

EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT PRISONS

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EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT PRISONS

- A. Providing a context: Theories of prison life, data & policy implications
- B. Managing prisons
 - 1. Safely & humanely
 - 2. Protecting the public
- C. Extreme conditions of confinement

A. THEORIES OF PRISON LIFE

1. Deterrence
 - a) Stigmatization, loss of income, dehumanizing
 - b) Economic rational cost-benefit equation
 - c) Moderators
 - I. Low risk
 - II. Precise dosage

A. THEORIES OF PRISON LIFE

1. Deterrence

d) Issues

I. Scientific credibility

II. Prisons are too soft

III. Simple minded assumptions: Attitudes = behavior

IV. Offender traits

A. THEORIES OF PRISON LIFE

1. Deterrence
 - e) Issues
 - I. Prison vs. community sanction
 - II. Sentence length
 - III. Searching for moderators
 - IV. Harsher prison regimes

A. THEORIES OF PRISON LIFE

2. Schools of crime

a) Theories

- I. Prisonization
- II. Strain theory
- III. Differential association
- IV. Social learning

A. THEORIES OF PRISON LIFE

- 2. Schools of crime
 - b) Issues
 - I. Abandonment by criminologists
 - II. Psychologists disinterest
 - c) The data
 - I. Low risk hypothesis

A. THEORIES OF PRISON LIFE

3. Psychological deep freeze
 - a) Theories
 - I. Importation
 - II. Coping
 - b) Issues
 - I. Exceptions prove the rule
 - II. Risk level

A. THEORIES OF PRISON LIFE

3. Psychological deep freeze

c) The data

- I. Cross-sectional
- II. Longitudinal
- III. Crowding
- IV. Correctional climate
- V. Life course psychology

A. THEORIES OF PRISON LIFE

4. Implications for prison management
 - a) Deterrence
 - b) Schools of crime
 - c) Psychological deep freeze

B. MANAGING PRISONS

1. Safely and humanely
 - a) Prison misbehaviour is predictable (i.e., misconducts)
 - b) Risk measures predict misconducts
 - c) Misconducts predict recidivism
 - d) Treatment (RNR) reduces misconducts
 - e) Better accountability(CM)
 - f) Cost effectiveness

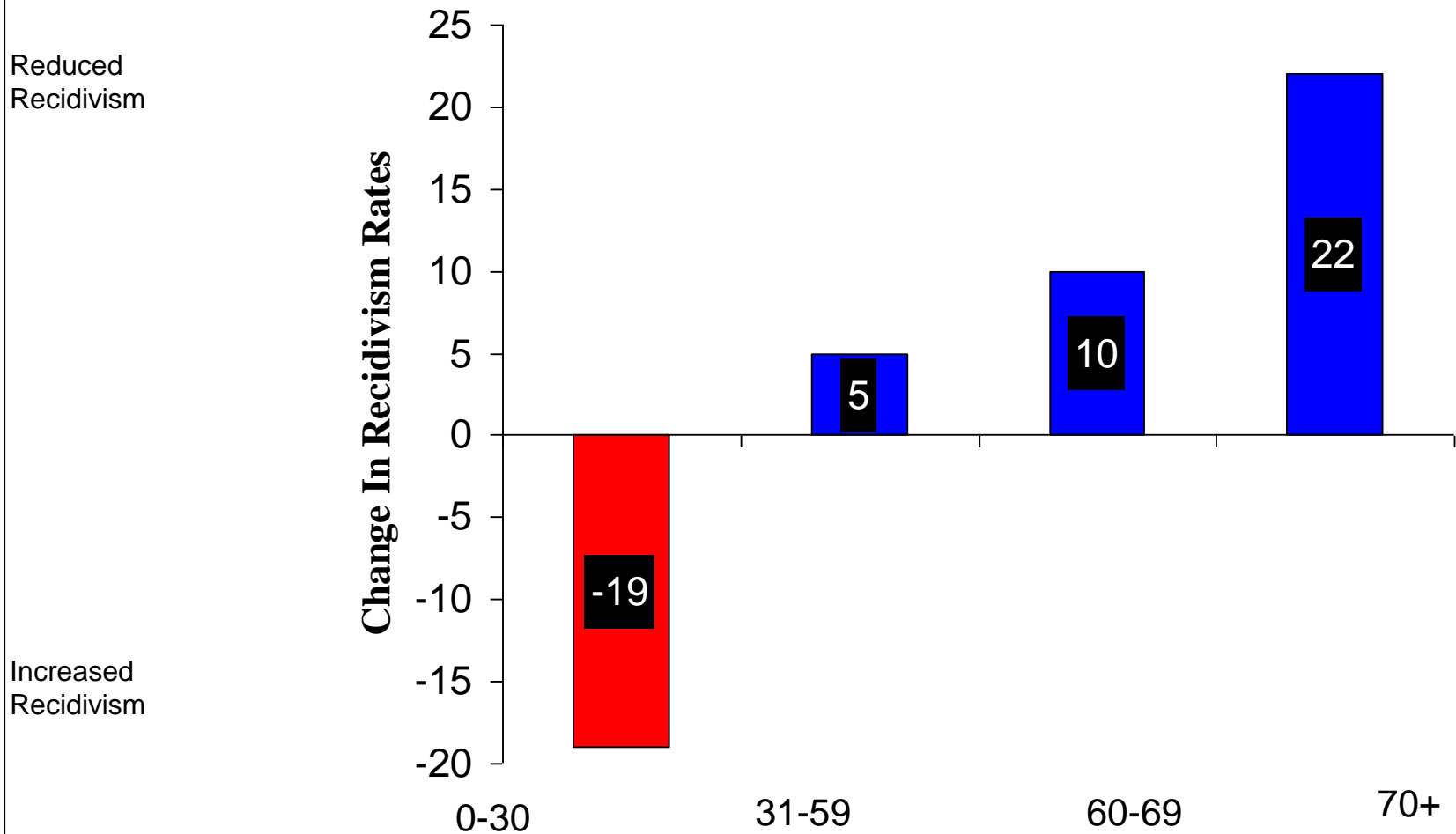
B. MANAGING PRISONS

1. Safely and humanely
 - f) Reduced misconducts = lower recidivism
 - g) Therapeutic integrity (CPAI-2010)
 - h) Iatrogenic effects: low risk

B. MANAGING PRISONS

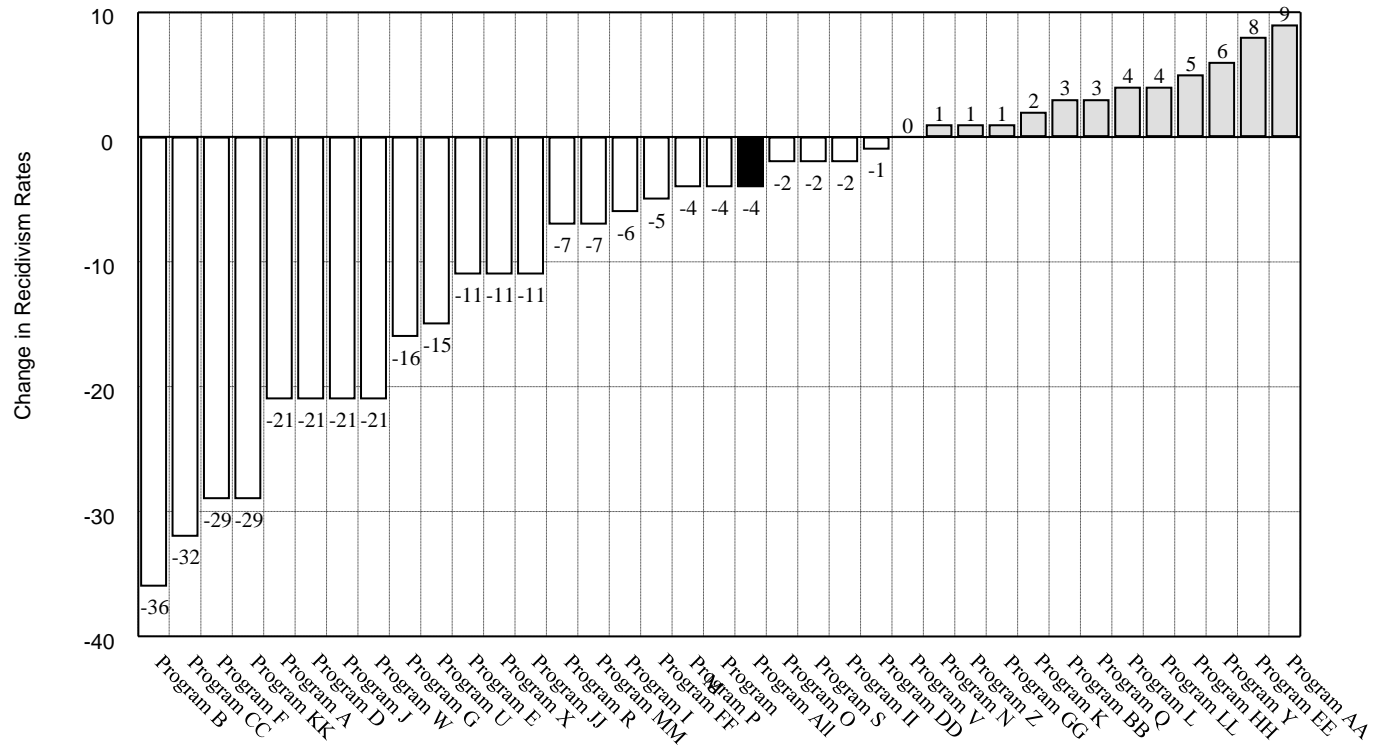
2. Protecting the public
 - a) Prison treatment (RNR) reduces recidivism
 - b) Real world programs issue
 - c) The Rideau & Ohio studies
 - I. Effect size
 - II. Therapeutic integrity
 - III. Risk level
 - IV. dosage

Adult Residential Programs: Program Integrity and Recidivism

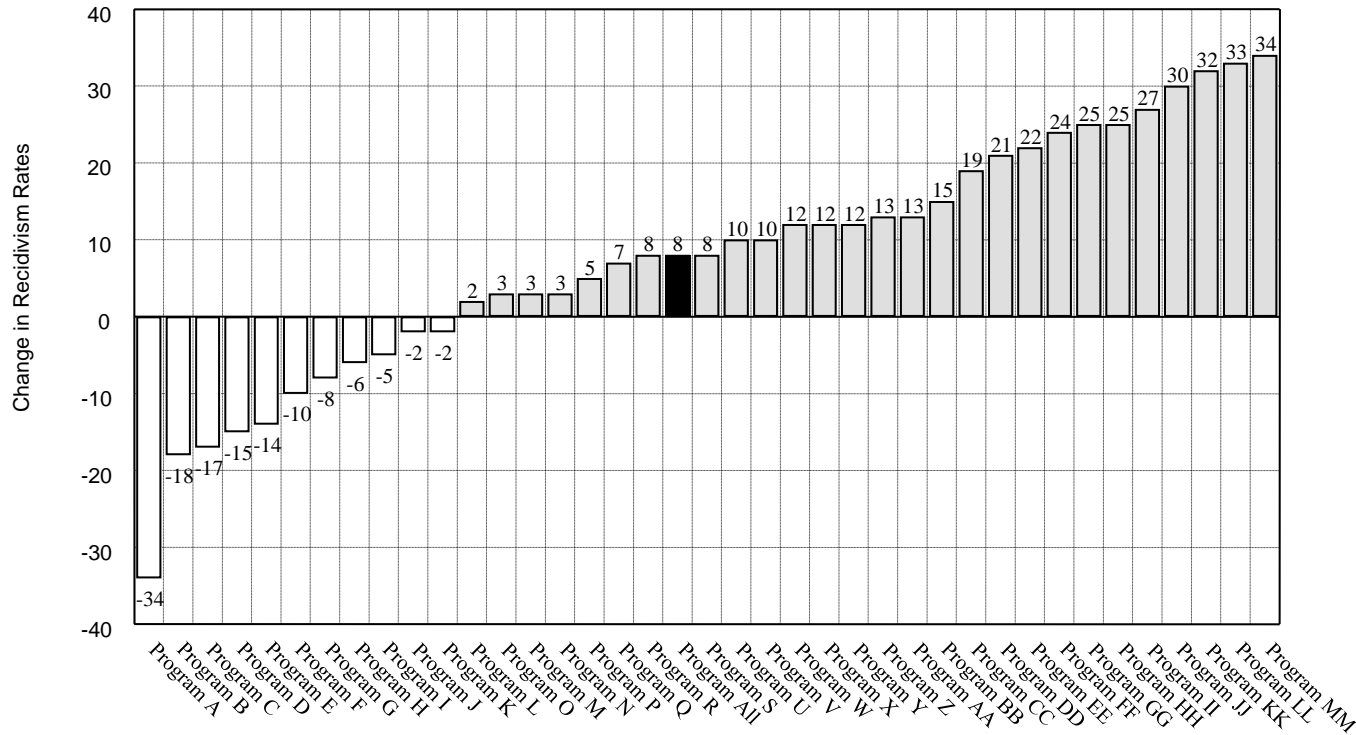


Paula Smith, Ph.D., UC

Ohio CBCF/HWH Evaluation: Low Risk Offenders



Ohio CBCF/HWH Evaluation: High Risk Offenders



C. EXTREME CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT

1. Colorado study on administrative segregation (AS)
 - I. Results: little effect across multiple measures
2. In contrast to:
 - I. Anecdotal reports/case histories
 - II. Grassian & Haney studies

C. EXTREME CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT

3. Bibliotherapy for cynics
 - I. Experimental design & responses bias
 - II. Restricted environmental stimulation
 - III. The Canadian studies
 - IV. Theory: perceptual adaptation & Behavioral deep freeze

C. EXTREME CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT

4. Is the Colorado study the final word?
 - I. Sampling error
 - II. Knowledge cumulation: meta-analysis

C. EXTREME CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT

5. Doing something about the problem
 - I. Divert inmates who cannot cope
 - II. Screening out MDOs'
 - III. Early intervention with high risk inmates
 - IV. The elephant in the phone booth!