

Behavioral Health is Essential To Health



Prevention Works



Treatment is Effective



People Recover



Women Unbarred: *Recovery and Supports for Women Involved with Criminal Justice*

July 23, 2015



Deborah Werner, M.A., PMP



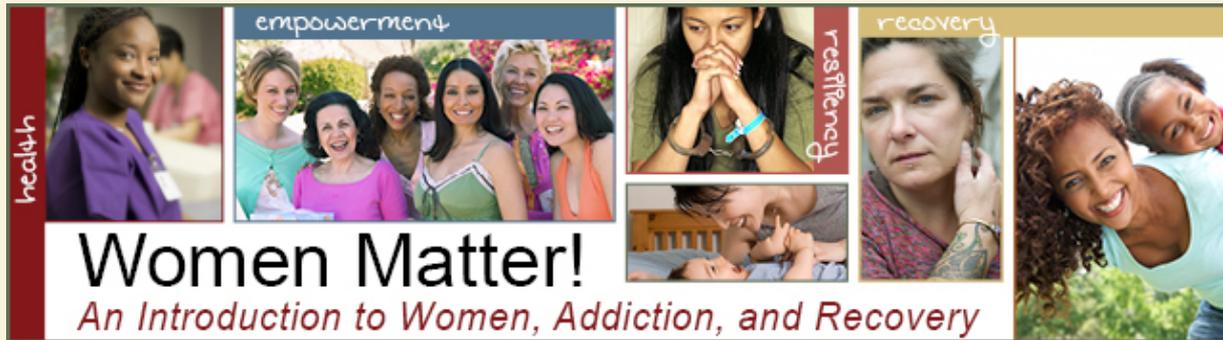
Deborah Werner,
Project Director

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Training on Women
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- If you are watching with a group, email the names and email addresses of all those participating to GBH@ahpnet.com. Each person in the group must fill out the post-evaluation survey individually.





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- During and after this webinar, join the conversation about Women Matter! and women's addiction on Facebook and Twitter with the hashtag #womenmatter2015

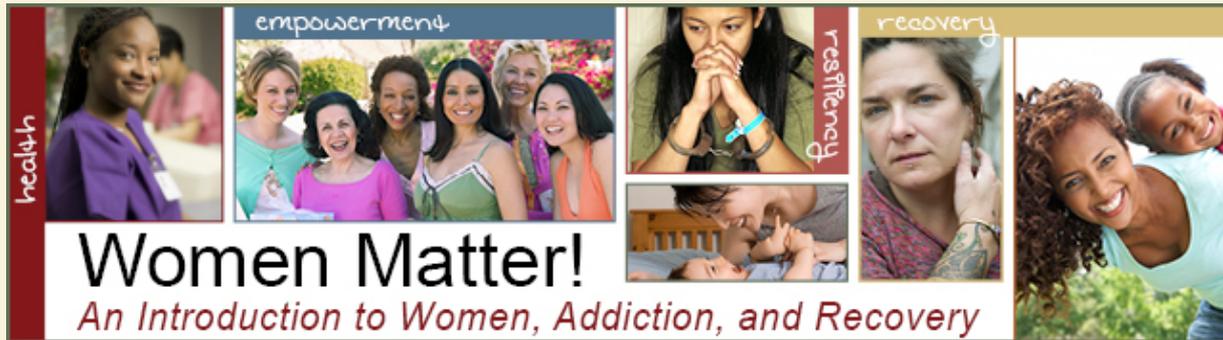


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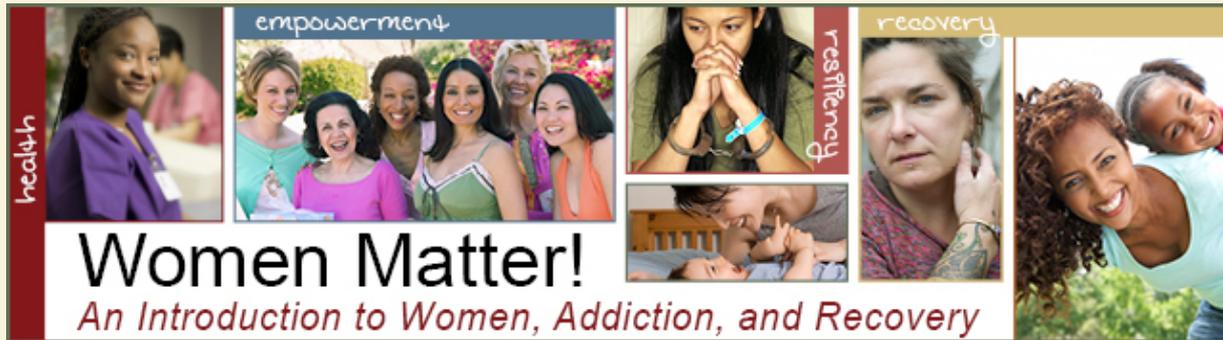
Official Twitter account of SAMHSA. Behavioral Health Treatment Referrals:
1-800-662-HELP or 1.usa.gov/1fn5Eq6. Following & RT doesn't imply
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- This webinar is supported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
- The contents of this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of SAMHSA or DHHS.
- This webinar should not be considered a substitute for individualized client care and treatment decisions.



Purpose of Women Matter!

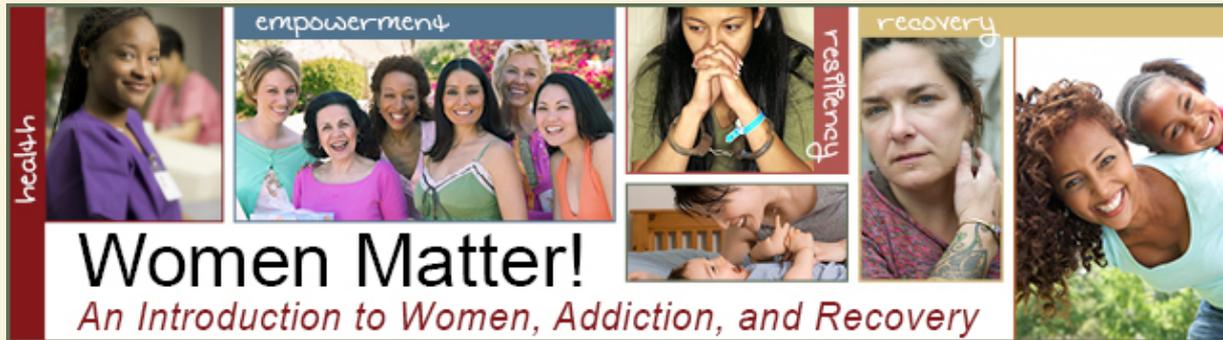
SAMHSA created this series to:

- Build the workforce's capacity to address the specific needs of women and provide gender-sensitive care; and
- Increase the national focus on, and understanding of, women's unique substance use and co-occurring disorders while offering concrete resources about the specific recovery needs of women.



Women Matter! Webinars

- ❖ **Women in the Mirror: Addressing Co-Occurring Mental Health Issues and Trauma in Women with Substance Use Disorders**
- ❖ **Women Connected: Families and Relationships in Women's Substance Use and Recovery**
- ❖ **Women's Health, Wellness, and Recovery: An Introduction to Women's Substance Use Disorders and Health**
- ❖ **Gender-Responsive Co-Ed Treatment and Recovery for Women**
- ❖ **Women Unbarred: Recovery and Supports for Women Involved with Criminal Justice**



Today's Feature:

Women Unbarred: Recovery and Supports for Women Involved with the Criminal Justice System

Maureen Buell, M.S.



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***Correctional
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Women Unbarred: Recovery and Supports for Women Involved with Criminal Justice

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Statistics Relating to Incarcerated Women

- ▶ One out of every 109 adult women are under correctional supervision in the United States--more than 1 million.

- **Source:** Glaze, L.E., & Bonczar, T.P., (2011). Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010. *BJS Statisticians*. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus10.pdf>

- ▶ Women comprised one-fourth of the probation population in 2013.
- ▶ Women comprised 12% of the parole population in 2014.

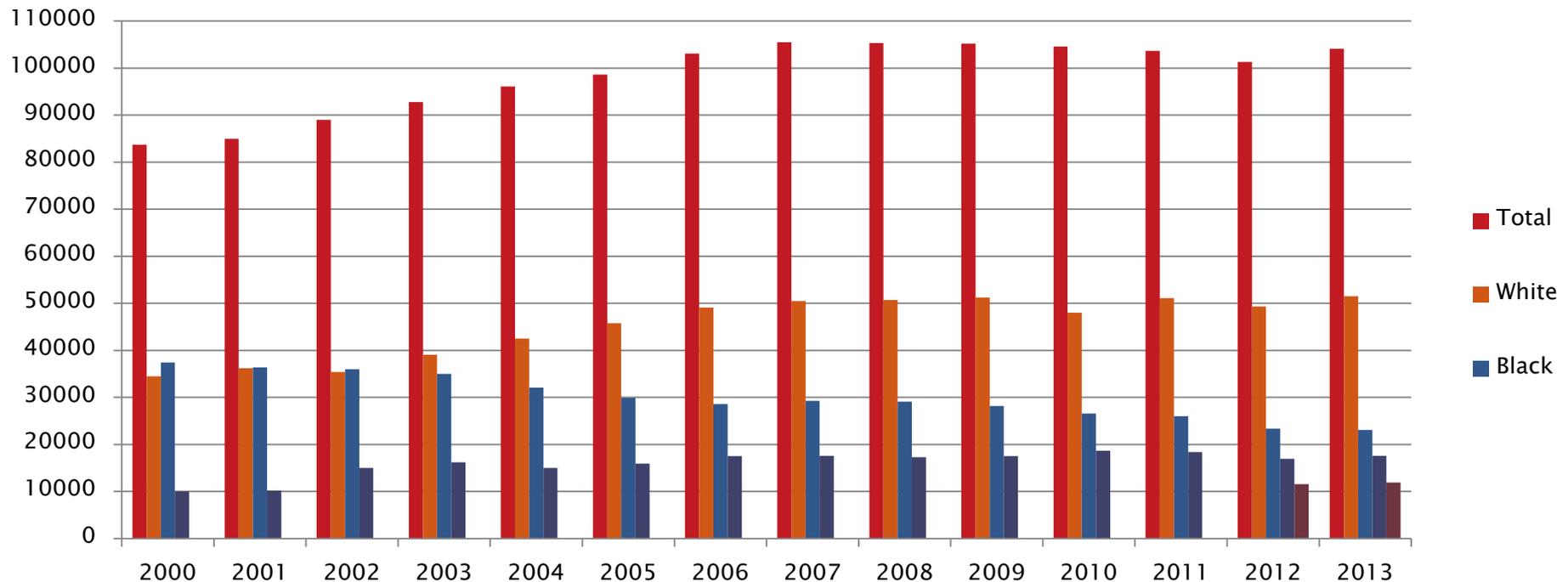
- **Source:** Herberman, E.R., & Bonczar, T.P. (2015). Probation and Parole in the United States, 2013. *BJS Statisticians*. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus13.pdf>



- ▶ From 2000 to 2010:
 - Female arrests increased 11.4% vs. 5% decline for males.
 - Women incarcerated in federal and state correctional facilities increased by 22%.
 - A 25% increase for women sentenced to state or federal prisons.

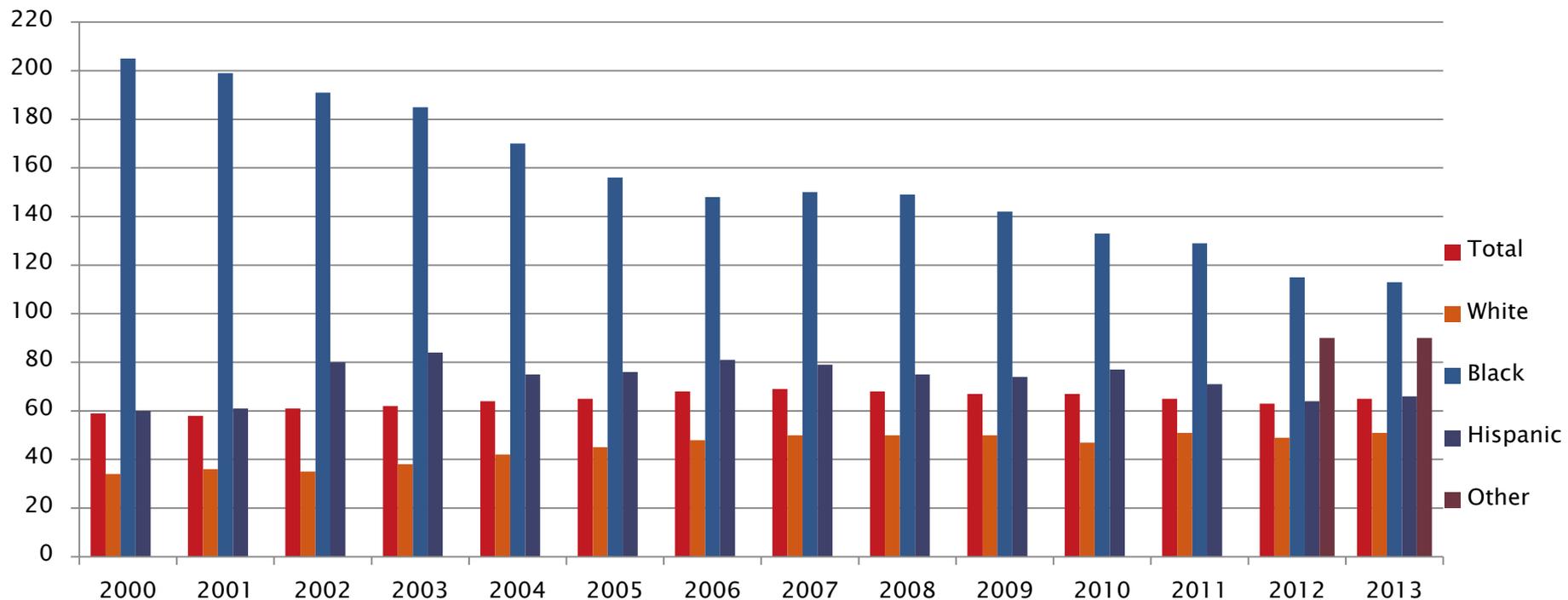
- **Source:** Glaze, L.E., & Bonczar, T.P., (2011). Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010. *BJIS Statisticians*.
<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus10.pdf>

Number of Incarcerated Women in State and Federal Prisons (estimate)



–Sources: Carson, E., & Sabol, W. (December 17, 2012). Prisoners in 2011. *Bureau of Justice Statistics*; Carson, E., & Golinelli, D. (December 31, 2012). Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991–2012. *Bureau of Justice Statistics*; Carson, E. (September 16, 2014). Prisoners in 2013. *Bureau of Justice Statistics*.

Rate of Incarcerated Women in State and Federal Prisons per 100,000 US Residents (estimate)



–*Sources:* Carson, E., & Sabol, W. (December 17, 2012). Prisoners in 2011. *Bureau of Justice Statistics*; Carson, E., & Golinelli, D. (December 31, 2012). Prisoners in 2012: Trends in Admissions and Releases, 1991–2012. *Bureau of Justice Statistics*; Carson, E. (September 16, 2014). Prisoners in 2013. *Bureau of Justice Statistics*.

Why Are More Women in Prison Now?

Mandatory prison terms for drug offenses.

Parole revocation rates, for both new offenses (often drug use) and technical violations.

Similar rates of increases for women in all corrections settings—jails, prisons, and community corrections.

Immigration detention

Women as Offenders

Women under correctional supervision in 2009 (85 percent) were more likely than men (66 percent) to be supervised in the community on probation or parole.

-**Source:** Harrison, P.M. & Beck, A.J. (2006). Prisoners in 2005. *BJS Bulletin*.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p05.pdf>



Women's Crimes

- ▶ Nearly 35% of the women sentenced to state prison in 2009 committed violent crimes, 30% committed property crimes, and 25% were sentenced for drug offenses.
- ▶ Compare these numbers to the profile of males in prison: 54% of men were in prison for violent crimes, 18% for property crimes, and 17% for drug crimes.

Source: Guerino, P. Harrison, P.M., & Sabol, W.J. (2012). Prisoners in 2010. *BJS Statisticians*.
<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p10.pdf>

Gender-Related Differences

- ▶ Women often enter criminal justice differently than men.
- ▶ Women's engagement in criminal behavior is often rooted in their relationships with others.



Differences between Females and Males in Prison

Dimension	Women	Men
Victimization and Abuse	57% past histories of abuse 32–47% physical abuse 22–39% sexual abuse	6–13% physical abuse 2–6% sexual abuse
Mental Illness	73% report mental health problems; 23.6% diagnosed	55% report mental health problems; 15.8% diagnosed
Substance Abuse	60% have a history of substance abuse	53% have a history of substance abuse
Primary Caretakers of Children and Families	66% are parents of minor children	Less likely to serve as primary childcare provider
Poverty and Economic Marginalization	50% unemployed prior to incarceration	30% unemployed prior to incarceration

- **Source:** Greenfeld, L. & Snell, T. (1999). *Special Report: Women Offenders*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse: Before, During, and After Incarceration

Before:

- Half of all incarcerated women were treated for substance abuse or mental health issues before incarceration.

During:

- Many incarcerated women (30-45%) met the criteria of seriously mentally ill, substance use disorder, and/or post-traumatic stress disorder within the past 12 months.
- One quarter of incarcerated women “reported severe functional impairment” in the last year.

After:

- These past and present traumas and mental illnesses are amplified after release when support for the former inmate terminates.

- **Source:** Lynch, S.M., DeHart, D.D., & Belknap, J. (2013) Women’s Pathways to Jail: Examining Mental Health, Trauma, and Substance Use. *BJA Policy Brief*. <https://www.bja.gov/Publications/WomensPathwaysToJail.pdf>

Multiple Vectors of Abuse Create Ongoing Trauma



Women Offenders and Trauma

- ▶ Female inmates had higher rates of mental health problems than male inmates (73 percent of females versus of 55 percent of males in state prisons).
- ▶ Nearly 8 in 10 female inmates who are mentally ill reported physical or sexual abuse.
- ▶ Nearly 6 in 10 women in state prisons had experienced physical or sexual abuse in the past. And 69 percent reported that the assault occurred before age 18.

-**Source:** Beck, A.J. (2000). Prisoners in 1999. *Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p99.pdf>



Victimization in Prison

- ▶ In 2012, 4% of state and federal prison inmates and 3.2% of jail inmates reported sexual victimization by a staff member or another inmate in the last 12 months.
- ▶ In the same year, victimization of women was almost four times higher than that of men, despite the fact that women represent only 7% of the prison and jail population.

- **Source:** BJS. (2012). *Sexual Victimization in Prisons and Jails Reported by Inmates, 2011–12: National Inmate Survey, 2011–12*. <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/svpjri1112.pdf>

Institutional Sexual Victimization

Sexual Victimization Reported by Adult Correctional Authorities, 2007-8
Substantiated Incidents of Sexual Abuse

Gender	Inmate on Inmate Abuse		Staff on Inmate Abuse	
	Non-Consensual Sexual Conduct	Abusive Sexual Contacts	Staff Sexual Misconduct	Staff Sexual Harassment
Victims				
Male	92%	62%	65%	50%
Female	8%	38%	35%	50%

Questions and Discussion

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Women Matter!

An Introduction to Women, Addiction, and Recovery

Definition of Gender-Responsive for Women and Girls

“Includes the creation of an environment—through site selection, staff selection, program development, and program content and material—that reflects an understanding of the realities of females’ lives and that addresses and responds to their challenges and strength.”

- **Source:** Covington, S.S. (2014). [Creating Gender-Responsive and Trauma Informed Services for Women in the Justice System](#).



Gender Matters

Women are a fast-growing criminal justice population and pose a lower risk to public safety than their male counterparts.

The costs of overly involving women in criminal justice are high and often not warranted by the lower levels of risk they pose.

Gender Matters

- ▶ Current policy and practice is ***developed, implemented, and monitored*** with the risk and needs of majority population (males) and does not reflect risk and needs of justice-involved women.



Gender Matters

Systems are often unprepared to work effectively with the population of female inmates.



Gender Matters

- ▶ Women have significant histories of sexual victimization and trauma, which impacts criminal justice involvement, correctional behavior, and supervision in community.



Gender Matters



- ▶ Incarceration and community re-entry are particularly challenging for mothers due to their responsibility for minor, adolescent, and teenage children.

Gender Matters

Evidence-based and gender-responsive principles can improve outcomes with women.

- ▶ What is predictive for women can sharpen our interventions on behalf of women.
- ▶ Addressing women's needs that inform risk.
- ▶ Building upon strengths that can support success contributes to improved outcomes.



Risk Factors for Women Offenders

GENDER NEUTRAL RISK FACTORS

- Criminal history
- Antisocial attitudes
- Antisocial associates
- Educational challenges
- Employment/Financial
- Family conflict
- Substance abuse history
- Dynamic substance abuse
- History of mental illness

GENDER RESPONSIVE RISK FACTORS

- Mental health history
- Depression symptoms
- Psychotic symptoms
- Child abuse (institutions)
- Relationship conflict
- Family conflict
- Parental stress
- Housing safety
- Adult victimization (sample variations)
- Strengths (self-efficacy, self esteem, family support, educational, and financial)

Source: VanVoorhis, P., Salisbury, E., Wight, E. & Bauman, A. (2008). *Achieving Accurate Pictures of Risk and Identifying Gender Responsive Needs: Two New Assessments for Women Offenders.* U of Cincinnati.

Why be gender responsive?

- ▶ In order to achieve the same outcomes that criminal justice systems want for all offenders and for our communities:
 - Safer communities: Promote law abiding behavior and reduce recidivism.
 - Harm reduction: Improve the physical, social, and economic well-being of women, their children, and families.



Critical Information to Collect when Assessing Women Offenders

1. History of abuse

2. Relationship status/issues

3. Self efficacy/self esteem

4. Mental health (particularly depression, anxiety, PTSD)

5. Parental stress (number of children, current arrangements, issues sense of competency in managing children)

6. Level of family support or conflicts

7. Financial status/poverty

8. Safety concerns (personal safety from violence/abuse)

9. Strengths and protective factors

Source: VanVoorhis, P., Salisbury, E., Wight, E. & Bauman, A. (2008). *Achieving Accurate Pictures of Risk and Identifying Gender Responsive Needs: Two New Assessments for Women Offenders*. U of Cincinnati.

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Complex Problems



Legend

- indicates strong, positive or important relationships
- - - - - indicates stressful, cause tension or conflict
- · · · · indicates no relationship, but would like one

Source: Ann Hartman (1978)
Diagrammatic assessment of family relationships
Family in Society: the Journal of Contemporary Human Services, 76 (2), 111-122.

Multi-System Involvement

- ▶ Addiction Services
- ▶ Trauma Services
- ▶ Courts
 - Probation
 - Child Abuse and Neglect
 - Victim Services
- ▶ Parole
- ▶ Registration
- ▶ Welfare/Employment
- ▶ Children's Services



Implications of Gender-Responsive Strategies

Use Evidence Based Principals (EBP) and Gender-Responsive (GR) research to inform development of tools and interventions.

Target women's risk factors.

Recognize lower risk levels women generally present.

Create safe, supportive, respectful, and dignified environments.

Avoid re-traumatization, assure that interventions are trauma informed.

Implications of Gender-Responsive Strategies

- ▶ Recruit staff with interest and knowledge to work with women.
- ▶ Cross train staff regarding trauma-informed approaches, relationships, risk, mental health.
- ▶ Acknowledge how relationships affect women's lives:
 - Motivations, children, dysfunctional relationships, re-entry issues.
- ▶ Build partnerships with community organizations to establish multidimensional, wraparound services.



Gender-Responsive Engagement

Listen—what do women say they need to be successful?

- Is there access to legal assistance and transportation?
- Is proposed housing safe and does it accommodate children?

Link ASAP to substance abuse and mental health treatment for continuity

- Are job opportunities available through which women can earn a living wage?
- 

Gender-Responsive Perspective

- ▶ Be trauma informed; understand the significant backgrounds of trauma and abuse.
- ▶ Establish trust and a respectful relationship; listening helps a woman in her recovery.
- ▶ Recognize the woman's strengths and achievements.

- **Source:** DOJ: National Institutes of Correction (2011). *Special Challenges Facing Parole*, National Institute of Corrections. <http://static.nicic.gov/Library/024200.pdf>



Desired Outcomes



- ▶ Reduce recidivism through risk reduction.
- ▶ Reduce the number of minimum, low-risk women sentenced to jails and prisons.
- ▶ Slow down the revolving door of returns to incarceration.
- ▶ Address risks and needs while attending to strengths.
- ▶ Reduce the need for justice interventions.

Suggested Areas for Improving Outcomes

Assessment tools validated on women

Increased use of community sanctions vs. incarceration

Incorporate trauma-informed practices

Assist women in building healthy, supportive relationships

Staff training

Correctional staff model professional communication and actions

Address barriers to effective transition to community living

Address responsibility for children in policy & practice

Gender-Responsive Programs that Work to Reduce Recidivism

- ▶ **Moving On** (Van Dieten) (evaluated)
<http://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/womenoffenders/docs/MOVING%20ON.pdf>
- ▶ **Women Offender Case Management Model** (National Institute of Corrections) (evaluated) <http://static.nicic.gov/Library/025927.pdf>
- ▶ **Forever Free*** (California Institute for Women)
 - Implements the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) guide for treating women offenders (Kassebaum, 1999).
<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/152194NCJRS.pdf>
- ▶ **Beyond Violence – A Prevention Program for Criminal Justice-Involved Women** (Covington)

Other Gender-Responsive Approaches and Curricula

- ▶ **Motivational Interviewing** (Miller/Rollnick)*
<http://motivationalinterviewing.org/>
- ▶ **Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP)***
<http://www.nursefamilypartnership.org/>
- ▶ **Seeking Safety** (Najavits)* <http://www.treatment-innovations.org/seeking-safety.html>
- ▶ **Boston Consortium Model: Trauma-Informed Substance Abuse Treatment for Women***
<http://nurturingparenting.com/images/cmsfiles/npbostonconsortiummodel.pdf>

Other Gender-Responsive Approaches and Curricula

- ▶ **Helping Women Recover (Covington)***
- ▶ **Trauma Recovery and Empowerment Model (TREM)***
<http://www.communityconnectionsdc.org/web/page/657/interior.htm>
!
- ▶ **Beyond Trauma: A Healing Journey for Women (Covington)***
- ▶ **Healing Trauma: Strategies for Abused Women (Covington)**
- ▶ **Dialectical Behavioral Therapy* (Linehan)**
<http://linehaninstitute.org/research.php>

*National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices www.nrepp.samhsa.gov

Helpful Websites

- ▶ **National Institute of Corrections**
www.nicic.gov/womenoffenders
 - ▶ **NIC/WCL Project on Addressing Prison Rape**
<https://www.wcl.american.edu/endsilence/>
 - ▶ **National Resource Center for Justice Involved Women**
www.cjinvolvedwomen.org
 - ▶ **Center for Gender and Justice**
www.centerforgenderandjustice.org
 - ▶ **Women's Prison Association** www.wpaonline.org
 - ▶ **University of Cincinnati** www.uc.edu/womenoffenders
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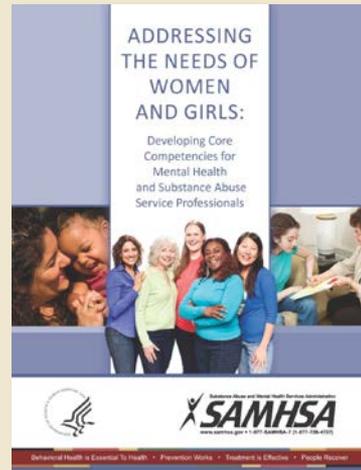
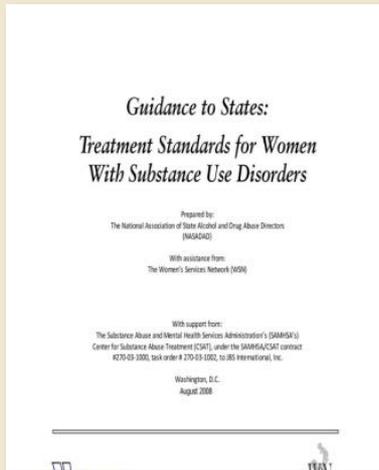
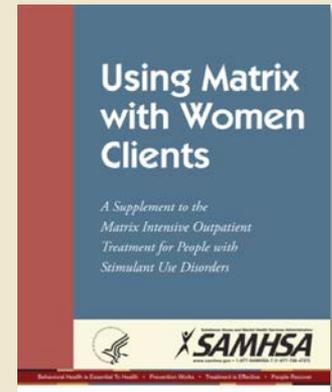
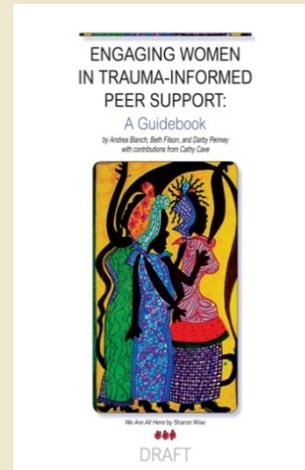
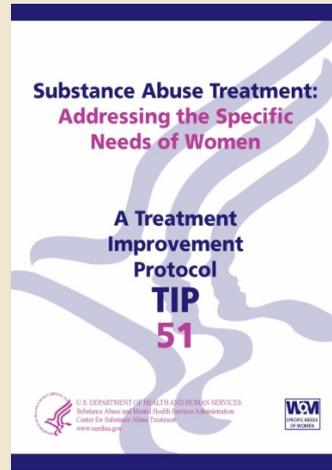
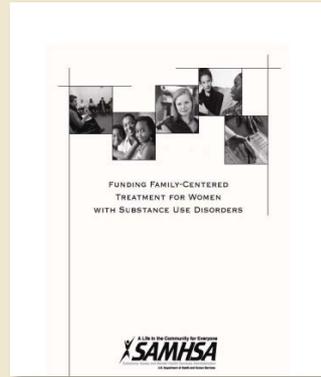
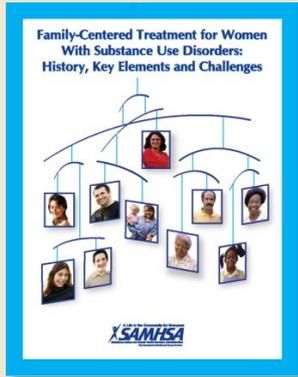
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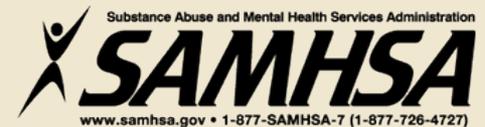
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Women Matter!

An Introduction to Women, Addiction, and Recovery



Introduction to Women with SUDs online course
<http://healthknowledge.org/>



Selected SAMHSA Resources

- **Women Children and Families Training and Technical Assistance Site**
<http://www.samhsa.gov/women-children-families>
- **Introduction to Women and Substance Use Disorders online course**
<http://www.healthknowledge.org>
- **National Center for Trauma-Informed Care and Alternatives to Seclusion and Restraint (NCTIC)**
<http://www.samhsa.gov/nctic>
- **TAP 23: Substance Abuse Treatment for Women Offenders**
<http://adaiclearinghouse.org/downloads/TAP-23-Substance-Abuse-Treatment-for-Women-Offenders-Guide-to-Promising-Practices-114.pdf>

Selected SAMHSA Resources

- **TIP 44: Substance Abuse Treatment for Adults in the Criminal Justice System**
<http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content//SMA13-4056/SMA13-4056.pdf>
- **TIP 51: Substance Abuse Treatment: Addressing the Specific Needs of Women**
<http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content//SMA14-4426/SMA14-4426.pdf>
- **Treatment Drug Courts: Integrating Substance Abuse Treatment with Legal Case Processing**
<http://store.samhsa.gov/product/Treatment-Drug-Courts-Integrating-Substance-Abuse-Treatment-with-Legal-Case-Processing/QGAT23>
- **GAINS Center for Behavioral Health and Justice Transformation**
<http://www.samhsa.gov/gains-center>
- **Emerging Issues in Behavioral Health and the Criminal Justice System**
<http://www.samhsa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice/behavioral-health-criminal-justice>

Other Selected Resources

- **National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women, Teen Dating Violence Special Collection**
<http://www.vawnet.org/special-collections/TDV.php>
- **Futures without Violence**
<http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org>
- **Gendered Justice: Women in the Criminal Justice System**
<http://www.stephaniecovington.com/assets/files/4.pdf>

Announcements

- Please complete a brief satisfaction survey at:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/WomenUnbarred>
- You will receive an email from Go to Webinar in the next hour that contains this link. It is also available in the chat box.
- The survey will be available for completion until Wednesday, July 30. If you are seeking CEU credits, you must complete it by close of business on that day.
- All qualified attendees for today's training will receive an email with instructions for obtaining your certificate of attendance by August 13.



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