



FORMERLY THE CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

THE IACFP NEWSLETTER

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A Publication of the
International Association for
Correctional and Forensic Psychology

IACFP INTERNATIONAL CORRECTIONAL MENTAL HEALTH LEADERSHIP NETWORK



The *International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology* (IACFP) hosted the first “International Correctional Mental Health Leadership Network” on 2 August 2019 in Boston, MA. The IACFP Board was host to representatives from the United States, Canada, Hong Kong, Ireland, the Netherlands, Singapore, and Spain who agreed to participate with IACFP board members and the editor of *Criminal Justice and Behavior* in the network meeting.

The objectives of the meeting were to:

1. Compare the underlying assumptions and operational details of the mental health delivery systems to justice-involved individuals in different jurisdictions;
2. Collaborate in arriving at a set of principles for improving the care delivered to the mentally ill offender, both in prison and in the community;
3. Promote ways to expand and to

share the applied research literature on correctional mental health; and

4. Improve on the professional development of both licensed mental health practitioners and line staff (direct-care providers).

The first objective was accomplished through the exchange of information that was provided by each of the participants and the discussions that took place throughout the day. Each jurisdiction was asked to complete a written description of their system which outlined the following information:

- Definition of Mental Illness
- Description of Correctional System
- Description of Mental Health System
- Description of Population's Clinical Needs
- Description of Innovation Treatment Programs
- Description of System Challenges/ Problems

(Continued on page 3)



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL & FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

The IACFP Newsletter is published quarterly. The current newsletter will be available on the website: www.myiacfp.org. An archive of prior newsletters is available to IACFP members in the members only area of the website. Members who require a printed copy of the newsletter should contact executivedirectoriacfp@gmail.com.

Comments and information from individual members concerning activities and related matters of general interest to international correctional mental health professionals and others in international criminal and juvenile justice are solicited. The IACFP is particularly interested in highlighting promising research, programs, and practices that are consistent with our vision of engaged criminal justice practitioners implementing innovative and humane practices worldwide. Toward that end, we also aim to spotlight those members who are doing great work. All materials accepted for inclusion in *The IACFP Newsletter* are subject to routine editing prior to publication. Opinions or positions expressed in newsletter articles do not necessarily represent the opinions or positions of the IACFP. Please send materials or comments to Cherie Townsend at executivedirectoriacfp@gmail.com.

Deadlines for submission of all material are:

February 2019 issue—
January 15

May 2019 issue—
April 16

August 2019 issue—
June 15

November 2019 issue—
September 15

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MENTAL HEALTH LEADERSHIP NETWORK

(Continued from page 1)

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- Definition of Mental Illness
- Description of Correctional System
- Description of Mental Health System
- Description of Population’s Clinical Needs
- Description of Innovation Treatment Programs
- Description of System Challenges/Problems
- Description of Major System Achievements
- Other Clinically Relevant Information

All participants received this information. Each country was then asked to present an overview of their country’s system of care and treatment for the mentally ill within correctional systems to participants. Leaders from six states within the United States participated in the meeting and provided state-level information for the written information exchange but only one rep-

resentative presented the overview for the U.S., as a country presentation. The strengths and accomplishments that each jurisdiction shared that seem to have the greatest positive impact on outcomes with justice-involved individuals are not only evidence-based or evidence-informed but also delivered in smaller settings that are adequately staffed with specially-trained professionals based on healthcare rather than correctional standards. The breadth of mental health treatment experience of psychologists, particularly in prisons, was identified as a strength. The most successful initiatives also have strong and effective partnerships with community to support successful re-entry. Finally, a range of interventions for the mentally unwell as well as those who are mentally ill was a shared strength by several countries.

The primary areas where there seem to be shared challenges are in funding, recruitment and retention of qualified professional staff, and public perceptions regarding correctional and forensic psychology, particularly for justice-involved individuals who have been adjudicated for violent crimes. Participants also identified challenges in the delivery of specialized treatment for those who engage in self-harm and

self-mutilation, those who are transgender, and those with substance use addictions. Systemic challenges that seem to be identified more often in the United States than in other countries are the use of restrictive housing and identification of alternative interventions and litigation.

The network developed an initial set of principles for improving mental health care in corrections. The following are the results:

1. Corrections agencies and organizations should provide community-equivalent mental health care.
2. Mental health care should be determined by the professional healthcare system.
3. Justice agencies, either directly or indirectly, should provide ready access to care.

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MENTAL HEALTH LEADERSHIP NETWORK

(Continued from page 3)

4. The delivery of mental health care in corrections should follow national (international) standards of care.
5. All services and care should respect the culturally defined dignity of the individual.
6. Adequate training regarding mental illness should be provided to direct-care providers.
7. All care providers should engage in a team approach to treatment.
8. Treatment providers engaged in a corrections practice should receive specialized training.
9. The mental health staffing numbers and areas of expertise should reflect the population parameters.
10. The use of technology in treatment delivery should be complimentary not supplementary.
11. Everyone should feel safe.
12. There should be a continuity of mental health care into the community.

There was significant support for applied research.

Participants recommended that there be greater investment in value-added research and in developing the relationships necessary to support it. They defined this as research that added value to practitioners and that did not add significant demands to gather data, reduce time devoted to operations and are sustainable. Leaders also saw the need for demonstrative research that was focused on problems identified by practitioners. They strongly supported research results being communicated in ways that are digestible at different levels of professional practitioners so that it is meaningful. And, they recommended that researchers ask corrections agencies to identify topics where research would be useful in solving problems. While they were able to identify many challenges and barriers to conducting research in corrections settings and with justice-involved individuals, there was overwhelming support for developing a research culture in this field.

The participants in the network meeting explored professional development from three perspectives, i.e.,



IACFP STUDENT RESEARCH AWARD IACFP STUDENT TRAVEL AWARD

The IACFP Student Members are eligible to apply for the IACFP Student Research Award and the Student Travel Award. The IACFP Board approved up to two \$2500 research awards and up to five \$1000 travel awards for calendar year 2020. Applications are available at: www.myiacfp.com in the membership area. Only IACFP members will have access to the application site.

The applications for the research awards will be based on the following:

- Research topic
- Research summary
- Contribution of the Research to the Literature and/or Practice
- Alignment with the vision and goals of IACFP
- Preferences noted in the application process, i.e., research that may enhance practitioner practices and outcomes through innovative programs as well as the well-being or practitioners working in applied forensic and correctional psychology settings

The applications for the travel awards will be based on the following:

- Applicant must be the presenting author on a presentation
- National or international professional conferences, with preference given to ICPA, ACA, APPA, CP, ICCA, NCCHC, or any accredited national conference
- Research must reflect the vision and goals of IACFP with a preference given to the areas noted for the research awards.

IACFP VISION

Engaged criminal justice practitioners implementing innovative and humane practices worldwide.

Coming Soon! The IACFP is developing an opportunity for IACFP members who are practitioners to apply for travel awards to support professional development and conference presentations that are consistent with IACFP's vision.

WELCOME TO THE NEW YEAR!

Welcome to the New Year, the New Decade, and to our first *IACFP Newsletter* of 2020.

I am now a little over half way through my term as your President and I wanted to take this opportunity to give you a summary of some of your Association's achievements in 2019. When I ran for President, I made the point that I would look forward to working with 'a newly re-invigorated and forward-thinking Board, a new Executive Director, a new Editor of *CJB*, and a new and very aspirational (but still realistic) Strategic Plan.' I was optimistic that IACFP could do much more 'to move deliberately towards its vision of—engaged criminal justice practitioners implementing innovative and humane practice worldwide.' I remain optimistic and my experience with IACFP in the last few years has been perhaps one of the most rewarding privileges of my career. I can now 'feel' the progress that IACFP has been making but being inclined towards respect for evidence, I asked our hard-working and very enthusiastic Executive Director, Cherie Townsend, if she could quickly outline IACFP's achievements for 2019. Her listing is at the end of this short commentary. As I reviewed the list, I realized that we were not just moving—we were 'roaring' forward. The IACFP now has the # 1 Journal in the field according to Google Scholar rankings, our membership is steadily growing (especially students), our finances are being exceptionally well managed, we are increasing member benefits, growing our partnerships, focusing on ways to improve delivery of services to the mentally ill (see the overview of our first Mental Health Leadership Network in this Newsletter), and steadily gaining respect as an Association intent on 'Helping the Helpers' and imbuing the field with greater recognition of evidence-informed practice. But, at the same time, my celebratory feelings were also tempered by a tingling concern. Does this 'roaring' forward also bring with it some risk? How can we best continue to keep 'roaring' forward and have some meaningful impact on reform of practice in our field? Let me try to explain some of my concerns.

I believe the field of corrections and criminal justice is at a critical juncture. Just like we see with other social issues like growing economic inequality, the ugly faces of racism, sexism, and xenophobia, tensions



Frank Porporino

Ph.D.

IACFP President

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around immigration, the causes of climate change ... etc., there is continued polarization of opinion in our field about what needs to change, how quickly, and in what direction. As an example, I believe the days of 'Nothing Works' are sadly not behind us. Rather, they seem to keep re-surfacing in unexpected ways. A good illustration is a recent 'bombshell' speech at the last ICPSA Conference in Argentina by a former Director General of HMPS in the UK, titled 'Forget Rehabilitation: The real and moral challenge is to make imprisonment humane.'¹ I challenged Sir Martin Narey from the audience asking why he was suggesting a return to the pessimism of an earlier era where correctional staff were led to believe they could make 'no difference' in the lives of individuals under their care other than to confine them humanely. He evaded answering the question other than to say that 'evidence' of program effectiveness in reducing reoffending was unimpressive. Interestingly, at the same Conference, IACFP sponsored a pre-conference Workshop for psychologists working within the Argentinian Prison Service, with a number of highly-respected criminologists from the University of Cambridge's Prisons Research Centre, and titled 'Are hope, possibility, and reform achievable in prison?' Professors Alison Lieblich, Shadd Maruna, and Bethany Schmidt unhesitatingly answered the question in the affirmative, summarizing an impressive array of research evidence to support their claim. Of course, the professors didn't suggest this was easy to do—to the contrary, working to create 'rehabilitative cultures' in prisons, that are carried forward to providing substantive reintegration support in the community, is one of the singular

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¹<https://prisons.org.uk/the-view-from-here/full-bombshell-speech-expecting-prisons-to-reduce-crime-is-a-pipedream-says-former-prisons-chief/>

WELCOME TO THE NEW YEAR

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challenges for corrections.² When it comes to answering the question of what we should aim to do, I see no contradiction, or need to argue either/or—strive to be humane or focus on rehabilitation. As psychologists, I believe we have both a moral and professional duty to champion a focus on both. But how do we do that?

There is an argument to be made that significant criminal justice reform is destined to remain at the margins unless we address other broader social/structural issues. This is a global phenomenon although perhaps more strikingly true in the United States where there is a generally-accepted understanding of ‘crime’ as something that deserves a harsh (and even exclusively) punitive response. The consequence has come to be referred to as ‘American Exceptionalism’³ where incarceration rates have skyrocketed compared to most of the rest of the world and other forms of ‘correctional control’ (e.g., intensive community supervision) have grown to the point where surveillance is only barely possible and support is hardly possible at all. At the most recent American Correctional Association Conference in San Diego, I heard repeated reference to the ‘crisis’ in corrections in America. There is no disputing the findings on level of stress and mental ill-health among correctional staff. The figures on inability to recruit and retain, be it for line correctional officers or other ‘helping’ professionals, are staggering. Our correctional workforce is increasingly disillusioned and overwhelmed. And all this is happening at the same time as our prisons and our community corrections agencies are being taxed with dealing with a steadily more disturbed, distressed and marginalized clientele—the mentally ill, drug addicted, traumatized, and multiply disadvantaged members of our communities. Even in Canada, a recent report of our Correctional Investigator highlighted the reality of the ‘Indigenization’ of Canada’s correctional system

where 30% of the federal prison population are now of indigenous background (as compared to 5% of the Canadian population).⁴

You need to initiate a quantum change in culture and values to achieve true staff and prisoner wellness—because you can’t get one without the other!!

Encouragingly, there are some correctional leaders who have understood that staff wellness programs will

make little difference in systems that sustain mostly ‘unhealthy prison environments.’ You need to initiate a quantum change in culture and values to achieve true staff and prisoner wellness—because you can’t get one without the other!! There are signs this is beginning to happen in the U.S. (see <http://www.amend.us/> for some of the transformative work going on in a number of U.S. states drawing on the normalization practices that have endured in Norway for many years).

But are we at the beginning of a major effort to reform our criminal justice system or is this just another blip that will soon disappear from the correctional landscape? And what exactly does this all mean or imply for IACFP? An honest look at the depth and breadth of issues to contend with suggests that there is an incredible amount of work to be done. Your IACFP Board has adopted a driving focal theme of ‘Helping the Helpers.’ But how can we best focus our energies in that regard? How do we prioritize? The IACFP is blessed as an Association with a relatively stable funding base and with a small but very well-educated membership who should be well versed in evidence-based practice. How do we mobilize this community towards becoming champions for meaningful change? How do we bridge the gap between the research and practitioner communities and find ways for each community to more effectively communicate and interact with the other?

Your IACFP Board met recently to review and refine the IACFP Strategic Plan and agree on a number of project priorities—continued focus on our Mental Health Leadership Network, examining and documenting innovative practice for delivery of services

²https://www.crimeandjustice.org.uk/sites/crimeandjustice.org.uk/files/PSJ%20244%20July%202019_0.pdf

³See the very insightful book reviews by Dick Alt-house also in this Edition of the *Newsletter*!

⁴<https://www.ctvnews.ca/politics/prison-watch-dog-decries-indigenization-of-canada-s-correctional-system-1.4776922>

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WELCOME TO THE NEW YEAR

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to the mentally ill in the community corrections context, and refocusing of our *Newsletter* to become even more informative and helpful for practitioners. We will reach out to you as these projects become more clearly defined because we WANT and NEED your assistance. Your Board can only do so much. If IACFP

is to continue 'roaring' forward, we need your input and support. Hoping you are all approaching this New Year and New Decade with renewed optimism, energy and commitment.

Frank

Frank Porporino, Ph.D.
IACFP President

IACFP 2019 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Association Business

- Successful 2019 audit review
- New president-elect, Jeffrey Pfeifer
- New board member, Matt Epperson
- Investment Policy Revisions Adopted
- UBS selected to assist Association in managing and growing assets to benefit members
- 2019 budget included specific line item for "projects" to benefit members, i.e., student research and travel awards, International MH Leadership Network, and member conference travel scholarships
- Published substantive newsletters
- Completed transition to new website hosting and maintenance provider

Partnerships

- Established IACFP Europe as a public interest foundation in Belgium
- Served on American Correctional Association committees, i.e., international, behavioral health, and Delegate Assembly as an affiliate organization
- Participated as an invited participant in the American Probation and Parole Association Executive Summit regarding the future of community supervision
- Participated in a one-day symposium on The Bangkok Rules and the delivery of services to justice-involved women internationally. The symposium was hosted by the University of Chicago Social Services Administration.
- Sponsored Jennifer Skeem, Ph.D., as Megargee Award lecturer at the International Community

Corrections Association conference held in conjunction with the National Criminal Justice Association Forum/conference and exhibited on behalf of IACFP*

- Co-sponsored the ICPA Pre-Conference Symposium, "Are Hope, Possibility and Reform Achievable in Prison?"*
- Sponsored Professor Shadd Maruna as the Distinguished Scholar at the ICPA conference*
- Exhibited at NCCHC Mental Health Conference*
- Sponsor of 4th North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference (N4), to include a keynote presenter, student awards and exhibiting on behalf of IACFP*

*Copies of *Criminal Justice and Behavior* were distributed at all conferences noted with an *

IACFP Europe

- Adopted Articles of Association
- Received Royal Decree as a public interest foundation
- Established bank account
- Completed European Commission registration
- Rodica Popa engaged as consultant to assist with activities in Europe; Marius Baban represented IACFP Europe at the most recent partnership planning meeting
- Participated for the third time in the project planning meeting hosted by the Center for Promoting Lifelong Learning and EaSI—the European Association for Social Innovation

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IACFP 2019 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(Continued from page 7)

CJB

- Recognition of associate editors, Beth M. Huebner, James R.P. Ogloff, and Mark E. Olver
- Reduced turn-around time to 30 days, increased number of pages published annually to nearly 2000 and reviewed 337 original manuscripts
- #1 Google Scholar Metric for Social Sciences in criminology, criminal law, and policing (ranked #1 of 20)
- 2.164 Impact Factor in 2018; remains #17 of 65 in the category of Criminology and Penology
- Expanded number of women on editorial review board

Projects

- Established process and implementation plan for IACFP Student Members to compete for two research grants and five travel scholarships to present their research; the first research award has been awarded and applications for the new fiscal year will be released in January 2020
- Hosted the first International Correctional Mental Health Leadership Network with twelve individuals meeting with the IACFP Board to share best practices, outcomes, and challenges taking place worldwide and setting an agenda for future network activities.

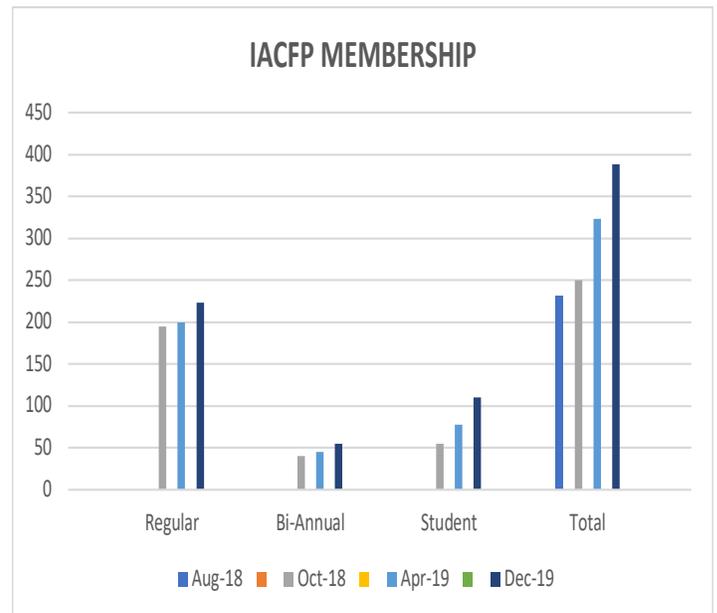
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11. Everyone should feel safe.
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Membership

The IACFP Membership has been steadily increasing over the last eighteen months. The biggest percentage of growth has been in an area of emphasis for the IACFP Board, i.e., student membership. It has doubled over this period of time. If IACFP had continued to award complementary memberships at the rate it had previously done, the total membership would have more than doubled during this period of time.



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LOOKING FORWARD: 2020 AND BEYOND



The IACFP Board met January 8-10, 2020 in San Diego to review the strategic plan for the Association and to conduct one day of business meetings. The IACFP Board engaged The Moss Group, Inc., to assist them in their review of the strategic plan. This process included individual interviews with all Board members, completion of a survey that served as an assessment of the Board's use of best practices, review of documents related to the 2017-2019 plan, and a two-day in-person work session.

The IACFP Board reviewed its work and leadership over the last three years. They were honest in their completion of a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses/Challenges, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis of the Association and the Board, specifically. Most importantly, they identified what is unique about the Association and the value it adds. The IACFP Board is committed to its focus on the Association's mission.

The Board believes that IACFP is the only organization within the world of corrections psychology that has a balance of research and practitioner-focused interests. Further, IACFP can bridge research, EBP, knowledge, and practice communities. And, IACFP is the best association for funding initiatives that support our mission. The challenge is how to focus the Association's resources on operationalizing this uniqueness.

The IACFP Board adopted five priorities for 2020; one of the priorities has already been accomplished! (See page 10 for the list of priorities.) The next step is to finalize action plans for the priorities not only for 2020 but also for 2021-2022, when substantial outcomes re-

Advance the development and implementation of evidence and practitioner-informed policies and practices to support correctional and forensic psychologists and other helping professionals who work with justice-involved individuals.

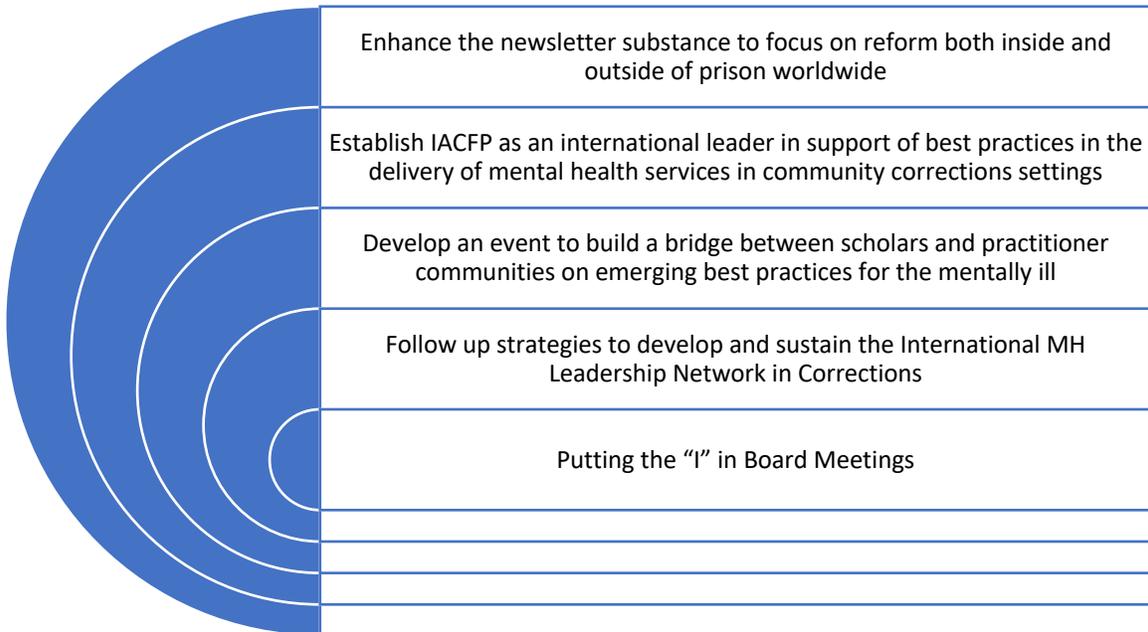
quire it. The board will be making decisions on how to allocate both financial and human resources to accomplish the action plans at their next meeting.



How can IACFP realistically "Help the Helper"? Please provide your comments, ideas, and feedback to:

executivedirectoriacfp@gmail.com

IACFP BOARD PRIORITIES



The Board has already completed the last priority by planning its in-person meetings for the next two years. While most of the meeting locations continue to be in the United States for budgetary reasons, the Board is planning to meet in Vancouver in 2021 and Ghent in spring-summer 2022 in conjunction with both an event to bridge research and practitioner communities and the International MH Leadership in Corrections Network.

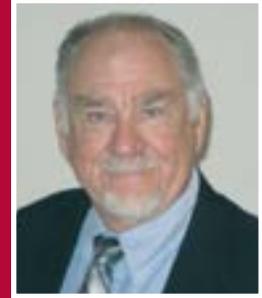
The IACFP Board in its business meeting established next steps for its action planning, reviewed and approved

L to R: Melvin Hinton, Jeffrey Pfeifer, Jim DeGroot, Dick Althouse, Frank Porporino, Matt Epperson, Diane Williams, Javel Jackson and Jeffrey Metzner. Silvia Martinez attended and participated via video conference.

the Finance Committee Report, approved a proposal for the 3-year audit of the Association’s finances, reviewed the performance of the executive director, and confirmed it will continue to move forward on work in progress for 2020. And, they also engaged in discussions about current research, potential partnerships, membership, and the relationship between IACFP and IACFP Europe.



Connecting the Books: *INFERNO* and *AMERICAN EXCEPTIONALISM IN CRIME and PUNISHMENT*



Book Reviews by Richard Althouse, Ph.D. Secretary, IACFP Executive Board

“Since World War II, the United States has stood out from the rest of the affluent world in its violence and in the punitive nature of its criminal justice system. This has left an appalling legacy of American exceptionalism in crime and punishment (AACP) for the new century” (Reitz, 2018, p. 1).

The African American imprisonment rate is nearly 6 times that for whites, the Latino rate is more than 2.5 times the white rate, and the rate for Native Americans...has been about 2.5 times the white rate” (Reitz, 2018, p. 4).

“Even educated Americans do not know what they are doing when they want to punish, but they nonetheless hold passionate views about it” (Ferguson, 2014, p. 2).

.....

Are you a correctional mental health services provider? When you clinically assess an inmate—especially a minority inmate—in administrative segregation, do you wonder about the fairness of the process that put him/her there, or the justification of the time?

Are you a warden or administrator responsible for the security of your institution and the punitive policies for maintaining its safety and order? Do you worry about bad publicity? Are you a security officer responsible for maintaining order on your unit? Are you a judge responsible for sentencing an offender? A potential employer of an inmate just released from prison? If so, you should be attending to the political conversations among presidential candidates advocating for bringing justice back to our criminal justice system by way of criminal justice reform (e.g., Bernie Sanders, Joe Biden, Amy Klobuchar, Cory Booker) because critics claim that America’s criminal justice system has evolved into a racially, economically, and socially biased, disproportionately dispensed, and generally unjust and cost-ineffective system in managing crime (e.g., <https://ejournal.org/news/mass-incarceration-costs-182-billion-annually>). It is therefore “broken,” and should one of them be elected, they will “fix” it in some manner.

During the past three to four decades, critics of America’s criminal justice system and mass incarceration movement have advocated for reform, citing such side-effects as severe overcrowding of our jails and prisons, increased incarceration of mentally ill and drug-addicted offenders, a shift from rehabilitation to disciplinary control, the evolution of a “prison industrial complex”

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BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from page 11)

with prisons-for-profit, millions of individuals placed into community supervision, and a nationally disorganized administrative structure, without correlated increases in public safety, and in some cases, decreasing it. Politicians have seldom entered the fray, and when they have, they have encountered stiff resistance by supporters of America's increasingly punitive crime management strategies (e.g., Senator Tom Cotton, President Trump) who, ignoring evidence-based information to the contrary, have asserted that America's criminal justice strategies are directly responsible for the falling crime rates in the late 90s and early 2000s, thus increasing public safety, and that tougher punishments deter crime. As for the allegedly disproportionate application of justice, as the saying went, "Do the crime, do the time." As for the hardships, "They (offenders) should've thought about that before."

So, despite the efforts of critics and projects like The Sentencing Project or the Innocence Project that have attempted to temper, if not lobby against, mass incarceration, harsh sentencing, and capital punishment in the face of declining crime rates, America continued to evolve into the world's leading incarcerator, with approximately 2.3 million individuals in jails and prisons at an annual taxpayer expense of \$182 billion annually (<https://ejournal.org/news/mass-incarceration-costs-182-billion-annually>), with another approximately four and a half million in community supervision status; a total of almost seven million individuals under some type of government control and supervision.

So what will our aspiring presidential candidates need to understand if they are to offer and eventually implement meaningful criminal justice reform in America? For example, what are they to understand when democratic President Obama's initiatives of advocating reforms that exhorted prosecutors to stop measuring success by the number of defendants sent away for the maximum amount of time, taking a hands-off approach to states legalizing marijuana, and urging local courts not to punish the poor with confiscatory fines and fees, are undone by republican President Trump's notion of reforms of law and order by restoring the rule of law by keeping the "mass" in incarceration, ordering prosecutors to seek maximum punishments, and casting doubt on reducing minimum-maximum sentence regulation (https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/mbpnkb/trump-has-already-demolished-obamas-criminal-justice-legacy). What is it that keeps political and critic's efforts to re-form America's racially, economically, socially biased, and extra-punitive criminal justice system from gaining lasting social and political support?

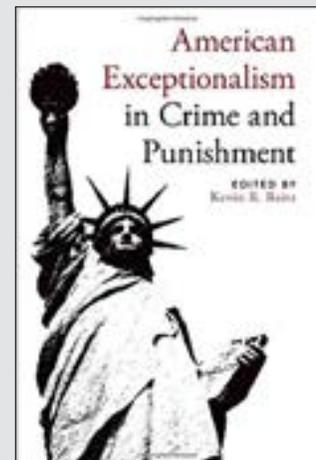
Rather than directly answer this question, I offer the following books for thought: Robert Ferguson's *Inferno: An Anatomy of American Punishment* (Harvard Press, 2014), and *American Exceptionalism in Crime and Punishment*, edited by Kevin R. Reitz (Oxford University Press, 2018).



America's unique desire to punish

Robert Ferguson's book *Inferno: An Anatomy of American Punishment*, is a 249-page statistical and conceptual analysis of punishment in America. Punishment, Ferguson opined, that reflects what appears to be an unusual desire to punish, particularly minorities, more than any other country among the developed Western democracies.

In his well-researched, detailed, insightful, thought-provoking, and at times disturbing book,



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BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from page 12)

Robert Ferguson, a distinguished professor at Columbia University, examines the American notion of punishment, both as a functional and practical concept, as well as its impact on our efforts to provide deterrence and exact retribution for criminal behavior.

Ferguson organized his 249-page book into seven chapters and a “Coda.” He follows his introduction, “The Intractable Problem” with “Punishment Misunderstood,” “The Ratchet Effect in Theory,” “The Mixed Signs in Suffering,” “The Legal Punishers,” “The Legally Punished,” “The Punitive Impulse in

While Ferguson acknowledges that punishment is a reflexive response to misbehavior (p. 249), he believes there is something about America’s use of punishment that is unique to America, claiming that “The story of American punishment is a troubling one” (p. 7), noting that “the main aberration or mystery in American punishment has to do with its severity...” (p. 5).

American Society,” and “The Law Against Itself.” Ferguson ends with a coda titled “The Psychology of Punishment.”

Ferguson begins by asking: “Must suffering make sense?” In the chapters that follow, Ferguson attempts to make sense out of suffering by dissecting the various levels and meanings of punishment, particularly in America. While Ferguson acknowledges that punishment is a reflexive response to misbehavior (p. 249), he believes there is something about America’s use

of punishment that is unique to America, claiming that “The story of American punishment is a troubling one” (p. 7), noting that “the main aberration or mystery in American punishment has to do with its severity...” (p. 5).

In his chapter “The Legal Punishers,” Ferguson claims that the way America’s criminal justice system is organized has facilitated a long-lasting punitive era in law enforcement, and goes on to claim that “The most irresponsible punishers in America are state and federal legislators” (p. 102), because these lawmakers adhere to no normative theory save “that more is always better.” However, as he later notes, lawmakers are not to be exclusively blamed, because “It is simply a fact that voters promote to high office those politicians who want (and I might add, promise) tougher penalties,” and that polls have shown that harsher sentencing “consistently garners the support of at least 80% of the public” (p. 172).

As a result of that majority public support, Ferguson claims that America’s politicians came to recognize that weaponizing crime rates, as opposed to developing and promulgating effective crime management policies, was an effective leverage to political power. What followed was an almost five-decade era of vying for political power by promising more laws and harsher punishments in the war on drugs and crime, despite the side effects of racial profiling, racially- and economically-biased sentencing, prison overcrowding, inordinate state and federal expense, and a significant strain on the nation’s penal system” (p. 101), all supported by the voters, without, experts have claimed, a significant and correlative reduction in crime rates.

Ferguson concludes that “A punitive impulse has controlled criminal justice in America for almost half a century, and its tenacity continues even though crime rates have dropped in recent decades” (p. 172). It is Ferguson’s opinion that even educated Americans do not know what they are doing when they want to punish (p. 2), which

Ferguson concludes that “A punitive impulse has controlled criminal justice in America for almost half a century, and its tenacity continues even though crime rates have dropped in recent decades” (p. 172).

perhaps explains Ferguson’s question, “Why does the average American citizen show little concern about prison systems that are harsher in practice than those in any but totalitarian countries?” Ferguson justifies his work by claiming “The people are the ultimate punishers. They should have a better

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idea of what they are doing" (p. 8), and his book is his effort to provide that "better idea." Does Ferguson express a rather far-fetched notion? Are we Americans uniquely punitive?

American Exceptionalism in Crime and Punishment

Answers to that question are explored in the book *American Exceptionalism in Crime and Punishment*, edited by Kevin R. Reitz, a highly-regarded and published Professor of Law at the University of Minnesota. This 513-page opus compares criminal justice practices in the United States with those of a number of other Western democratized or English-speaking countries in Europe including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, among others, as well as Canada. To do so, Reitz includes contributions by eight additional scholars who provide their perspectives of American exceptionalism in areas involving race, capital punishment, mass imprisonment, comparisons with 50 different countries, homicide rates, politics and crime, followed by perspectives on American exceptionalism in probation, parole, and the collateral consequences of conviction

Reitz starts by defining American exceptionalism in crime and punishment, citing historian Randolph Roth, who noted that "Since World War II, the United States has stood out from the rest of the affluent world in its violence and in the punitive nature of its criminal justice system" (p. 1).

Reitz starts by defining American exceptionalism in crime and punishment, citing historian Randolph Roth, who noted that "Since World War II, the United States has stood out from the rest of the affluent world in its violence and in the punitive nature of its criminal justice system" (p. 1). Among his many observations, Reitz noted that "By the standards of other developed democracies, the scale of incarceration in America is astounding" (p. 3), that America's uses of prisons, jails, and the death penalty are racially disproportionate (p. 1), that "Racial disparities in the use of the death penalty have been an American disgrace for more than 200 years," (p. 6), and that "...the day-to-day experience of being on probation is more difficult than commonly understood...and especially painful in the United States when compared with other countries" (p. 9). Regarding the collateral consequences of conviction, Reitz cited Professor Michael Pinard, who wrote that "Given the breadth and permanence of collateral consequences, (convicted) individuals are perhaps more burdened and marginalized by a criminal record today than at any point in U.S. history" (p. 19). Although Reitz' introductory chapter is a rather distressing overview of America's criminal justice practices, the remaining scholar's contributions to the chapters that follow are equally informing and sobering.

For example, in Chapter 1, Lacey and Soskice point out that America's differences in criminal justice variables "sit alongside stark differences in other key social indicators, notably an inequality of educational outcomes and in residential socioeconomic and racial segregation" (p. 53), and how these differences manifest themselves in the context of America's

In Chapter 3, Webster and Doob compare Canada's crime management strategies with those of America's, noting that Canada's current incarceration rate is about one-sixth that of the United States, and allocates that difference to Canadian's core values of communitarianism, acceptance, and nonviolence, leading to a restraint in the use of imprisonment.

"uniquely decentralized political system" within which it is impossible to have stable political support for integrative policies. In Chapter 3, Webster and Doob compare Canada's crime management strategies with those of America's, noting that Canada's current incarceration rate is about one-sixth that of the United States, and allocates that difference to Canadian's core values of communitarianism, acceptance, and nonviolence, leading to a restraint in the use of pris-

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onment. In Chapter 5, Lappi-Seppala explored comparative perspectives of American exceptionalism, noting that imprisonment rates ...in the end...are determined not by crime but by other forces and factors that have led countries to adopt different penal policies.” In Chapter 7, Lisa Miller noted that “...few scholars seek to understand the relationship between violence, particularly homicide, and the *political* mechanisms that drive policy responses and legal reforms on crime and punishment” (p. 299), and that “..features of American politics may conspire to limit, rather than enhance, the capacity of political leaders to adopt comprehensive responses to crime and violence...”. (p 323). In Chapter 11, Demleitner,

In the book’s last chapter, Demleitner concludes that there is little empirical support for many of our offender-punitive sanctions, and that such sanctions “are the extreme result of a society whose fear of crime and rejection of offenders lead to greater difficulties in rehabilitating offenders, and possibly even to higher rates of recidivism” (p. 512).

claiming that the sheer number of collateral sanctions (in America) has become “staggering,” noted that the punitiveness of America’s collateral sanctions (e.g., defraying the cost of supervision, disenfranchisement from citizen’s rights) is unique when compared to other Western democracies, has become an integral part of American politics and laws (p. 488), and constitutes a serious impediment to the full integration and rehabilitation of offenders (p. 494).

In the book’s last chapter, Demleitner concludes that there is little empirical support for many of our offender-punitive sanctions, and that such sanctions “are the extreme result of a society whose fear of crime and rejection of offenders lead to greater difficulties in rehabilitating offenders, and possibly even to higher rates of recidivism” (p. 512). (Note: America’s five-year recidivism rates are among the highest in the world (76.6%: <https://nij.gov> > topics > corrections > recidivism > pages).

Are there some underlying social attitudes and beliefs endemic to our sociopolitical culture that explain what these experts believe to be uniquely American, and that contribute, at least in part, to our apparent willingness to excessively punish those who break our laws—especially but not exclusively minorities—in ways not found in other western democracies, and a pervasive unwillingness to do anything different? As Ferguson concluded in his book, “Criminal justice has gone astray, lost in a dark wood of its own making” (p. 249).

Can it be done? Implications for criminal justice reform

While I found these two books to be well-written, well-researched, and very thought-provoking each in their own right, companioned together they provide the reader with a much wider and more troubling view of the darker landscape that provides the context of America’s criminal justice system that awaits any presidential candidate promising substantive reform. As Reitz states in his Introduction, “As of this writing, there has been a change in the rhetoric of criminal justice reform in the United States, but it is mostly talk” (p. 29).

Why has the rhetoric of criminal justice reform been “mostly talk?” It is clear from reading these two books that presidential candidates will need to understand that it has not been just crime rates that have driven and continue to drive America’s increasingly punitive, racially and economically-biased criminal justice system, and that most of the improvements in jails and prisons over the past four decades have not evolved because of a legislatively-driven socially supported recognition for these improvements. They have been forced by litigation in the face of significant political and constituent resistance in the context of a tribalistic war-on-crime mentality in the interests of social order.

As a side comment, presidential candidates who believe our system of criminal justice is broken simply do not understand systems. Systems do not break; they function the only way they can given the

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organized and dynamic interactions among their constituent parts. Consequently, America's criminal justice system is not broken. It is functioning the only way possible given how it has been designed by those we have politically empowered to create it.

What will it take for America to significantly change what it means to be truly exceptional in crime and punishment? Readers of these two books will come to understand that meaningful criminal justice reform will need to go far beyond "The First Step Act" or the "Fair Chance Act," the early release of non-violent offenders to reduce state or federal corrections budgets, local changes of laws to retroactively reduce sentences, changing our drug laws to legalize marijuana or other illegal substances, or simply incarcerating fewer individuals, as some presidential candidates have proposed.

As Ferguson's and Reitz' works suggest, our political and social leaders must first define what a "fair and just" criminal justice system should look like when all their suggested reforms are implemented. To date, no such overview has been offered.

Is there a role for those of us who work in corrections to facilitate meaningful reform? For decades, correctional staff, particularly those in helping professions (e.g., mental health workers, social workers, medical staff) primarily spend time offering supportive services in what critics have maintained is an excessively punitive, multi-biased, and dysfunctional system. In our supportive roles, one might wonder at what point we actually become complicit in maintaining such a system; certainly a topic for future discussion.

So, can America's presidential candidates and their constituents (us) escape the gravitational pull of our own criminal justice history, or will America ultimately remain lost in the dark wood of our own making and all the political rhetoric eventually be "mostly talk?"

Stay tuned.

34th INTERNATIONAL CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM
PORTO, 12-14 MAY 2020

ORGANIZED BY: ICPA, IACFP, CEP
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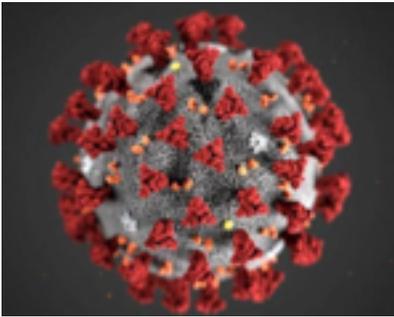
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COVID-19— THE NOVEL FORM OF CORONAVIRUS



(Photo: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

As of 3/17/2020, the World Health Organization states that there have been 184,976 confirmed cases, 7,529 deaths and 159 countries, areas or territories with reported cases of COVID-19. Those numbers will go up. They each represent a human life or death—as well as exposure to others. It's frightening, challenging, anxiety producing, and overwhelming.

Penal Reform International (PRI) produced a briefing note entitled, "Coronavirus: Healthcare and human rights of people in prison." It was released on 3/16/2020 and is available on their website: www.penalreform.org. It's an excellent resource for those working in criminal justice systems. Its focus is on taking action now to reduce the exposure of people in prison, both those who are incarcerated and the prison staff who are responsible for them. It does an excellent job of outlining emergency measures to reduce prison populations.



The PRI document summarizes the responses that they have seen in prisons related to containing the spread of COVID-19. They highlight, in particular, how these responses exacerbate poor prison conditions, overcrowding, poor nutrition, and lack of hygiene in many prisons. They express concern on whether individuals are experiencing the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health during this pandemic. They also highlight the need for equivalence of care for people in prison when they are identified as a person with a suspected or confirmed case of COVID-19.

One of the strategies that correctional facilities worldwide are implementing as part of their emergency plan for a pandemic is to restrict visitation. The

PRI notes that the way that this strategy is employed should be proportionate, time-limited, and non-discriminatory. Professionals in corrections understand how critical contact with the outside world is for those who are incarcerated and reasons and time limits for imposing limitations must be clearly communicated in terms of concern for the incarcerated individual.

During this time of many reforms, there has been an emphasis on reducing or eliminating the use of isolation and seclusion. Unfortunately, one of the necessary strategies to respond to exposure to the virus and to positive tests for COVID-19 are isolation and quarantine. As noted in the briefing note, while these are legitimate measures to take to protect the health of people, "...isolation can exacerbate anxiety and insecurity for people in prisons leading to violence and impact mental health of detainees."

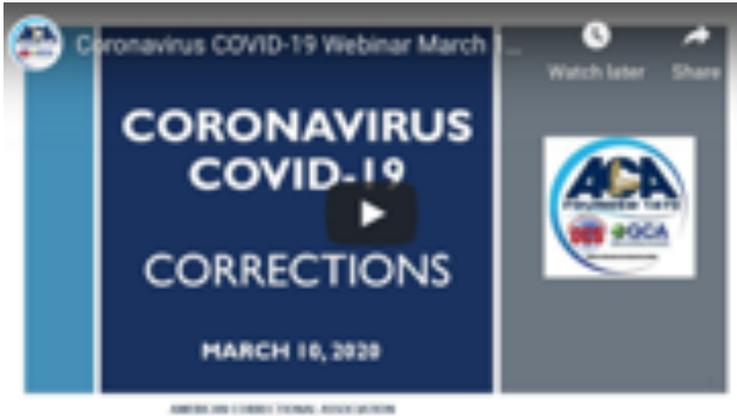
The briefing note also outlines concerns regarding fair trials, right to legal counsel, and access to prison for monitoring bodies. In all cases, there are some measures that are being taken throughout the world to address these concerns. Unfortunately, they are not universal.

"Coronavirus: Healthcare and human rights of people in prison" does an excellent job of highlighting emergency measures that can be taken to reduce prison populations. The initial focus of these measures is to "do no harm." Secondly, they identify some of the highest risk populations who may benefit most from reducing the use of pre-trial detention, lifting cash bail, early release, and non-custodial alternatives. Finally, they emphasize there is a presumption of innocence and criminalization should be a last resort (for those who fail to obey measures imposed in response to COVID-19).

There are additional resources that have been developed in the United States, and which are applicable worldwide. One especially helpful resource for those who lead and operate criminal justice facilities is the critical issues webinar, "Coronavirus COVID-19 and
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COVID-19

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Corrections.” The webinar was presented by the American Correctional Association and was sponsored by the Coalition of Correctional Health Authorities. You can access this webinar, the PPT slides that accompany it and additional resources from the Center for Disease Control, the World Health Organization, and examples of correctional agencies strategies at www.aca.org.

This webinar is in English and lasts nearly two hours. The objectives of the webinar are:

- To discuss the current evolution of novel coronavirus COVID-19 and its immune determinants.
- To understand the epidemiology, infection control, and prevention recommendations unique to correctional systems
- To recognize clinical symptoms within correctional facilities and implementations of appropriate infection prevention control measures

The webinar was recorded on March 10, 2020. While the pandemic has us all operating in a rapidly-changing environment, the material covered continues to be very helpful. Here is an approximate time breakdown of when certain topics are covered during the webinar:

- 10:07 Introduction of seven experts and the objectives
- 17:24 Clinical Features
- 21:05 Public Health Approach
- 44:49 Developing Model System for Corrections
- 49:44 Practical and Necessary Strategies for Screening, Prevention, and Containment

Note: From this point through the wrap up that occurs at 1:39, there are excellent examples given for “what to do,” a flow chart for action is shared from

the Alaska Department of Corrections, personal protection equipment recommendations, strategies for containment and discharge, local detention preparedness, education of staff and those incarcerated, and how to use table top exercises to update a pandemic flu response to COVID-19 and to insure that systems are working for compliance with expert recommendations, good communication with health partners, incarcerated individuals and their families, and staff.

Another webinar was recorded by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) on March 13, 2020. This webinar was sponsored by the Urban County Sheriffs of America. The featured expert is Dr. Anne Spaulding from the Emory Center for the Health of Incarcerated Persons in Atlanta, Georgia. Another highlight of this webinar is King County Sheriff Johanknecht who provides an excellent practitioner perspective of what happens when you are in one of the hot spots for COVID-19. This webinar and its PPT slides can be accessed at www.ncchc.org.

The webinar produced by NCCHC presents some very similar information to the one highlighted and produced by ACA. Its website, though, provides some additional resources that IACFP members may find especially helpful. They are:

- Coronavirus COVID-19 and the Correctional Facility for the Correctional Health Care Worker
- Coronavirus for Justice-Involved Persons
- Coronavirus for Correctional Facility Administrators
- Guidance for Coronavirus Clinical Care in Corrections

We understand that this is a challenging time for all the staff working in corrections (community and institutional) and justice systems, in general. We will continue to highlight the resources and supports that we think may be helpful to our readers on our Twitter account [@IA4CFP](https://twitter.com/IA4CFP).

INTERNATIONAL NEWS



1. Research

Criminological Highlights is published six times each year by the University of Toronto Criminology Department. Each issue contains “Headlines and Conclusions” for each of the eight articles included in the issue. This is then followed by one-page summaries of each article. Since they scan approximately 120 journals to identify interesting criminological research, IACFP members may find this a welcome support for keeping up with current research.

***Criminological Highlights*, Vol. 18, No. 4 – March 2020**

Read the full document at [clicking here](#)
This issue of *Criminological Highlights* addresses the following questions:

1. Does being detained prior to trial affect the likelihood of conviction?
2. How do U.S. colleges respond to applicants with criminal records?
3. What’s wrong with predictive models of sentencing?
4. Are objective-looking tools for predicting repeat domestic violence useful?
5. How can the use of risk assessment tools increase a youth’s risk of reoffending?
6. How does the strength of the evidence used to convict people affect the sentence that they get?
7. Do judges and lawyers understand the reliability and validity of psychological evidence?
8. Are sex offender registration and notification laws useful?

***Criminological Highlights*, Vol. 18, No. 3 – December 2019**

Read the full document at [clicking here](#)

This issue of *Criminological Highlights* addresses the following questions:

1. How does the criminal justice system punish homeless people even without arresting them?
2. What can be learned from Canada’s successful decarceration of youths?
3. Why are judges more likely to believe in the efficacy of the deterrent impact of harsh sentences than are ordinary citizens?
4. How does the skin tone of Blacks affect the manner in which they are treated by the criminal justice system?
5. Why is it in the public interest to provide for the physical and mental well-being of prisoners?
6. What can former prisoners do to increase their likelihood of getting a job?
7. How does the segregation of residential neighbourhoods affect homicide rates?
8. How does the incarceration of fathers of very young children affect a child’s educational experiences?

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***Criminological Highlights*, Vol. 18, No. 2 – September 2019**

Read the full document by [clicking here](#)

This issue of *Criminological Highlights* addresses the following questions:

1. Can judges reduce reoffending by handing down ‘tough sentences’?
2. Why do nonfatal gunshot cases have lower clearance rates than fatal gunshot cases?
3. Why don’t inner-city Black youths cooperate with the police in their investigations of gun violence?
4. In what ways can family support of prisoners returning to the community reduce reoffending?
5. Does the likelihood of reoffending of people convicted of sex offences decrease with time?
6. Is the willingness to be cooperative with police during interrogations affected by whether or not the suspect knows that the interrogation is being recorded?
7. Why does the use of solitary confinement persist even in the face of consistent criticism of its use?
8. Does it matter if police officers believe ‘rape myths’?

The first Issue of Volume 19 of *Criminological Highlights* – July 2019

Read full document here by [clicking here](#)

This issue of *Criminological Highlights*, Volume 17 (March 2019) addresses the following questions:

1. Does the expungement of criminal records make sense?
2. What predicts immigrants’ assessments of the police?
3. Can policing affect the offending rate of young boys?
4. What is the effect of police stops on school performance?

5. Did a reduction in active policing cause an increase in homicides in the US?
6. How can penitentiaries avoid the use of administrative segregation?
7. Does adolescent victimization have similar effects for all types of youths?
8. Are sex offender registration and notification laws based on good evidence?

Spain: Study finds high prevalence of severe mental disorders in prisons

Researchers have analyzed the cases of 1,328 patients sent to penitentiary psychiatric consultation by the medical services, the most comprehensive study conducted in Spain to date. The increase of mental pathologies in national and international penitentiary centers has become a major issue. Several Spanish studies note a prevalence of around 10.5% in the case of psychotic disorders and of 76.5% in disorders linked to the consumption of substances, as well as other common pathologies of an affective and anxiety-related nature. [Read more.](#)

Towards a health-informed approach to penal reform? Evidence from ten countries

New Institute for Criminal Policy Research (ICPR) report warns of public health risks from prison overcrowding and lack of adequate healthcare. Although imprisonment can sometimes provide an opportunity to stabilize or improve the health of people with high levels of unmet health needs, the prison setting is more frequently detrimental to health. This is more so for the considerable numbers of prisoners whose health-related or other vulnerabilities place them at greater risk of harm in custody. Therefore, the primary focus of reform should be on providing more effectively for health needs—particularly those linked to mental health and drug or alcohol problems—without resort to imprisonment wherever possible. Read full report here: <http://bit.ly/2yhJFhJ>

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

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Far from home: An examination of the juvenile visitation experience and the barriers to getting there

Despite a growing body of research on prison visitation, very few studies have examined visitation among committed juvenile offenders. As a result, we have little understanding of how youth experience visits and why some never receive them. This article fills these gaps. Using surveys collected from 1,202 youth released from residential facilities in Florida, we found that among youth who were visited, they had positive experiences with visits and that families went to great lengths to visit. For those youth who were not visited, the most common barrier was distance from home. However, some youth were not visited because they refused visits or because families withheld visits as punishment. Moreover, despite the possibility that lack of visitation is harmful, we found that most not-visited youth had positive perceptions of their future success. Policy implications and directions for research are discussed. <https://fla.st/2YmxDy9>

Experiencing long term imprisonment from young adulthood: identity, adaptation, and penal legitimacy

A new research was published by the Ministry of Justice England and Wales. This report summarizes the findings from a study of prisoners serving long sentences (tariffs of 15 years or more) who were sentenced when aged 25 or under. It describes the main experiences and problems reported by study participants, and the ways in which they coped with and adapted to their sentences. Read the study here: <http://bit.ly/2Kf7yvW>

Young adults in the justice system: The interplay between scientific insights, legal reform, and implementation in practice in the Netherlands

This article from researchers at Leiden Law

School examines the key lessons and challenges associated with the Dutch Act on Adolescent Criminal Law, which makes it possible to sentence young adults up to the age of 23 at the time of the offence as juveniles <http://bit.ly/2w80RsB>

Children deprived of liberty - the United Nations Global Study

Based on the over-all mandate established by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution, the following **core objectives** of the Global Study have been identified:

1. **Assess the magnitude** of the phenomenon of children being deprived of liberty, including the number of children deprived of liberty (disaggregated by age, gender, and nationality), as well as the reasons invoked, the root-causes, type and length of deprivation of liberty, and places of detention;
2. **Document promising practices and capture the view and experiences of children** to inform the recommendations that the Global Study will present;
3. **Promote a change in stigmatizing attitudes and behaviour towards children** at risk of being, or who are, deprived of liberty;
4. **Provide recommendations for law, policy, and practice** to safeguard the human rights of the children concerned, and significantly reduce the number of children deprived of liberty through effective non-custodial alternatives, guided by the international human rights framework.

More about the study here: <http://bit.ly/33IM75D>
Download the full study here: <http://bit.ly/2voVULx>

Use of virtual reality technology for rehabilitation of drug addiction

The aim of this review is to investigate applications of virtual reality technology on substance/drug addiction rehabilitation and to evaluate its results as good and best practices of methodologies.

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Seven studies were reached. Publications which have been researched for this review cover the studies conducted between 2001-2010. The substances included in the studies were cannabis, heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine. Read more and download review: <http://bit.ly/3a6M5kN>

The role of protective factors in the predictive accuracy of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)

The use of risk assessment instruments has become standard procedure in the juvenile justice system. Most empirical assessments of the predictive validity of these instruments concentrate on the ability of a total risk score, individual risk factors, or risk domains to predict negative juvenile outcomes but fail to consider the utility of the protective factors in influencing or moderating those risks. This study utilizes the SAVRY to analyze the impact of protective factors on reoffending using a sample (n=460) of post adjudication juveniles in a southern state. The overall protective domain and two specific protective factors were related to reoffending in bivariate analyses. However, protective factors did not predict reoffending when controlling for risk domains. Rather, further analyses suggest that certain protective factors buffer the effects of some of the risk domains. Find full study here: <http://bit.ly/2LJWGtI>

Mental Health across the criminal legal continuum: A summary of five years of research in ten counties

Diverting individuals with mental health disorders into treatment programs rather than simply jailing them not only significantly reduces the jail population but also lowers the chances of recidivism among offenders, according to a five-year study conducted by the Center for Behavioral Health and Justice at Wayne State University's School of Social Work and released by the state of Michigan. Titled "Mental Health Across the Criminal Legal Continuum: A Summary of Five

Years of Research in Ten Counties" and based on research conducted between 2014 and 2019, the study examines the impact of a series of pilot intervention programs and improved jail-diversion efforts executed in several Michigan counties and calls for greater investment in mental health and drug treatment statewide. Read more here: <http://bit.ly/2JWvkOi> Read the study here: <http://bit.ly/2GxRsfW>

Forensic-psychiatric assessment of the risk of terrorist radicalization in the mentally ill patient

The forensic-psychiatric assessment of the risk of terrorist radicalization in the mentally ill patient is of special interest for the evaluation of criminal dangerousness. This is particularly relevant considering the recent investigations into so-called lone-wolves, which indicate a high prevalence of mental illness within this type of terrorist. Read more: <http://bit.ly/2YmzdQB>

UNODC World Drug Report 2019

As in previous years, the World Drug Report 2019 is aimed at improving the understanding of the world drug problem and contributing towards fostering greater international cooperation for countering its impact on health, governance, and security. Improved research and more precise data have revealed that the adverse health consequences of drug use are more severe and widespread than previously thought. Globally, some 35 million people are estimated to suffer from drug use disorders and require treatment services, according to the latest World Drug Report, released today by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Prevention and treatment continue to fall short in many parts of the world, with only one in seven people with drug use disorders receiving treatment each year. This is particularly striking in prisons. This year's Report provides in-depth analysis of drug use and its adverse health consequences in prison

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settings, which suggests that the prevalence of infectious diseases such as HIV, hepatitis C and active tuberculosis, and related risks, are disproportionately higher among prison populations than among the general population, among those who inject drugs in prison. Read the press release here <http://bit.ly/2LLdGz7> and the summary report here <http://bit.ly/2Y5XxuO>

Status report on prison health in the WHO European Region (2019)

Ignoring the health of people in prisons now comes at a high cost for society later

This report presents an analysis of data collected on the health status of people in prison and prison health systems for 39 countries in the WHO European Region. The Health in Prisons European Database (HIPED) survey collected data from Member States between 2016 and 2017 to enable monitoring and surveillance of health in prisons. The aim of this report is to provide an indication of the current status of prison health in the European Region and highlight areas of prison health policy that should better be aligned to WHO guidance. The report presents data and recommendations under the following headings: prison population statistics, prison healthcare systems, prison environment, risk factors for ill health, disease screening on admission, prevention of infection, treatment, and mortality. These data, alongside WHO guidance on health in prison, will help to inform and influence policy-makers to improve the health outcomes of people in prison. Read more [here](#).

[Download report here](#).

New World Health Organization (WHO) report provides snapshot of prison health systems across Europe

A new WHO report on health in prisons collates information from 38 European countries to provide a snapshot of prison health systems and services

across the WHO European Region. Prison health is an important aspect of public health. More than 1.5 million people are held in European penal institutions, including prisons, on any given day. The number of people who pass through each year is considerably greater. Evidence shows incarcerated people are more likely to experience complex and co-occurring health problems.

The data will provide a basis for the development of evidence-informed policies regarding prison health systems and services in Europe, including their relationship with broader policies relating to health inequalities and universal health coverage. Read more: <http://bit.ly/32X1z7u>. Download *Health in prisons: fact sheets for 38 European countries (2019)* here <http://bit.ly/2K1Zb8l>

Beyond the dichotomy: Incarceration dosage and mental health

The findings from a growing body of research reveal that incarceration is detrimental for both physical and mental health. Incarceration, however, is typically conceptualized and operationalized as a dichotomy; individuals either have, or have not, been incarcerated. Considering that incarceration can range from one day to several years, a dichotomous measure may be overlooking important variations across lengths of exposure. In addition, most inmates are incarcerated more than once. In this study, the authors help to fill this gap by examining the relationship between incarceration dosage, measured as time served and number of spells, and mental health among a sample of young adults from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth 1997. By using fixed-effects modeling, they find that the number of spells and the months incarcerated are positively related to mental health symptoms and the likelihood of depression. The association, however, is contingent on whether a respondent is currently or formerly incarcerated. Among current inmates, more time served is

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expected to improve mental health and the number of spells is unrelated to either outcome. Read more: <http://bit.ly/2Mnau3>

Mental health among incarcerated women: An examination of factors impacting depression and PTSD symptomology

Female offenders experience mental health symptoms at a higher rate than male offenders and females in the community. The current study investigated individual characteristics and experiences that may impact symptoms of depressive disorders and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among a sample of female inmates in a large Southern prison system. Results showed high rates of reported childhood and adult victimization experiences among the sample. Factors such as seeking mental health treatment prior to incarceration significantly impacted the reporting of depressive and PTSD symptoms, as did victimization histories. Findings suggest that women would benefit from screening to identify mental health needs at the onset of incarceration as well as gender responsive needs assessment and programming to address histories of victimization and current mental health symptomatology. Read more: <http://bit.ly/2ZgltHp>

Study finds ‘mental health crisis’ among Michigan prison workers

A new survey points to a “mental health crisis” among Michigan Department of Corrections workers, who suffer from levels of PTSD, anxiety, depression, suicide, and alcohol abuse far higher than those in the general population. The survey also points to rates of post-traumatic stress disorder and depression among Michigan prison workers that are significantly higher than first responders such as police and firefighters, though the study’s authors say they may not be far out of line with rates among prison workers in other states. Read more: <http://bit.ly/2LK1zCH>

Whole prison, whole person. How a holistic

approach can support good mental health in prison

A new (23 April 2019) report from [Clinks](#) sets out key principles and recommendations towards developing a whole prison approach to good mental health for people in contact with the criminal justice system, especially those with protected characteristics. The report “Whole prison, whole person: How a holistic approach can support good mental health in prison” sets out three key principles that any whole prison approach should adhere to. Read the report: <http://bit.ly/2OpOX5H>

Review finds family ties ‘utterly indispensable’ to rehabilitation of female offenders

New report supports Ministry of Justice’s emphasis on community alternatives and use of technology to boost rehabilitation of female offenders. A new report by Lord Michael Farmer on the value of prisoners’ family ties has found that healthy relationships are a ‘must have’ when it comes to preventing women from reoffending. Prisoners who receive family visits are 39% less likely to reoffend, and research suggests that these relationships are even more important for women than they are for men. Read press release: <http://bit.ly/2Yext0C>

Review of diversion in the juvenile justice systems of Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, and Romania - synthesis report

Judicial systems in the countries involved in “Alternative Ways to Address Youth (AWAY)” Project project (Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, and Romania) widely vary; in some countries only specialized juvenile police, prosecutors, and courts can take part in juvenile criminal cases, while in other countries there are no specialized departments or even trained juvenile police officers, or other juvenile professionals. Download the report: <http://bit.ly/2yv1VEI>

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Understanding the mental health disorders pathway leading to violent extremism

The relation between mental health disorders and acts of violent extremism has received increased attention in recent years. Several practitioners note that radicalized individuals have specific neuropsychiatric disorders like autism spectrum disorder or schizophrenia. The specific symptoms of these disorders could cause mild concern for practitioners from different fields. This paper identifies risk factors that make these people vulnerable to violent extremism, as well as ways that professionals can assess protective factors which may contribute to safeguarding them. Without oversimplifying and stigmatizing people with a mental health disorder, there is a need for a better understanding of the implications of these vulnerabilities, and possibly even perceptibility to radical ideas, to improve prevention efforts. Lastly, recommendations at a practical and policy level are formulated. Read paper: <http://bit.ly/316RwuW>

2. Programs

Belgium's first-ever transitional housing unit for prisoners about to be released has opened in the Flemish city of Mechelen.

Fifteen prisoners are expected to move in to serve out the last parts of their sentences outside prison walls, director-general of the prison system Rudy Van De Voorde announced. "This way, they are more likely to succeed in real life," Van De Voorde said, according to VRT. [The Brussels Times, 9 September 2019](#)

How treatment for opioid use disorder is evolving in Philadelphia's jails

Philadelphia has one of the highest drug death rates in the country, and each year, thousands of city residents with opioid use disorder (OUD) pass through the city's jails. For years, Philadelphia's jail system has been providing methadone maintenance for individuals who were already

receiving it. In 2018, the jails expanded their efforts, initiating another form of medication-assisted treatment (MAT), buprenorphine, for anyone who showed signs of opioid withdrawal upon entry. The Pew Charitable Trusts sat down with Bruce Herdman, chief of medical operations for the Philadelphia Department of Prisons, to discuss how this new policy is working and how patients are connected to treatment after release. Read the interview here: <http://bit.ly/2LKikgT>

Experimental jail program gets national attention, saves local lives

The numbers behind America's opioid crisis are daunting, with addiction destroying millions of lives in the last decade alone. An experimental program happening in the Tri-Cities is making waves nationally, turning the tide and saving lives. On January 31, 2019, Ideal Option enrolled 28 inmates in an experimental program called 'medication assisted treatment', or MAT. Read article: <http://bit.ly/2GDzhpe>

California diversion program lets victims confront offenders

California officials are experimenting with a new diversion program for criminals that includes allowing victims to directly confront their offenders. Proponents said that what are known as restorative justice programs can help survivors heal, while helping offenders avoid committing new crimes. Read article: <http://bit.ly/2OyPO4d>

Hong Kong prison service studying scheme to give all inmates a tablet computer so they can keep in touch with outside world

Under the Correctional Services Department's idea, inmates could also use the devices for e-learning, entertainment, and as a means of preparing for life in a technology-saturated world. Part of the "smart prison" project to modernize Hong Kong's correctional facilities, the idea has been backed by a prisoners' rights concern group and a lawmaker. They believe it could help inmates

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with their rehabilitation. Read article: <http://bit.ly/3150oRR>

Finland could shift more prisoners to open jails

Finland's Criminal Sanctions Agency (Rise) wants to increase support for prisoner rehabilitation to help convicts return to civilian life and avoid repeat offenses. The plan, which is to be considered by the newly-elected government, involves reducing the number of prisons from 26 to 23 and increasing the number of prisoners in open prisons as opposed to closed facilities. Read article: <http://bit.ly/2GFtL5j>

Broken Hill Indigenous prisoners find a voice, cultural connection through Songbird music and arts

The NAIDOC celebrations showcased the talents of prisoners who had taken part in the Songbirds program, which sees prisoners writing, performing and recording music from behind bars. The program was started three years ago by the Community Restorative Centre with musician Murray Cook at the helm. Up to 70% of Broken Hill's prison population is Indigenous, with origins all over the country. Dance and poetry gave inmates the chance to stay connected to their cultural identity. Read article: <https://ab.co/2LSM37v>

Australia: Aboriginal employment strategy 2019-2022

The Department of Justice has released a new Aboriginal Employment Strategy 2019-2022 to create pathways for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to join the department and progress their careers and development. The Strategy reflects the department's commitment to provide employment opportunities to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and to building a workforce that represents the Aboriginal communities it serves. A representative workforce will enhance the department's ability to develop

more responsive services and programs for Aboriginal people and communities. Read strategy here: <http://bit.ly/2Zn3UX3>

USA: Lawmakers look to mental health solutions to improve safety in prisons

State senators spent a year studying how to improve safety for both inmates and guards at North Carolina's prisons. One answer: improve mental health services. The year 2017 was a deadly one for North Carolina prison officers. Five died in two separate incidents. Prison officials cited severe staffing shortages and high turnover rates as part of the problems that led to the officers' deaths. In response, the state senate formed a special committee to investigate ways to improve prison safety and make correction facilities more desirable places to work. The committee met several times over the past year and released its final recommendations. Read article: <http://bit.ly/2YICiPr>

Jamaica: National Security Ministry Focused on Transformation of Youth Offenders

The Ministry of National Security is focused on the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders through the We Transform youth empowerment program. The initiative, implemented in 2017, is targeted at children, ages 12 to 17 years, who are under the care and supervision of the Department of Correctional Services, equipping them with the requisite training and character-building skills and support to become productive citizens. Read article: <http://bit.ly/2SVHY2Y>

'Most prisoners want to work' – the shop where inmates' crafts fill the shelves

The Maine state prison's labor program not only gives prisoners a skill, but also prepares them for re-entry into society. Prison labor is pervasive in the United States, with hundreds of thousands

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of inmates working every year. But while prison labor is often unnoticed and forgotten, that is not the case in Maine. In Maine, many of the goods produced by inmates at the Maine state prison end up on sale at the showroom. Here, shoppers can buy cutting boards, furniture, tourist knick-knacks, doll houses, and other wooden items, all stamped “Hand Crafted at the Maine State Prison.” Read article: <http://bit.ly/2OAI9Hg>

‘Broader than justice’: Indigenous commissioner searches for answers to incarceration crisis

Victoria’s first taskforce on young Indigenous people in the criminal justice system has begun, with the commissioner for Aboriginal children touring the state to investigate community-based solutions that work at keeping young Aboriginal people out of contact with police and the criminal justice system. The Aboriginal youth justice taskforce, announced in 2018 by the premier, Daniel Andrews, will examine the cases of about 250 Aboriginal young people in the youth justice system. Read article: <http://bit.ly/31aeAsN>

How Philadelphia Flipped: Second Chances for Youth

In 2014, Philadelphia started an experiment to cut down on the numbers of kids getting arrested—starting with in-school arrests. The person who spearheaded it was Kevin Bethel, who was the deputy police commissioner at the time. Bethel’s aha moment came after he went to a conference and heard terms like “trauma” and the “school-to-prison pipeline.” He said he had no idea what they were talking about. When he returned home, he pulled up the data on in-school arrests. And he was taken aback by what he saw. Read the story here: <http://bit.ly/2IUzsNm>

Thai Ministry of Justice joins hands with agencies to train prisoners to enhance vocational skills

The Corrections Department under the Thai Ministry of Justice has joined hands with a university and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to help train and improve vocational skills of inmates. The Corrections Department, Kasetsart University, and the Federation of Thai SMEs, have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in a project to develop and enhance the skills of existing inmates, said Narat Svetanan, director-general of the Corrections Department. Read more: <http://bit.ly/2WiBL4M>

Prisoner rehabilitation program documentary shows Japan there is another way

A prison in western Japan has introduced a unique rehabilitation program that helps prisoners recognize the pain their crimes caused by facilitating a forum in which they can understand their victims’ experiences. To find out more: <http://bit.ly/3cY3yxz>

Northern Ireland Prison Service launches strategy for strengthening family relationships

The Northern Ireland Prison Service has launched a new strategy for strengthening prisoners’ family relationships to support the rehabilitation process. Director General Ronnie Armour launched the Strengthening Family Relations Strategy as he attended the official opening of the “Big Visit” area at Maghaberry, where children can play while visiting their fathers. Read more: <http://bit.ly/2UalPPv>

3. Resources for practitioners

RAN handbook extremism, radicalization & mental health: Handbook for practitioners, November 2019

Are you dealing with radicalized individuals with mental illness? The current handbook is designed as a research- and theory-informed aid for clinical

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forensic practitioners working with individuals who present with extremism risk/vulnerability and mental illness. It was authored by Dr Zainab Al-Attar, University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom and produced by the Radicalization Awareness Network: Health & Social Care subgroup.

There is no empirical evidence to suggest that terrorism is predominantly committed by mentally ill individuals, and where mental illness is present, it may not be relevant to risk. Wherever it has some relevance, it may not be causal, and if it is partly causal, it is likely to interact with a range of political, social, environmental, situational, and biological factors at any given time. [Download report here](#)

Vera report suggests ways of reducing jail suicides

With jail inmates committing suicide at a high rate, the Vera Institute of Justice has made recommendations on how local authorities might reduce the toll. In a report entitled "Preventing Suicide and Self-Harm in Jail," the institute studied four county jails around the U.S. to compare the systems they use to prevent inmates from taking their own lives. The 18-month Vera study focused on jail systems in Middlesex County, N.J., Middlesex County, MA, Pinellas County, FL, and Spokane County, WA. The full report can be downloaded here: <http://bit.ly/2SWVMdO>

Model policy: Transgender, gender nonconforming, and intersex youth in confinement facilities

Transgender, gender nonconforming, and intersex (TGNCI) youth face pervasive stigma and discrimination, and experience disproportionately high rates of psychological distress, homelessness, and sexual abuse. Growing awareness among youth justice professionals of the unique needs and vulnerabilities of TGNCI youth has created an increased demand for professional guidance. This model policy from the National PREA Resource Center is a practical tool designed to

specifically address operational practices that promote the safety, dignity, and well-being of TGNCI youth in confinement facilities. Although many of the provisions apply to all youth, the policy was created to address the unique needs and vulnerabilities of TGNCI youth. The model policy is designed for broad application in a wide range of confinement facilities (e.g., detention facilities, residential treatment centers, and shelter homes). Download model policy here: <http://bit.ly/2YBSdPe>

UNODC eLearning public course about the Nelson Mandela rules

The course contains seven self-paced modules that will assist you in understanding and applying the Nelson Mandela Rules as the universally acknowledged minimum standard for the management of prisons and the treatment of prisoners. It consists of an introduction, five substantive modules as well as a final assessment. Each substantive module consists of a theoretical and a practical part, the latter exposing the user to concrete prison management scenarios. Resource sections throughout the course provide references to more in-depth technical guidance material. The course has been primarily designed as a practical training tool for prison officers and other officials working in prisons. It will be equally relevant for prison monitoring and inspection bodies and other

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(non-)governmental entities promoting prison reform in line with international standards and norms. Available in English. Register and get your certificate now at: <https://golearn.unodc.org>

Webinar: “Multi and interdisciplinary approach on a case management basis”

The Support Program in Mental Health for Young Offenders of the Sant Pere Claver Foundation offers this interesting webinar on “Multi and interdisciplinary approach on a case management basis.” Register for the webinar here: <http://bit.ly/2LQVxju>

Health in prisons European database (HIPED)

There is a lack of systematically collected and comparable data on the health of incarcerated

people. The Health in Prisons European Database (HIPED) was developed by the WHO Regional Office for Europe in collaboration with the UK Collaborating Centre for the WHO Health in Prisons Programme (HIPP) and members of the HIPP Steering Group. The database provides an overview of health in prisons according to important public health indicators and includes data collected through the National questionnaire for the minimum public health dataset for prisons in the WHO European Region in 2016/2017. Read more and access the database here: <http://bit.ly/333ZrLh>

What Should We Do about Our Aging Prison Population?

In the U.S. today, more people are dying of old age in prison than ever before. American prisons,

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in other words, are holding a swelling population of elderly inmates. According to Bureau of Justice figures from 2017, nearly 200,000 people aged 55 and older are incarcerated in America. It doesn't have to be this way. A policy option called "compassionate release" grants sick and elderly inmates a chance to spend their final days outside of a prison cell. First implemented in the 1970s, all 50 states except Iowa currently have some kind of related law, although policies between states vary widely. Some, like California and Maryland, distinguish between "geriatric release," which is age-dependent, with "compassionate release," which offers early release for inmates who are ill. Read article: <http://bit.ly/2MAAlhv>

Second cross-border launch of the European Union-Council of Europe help course on radicalization prevention for prison and probation staff

Over 100 prison and probation staff from Austria, Belgium, and Spain attended the cross-border launch of the European Union-Council of Europe HELP Course on Radicalization Prevention in Brussels on 27 and 28 May 2019. The event, held in French, started with speeches from representatives of Belgian prison and probation institutions: Rudy Van De Voorde, Directeur Général, Direction Générale des Etablissements Pénitentiaires, and Annie Devos, Administratrice Générale de l'Administration Générale des Maisons de Justice. The latter stressed the intense work of the Council of Europe in the areas of counter-terrorism and radicalization prevention. The [first two modules of this course are available in English](#) in the self-learning part of the HELP e-learning platform, for professionals interested in the topic.

MenACE project: training curricula and program and E-learning (multimedia) training course

A comprehensive training course and programme

will be developed by MenACE partnership, divided in three key areas of learning: Mental healthcare and suicide prevention; Geriatrics and Palliative care in prison. You can download the curricula here: <http://bit.ly/2T1yT8T> The e-learning content will be an adaptation of the contents of the class session training to e-learning. Download the piloting guide: <http://bit.ly/2ywl60J>

Practical guide: Implementing restorative justice with children

This Practical Guide aims to disseminate the knowledge and promising practices that have been gathered in the first year of the project, by framing them with the legal safeguards and rights provided for children—specifically for children who enter in contact with justice, as victims and as offenders—and envisages to make a restorative process safe and child-friendly. Download guide: <http://bit.ly/2LVANXO>

Should we be afraid of artificial intelligence in the criminal-justice system?

Many U.S. states and cities are putting Americans' fates in the hands of algorithms. Algorithms play a quiet and often devastating role in almost every element of the criminal-justice system—from policing and bail to sentencing and parole. By turning to computers, many states and cities are putting Americans' fates in the hands of algorithms that may be nothing more than mathematical expressions of underlying bias. Read story here: <http://bit.ly/2KhaCHX>

In their own words: Officers share their experiences coping with stress

It's one thing for a first responder to sit down and share some of the toughest moments of their lives with a loved one or trusted coworker. It's quite another to share that story with the whole world. But that is exactly what officers from the Delta Police Department, in Delta, British Columbia, Canada, do as guests on the department's

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podcast, called Bend Don't Break. Podcast has also been opened to first responders from other agencies. Read more: <http://bit.ly/2YIHf10>

NYC makes calls from jail free, 1st major US city to do so

New York is now providing free phone calls from jails, making it the first major U.S. city to eliminate fees for inmate calls, Mayor Bill de Blasio announced. Under the new rules, inmates can make free calls totaling 21 minutes every three hours to anywhere in the United States. The city Department of Corrections is installing additional phone lines to handle the expected increased volume of calls. Read article: <http://bit.ly/2YzIPYy>

4 trends in correctional healthcare

From healthier food options to mental health screenings, correctional facilities are improving inmate healthcare without busting budgets. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reports that about 1 in 38 adults in the U.S. were under some form of correctional supervision at the end of 2016. With more than 2.1 million inmates incarcerated across the country, the ability to provide adequate healthcare for those citizens while sticking to a budget can be difficult. Read article: <http://bit.ly/2Owf7Ut>

Behavioral health initiative enhances connection to community-based supports for individuals involved with the criminal justice system

BOSTON — The Executive Office of Health and Human Services and members of law enforcement are partnering to strengthen treatment for justice-involved individuals with behavioral health needs re-entering the community. As part of a MassHealth-funded initiative developed together with law enforcement, individuals with behavioral health disorders, substance use disorders, or co-occurring illnesses that are currently in jail or prison or on parole or probation, will be provided one-on-one support and connected to services

to ensure a smooth transition back into the community. [Read more.](#)

Prison History

Prison History (www.prisonhistory.org) hosts resources created by historians in the Centre for the History of Crime, Policing, and Justice at The Open University to further our knowledge of the practice and experience of imprisonment in the British Isles from c.1500 to 1999.

The Council of Europe Guidelines for the Implementation of community sanctions and measures have been published

This publication is intended to provide guidance to management and staff of agencies implementing community sanctions and measures, and specifically those responsible for the provision of what are generally known or described as probation services. It should promote the development and implementation of community sanctions and measures across Europe and serve as a useful resource for the establishment of relevant policy and practice in the various jurisdictions. Read the full publication here: <http://bit.ly/33ohxZ4>

NEW guide for prison staff to support and address mental health & well-being needs of women in prison

As a high number of women in prison have mental health conditions this new guide will help prison staff—it explains common symptoms of mental health conditions and offers ideas on how to respond. Read more about and download the Penal Reform International Report here: <http://bit.ly/2WoSrrH>

Peer and self review manual for exit work

Exit work is an important element of strategies for preventing and countering violent extremism. Both

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in the interest of a safe society, as well as for those who are radicalized and their environment, good and sustainable support is essential. Facilitating exit processes is time consuming, demands well-trained first-line practitioners and involvement of relevant stakeholders and is, therefore, expensive. A heightened interest to identify and perform effective and state-of-the-art exit work is being felt not just by the general public, commissioning governments and funding bodies. The same applies for organizations that are delivering exit work as well as their practitioners, who are committed to delivering quality results for the participants of their program and for society as a whole. Download the Radicalization Awareness Network (RAN) review here: <http://bit.ly/39ZQaXK>

Resilience is about how you recharge, not how you endure

The very lack of a recovery period is dramatically holding back our collective ability to be resilient and successful. Research has found that there is a direct correlation between lack of recovery and increased incidence of health and safety problems. And lack of recovery—whether by disrupting sleep with thoughts of work or having continuous cognitive arousal by watching our phones—is costing our companies \$62 billion a year (that's billion, not million) in lost productivity. Read article here: <http://bit.ly/3aZYTJt>

When mental illness becomes a jail sentence

Arrestees who are mentally incompetent to stand trial are supposed to be sent for treatment. But thousands are being warehoused in jails for months without a conviction. Read the article here: <http://bit.ly/33kz9VK>

4 ways to protect our jails and prisons from coronavirus

Public health agencies around the world are preparing for COVID-19, the novel coronavirus that has spread from China to multiple regions

of the world. We now see more cases outside of China than inside, and we're also hearing of cases inside the U.S. among people without known travel contact. One critical lesson from our experience with H1N1 a decade ago is worth highlighting: We must integrate our nation's 5,000 jails, prisons and immigration detention centers with our pandemic response efforts. Read more here: <http://bit.ly/2U8sXvT>

Videos:

- Safety behind bars: Why Lesotho gives condoms to inmates: <https://bbc.in/2OybXV>
- TED Talk: The neuroscience of restorative justice: <http://bit.ly/2yteH6r>
- TED Talk: How prisons can help inmates live meaningful lives? <http://bit.ly/2YDfAbc>
- TED: A moving song from women in prison for life <http://bit.ly/31514sX>
-

Prison officers describe struggles with anxiety and depression

A total of 1,000 prison officers in England and Wales took time off work last year because of stress, with another 800 suffering from anxiety and depression. The figures—provided to BBC News under Freedom of Information laws—represent a significant increase on previous years. Two former prisoner officers told BBC home affairs correspondent Danny Shaw about the mental health problems they suffered.

View video: <https://bbc.in/33Inmq0>

Preventing youth crime and violence through sport—UNODC documentary

<https://youtu.be/HCyggaM2GQ8>

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Most Recent COVID-19 Research

- 1. We Need Strong Public Health Care to Control the Spread of Corona Viruses. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*. Published 10 Dec 2019.
- 2. Challenges and Considerations of Integrative Cancer Therapy in the Epidemic of COVID-19. *Integrative Cancer Therapy*. Published 10 Dec 2019.
- 3. Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Emerging and Future Challenges for Dentists and Endodontists. *Journal of Endodontics*. Published 10 Dec 2019.

Working, Living and Educating During a Pandemic

- 4. Online Mentoring as an Environmental Strategy to Mitigate Potential Risks to EPPM Practices. *Journal of Management Education*. Published 10 Dec 2019.
- 5. "Teacher and Teacher": Managing the Risks of the 1918-1919 Influenza Pandemic. *Health Affairs*. Published 10 Dec 2019.
- 6. Proximal Public-Health Perspectives of Virtual Classrooms. *Journal of Management Education*. Published 10 Dec 2019.

Effects on National/International Infrastructure

- 7. A Service that is not for COVID-19: The Case of the National Health Service. *Health Affairs*. Published 09 Dec 2019.
- 8. Supply-Chain Pharmaceuticals: A Novel Strategy and Paradigm. *Journal of Management Education*. Published 09 Dec 2019.
- 9. The Effects of a Disease Pandemic: The Case of 1918-1919 and the Construction of a Global Health. *Health Affairs*. Published 07 Dec 2019.

Strategies for Containment and Health Security

- 10. How Visual Perception of Other People's Disease Symptoms Facilitates a Risk Appraisal. *Psychological Science*. Published 07 Dec 2019.
- 11. To Not Be Spied On: Mitigating Hand Hygiene Among Health Care Professionals by Increasing. *Psychological Science*. Published 07 Dec 2019.
- 12. Communicating Health Risks With Group Aids. *Journal of Management Education*. Published 07 Dec 2019.

Pandemics: Past, Present and Future Considerations

- 13. Identification and Its Correlation: The Role of Infection and Immunity in the Spread of COVID-19. *Journal of Management Education*. Published 07 Dec 2019.
- 14. How Early Signal Detection: The Biological Immune System Adapts to Subacute Immune System. *Psychological Science*. Published 07 Dec 2019.
- 15. Fear of COVID-19: The Influence of Culture on Non-specific Threat Response. *Journal of Management Education*. Published 07 Dec 2019.

Being Mindful and Managing Stress and Anxiety

- 16. Mindful of Life: Effective ways for stress management. *Journal of Management Education*. Published 07 Dec 2019.
- 17. Mind or Physical? A Guide to Apply Mindfulness for Families and Therapists. *Journal of Management Education*. Published 07 Dec 2019.
- 18. The Stress System. *Journal of Management Education*. Published 07 Dec 2019.




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ABOUT

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The theme of the 22nd Annual Conference is "**Collaboration in Corrections: Partnerships for Success**".

The ICPA is concerned with promoting ethical, efficient and effective community and custodial Corrections. Providing a safe, secure, humane, and healthy environment for those committed to Corrections by the Courts is an absolute priority. Correctional systems around the world must also strive to support positive change to enable successful and productive reintegration into society.

Collaborative partnerships involving different professional disciplines within Corrections and between Corrections and external agencies; government departments; community groups; and other outside bodies (NGOs) are a key feature of many systems. This Conference will focus on how effective partnerships are developed and implemented within Correctional systems around the world.

Topics relating to the ICPA's strategic focal points will also be addressed and presented as they relate to the main theme.



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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL & FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

“THE VOICE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN CORRECTIONS”

The IACFP is a nonprofit, educational organization in service to mental health professionals throughout the world. Many of our members are doctoral level psychologists, but neither a Ph.D. nor a degree in psychology is required for membership. If you are interested in correctional and forensic issues, we welcome you to the Association.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name: _____ Title: _____ Application Date: _____

Please check mailing preference:

Home Agency _____

Address: _____ Address _____

City/State/Zip _____ Address _____

Educational Achievement:

Institution	Major	Degree	Year
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Brief Description of Work Experience:

The membership fee for IACFP is \$75 for 1 year or \$125 for 2 years, paid at the time of enrollment or renewal. Membership includes four issues of our newsletter, The IACFP Newsletter, and 12 issues of IACFP's highly-ranked, official journal, Criminal Justice and Behavior. Membership also includes electronic access to current and archived issues of over 55 journals in the SAGE Full-Text Psychology and Criminology Collections.

The easiest way to join IACFP, or to renew your membership, is through our website at www.myiacfp.org.

If you have questions about missing or duplicate publications, website access, or membership status, please contact IACFP Executive Director Cherie Townsend at: executivedirectoriacfp@gmail.com or (512) 809-7497.