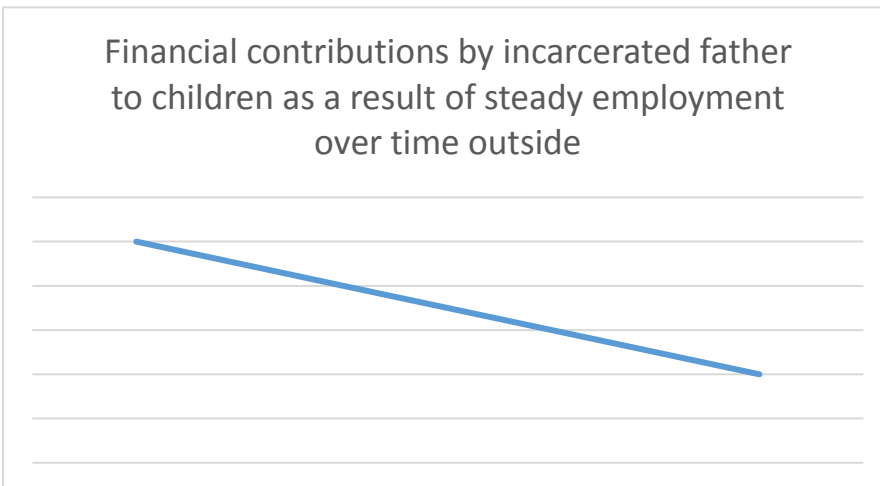
Connections:

- This connects to Non-Profit, because it discusses the importance of programs for families and incarcerated members to help.
- This connects to housing, because residency plays an important role in how the father contributes to his family before and after incarceration.
- This also connects to employment because the father is expected to contribute financially to his children/family and when he is incarcerated/returning, employment is more difficult to find and pays less.

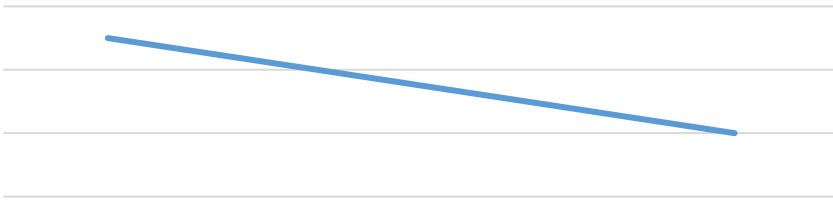
List identifiable variables:

- Paternal incarceration during childhood
- Financial contributions to children as a result of steady employment (not odd jobs/cash jobs)
- Closeness of family/relationships

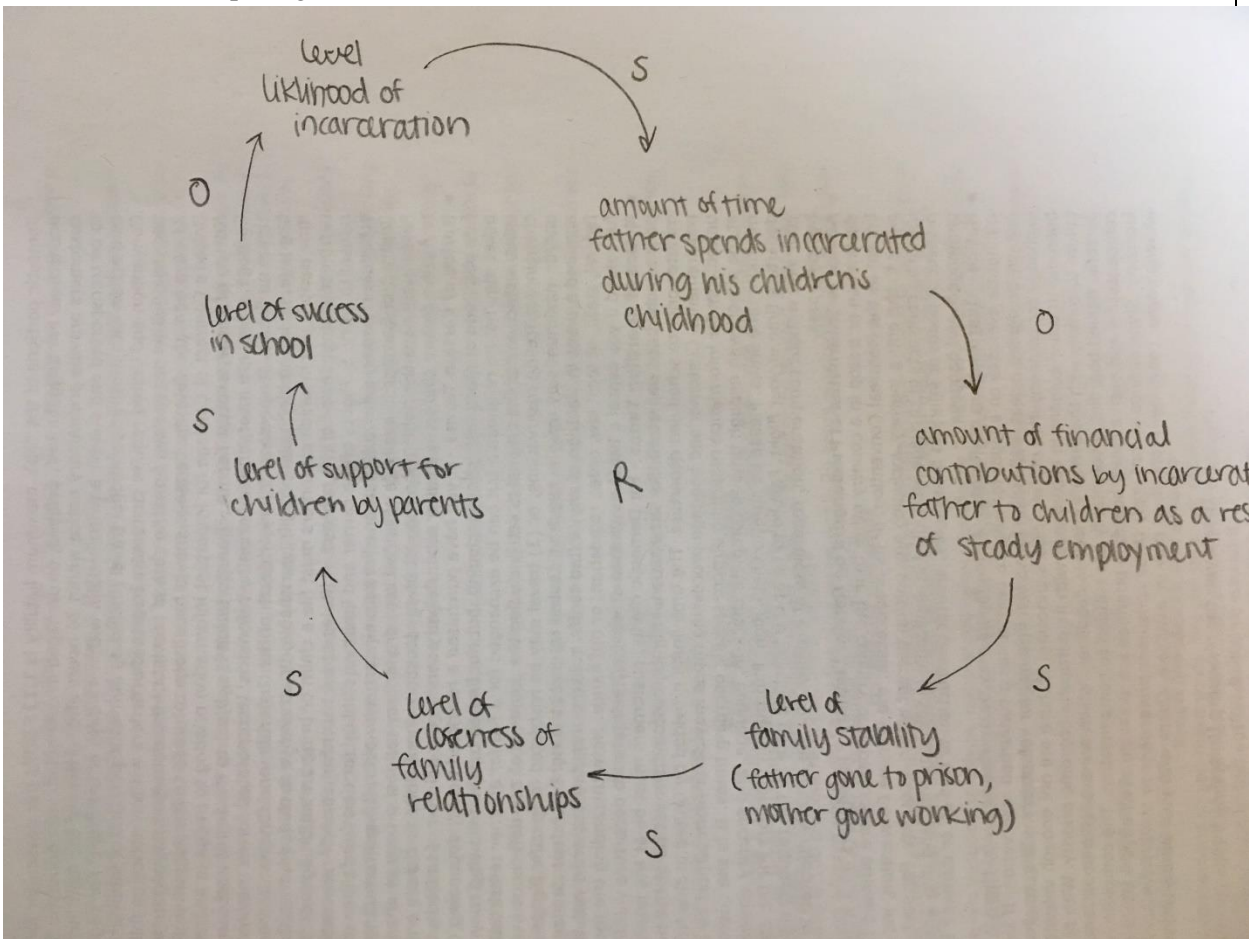
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Closeness of family relationships with incarcerated father over time inside and outside



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I think I want to look more at the behavioral/relationship aspect of incarceration and less at the financial impacts.

<p>Citation: Vigne, Nancy G. La, Tracey Lloyd, and Sara Debus-Sherrill. "One Year Out: Tracking the Experiences of Male Prisoners Returning to Houston, Texas." <i>Urban Institute</i>. N.p., 22 June 2009. Web. 03 Apr. 2017.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article focuses heavily on how returning citizens are living once they have returned to their communities. It offers lots of statistics on many different variables and ecosystems that we are researching.</p>
<p>Main argument: This article studied the variables at play in the life of a returning citizen. Some of the big factors in the success of reintegration into communities involve family support, substance abuse programs and employment programs. Successful reentry has to be the result of a joint in-prison and in-community effort to prepare the offender for life outside of prison.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family is key resource for most men. Those with positive family support are less likely to reoffend and abuse substances and more likely to be employed and stay employed. Those without family support could turn to community mentors or faith based institutions. Those that are involved with faith based institutions for longer periods of time are less likely to abuse drugs and reoffend. • While the men in prison enjoyed some access to programs, 1 in 3 expressed interest in programs unavailable to them. • Housing and unemployment proved to be obstacles for many returning citizens, and the stability of these variable decreased over time. • Most said they were satisfied with their living arrangements, but their neighborhoods also had high incidences of drug dealing and low employment opportunities. • Main indicators of recidivism were unemployment and post release substance abuse, especially early after release. Enhancement and increased availability of job readiness training, availability of photo ID and work clothes and availability of substance abuse treatment are all ways to reduce risk. • Lower level offenders who get put into state jails instead of prisons are more likely to engage in substance abuse and reoffend. Likely due to lack of programs available. Less likely to be re-incarcerated in first year however, because they aren't under the same supervision as prison parolees.
<p>Evidence: The most commonly accessed programs by former state prisoners were substance abuse treatment (56 percent), Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA) (45 percent), employment readiness classes (32 percent), general counseling (14 percent), and anger management (17 percent). In contrast, the most commonly accessed programs by former state jail inmates were employment readiness classes (23 percent), AA/NA (18 percent), substance abuse treatment (12 percent), and trade/job training (12 percent). (13)</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p>

“The burden of supporting the successful return of men from prison to Houston communities rests on many shoulders at both the state and local levels. First and foremost, the men themselves need to develop the personal resources and inner will necessary to refrain from drug use and crime. Texas correctional institutions can aid in the development of critical skills and engender an environment supportive of self-betterment through increased access to educational, employment readiness, and prerelease planning programs. They can provide more comprehensive and holistic support for men with substance abuse problems. They can also help identify supportive family members, facilitate conversations with family prior to release, and aid in the identification of alternative community support systems for those men without family. Indeed, the community to which men return has an equally important role to play in reentry success, providing social support through faith-based and non-profit institutions and opening the doors to employment for those with minimal skills and criminal records. Clearly, efforts to support reintegration must be shared by all, as a comprehensive, collaborative approach will likely yield the greatest and most sustainable successes for this population” (18)

“At the most basic level, men exiting Texas prisons require basic needs such as a picture ID that does not advertise the fact that they were recently released from prison, appropriate clothing with which to seek employment, and sufficient resources to thwart the temptations that crime might present as a lucrative alternative to survival” (17). These analyses indicated that the strongest predictor of employment success over time was avoidance of drug use early after release. In addition, men who were younger, white, had minor kids, had more prior incarcerations, and had worked prior to their incarceration tended to have greater employment success than other men. We also found promising results for education and job programs. Earning a GED while in prison and participating in a job program early after release predicted employment success (see Table 1) (16).

Strengths:

Covers a large number of our ecosystems: family, community, programs, employment, housing, and health. It also looks at different time marks – before prison, before release, 2-4 months out of prison, and 8-10 months out of prison, which provide valuable information for our BOTs.

Weaknesses:

This study relies heavily on self-reporting data, so some of the data may be inaccurate. Also, the subject pool seems small/hard to generalize for all populations.

Connections:

- Talks about how family is a huge resource for returning citizens, they depend on them for housing and financial and emotional support, especially in the first few months.
- Mentioned how instability of housing can be detrimental to employment opportunities. Also talked about how because returning citizens have such a high residential mobility and they have to get permission from parole officers to move, maybe parole officers can use that as an opportunity to encourage the offenders to move to more positive environments (though this might not be a feasible option for offenders).
- Talked a lot about reentry programs and how they help employment and recidivism.
- Discussed how health services are often unavailable for returning citizens, with a special emphasis on substance abuse

- Discussed how the people returning from prison have to undergo constant supervision by parole officers, where they may find encouragement and support, but often don't feel as though they receive tangible benefits. People returning from jail may reoffend more because they don't have this constant supervision, but people who do have it have a higher chance of not meeting some requirement and being re-incarcerated.

List identifiable variables:

- Level of positive Family support
- Amount of interaction with negative social influences
- Level of interaction with criminogenic environment (drug dealers, crime, etc)
- Availability of reentry programs in community
- Availability of reentry programs in prisons/jails
- Availability of substance abuse treatment
- Level of participation in substance abuse treatment
- Level of substance abuse
- Level of employment
- Likelihood of reoffending
- Level of post-prison supervision
- Likelihood of incarceration

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

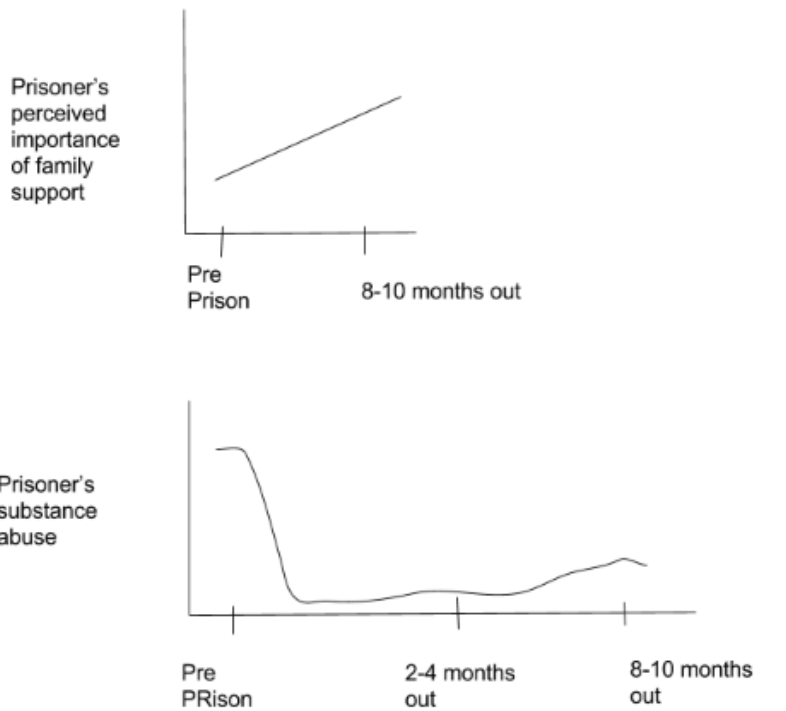
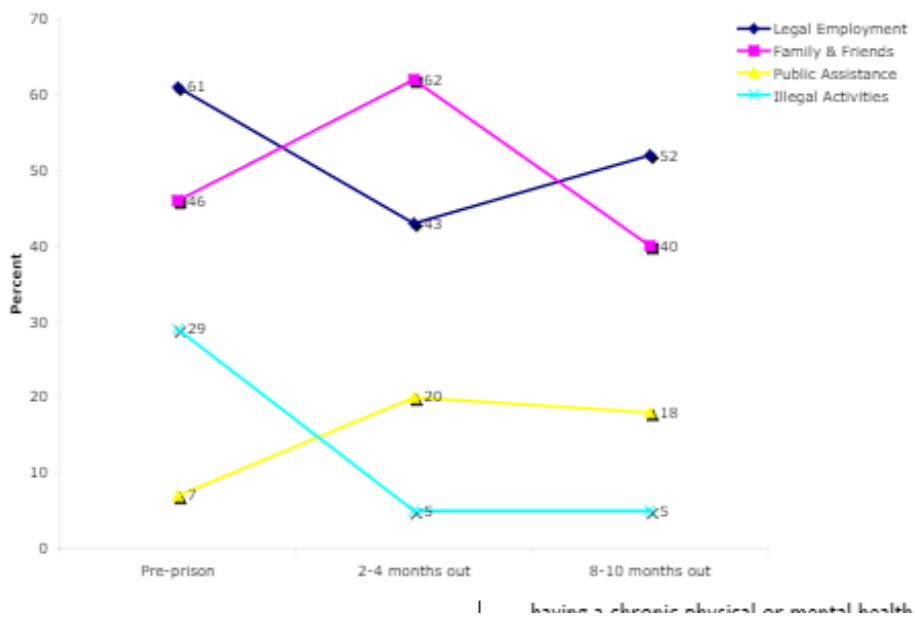
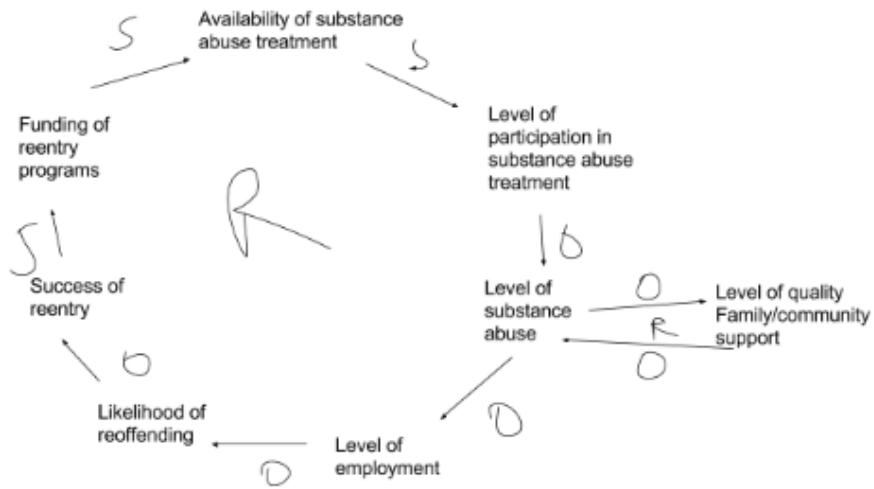


Figure 8. Sources of Income



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Still need to find a link between success of reentry programs and funding of reentry programs. But I'd just dig more into the relationship between communities and the returning citizens.

Citation:

National Health Care for the Homeless Council. 2013. Incarceration & Homelessness: A Revolving Door of Risk. In Focus: A Quarterly Research Review of the National HCH Council, 2:2. Available at www.nhchc.org.

Reason for including this source in your work:

This piece talks about the relationship between incarceration and homelessness, as well as the effect of homelessness on other aspects of life. I wanted to focus on the relationship between incarceration and homelessness, which are specifically stated as risk factors for each other.

Main argument:

The main arguments in this reading were that incarceration and homelessness are direct risk factors of each other; either one can cause the other and the cycle of going back and forth between the two can be very hard to break. This is true for both adults and adolescents alike, with other factors being mental health issues and the identity of being a veteran.

Important ideas:

- Incarceration and homelessness are mutual risk factors of each other.
- It is 7.5 to 11.3 times more likely for inmates to become homeless than the general population.
- In the other direction, individuals without stable housing are at a greater risk for incarceration than the general population.
- These risks (incarceration and homelessness) need greater attention from clinicians, administrators, researchers, policymakers, etc in an effort to break the cycle.

Evidence:

A rough estimate says somewhere between 25-50% of the homeless population has a history of incarceration.

Compared to adults in the general population, a greater percentage of inmates have been previously homeless; only 5% of general population has been incarcerated versus 15% of the homeless population.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“An estimated 20-30% of unstably housed young people have arrest histories, equating to about 150,000 entering the criminal justice system annually.”

“Youth ... with incarceration experience had high histories of abuse, running away, and risky behavior on the streets...”

“...individuals with past incarceration face even greater barriers to exiting homelessness due to stigmatization, policies barring them from most federal housing assistance programs, and challenges finding employment due to their criminal records.”

Strengths:

Addressed the problem as well as a few solutions
Provided multiple arguments and facts

Weaknesses:

Confusing at times (since incarceration and homelessness are mutual risk factors; hard to decipher which is causing which)

Connections:

- System of Families (homeless families)
- System of Society as a whole (population of homeless)
- System of Government (implementing homeless shelters, etc that are actually making the problem of homelessness worse – as in our reading for class)

Questions/Concerns:

- When an inmate is released, and has family outside of prison (with a house, etc), how easy is it for that prisoner to just go back home? How quickly could a whole family become homeless simply because of the barriers forced upon one member?
- If one family member (a past inmate) becomes homeless, what do the effects look like on the rest of his/her family? On his/her children specifically?
- Are ‘homelessness prevention programs’ or homeless shelters, etc hurtful or helpful? Are there ways to make them helpful if they aren’t already?

<p>Citation:</p> <p>USICH. (2016). Connecting People Returning from Incarceration with Housing and Homelessness Assistance. United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. https://www.usich.gov/tools-for-action/reentry-housing-resource-tip-sheet</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article talks about the revolving door of incarceration and homelessness and introduces strategies about how to fix this problem.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>There are many simple things that can and should be done by corrections agencies, reentry service providers, state and local governments, and community partners that can help break the cycle of homelessness and incarceration by helping released prisoners connect to available, stable housing resources.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each individual has unique circumstances that should be understood and reviewed before decisions are made regarding their limitations to public housing. • Currently, there are not enough resources to go around (programs and housing). • Funding and creation of new permanent housing programs is important to ensure provision for all individuals in need of a stable home after release from incarceration. • Strict screening policies are a huge factor in why homelessness after incarceration is so high; modifications should be made in an effort to change the ‘process’ of exclusion of formerly incarcerated individuals from housing opportunities.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>National data has shown that every year almost 50,000 people enter shelters immediately after release from correctional facilities.</p> <p>After implementation of one program, it was found that housing outcomes were improved and incarceration was reduced among program participants.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“...the level of intervention needed varies from person to person.”</p> <p>“While there are a range of programs available for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness, there are not enough resources to go around.”</p> <p>“Many housing providers use their flexibility to adopt strict screening policies that go beyond the federal regulations and can lead to the exclusion of formerly incarcerated individuals from homes.”</p>

<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article did a good job of addressing all of the struggles and concerns that we have talked about in class regarding finding housing, as well as most everything I have already researched regarding housing. It was nice to read about all of their ideas regarding how to change the cycle of incarceration and homelessness.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>There wasn't much actual data in the article. It would have been nice to have more facts to back up each of their claims along with their ideas and solutions to each of the problems listed.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing System • Family System • Public Policy? • Neighborhood/Community System 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlord Biases/Opinions • Individual Circumstances (of the released individual) • Amount of Resources Available • Time In and Out of Prison 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	
<p>Draw a Causal Loop Diagram: use your variables to draw your loops. Use arrows to show link flow, indicate if the link is the same or opposite, and determine if the loop is reinforcing or balancing.</p>	
<p>What will you research next?</p> <p>More about preventing homelessness among individuals leaving prison</p>	

<p>Citation:</p> <p>Rodriguez, Nino. 2003. Preventing Homelessness Among People Leaving Prison. Vera Institute of Justice. Pages 1-4. https://www.prisonpolicy.org/scans/vera/209_407.pdf</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article talks about the restrictions previously incarcerated individuals face regarding housing after release and the importance of removing those restrictions and changing homelessness as a whole.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Homelessness and incarceration are linked although the nature of this relationship is not distinctly clear. If homelessness increases the risk of recidivism though, the involvement of criminal justice agencies and communities could be substantial.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon release, individuals often return to communities where persistent poverty, a lack of jobs and minimal affordable housing make finding a permanent home difficult. • Helping ex-offenders find housing is a way to help reduce recidivism. • Helping ex-offenders find housing also eases the strain on corrections agencies and assists in keeping communities safe. 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>A study recently of more than 48,000 individuals released from New York State prisons found an increased risk of re-incarceration among those who had used shelters. At any given time in L.A. and San Francisco, 30-50% of all people under parole supervision are homeless.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Homelessness has grown among the general population over the past 25 years [for several reasons]...”</p> <p>“...a widening gap between rich and poor and a growing shortage of affordable low-income housing in cities.”</p> <p>“A scarcity of well-paying jobs and limited access to education or training also contribute to the problem.”</p> <p>“...federally subsidized housing providers...may - and sometimes must - deny housing to people with a criminal history involving drugs or violence.”</p> <p>The Public Safety Ex-Offender Self-Sufficiency Act</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p>

This article backed up a lot of the variables we had pulled out already from other articles, listed many restrictions previously incarcerated individuals face, and listed specific programs and solutions to fix these.

Not many specific statistics about homelessness and the relationship between all the variables listed.

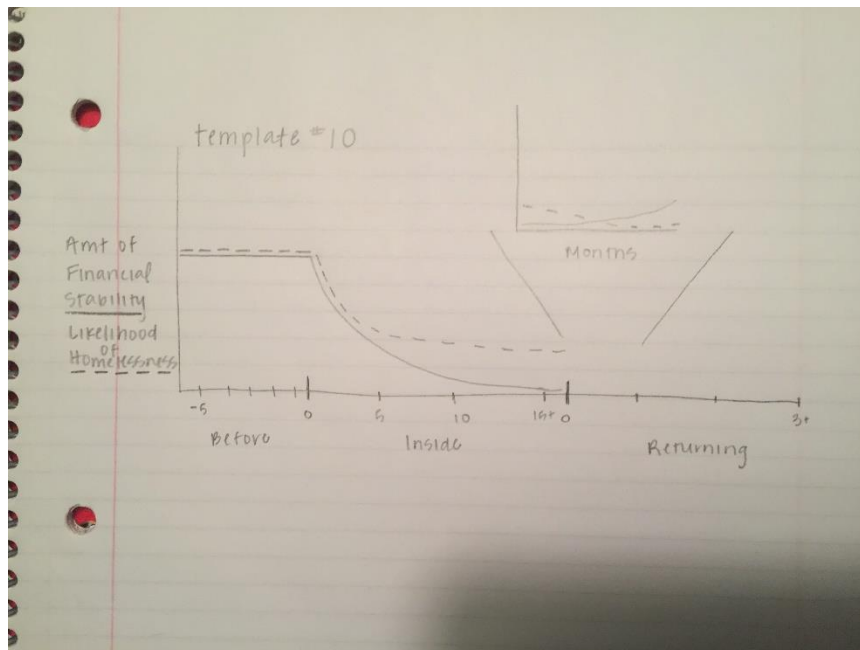
Connections:

- Housing
- Community
- Public Policy
- Family

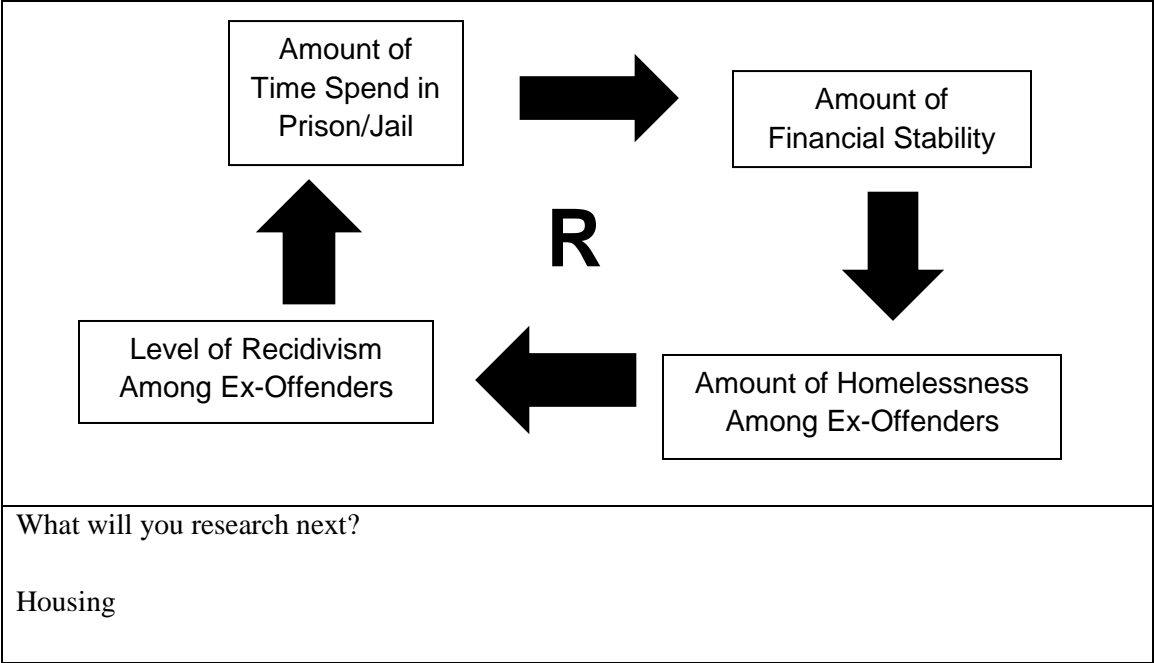
List identifiable variables:

- Amount of Time Spent in Prison
- Amount of Financial Stability
- Amount of Homelessness

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



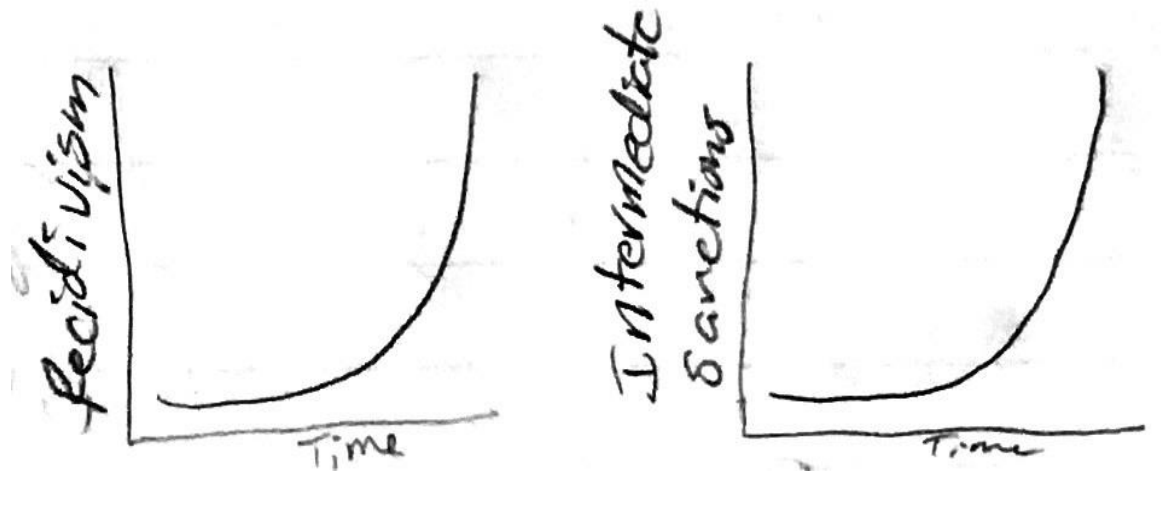
Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



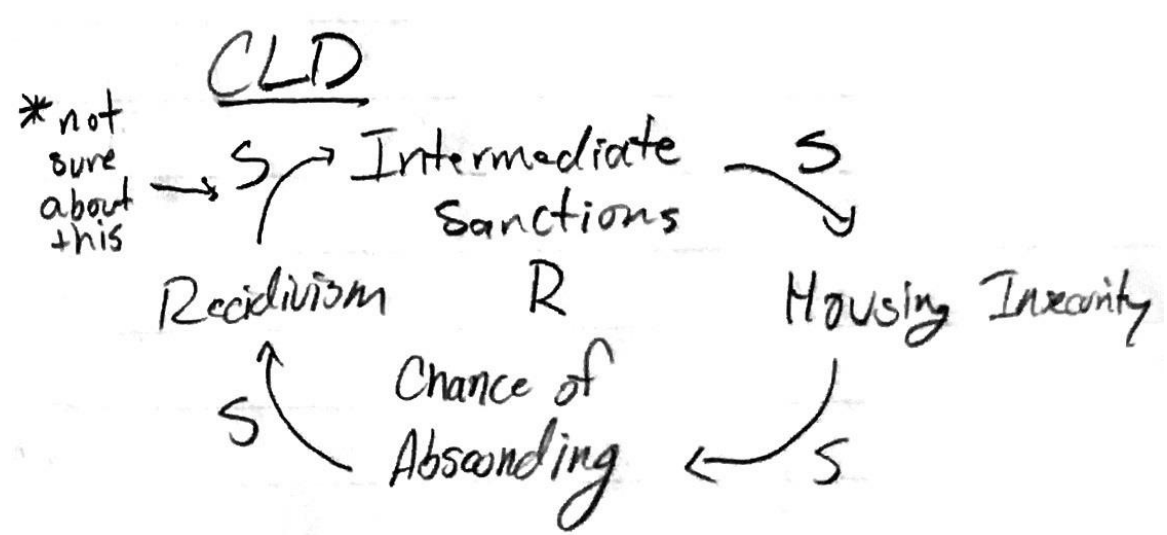
<p>Citation: Herbert, Claire, Morenoff, Jeffery, Harding, David. "Homelessness and Housing Insecurity Among Former Prisoners." <i>The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences</i>, 1(2), 44–79 (2015).</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article discusses the importance of a stable affordable housing market that promotes private life with little intrusion after release from prison. The statistical study shown in the article discusses the significance of parole on the terms that the former prisoner must meet. Based on these terms, the chance of recidivism increases with the increase of housing insecurity, which is driven by intrusive community supervision.</p>
<p>Main argument: Housing insecurity and homelessness is directly related to incarceration because the homeless are disproportionately poor urban minorities, which make up the majority of the prison population. Also, former prisoners' housing insecurity is linked to features of community supervision upon return to society, which often leads to fear of re-arrest and public services. Perhaps the biggest collateral consequence of reentry is the risk of intermediate sanctions, which is the highest contributor to housing insecurity.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe decline in affordable housing options since the late 1970s • Homelessness is becoming increasingly criminalized • Community supervision is too intrusive • The first weeks outside of prison are the most turbulent • Instability breeds instability
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies "show high rates of shelter use (Metraux and Culhane 2004) and residential insecurity (Geller and Curtis 2011), as well as an elevated risk of recidivism for returning prisoners who do not receive housing and wraparound services upon their release (Lutze et al. 2013)" (45). • Studies "demonstrated that 31 percent of those with an incarceration history experienced housing insecurity, versus 14 percent of those without such a history. Examining only shelter use, they found that twice as many men with an incarceration history had a shelter history compared to those without an incarceration history (4 percent versus 2 percent)" (50). • "Periods of homelessness created more than two times the risk for new convictions and prison readmissions and three times the risk for revocations" (50). • "A much bigger source of housing insecurity among parolees was the risk of having a residential episode disrupted by some kind of sanction-related move [...] almost one-third (31.6 percent) of all episodes were disrupted by an intermediate sanction; when combined with moves to treatment or care or prison, these "forced" moves ended just over half (50.4 percent) of all episodes." (61). • "Most residential episodes were very short, lasting only a few months, which signals high levels of housing insecurity" (61).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The most disruptive of these events were testing positive for substance abuse tests and having an absconding warrant in the prior episode. The odds of moving increased by 37 percent ($\exp[0.31] = 1.37$) with each positive substance abuse test in the past month and by 40 percent if the last episode ended with an absconding warrant” (71). 	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Recent counts estimate that 665,000 persons are homeless on any given night, and that approximately 1.6 million Americans use shelters or transitional housing over the course of a year” (45). • “Parole officials cite housing as the biggest need for parolees” (45). • “With regard to the effect of homelessness on incarceration, the lives of homeless persons are increasingly controlled by laws and ordinances that criminalize their daily activities” (46). • “Both qualitative and quantitative research finds that persons with criminal history involvement avoid institutions such as hospitals and schools for fear of arrest (Goffman 2014; Brayne 2014)” (48). • “In approximately 12 percent of the residential episodes (as defined later) in our sample (5,882 out of 48,186 episodes), the parolee’s place of residence was unknown to the parole agent. In 72 percent of such cases, the parolee was officially absconding (that is, the parole agent had issued an absconding warrant)” (52). • “The odds of becoming homeless were significantly higher among parolees living with friends or other family members and among those who were already homeless” (72). 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details the housing issue • Statistical study • Informative • Michigan-based observation 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somewhat hard to generalize • Parolee-based data • Potentially underreported homelessness • Housing insecurity was linked to any type of residential move (+ or -)
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps us understand the cost burden of former prisoners • Details the differences of offenses when released from prison • Shows that the first month out of prison is the most important • Explains the difficulties of receiving housing as a former prisoner • Proves the intrusiveness of community supervision programs 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate Sanctions • Housing Insecurity • Absconding • Recidivism 	

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I will research the specifics of intermediate sanctions and their effectiveness / impact on former prisoners. Hopefully, I will find an article that researches the different risk levels of former prisoners and how that effects their chance of receiving an intermediate sanction or absconding.

<p>Citation: Fontaine, Jocelyn, Biess, Jennifer. "Housing as a Platform for Formerly Incarcerated Persons." <i>Urban Institute, What Works Collaborative</i>, April 2012.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article discusses the specifics of finding housing out of prison or jail. The context that this article provides will help enhance Dale' story of reentry and reveal some potential leverage points in his search for a new life.</p>
<p>Main argument: Housing is a platform for successful reentry because it leads to a more stable lifestyle that helps with finding a job, maintaining sobriety, and participating in prosocial activities. With housing, a basic structure of support and independency is formed to further develop an ex-prisoner's job skills, social skills, and decreased reliance on governmental programs.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing with a family may not be ideal and could be temporary • Jail is being incorrectly used as a housing facility for medium to high-risk criminals • Substantial variance in housing types available is needed • Ex-Prisoners have a huge lack of housing access • Housing needs to be more affordable and assistance-driven
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Strong family support is associated with higher employment rates and reduced substance abuse for the formerly incarcerated (La Vigne, Schollenberger, and Debus 2009; La Vigne, Visher, and Castro 2004; Visher, La Vigne, and Travis 2004)" (2). • "For many, they return to their communities having only temporary housing arrangements (Visher and Farrell 2005; Visher et al. 2004); therefore, their initial housing placement in the community is nothing more than a "landing spot" or temporary destination.1 Further, the housing individuals are able to secure on their first night out—such as an emergency shelter or living with a friend or family member with which there is a strained, unstable, or otherwise unsuitable relationship—may not be suitable as a long-term housing option (Roman and Travis 2004)" (3). • "Since most sentences are mandated by legislation and no longer decided by parole boards, prisoners in many states are not required to have housing plans in place before being eligible for release (Visher and Travis 2003). Many individuals are released from state prisons without a housing plan" (6).
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Much of what formerly incarcerated persons need following their release, such as housing and material support, is often provided by family members (Naser and La Vigne 2006; Visher and Courtney 2007), many of whom have limited educations and low incomes, and some of whom have their own criminal histories (Fontaine, Gilchrist-Scott, and Denver 2011)" (2). • "Historically, correctional departments have viewed the provision of long-term housing for released prisoners as outside their agencies' mission or purview (see Travis 2005)" (3).

- “For example, the Urban Institute’s multisite, longitudinal Returning Home study found that between 48 and 62 percent of returning prisoners slept at a relatives’ house on their first night out of prison (La Vigne, Visher, et al. 2004; Visher and Courtney 2007). After a few months out of prison, more than 80 percent were living with a family member across the Returning Home study sites; only 20–40 percent of those living with family were paying rent (Visher et al. 2004)” (4).
- “Recent national averages suggest that among the incarcerated population, including those in jail and prison, 80 percent have a history of drug abuse, 13 percent have a history of mental illness, 19 percent are illiterate, 40 percent are functionally illiterate, and 31 percent were unemployed before their arrest (Mellow and Christian 2008); in addition, more than 40 percent of inmates in state and federal prisons and local jails have not finished high school (Harlow 2003)” (4).
- Page 6 offers some wonderful insights for each condition.
- The Oxford House model & Supportive Housing (7).
- “For the formerly incarcerated in particular, housing instability is a barrier to sustained employment and family reunification (Graffam, Shinkfield, and McPherson 2004; Roman and Travis 2004)” (8).
- “Characteristics of the housing unit and its location may increase formerly incarcerated persons’ access to gainful employment and educational opportunities, ability to reunify (and perhaps support) family and friends, feelings of safety and security, and receipt of necessary services for physical or mental health issues and other disabilities” (8).

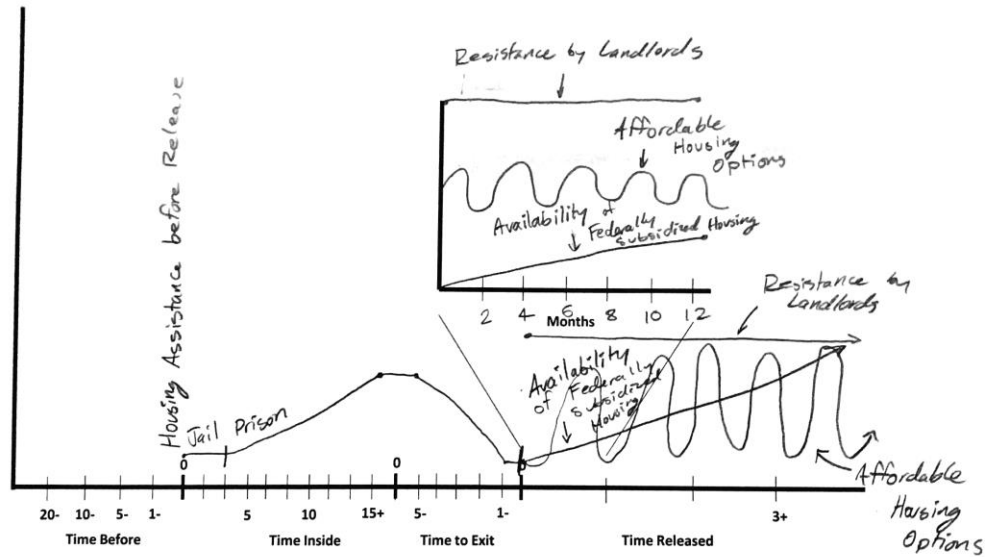
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly outlines detailed situations and options for ex-prisoners • Distinguishes between types of ex-prisoners • Emphasizes the patterns of the housing market and its’ issues • Insightful • Easily readable 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of research data (more based off other research) • Somewhat vague • Lack of clear potential solutions
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- Connections:
- Separation from past neighborhoods can be beneficial for ex-prisoners to form a new social fabric
 - Supportive housing significantly reduces the reoccurrence of substance abuse
 - Strong family support is tied to increased chances of employment and substance abuse (support could mean letting the ex-prisoner live on their own)
 - Housing needs to be more widely available and less discriminatory (not in my backyard – NIMBY)
 - The issue of gentrification is driven by redevelopment aimed to help low-income neighborhoods, but ends up displacing the neighborhood instead

- List identifiable variables:
- Housing assistance before release
 - Resistance by landlords

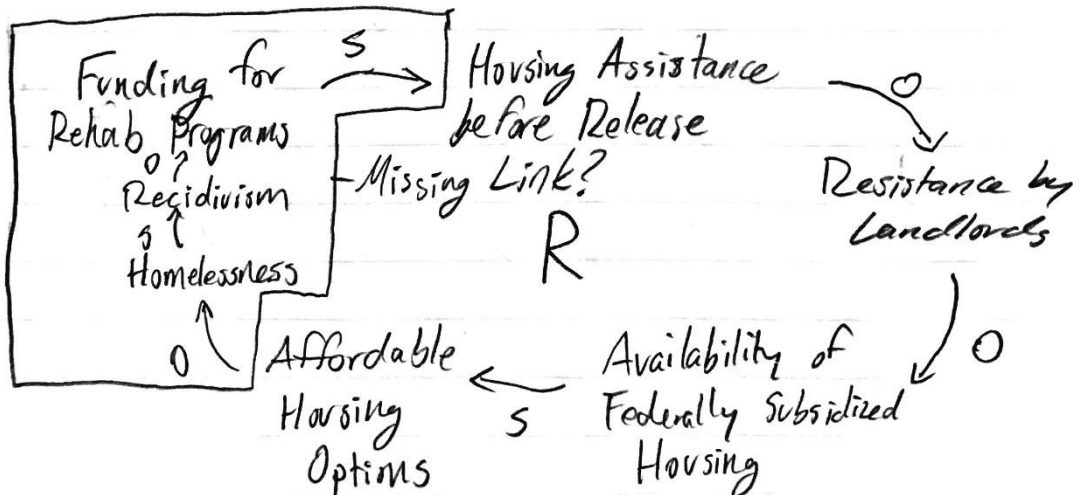
- Availability of federally subsidized housing
- Affordable housing options

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Returning Citizen Ecosystem BOT Guide

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I will research the creation of affordable housing options in low-income urban areas. Grand Rapids is doing a decent job with creating affordable housing in recent years.

<p>Citation: Schwartz, Alex. <i>Housing Policy in the United States</i>. New York: Routledge. Third edition. 2015, pages 283-292 (inclusionary zoning).</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article discusses all aspects of housing policy in the United States with detail and clear understanding. While it may not specifically discuss reentry housing programs, it provides a great resource for leverage points and developing a more viable solution for the housing crisis regarding ex-offenders such as Dale.</p>
<p>Main argument: Inclusionary zoning increases the affordable housing supply, but has mixed opinions, especially on the political spectrum. Inclusionary zoning promotes housing for low-income minorities, which will increase the supply that ex-offenders will be able to choose from when released from prison.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusionary zoning creates economic diversity • Inclusionary zoning is a hotly debated political issue • If inclusionary zoning was a federal or more strict state mandate, it would be much more effective • Other forms of subsidies are necessary with inclusionary zoning, especially if the market-rate housing market is not growing in an area • Inclusionary zoning is an interesting leverage point that could be manipulated to benefit ex-offenders through public policy
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Jersey: “In exchange for providing up to 20% of units for low-income households, they give developers “density bonuses” that allow them to build more housing at a given site than what local zoning and other land-use regulations would otherwise permit” (284). • California: “The elimination of redevelopment agencies has also had the effect of reducing funding for the administration of municipal inclusionary zoning programs. As a result some cities have laid off staff responsible for managing inclusionary zoning programs (Hickey 2013: 7)” (286). • Massachusetts: “Local governments have responded in a variety of ways to the legislation. Some have enacted inclusionary zoning ordinances requiring private developers to set aside a portion of newly constructed housing for low-income households. Others have chosen to negotiate on a case-by-case basis with individual developers to ensure that some housing is slated for low- or moderate-income occupancy” (287). • Montgomery County, Maryland: “The Montgomery County program targets households with incomes 65% or less of the area median—lower than many other inclusionary zoning programs. It also has few peers in its arrangement with the county’s public housing authority to purchase up to 33% of the affordable units produced through the program. These units are subsidized for low- and very low-income renters. In addition, the housing authority provides below-market interest financing to help low- and moderate income households as well as nonprofit organizations purchase inclusionary units (Brown 2001: 7)” (287).

- “Inclusionary zoning ranks among the most popular means of producing affordable housing. It generates low- and moderate-income housing with little if any public expenditure and it increases the economic diversity within affluent communities” (289).

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- “Inclusionary zoning requires or encourages developers to designate a portion of the housing they produce for low- or moderate-income households. For example, a developer building a 100-unit residential complex might be required to reserve 20 of these homes for families of modest means” (283).
- “The most prominent inclusionary zoning program independent of a broader statewide imperative for local governments to produce affordable housing is that of Montgomery County, Maryland” (287).
- “homeowner units must remain affordable for 30 years and rental units for 99 years” (287).
- “No other city government comes close to New York in its commitment to affordable housing programs. A study of municipal housing expenditures conducted by Victoria Basolo in 1995 found that New York City spent more than three times the \$250 million spent in total by 32 other large cities with populations greater than 250,000” (292).

Strengths:

- Provides an entire outlook on the housing policy in the United States
- Outlines different low-income and discriminatory housing policies through case studies
- Promotes inclusionary zoning as a form of environmental and restorative justice

Weaknesses:

- Not specific to ex-prisoners
- Analysis-based
- Studies all cases of housing (you have to dig to find what you are looking for specifically)

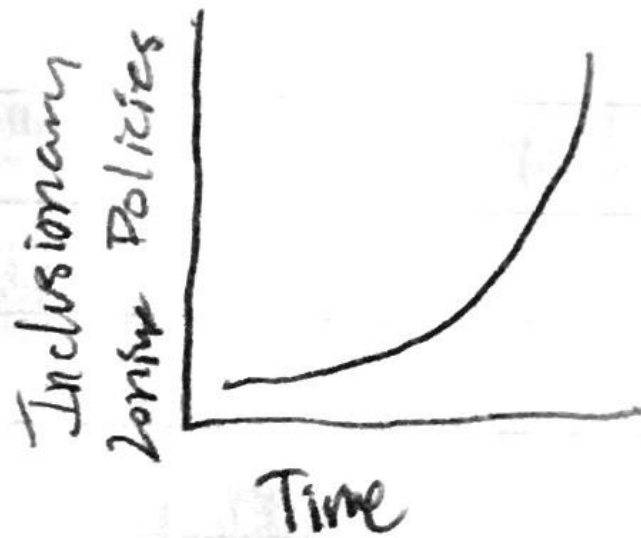
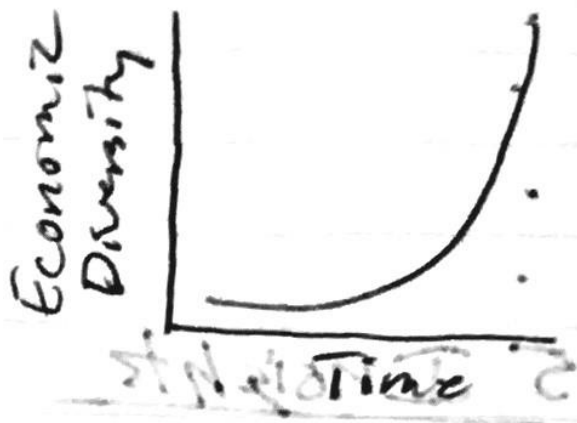
Connections:

- Housing policies can be manipulated or challenged in court to provide more affordable housing options that cannot be denied to ex-offenders
- Public perception of ex-offenders will slowly change if ex-offenders are slowly integrated into an economically diverse neighborhood
- If crime is more balanced between neighborhoods because of inclusionary zoning, the perception of areas with high crime and the connotations associated with high crime will dwindle
- Homelessness occurs largely because housing demand by ex-offenders outweighs housing access, not availability

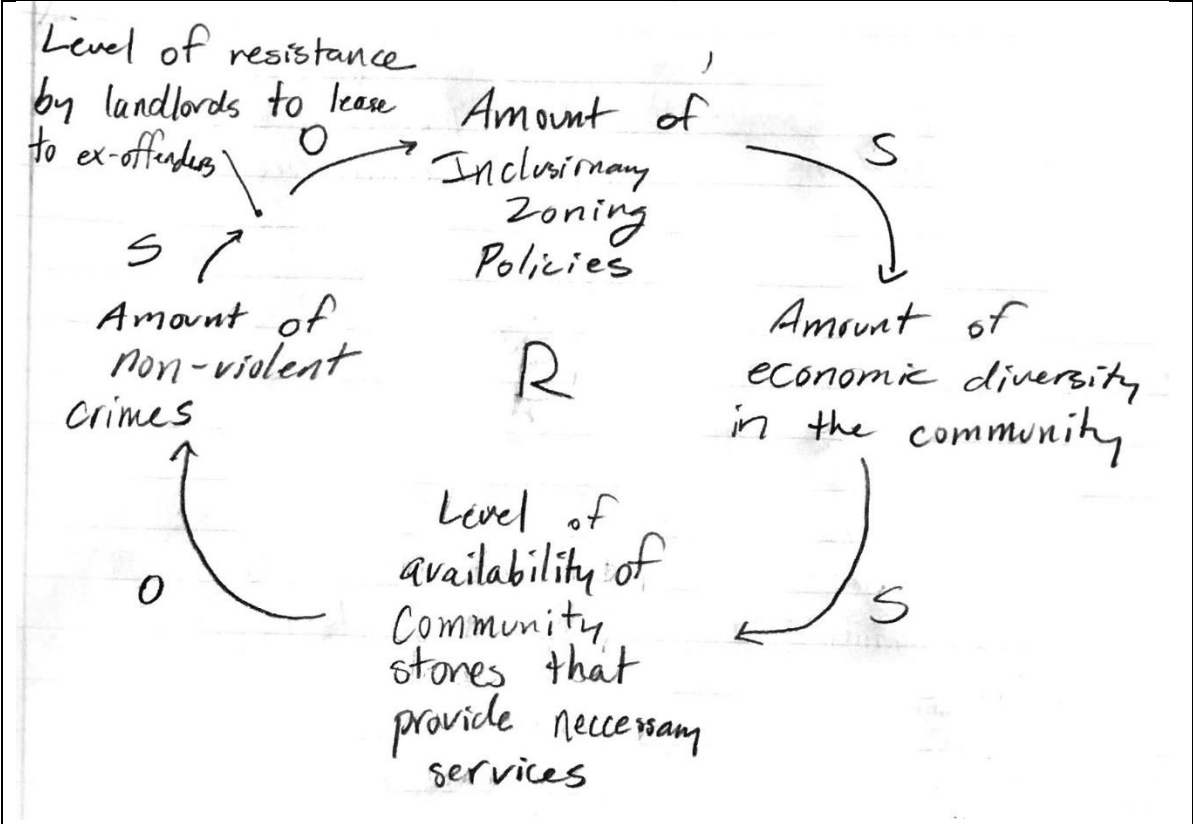
List identifiable variables:

- Inclusionary Zoning
- Economic Diversity
- Community Stores (necessary)
- Non-Violent Crimes

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I will research the discriminatory policies found in housing policy in the United States.

<p>Citation: Leasure, Peter and Stevens Andersen, Tia, The Effectiveness of Certificates of Relief as Collateral Consequence Relief Mechanisms: An Experimental Study (November 7, 2016). Yale Law and Policy Review Inter Alia, Vol. 35, No. 11, 2016 . Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=2927460</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: The author suggests another way to increase employment among ex-offenders, which has the greatest impact in terms of reducing recidivism.</p>
<p>Main argument: Many ex-offenders have trouble finding employment because of the stigma associated with a criminal record. Obtaining a Certificate of Relief will demonstrate that the individual has been rehabilitated and opens up more employment opportunities.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Certificates of Relief increase employment opportunities. In some states they may remove automatic licensing bars. ● Certificates of Qualification for Employment increase the likelihood of receiving an interview invitation or an employment offer in entry-level jobs threefold. ● COR are an alternative to pardons and expungements because they lessen collateral consequences while not completely closing the individual’s record. The process is also easier and cheaper for ex-offenders to pursue.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In a study, the author sent out fake applications. One had no criminal record, one had a one-year-old felony drug conviction, and the last had a one-year-old felony with Certificate of Qualification for Employment. 28.97% of applications with no criminal record received a positive response, 9.80% of applications with a one-year-old felony received a positive response, and 25.45% of applications with a one-year-old felony and CQE received a positive response.
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Certificates of Relief: demonstrate rehabilitation for an ex-offender when he or

she satisfies the statutory requirements, such as a waiting period or requirements relating to individual need and community safety. AKA Certificate of Qualification for Employment, Certificate of Recovery

- “...these promising results suggest that the stigma of a recent felony drug conviction as it relates to hiring decisions may be alleviated for those who receive CQEs...”
- “The burgeoning proliferation of criminal records and the de jure and de facto discrimination against ex-offenders combine to create the prospect of a permanent underclass of ex-offenders who are excluded from the legitimate economy and are funneled into a cycle of additional criminality and imprisonment.”
- “The present study suggests that certificates of relief may be an effective avenue for reducing the stigma of a criminal record for ex-offenders seeking employment.”

Strengths:

- Provides statistical evidence supporting the use of a mechanism to reduce the collateral consequences in employment

Weaknesses:

- The study was limited to the Columbus, Ohio area
- The name used on the applications in the study was not of a minority

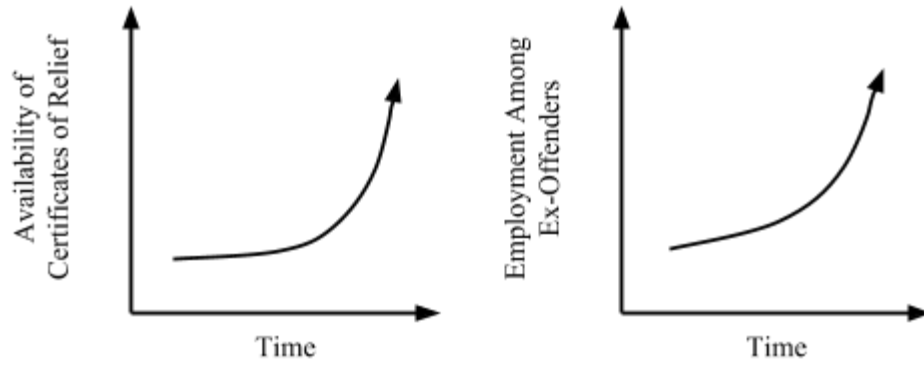
Connections:

- Economy/Employment - introducing Certificates of Relief will increase employment among returning citizens
- Public Policy - Policy must be implemented to allow offenders to pursue CORs
- Housing - CORs will also allow ex-offenders better access to public housing and make it easier to find housing

List identifiable variables:

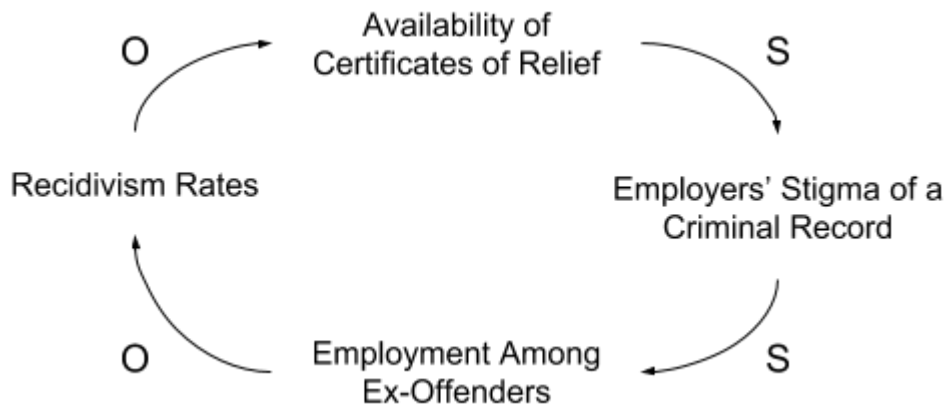
- Availability of Certificates of Relief
- Employers’ Stigma of a Criminal Record
- Employment Rate Among Ex-Offenders
- Recidivism

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



*I'm not sure how these variables would look on the BOT timeline

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

What is being done to increase employment among ex-offenders in Michigan/Grand Rapids? What could be done?

Appendix G Not-For-Profit Citations

<p>Citation:</p> <p>Nhan, Johnny. 2016. The reentry labyrinth: The anatomy of a reentry services network. Journal of Offender Rehabilitation. 56:1: 1-19.</p> <p>http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10509674.2016.1257533?scroll=top&needAccess=true</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I am including this source in my work because it describes the conflicts that often occur between nonprofits and government agencies and how that affects the client.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The system of reentry services today is a mixture of official and unofficial agencies and organizations that offer a variety of services, some of them often overlapping and conflicting. This network of organizations can often be confusing for ex-offenders because they may not know where to go to find services if they are not referred to a specific organization. Conflicts often arise between governmental agencies, such as probation and parole offices, and nonprofit reentry programs which also adds obstacles to reentry for ex-offenders. In addition, there are issues with getting ex-offenders the correct information regarding services, communication between organizations, and transportation.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The community has negative attitudes towards rehabilitative programs which has led to social disintegration and increased recidivism. ● Reentry services today are a mixture of official and unofficial agencies and organizations that offer a variety of services, some of them often overlapping and conflicting. ● The article focused on an organization called Texas ReEntry Services (TXRS) located in Fort Worth, Texas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The organization provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. case management - state ID and birth certificate ii. group services - anger management, domestic violence, substance abuse, etc. iii. job readiness training (JRT) iv. educational opportunities - GED ● TXRS is a part of a social network between itself and private organizations, governmental agencies, for-profit service organizations, faith-based organizations, educational institutions, employers, and other nonprofits ● Because of this large network of organizations, it can be confusing and overwhelming for clients to navigate. ● There is the most conflict between nonprofit organizations and governmental agencies due to divergent goals, pre-existing services protocols, and organizational cultures.

- Bureaucracy is also a problem because it hinders the organization's ability to assist clients in a meaningful way because it slows down the process and adds unnecessary steps
- Government agencies prioritize supervision over rehabilitation which is a point of contention between nonprofits and governmental agencies
- Issues between governmental agencies and nonprofits make it difficult for ex-offenders to meet the requirements of both their probation/parole officer and the nonprofit organization.
- There is "network fragmentation" which means that there is a lack of communication between service providers and each organization's services do not work with one another.
- This means that clients have to rely on informal information to find out about services and the information may not be accurate
- Transportation is a big issue for ex-offenders that is not frequently provided.
- Many ex-offenders use TXRS as a one-stop shop for services when really it would be more beneficial for them to use the entire network of service providers.

Evidence:

Ex-offenders use TXRS as a one-stop shop for reentry services because they do not know how to navigate the entire network of services. There is a lack of communication between organizations in referring clients to one another. Transportation creates an additional issue because ex-offenders may not even have the means of transportation to get to the services they require. Many ex-offenders told their stories about how miscommunication hindered their ability to receive reentry services.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

"These prisoners often find the system both confusing and intimidating, which can result in underutilization of services and ultimately recidivism. The mapping of this social network reveals structural and cultural issues that range from overlapping and competing services to contradictory functions often frustrate clients and ultimately undermine reentry efforts" (Nhan 2).

"Government agency agendas that systemically and culturally prioritize supervision over reintegration are often at odds with nonprofit reentry organizations" (Nhan 9).

"The structural complexity of an arrangement of official and private organizations performing a variety of overlapping functions in multiple physical locations amounts to confusion and frustration for the ex-offender." (Nhan 12).

social networks - connections and interdependence between different organizations and agencies

nodal governance - concept of interconnected nodes, or institutions

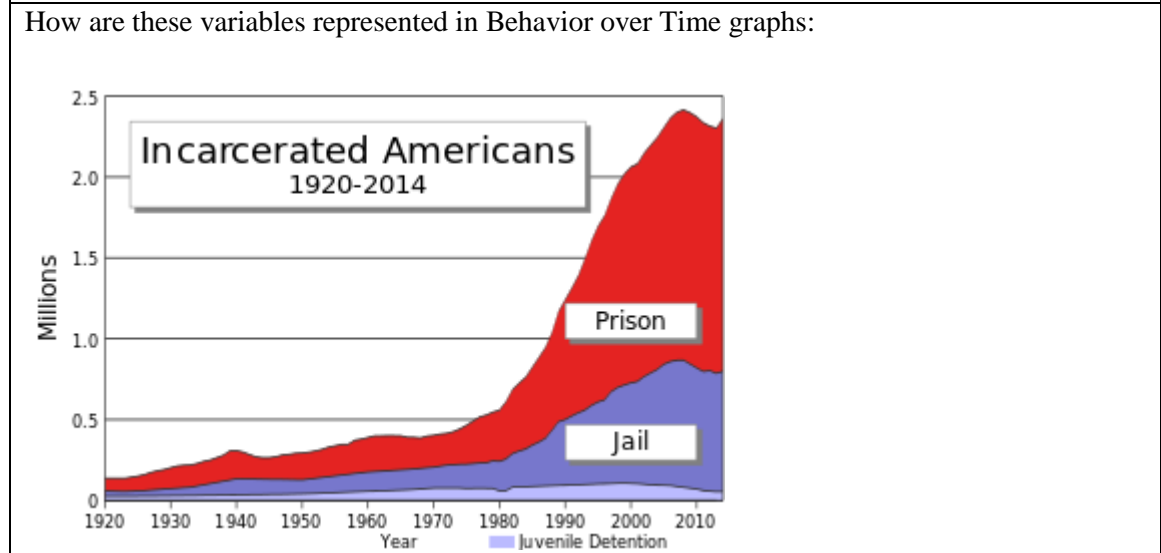
<p>Strengths: The network of reentry services is a good tool for ex-offenders to use.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: The network of reentry services is confusing and overwhelming for ex-offenders.</p>
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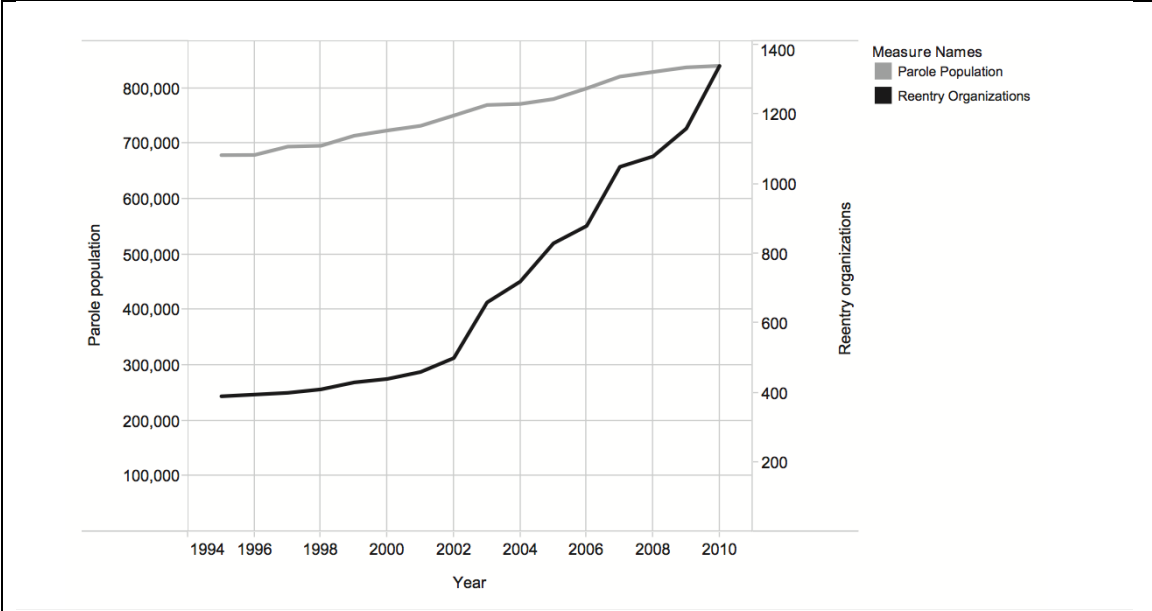
Connections:

- Nonprofit reentry programs link with governmental agencies, private sector organizations, and other nonprofits in a social network
- The nonprofit reentry organizations and governmental agencies rely on each other to provide services that the other cannot.
- Transportation and employment are the biggest issues for returning citizens. Ex-offenders better their chances of finding employment by participating in job training services provided by nonprofits. However, transportation to get to a job is another issue because it is not as frequently provided by nonprofit reentry programs.

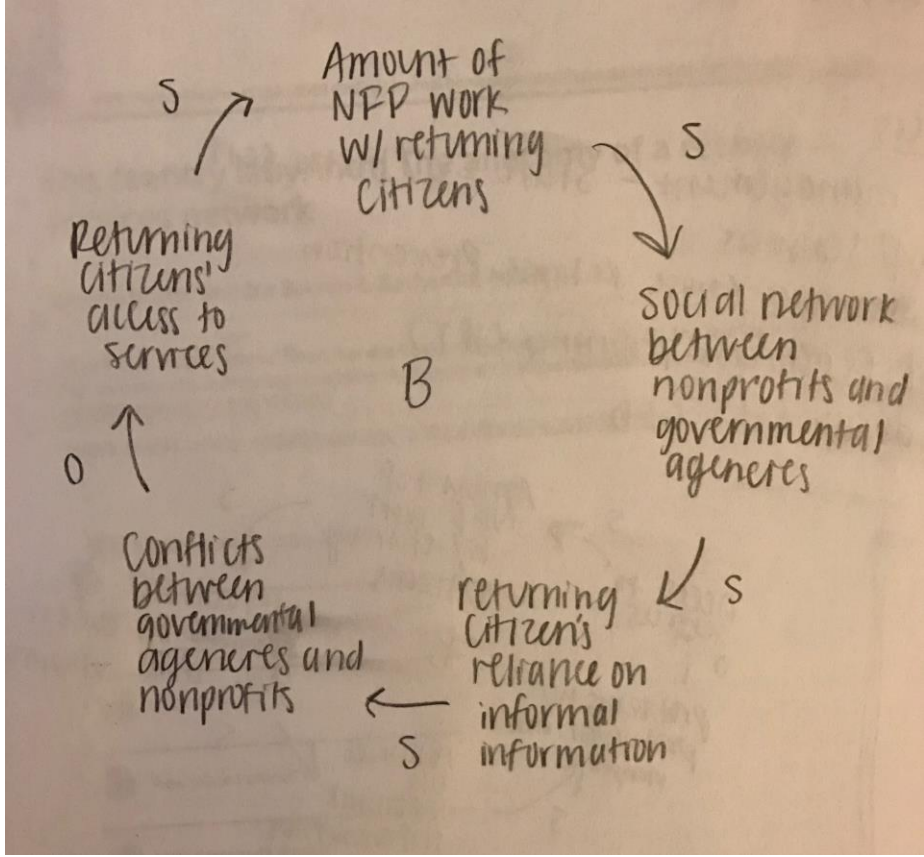
List identifiable variables:

- Amount of NFP work with returning citizens
- social network between nonprofits and governmental agencies
- returning citizens' reliance on informal information
- conflicts between governmental agencies and nonprofits
- returning citizens' access to services



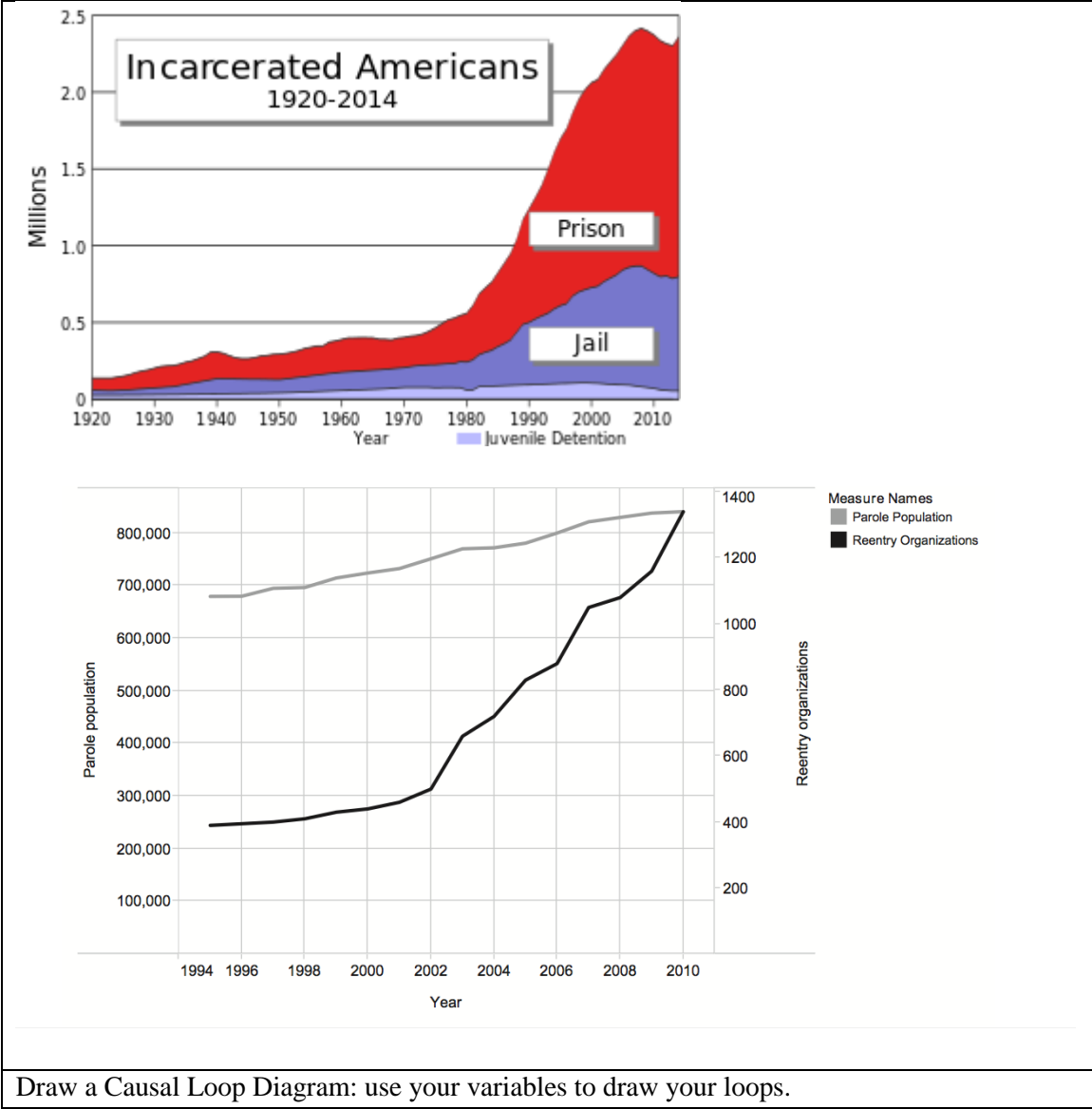


Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

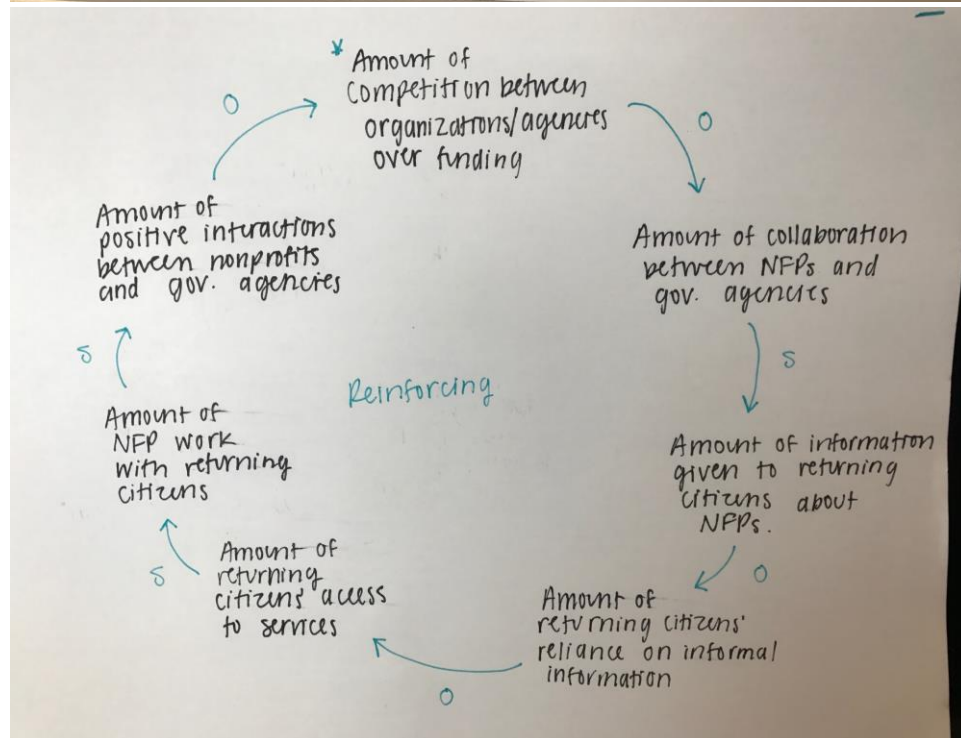
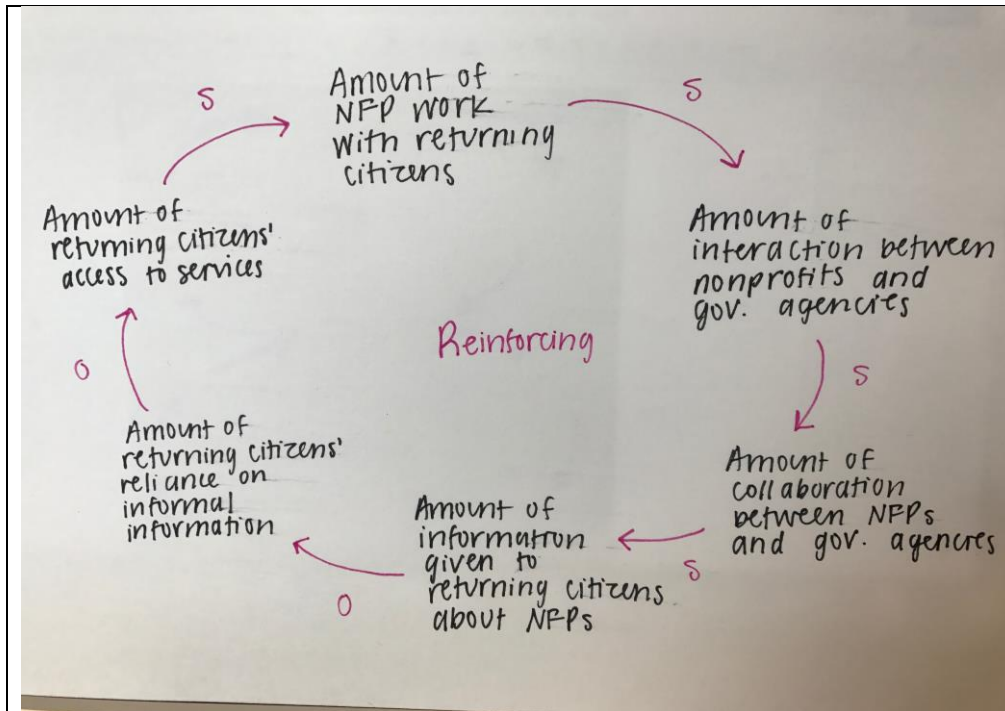


<p>Citation:</p> <p>Sipma-Dysico, Carlene. 2013. The Politics and Practicalities of Reentry: A Case Study of the Reentry Environment in a Suburban Community. Loyola eCommons: 77-121. http://ecommons.luc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1689&context=luc_diss</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I am including this source in my work because it goes more in depth about the conflicts between governmental agencies and nonprofit reentry organizations.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The case study looked at a suburban community called Westview. In that community there is a large population of people re-entering into society from prison. However, there is a lack of cohesive resources available to returning citizens. There is a lack of communication and collaboration between governmental agencies, nonprofit reentry organizations, law enforcement agencies, and for profit reentry services.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One problem is that the DOC often only funds reentry services that are required by the returning citizen’s parole (77) ● The DOC has contracts with some reentry organizations but it is not an efficient use of funds because the organizations they contract with are referral services so they are paying for a referral to get a referral (78) ● The reentry organizations in Westview say that they are “holistic” one-stop shops for returning citizens but none truly are (80) ● As a result, there is a fragmentation of services because each organization has a different focus and mission, but moving from one provider to another to obtain services is time consuming (81) ● All of the organizations and governmental agencies in Westview are faced with a financial burden and they are all fighting over the same dollars (82) ● There is more competition between organizations than collaboration (101) ● There is also conflict between governmental agencies, such as between the police department and parole office in Westview. The collaboration between the two is limited because of a lack of communication (105) ● Most of the organizations agree that collaboration is a good idea but they believe that it is unmanageable because of funding and staffing constraints (108) ● The limited partnerships that do exist are a result of “bridge leaders” - leaders of organizations who have personally sought out relationships with other stakeholders in the community (109) ● Collaboration in Westview is defined by contact and referral (109)
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Reentry organizations such as Second Chance Outreach and Reentry Initiatives do not work well with one another because of personal issues between the directors of each organization.</p>

<p>The police department and parole office of Westview do not work well with one another because of a lack of communication and each agency does not listen to the other.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“DOC contracts with organizations that were not providing direct reentry services amounted to, “paying for a referral to get a referral” (Sipma-Dysico 78).</p> <p>“I think that when you remove the profit aspect from corrections or from treatment, you’re going to get more treatment” (Sipma-Dysico 79).</p> <p>“The struggle for adequate funds has increased as the state’s unresolved budgetary shortfall has increased over the last several years. The continual “hustle” for money to meet payroll and justify the continued existence of the organization impact the type and depth of services offered to reentry clients (Sipma-Dysico 83).</p> <p>“In Westview, I found that collaborative efforts among stakeholders in reentry are superficial and inconsistent. Lack of collaboration took place at three levels: 1) among social service agencies (both non-profit and for-profit) providing any type of service to formerly incarcerated persons; 2) among the governmental entities of law enforcement, courts/legal services, corrections, and political offices at federal, state, county, and city levels, and; 3) among social service organizations and governmental entities” (Sipma-Dysico 107).</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Collaboration is the best way to help serve returning citizens</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Collaboration is very difficult</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collaboration is the most beneficial way for reentry organizations and governmental agencies to help returning citizens ● Funding, competition for funds, and staffing are obstacles to collaboration that reentry organizations and governmental agencies face. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Amount of NFP work with returning citizens ● Amount of [positive] interactions between nonprofits and governmental agencies ● Amount of collaboration between NFPs and gov. agencies ● Amount of information given to returning citizens about NFPs ● Amount of returning citizens’ reliance on informal information ● Amount of returning citizens’ access to services ● Amount of competition between organizations/agencies over funding 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram: use your variables to draw your loops.

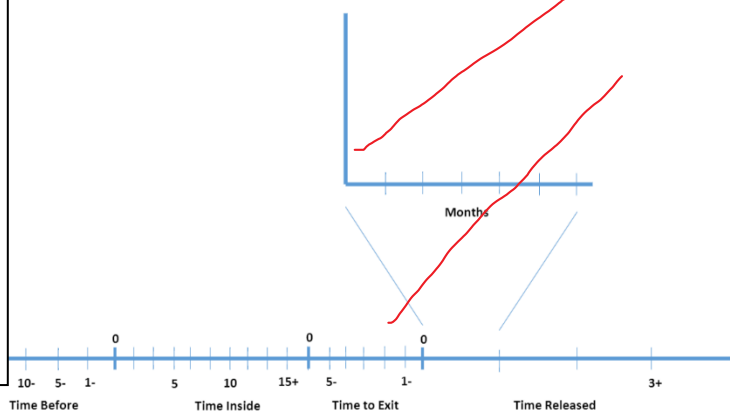


What will you research next?
NFPs

<p>Citation: Dawn Turner Trice. Chicago Tribune; Chicago, Ill. [Chicago, Ill]28 Aug 2013: 4.1. "Women have H.O.P.E. for life after prison: Nonprofit helps them get on a path to success" http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/docview/1428254715?pq-origsite=summon</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I have not done any research for NFP's, so I wanted to learn more about them to gather information for the class partner project.</p>
<p>Main argument: Not-for-profit (NFP) organizations that work with prisoners help the ex-offenders re-integrate in society by granting them opportunities, resources, and social connections.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFPs present many opportunities for ex and current offenders • HOPE, a NFP affords chances of employment, transportation, and other necessary resources for current and ex-prisoners • Prisoners who have help from NFPs tend to re-integrate more successfully because of the resources, social connections, and opportunities given to them
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>"The cost to the American taxpayer to incarcerate those 328 ex-offenders over a three year period amounted to \$9.2 million annually."</p> <p>"If these same 328 ex-offenders had been successful on supervised release it would have only cost the American taxpayer roughly \$1.3 million. Project H.O.P.E. is a restorative initiative with the aim of giving ex-offenders a chance to become good citizens while simultaneously affording the greater community with the opportunity to enjoy safer neighborhoods in which to live and a lesser tax burden."</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: Among the much-needed services H.O.P.E. offers is bus transportation to the prison so that children can maintain relationships with their mothers.</p> <p>Program staffers also help ex-offenders find employment and get important documents such as birth certificates, driver's licenses, and Social Security and state identification cards.</p> <p>"We have a certified substance abuse and mental health counselor on staff," Abel said. "We have anger management groups and one-on-one counseling. We have job readiness training, and National Louis University teaches GED courses for us. We're also hoping to offer an alternative high school diploma for youth at risk."</p> <p>"H.O.P.E. also has a clothing store (women pay with vouchers) that's stocked with donated clothes that are in good enough condition for women to dress appropriately for job interviews."</p>

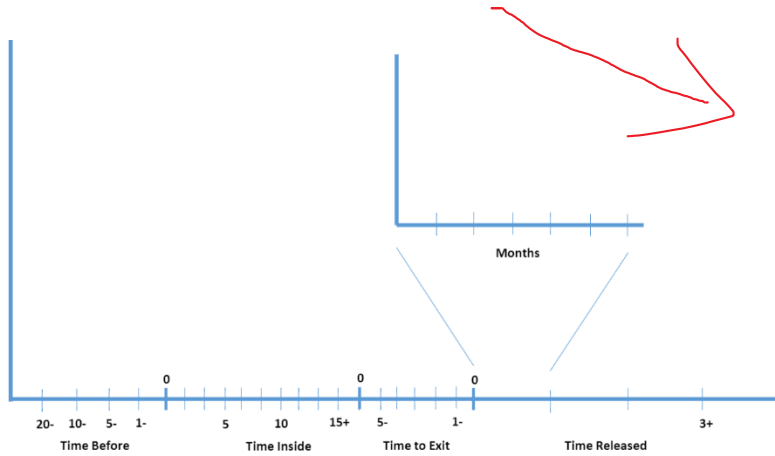
<p>“A lot of people don't believe we can change, but we don't have to be junkies and thieves all our lives. We all just need help and hope.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>I have not done any research on NFPs, so this was very informative on exactly what services HOPE offers as well as, specifically, how those services actually operate to help integrate former and current prisoners in society</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Doesn't present stats about effectiveness of the program as a whole</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrates in community because helps boost employment and lower tax dollars used for prison – less people in prison = less money spent on prisons • Ties into employment since they are helping people get jobs through social connections, support, and affordable clothing, transportation, and housing • Ties into family since transportation also allows people to see their families while in prison as well as reconnecting them when they get out 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable transportation due to NFPs • Successful reintegration with NFPs (employment, staying out of prison) • Life chances with NFPs (social connections, job training, transportation) 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	

Employment of ex-prisoners
(successful integration) after
working with non-profit H.O.P.E.

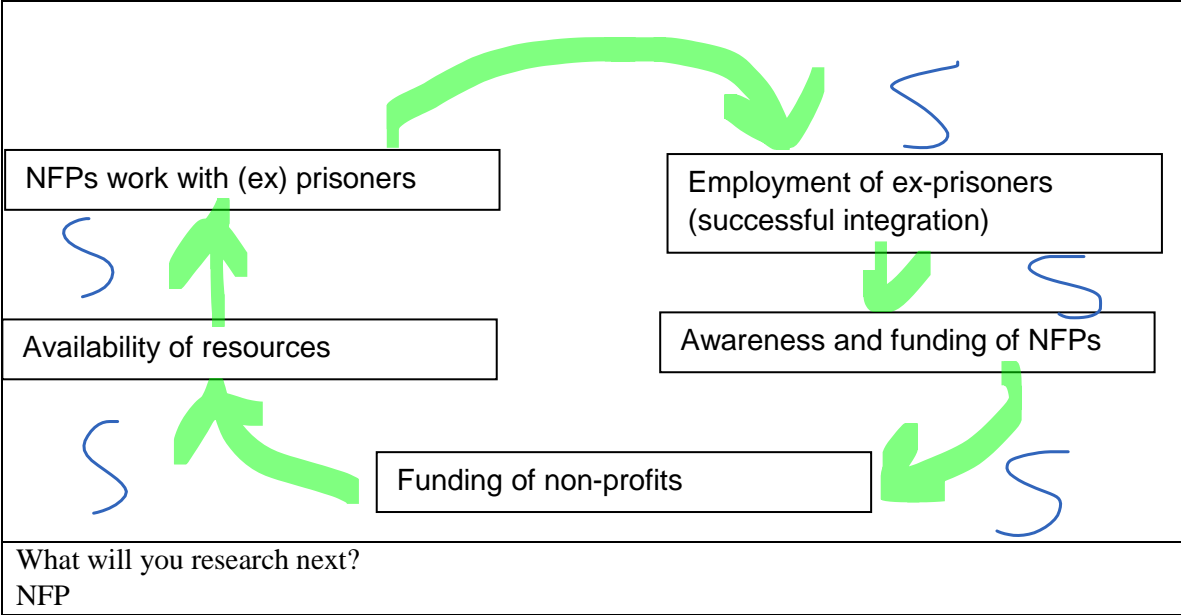


Returning Citizen Ecosystem BOT Guide

Tax dollars spent on prisons when
non-profits work with prisoners &
prisoners successfully integrate
(less recidivism)



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



<p>Citation: Milburn, R. (2015). A novel way to finance social good. <i>Barron's</i>, 95(1), 33. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/docview/1642177965?accountid=39473</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Expands on the funding loop in our CLD.</p>	
<p>Main argument: This reading explains the concept of social impact bonds, which is a program that incentivizes funding for non-profit organizations, some dealing with the prisoner programs and recidivism. This concept is new and started in other countries, but has had success and is spreading in the U.S.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social impact bonds incentivize non-profit funding • They have had success in other countries • They increase funding, provide profits for investors in some cases, and decrease public costs for state funding for prisons 	
<p>Evidence: “Private investors provide project financing for nonprofits working to cut future public-sector costs by doing things such as reducing repeat youth incarcerations by 10%. When benchmarks are hit, investors get a return, based on what the government saved by not keeping such individuals in jail.” “In August, the world’s first such bond – in Peterborough, U.K., and also dealing with recidivism—missed its initial 10% reduction target, which would have triggered an immediate repayment of investor principal. Still, the reading came in at a respectable 8.4%; if the reduction in repeat imprisonments stays above 7.5%, the U.K. Ministry of Justice will return money to investors.” “it’s a great deal for Massachusetts, which could save as much as \$7 million, even after paying off investors”</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “Insiders say that the business will more than quintuple within a year and that the next innovative wave of impact bonds, sometimes called “pay for success bonds,” will likely come from local U.S. governments” “The largest U.S. deal to date is in Massachusetts, with \$28 million in funding going to local nonprofit Roca, which tackles youth recidivism in the state’s prisons.” “Roca literally takes ex-felons off the street and transports them in vans to its programs in Boston, Chelsea, and Springfield, where a dogged combination of therapy and work-training programs prepare them for life outside prison”</p>	
<p>Strengths: Innovative concept and informative article</p>	<p>Weaknesses: New concept, not much hard evidence</p>

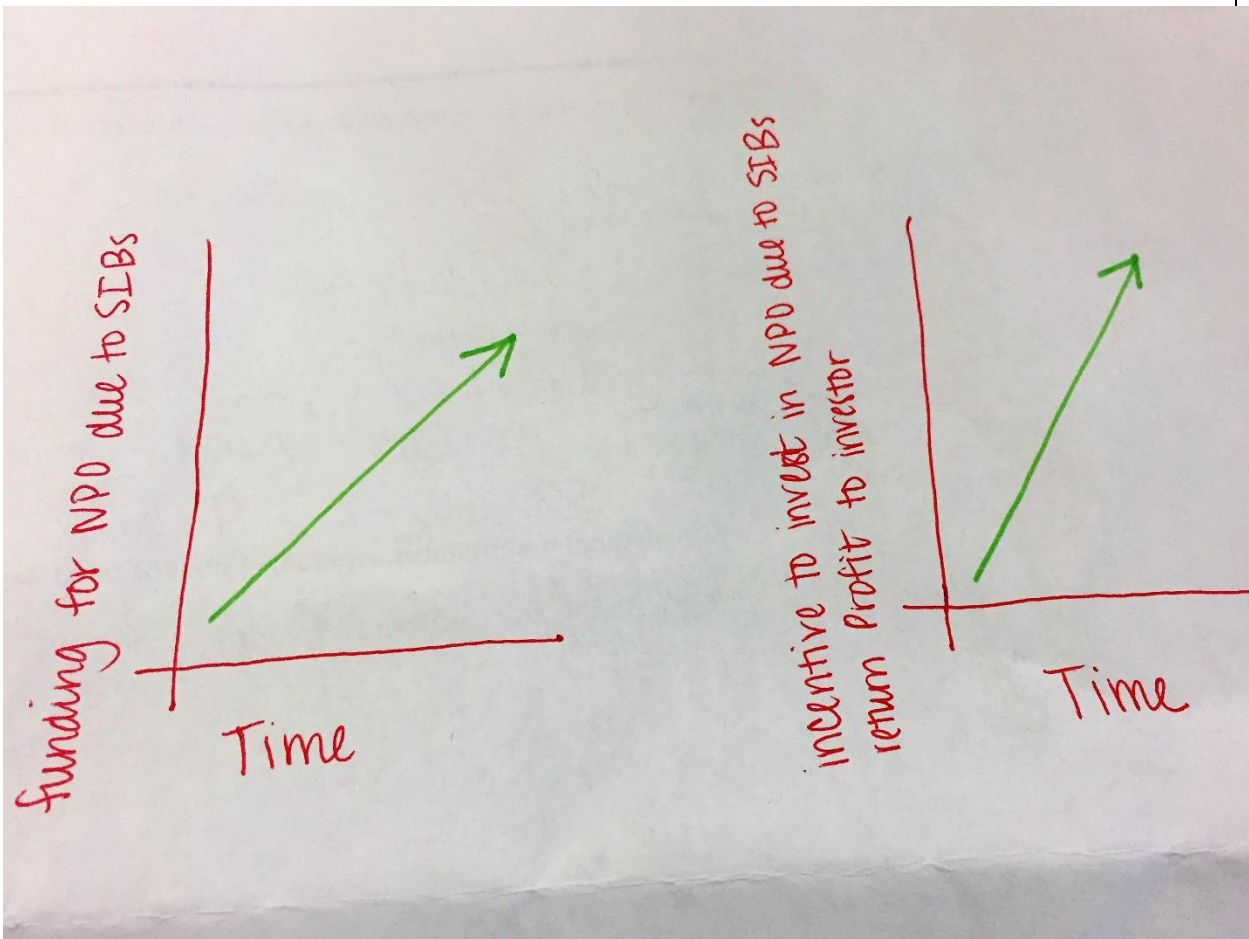
Connections:

- Since it funds non-profits – not just in the prison system (“Currently in the pipeline: A \$7 million bond in Salt Lake City, Utah, aimed at boosting early education; a \$17 million instrument to improve pre-kindergarten literacy in Chicago”)– early education has been shown to decrease prison rates in another article I read
- HOUSING – also provides funding for non-profits dealing with housing (“and a \$4 million deal tackling homelessness in Cuyahoga County, Ohio.”)
- EMPLOYMENT – since it works with non-profit for prisoner re-entry programs, it also deals with transportation and education programs that allow prisoners to be employed

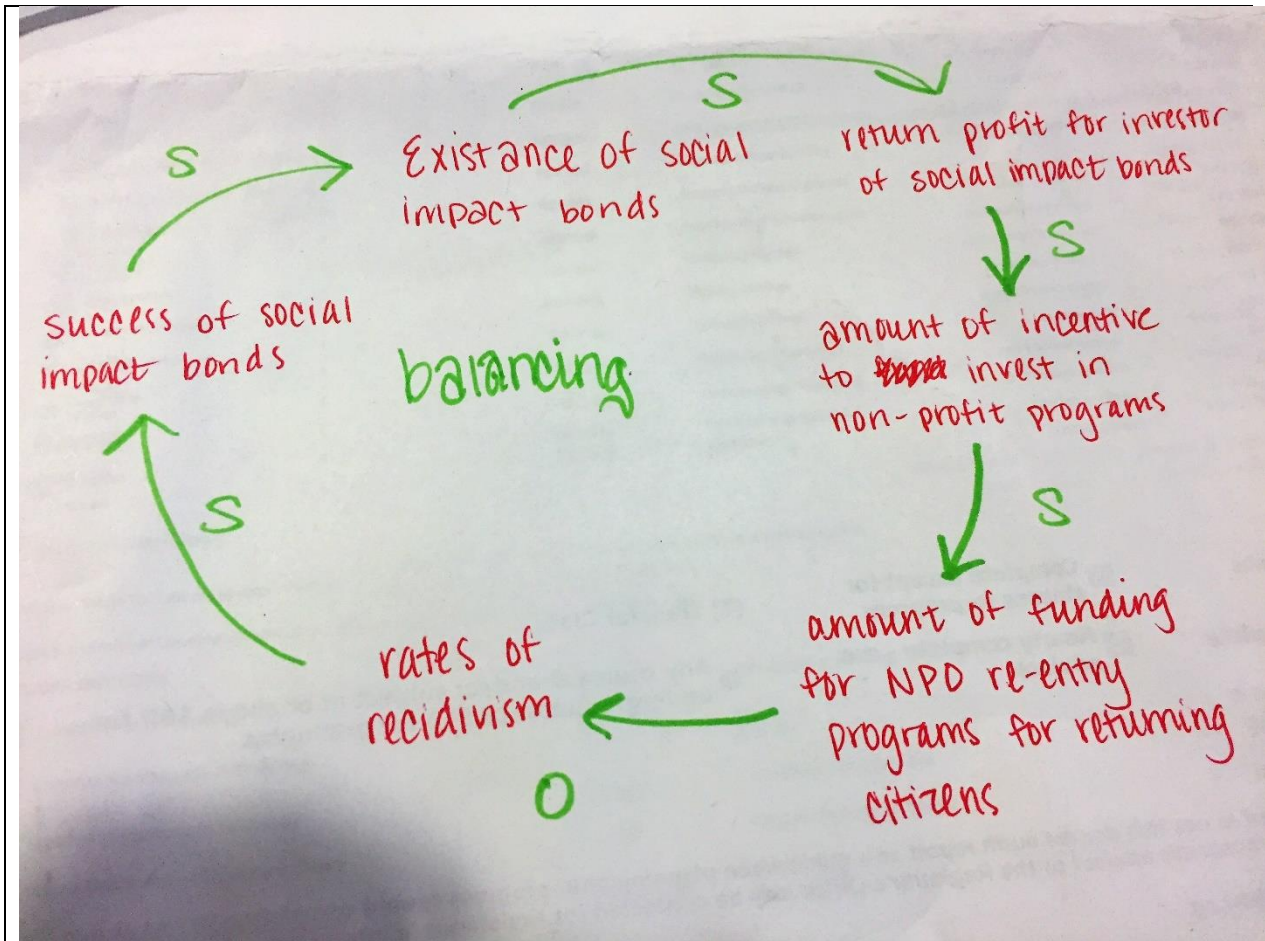
List identifiable variables:

- Existence of Social impact bonds
- Amount of incentive to fund non-profit programs
- Rates of recidivism

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram: use your variables to draw your loops.



What will you research next?

NFP

<p>Citation: Kadet, Anne. 2015. Nonprofit Helps Former Inmates Build New Lives. The Wall Street Journal. http://www.wsj.com/articles/nonprofit-helps-former-inmates-build-new-lives-1445605558</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I am including this article in my research template because I am very interested in the nonprofit perspective of working with former inmates.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>There is a nonprofit based out of New York called Refoundry. The organization uses salvaged furniture pieces from dumpsters, and other places, to make new vintage looking furniture. What is unique about the organization is that they hire former inmates to make the furniture and help them re-enter society while giving them work experience and eventually setting them up in their own for-profit businesses.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Refoundry hires former inmates to build furniture out of salvaged materials ❖ the former inmates are paid a wage plus commission ❖ the organization teaches the former inmates how to build furniture which sets them up with skills that will help them open up their own businesses ❖ Refoundry give people a chance to reinvent themselves after serving time
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Mr. Eleby is a former inmate who works at Refoundry. He loves building furniture and even thinks about the designs he’s going to work on in his spare time. He has hopes of opening up his own furniture business and with the help of Refoundry that dream can become a reality.</p> <p>Refoundry found great success even in the first 14 weeks of operation by bringing in \$50,000 in furniture sales. It also brought in attention from a large furniture retailer who believes the story behind the furniture will be appealing to its customers.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“When I came out, I kid you not, I felt out of place here,” says Mr. Eleby, who grew up in Harlem. “I experienced a lot of rejection when I was looking for work. I just felt like garbage. I felt like prison was my home and out here was just to visit.”</p> <p>“We’re a not-for-profit, but we’re creating for-profit businesses, and one thing we want to model for our participants is self-reliance,” Mr. Safian says.</p>

<p>“They want to give people the opportunity to reinvent themselves,” she says.</p>	
<p>Strengths: Refoundry found great success within the first several months of operation</p>	<p>Weaknesses: sustainability may be an issue</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Nonprofits are a key part in helping former inmates re-enter society successfully ❖ The idea behind Refoundry flips all standard perceptions of former inmates and begins to break down those barriers ❖ Organizations like Refoundry help to minimize criminal activity and recidivism. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ How can nonprofits continue to broaden their impact on the lives of former inmates? ❖ What else can be done to flip society’s perception of people with criminal records? 	

<p>Citation:</p> <p>Jackman, Tom. Sered, Danielle. 2016. How to curb violence, and mass incarceration, by focusing on crime victims. The Washington Post. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/true-crime/wp/2017/02/16/how-to-curb-violence-and-mass-incarceration-by-focusing-on-crime-victims/?utm_term=.0dda3ecf72be</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>Common Justice focuses on restoring the lives of crime survivors and offenders as a solution to violence.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Danielle Sered is the founder of a program called Common Justice which focuses on restorative justice for criminals and safety for crime victims. The idea behind Common Justice is to put crime victims and the people who harm them together at the same table. Since it is clear that incarceration does not work to end violence, Common Justice tries to divert people from prison and provide alternative, restorative solutions.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Common Justice believes that any response to violence should be centered around survivors ● Incarceration is not the answer to violence ● Common Justice has a higher success rate than the prison system ● Common Justice focuses on prevention rather than punishment ● Crime survivors agree to Common Justice out of pragmatic self-interest because they have seen that incarceration does not solve the problem
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>A good portion of individuals, 95%, who go to prison end up re-offending. However, only 8% of people who went through Common Justice have re-offended. 9 out of 10 survivors who are asked to participate in Common Justice agree to it because they know that incarceration has not proven to end violence as they have had first-hand experiences in their own neighborhoods. 70% of survivors say that they would rather see defendants sentenced to alternative restorative justice rather than prison.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>Common Justice works to put, “crime victims and the people who harm them at the same table, rather than funneling them through conventional prosecution channels.”</p> <p>“For the most part, the survivors we serve — like most survivors — live in neighborhoods where incarceration is common. And they are not impressed with the results.”</p> <p>“I guess at the end of the day, I have to prioritize my safety over my rage.”</p>

“...we argue that any response to violence should be centered on survivors, based in accountability, driven by safety, and racially equitable.”

Strengths:

Common Justice is working to reroute our response to violence by focusing on survivors and diverting offenders away from prison.

Weaknesses:

There is a potential for backlash from law enforcement, who may believe that the punitive incarceration system is still the right answer.

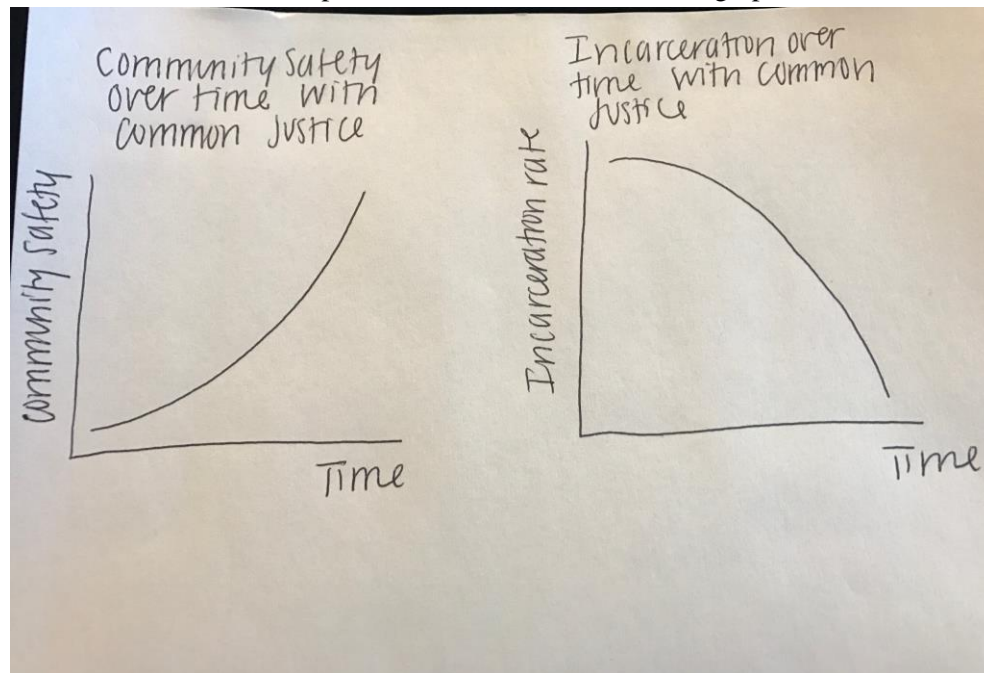
Connections:

- The restorative justice programs used by Common Justice are a solution that helps offenders return to society and prevents them from reoffending.
- Programs like Common Justice help to reduce incarceration rates which appears to be part of the problem. Less people in prison leads to less people who require re-entry programs
- Communities that experience a lot of violence will see a reduction in violence when less people are being incarcerated.

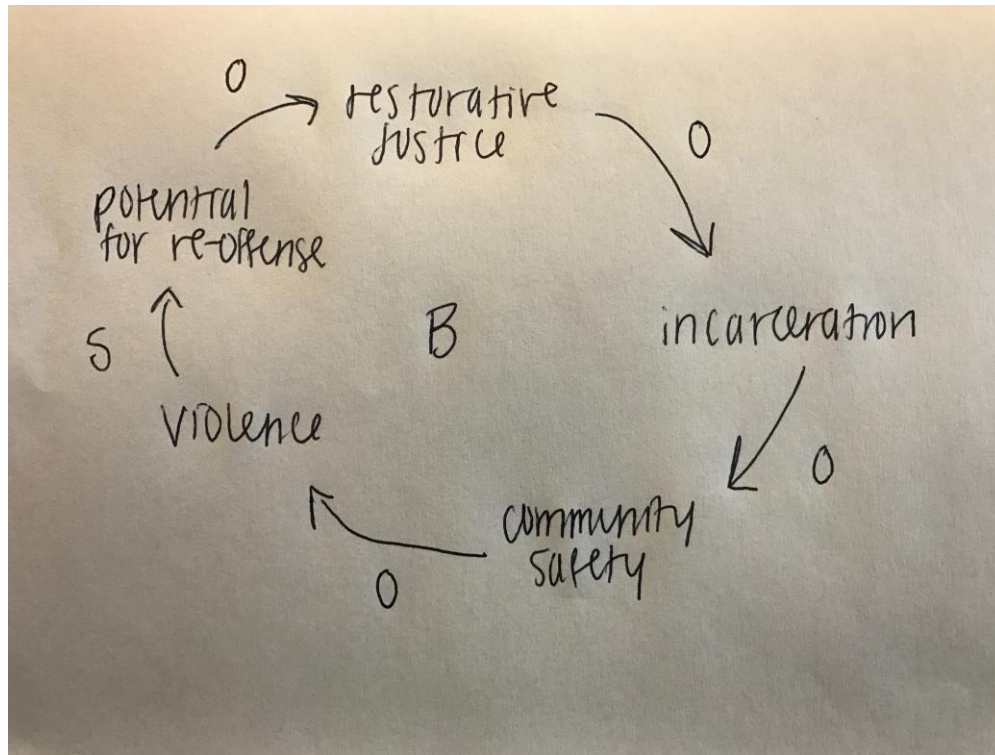
List identifiable variables:

- restorative justice
- community safety
- potential for re-offense
- violence
- incarceration

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Next, I will research more about programs and organizations that help individuals with criminal records re-enter society.

<p>Citation:</p> <p>Woods, Michael. 2012. The Nonprofit Sector's Involvement in Prisoner Reentry: A Mixed Methods Analysis. The University of Texas at Arlington. 1-31. https://uta-ir.tdl.org/uta-ir/bitstream/handle/10106/11810/Woods_uta_2502M_11988.pdf?sequence=1</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I am including this source in my work because it provides valuable information about the most pressing concerns that ex-offenders have upon release from prison as well as the resources that are being provided by nonprofits to help them. In addition, the report outlines some of the limitations to success that nonprofits face when servicing ex-offenders</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The goal of the essay was to find out the primary needs of ex-offenders and what types of services are available to ex-offenders from nonprofits. The researcher did this by conducting a questionnaire given out to parolees and interviews conducted with 10 local nonprofits in Tarrant County, Texas. The researcher found that employment is the biggest concern of ex-offenders. Other concerns were food, housing, and clothing. The services provided by the 10 nonprofits ranged from, basic necessities such as food, housing and clothing, education, vocational training, and career counseling, to medical and dental care.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ex-offenders are most concerned with finding employment ● The reentry process should begin prior to the release of the offender ● Challenges to prisoner reentry are: history of mental disorder, substance abuse, problems with physical health ● Characteristics of successful reentry are: personal condition of the offender, social network, accommodations, the criminal justice system, rehabilitation and counseling, employment and training support, housing, and support of family and loved ones. ● The services provided by the 10 nonprofits ranged from, basic necessities such as food, housing and clothing, education, vocational training, and career counseling, to medical and dental care. ● All but two of the nonprofits interviewed were faith-based organizations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. these organizations struggle to receive federal grant money b. this struggle could also have something to do with the organizations' commitment to serving ex-offenders ● The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) and Parole officials work with the nonprofits well and little to no problems have arisen between the two. ● The nonprofit organizations interviewed also have a history of working with each other either through volunteering or for networking purposes. ● The organizations do wish that there were better lines of communication to offenders <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the TDCJ provides lists of services offered for reentry but those lists are outdated
<p>Evidence:</p>

Offenders who succeeded in re-entry were ones who had access to basic necessities such as food, housing, and employment, and had strong ties to family and friends.

Nonprofits are providing valuable services to ex-offenders, however, there is still more to be done and the federal government must provide more grants and tax-incentives to nonprofits in order for them to continue their work.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“Everyone benefits when they become law-abiding citizens, contributing to the economy by purchasing goods and services and paying taxes, as opposed to draining tax dollars sitting in a prison cell” (Woods 11).

“Going all the way back to the 1970’s, legislators and prison administrators failed to account for the 95 percent of those incarcerated who would eventually get out one day, advocating instead a policy of “nothing works” (Woods 15).

“Wheeler and Patterson proposed that the reentry process begin *prior* to the date of release, to ensure that the “transition from pre-release services to community services [is] seamless” (Woods 16).

“one study suggests that many offenders feel out of touch with the community they return to and are less reluctant to ask for help” (Woods 19).

“Particularly, they found vocational training and work release programs to effectively reduce recidivism and to better prepare offenders for jobs; drug treatment reduced the likelihood of future relapse, drug-related crimes, and parole violations; halfway house programs reduced severe criminal behavior; and prerelease programs reduced recidivism” (Woods 20).

Strengths:

Nonprofit organizations are doing what they can to help ex-offenders reenter into society.

Weaknesses:

There is still need for more support for ex-offenders and legislation that enables more social mobility for ex-offenders, particularly when it comes to employment.

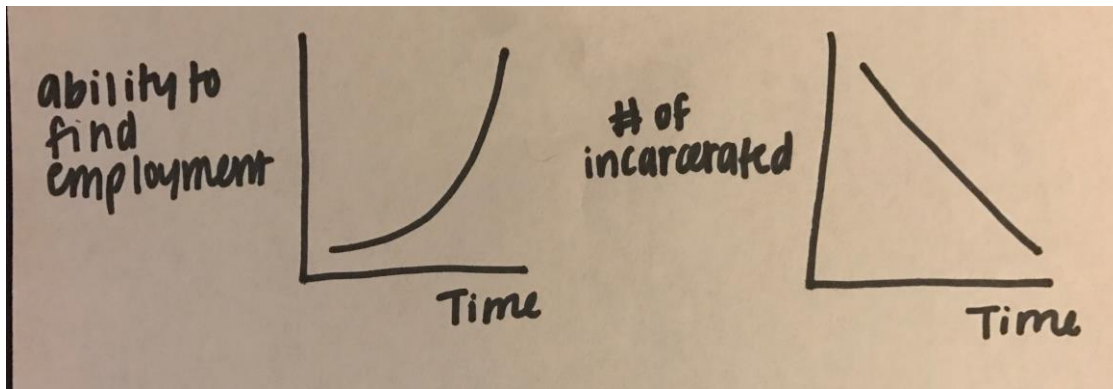
Connections:

- Nonprofit organizations provide services to ex-offenders which help to reduce recidivism rates when then helps to reduce prison costs.
- The most successful ex-offenders are those that have connections to family, employment, and housing
- As more ex-offender are successfully reentered into society, recidivism decreases and the number of people in prison decreases. This leads to reduced costs for prisons which leaves more money to implement reentry and rehabilitation programs

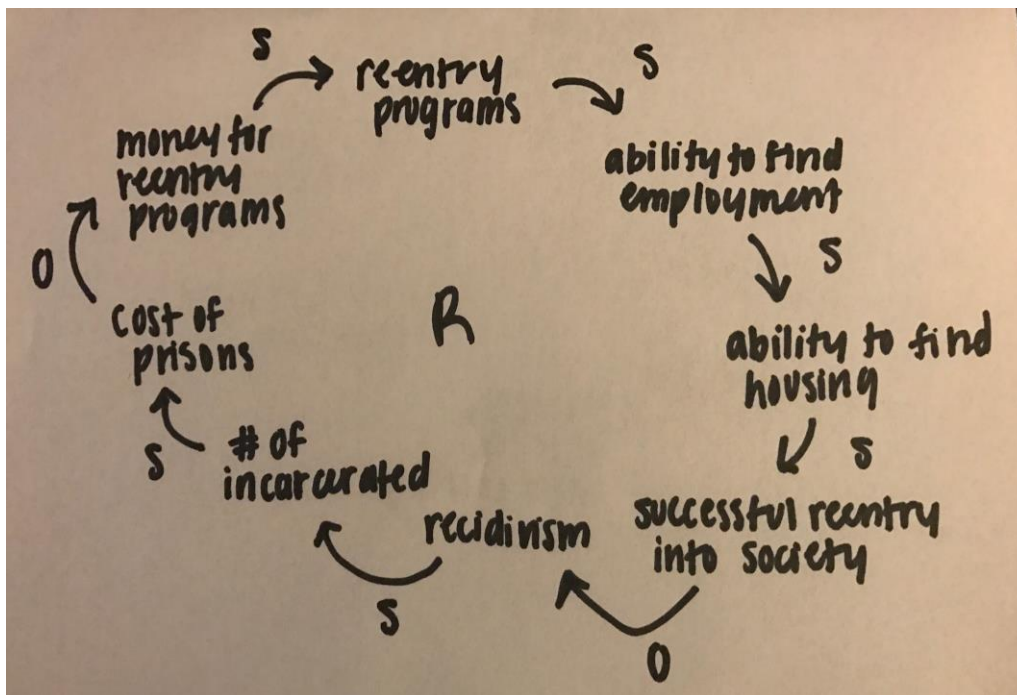
List identifiable variables:

- reentry programs
- ability to find employment
- ability to find housing
- successful reentry into society
- recidivism
- number of incarcerated
- cost of prisons
- money for reentry programs

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram: use your variables to draw your loops.



What will you research next?

Next, I'll research more about the problems that nonprofits face when serving ex-offenders.

Citation:

Mijs, Jonathan. 2016. The Missing Organizational Dimension of Prisoner Reentry: An Ethnography of the Road to Reentry at a Nonprofit Service Provider. Sociological Forum. Vol. 31 No. 2: 291-309. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/socf.12254/full>

Reason for including this source in your work:

I am including this source in my work because it describes the relationship between prison, the welfare system, and nonprofit service providers while also discussing the faults in that relationship.

Main argument:

There is not much research out there about the organizational structure of nonprofit service providers of reentry programs. The reentry program, called Safe, which was studied in this essay relies on the idea of a “road to reentry” where the client has to make healthy and productive choices in order to stay out of trouble and avoid negative people, places, and things. However, this model can lead to the client’s dependence on the system which can be detrimental to the client establishing a life of their own outside of prison.

Important ideas:

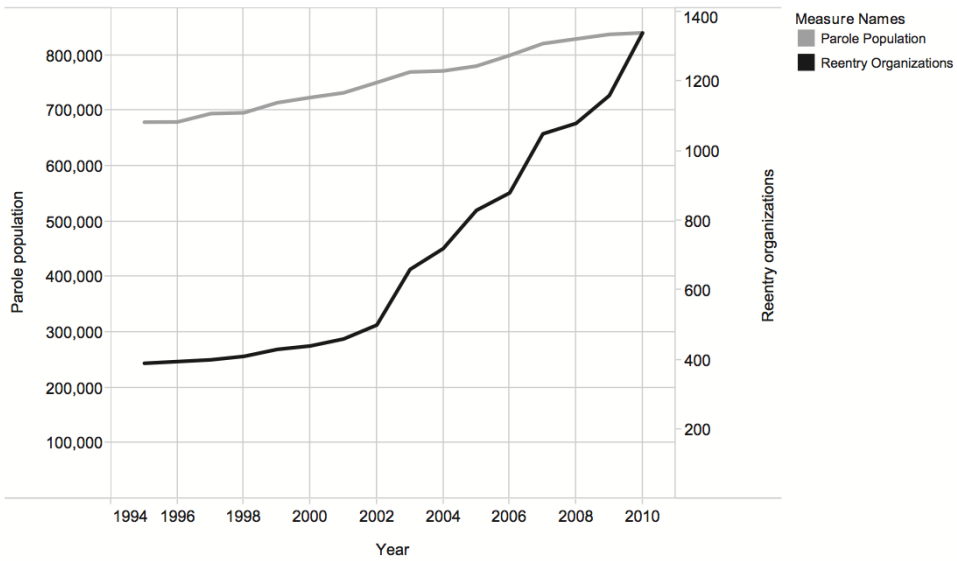
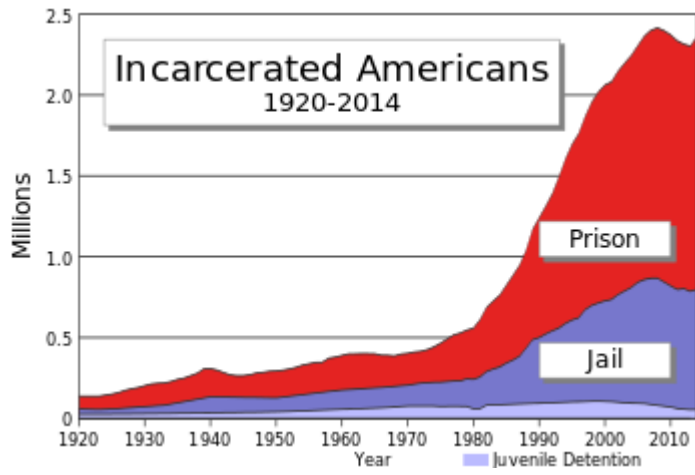
- As the number of incarcerated people increased and the number of rehabilitative services provided in prison decreased, the number of reentry programs increased by 240%.
- Safe is a government-funded nonprofit, funded locally, by the state, and nationally
- Nonprofit reentry service providers are the link between prison and the welfare state
- There are “turning points” that decrease an offender's likelihood to reoffend such as marriage, childbirth, and employment. These turning points give offenders a foothold in everyday life.
- The road to reentry has a clearly marked starting and ending point and the steps have been established by the reentry organization.
- Safe’s clients are taught to make “healthy, productive choices” and the idea is based on the individualization of choice - a structural past and agentic future.
- Clients are taught to avoid anything negative, including people, places, and things of the client’s past such as the neighborhood the client lived in, or old friends and family.
 - a. However, the author argues that this is actually harmful to the potential success of the client because they are not able to make amends with their past or have connections to people they are familiar with
 - b. Instead, Safe fosters the idea of “relational reconfiguration” where the client’s relationships with old friends, family, and the community are broken down and replaced with peers and professionals from the organization
 - c. this fosters a dependence on the organization
- Safe has a common room that is open all day from 8am to 8pm where clients are allowed to hang out - another factor that fosters dependence

Evidence:

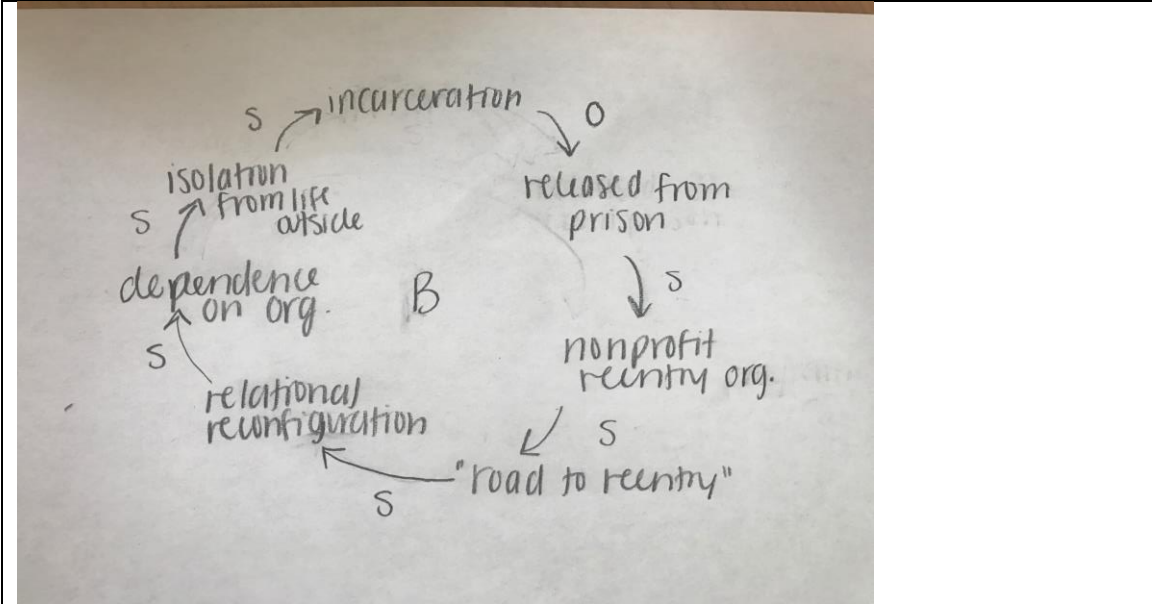
There are clients of the organization that have been there for years and spend all day in the common room. They have no lives outside of Safe which is a result of the organization’s

discourse on responsibility, relational reconfiguration, and requirements for being a client of safe (attending group meetings).	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“The research presented here suggests that the non- profit reentry service provider in fact deeply intervenes in the moral and social life of its clients, in continuity with the treatment they receive in prison” (Mijs 303).</p> <p>“The more comfortable clients get with the structure imposed on them, and dependent on the services and community that the organization provides, the more they risk becoming isolated from life outside” (Mijs 304).</p> <p>“Staffers’ encouraging their clients to “work on the self” before helping one’s family does little to help the plight of the 3 million American children currently growing up without their incarcerated parents” (Mijs 304).</p> <p>“The organization’s discourse on responsibility leaves little room for a consideration of the structural forces of poverty, disrupted families, and a hostile labor market that continue to shape clients’ lives” (Mijs 305).</p> <p>“An alternative road to reentry is one that takes clients through rather than around their communities” (Mijs 306).</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The author does make a solid point at outlining the flaws in the organization’s model of the road to reentry and its effects on the lives of ex-offenders</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Still, the organization does provide a space where ex-offenders feel welcome and provides them with resources such as job training, substance abuse services, health services, and more.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The nonprofit reentry service provider is the common link between the prison system and the welfare system (government funded). ● The road to reentry is the trajectory which the client follows but it is not created by the client, it is created by the nonprofit organization ● The structure and lack of control imposed Safe’s clients is congruent to surrender of control experienced in prison 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● incarceration ● released from prison ● nonprofit reentry organization ● “road to reentry” ● relational reconfiguration - breaking ties with old friends and community ● dependence on reentry organization ● isolation from life outside 	

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Next, I will research about different models for reentry programs demonstrated by nonprofits.

<p>Citation: Large, Jerry. 2016. Quiet nonprofit speaks up for ex-cons shunned by society. The Seattle Times. April 2016. http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/quiet-nonprofit-speaks-up-for-ex-cons-shunned-by-society/</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I am including this source because it shows the case of a nonprofit which has succeeded in helping people with criminal records re-enter society.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Pioneer Human Services is the largest provider of services to people with criminal records in the state of Washington with 60 different locations. Pioneer owns several different businesses which provide jobs at competitive pay to people with criminal records. Pioneer also provides other services ranging from addiction treatment, mental-health counseling, and housing units.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Pioneer helps individuals with criminal records reenter society through employment and other services ❖ Pioneer is the largest provider of services to people with criminal records in the state of Washington ❖ Re-entry is a growing problem in the U.S. because of high incarceration rates ❖ Pioneer operates several businesses which vie for contracts with large corporations. This makes Pioneer’s businesses competitive with other corporations. 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Pioneer serves 2,694 people every day at its 60 locations over the state of Washington.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Across the country, as it grows clearer that cycling people in and out of prisons harms individuals and communities.”</p> <p>“The United States has a re-entry problem because it has an incarceration problem. We lock people up at the highest rate in the world, much higher even than countries that have similar crime rates.”</p> <p>“Most of those people come out eventually and have to find a place to live, find work, learn to live without the regimentation of a prison in a community, where the rules of social interaction they’ve become accustomed to don’t work. Leaving that adjustment to chance makes no sense as public policy.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p>

Pioneer is a well-established nonprofit that serves people in Washington state.

Pioneer has not yet expanded into other areas of the country

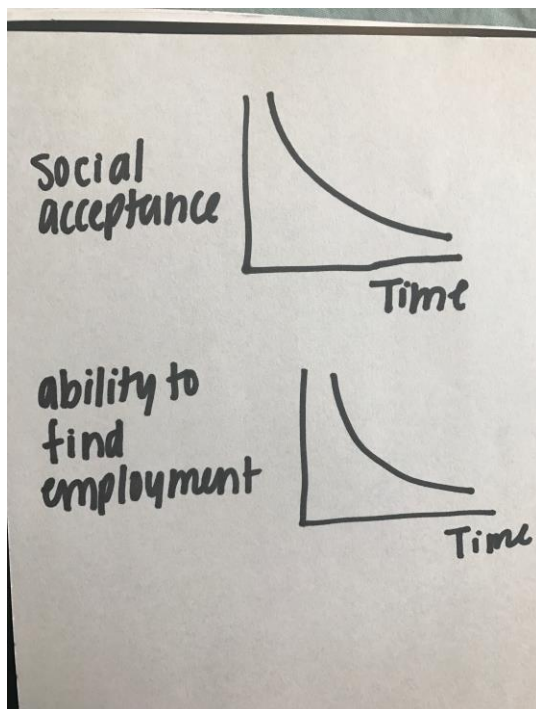
Connections:

- Pioneer is working to change society's perspective of people with criminal records
- Pioneer is giving people with criminal records opportunities that reduce the rate of recidivism
- Pioneer is an example of a nonprofit that has succeeded in making a difference in the lives of individuals with criminal records.

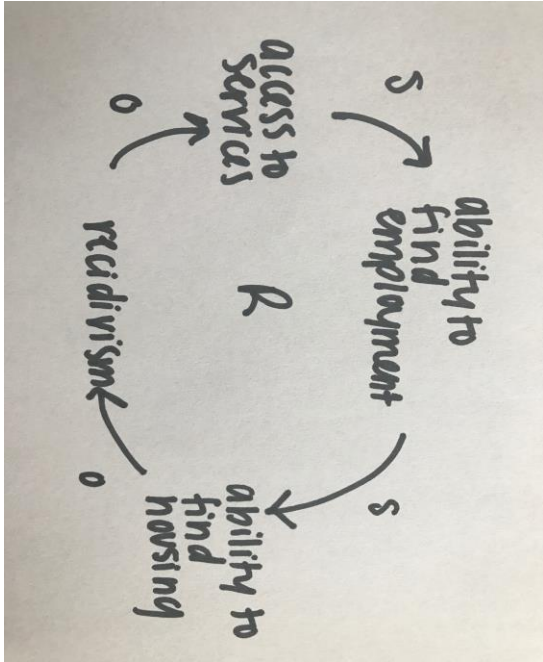
List identifiable variables:

- ability to find employment
- ability to find housing
- recidivism
- access to services
- social acceptance

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Next, I will research how other nonprofits are helping people re-enter into society and the challenges that they face.

Citation:

Abrams, Laura S., and Bridget Freisthler. "A Spatial Analysis of Risks and Resources for Reentry Youth in Los Angeles County." *Journal of the Society for Social Work and Research*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2010, pp. 41–55., www.jstor.org/stable/10.5243/jsswr.2010.4.

Reason for including this source in your work:

The article refers to the relationship and effect of the community on the returning citizen. It directly seeks to analyze the availability of community resources for reentry with the reentry rates of youth offenders.

Main argument:

This article considers the institutional resources, or the services and institutions available in the communities and how they might facilitate or reduce social problems. It also looks at routine activities, or how land-use patterns might increase or facilitate neighborhood problems. It considers the effects of neighborhood risks, like community violence, alcohol availability and vacant housing, and how that might affect reentering youth and the characteristics of the community.

Important ideas:

- Youths that return to their communities often face obstacles that challenge their success of reentry. These challenges can be employment, education, avoiding criminal activities and maintaining social support.
- Neighborhood disadvantage may play a larger role in the potential success of reentry than the individual characteristics/risk factors of the returning individuals themselves.
- Reentry resources, like services related to mental health, drug addiction, employment or education, may not be spatially located/concentrated in the neighborhoods/communities that have the highest density of ex-offenders. This makes it difficult for the returning members to access the programs and implement them in their reentry process.
- Results showed that higher densities of education services and mental health services were related to lower rates of reentry. So the places where the youths are returning are not the areas where local resources are available.
- When environmental risks are considered within all the results, it indicates that the location of the services might not matter if there isn't a decrease in neighborhood risks. Ex-offenders might engage in criminal behavior as an act of survival in these circumstances.

Evidence:	
<p>“With regard to the presence of local resources (Model 3), higher densities of both education services and mental health services (including substance abuse programs) were related to lower rates of reentry. Conversely, the density of youth-specific resources was positively related to rates of reentry. The densities of housing, legal, health, employment, and general social services were not related to reentry rates.” (47)</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“For example, Bullis and Yovanoff’s (2002) longitudinal study of more than 500 released youth in Oregon found that those who had received mental health services were 4.8 times as likely to be engaged in work or school at one-year post release. A separate analysis comparing these —engaged youth with youth who were not engaged in school or work found that the engaged group were at least twice as likely to avoid repeat contact with the criminal justice system (Bullis, Yovanoff, Mueller, & Havel, 2002).” (44)</p> <p>“These studies have tended to find that in addition to individual struggle to achieve an —ex-offender identity, reentry youth must also contend with the challenges of living in resource- poor, disorganized neighborhoods; the absence of jobs or family support; and the widespread availability of substances (Abrams, 2007; Sullivan, 2004; Visher & Farrell, 2005). All of these environmental challenges can compromise the ability of reentry youth to abide by their probation orders. In sum, as much as individuals may be assisted in various ways through connections to neighborhood resources, the overarching risks of the environment may override any potential benefit of these resources.” (49).</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Used statistical analysis to investigate the relationship between resource location and rate of youth reentry. Also used past research focused on adult reentry as foundation.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This is just an initial step in investigating the relationship between environmental risk factors in the community as well as community resources with the success of youth reentry. This study focuses more empirically on the spatial organization of the risks and resources instead of the effects of these variables. It does discuss the potential effects and conclusions found in different studies in the intro and discussion portion.</p>

Connections:

This article discusses how the environmental characteristics and social interactions affect neighborhoods, and how understanding that relationship is important in creating programs that reduce social problems affecting young people and their families. So

basically how the characteristics of a community affect the members within it, specifically the young criminal offenders.

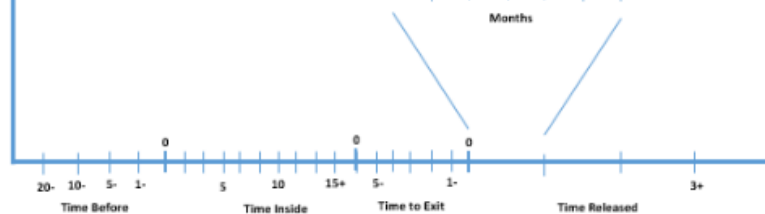
- One of the variables investigated is the location of education programs, which fits into the education ecosystem.
- Another variable is mental health and addiction services, which fits into the health ecosystem.
- Employment/employment services is another variable investigated.
- Other studies that focused more on adult reentry found that the concentrated risk of the environments ex-offenders are returning to (low home-ownership, low high school graduation, poverty, crime rates) create significant obstacles to successful reintegration. One study found that the neighborhood indicators or poverty and disadvantage were significant indicators of reoffending, beyond the risk factors of the individuals themselves.

List identifiable variables

- Alcohol outlet availability
- Criminal activity/delinquent behavior
- Exposure to problematic behavior
- Alcohol consumption by youths (and/or adults)
- Vacant housing
- Community disorganization and disadvantage
- Community violence
- Environmental risks
- Mental health services
- Availability/accessibility of institutional resources
- Success of reentry
- Reentry rates/population
- Tangible benefits (employment, education)
- Intangible benefits (friendship, prosocial activities and informal social controls)
- Recidivism/reoffending

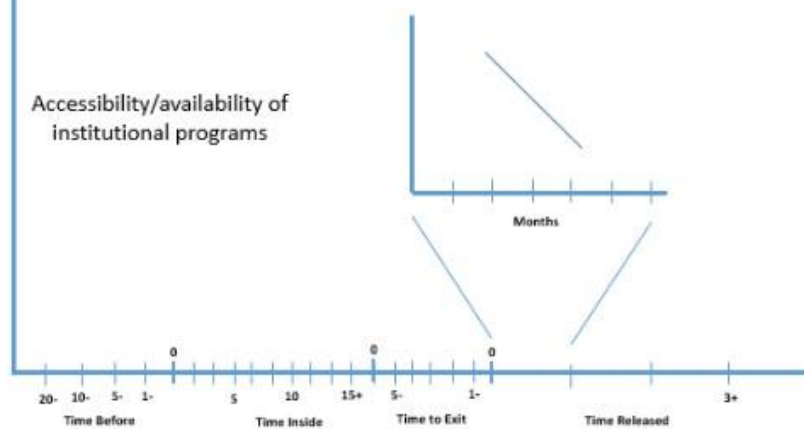
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

Involvement in
employment or education



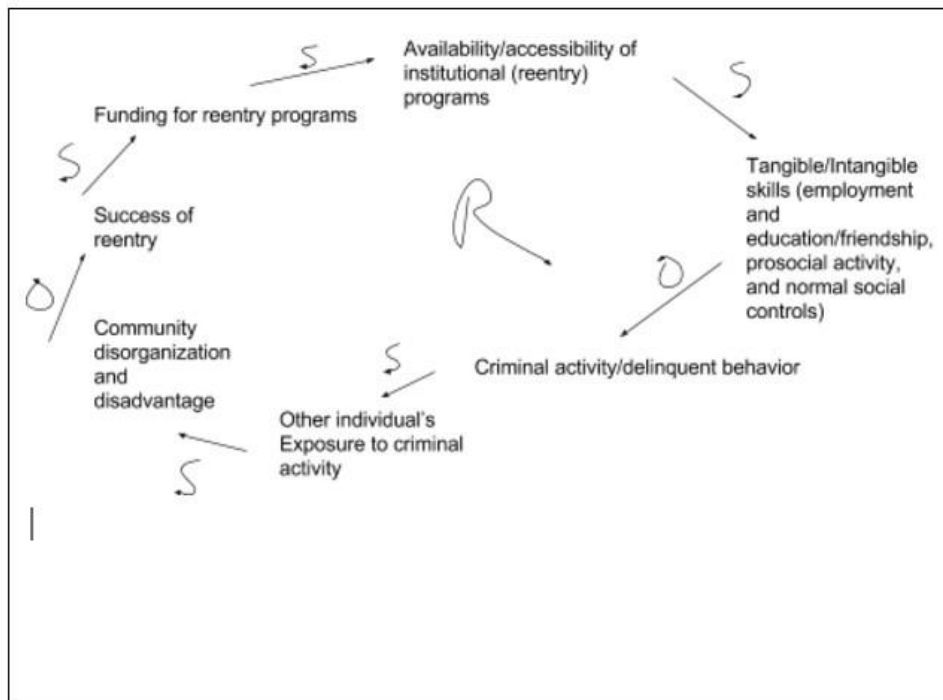
Returning Citizen Ecosystem BOT Guide

Accessibility/availability of
institutional programs



Returning Citizen Ecosystem BOT Guide

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

This article had a ton of other resources about neighborhoods and communities affecting reentry, so I'll probably read them and try to pick out variables from those citations.

<p>Citation: Milburn, R. (2015). A novel way to finance social good. <i>Barron's</i>, 95(1), 33. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/docview/1642177965?accountid=39473</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Expands on the funding loop in our CLD.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading explains the concept of social impact bonds, which is a program that incentivizes funding for non-profit organizations, some dealing with the prisoner programs and recidivism. This concept is new and started in other countries, but has had success and is spreading in the U.S.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social impact bonds incentivize non-profit funding • They have had success in other countries • They increase funding, provide profits for investors in some cases, and decrease public costs for state funding for prisons
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“Private investors provide project financing for nonprofits working to cut future public-sector costs by doing things such as reducing repeat youth incarcerations by 10%. When benchmarks are hit, investors get a return, based on what the government saved by not keeping such individuals in jail.”</p> <p>“In August, the world’s first such bond – in Peterborough, U.K., and also dealing with recidivism—missed its initial 10% reduction target, which would have triggered an immediate repayment of investor principal. Still, the reading came in at a respectable 8.4%; if the reduction in repeat imprisonments stays above 7.5%, the U.K. Ministry of Justice will return money to investors.”</p> <p>“it’s a great deal for Massachusetts, which could save as much as \$7 million, even after paying off investors”</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Insiders say that the business will more than quintuple within a year and that the next innovative wave of impact bonds, sometimes called “pay for success bonds,” will likely come from local U.S. governments”</p> <p>“The largest U.S. deal to date is in Massachusetts, with \$28 million in funding going to local nonprofit Roca, which tackles youth recidivism in the state’s prisons.”</p> <p>“Roca literally takes ex-felons off the street and transports them in vans to its programs in Boston, Chelsea, and Springfield, where a dogged combination of therapy and work-training programs prepare them for life outside prison”</p>

Strengths: Innovative concept and informative article	Weaknesses: New concept, not much hard evidence
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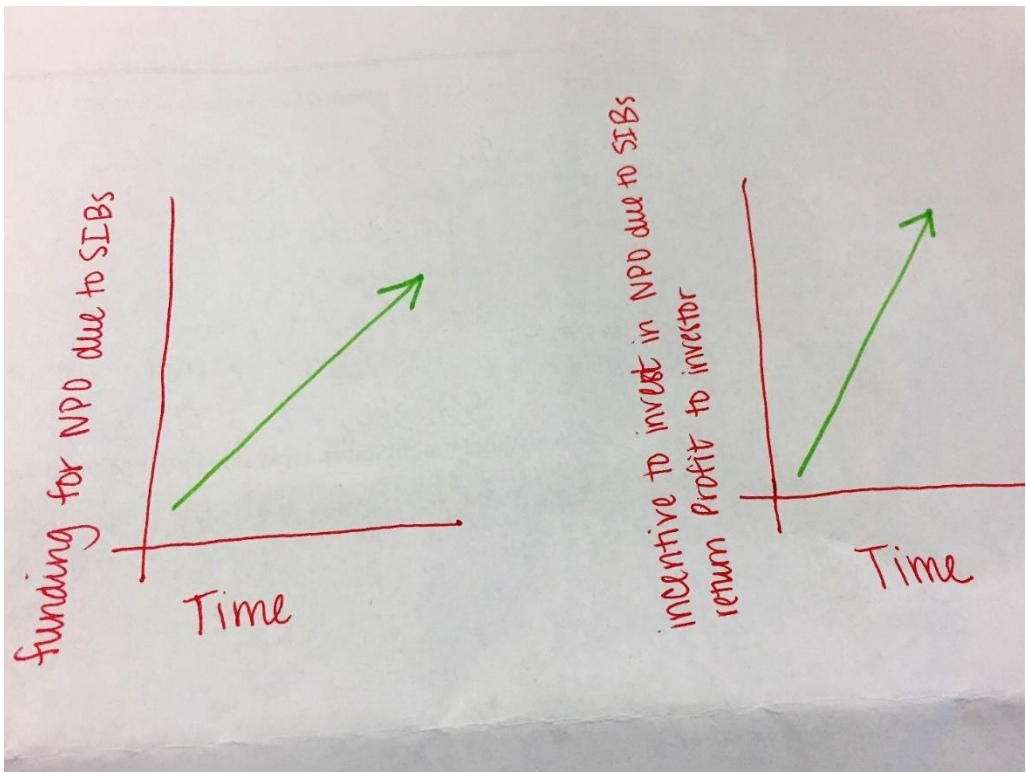
Connections:

- EDUCATION - Connects to almost every system since it funds non-profits – not just in the prison system (“Currently in the pipeline: A \$7 million bond in Salt Lake City, Utah, aimed at boosting early education; a \$17 million instrument to improve pre-kindergarten literacy in Chicago”)– early education has been shown to decrease prison rates in another article I read
- HOUSING – also provides funding for non-profits dealing with housing (“and a \$4 million deal tackling homelessness in Cuyahoga County, Ohio.”)
- EMPLOYMENT – since it works with non-profit for prisoner re-entry programs, it also deals with transportation and education programs that allow prisoners to be employed

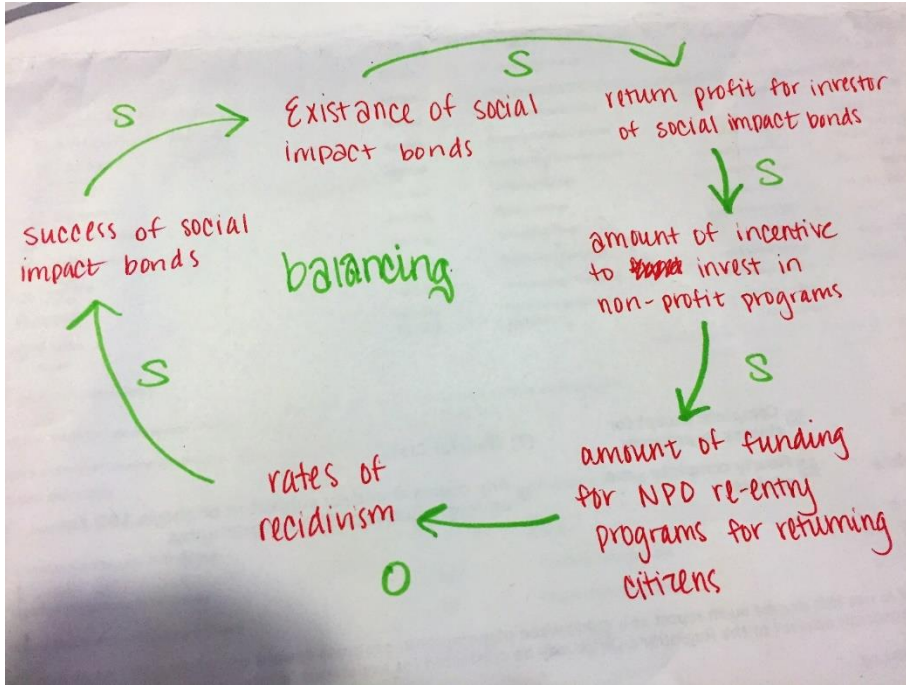
List identifiable variables:

- Existence of Social impact bonds
- Amount of incentive to fund non-profit programs
- Rates of recidivism

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

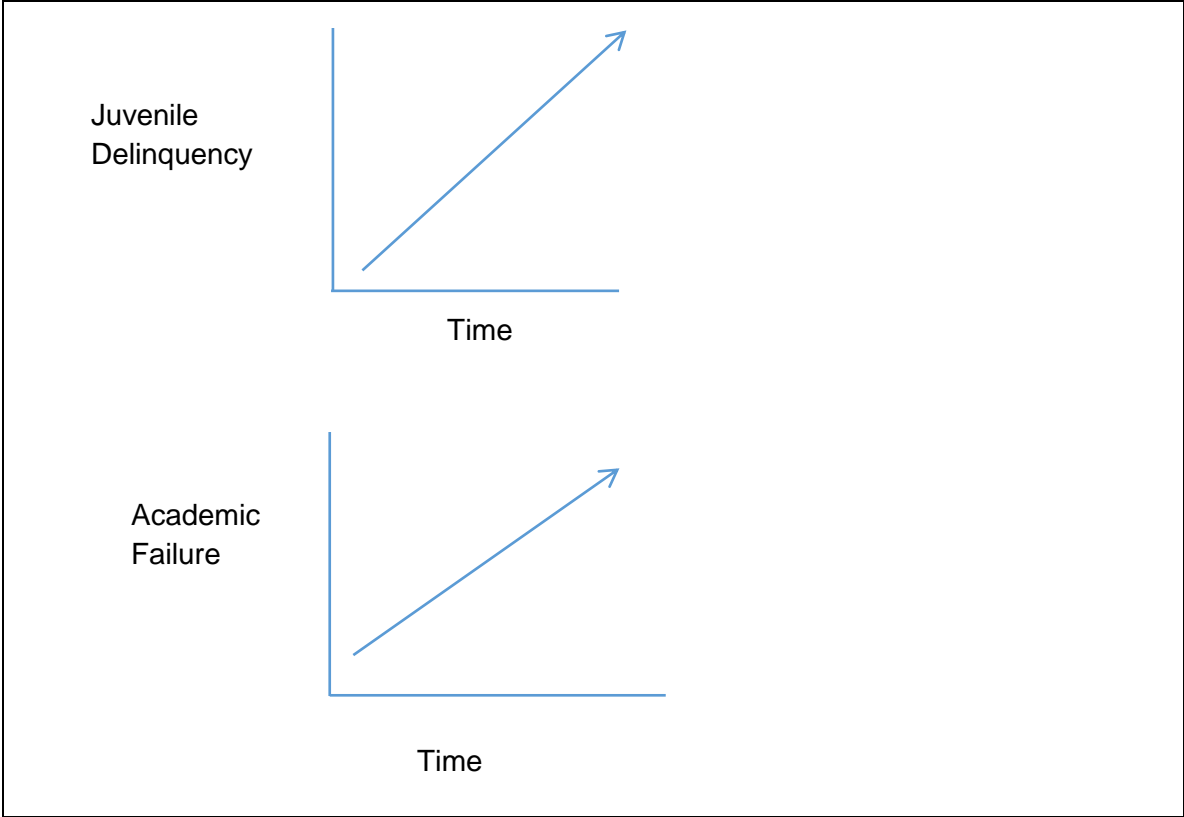


What will you research next? NPO

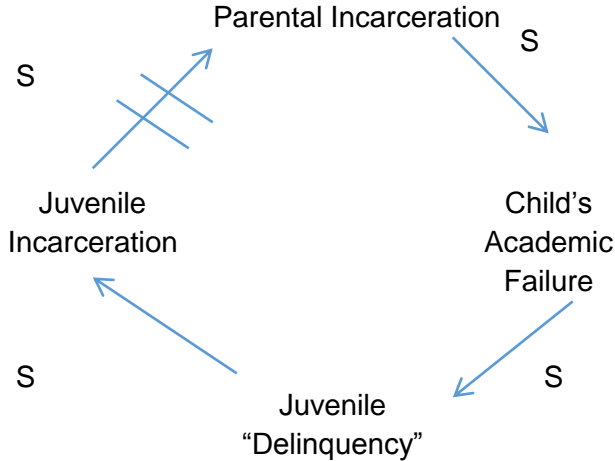
Appendix H Education Citations

<p>Citation:</p> <p>Aaron, L., & Dallaire, D. H. (2010). Parental incarceration and multiple risk experiences: Effects on family dynamics and children's delinquency. <i>Journal of Youth and Adolescence</i>, 39(12), 1471-84. Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/docview/811192595?accountid=39473</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This source outlines the negative impact that parental incarceration has on children, specifically the likeliness of a child delinquency following the incarceration of their parent(s). I found this source very impactful as it clearly describes the variables that affect a child during and after their parent served time. This article also includes various CLD's within the text that show how the variables play off of one another leading to negative outcomes.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading talks about the negative affects that parental incarceration has on the family unit. Children of incarcerated parents are likely to struggle with social and academic tension, and are likely to lead to delinquency. Sibling delinquency is repetitive within family units that have parental incarceration.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children with incarcerated parents are more likely to experience delinquency than their peers with non-incarcerated parents.• With a parent removed, the family must reorganize and restructure their dynamics, and children may be unsupervised more often as the remaining parent may work two jobs or longer hours. Parents remaining in the home exhibit more stress after the incarceration of their spouse, and report higher levels of financial problems and poorer health• Adolescents exposed to parental incarceration are more likely to exhibit delinquent behaviors, and these delinquent adolescents may serve as role models for their younger siblings. These children may be more likely to exhibit delinquent behaviors, as they have both a delinquent parent and older sibling after whom to model their behavior.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“At baseline, children who had been exposed to parental incarceration were more likely to be an ethnic minority, to experience crimes against the families, to have delinquent older siblings, and exhibit more delinquent behaviors.”</p>

<p>“Parents reported the number of delinquent behaviors of their children at baseline and follow-up. A typical question asked, “Does the youth get into fights?” Eleven delinquent behaviors were described and parents indicated the absence (0) or presence (1) of each for their child. Internal consistency reliability for parent-reports of youth delinquency was .67 at baseline, and .72 at follow-up.”</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“When parents are incarcerated, they leave behind children and families who must cope with not only the separation from the parent, but also the social stigma and loss of financial support associated with the incarceration of the parent.”</p> <p>“If coupled with exposure to an incarcerated parent, regular exposure to high level of conflict in the family may influence children’s delinquent behaviors.”</p> <p>“Children whose families are characterized by high levels of conflict and control and low levels of cohesion are more likely than their peers to be diagnosed with externalizing disorders, to show depressive symptoms, and to exhibit higher levels of delinquency.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article examines various variables that affect family units affected by parental incarceration, including sibling delinquency,</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The discussion portion of the article seems to leave out specifics. It seems very general and not firm.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental incarceration often leads to the child’s academic downfall, leading to dropping out (EDUCATION). • Parental incarceration leads to child delinquency (FAMILY). • Parental incarceration leads to financial struggle in response to the absence of a parent (INCOME). 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental Incarceration • Financial Instability • Academic Failure • Child Delinquency 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



REINFORCING

What will you research next?

Next I will research the effects that lack of financial stability due to parental incarceration has on the family unit.

Citation:

Turney, K., & Haskins, A. (2014). Falling Behind? Children's Early Grade Retention after Paternal Incarceration. *Sociology of Education*, 87(4), 241-258. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/stable/43186816>

Reason for including this source in your work:

This article studies the affects that having an incarcerated parents has on a child's elementary and middle school educational development and success. It reiterates the negative impact of having an absent parent at a young age through researching the rate of grade retention in early elementary students with incarcerated parents.

Main argument:

This reading examined the effects of parental incarceration on children's academic success. It showed that children of incarcerated parents are more likely to be held back in early elementary school than children without incarcerated parents. It also gave three explanations- trauma, stigma, and strain- for why these children might struggle with behavioral issues that lead to grade retention.

Important ideas:

- Three explanations for negative intergenerational consequences of parental incarceration- trauma, stigma, and strain- may be consequential for grade retention.
Trauma: separation anxiety from parent, leads to behavioral issues.
Stigma of parental incarceration: may lead to shame, leading to struggling making social ties.
Strain: family disruption, prolonged financial hardships, parental mental health issues.
- It is often shown that children of incarcerated father struggle more with behavioral issues, which often lead to grade retention. Behavioral issues upon school entry are especially influential because that stage of life is considered to be the foundational stages.
Behavioral issues during this time will lead to lower cognitive test scores, then ensuring grade retention.
- In a study, research showed that when teachers were aware of a child's paternal incarceration, that teacher's expectation for that student's education was lessened. In this experiment, students new to the classroom due to paternal incarceration were rated lower on behavior, academic and social skills than their counter parts, regardless of their actual skills, proving that these students are more prone to stigmatizations by their teachers.
- The incarcerated are disproportionately black, poorly educated and in poverty. Thus, the children of the incarcerated often face socio-structural hardship that could lead to grade retention. It is also suggested that incarcerated fathers often dealt with anti-social and deviant behavior such as domestic abuse and substance abuse, which often affects the child.

Evidence:

“We find that children of fathers who experience first-time incarceration when children are between the ages of one and five years, compared to children with never incarcerated fathers, have a greater likelihood of being retained between kindergarten and third grade.”

“We find preliminary evidence that teacher-reported proficiency- but not children’s test scores or behavioral problems- explains more than half of the relationship between paternal incarceration and children’s early grade retention.”

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

Grade retention- holding a student back from entering into the next grade due to an inability to perform at expected grade level. These students need assistance becoming prepared to learn and behave the way they are expected to in order to move on.

“Descriptive statistics indicate that about 23% percent of children with incarcerated parents, and 14% of children without incarcerated parents, were retained between kindergarten and third grade.”

“This study provides the first examination of the relationship between paternal incarceration and early grade retention and, in doing so, contributes to the limited existing research on the intergenerational consequences of paternal incarceration for educational outcomes among elementary school children.”

“Grade retention in the U.S. is concentrated among disadvantaged children.”

Strengths:

Supports argument with data.

Offers three explanations for behavioral issues in children of incarcerated parents.

Weaknesses:

Study was not a national representative, so cannot be generalized by “all children”.

Connections:

- Paternal incarceration greatly impacts a child’s educational success. When a parent is absent it leads to upset in the child’s **education**.
- When a child’s education struggles, it can lead to a struggle in the **family** unit.
- **Mental health** issues in a father can often lead to anti-social or deviant behavior in the child.

Questions/Concerns:

- When a child undergoes grade retention, how does this affect the family system?
- How do the consequences of early grade retention affect that child for the rest of their lives? College? Income?

<p>Citation: Oliver, Melvin & Shapiro, Thomas. 2006. <i>Wealth and Inequality in America</i>. Black Wealth / White Wealth. 2nd Edition: pages 69- 92. <">http://reader.eblib.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/(S(1kpzeh2tca2jswwkevvin5h))/Reader.aspx?p=293626&o=662&u=K%2fKiafaBo3TTxkavGRWEdg%3d%3d&t=1484326630&h=5441879AC55A1252F5DCD73442929C5B0E9FE37D&s=52285594&ut=2049&pg=1&r=img&c=-1&pat=n&cms=-1&sd=2#>></p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>The Bryan Stevenson TED Talk about the injustice of rich, guilty people being treated better by the justice system than poor, innocent people was very interesting to me. I have known for a while about the racial injustice that is present, but the idea that there is also an economic injustice as well is newer to me. I wanted to learn more about what these racial and economic inequalities look like and found the book above by Oliver and Shapiro that discusses race, wealth, and the implications that come with them. While I only looked at one chapter of the book, the entire book deals with these issues.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>The chapter that I read from <i>Black Wealth / White Wealth</i> discussed the major financial divide in America, how it affects the middle class, and what that financial divide looks like between races. It explained the financial situations of people at different points in the middle class in different regions of the country, with different family situations, education, occupations, and ages. The chapter also compares the financial differences in the middle class to the financial differences between races in the middle class.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten percent of American families hold two-thirds of the wealth • The middle class is a large category that is very different from what it was decades ago with blurred boundaries (income, assets, education, etc.) • There are significant factors that influence wealth and assets (race, age, education, occupation, region, family situation, etc.) 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Black/white median income ratio is about 50-60% (shown in tables, p. 91)</p> <p>The top 20% of the American population earn over 40% of the income and almost 90% of the assets. (p. 71)</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The article gives a lot of examples from studies and different families. It also provides many different statistics and tables to show the differences in wealth.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>The chapter presents so much information in just over 20 pages, but it doesn't tie it all together. I feel like I learned so much about a bunch of different things, but they should have been tied together better. For example, the chapter presented different interviews,</p>

	but didn't go in depth to explain what it all meant when it came to race, which is what the whole book is about!
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Racial: This chapter points out how people of different races accumulate different amounts of wealth and what this means for their socioeconomic status and quality of living.• Educational/Occupational: This chapter explains how different education levels and occupations impact a person/family's financial situation.• Socioeconomic: This chapter introduces a wide variety of influences on socioeconomic status.	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I think that the middle class or at least the entire socioeconomic structure is a system, but the categories within it (middle class, upper class, etc) are constantly changing. It seems like it would be difficult to understand a system when the ways we describe it are constantly changing.• This article brings so many different systems together (socioeconomic, educational, etc.) is it necessary to look at the smaller systems separately in order to understand the bigger one?	

Citation:

Bridgman, Anne & Phillips, Deborah A. 1998. How Do Income And Poverty Affect The Health Of Children And Adolescents? New Findings on Poverty and Child Health and Nutrition: Summary of a Research Briefing. Pages 4-12.

http://web.b.ebscohost.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/ehost/ebookviewer/ebook/bmx1YmtfXzk3OV9fQU41?sid=46e6cbf1-cb38-4693-a1e8-03cbc9f75bb1@sessionmgr120&vid=0&format=EB&lpid=lp_4&rid=0

Reason for including this source in your work:

I chose this source because both of this week's assigned readings made small references to impacts on health and children and their successes. I know from our classes and readings so far that the criminal justice system has an impact on family systems and employment systems. Both of these systems involve children, so I wanted to research what the effects are on children's health and futures who grow up in poverty (often closely linked to those involved in the criminal justice system).

Main argument:

This reading discusses the effects of poverty on children, specifically how poverty influences the types of food available for poor children to eat. It also explains the effects of poor nutrition on children's physical and mental health. The reading also points out that poor nutrition often leads to harmful effects that make a future of poverty for the child even more likely.

Important ideas:

- Poor nutrition for pregnant mothers leads to poor nutrition for the baby
- Poor nutrition can lead to delayed growth (physical & brain) which leads to disabilities and often less opportunities, creating a cycle
- Little research on effects of poverty, but the research there is shows negative impacts
- Access to welfare benefits (or lack of due to cuts in funding/unavailability) and type of benefits (such as food stamps) influences the quality and quantity of food eaten by children
- Parents in the house along with parenting style (eating dinner together, etc) influences health of child

Evidence:

A table on page 8 that shows adolescent health patterns and at risk percentages based on financial situations (non-poor, poor, welfare poor).

The author also references a study done in Kenya and the effects of food shortages on children and their futures.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“Longitudinal studies show that family income is more strongly associated with children's ability and achievement than emotional outcomes, and early childhood poverty may have an even larger impact.” Page 4

<p>“Researchers have also shown that health problems affecting children in the United States, including iron deficiency anemia, underweight and obesity, and asthma, are more prevalent among the poor.” Page 4</p> <p>“Parental rejection was higher in families experiencing high economic pressure and both of these factors were associated with more physical complaints by the adolescents.” Page 9</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This reading explains multiple different studies in different places (such as Kenya) and provides charts and graphs to organize the information provided.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This reading points out that not a lot of research had been done about the subject. However, the article was written almost 20 years ago in 1998, so there is probably more information available now.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can be connected to the criminal justice system, because higher percentages of people living in poverty end up involved with the criminal justice system and once involved with the criminal justice system, people are more likely to stay in poverty. • This information can also be connected to the education system, because children who grow up in poverty and have not had access to proper nutrition are less likely to be as successful in school. • This can be connected to the family system, because families are harmed by lack of proper nutrition and also family systems who have certain parenting styles can influence children’s success. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can children be protected from the harmful effects of poverty (perhaps specifically that brought on by the criminal justice system)? • What is a solution for this poverty caused lack of nutrition? There is welfare, but studies show that it isn’t working as well as many hoped. • Is it possible to improve family systems in order to impact other systems? 	

<p>Citation:</p> <p>Arditti, Joyce, A. 2012. The Effects of Incarceration on Families and Children. Parental Incarceration and the Family: Psychological and Social Effects of Imprisonment on Children, Parents, and Caregivers. First Edition: pages 95-139. http://site.ebrary.com/lib/gvsu/reader.action?docID=10562036&ppg=106</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>Since my major is education, I am interested in the ways that the criminal justice systems influences children and their education. This piece of work discusses the effects of incarceration on families, including behavioral and academic success aspects. It also discusses the difficulties in generalizing patterns of families that have incarcerated members.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading talks about how incarceration effects family systems. It discusses the challenges involved with studying the effects of incarceration, because it is hard to determine if the effects on the families come from the absence of the family member or from the incarceration itself. The reading also discusses differences between paternal and maternal incarceration and how those hurt other members of the families.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence (Death, divorce, etc.) vs. Incarceration (absent because of jail, prison) • Paternal vs. Maternal Incarceration • Who takes care of the children while their parent(s) is/are in jail/prison • Trauma as a result of an incarcerated parent • Future success/achievements of children with incarcerated parents
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>“This 2007 survey of state and federal inmates reveal that since their admission, the majority of parents (70% state; 84% federal) had mail contact with their children at some point, more than half had spoken by telephone with their children (53% state and 85% federal), and 42% of state prisoner parents and 55% of federal prisoner parents reported having an in-person visit. Mothers (62%) and fathers (49%) who had lived with their children were more likely to report some type of weekly contact with their children.” p. 119</p> <p>“Visiting at jails may be particularly problematic for children and caregivers due to the widespread use of ‘no contact’ visits, which prohibit any physical contact between the incarcerated parent and visitors.” p. 123</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Perhaps a more manageable question is whether child effects are directly due to the separation from/unavailability of the incarcerated parent or more broadly to the phenomena of parental incarceration itself.” p. 99</p> <p>“The issue of child trauma is critical in thinking about the child effects of parental incarceration due to the relationship between trauma exposure and later adjustment of pathology.” p. 105</p>

“There is some evidence suggesting that visits close to the offender’s date of release were more likely to reduce the odds of recidivating.” p. 124

<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This reading really dives into all the different aspects of having a family member involved with the criminal justice system. It looks at the issue from multiple angles (mother/father of single parent home/cohabitating parents prison, caregivers of children while parent/s in prison, the aftermath, etc.). I liked how thoroughly the authors talked about all the different ways an incarcerated family member impacts those connected to the family.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>There were a lot of statistics. It was almost hard to wrap my mind around what was really going on because of the amount of statistics included in the text. It may have been more helpful to me as a reader to have had the statistics mentioned and then displayed outside the text (in a graph, diagram, etc.) so keep the text more streamlined.</p>
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<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• People within the criminal justice system do not stand alone, they have people that they are connected with and the way the criminal justice system works doesn’t just effect those on the inside• Family Systems are disrupted when a member is incarcerated, children/spouses/etc. suffer and sometimes the damage done cannot be mended• Health/Education Systems are also effected, children can suffer psychological stress from having a parent incarcerated, which can affect their mental health and their academic success.

<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How can we prevent children/family systems from being hurt by the criminal justice system? While we might decrease the numbers of those incarcerated, we are always going to have some incarcerated, so how can we protect those close to prisoners from psychological stress that may even lead to their own incarceration someday?
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<p>Citation: Lovenheim, Michael F. "Does Federal Financial Aid Affect College Enrollment? Evidence from Drug Offenders and the Higher Education Act of 1998." N.p., May 2014. Web. 06 Feb. 2017.</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: The article describes the effect of withholding federal financial aid from potential students with drug convictions.</p>	
<p>Main argument: Withholding federal financial aid from students with drug convictions had a negative impact on college attendance. Also, students with drug convictions were unlikely to enroll for college after their two-year ban from financial aid ended. Lastly, it was not found that the law deterred young people from committing drug felonies.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income students are more likely to be convicted for drug offenses. • It is shown that increased financial aid is linked to increased college enrollment. • Withholding federal financial aid significantly reduced the probability of students with drug convictions from attending college immediately after high school. 	
<p>Evidence: “...urban residents are approximately 40% more likely to be arrested for drug offenses...” “...we estimate that students with drug convictions took an average of 28 additional months to enroll...”</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “There is ample evidence that low-income students invest less in college than their higher-income peers, even after controlling for pre-collegiate characteristics...” “Federal financial aid... is the primary policy tool the Federal government uses to support college attendance among students at the lower end of the income distribution.” “We find that HEA98 [the law withholding financial aid from students with drug convictions] significantly and substantially reduced the probability that students with drug convictions attended college immediately after graduating from high school.”</p>	
<p>Strengths: The article is full of relevant statistics and graphs.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: The article is long and arduous to read.</p>
<p>Connections:</p>	

- The withholding of federal aid from students with drug convictions is another example of collateral consequences.
- Due to the higher policing of low income areas, low income students are more disadvantaged by the law than high income students.
- Preventing students with convictions from attending college in turn makes their children less likely to attend college, creating a vicious cycle.

Questions/Concerns:

- Would removing this collateral consequence prevent students without convictions from attending college? If so, is it ethical for students with a clean slate to be given more opportunities than students with convictions?

<p>Citation: Western, B., & Pettit, B. (2010). Incarceration & social inequality. <i>Daedalus</i>, 139(3), 8-19. http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/stable/20749838</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Enhances knowledge about racial inequality in the prison system as mentioned in the assigned article “Exploring Causes and Consequences”.</p>	
<p>Main argument: There is extreme inequality found in the prison system, primarily racial and education level of the prisoners. This inequality is a continuous cycle that has profound effects on minority communities. Programs such as rehabilitation for prisoners and early childhood education would have positive outcomes and would be a better investment than the funding that goes towards imprisonment.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarceration has negative effects on employment opportunities • Life chances for African Americans, particularly men, are slim to begin with, and are further reduced when they are incarcerated • Children are largely effected when their parents have been incarcerated, supporting the cycle of inequality • Social inequality has a relationship with the inequality that is found in prisons • Programs would have positive social outcomes 	
<p>Evidence: “Evaluations of early childhood educational programs show some of their largest benefits decades later in reduced delinquency and crime. For adult men now coming out of prison, new evaluations show that jobs programs reduce recidivism and increase employment and earnings” “1980, around 10 percent of young African American men who dropped out of high school were in prison or jail. By 2008, this incarceration rate had climbed to 37 percent, an astonishing level of institutionalization given that the average incarceration rate in the general population was 0.76 of 1 percent.”</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “If some portion of that \$70 billion in correctional expenditures were spent on improving skills and reducing unemployment in poor neighborhoods, a sustainable and socially integrative public safety may be produced” “The current system is expensive, and it exacerbates the social problems it is charged with controlling” “Social marginality is deepened by the inequalities produced by incarceration”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Connects inequalities in the prison system to social inequalities · Explains the social consequences of the prison system 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Very general · Makes a lot of points that pre-existing research has done

· Offers alternatives / additions to the prison system (programs)	
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adds evidence for increasing incarceration rates• Gives more insight on racial inequalities in the prison system rates historically• Expands on the social effects of inequalities in prisons while showing a clear relationship between the prison system and society	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why aren't we more invested in rehabilitation of prisoners?• Why is there so much inequality in the prison system?• Why are we providing more funding for imprisonment than programs that would improve our society as a whole?	

<p>Citation: <i>Vargas-Smith, Adriana. (n.d.) Juveniles. The Center for Prisoner Health and Human Rights.</i> http://www.prisonerhealth.org/educational-resources/factsheets-2/juveniles/</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I wanted to focus on incarceration and the health system this week; using this source I was able to find information regarding this relationship in juveniles, both as health affecting jail time and vice versa.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Many youth that are in juvenile detention face things such as overcrowding, violence, and increased risks of death and suicide, despite the fact that juvenile detention facilities are meant to be rehabilitative. These things are affected by, and affect, the physical and mental health of the youth involved.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roughly 2.1 million youth under the age of 18 are arrested each year in the US • An estimated 250,000 youth, aged 18 years old or younger, are tried, sentenced, or incarcerated <i>as adults</i> every year • Some previous sentences are being altered to change policies stated as not fit for youth, potentially impacting up to 3,000 young people
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Youth in the system are three to seven times more likely to qualify for special education courses than those not in the system. 65-70% of youth in the system have a mental health disorder, with less than 10% of youth receiving sufficient treatment for it</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Like their adult counterparts, incarcerated youth often face significant health challenges and come from communities with limited educational opportunities.”</p> <p>“...children as young as eight years old have been tried as a adults, and children as young as thirteen years old have been tried as adults and sentenced to life in prison.”</p> <p>“In May 2010, the Supreme Court ruled that life-without-parole sentences for youth are unconstitutional. They noted that youth are still undergoing brain development, thus they have a “diminished culpability, and a heightened capacity for change.””</p> <p>Culpability = responsibility for fault; guilt Capacity = ability to do something (in this case, the ability to change)</p>

<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Lots of surprising statistics; gave lots of information on the recent history of juveniles in prison; talked about changes that are being made in an effort to recognize what is appropriate for youth</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Lack of information about what prison time can do to a person's mental/physical health – only one side of the system (it would have been nice to have a comparison)</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System of Families (whether or not a family is stable already; if youth has a stable environment to go back to after release, etc) • System of Schooling (taking youth out of schooling/education; whether or not youth is accepted back into education environment, etc) • System of Neighborhoods (taking youth out of a neighborhood; how the other families in the neighborhood respond to youth being released) 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does time in prison actually affect the mental or physical health of youth? If so, how much? It seems to me that the relationship between health and incarceration could be one that goes in circles as well. • What other systems are affected by incarcerated youth than the ones already on our map? 	

<p>Citation:</p> <p>NCSL. n.d. Reentry and Aftercare: Juvenile Justice Guide Book for Legislators. National Conference of State Legislatures. 4-6. http://www.ncsl.org/</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This source is about juveniles in the criminal justice system and the problems they face as they enter back into society after being released. It also talks about the things that can be done to help limit some of these trials.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Juveniles that have been in the criminal justice system and are now reentering society will face the same struggles that adults reentering society will face, but will most likely face additional obstacles because they were incarcerated during their developmental years.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescents in the criminal justice system typically experience unstable home lives and/or mental illness and are not given the accommodations needed for these when reentering society. • Adolescents will have a harder time already reentering society because they are still going through development. • Juveniles reentering society typically will not go past a high school diploma in education, and therefore struggle even more with employment as well.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>About two-thirds of incarcerated youth were convicted of non-violent offenses, but still face the same obstacles as those who have committed violent crimes.</p> <p>Roughly 46% of juveniles ages 10-17 who are currently homeless have previously been in a correctional facility. Roughly 44% of the 46% reentered society into unstable housing situations.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Juveniles released from confinement experience other challenges in returning to society. For instance, many confined juveniles return to communities with high crime rates and poverty, unstable households and family relationships, failing school systems, and unemployment.”</p> <p>“Juveniles recently released from confinement face numerous obstacles that hinder successful reentry. Thus, there is a great need for effective reentry services to prevent recidivism.”</p> <p>“...seven domains where juveniles reentering society face challenges and opportunities. These domains include: family and living arrangements; peer groups and friends; mental, behavioral and physical health; substance abuse; education and schooling; vocational training and employment; and leisure, recreation and vocational interests.”</p>

<p>Strengths:</p> <p>It provided a lot of information on what systems are trying to do to help adolescents reentering society build a stable life, and it provided a lot of statistics regarding why and how adolescents end up in the system.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>I would have liked to see more information on the specific obstacles that juveniles reentering society face; we already know they face obstacles, but what are they and what are some statistics that show them?</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System of Educational Opportunity • System of Reentry Programs (Government maybe?) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Specifically how many programs there are and what the government is doing to ensure smooth transitions back into society. • System of Family [Structure] 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was trying to find a reading specifically on juveniles reentering society and the obstacles that plague them regarding education, but I had a hard time finding something. I would be interested in learning more about this. • I also would be interested in discovering how obstacles change with the severity of a juvenile's conviction. 	

Citation:

Richie, Beth E. "Challenges Incarcerated Women Face as They Return to Their Communities: Findings from Life History Interviews." *Crime & Delinquency*, 1 July 2001, pp. 368-89, doi:10.1177/0011128701047003005. Accessed 27 Feb. 2017.

Reason for including this source in your work:

Expands on the reading in terms of parole as well as the class project because it gathers evidence about the process of the returning citizen from prison - specifically, women returning from prison.

Main argument:

Women face even more problems than the average returning citizen from prison because of the many demands and oppressions that women face. Women are disproportionately represented in prison populations in terms of race, socioeconomic status, and education. Within the prison, women face more adversities due to multiplying physical and mental health issues and lack of treatment offered; after prison, women face more adversity due to social issues and lack of opportunities within their community.

Important ideas:

- Women are increasingly incarcerated with disproportional rates of incarceration - mostly uneducated, impoverished women and women of color
- Most incarcerated women are victims of harsh drug laws and rarely incarcerated for violent crimes
- Women experience sexual abuse and health problems while in prison as well as other negative experiences in prison that lead them to leave prison in worse condition than when they had first been admitted - substance abuse treatment should be there (rather than prisons), but is not offered before or after prison
 - STDs are being spread within prisons, but health care is so poor that it just reinforces the process
 - Rape results in PTSD - another issue that originates in prison but is not solved due to poor health care
- Women face gender inequality within prisons and sexual harassment - men (officers working in the prison) know that women are often victims of addiction and offer them drugs in return for sex
- Because of the population that is targeted in incarceration - WOC, impoverished, uneducated, addicted to drugs - and the various health problems that have accumulated as a result of imprisonment, getting back on their feet is especially difficult as there are no programs to assist them. They're just sent back to the same communities where instead of providing opportunities for success, they're provided with only opportunities of failure (more drugs, no affordable housing, health care, education opportunities, difficulties in bringing their families back together)

Evidence:

Less than 39% of women had a full-time job when incarcerated
60% of women report sexual abuse while incarcerated - negative effects on mental health

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“Women who are released from jail or prison are likely to return to the same disenfranchised neighborhoods and difficult conditions without having received any services to address their underlying problems”

“There are few services to assist women in the process of reentry”

The competing demands of women as well as the multiple oppressions that WOC face leave them to have an even more difficult time reintegrating into society

“The sense of being marginalized within the context of a disenfranchised community has profound impacts on the ability of women to successfully reintegrate into it”

Comprehensive programs, community development and linkages, empowerment and consciousness raising approaches, and community mentoring, care and assisting are necessary to help women prisoners reintegrate successfully

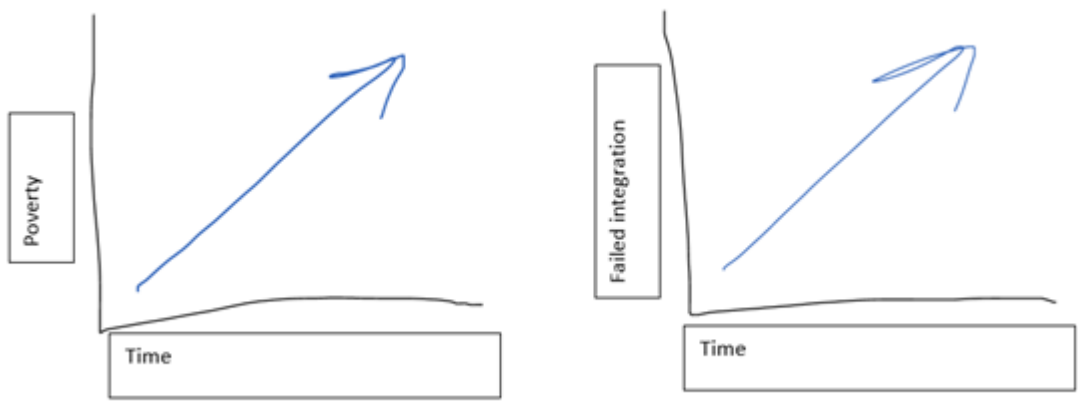
- Strengths:
- Explains the adversities that especially women face when integrating into society
 - Exposes inequalities while offering new, effective approaches to help reduce the inequalities

- Weaknesses:
- Didn't explain why especially women are more at risk for recidivism and adversity in reintegrating into society

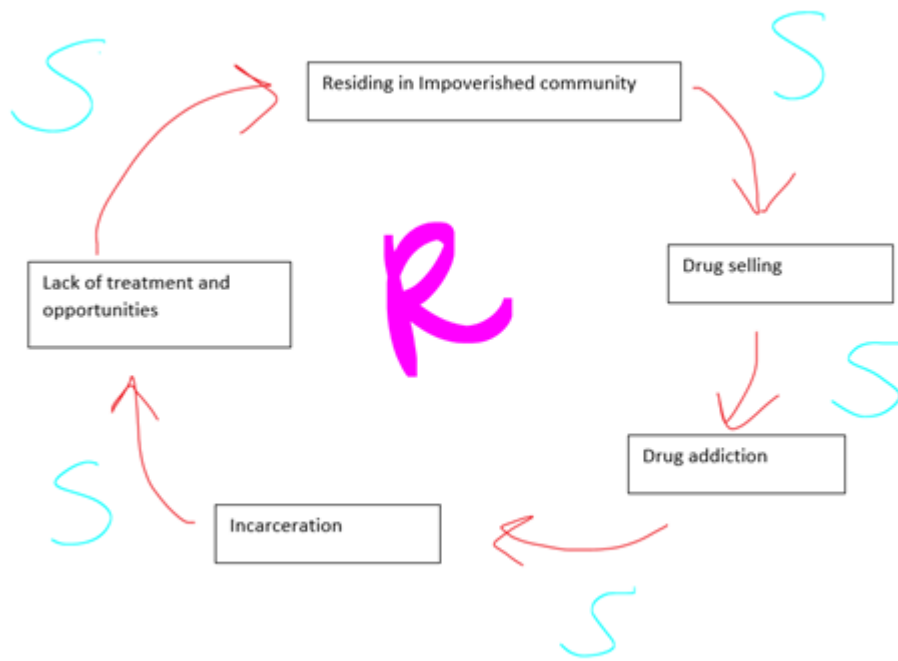
- Connections:
- Connects prison system to health care system
 - Connects with policies by suggesting alternatives and improvements to the system
 - Connects community system because it explains the problems in targeting a community, and creating a vicious cycle of recidivism and poverty

- List identifiable variables:
- poverty
 - failed reintegration
 - Incarceration

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?
Continue to look at the returning citizen

Citation:

Morgan, Robert. 2013. "Vocational psychology in corrections". *The Counseling Psychologist*. Vol 41, Issue 7, pp. 1061 - 1071. doi: [10.1177/001100001348238](https://doi.org/10.1177/001100001348238)

Reason for including this source in your work:

Critiques the simplicity of vocational training in prison, emphasizing the need of *psychology* and behavioral therapy, in addition to vocational training, in or as an alternative to prisons.

Main argument:

Personalized therapy, rehabilitation centers, vocational training, work release programs should all be used in combination - not just an option, but a policy change for requirement - for prisoners in order for successful integration into society.

Important ideas:

- Employment is critical in the integration process for prisoners because it is the leading determinant of recidivism
- Psychology in combination with vocational programs, particularly the SCCT (Social Cognitive Career Theory) is important because it not only teaches prisoners how to work, but why they should work, giving them the motivation to keep and maintain employment
- Vocational programs are not enough because they do not solve psychological issues that prisoners have, nor do they grant prisoners the knowledge, understanding, and force of positive habits that psychology could offer
- The biggest predictors of criminal recidivism are: history of antisocial behavior, antisocial personality pattern, antisocial cognition, antisocial associates, family and/or marital, school and/or work, leisure and/or recreation, and substance abuse - counseling helps to identify the risks and respond with behavioral psychology to combat recidivism (RNR risk and response)

Evidence:

"investigators found positive treatment effects across all three areas of interest (i.e., career search self-efficacy, perceived problem-solving ability, hopefulness)" when prisoners received vocational training

"vocational-related variables (e.g., attitudes toward work) have been largely ignored in literature, in spite of the finding that employment and vocational situation are significant risk factors (i.e., among the Central Eight) for offender recidivism"

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

"For corrections to be effective (that is to correct criminal behavior), vocational psychology is an essential element in the rehabilitation (some would argue it is actually offender habilitation rather than rehabilitation that is needed, but that is a different paper) process."

"To be effective, correctional interventions need to reach into the offender's real world (Morgan, Kroner, & Mills, 2006) so that learned knowledge and skills developed while incarcerated are practiced and implemented in a real-world setting. Anything less simply continues current

practices whereby offenders are taught information/ skills in prison and then left to their own resources as to how best to apply this new information/skills in the real world.”

“There is a critical issue for vocational counselors in corrections when she noted the necessity of integrating SCCT (Social Cognitive Career Theory) and RNR (Risk–Need–Responsivity)... vocational-related variables (e.g., attitudes toward work) have been largely ignored in the corrections literature, this in spite of the finding that employment and vocational situation are significant risk factors (i.e., among the Central Eight) for offender recidivism.”

“Recidivism is the measure of getting caught for new criminal acts (arrest, conviction) or wrongful behavior (failed urinary analysis or failure to report for parole meetings resulting in revocation of parole). It is time we adjust our measurements to account for the outcome truly of interest to society—desistance from crime.”

“The responsivity principle attempts to match interventions with personality and learning styles of offenders such that the learning and development of prosocial skills is facilitated. To do this effectively, we cannot simply take vocational interventions that have proven effective in the general population and apply them to offender populations.”

Strengths:

- Critiques articles well
- Adds understanding and depth to vocational programs and behavioral therapy
- Explains why there is a need and why therapy is effective

Weaknesses:

- Does not have many statistics (though it is a critique of other articles)

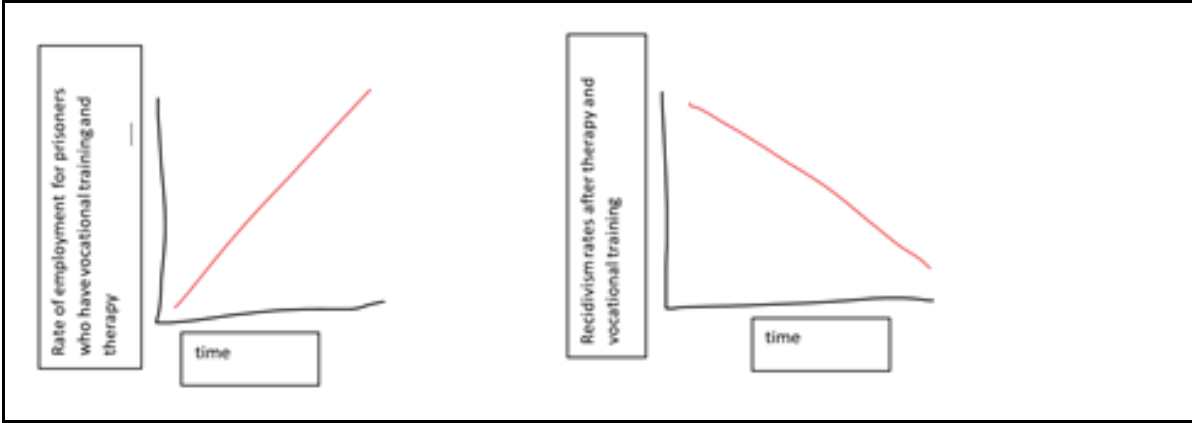
Connections:

- Goes more into depth about causes and preventions for recidivism (prison system)
- Offers a systems thinking solution that isn’t just a quick fix - psychology in combination with vocational training ([mental] health system)
- Explains that employment is a big predictor of recidivism (employment system)

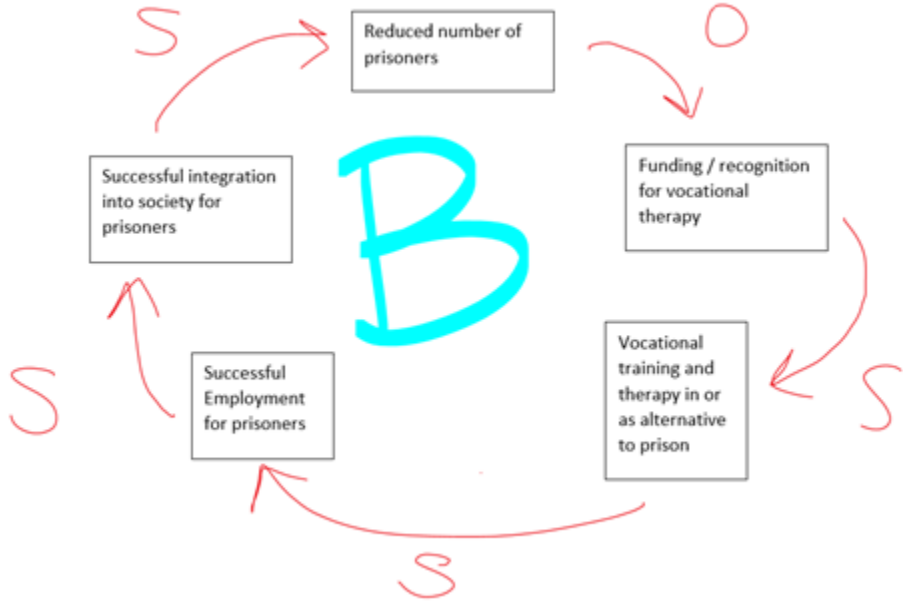
List identifiable variables:

- Therapy
- Integration
- Employment

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?
 More on integration

Interview

Node: Local Jail Loop: Criminal Justice System
Gender: Male
Title: Young and Stupid: A Cultural Phenomenon?
Primary Goal of this Interview: The primary goal of this interview is to have a personal account of a close friend's involvement in the criminal justice system that I had not known about until now. Upon discovery, I was a little surprised but knew that this man had a rough upbringing even though he is one of the most respectful and thoughtful people I know. I am using this interview to connect my previous two sources of the healthcare system and the education system.
Interview Summary: Knowing the person I interviewed for a long time, I was surprised at what he has been through in life. Hearing his story made me realize that a strong family probably has the biggest impact on development of characteristics and responsibility. Yes, he did say that he was young and stupid—but I believe that this is not true. The situation that he was placed in described in the interview led to the situations that caused him to commit a crime. Also, I realize that after release from jail, life goes on and there is little transition back to a normalized life. For longer sentences, I believe that a transition period should be put in place that does not punish like parole or probation, but rather encourages education growth and the development of close relationships of accountability.
Important findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Childhood has a huge impact on support and the choices people make in times of duress.• The family system and education system are perhaps the two most impactful systems on the likelihood of arrest.• Being young and naïve may infer that people from the age of 18-25 tend to take more risks.
Interview Questions and Response (actual interview content): What is your ethnic background? Do you think your childhood had an impact on your likelihood of getting into dangerous or unforeseen situations? How old were you when you were arrested? What year was it? Did you have a job at the time of your arrest? What was your education level at the time of your arrest? Was it a hard time in your life before you were arrested? If so, why? While in jail, what kind of culture/environment existed in the jail? Is there anything that caught you off-guard while in jail? Did you have any health issues shortly before, during, or after your time in jail?

Why do you think you committed your crime?

Did you have support when you were part of the Criminal Justice system and after you were released?

Do you think that probation and being released from jail had any unforeseen consequences?

Did you ever fear that your likelihood of being arrested had gone up since you had a criminal record?

What have you learned from being a part of the Criminal Justice system from beginning to end?

What other systems in your life do you think this arrest impacted the most?

Looking back, is there anything you wish you could change from your situation at the time of your arrest?

Do you think the Criminal Justice system is flawed or do you think it works the way it should?

Is there anything else you would like to tell me about your experience in life with the Criminal Justice System?



InterviewContent.m4a

Response to “what is the one thing I didn’t ask you that you think I should have?”

I should have asked, how sanitary was jail?

Will this person agree to reconnect for further inquiry? How do they want to be contacted?

Yes. He would want to be contacted through me.

Possible next-steps:

- Study the family system (foster care) in inner-cities more closely
- Study the creation of a homelessness condition and determine why it occurs
- Understand that each system has an impact on each other in the world, but each system impacts the criminal justice system in different magnitudes

Citation:

Justice, B., & Meares, T. L. (2013). How the Criminal Justice System Educates Citizens. The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 651(1), 159-177. doi:10.1177/0002716213502929

Reason for including this source in your work:

The collateral consequences article discussed Aaron's inability to access an education system since he was not returning to society. I was interested in the prison system after that.

Main argument:

The article discusses the ways in which people learn in the criminal justice system from a sociological perspective. Ideally, the criminal justice system is regarded only as a flaw and a necessary measure for those who must go into it. However, in practice, the criminal justice system is not effective because there are many other underlying causes that determine whether or not someone goes to prison and how they learn about the difference between right and wrong.

Important ideas:

- The criminal justice system is an educational system of anti-citizenry.
- Punishment through imprisonment provides an education for both the individual being punished and the broader public, in theory.
- The criminal justice system educates citizens on the proper relationship they should have with the state.

Evidence:

The article uses sociological terms and ideas to support the author's argument. By discussing topics such as socialization and legitimacy, it allows the reader to have a fuller understanding of the topic through another discipline's eyes.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- The government supports education with the public education system and with the criminal justice system.
- Public schools are intended to make good citizens, but the criminal justice system is intended to encourage compliance with the law.
- The criminal justice system is intended to socialize citizens who have not been legally socialized outside of the system. Citizens are intended to be legally socialized outside of schools.
- Sociology argues that citizens respect legal rules because of the legitimacy they imply. People are more likely to voluntarily obey the law when they believe those enforcing the laws have the right to tell them what to do

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a distinct lack of connection between the criminal justice system and education. The criminal justice system socializes prisoners rather than educating them. • The difference between education and socialization is that education is systematic, sustained, purposeful, and directional. • The criminal justice system provides a curriculum in civic education. The problem is that the education is anti-citizenry. • In practice, the criminal justice system provides lessons and education on class and economic relations rather than a model of what not to do. • People care a great deal about being able to participate in official decisions, being listened to, and having their opinions considered by those above them. • Legal socialization and legitimacy stem from interactions that citizens have with legal authorities and their conclusions that laws, systems, or authorities are fair. • Procedural justice is linked with favorable social identities. Those who are not imprisoned, for example, are seen as favorable to those who are imprisoned. • The jury system is an interesting method of punishment in the criminal justice system because it is both a duty and a right for citizens. 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The article is very detailed and persuasive.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>A lot of technological sociological information is used.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The article discusses sentencing guidelines and how even though a push has been made to reduce racially driven higher sentences, little is being done to help. • The article also discusses the role of police in the community and how their role can flip depending on one's social identity. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p>	

Citation:

Abrams, Laura S., and Bridget Freisthler. "A Spatial Analysis of Risks and Resources for Reentry Youth in Los Angeles County." *Journal of the Society for Social Work and Research*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2010, pp. 41–55., www.jstor.org/stable/10.5243/jsswr.2010.4.

Reason for including this source in your work:

The article refers to the relationship and effect of the community on the returning citizen. It directly seeks to analyze the availability of community resources for reentry with the reentry rates of youth offenders.

Main argument:

This article considers the institutional resources, or the services and institutions available in the communities and how they might facilitate or reduce social problems. It also looks at routine activities, or how land-use patterns might increase or facilitate neighborhood problems. It considers the effects of neighborhood risks, like community violence, alcohol availability and vacant housing, and how that might affect reentering youth and the characteristics of the community.

Important ideas:

- Youths that return to their communities often face obstacles that challenge their success of reentry. These challenges can be employment, education, avoiding criminal activities and maintaining social support.
- Neighborhood disadvantage may play a larger role in the potential success of reentry than the individual characteristics/risk factors of the returning individuals themselves.
- Reentry resources, like services related to mental health, drug addiction, employment or education, may not be spatially located/concentrated in the neighborhoods/communities that have the highest density of ex-offenders. This makes it difficult for the returning members to access the programs and implement them in their reentry process.
- Results showed that higher densities of education services and mental health services were related to lower rates of reentry. So the places where the youths are returning are not the areas where local resources are available.
- When environmental risks are considered within all the results, it indicates that the location of the services might not matter if there isn't a decrease in neighborhood risks. Ex-offenders might engage in criminal behavior as an act of survival in these circumstances.

Evidence:

“With regard to the presence of local resources (Model 3), higher densities of both education services and mental health services (including substance abuse programs) were related to lower rates of reentry. Conversely, the density of youth-specific resources was positively related to rates of reentry. The densities of housing, legal, health, employment, and general social services were not related to reentry rates.” (47)

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“For example, Bullis and Yovanoff’s (2002) longitudinal study of more than 500 released youth in Oregon found that those who had received mental health services were 4.8 times as likely to be engaged in work or school at one-year post release. A separate analysis comparing these —engaged youth with youth who were not engaged in school or work found that the engaged group were at least twice as likely to avoid repeat contact with the criminal justice system (Bullis, Yovanoff, Mueller, & Havel, 2002).” (44)

“These studies have tended to find that in addition to individual struggle to achieve an —ex-offender identity, reentry youth must also contend with the challenges of living in resource- poor, disorganized neighborhoods; the absence of jobs or family support; and the widespread availability of substances (Abrams, 2007; Sullivan, 2004; Visher & Farrell, 2005). All of these environmental challenges can compromise the ability of reentry youth to abide by their probation orders. In sum, as much as individuals may be assisted in various ways through connections to neighborhood resources, the overarching risks of the environment may override any potential benefit of these resources.” (49).

Strengths:

Used statistical analysis to investigate the relationship between resource location and rate of youth reentry. Also used past research focused on adult reentry as foundation.

Weaknesses:

This is just an initial step in investigating the relationship between environmental risk factors in the community as well as community resources with the success of youth reentry. This study focuses more empirically on the spatial organization of the risks and resources instead of the effects of these variables. It does discuss the potential effects and conclusions found in different studies in the intro and discussion portion.

Connections:

- This article discusses how the environmental characteristics and social interactions affect neighborhoods, and how understanding that relationship is important in creating programs that reduce social problems affecting young people and their families. So

basically how the characteristics of a community affect the members within it, specifically the young criminal offenders.

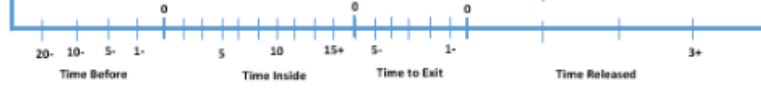
- One of the variables investigated is the location of education programs, which fits into the education ecosystem.
- Another variable is mental health and addiction services, which fits into the health ecosystem.
- Employment/employment services is another variable investigated.
- Other studies that focused more on adult reentry found that the concentrated risk of the environments ex-offenders are returning to (low home-ownership, low high school graduation, poverty, crime rates) create significant obstacles to successful reintegration. One study found that the neighborhood indicators or poverty and disadvantage were significant indicators of reoffending, beyond the risk factors of the individuals themselves.

List identifiable variables:

- Alcohol outlet availability
- Criminal activity/delinquent behavior
- Exposure to problematic behavior
- Alcohol consumption by youths (and/or adults)
- Vacant housing
- Community disorganization and disadvantage
- Community violence
- Environmental risks
- Mental health services
- Availability/accessibility of institutional resources
- Success of reentry
- Reentry rates/population
- Tangible benefits (employment, education)
- Intangible benefits (friendship, prosocial activities and informal social controls)
- Recidivism/reoffending

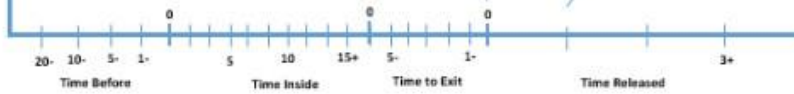
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

Involvement in employment or education



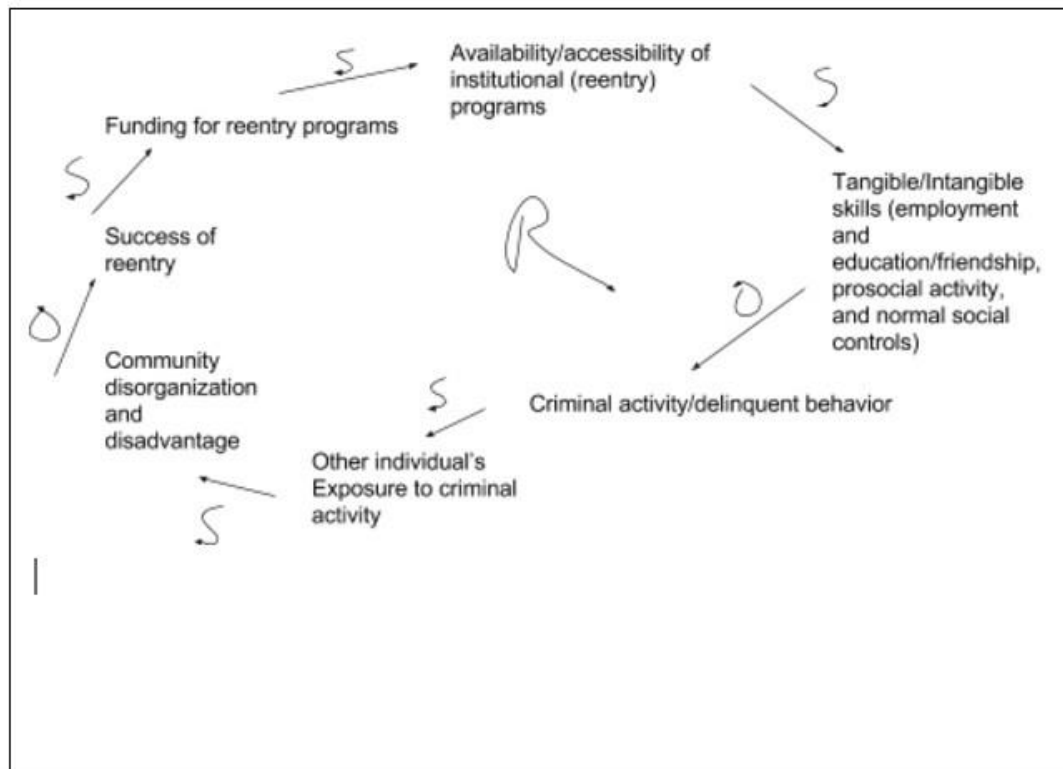
Returning Citizen Ecosystem BOT Guide

Accessibility/availability of institutional programs



Returning Citizen Ecosystem BOT Guide

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

This article had a ton of other resources about neighborhoods and communities affecting reentry, so I'll probably read them and try to pick out variables from those citations.

Appendix I Victim Citations

<p>Citation: Jackman, Tom. February 16, 2017. How to curb violence, and mass incarceration, by focusing on crime victims. The Washington Post. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/true-crime/wp/2017/02/16/how-to-curb-violence-and-mass-incarceration-by-focusing-on-crime-victims/?utm_term=.dfbf01f88fac</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This article was assigned by the professors to read and complete a research template. However, I think they wanted this article included in the research because it discusses the impact of incarceration on people and one woman's program to attempt to prevent the peoples' return to prison and increase safety in communities.</p>	
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This article discusses the issue of rising rates of incarceration and the struggles that returning citizens face. It describes a program started to help returning citizens and crime survivors by focusing on safety and reducing recidivism.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “tough on crime” legislation doesn’t equal a reduction in crime • crime survivors are often overlooked • Common Justice is a program to help crime survivors and find a way not to depend on incarceration • Most crime victims want the people who hurt them to get help and not return to prison 	
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>95% of people in prison were in at least once before. 90% of 100 survivors want the person who harmed them in Common Justice and not prison.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Many survivors no longer believe that prison will deliver them that safety.” “They know the temporary removal of someone who has hurt them does not change the conditions that made violence likely in the first place.” “Common Justice, which develops solutions to violence that meet the needs of crime survivors, advance racial equity, and do not rely on incarceration.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article did a good job of highlighting and explaining the program. It explained the different connections and effects that it would have on returning citizens.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>I think it would have been nice to have more examples. This article was pretty short and I think it would have been helpful to have an example of some people that it helped.</p>

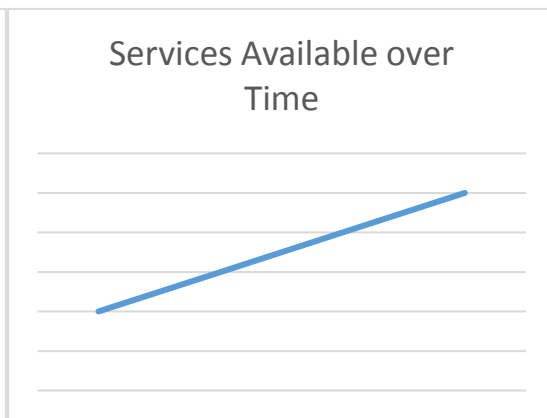
Connections:

- Economy: if people are kept from returning to prison, there is less of a financial burden on prisons to pay for their time there and they are able to be employed (hopefully)
- Neighborhood: this should lead to safer and more involved communities
- Public Policy: these programs should change the policies for returning citizens and help them be more successful

List identifiable variables:

- Services Available to Returning Citizens
- Community Involvement/Receptiveness
- Recidivism
- Community Safety

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

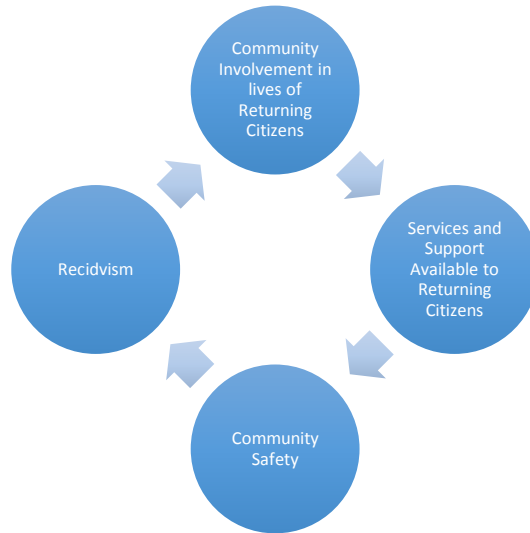


Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

Balancing

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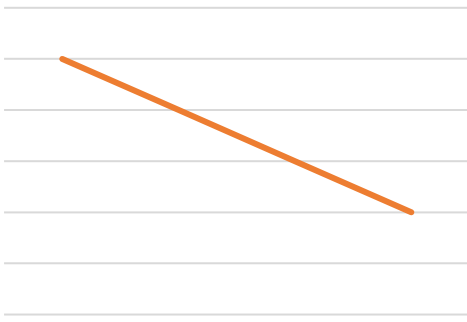
What will you research next?

I want to look into community programs that help people. I think that the community is so important and I don't think there is enough involvement. But another issue is the funding. I don't think that the community programs would cost nearly as much as taking care of a prisoner who continues to return time after time.

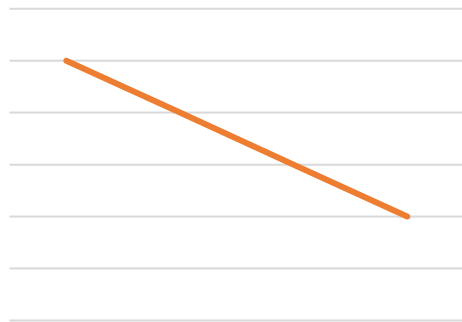
<p>Citation: Western, Bruce., Kling, Jeffery R., and Weiman, David F. 2001. The Labor Market Consequences of Incarceration. <i>Crime & Delinquency</i>. Volume 47: pages 410-427. http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0011128701047003007</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I was originally interested in looking at what educational opportunities people who had spent time incarcerated had, but I came across this article on my search. In a way, this does also connect to education, because usually those incarcerated have little access to education which decreases their job opportunities just like checking a felon box decreases their opportunities. It is interesting to look at the ways lack of education can lead to prison which leads to lack of education/jobs.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This reading talks about the employment issues that prisoners face when they are released from prison. It points out that the problem isn't really that there is no employment available for prisoners, it's the problem that there is a limited number of jobs for workers with little education, skills, and a criminal record. This means that often many people (with and without criminal records) are competing for the same low-paying jobs.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing prison populations will have a negative impact on opportunities for minorities and those with little education who do not have a criminal record, because the jobs taken by these people are the same jobs available to released prisoners. • Prison may not decrease • Not only can record of incarceration decrease the likelihood of being hired, incarceration can decrease the education and job skills needed for employment • There are effects on individual employment but also impacts on the labor markets in the areas where prisoners are released. The areas near prisons where prisoners are released become saturated with people who only qualify for certain types of employment.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>NLSY79 study (p. 418) showed employment rates were 15-25% lower for those who had been imprisoned. "The special concentration of incarceration can potentially compound the barriers to meaningful employment for released prisoners and their peers." (p. 414)</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>"Incarceration may not be undermining the economic opportunities of ex-inmates; it may simply be officially earmarking severely disadvantaged men who would otherwise have poor job prospects, although without the dubious distinction of membership in a policy-relevant population." (p. 411) "On their return, prisoners can readily reestablish contacts formed in prison and so embed themselves in networks of other released prisoners. These ties can erode the social stigma of a</p>

<p>criminal conviction and incarceration. Moreover, these ties further weaken connection to those who can provide information about and entry to job openings.” (p. 415)</p> <p>“Based on our review of recent literature, we find evidence from a variety of sources that serving time in prison can diminish an individual’s earnings but not necessarily employments prospects.” (p. 424)</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <p>This article has a lot of good information and it pulls from a variety of different resources. It walks you through the different issues and explains things in easy to read ways. It also traces the issues through time, it doesn’t just talk about the issue at one point in time, it talks about the beginnings and middles (there isn’t really an end yet). It also lays the groundwork for future research.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>I don’t think there were very many weaknesses to this. It packed a lot of information into a few pages, which I think is to be expected. It would have been interesting if the authors had compared their findings to other conflicting findings.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can be connected to the employment section of the map, because it is about two different groups of people who are only eligible for a certain type of employment and have to compete for it. • This can be connected to the education section of the map, because lack of education plays a big role in the reasons why certain people are competing for certain jobs. • This can also tie into poverty, because once people are in prison they can usually only get jobs that pay low wages. 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Employment • Criminal Record • Income 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	

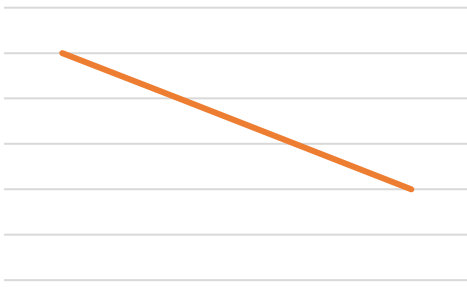
Education/Job Skills over Time



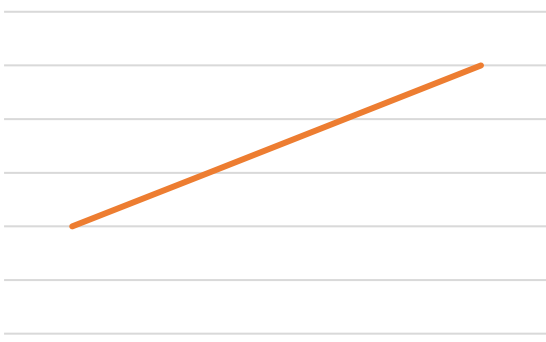
Income over Time



Employment Opportunities over Time

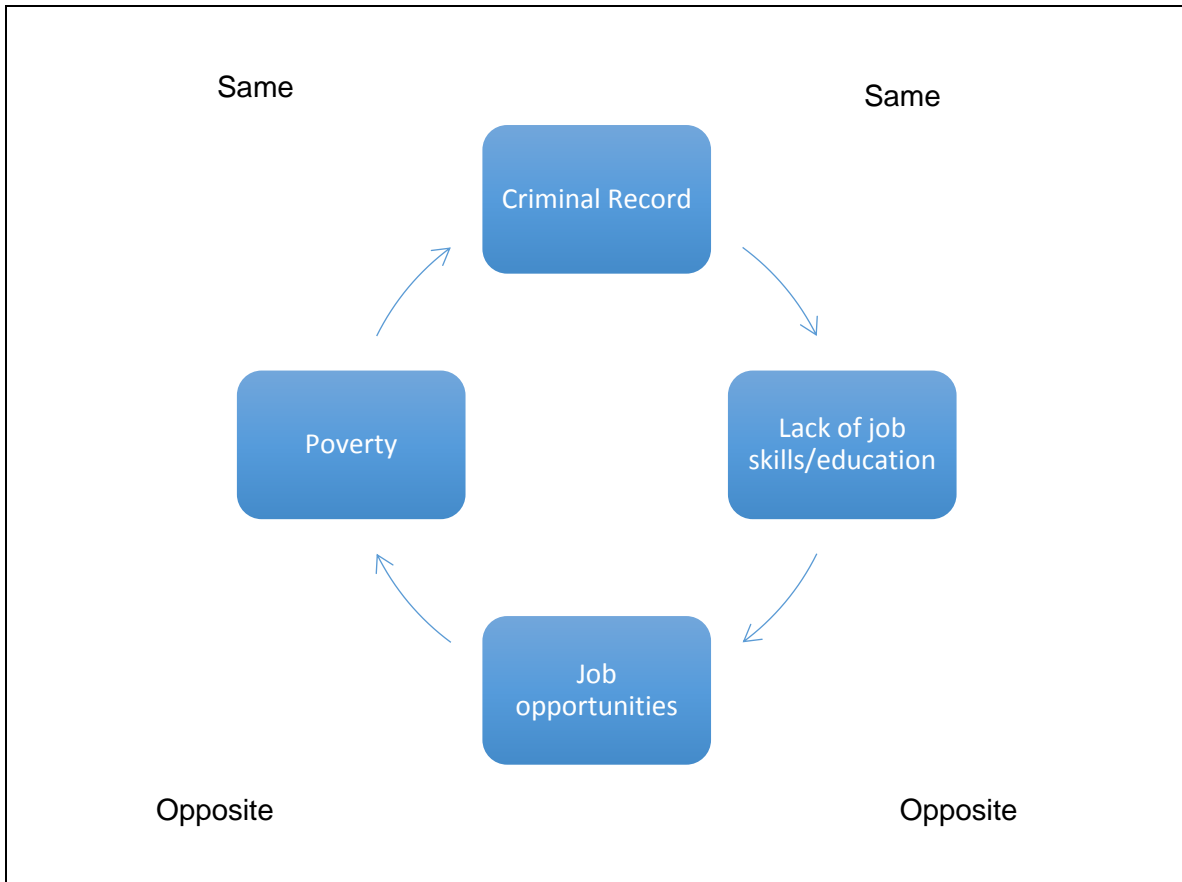


Criminal Record over Time



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:

Reinforcing Loop: Vicious



What will you research next?

I am interested in the types of programs that are available to rehabilitate released prisoners. I want to look at the ways prisoners can gain access to education and job skills training to make them more eligible for different types of jobs. This wouldn't just help the prisoner and their families, it would help prevent the labor market from getting so clogged at the lower levels and it would help other people who don't have criminal records still get jobs.

Citation:

Jackman, Tom. 2017. How to curb violence, and mass incarceration, by focusing on crime victims. The Washington Post. Retrieved from https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/true-crime/wp/2017/02/16/how-to-curb-violence-and-mass-incarceration-by-focusing-on-crime-victims/?utm_term=.78e8f2c04e72

Reason for including this source in your work:

The reformation of the criminal justice system with a focus on breaking the cycle of violence that accompanies returning citizens and often returns them to jail.

Main argument:

Tom Jackman wrote about a detailed report released by Danielle Sered and Common Justice, a project of the Vera Institute of Justice. Sered's personal experiences, combined with national research about the effects of "survivor centered approaches" to criminal consequences, make the case that restorative justice is more effective in reducing the use of punitive imprisonment and can help reduce violence that is usually continued when citizens return to the communities from whence they came.

Important ideas:

- A stunning 90% of more than 100 survivors who have been given the choice between seeing the person who harmed them in Common Justice or in prison chose Common Justice.
- Restorative justice brings together those directly impacted by an act of harm to address the impact of the crime, hold the person who did it accountable, and make things as right as possible.
- The temporary removal of someone who has hurt them does not change the conditions that made violence likely in the first place.
- Common Justice argues that any response to violence should be centered on survivors, based in accountability, driven by safety, and racially equitable.

Evidence:

- Danielle Sered described an interview that she had with a victim in order to show the desire of victims to see different results than those accomplished by punitive imprisonment. It proved the point that people are able to recognize the patterns in continued violence from past criminals, and that they are willing to work with them in order to prevent the same crimes from occurring to other people in their community at a later date.
- 70% of survivors surveyed prefer to see defendants sentenced to alternatives like community supervision and treatment instead of to prison.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: Include all new terms and concepts as well as at least 3 quotes that exemplify the essay.

"... as another survivor summarized his decision, "I guess at the end of the day, I have to prioritize my safety over my rage." Unlike in years past, for more and more survivors, no amount of "tough

on crime” rhetoric touting the benefits of incarceration for communities can refute their lived experience.”

“The report’s recommendations include the elimination of mandatory minimums to make way for alternative options that better meet survivors’ needs and increase safety; the expanded use of restorative justice; the investment of public resources into strategies that target the core drivers of violence—including poverty, housing instability, inequity, and trauma; and the expansion of access to victim services, including ways that don’t require engaging with law enforcement.”

Strengths:

The combination of Sered’s personal experience with the statistics collected about the effects of incarceration on the victims of the crimes lend to the feeling that the argument is well founded and can be backed up by interviews with the victims.

Weaknesses: I don’t feel that Tom Jackman contributed a great deal to this article, as much of it was simply a copy of Danielle Sered report. The Washington Post could have easily cut out the middle-man and given due credit to Ms. Sered.

Connections:

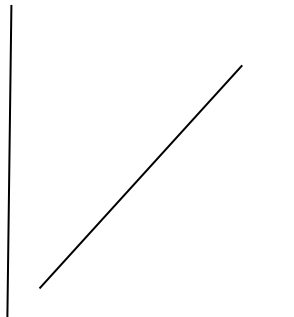
- The effects of incarceration on the victims of crimes is not a very well research topic on our ecosystem of impact, and this article brought to light one of the groups advocating for alternatives to mass incarceration.
- This article follows the same thought that mass incarceration does not benefit the community that the criminals came from and will return to after their sentence.
- The ideas represented in the article lead towards rehabilitation of the criminals, so that they can right their wrongs and become better citizens, which is the goal of a returning citizen, but it is more accessible due to their lack of jail time.

List identifiable variables:

- Victim’s feeling of safety
- Changes in a criminal’s behavior
- Reliance on mass incarceration

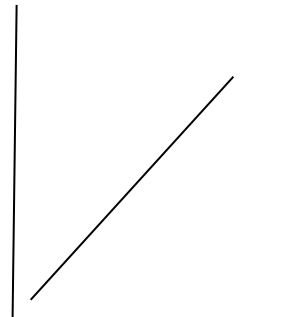
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

Feelings of safety of



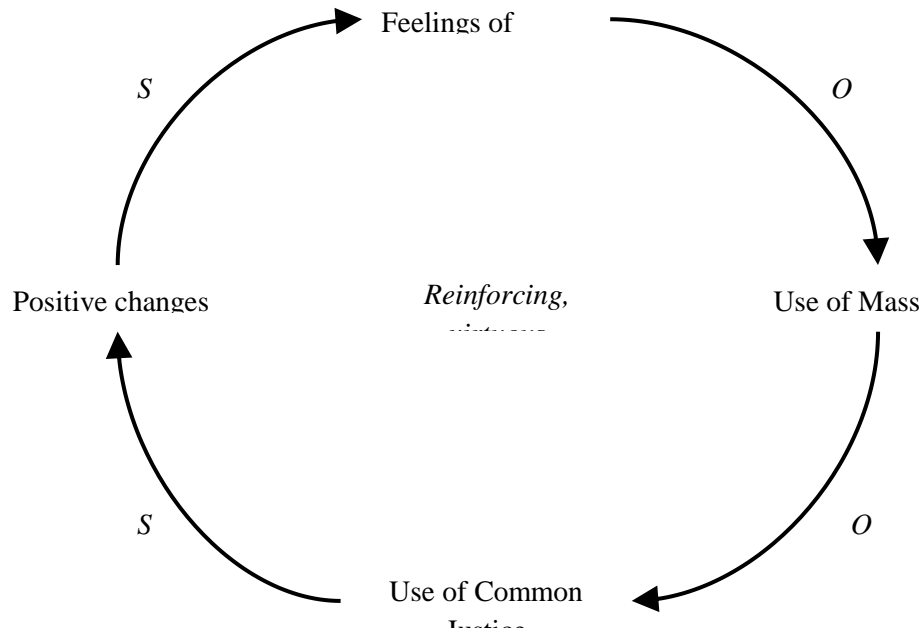
Time that criminals

Positive changes made to criminal’s behaviors



Time that criminals

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I think that this is an interesting way to forgo mass incarceration, and a good reason to consider rehabilitative practices instead of sentencing criminals to extensive periods of time in jail. From this topic, I would be interested in researching more about the feelings of the victims in response to the criminal justice system, as that is not a perspective that is often analyzed.

Citation:

Jackman, Tom. "How to curb violence, and mass incarceration, by focusing on crime victims." The Washington Post. WP Company, 16 Feb. 2017. Web. 27 Feb. 2017.

Reason for including this source in your work:

This work outlines the idea of the "survivor-centered" approach to dealing with criminals rather than incarceration. It focuses on what crime survivors actually want after their trauma, and that is supervision and treatment. This article offers an alternative to incarceration that meets the needs of survivors.

Main argument:

When crime survivors were asked what they would do with the person that harmed them if the choice was up to them, majority chose community supervision and treatment rather than incarceration. Common Justice is program that offers criminals restorative justice programs and focuses on minimizing the driving factors that lead to violence and crime. This program gives survivors what they need- a sense of safety.

Important ideas:

- Majority of crime survivors would rather see the person that harmed them go through treatment and community supervision than be incarcerated. They feel that this will give them the sense of safety that they need most after the trauma.
- Common Justice is an organization that focuses on restorative programs and minimizing factors that cause violence such as poverty and housing instability. These solutions meet the needs of the crime survivors.
- Without this program, recidivism will continue to increase leading to more crime and less safety for communities and survivors.

Evidence:

"A recent robust national poll by the Alliance for Safety and Justice, a group that has mobilized survivors around criminal justice reform issues, found that 70 percent of survivors surveyed prefer to see defendants sentenced to alternatives like community supervision and treatment instead of to prison."

"During one conversation I had with a survivor who was choosing between incarceration and Common Justice for the person who robbed him, he began drawing a series of boxes on the piece of paper in front of him, marking some with Xes. I asked him what he was doing. He said: "The boxes are everyone I know who has returned home from prison. The X's are everyone who went back. What did you say your success rate was?" I told him that so far, fewer than 8 percent of people in the program had been terminated for new crimes. He nodded and said: "Let's do it."

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“A stunning 90% of more than 100 survivors who have been given the choice between seeing the person who harmed them in Common Justice or in prison chose Common Justice.”

“They know the temporary removal of someone who has hurt them does not change the conditions that made violence likely in the first place. They have seen people go away and come back — as 95 percent of people in prison do — and know many return worse than when they left.”

“I guess at the end of the day, I have to prioritize my safety over my rage.”

“The report’s recommendations include the elimination of mandatory minimums to make way for alternative options that better meet survivors’ needs and increase safety; the expanded use of restorative justice; the investment of public resources into strategies that target the core drivers of violence—including poverty, housing instability, inequity, and trauma; and the expansion of access to victim services, including ways that don’t require engaging with law enforcement”

Common Justice: an organization that focuses on meeting the needs of crime survivors through restorative justice and investing in minimizing the drivers of violence.

Strengths:

Stats showing what survivors would do with the criminals.

Used real situations from crime survivors.

Outlined that some people will push against this innovation.

Weaknesses:

Didn’t show what the stats are currently of results of restorative justice programs. Proven less recidivism?

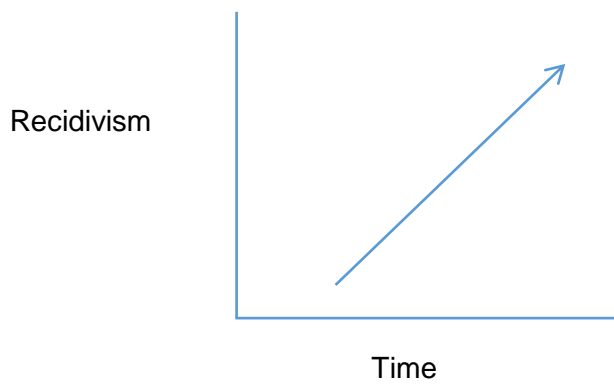
Connections:

- **Poverty** is a driving factor in violence.
- **Survivors** support Common Justice as it is a means to safety.
- **The Economy** would benefit from Common Justice as less recidivism means less spending money to house criminals.

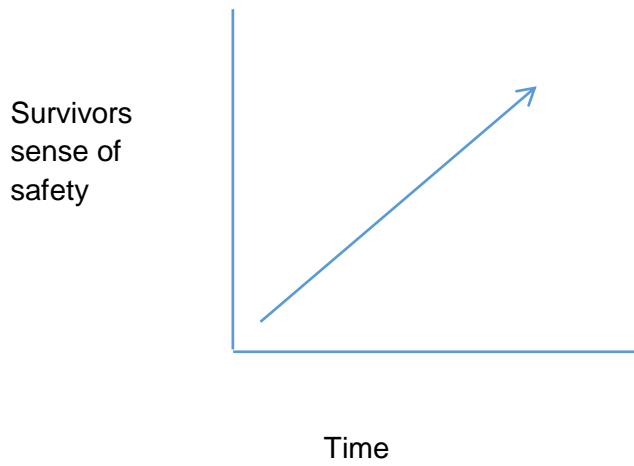
List identifiable variables:

- Recidivism
- Poverty
- Survivors sense of safety

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

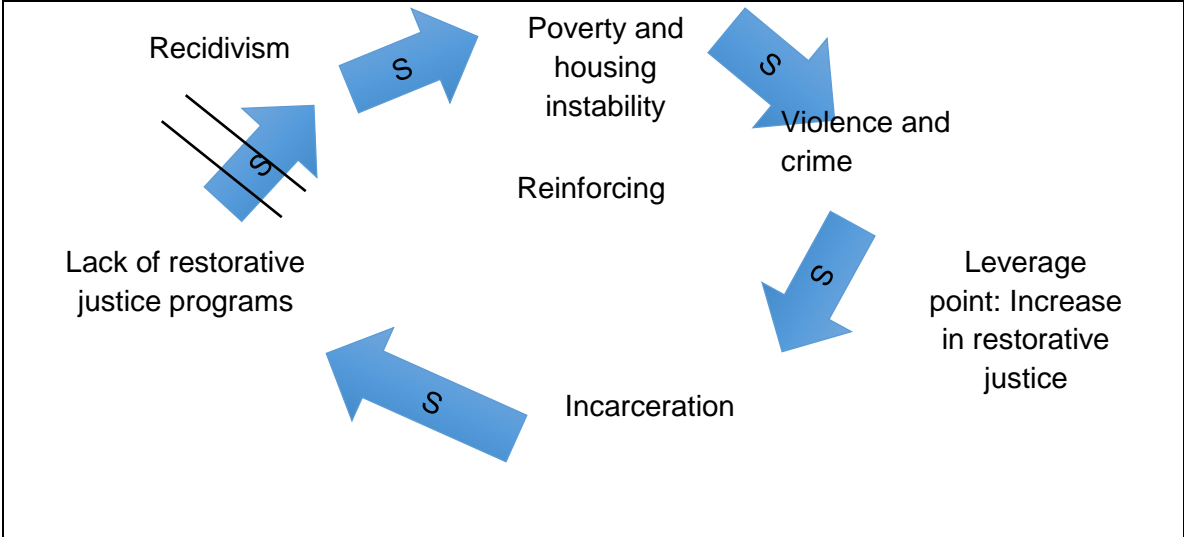


(Without Common Justice, recidivism is increasing)



(With common justice, a survivors sense of safety increases)

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

The results of restorative justice programs.

Citation: Tsui, J. C. (2014). BREAKING FREE OF THE PRISON PARADIGM: INTEGRATING RESTORATIVE JUSTICE TECHNIQUES INTO CHICAGO'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. *Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology*, 104(3), 635-666. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/docview/1564021579?accountid=39473>

Reason for including this source in your work:

After discussion in class on how Chicago's murder rate has been skyrocketing because there is no threat of being caught, I began to ponder what the rest of Chicago's criminal justice system looks like. I am from the Southside of Chicago and the places where this type of crime is so prevalent are the same places where my mom teaches now and has taught in the past, so I am extremely interested in pursuing information of this type.

Main argument:

This article attempts to prove that restorative justice is a valid alternative to incarceration and could benefit the city of Chicago, if more widely implemented. It argues that restorative justice programs provide an array of benefits that are not provided through incarceration, and can, in turn benefit the entirety of a community, rather than just those who are incarcerated. By looking at the history of justice policy in Illinois and Chicago, the article makes the argument that certain policies look better than they actually are in practice, and it is the responsibility of communities to help the juvenile offenders that were brought up in those communities.

Important ideas:

- Three hallmarks of restorative justice: victim-offender mediation, family or community group conferencing, and peacemaking or sentencing circles (638).
- Primary criticisms of juvenile incarceration: (641)
 - Inability to effectively address recidivism
 - High cost
 - Failure to account for the decreased juvenile culpability (responsibility)
 - Focus on the offenders rather than the victims
- Although Illinois has changed many policies regarding juvenile offenders, they are guilty of some “window dressing” and lack victim-oriented policy changes. (651)
- Barriers to restorative justice in Chicago: (653)
 - Lack of community cohesion, individuals less connected to their communities
 - Perception that restorative justice techniques improperly “coddle” perpetrators
 - Widespread belief that criminal justice system should punish offenders
 - Lack of knowledge about restorative justice procedures
 - Heavy workload of key players in the community

Evidence:

- In Illinois, half of juveniles leaving Department of Juvenile Justice facilities are reincarcerated (641)
- Two-thirds of juveniles nationally recidivate within 3 years of release (641)
- “Low-level juvenile offenders are less likely to reoffend if they are allowed to remain within their communities and are given access to community-based programs” (641).
- “In 2010, the Auditor General of the State of Illinois stated that the average cost of keeping a juvenile incarcerated for one year was \$86,861. Within the city of Chicago, the cost was even greater, averaging \$115,831 annually per resident” (643).
- Victims are more likely to benefit from an open dialogue than a court process (646).

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- The most important function of restorative justice programs is to act as an alternative to traditional justice structures, most significantly for juvenile offenders. (637)
- “Traditional methods of punishment fail to sufficiently address the problems presented by crimes in which the offender is a juvenile” (637)
- Chicago justice system is primarily focused on punishment and therefore, detention. (637)
- Minnesota can serve as a model state regarding integrating restorative justice programs into its justice system (637)
- “In contrast, restorative justice techniques generally aim to focus on relationships and to relocate the sphere of power to ‘their rightful owners’ - ‘offenders, victims, and their respective communities’” (638).
- Punishment may still play a part in restorative justice, but the central focus is the relationships between affective parties and the healing process after a crime (638).
- Three hallmarks of restorative justice: victim-offender mediation, family or community group conferencing, and peacemaking or sentencing circles (638).
- Victim-offender mediation: practice in which victims can voluntarily meet with their offenders with a trained professional; can also be joined by family members or other individuals at the request of their party (638)
- Goal of victim-offender mediation is to give the offender a chance to understand the Department, etc. (650)

- Redeploy Illinois (650)
 - Program that provides fiscal benefits to counties that address alternative issues (“mental illness, substance abuse, learning disabilities, unstable youth living arrangements”)
- Mental Health Juvenile Justice Initiative (650)
 - Provides personalized care plans to youth who suffer from mental illness and have already been imprisoned
- Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) (651)
 - Reduce reliance on secure confinement, improve public safety, reduce racial disparities and bias, save tax dollars, stimulate overall juvenile justice reforms
 - Provide technical assistance and training to promote reform and data collection
- “Window dressing”: justice systems change the language of their policies without changing any of the punitive procedures (651)
- Established programs are exceptions, not the norm and exist on the edges of the system
- Programs remain “offender-driven”
- Chicago’s restorative justice programs range from community to community
- City of Chicago remains one of the most racially segregated cities in America, contributes to lack of community cohesion (654)
- Higher number of people in Chicago believe that criminals should be punished (656)
- Chicago neighborhoods are very similar to small towns, many small towns very close together (660)
- Restorative programs are more difficult because they force offenders to make amends and directly confront the consequences of their actions (661)

<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The article provided a very comprehensive look at restorative justice. There was a lot of new information provided and the author did a great job explaining that information.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>I was expecting the article to provide more concrete data on the juvenile justice system in Chicago, and how restorative justice programs have affected it.</p>
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- Connections:
- The city of Chicago is still extremely segregated and many residents are not actively trying to change that.
 - The criminal justice system is largely offender based and psychologically, it is easier for a prisoner to address the consequences of their actions in a cell than it is to address the person or people that their crime directly harmed.
 - Supportive communities can make or break the way that juveniles are incarcerated.

- Juvenile brains are not as fully developed as adult brains, leading to an increased ability to benefit from and learn from restorative justice procedures.

Questions/Concerns:

- What other psychological consequences does incarceration have?
- How do these consequences compare to the psychological consequences of restorative justice?
- How does segregation and community instability affect children?

<p>Citation:</p> <p>Jackman, Tom. 2017. How to curb violence, and mass incarceration, by focusing on crime victims. <i>The Washington Post</i>. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/true-crime/wp/2017/02/16/how-to-curb-violence-and-mass-incarceration-by-focusing-on-crime-victims/?utm_term=.9ee4e602b975</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>I had no choice in the matter.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Danielle Sered, the founder of Common Justice, believes that in our punitive criminal justice system we have missed one of the most essential elements to real change, the victim. By bringing together the victim and the one who committed the crime, Common Justice hopes to create more safety through reducing recidivism, increasing accountability, and making things as right as possible. In her work, Sered has found that the majority of crime survivors take the opportunity to see those who harmed them in hopes to promote safety.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many crime survivors live in areas most affected by crime. As they see it, the criminal justice system is doing nothing to stop this. In fact, most agree that this system may even make criminal activity more likely. Rather than seeing those that committed the crime in prison, they wish to meet them face to face in order to create safety for others. “They know the temporary removal of someone who has hurt them does not change the conditions that made violence likely in the first place.” • Restorative justice should be centered around the survivor. In this way, there is accountability, increased safety, and racial equity. Common Justice believes there needs to be an expansion of victim services that does not involve the Criminal Justice System or Law enforcement. • Removing offenders temporarily does not change the conditions which caused them to commit the crime in the first place. In this way, our current Criminal Justice System is failing. Criminals are removed, no change happens, and offenders are then released into an environment that is just as dangerous and unfair as before.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They cited a poll done by the Alliance for Safety and Justice that found that 70% percent of crime survivors would rather see defendants in some alternative program to prison.
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Restorative justice brings together those directly impacted by an act of harm to address the impact of the crime, hold the person who did it accountable, and make things as right as possible.”

- “the temporary removal of someone who has hurt them does not change the conditions that made violence likely in the first place.”
- “Fewer than 8 percent of people in the program had been terminated for new crimes.”

Strengths:

Common Justice has identified and is attempting to remedy a very serious flaw in our Criminal Justice System.

Weaknesses:

The article was very short and hard to gather a lot of information from. In addition, I would like to see more information on the success of Common Justice and similar organizations. I would like to know how widely effective they are.

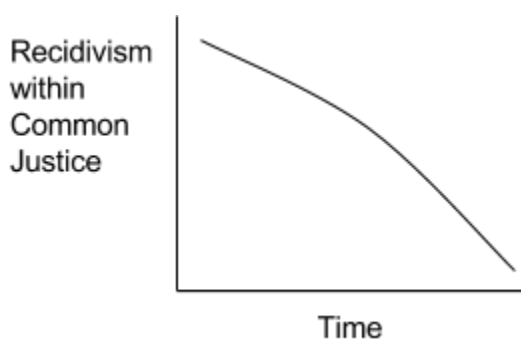
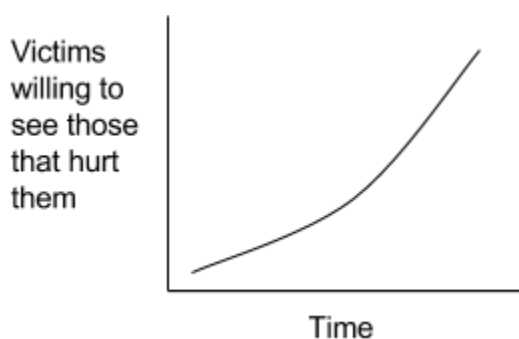
Connections:

- This connects to our larger research of the system of returning citizens. This article talks about the success of programs such as Common Justice in preventing those within the program from being reincarcerated.
- This also connects to the idea of public opinion and stigma that we have briefly discussed though little to no research has been done on it. I hope to do more research on this topic.
- This article identifies what drives violence at its core, which we have discussed at length in class and in our system map. These factors are poverty, housing instability, inequity, and trauma.

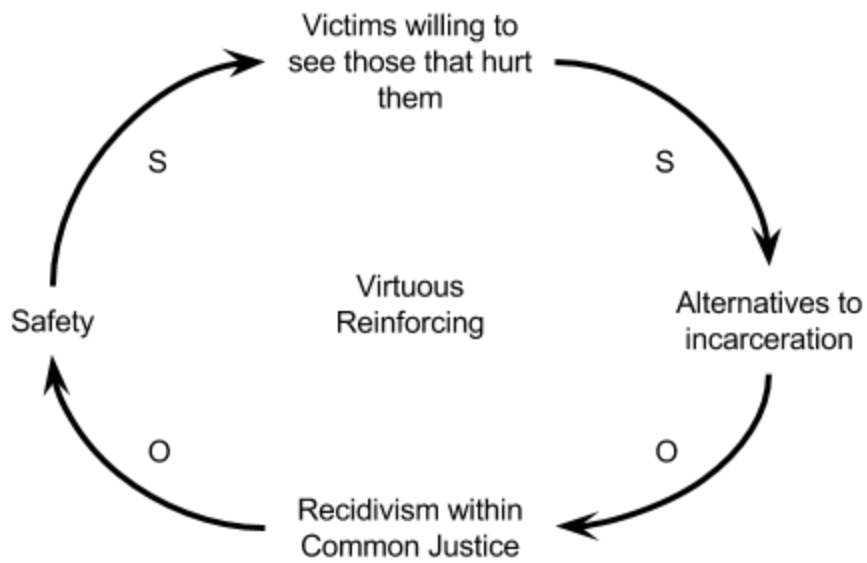
List identifiable variables:

- Victims willing to see those that hurt them
- Safety
- Success of reentry

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Moving forward, I hope to do more research on personal stigma against returning citizens. I think this is an important area to research as it should hold some leverage points. As people's opinions change, for better or worse, public policy follows. If it can be changed for the better, then hopefully it will help returning citizens.

Citation:

How to curb violence, and mass incarceration, by focusing on crime victims

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/true-crime/wp/2017/02/16/how-to-curb-violence-and-mass-incarceration-by-focusing-on-crime-victims/?utm_term=.dfbf01f88fac

Reason for including this source in your work:

This source was required reading from the professors.

Main argument:

The main argument of this article was that restorative justice initiatives are historically more successful than prison. The author, Danielle Sered, also explains how the motives for restorative justice often come from those who are least represented in the criminal justice system, victims. These sentiments are explored through a case study of the Common Justice initiative.

Important ideas:

- Crime survivors have paid the biggest price for the failures of mass incarceration and the prison system.
- Regardless of whether or not the crime committed was violent, most crime survivors choose restorative justice when the option is present.
- Restorative justice initiatives attempt to bring together those directly impacted by an act to address the impact, hold the person who did it accountable, and make things right.
- The top reason for restorative justice's success is the crime survivor's desire for safety in their community.

Evidence:

The author states that 90% of survivors who are given the choice to allow their offender the opportunity to experience restorative justice choose to do it. Also, she stated that fewer than 8% of people in the Common Justice program. She also uses anecdotal evidence to further her point.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- "We have begun to understand its devastating impacts on individuals, families, and communities, and the human and financial cost borne by us all,"
- The constituency that has paid the most for mass incarceration is crime survivors.
- Most crime survivors do not choose vengeance or mercy as their need immediately after an experience with the criminal justice system. Instead, they want safety.
- An aim for the Common Justice program is to advance racial equity in the criminal justice experience as well.

- “At the core of our work is a restorative justice program that both provides services to survivors of violence and diverts the people who commit these crimes from prison”
- “Restorative justice brings together those directly impacted by an act of harm to address the impact of the crime, hold the person who did it accountable, and make things as right as possible”
- The crime survivors must agree for an offender to be considered for Common Justice
- Most of the survivors live in neighborhoods where incarceration is common and they see the various times in which incarceration has failed their communities.
- Calls for investment of public resources into strategies that target the core expansion of violence, including: poverty, housing instability, inequity, and trauma
- “Unlike in years past, for more and more survivors, no amount of “tough on crime” rhetoric touting the benefits of incarceration for communities can refute their lived experience”

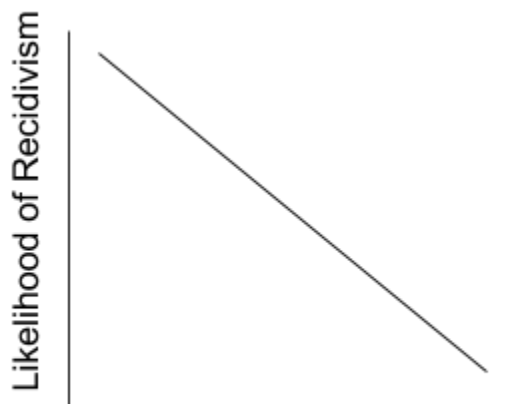
Strengths:
Anecdotal stories
Statistical figures

Weaknesses:

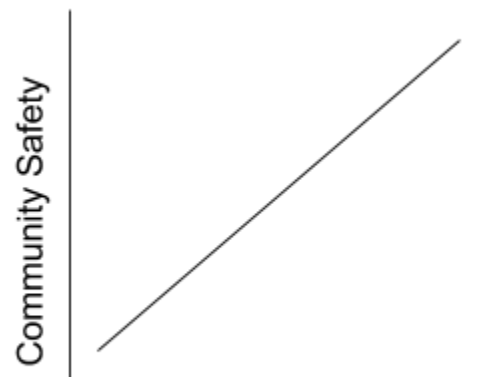
List identifiable variables:

Restorative Justice Programs
Likelihood of recidivism
Community Safety

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

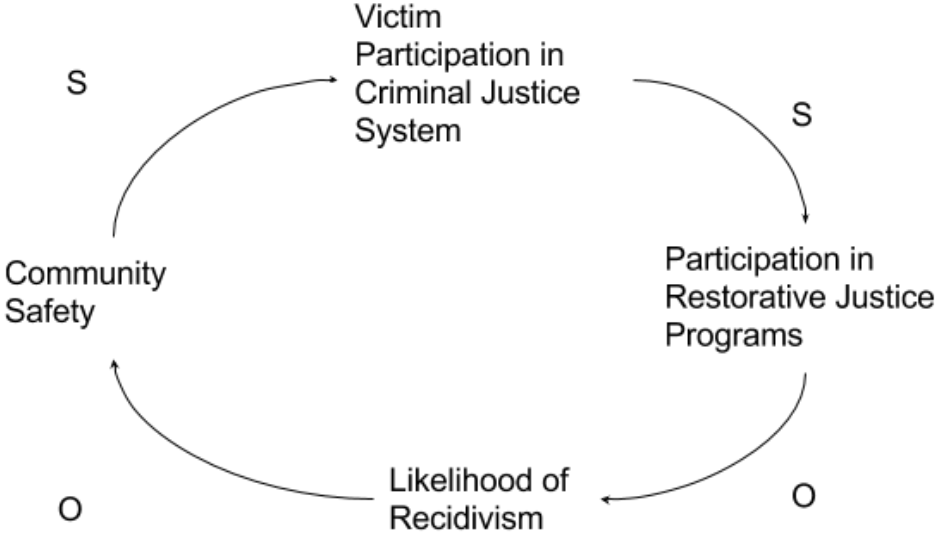


Time Participating in Restorative Justice



Time Participating in Restorative Justice

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?
Next, I plan to do more research into the disenfranchisement and the ways in which that affects minorities.

Citation:

Morris, A. (2002). CRITIQUING THE CRITICS: A Brief Response to Critics of Restorative Justice. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 42(3), 596-615. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23638883>

Reason for including this source in your work:

I was really interested in what one of our guests, Kate, had to say about restorative justice, and we didn't have much research in the victim ecosystem so I figured I'd add something. This article responds to other article's critiques of restorative justice and outlines the objectives and goals of the process. I specifically chose this article because it talked about both the benefits for the victims and the offenders, and how it affects their "communities of care", which some of the other articles I looked at didn't really discuss.

Main argument:

This article argued that the critiques of restorative justice were rooted in misunderstandings of the goals and objectives of restorative justice and in an overestimation of what restorative justice could achieve in this stage of development. The author further argues that restorative justice can have positive effects for the victims,, offenders, and their communities, and bases their argument off of the practice of restorative justice in New Zealand, where it has been more prevalent.

Important ideas:

- One benefit of restorative justice is that changes the state's role in the criminal justice system. It emphasizes restoring the victim's sense of control and security, while restoring responsibility to the offenders for their crime and gives them the ability to make amends.
- Restorative justice acts as a collaborative alternative to the current punitive system, where the victims, offenders, and their communities can work together and hopefully end up with some closure.
- Restorative justice doesn't necessarily preclude a prison sentence - lots of forms of it, one being that the offender, victim and their communities have some input into the sentence, increasing understanding of the circumstances and consequences, and impressing the gravity of the situation upon the offenders.
- There's no right way to implement restorative justice; it can be any program that implements the values and objectives of it. It should allow both offenders and victims to participate in the process, empowering them by allowing them to make amends. This could have a positive impact on the victim's pain as well as the offender's reintegration into their communities.

- Restorative Justice should be evaluated by what it has achieved, and should not be held to standards that aren't applied to the current punitive system (i.e. recidivism, emotional reparation)

Evidence:

For example, in South Australia, young people participating in conferences can consult with lawyers prior to admitting the offence and prior to agreeing with the proposed outcome though lawyers tend not to be present at the conference itself. In Real Justice conferences in the United States, lawyers at conferences have a watching brief and they can interrupt proceedings if they feel that the young person's legal rights are being breached (Paul McCold, personal communication) (601)

Second, critics seem to have confused here restorative justice processes and restorative outcomes and to have ignored the possibility that both may impact on reoffending. There is now some evidence of the importance of process in shaping attitudes and behaviour. Maxwell and Morris (1999), for example, found that a number of restorative justice related factors were predictive of young people who had been involved in family group conferences in New Zealand not being reconvicted some six years later (606)

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

“ There is nothing wrong with critiques per se: I agree with Schiff and Bazemore (2001: 329) that they can serve a positive function in that they are part of restorative justice's evolutionary process. But critics need to have a good understanding of the essential values of restorative justice and to aim their criticisms at applications that reflect these values. They also need to acknowledge what restorative justice is struggling to combat and replace. After all, as Tracy (1998:276) writes, we have experienced hundreds of years of the harmful consequences of a retributive justice system that has 'handed down a legacy of oppression against women, people of colour, and impoverished people'. And Delgrado (2000: 771) describes the (American) criminal justice system as 'perhaps the most inegalitarian and racist structure in society'. Schiff and Bazemore (2001: 309) are surely right when they state that 'it is one thing to point out that after ten years of full implementation, restorative justice has failed to resolve pervasive justice system problems . . . It is quite another to blame such longstanding problems on restorative and community justice' (emphasis in the original)” (610)

es. Research has also shown that restorative justice processes and outcomes can result in fewer people appearing in the criminal courts and fewer people being sentenced to residential or custodial sentences. This consequently results in cost savings. In addition, research has shown that restorative justice processes and outcomes can impact on reoffending when compared with matched offenders dealt with solely in the criminal courts. Thus, there are many reasons to feel encouraged (612)

Restorative justice also emphasizes human rights and the need to recognize the impact of social

or substantive injustice and in small ways address these rather than simply provide offenders with legal or formal justice and victims with no justice at all. Thus it seeks to restore the victim's security, self-respect, dignity and, most importantly, sense of control (598).

Strengths:

- Acknowledges criticism of restorative justice system
- When they can, they use empirical evidence to disprove/undermine any criticism.
- They do a good job of recognizing when criticism comes from a misunderstanding of the values of restorative justice.
- Addresses how some research can have different positive or negative spins

Weaknesses:

- Because of the relatively new nature of restorative justice, some of the author's response to criticism can't be backed up by empirical evidence and the argument relies on speculation. They do a good job of addressing this weakness at the beginning though.

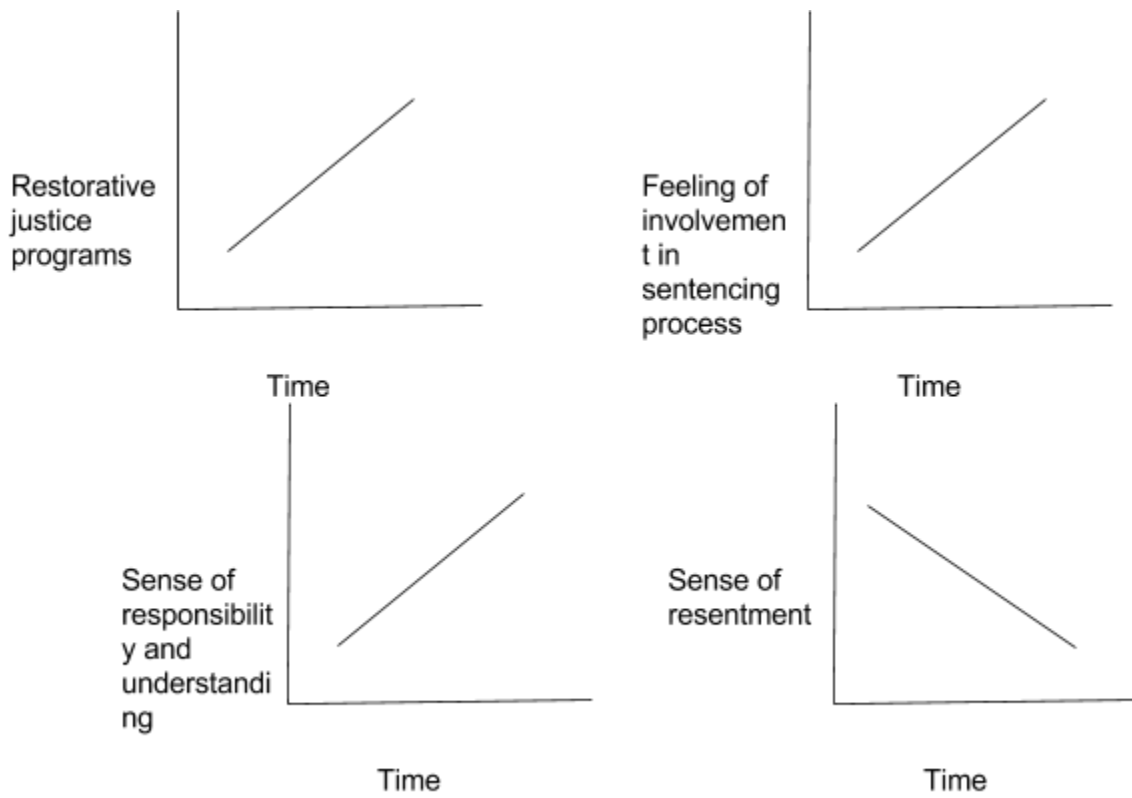
Connections:

- There is a potential that if restorative justice processes are aimed at the more serious and persistent offenders, the communities that they are a part of could benefit greatly in terms of understanding the offences and consequences, and offering more opportunities for healing and reintegration. This fits into our neighborhood ecosystem.
- Obviously this article relates to the victim ecosystem. Offenders usually hurt people from within their communities and may run into their victims when they return. This process provides an opportunity to ease that future relationship and empower the victim.
- This article also involves the criminal justice system because it alters its role. =For example, under restorative justice, lawyers would be more focused on informing the offender of their rights, and possibly less focused on plea bargaining and getting the lowest possible sentence.
- I think it also falls into the family ecosystem because a lot of the processes mentioned in the article refer to "family conferences", where the families of the victims and the families of the offender also talk with them. According to the article, restorative justice advocates believe that the offender's family/friends are the most effective ways of denouncing the offender's behavior and helping them see the consequences/effects of their actions.

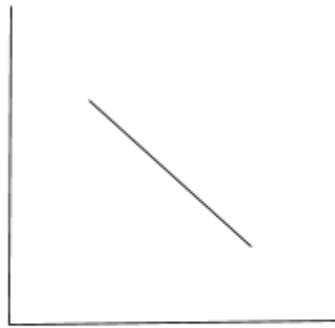
List identifiable variables:

- Cost savings
- Restorative justice programs/processes
- Recidivism
- Responsibility and understanding
- Involvement in sentencing
- Resentment
- reintegration

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

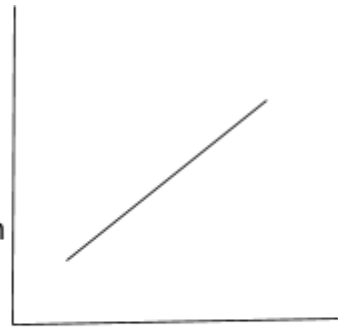


recidivism



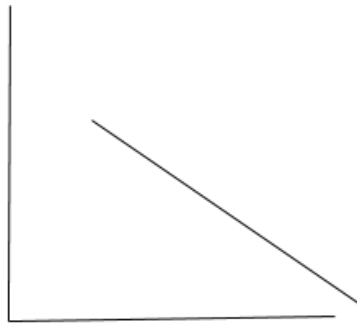
Time

Success of reintegration



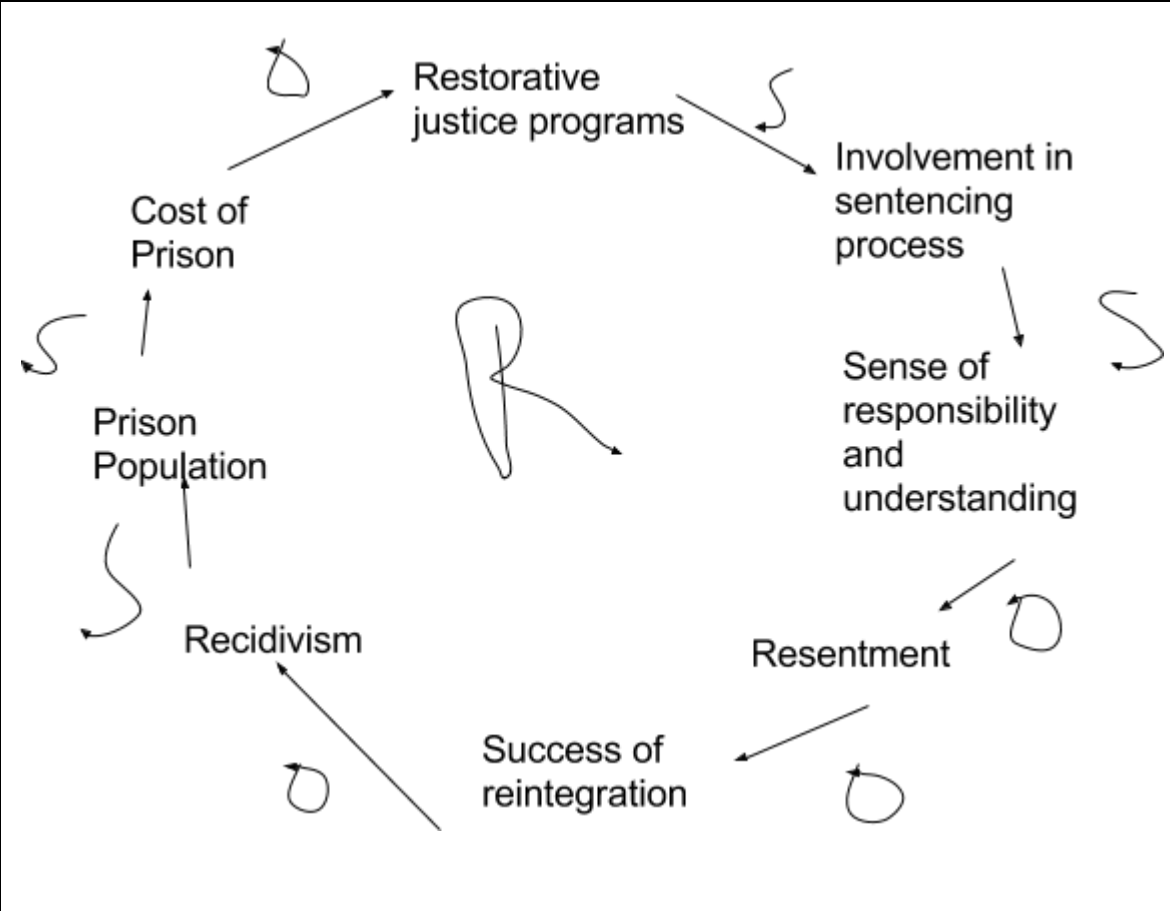
Time

Cost of prisons



Time

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I'll probably look into more restorative justice things. I'd specifically like to look at victim-offender interaction after the offender gets out and is trying to reintegrate into their communities.

Citation:

GOODRUM, S., & STAFFORD, M. (2003). THE MANAGEMENT OF EMOTIONS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. *Sociological Focus*, 36(3), 179-196. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20832202>

Reason for including this source in your work:

I felt like I had reviewed several articles that focused on the impact of prison on inmates and their families, and while that's an important part of the criminal justice system, it's still just one part we have to consider. This article discusses another side of the system, specifically the emotions managing of the criminal justice workers, like counselors, detectives and prosecutors. It also describes some of the trials that bereaved victims go through when dealing with the criminal justice system and how they can act as an emotional burden for criminal justice workers. This article helped expand my view of the criminal justice system and how the various roles/parts affect each other.

Main argument:

This article argued that because of the emotional burden that dealing with bereaved victims causes, criminal justice workers use status and organizational shields in order to control their own sadness and try to alleviate some of the intensity of the victim's sadness, as well as emotion management techniques and information control. They also argued that the burden of dealing with victims was divided along gendered lines, as the predominately female counselors worked the most with the victims and protected the predominately male detectives and prosecutors from having to interact with their emotions.

Important ideas:

- Criminal justice workers believe that working with bereaved victims is their main emotional burden. This is mainly due to the depth of their sadness and the workers' inability to alleviate their sadness.
- Emotion work is divided among criminal justice workers, often along gendered lines. Counselors do the bulk of the work, and are predominantly female. Judges, detectives and prosecutors are predominantly male.
- Counselors and detectives/prosecutors have different relationships with the victims. Counselors tend to use more sympathy in order to help deal with the victim's emotions, whereas detectives and prosecutors use more emotional shields in order to remain effective in doing their jobs.
- Those that see dealing with victims and their emotions as detrimental to their work use organizational and status shields to avoid them.
- Those that can't avoid them, like the victims counselors, employ emotion management strategies like professional composure, sympathy, and information control.

Evidence:

- “Detectives and prosecutors also distanced themselves from bereaved victims by using victim services counselors as organizational shields. As in other types of organizations, these shields were lower ranked, lower paid, and typically female employees (Abbott 1988; Kanter 1977; Pierce 1995). Many of the interviewees revealed reasons why they wanted a division of emotion work and how they managed to implement it. A murder detective with eight years of experience explained: ‘Before victim services got assigned to here, it was us. They caught you on the phone. They’d show up, just out of the blue and want to talk... So [now] I try to push [them] as much onto Victim Services as I can.’ (CJ05, Police Department Murder Detective, Male).” (188).

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- Emotion management: the practice of controlling and handling their own and other people’s emotions in the workplace in order to get work done.
- Status shield: allows workers to use their positions of authority to discourage others from challenging them or contacting them.
- Organizational shield: allows one worker to use another worker, usually of lower rank, to serve as a buffer between him/her and the public.
- Information control: involves manipulation the amount, timing, and tone of information released; a type of social control.
- “Emotion work was divided among workers in the criminal justice system. This division sometimes created conflict among workers, and it was often gendered. While criminal justice workers’ roles and responsibilities were, as Hagan (1989) has noted, loosely coupled, that it, interdependent but with some autonomy, conflicts sometimes emerged in workers’ definitions of a “victim” and in their work with victims.” (187)
- “The status shield protected detectives; and prosecutors’ time ad also their emotions. The status shield reduced the likelihood that criminal justice workers would (1) feel emotionally drained by bereaved victims; (2) let their feelings for the victims interfere with an unbiased investigation or prosecution; or (3) lose control of their emotionally composed self” (188).
- “Victims’ rights and victims’ emotional needs have created a demand for counselors in the criminal justice system, but victims’ emotional needs appear to have diminished counselors’ status in the system and created a gendered division of emotion management” (194).

Strengths:

- The main author had worked as a victims counselor at the district the interviews took place at, and also spent a lot of time following detectives during their cases. This first hand experience, as well as 19 personal interviews, provided lots of solid evidence for their argument.

Weaknesses:

- The authors interviewed people from one district only, and the district was “victim-friendly”. This meant that they had counselors and Victim Services. The responses gathered might be different in districts that aren’t so victim-friendly, and they might employ different emotion management

	<p>strategies.</p> <p>- While arguing that the division of emotion work was gendered, they didn't provide much evidence to this argument besides mentioning that more counselors were female.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal justice workers making up an important part of the criminal justice system. Their actions and attitudes affect the work that they do in the system. • Victims of crimes also make up an important part of the criminal justice system. One judge interviewed said that “the criminal justice system is... designed to hold people accountable for their conduct... [the system is designed] to punish those who have done wrong, and [it] has never been to heal the victim”. While this is true, victims’ emotions do play a role in the system. v There are conflicts within the system, sometimes caused by the way that detectives and prosecutors handle the victims’ emotions versus the way counselors have to manage emotions. Counselors look to help victims throughout their trying times whereas detectives have to remain objective, • The article states several times that detectives and prosecutors try to avoid getting entangled by sympathy or emotions when dealing with bereaved victims because they can feel obligated to act a certain way, whether it be sharing too much evidence, thus endangering the case, or rushing to solve a case and creating a biased investigation. Their actions impact the system and cause problems in other areas. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the victims’ role in the criminal justice system? How should they be treated? How do we treat victims with respect while simultaneously ensuring that we’re trying to do our best for the incarcerated and rehabilitated? 	

<p>Citation: Sered, Danielle. 2017. Accounting for Violence: How to Increase Safety and Break Our Failed Reliance on Mass Incarceration. New York: Vera Institute of Justice.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Instructor Assigned Reading</p>
<p>Main argument: The U.S. criminal justice system has always focused on punishing the offender through incarceration. Crime survivors value safety for themselves and their communities over vengeance. By bringing the survivors into the process, we can increase safety while decreasing mass incarceration.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Many survivors want safety – for themselves and others. They no longer believe that prisons will deliver that safety. ● An overwhelming majority of survivors prefer defendants be sentenced to alternatives ● Restorative justice brings together those directly impacted by an act of harm to address the impact of the crime, hold the person who did it accountable, and make things as right as possible. ● Many survivors are from neighborhoods where incarceration is common. They understand that removing the offender does not change the conditions that made violence likely in the first place. Many offenders go back to prison and return worse than before. ● Response to violence should be centered on survivors, based in accountability, driven by safety, and racially equitable
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “In a recent national survey, 69% of survivors said they would prefer holding people accountable through options beyond prison, such as rehabilitation, mental health or drug treatment, or community supervision.” ● “A Justice Strategies/Harvard study showed that over 10 years, serious crime in NYC fell by 58% while the incarceration rate decreased by 55%.”
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Many survivors have a common bottom line. It’s neither vengeance nor mercy. It’s safety — for themselves and others. And on the whole, many survivors no longer believe that prison will deliver them that safety.”

- “70 percent of survivors surveyed prefer to see defendants sentenced to alternatives like community supervision and treatment instead of to prison.”
- “any response to violence should be centered on survivors, based in accountability, driven by safety, and racially equitable.”

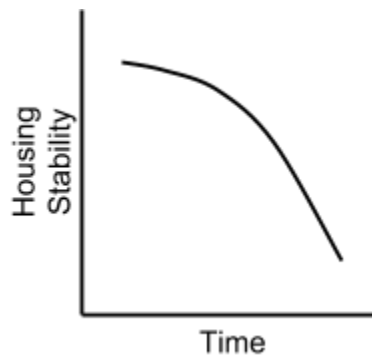
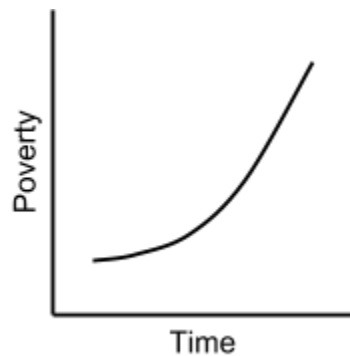
Strengths:

- Weaknesses:
- The author states that 90 out of 100 survivors chose her method of restorative justice over prison. That may not be a large enough sample size.

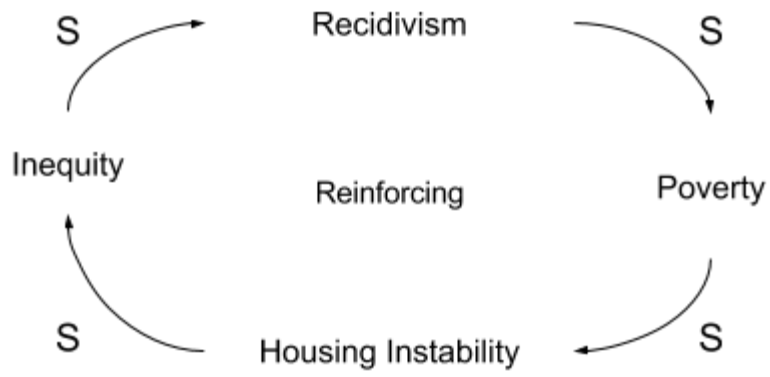
- Connections:
- This piece connects to the “Victims” system on our map because it takes their view into account as to how the offenders should be punished.
 - Criminal Justice System/Law Enforcement – because this piece argues that the current method of punishment is not serving the goals of the CJS and needs to change.
 - Economy – even though the article does not directly mention it, the suggested method of restorative justice will save money. That money can be used for other things. Offenders will also have an impact on the economy/employment sector since they will not be in prison.
 - Families/Communities – These people are primarily concerned with their safety, not just the punishment of the offender.

- List identifiable variables:
- Poverty
 - Housing Instability
 - Inequity
 - Recidivism

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

The impact imprisonment has on employment.

Citation:

Crutchfield, Robert D. and Weeks, Gregory A. (2015) The effects of mass incarceration on communities of color. *Issues in Science and Technology*. Vol. 32, No. 1. Pages 46-51. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24727005>

Main argument:

This final citation sums up almost all of the points that Kimmy and I have been trying to make in our CLD, focusing mainly on what happens when people from communities of color return home after incarceration. Coercive mobility has large effects within the communities because the large numbers of people cycling through the criminal justice system and coming out the same or worse off than when they went in does not help those who remained, and can lead to destabilization of the community as mistrust and lack of ties between citizens isolates them. This destabilization fosters a criminogenic environment, as people do not feel a social obligation to avoid participating in criminal activity.

Important ideas:

- In the vast majority of instances, prisoners with drug, alcohol, or mental problems receive little or no treatment or counseling during their incarceration because of reduced funding for rehabilitation programs as well as the closing or scaling back of state mental facilities.
- Not having access to social benefits inhibits some who have been released from prison from taking the straight, narrow, and legitimate path, and thus increases the likelihood of them becoming again involved in criminal behavior.
- When communities lose too large of a segment of their population, crime-inhibiting social integration can be disrupted.
- Reentering former inmates' chances of success and reduced probability of recidivism are enhanced if they are returning to healthy families and can find decent employment.

Evidence:

- Arguments for coercive mobility's effects which increase crime above and beyond what would generally be expected for similar neighborhoods has been presented by Rose and Clear, based on their work in Tallahassee, Florida.
- One study by the group Human Rights Watch found that black men are sentenced on drug crimes at a rate that is more than 13 times higher than white men.

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

Coercive Mobility is the population churning created in "poor communities of color in which a very large number of felons are removed, and to these same neighborhoods that they return when their sentences end."

"A vast majority of the people who live [where a serious criminal is being arrested, convicted, and imprisoned] will be pleased that someone who hurt and victimized others is, at least for a time, no longer roaming their streets free to wreak more havoc."

"When residential areas, and even commercial districts, are cohesive and individuals are engaged with each other, people can participate in the kinds of social life that make crime less likely."

"Another important way to address the problems for communities of color [in addition to reducing

mass incarceration] is to reduce the residential racial and economic segregation that continues to cause problems for social life in the United States.”

Strengths:

The authors were very articulate in their arguments that coercive mobility negatively affects the communities to which the formerly incarcerated people return.

Weaknesses:

The authors did not include many references to other research done in this topic area. It would have been helpful to have a list of additional resources that could be referred to when examining this document.

Connections:

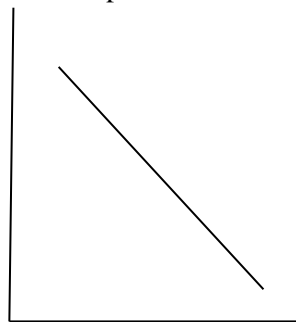
- This article confirms many of the connections that we have previously made, including that a lack of community stability leads to increased crime.
- Reentering former inmates’ chances of success and reduced probability of recidivism are enhanced if they are returning to healthy families and can find decent employment.
- In the vast majority of instances, prisoners with drug, alcohol, or mental problems receive little or no treatment or counseling during their incarceration because of reduced funding for rehabilitation programs as well as the closing or scaling back of state mental facilities.

List identifiable variables:

- Number of people in contact with the criminal justice system
- Number of returning citizens
- Amount of community trust
- Amount of community stability
- Amount of recidivism

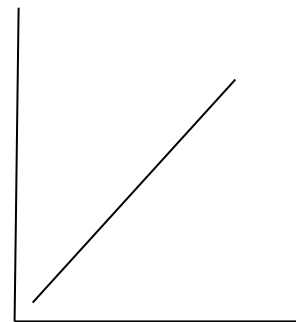
How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

Amount of community stability



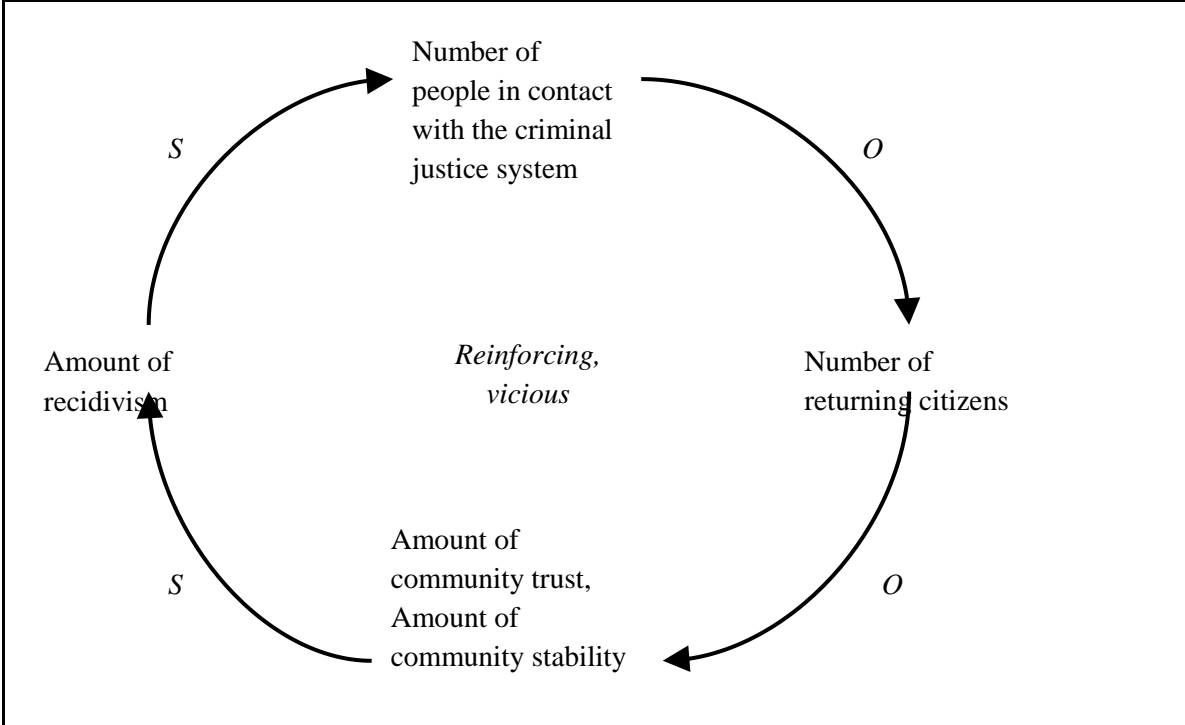
Time

Amount of recidivism



Time

Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I will continue researching how aspects of the community, especially stability, are affected by recidivism.

Appendix J Law Enforcement Citations

<p>Citation: Sered, Danielle. 2017. Accounting for Violence: How to Increase Safety and Break Our Failed Reliance on Mass Incarceration. New York: Vera Institute of Justice.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Instructor Assigned Reading</p>
<p>Main argument: The U.S. criminal justice system has always focused on punishing the offender through incarceration. Crime survivors value safety for themselves and their communities over vengeance. By bringing the survivors into the process, we can increase safety while decreasing mass incarceration.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Many survivors want safety – for themselves and others. They no longer believe that prisons will deliver that safety.● An overwhelming majority of survivors prefer defendants be sentenced to alternatives● Restorative justice brings together those directly impacted by an act of harm to address the impact of the crime, hold the person who did it accountable, and make things as right as possible.● Many survivors are from neighborhoods where incarceration is common. They understand that removing the offender does not change the conditions that made violence likely in the first place. Many offenders go back to prison and return worse than before.● Response to violence should be centered on survivors, based in accountability, driven by safety, and racially equitable
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● “In a recent national survey, 69% of survivors said they would prefer holding people accountable through options beyond prison, such as rehabilitation, mental health or drug treatment, or community supervision.”● “A Justice Strategies/Harvard study showed that over 10 years, serious crime in NYC fell by 58% while the incarceration rate decreased by 55%.”
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● “Many survivors have a common bottom line. It’s neither vengeance nor mercy. It’s safety — for themselves and others. And on the whole, many survivors no longer

believe that prison will deliver them that safety.”

- “70 percent of survivors surveyed prefer to see defendants sentenced to alternatives like community supervision and treatment instead of to prison.”
- “any response to violence should be centered on survivors, based in accountability, driven by safety, and racially equitable.”

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

- The author states that 90 out of 100 survivors chose her method of restorative justice over prison. That may not be a large enough sample size.

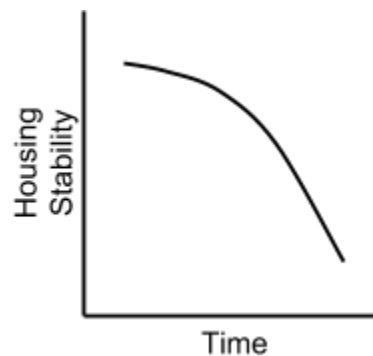
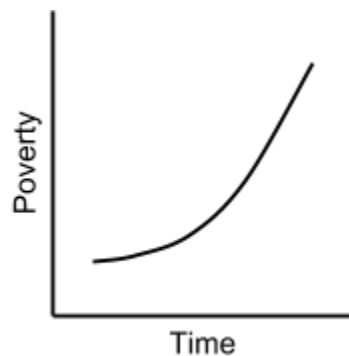
Connections:

- because it takes their view into account as to how the offenders should be punished.
- Criminal Justice System/Law Enforcement – because this piece argues that the current method of punishment is not serving the goals of the CJS and needs to change.
- Economy – even though the article does not directly mention it, the suggested method of restorative justice will save money. That money can be used for other things. Offenders will also have an impact on the economy/employment sector since they will not be in prison.
- Families/Communities – These people are primarily concerned with their safety, not just the punishment of the offender.

List identifiable variables:

- Poverty
- Housing Instability
- Inequity
- Recidivism

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

The impact imprisonment has on employment.

<p>Citation: Serpas, Ronal. 2017. <i>Law Enforcement to President Trump: How to Keep America Safe</i>. Fox News.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: Instructor Assigned Reading</p>
<p>Main argument: President Trump and Attorney General Sessions have promised to reduce crime. An organization of law enforcement officials provide the President with five recommendations on how to do so.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Violent crime should be the main target. Trying to reduce all crime will be ineffective. Federal funds should be committed to “smart policing”. ● Current sentencing laws are unnecessarily harsh and lengthy, increasing crime. ● Treating mental health issues and drug addictions instead of sending these people to prison will save money. ● There is tension between police and the communities they serve. Community oriented policing will reduce crime and strengthen the relationship between the police and communities. ● The Justice Department needs to support re-entry programs to help reduce recidivism.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Only 27 percent of offenders with a mental illness and 11 percent of addicts receive treatment.” ● “Over the last 10 years, 27 states have reduced both crime and incarceration simultaneously.”
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “But current sentencing laws can be unnecessarily harsh and lengthy, actually increasing crime. Upon release from prison, nonviolent, first-time offenders struggle to find housing and employment. Facing few legitimate opportunities, they often return to crime and jail.” ● “We urge the president and Congress to target federal efforts and dollars directly toward violent crime prevention — the biggest threat to our safety.” ● “There is tension between many police departments and the communities we serve. Without cooperation between us, enhancing public safety is impossible. And a mistrustful community puts police officers’ lives at risk.”

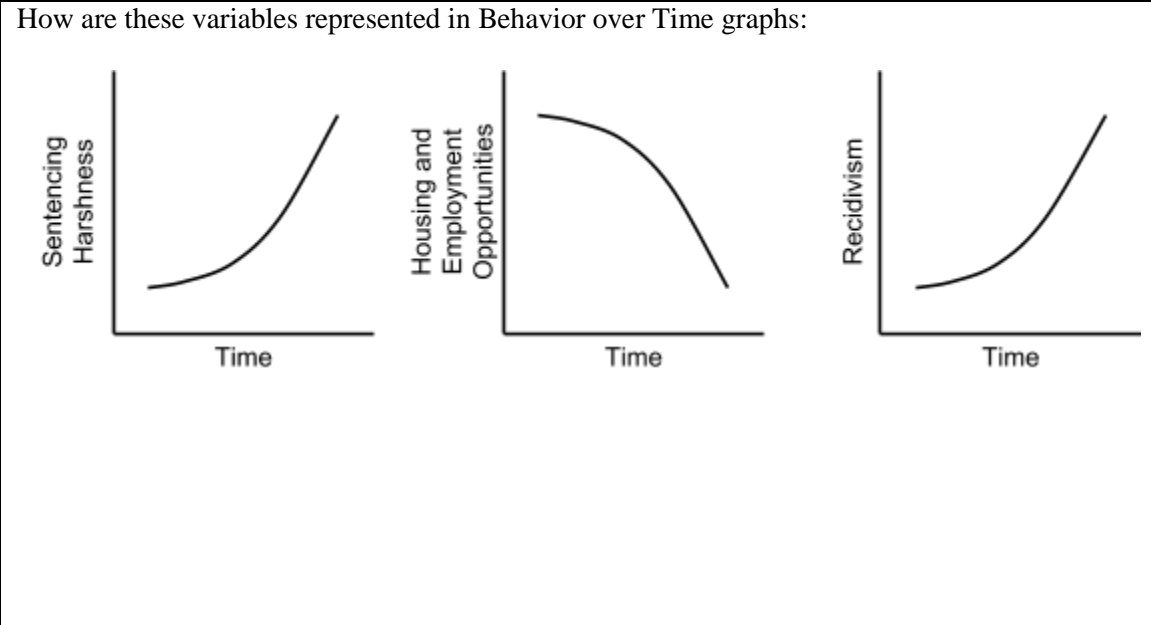
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written by a very knowledgeable group. These people are in the system and understand how it works and what is wrong with it. 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a large amount of data presented within the article.
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Connections:

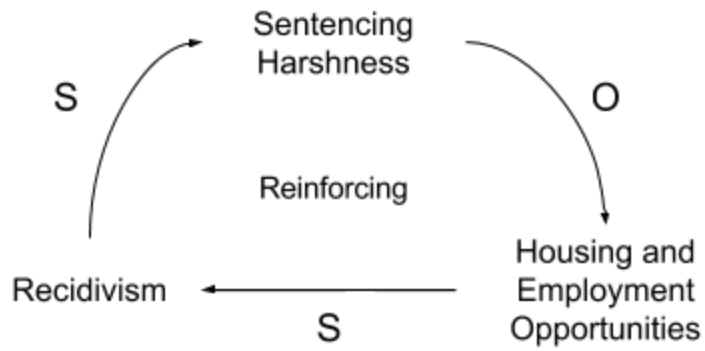
- Law Enforcement – Law enforcement are at the forefront of fighting and preventing violent crime. The article also talks about community oriented policing.
- Public Policy – The author talks about sentencing reform to reduce the number of people in prisons.
- Non-Profits – The author mentions that the federal government should providing funding for non-profits to enter prisons and prepare offenders for re-entry to reduce recidivism.
- Healthcare – The author points out that mental illness and drug addiction are large issues facing the criminal justice system and need to be addressed.

List identifiable variables:

- Sentencing Harshness
- Housing and Employment Opportunities
- Recidivism



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I would like to know what educational programs are available to prisoners and if they make a difference in getting a job upon re-entry.

<p>Citation: Davis, Lois M., Robert Bozick, Jennifer L. Steele, Jessica Saunders and Jeremy N. V. Miles. Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2013. http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR266.html.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: I wanted to research what educational programs are available to inmates that will help prepare them for re-entry and how effective these programs are.</p>
<p>Main argument: The author examines a couple different types of education available to inmates including high school equivalent classes, college course equivalent classes, and vocational classes. The author then measures the effective these classes have on recidivism and employment post-release. Cost effectiveness is also analyzed.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inmates who participate in educational classes are 43% less likely to recidivate. ● There is a higher rate of employment among those who enroll in correctional education. ● Providing correctional education is cost effective because of the reduction in recidivism.
<p>Evidence: The author examined 32 years of research and concluded...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12.9% less inmates become re-incarcerated when they enroll in correctional educational classes. The break-even point is about 2.3%. This reduction in recidivism will create savings of about \$0.92 million annually per 100 inmates that enroll in educational courses ● There is a higher rate of employment among those who enroll in correctional education. (13% higher). The biggest difference is for those who take vocational classes, who have a 28% higher chance of being hired than someone who does not take classes.
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Our study demonstrates that correctional education improves the chances that inmates who are released from prison will not return and may improve their chances of post-release employment.”

- “Further, our cost analysis suggests that correctional education programs can be cost-effective.”
- “The results provided here give us confidence that correctional education programs are a sound investment in helping released prisoners get back on their feet—and stay on their feet— when they return to communities nationwide.”

Strengths:

- The study is a compilation of 32+ other studies – resulting in plenty of supporting data

Weaknesses:

- The authors state that there is a need for more research on how educational programs affect employment and what types of programs are more effective

Connections:

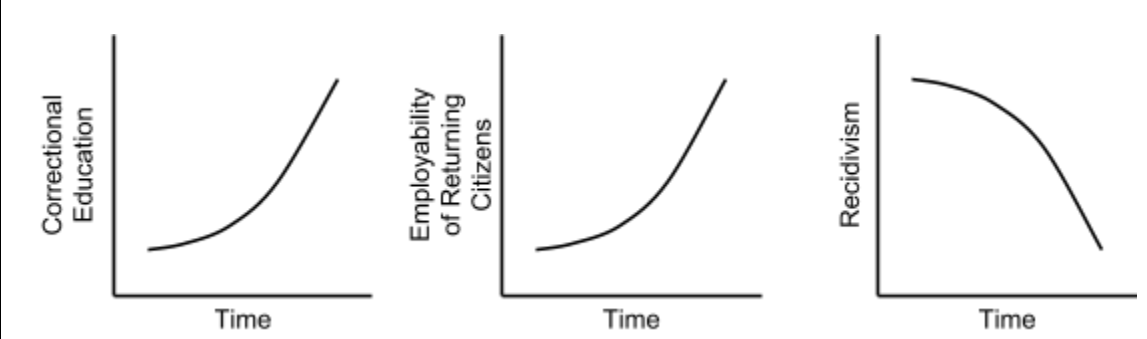
- Economy – correctional education provides inmates with employable skills allowing them to successfully enter the workforce
- Public Policy – funding for correctional was decreased during the recession, but some states have recently increased funding slightly. More funding is needed.
- Law Enforcement – the prison system is responsible for carrying out correctional education. If done correctly, there will be significant savings due to decreased recidivism. These savings can then be reinvested to increase the effect (a.k.a. the multiplier effect).
- Education – often, public education institutions will carry out the correctional education programs.

List identifiable variables:

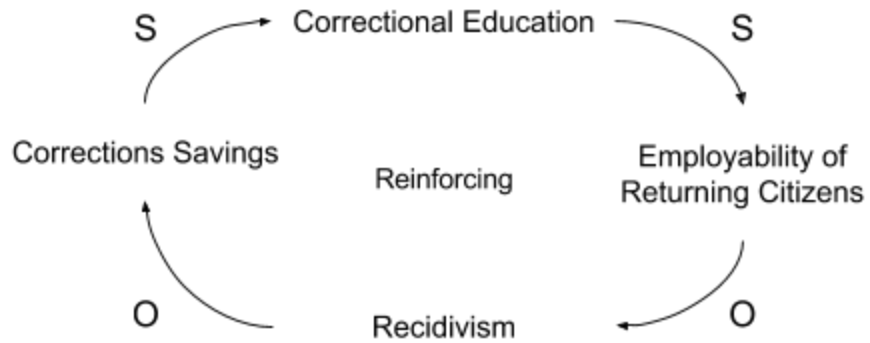
- Correctional Education
- Employability of Returning Citizens
- Recidivism
- Corrections Savings

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:

*The following BOTs are as if funding for correctional education programs increases



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I would like to continue to examine what educational programs are available to prisoners and if they make a difference in getting a job upon re-entry.

Interview

Gender: Male
Title: Detroit Police Officer and Wife
Primary Goal of this Interview: The goal of this interview was to gain further understanding and perspective of the U.S. Criminal Justice System through the eyes of an involved member. I wanted to know how a Police Officers role in the system has shifted in the last few years, and what other systems incarceration impacts. I also wanted to discover what flaws the officer saw in the current criminal justice system.
Interview Summary: This interview offered me deeper perspective of how incarceration has affected, or been affected by, other systems, such as families and the economy. The depleted economy and high poverty rates in Detroit have led to many citizens being unable to pay simple traffic tickets, thus landing them in prison and triggering that revolving door notion. This poor economy and high incarceration rates have resulted in large numbers of people within one family all living in one small home. Every member does what they can to put food on the table, and unfortunately that often means selling drugs or stripping cars for their parts- landing them back in jail. Police Officers feel as though many parts of the justice system have failed them by shedding negative light on police officers across the nation, basing their judgments off of the few bad cops.
Important findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is a disconnect between members of the criminal justice system (police, prosecutors, judges) that have led to confusion. Judges have begun seeing police officers in a negative light, and prosecutors have been wrongfully charging criminals; the crime they committed is so common in Detroit that they have begun lessening the charges.• Incarceration has been impacted by the economy system, and family systems have been impacted by incarceration. The economy was the trigger of the “revolving door” notion in Detroit because people couldn't afford to pay their parking tickets, landing them in jail. That then led to a rift in the family system.• Society has become more defiant.
Interview Questions and Response (actual interview content): Your role in the criminal justice system? Kyle: As a police officer I the criminal justice system it is my role to endorse regulations within Detroit Cassidy: my role outside of just the average role as an American citizen is being married to a Detroit police officer.

What have you taken away from your job as a Police Officer so far?

Kyle: Society in a whole is changing and there is a mentality swing in society to be more defiant, that rules and laws shouldn't have to apply to them if they don't choose to have them apply to them. It's hard to not be biased as a police officer because I see more negative things. The population is quite ignorant to how much crime actually occurs and how violent crime can be.

Cassidy: something that I can agree with Kyle on is being married to him I have realized how violent people can be. Before I was married I didn't have feelings one-way or the other I didn't see them one-way or the other (police officers). And I think that if I wasn't married to him, society would sway me to feel a negative way about police officers.

Incarceration rates, why the spike?

K: I don't read too much into the rates and statistics rates. Society as a whole have been raised to remember past issues that have been in Detroit, people have grown more lenient with non-violent issues like drugs. They legalized medical marijuana and that put this thought in the mind of the population that all the sudden the law doesn't necessarily apply to them anymore. There are federal laws that contradict state and city laws, and some people are ignorant to how that works and it becomes a gray area. As a police officer I can only enforce the law that my precinct stands on. People have created laws that are contradictory to federal laws; it has led to serious confusion and contradictions.

Incarceration affecting other systems:

K: for every action there is an opposite and equal reaction. Most people I encounter have been stopped on traffic and given tickets, and because of where they live and what they afford they are unable to pay their tickets. It's a real thing that people can't afford to pay their tickets, warrants out for their arrest, take them to jail, and can't afford to pay their bail. The economy absolutely has to do with incarceration rates. Working in a city with a depleted economy, people live in poverty. They fit eight people in a home that is built to house maybe three. The family unit here consists of up to eight people because none of them can afford to pay for their own living. Once a person is arrested they lose their job because they missed a shift, they then have a record leaving them unable to get another job, then they resort to selling drug and stripping cars for parts.

Families are very close knit in Detroit, its very family oriented. Young kids who go to jail lose their jobs, more times than not these younger families had kids at a young age and their unable to provide for them because of their inability to get a job because of their records. These young kids are learning at a very young age that "police officers took my dad/mom" they dislike us at a young age. They see family members making money in ways outside of getting a job. Crime is always going to bring life to screeching halt.

Families who have had repeated offenders are less likely have them invest their time in their families or their loved ones. Creates a rift in the family system.

There have been so many issues in my own family because of one single member being negatively involved with the law. It has made the family so stressed. It cost them so much money bailing them out, they've lost jobs. He can't take care of his two girls. Crime literally affects every system.

Major downfalls in our justice system:

I just know of recent cases specifically in Detroit, where we don't have city officials and judges and who entirely support the police. Incarceration rates could be lowered if police officers policing in Detroit were seen as community police officers helping the community. City officials and judges have been shedding negative light on police officers and not recognizing the severity of certain crimes that have happened, somewhat brushing them off. If they were to see police officers in a good way, and relay to the community that police officers are here to help, then that would take away some incentive to commit a crime. We do know bad cops. I will not deny that there are bad cops that lack compassion and empathy. That right there is a flaw. Most of them are wonderful, but I will not deny that there are cops that shouldn't be cops.

From cases I've had or people I know of who have cases against criminals they've arrested, I feel like there's a disconnect between prosecutors and police officers and judges involved when convicting someone of a crime. For example, I've had people who have been convicted on a felony gun charge; the prosecutors here in Detroit have seen it so often that they've lessened that down to a misdemeanor. So they should be in jail for up to five years, but instead they're giving them probation for three months.

Response to "what is the one thing I didn't ask you that you think I should have?"

"I think we covered everything."

Will this person agree to reconnect for further inquiry? How do they want to be contacted?

Yes. Text or email.

Three connections this person provided:

- Joe Anthony
- Citizens of Detroit
- Detroit Public Schools

Possible next-steps (other persons to reach out; revisions to systems map; other resources to research; etc.):

- Get into the public schools to talk to teachers and principals about the impact of incarcerated parents to children.
- Talk to local business owners about the possible impact of higher incarceration rates on their businesses.

Citation:

GOODRUM, S., & STAFFORD, M. (2003). THE MANAGEMENT OF EMOTIONS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. *Sociological Focus*, 36(3), 179-196. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20832202>

Reason for including this source in your work:

I felt like I had reviewed several articles that focused on the impact of prison on inmates and their families, and while that's an important part of the criminal justice system, it's still just one part we have to consider. This article discusses another side of the system, specifically the emotions managing of the criminal justice workers, like counselors, detectives and prosecutors. It also describes some of the trials that bereaved victims go through when dealing with the criminal justice system and how they can act as an emotional burden for criminal justice workers. This article helped expand my view of the criminal justice system and how the various roles/parts affect each other.

Main argument:

This article argued that because of the emotional burden that dealing with bereaved victims causes, criminal justice workers use status and organizational shields in order to control their own sadness and try to alleviate some of the intensity of the victim's sadness, as well as emotion management techniques and information control. They also argued that the burden of dealing with victims was divided along gendered lines, as the predominately female counselors worked the most with the victims and protected the predominately male detectives and prosecutors from having to interact with their emotions.

Important ideas:

- Criminal justice workers believe that working with bereaved victims is their main emotional burden. This is mainly due to the depth of their sadness and the workers' inability to alleviate their sadness.
- Emotion work is divided among criminal justice workers, often along gendered lines. Counselors do the bulk of the work, and are predominantly female. Judges, detectives and prosecutors are predominantly male.
- Counselors and detectives/prosecutors have different relationships with the victims. Counselors tend to use more sympathy in order to help deal with the victim's emotions, whereas detectives and prosecutors use more emotional shields in order to remain effective in doing their jobs.
- Those that see dealing with victims and their emotions as detrimental to their work use organizational and status shields to avoid them.
- Those that can't avoid them, like the victims counselors, employ emotion management strategies like professional composure, sympathy, and information control.

Evidence:

- “Detectives and prosecutors also distanced themselves from bereaved victims by using victim services counselors as organizational shields. As in other types of organizations, these shields were lower ranked, lower paid, and typically female employees (Abbott 1988; Kanter 1977; Pierce 1995). Many of the interviewees revealed reasons why they wanted a division of emotion work and how they managed to implement it. A murder detective with eight years of experience explained: ‘Before victim services got assigned to here, it was us. They caught you on the phone. They’d show up, just out of the blue and want to talk... So [now] I try to push [them] as much onto Victim Services as I can.’ (CJ05, Police Department Murder Detective, Male).” (188).

Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:

- Emotion management: the practice of controlling and handling their own and other people’s emotions in the workplace in order to get work done.
- Status shield: allows workers to use their positions of authority to discourage others from challenging them or contacting them.
- Organizational shield: allows one worker to use another worker, usually of lower rank, to serve as a buffer between him/her and the public.
- Information control: involves manipulation the amount, timing, and tone of information released; a type of social control.
- “Emotion work was divided among workers in the criminal justice system. This division sometimes created conflict among workers, and it was often gendered. While criminal justice workers’ roles and responsibilities were, as Hagan (1989) has noted, loosely coupled, that it, interdependent but with some autonomy, conflicts sometimes emerged in workers’ definitions of a “victim” and in their work with victims.” (187)
- “The status shield protected detectives; and prosecutors’ time ad also their emotions. The status shield reduced the likelihood that criminal justice workers would (1) feel emotionally drained by bereaved victims; (2) let their feelings for the victims interfere with an unbiased investigation or prosecution; or (3) lose control of their emotionally composed self” (188).
- “Victims’ rights and victims’ emotional needs have created a demand for counselors in the criminal justice system, but victims’ emotional needs appear to have diminished counselors’ status in the system and created a gendered division of emotion management” (194).

Strengths:

- The main author had worked as a victims counselor at the district the interviews took place at, and also spent a lot of time following detectives during their cases. This first hand experience, as well as 19 personal interviews, provided lots of solid evidence for their argument.

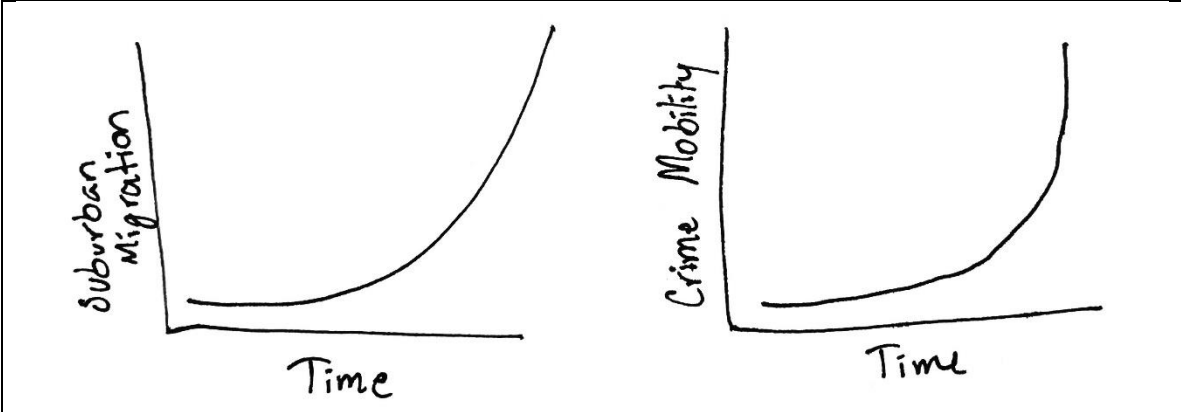
Weaknesses:

- The authors interviewed people from one district only, and the district was “victim-friendly”. This meant that they had counselors and Victim Services. The responses gathered might be different in districts that aren’t so victim-friendly, and they might employ different emotion management

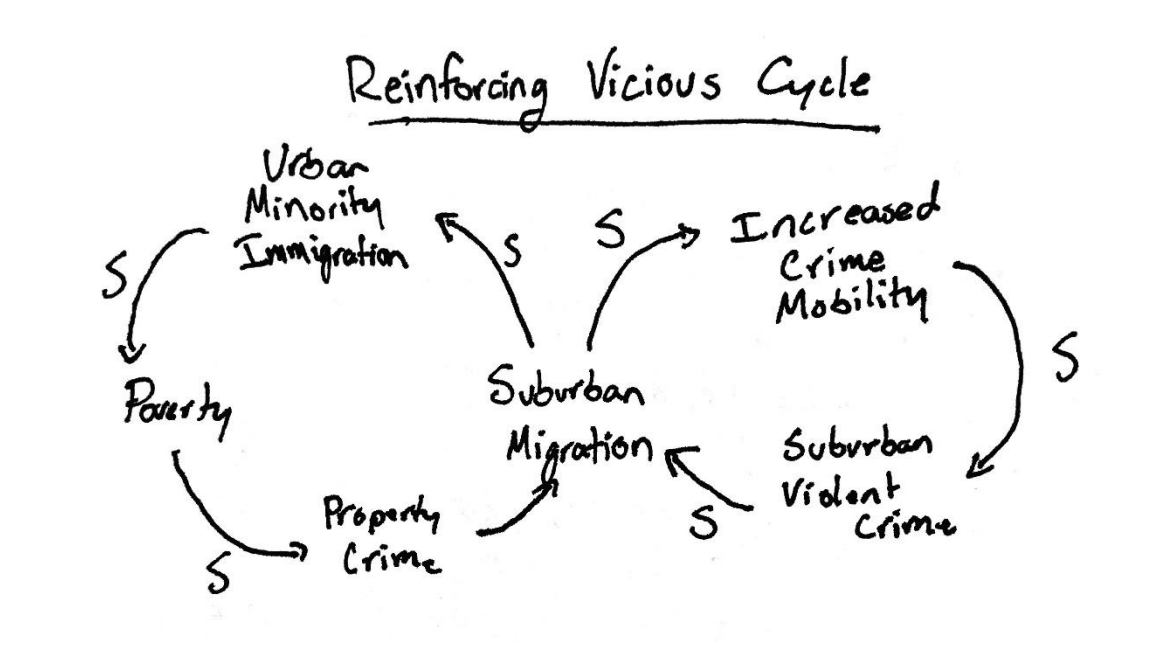
	<p>strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While arguing that the division of emotion work was gendered, they didn't provide much evidence to this argument besides mentioning that more counselors were female.
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Criminal justice workers making up an important part of the criminal justice system. Their actions and attitudes affect the work that they do in the system. ● Victims of crimes also make up an important part of the criminal justice system. One judge interviewed said that “the criminal justice system is... designed to hold people accountable for their conduct... [the system is designed] to punish those who have done wrong, and [it] has never been to heal the victim”. While this is true, victims’ emotions do play a role in the system. v There are conflicts within the system, sometimes caused by the way that detectives and prosecutors handle the victims’ emotions versus the way counselors have to manage emotions. Counselors look to help victims throughout their trying times whereas detectives have to remain objective, ● The article states several times that detectives and prosecutors try to avoid getting entangled by sympathy or emotions when dealing with bereaved victims because they can feel obligated to act a certain way, whether it be sharing too much evidence, thus endangering the case, or rushing to solve a case and creating a biased investigation. Their actions impact the system and cause problems in other areas. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is the victims’ role in the criminal justice system? How should they be treated? ● How do we treat victims with respect while simultaneously ensuring that we’re trying to do our best for the incarcerated and rehabilitated? 	

<p>Citation: Porter, Jeremy R. “Identifying spatio-temporal patterns of articulated criminal offending: an application using phenomenologically meaningful police jurisdictional geographies.” <i>Systems Research and Behavioral Science</i> 28, no. 3 (2011): 197-211. Doi: http://dx.doi.org.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/10.1002/sres.1076</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This source examines the idea of mobility in relation to crime—violent and property—to further understand and predict crime patterns. This study helped me understand that crime is becoming less of an urban phenomenon, especially violent crime.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Crime is a mobile event just like population shifts, and the two variables seem to be correlated. Based on statistical data, this article examines the mobility of crime between counties with an average of three “places” (2,500 or more people) and attempts to see if a correlation exists between hierarchal or contagious crime mobility. The study went into more detail about contagious crime mobility and its spread to non-place areas, especially violent crime in the West and South.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime is not a stationary phenomenon—especially in today’s world • Violent crime spreads more easily in metro regions • Property crime tends to be less mobile and more “place-specific” • Areas with higher levels of immigration tend to have more clustered population mobility, which is linked to crime mobility • The existence of “open country” (little law enforcement) has little to do with the rate of crime
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The findings reported in this table are very interesting in that they point to areas of higher levels of immigration, and population mobility in general, as being disproportionately more likely to have a significant cluster of mobility” (206). • “In the Fort Worth area, one can see that, in 1990, the crime rate was relatively higher in the place than the non-places. However, in 2000, the non-places have a similar high crime rate in comparison to the places” (208).
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “macro-level social processes” (208) • “rural locality” (198) • “[...] the extreme heterogeneity, which exists in many of the geographies used in these examinations of crime, such as counties [...] makes it evident that a better understanding

<p>of all ecologically distinct units is important in order to further our understanding of reported crime in general” (198).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The globalized patterns brought to light [...] help set the framework for place interactions at lower levels of geography” (201). • FBI Index Crimes (7 – murder, rape, robbery, burglary, assault, motor vehicle theft, larceny) • “[...] as population has deconcentrated from cities to suburbs and moved in a southward trend nationally, there may be a link between the mobility of behavioral processes such as criminal offending and the mobility of people through migration or even commuting” (209). 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounts for the big picture • Describes crime as contagious and mobile • Statistically Accurate • Insightful 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacks real-world data (Theoretical) • Somewhat hard to understand • Data heavy • A bit outdated (1990-2000)
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discusses location as a major variable in crime • Could be connected to how policy drives or discourages crime in certain places • Potentially provides a system of analysis that law enforcement can use to predict crime • Reveals broader trends in the United States with migration and immigration • Differentiates between violent crime and property crime 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Type of Crime • Type of Region (Urban / Rural) • Crime Mobility 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I am going to research the impact of immigration on crime, particularly in urban areas. This article helped spur my interest in immigration crime rates in America, especially with it being such a hot topic as of recently in the political realm.

Appendix K Poverty Citations

<p>Citation: Stevenson, Bryan. 2016. We Need to Talk About an Injustice. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IKdwdPk_scU</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>This source presented one of the largest issues that our country is dealing with today. It talks about the most complex system, an entire nation, and how the pieces are so radically different and some are failing.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>This TED Talk discussed the issue of injustice, specifically in the United States justice system, revolving around the poverty stricken, African American community. It reiterated that we, as a nation, must become more aware and conscious about the real challenges that the people of our society are facing, rather than turning a blind eye. We must stand up, become brave and courageous, and begin dealing with these real world issues.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In poor communities, highly African American populated, there is a sense of despair and hopelessness being shaped by the mass incarceration rates.• The United States justice system treats you much better if you're rich and guilty than if you're poor and innocent, yet we, as a nation, are comfortable with this. We do not fight back against this. The fear and anger in our politics has masked these issues as "not problems".• In regards to the death penalty, we pose the question "does someone deserve to die because of the crimes they've committed?" But another way to view it is, "do we deserve to kill?"• We isolate ourselves from the faulty justice system because "it's not our problem". We must become conscious of the basic challenges of our world, and connect our hearts and minds to be aware of the dark things of the world just as much as the happy ones.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The United States has the highest rate of incarceration in the world. The number of incarcerated people has risen substantially in the past forty years (7 million people on probation and parole).• One out of three black men between ages 18-30 is in jail, prison, on probation or parole.• For every nine people executed, we have identified one innocent person that has been exonerated and released from death row. If for every nine airplanes that took off, one crashed and burned, we would never fly commercial airplanes, yet we dismiss this faulty justice system as if it is unimportant.
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p>

<p>“Ultimately, our humanity depends on everyone’s humanity.”</p> <p>“The opposite of poverty is not always wealth. I think in most places, the opposite of poverty is justice.”</p> <p>“We cannot be fully evolved human beings until we care about human rights and basic dignity.”</p>	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Used facts to support the argument of injustice in the U.S ❖ Encouraged listener to start acting on these issues, to start talking and thinking about them daily. 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Did not inform listeners about what actions are currently being taken to address these issues. ❖ Where do I begin to make a change? How do I start?
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our justice system is just that, a system. It has integral pieces that come together to make a fully functioning whole. It should be considered that pieces of this system aren’t working to meet the needs of the user in the best possible way. • It should be considered that this system has a preference, and this preference is the matter of life or death for many Americans. • The nation as a whole is a system as well, and each piece of the system is not working together to build a successful, unified nation. The separation of the pieces is shattering our communities. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we bridge the gap between the pieces of our nations system to get everyone functioning the same level? How do we close the gap between white, rich men and black, poor men? • What is at the core of our failing system? 	

<p>Citation: Travis, Jeremy, Bruce Western, and Steve Redburn, eds. "The Growth of INCARCERATION in the United States Exploring Causes and Consequences." (n.d.): n. pag. Web.</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: The document provides information and statistics that show that low income has a correlation with increased incarceration rate.</p>	
<p>Main argument: Harsher penal codes throughout the United States have led to an increase in incarceration throughout the nation, and due to correlation that lower income areas have higher incarceration rates, low income areas have suffered from the changed justice system. The increasingly harsh sentencing has also caused discord through poor communities, as more and more of the incarcerated are being held for lengthier sentences. The large proportion of incarcerated individuals and in poor urban communities takes them away from their families, which causes turmoil in the family, leading to behavior problems, which can lead to incarceration, thus, the system is enabling a cycle of incarceration and prosecution.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks have historically suffered harsher sentencing in our justice system • Poor communities have higher incarceration rates than middle to upper class communities • Family turmoil can arise from incarcerated parents 	
<p>Evidence: From 1980 to 2000, the number of children with incarcerated fathers increased from about 350,000 to 2.1 million – about 3% of all U.S. children.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“In the era of high incarceration rates, prison admission and return have become commonplace in minority neighborhoods characterized by high levels of crime, poverty, family instability, poor health, and residential segregation.”</p> <p>“Incarceration is strongly correlated with negative social and economic outcomes for former prisoners and their families.”</p> <p>“When they return [to their communities], their lives often continue to be characterized by violence, joblessness, substance abuse, family breakdown, and neighborhood disadvantage.”</p>	
<p>Strengths: The source provides evidence that supports their arguments and claims, along with</p>	<p>Weaknesses: Some of the arguments are difficult to prove with empirical evidence.</p>

<p>logical, unbiased explanations for the issues with our justice system.</p>	
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It shows how removal from the family system can damage how the system runs and operates. • It shows how the justice system's attempts to alter the poor community's societal system of crime through incarceration and prosecution do not change the latter system for the better. • The source provides evidence that political system's uneasy atmosphere after the tumultuous time of race relations in the 60's and 70's caused for the justice system to become harsher. 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to this being an unprecedented rise in incarceration, will we be able to find a way to solve this issue quickly and efficiently? • If the justice system were to be fixed and incarceration worked as intended and reduced crime, how would it affect society? 	

<p>Citation: Abramsky, Sasha. 2013. A Second Chance: Charting a New Course for Re-Entry and Criminal Justice Reform. The Leadership Conference. http://www.civilrights.org/publications/reports/a-second-chance/chapter-6-out-of-prison-out.html</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This chapter is related to incarceration and employment, or specifically the lack of employment provided for those released from prison.</p>	
<p>Main argument: One of the main ideas of this reading is that of the difficulties that people have upon reentering society after being in prison. The chapter I focused on talks about the struggle specifically of trying to find full employment upon release from prison and the discrimination that surrounds formerly incarcerated people. Stable employment is one of the key steps in successfully re-entering society for these people but is hard to find because of the general ‘ban’ on hiring people with criminal background.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formerly incarcerated people face lots of discrimination regarding employment opportunities once released and re-entering society. • [Stable] employment is a necessity for formerly incarcerated people to regain a foothold in society. • Background checks often cause an unreasonable negative affect because of the inaccuracy or incompleteness of data. • Many steps could be taken [by employers] in an effort to assist formerly incarcerated people in finding solid employment. 	
<p>Evidence: Researchers found that two months after being released, only 31 percent of formerly incarcerated people were employed. After eight months, still fewer than half were employed.</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “In fact, only about half of formerly incarcerated people find employment within a year of release.” “Criminal background checks carried out by employers frequently result in individuals with criminal records not being hired, or being fired for having not mentioned their criminal past in their job interview.” “The report detailed a number of recommendations and advised employers as follows: Consider only convictions and pending prosecutions, rather than arrests not subject to active prosecution. Consider only convictions recent enough to indicate significant risk. Do not ask about criminal records on applicant forms.” (And more).</p>	
<p>Strengths: Statistics to back information Conclude with suggestions for improvement</p>	<p>Weaknesses: Lack of statistics for other side of argument</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System of Employment 	

:

- System of Society as a whole
- System of Families

Questions/Concerns:

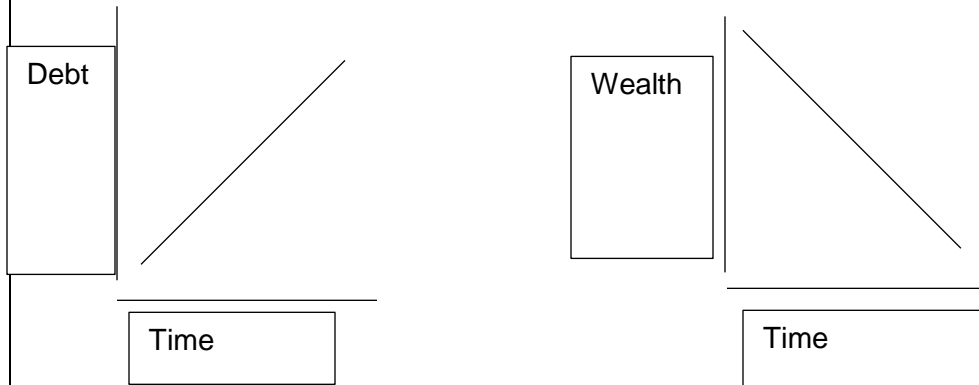
- How does allowing formerly incarcerated people back into the working society affect the system of the working society? Positive? Negative?
- How does *not* allowing formerly incarcerated people back into the working society affect the system of the working society? Does it affect a different system?

<p>Citation: Poverty and the Criminal Justice System (n.d.): 1-18. Web. 13 Feb. 2017.</p>	
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: The paper explores solutions to poverty caused by or influenced from involvement in the criminal justice system.</p>	
<p>Main argument: Most victims and perpetrators of crimes are poor. Therapy and training does not solely help people get off the ground. It is also immoral to run a justice system funded by fines and costs to perpetrators of lower income.</p>	
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection to poverty and crime is strong. • Sentencing reform can help with high prison capacity and costs. • Reforming collateral consequences can help returning citizens get back on their feet. • Eliminating fees on criminals as funding to the criminal justice system are unnecessary and unfair. • Reforming child support to manage debt for returning citizens. 	
<p>Evidence: “...estimates of the number of poor people in our criminal justice system range from two thirds to eighty percent.”</p>	
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts: “Many people released from prisons have a substantial amount of debt to repay, including court costs, fees, victim restitution, and child support.” “Community service should be imposed after a prison sentence to enable ex-offenders to work off the fines, fees and penalties assessed against them and to engage in community projects with the goal of employment.” “The average cost per prison inmate per day is \$66.31.”</p>	
<p>Strengths: The article tackles the problems head on with proposed solutions.</p>	<p>Weaknesses: In certain areas, the article does not present evidence to back claims.</p>
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With propositions to child support reform, it connects with family. • The changes proposed will directly influence poverty of returning citizens. • The proposed changes are being made to change how policy affects the lives of the incarcerated. 	

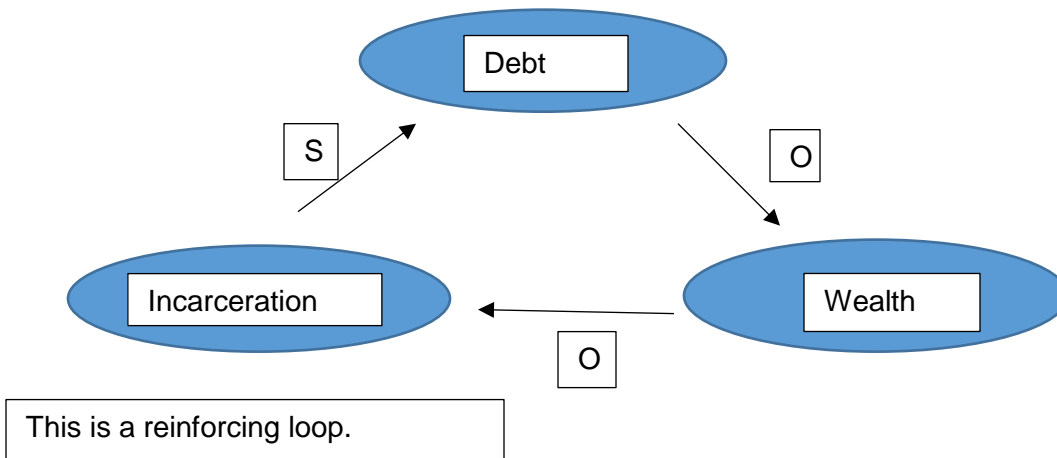
List identifiable variables:

- Debt
- Time in Institution
- Wealth

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

Next, I will look into victim's role in the criminal justice system.

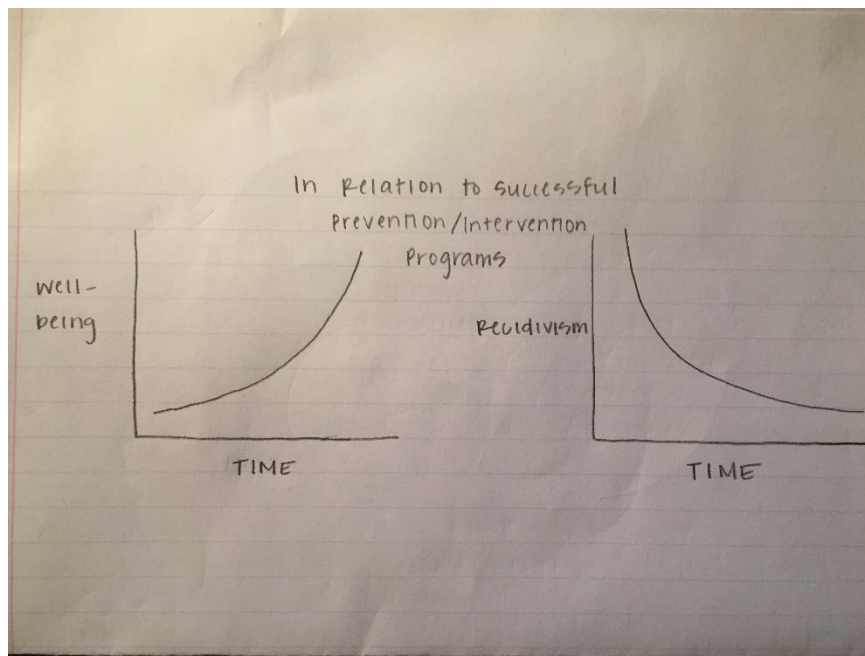
<p>Citation:</p> <p>Greenwood, Peter. 2008. Prevention and Intervention Programs for Juvenile Offenders. The Future of Children. Vol. 18. No. 2. 201-206.</p> <p>www.futureofchildren.org/publications/docs/18_02_09.pdf</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work:</p> <p>In my last research template I did research on the issues and struggles juveniles face when entering back into society. The article I found this week focuses solely on the programs and techniques that have been and should be created to ensure adolescents are receiving the proper help for successful reentry.</p>
<p>Main argument:</p> <p>Preventing delinquency prevents a carry-over to adult criminal records and protects young lives from being wasted or lost. Over the last ten years, researchers have determined which intervention programs should be used in order to best prevent delinquency.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research has shown that jurisdictions should adopt evidence-based approaches when implementing new programs. An evidence-based approach is when empirical research is used and researched to determine measurable outcomes. • Using evidence-based approaches will help protect from unnecessary crime/crime victimization and will allow for juvenile offenders to regain stable living. • Although research shows that this approach will be most effective, it has many factors that is forcing it to progress very slowly as a part of the intervention/prevention system.
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Researchers have conducted studies on what does and does not work for several years. There is solid research of more than ten years that currently assists in deciding what helps prevent juvenile delinquency and reducing recidivism rates. This is talked about in previous pages of this article than mentioned in the above citation.</p>
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <p>“Taking this approach will prevent wasted lives, save tax payer dollars, and protect communities from unnecessary crime victimization.”</p> <p>“Only about five percent of youth who should be eligible for evidence-based programs participate in one.”</p> <p>“Evidence also confirms that the general public overwhelmingly prefers treatment and rehabilitation over confinement and punishment for juvenile offenders.”</p>

<p>Strengths:</p> <p>It was definitely informative. It provided lots of information about the research done to determine the best practices for beginning prevention and intervention programs for juvenile offenders.</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>I wish there would have been more information about specific programs and what they should be doing, rather than the type of program and the process of beginning that type.</p>
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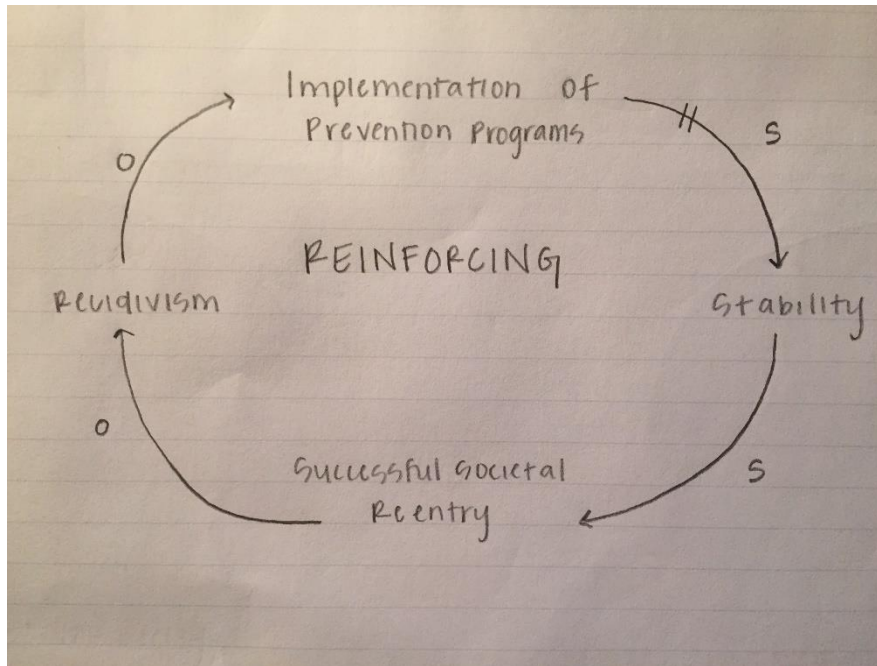
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System of Family • System of State/Government Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Depending on conviction b. Determines prevention/intervention program • System of Education • System of Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Both of these are affected by the opportunities, or the lack thereof, in relation to the intervention programs and care provided

<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of Intervention/Program • Well-being/Success of Juveniles • Recidivism
--

How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

This article talked about the type of programs that seem to be helpful in successfully reintegrating juveniles into society. It would be interesting to find specific programs that are successful and compare their techniques to the ones talked about in this article.

Citation:

Williams Shanks, Trina R., and Destin, Mesmin. 2009. "Parental Expectations and Educational Outcomes for Young African American Adults: Do Household Assets Matter?" *Race and Social Problems*. Vol. 1, no. 1, 2009: 27-35. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org.ezproxy.gvsu.edu/10.1007/s12552-009-9001-7>

Reason for including this source in your work:

Relations to incarceration and systems thinking.

Main argument:

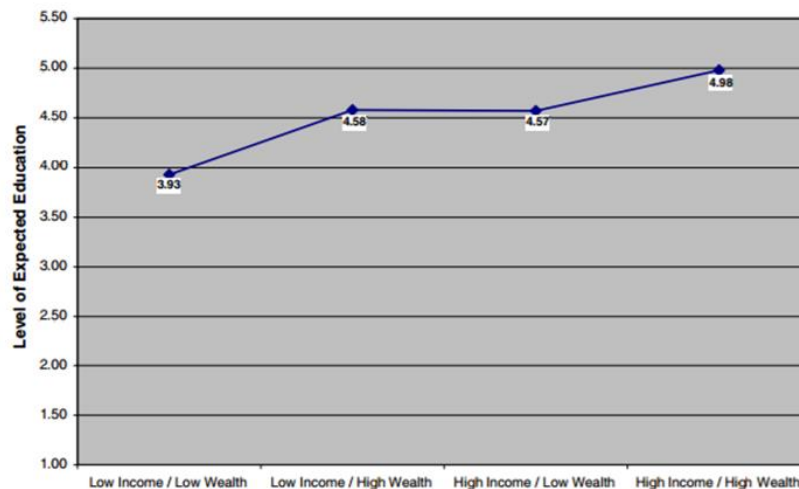
Wealth, and not income, correlates with educational attainment and household assets, which proves that money is part of a system. If money is constantly spent and people are living paycheck to paycheck, a philosophy of consumerism is promoted. Therefore, once a recession hits, families that do not save are hit much harder because their wages may drop.

Important ideas:

- Wealth disparity is a racial issue
- Educational success is linked to wealth
- Income drives consumerism, not societal development
- Money is part of a system
- Parental expectations are directly correlated to their savings

Evidence:

Fig. 2 Effects of early household wealth on parental educational expectations, 2002



“Black families with high wealth showed greater parental expectations for a child’s educational attainment than families with low wealth, within both income levels” (30)

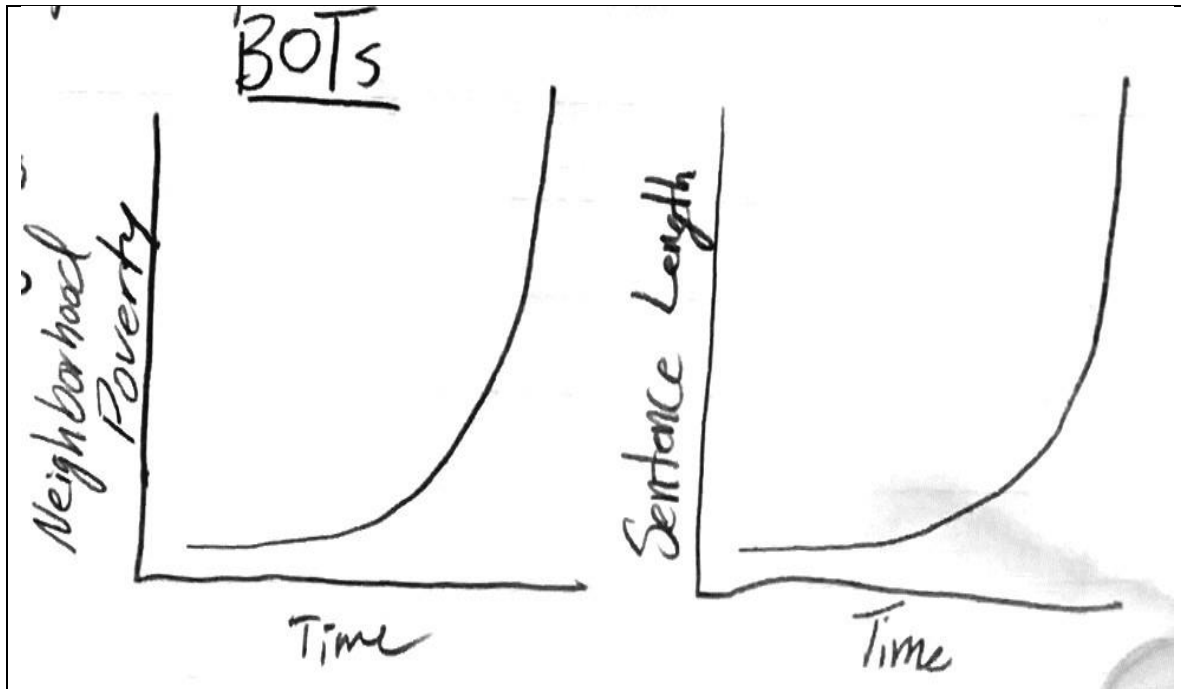
“Household wealth positively correlates with both parental expectations for a child’s education as well as actual educational outcomes.” (31-32)

Studies were done by the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), the Child Development Supplement (CDS), and the Transition to Adulthood (TA) survey.

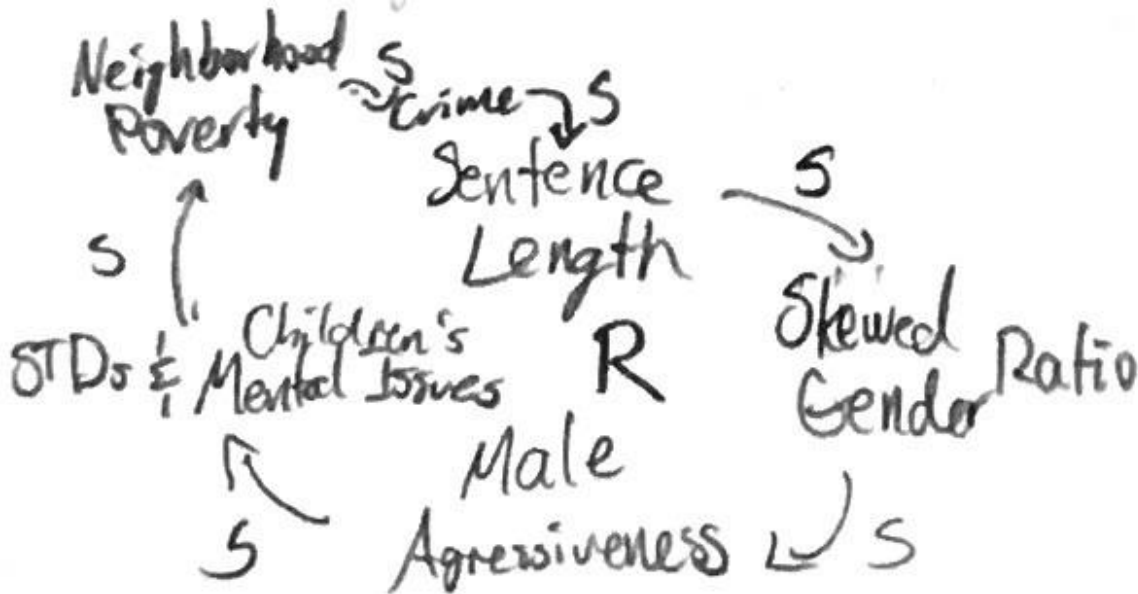
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “asset-poverty,” “escalating incarceration,” “economic insecurity” • “when one thinks about breaking intergenerational cycles of disadvantage and creating more opportunities for the next generation, what often comes to mind is helping individuals earn more income or attain higher levels of education” (27). • “it is much harder for young people to get started in life without material assistance from their family and point out some of the attractive features of wealth that are not shared by earnings” (27). • “A focus on reducing racial wealth disparities might even become the next frontier for civil rights” (34). 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific • Statistical and factual • Understandable • Revealing 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fails to measure other factors besides parental expectations and wealth • Specific to African-Americans (lacks variety in data) • Failure to see the bigger picture
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related to incarceration and criminal justice • Money follows a system • Studies a minority • Provides potential insight into a solution for wealth poverty 	
<p>Questions/Concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If poverty is a wealth issue and programs are in place to help such as IRDs, why is progress minimal? • Can the mold of social status be broken and allow African-Americans to have a more powerful social status? • How is incarceration and wealth related? 	

<p>Citation: Tierney, John. "Prison and the Poverty Trap." <i>New York Times</i>. 18 February 2013.</p>
<p>Reason for including this source in your work: This article discusses the issue of poverty and how it relates to incarceration. The poverty line has not increased that much since the 1970s and incarceration rates have a direct correlation with this issue. This article proves that poverty is just another collateral consequence of incarceration.</p>
<p>Main argument: Prison sentences in America are too long and often occur due to wrongly convicted cases as described in the article. While locking up criminals may be a beneficial short-term solution, it ravages a community and causes long-term problems that become even harder to solve. These conditions often lead to poverty in already the worst neighborhoods in America.</p>
<p>Important ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many sentences are unnecessarily too long and last past the prime age for crime (after 30 years old). • Sentences are often used as a ploy to scare a community from committing a crime, yet they hurt the person convicted and do not scare the community. • Prison location is a major issue for prisoners with families, which makes it hard to have a job and visit a family member in prison. • While men are often convicted of a crime in a low-income neighborhood, the woman loses power and becomes part of a skewed sex ratio of a high number of women to men. • When a child's father goes to prison, children suffer from increased mental issues and develop physical aggression.
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "But now that America's incarceration rate has risen to be the world's highest, many social scientists find the social benefits to be far outweighed by the costs to those communities." (1) • "Epidemiologists have found that when the incarceration rate rises in a county, there tends to be a subsequent increase in the rates of sexually transmitted diseases and teenage pregnancy, possibly because women have less power to require their partners to practice protected sex or remain monogamous." (4) • "Drs. DeFina and Hannon, the Villanova sociologists, calculate that if the mass incarceration trend had not occurred in recent decades, the poverty rate would be 20 percent lower today, and that five million fewer people would have fallen below the poverty line." (8)
<p>Notable quotes, terms, and concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "One day in 1983, at the age of 18, while walking with his girlfriend on a sidewalk in Washington where drugs were being sold, he watched a high-level dealer pull up in a Mercedes-Benz and demand money from an underling. "This dealer was draped down in jewelry and a nice outfit," Mr. Harris recalled in an interview in the Woodridge neighborhood of northeast Washington, where he and his wife now live. "The female with him was draped down, too, gold and everything, dressed real good. "I'm watching the way he carries himself, and I'm standing there looking like Raggedy Ann. My girl's looking like Raggedy Ann. I said to myself, 'That's what I want to do.'"" (2)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The cops knew I was selling but couldn’t prove it, so they made up the burglary charge instead,” Mr. Harris contended. He still considers the burglary charge unfair, insisting that he neither broke into the crack den nor took anything, but he also acknowledges that long prison terms were a risk for any American selling drugs: “I knew other dealers who got life without parole.” (3) • “coercive mobility” (4) • “Dr. Western and Becky Pettit, a sociologist at the University of Washington, estimate, after controlling for various socioeconomic factors, that incarceration typically reduces annual earnings by 40 percent for the typical male former prisoner.” (6) 	
<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tells a story • Paints a big picture • Reinforces class concepts 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacks statistical data • Focused on one community—Washington
<p>Connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Touches on many issues discussed in class • Focuses on poverty as an issue of incarceration • Shows how policy changes neighborhoods in the long-run • Explains the impacts of incarceration on families • Frames the issue as a system 	
<p>List identifiable variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighborhood Poverty • Skewed Gender Ratio • Sentence Length • Male Aggressiveness • STDs & Children’s Mental Issues • Crime 	
<p>How are these variables represented in Behavior over Time graphs:</p>	



Draw a Causal Loop Diagram:



What will you research next?

I will research the impact of housing for people who have just been released from prison. This includes housing policy, development, and public versus private housing.