

ICPA 20TH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE
BEYOND PRISONS - THE WAY FORWARD



GRADUATE STUDENT PRE-CONFERENCE SYMPOSIUM

21 OCTOBER, 2018
MONTREAL, CANADA



Canadian Criminal Justice
Association (CCJA)



Service correctionnel
Canada

Correctional Service
Canada



Academy of Criminal Justice
Sciences (ACJS)

PROGRAMME

The Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA) in conjunction with the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA) and the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) will be hosting a Pre-Conference Graduate Student Research Symposium on Sunday, October 21, 2018 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The symposium is being made possible with the sponsorship of the International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology (IACFP) and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS). The Symposium aims to profile the most recent North American and International applied research in the field of corrections. Held prior to the official opening of ICPA's 20th Anniversary Conference, the Symposium will provide opportunity for graduate student researchers to share their research, to stimulate discussion with other researchers and to attract interest for the importance of evidence-informed correctional policies and practices by world correctional leaders and practitioners attending ICPA.

SUNDAY, 21 OCTOBER

0815 - 0820	Welcome	Irving Kulik, CCJA
0820 - 0830	Introduction: Why This Graduate Student Pre-Conference?	Dr. Frank Porporino, IACFP & ICPA
0830 - 1000	Workshop 1 Implementing New Policy: Challenges & Consequences Moderator: Dr. Frank Porporino, IACFP & ICPA	
	Ambivalent Trans-Affirmation: An Ethnographic Investigation of Prisoner and Staff Experiences in a Changing Policy Landscape	William Hébert, University of Toronto
	Transforming Governance of Healthcare in British Columbia's Correctional Facilities	Kate McLeod, University of British Columbia
	Prisoners' Perspectives on Institutional Reforms in the Dominican Republic	Jennifer E. Peirce, John Jay College
	Restorative Justice in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Bangladesh: Comparative Community Praxis from Vision to Practice	M. Asadullah, Simon Fraser University
1000 - 1030	Break & Networking	

PROGRAMME

1030 - 1200

Workshop 2

Research on Risk/Needs/Strengths Assessment

This workshop will feature a group of students at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada who will present highlights of their on-going research leading to graduate degrees

Moderator:

Dr. Ralph Serin, Carleton University

Forecasting Behaviour: An Examination of Community Supervision Officer Concern for Community Outcomes

Kaitlyn Wardrop, Carleton University

Exploring the Utility of Dynamic Risk and Protective Factors in Case Planning and Risk Management: An Examination of the Salience of Individual Factors Based on Race and Gender

Kaitlin Pardoel, Carleton University

Improving the Prediction of Recidivism by Assessing Dynamic and Protective Factors: Does Reassessment Matter?

Nick Chadwick, Carleton University

Moderator:

Dr. Shelley L. Brown, Carleton University

Validation of a Gender-Informed Risk Assessment Tool: The Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) in a Sample of Justice-involved Ontario Youth

Terri Scott, Carleton University

PROGRAMME

1030 - 1200

Scoring a Proxy Measure of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) from the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI)

Cassandra Conley, Carleton University

Exploring the Validity of the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) as a Function of Client Age and Gender in a Sample of Milwaukee Youth

Megan Wagstaff, Carleton University

The Interaction Between Risk and Strengths in Predicting Reoffending in a Sample of Men and Women on Community Supervision in Western Canada

Kayla A. Wanamaker, Carleton University

1200 - 1300

Hosted Lunch

1300 - 1430

Workshop 3
Reintegration & Community Supervision
Moderator: Diane Williams, IACFP & ICPA

Desistance Processes of Juvenile Offenders under Community Supervision

Marie-Pierre Villeneuve, University of Laval

Country Living - Risk or Protective Factor for Indigenous and Non-Indigenous People?

Nicole Ryan, Griffith University, Australia

Challenges to Reintegration: Re-entry Barriers Encountered by Ex-convicts in Halfway Houses

Marie-Ève Dubois, University of Montreal

PROGRAMME

1300 - 1430	Connected Corrections and Corrected Connections: Post-release Supervision of Long Sentence Male Prisoners	Jane Mulcahy, University College Cork, Ireland
1430 - 1500	Break & Networking	
1500 - 1630	Workshop 4 The Society of Captives Today - Studying the Prison Experience Moderator: Dr. Larry Motiuk, Correctional Service Canada	
	Experiences of Detention at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	Laura McKendy, Memorial University of Newfoundland
	Palliative End of Life Care for Prisoners in 5 US prisons	Daina Stanley, McMaster University
	“Pull Yourself Together” – Hegemonic Masculinity and Occupational Culture in Corrections	Victoria Baker, University of Toronto
	Violent and Disruptive Behaviour in the Irish Prison Service: An Examination of Current Management	Orla P Gallagher, University College Dublin
1630 - 1640	Closing Remarks	Dr. Javel Jackson, President, IACFP

ABSTRACTS & BIOS

WORKSHOP 1: Implementing New Policy: Challenges & Consequences

William Hébert - Ambivalent Trans-Affirmation: An Ethnographic Investigation of Prisoner and Staff Experiences in a Changing Policy Landscape

ABSTRACT

In recent years, a growing number of Canadian provinces have developed and implemented human rights-compliant policies for trans and other gender-variant prisoners. In 2017, the Correctional Service of Canada announced a similar reform of its approach to accommodating and managing gender diversity in federal institutions. Based on a qualitative analysis of semi-structured interviews conducted with trans prisoners (n=13) and correctional staff (n=33) in three federal correctional institutions, and on ethnographic insights from my broader dissertation project, this paper presents evidence on the policy reform process and on the perspectives and experiences of the major actors it implicated. It shows how trans prisoners learn to navigate a purportedly more trans-affirming carceral environment, how institutions adopt and/or adapt new policy orientations, and how staff grapple with the everyday balancing of rights and risks. I suggest that new trans prison policies contribute to what prison ethnographers have called the 'normalization' of punitive institutions, meaning their alignment with societal norms through their integration of human rights principles and their affirmation of prisoners' identities. Yet, my doctoral research argues that normalization remains in a chronic tension with principles of deterrence, security, and risk management, resulting in an ambivalent deployment of penal governance.

BIO

William Hébert is a PhD Candidate in Social-Cultural Anthropology and a Junior Fellow of the Centre for Criminology and Sociological Studies at the University of Toronto. During the 2018- 2019 academic year, he will be a predoctoral Visiting Scholar at McGill University's Institute for Gender, Sexuality, and Feminist Studies. William's doctoral research investigates the experiences of trans people in Canadian correctional facilities and studies the emergence of policies and non-governmental projects for this population. His work is funded by scholarships from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) and the Pierre Elliott Trudeau Foundation. Over the past decade, William has developed research expertise on sexual and gender minorities' demands for social change, and on their relationship to key state institutions. Notably, he worked on Canadian community-based projects investigating the wellbeing of trans youth, the access of elderly trans people to health care and social services, and the legal needs of trans Ontarians. He also collaborated on a study of prison reforms for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and trans prisoners in Brazil. Beyond academia, William has volunteered as a community representative in policy consultancy, and with community groups like Quebec Trans Health Action, Stella, and AIDS Community Care Montréal.

Kate McLeod - Transforming Governance of Healthcare in British Columbia's Correctional Facilities

ABSTRACT

In October 2017, British Columbia (BC) transferred responsibility for healthcare services in provincial correctional facilities from the ministry responsible for corrections to the ministry responsible for health. Worldwide this integrative governance model has been implemented by several jurisdictions and limited evidence suggests many benefits of the change. Through key informant interviews, this research seeks to understand the context, processes and anticipated outcomes of the transfer in BC as perceived by decision makers. Findings from this study will help inform policy frameworks for governance models of healthcare services in the correctional context. This will have application for others seeking to address health and healthcare service delivery in correctional facilities in jurisdictions around the world.

The aim of this research is to understand the context, processes, and anticipated outcomes of the transfer of responsibility for health care services in BC's provincial correctional facilities as perceived by decision-makers.

This study uses key informant interviews with decision-makers whose work was or is directly related to the development or implementation of the transfer in British Columbia. A semi-structured interview guide was developed with input from published literature findings and experts in the field. Interviews are recorded, transcribed verbatim and organized using NVivo. Through an iterative process of inductive thematic analysis, key themes identified illuminate the transfer process including facilitators and barriers, expectations, and early outcomes.

ABSTRACTS & BIOS

Findings from this study will help inform policy frameworks for governance models of healthcare services in the correctional context. This will have application for others seeking to address health and healthcare service delivery in correctional facilities in jurisdictions across Canada and around the world.

BIO

Kate McLeod is a PhD Student at the University of British Columbia. In 2017, BC transferred health services in provincial correctional facilities from the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General to the Ministry of Health. Working with the Provincial Health Services Authority, Kate's research is evaluating the transfer and its impact on the health of people experiencing time in correctional facilities.

Jennifer E. Peirce - Prisoners' Perspectives on Institutional Reforms in the Dominican Republic

ABSTRACT

The Dominican Republic has implemented one of the region's most ambitious reforms to its prison system, based on rehabilitative and human rights principles. Since 2003, it has gradually expanded a "new prison model," which includes new buildings, staff, and programs. Meanwhile, the "old model" (managed by civilian and police authorities) persists in the other prisons, and overcrowding rates are increasing. There is little research about how prisoners and staff perceive the goals, implementation, and outcomes of these changes.

This paper presents findings from a mixed-methods study, conducted in 2017-2018 in collaboration with Dominican prison authorities in both the old and new systems, of prisoners' perceptions of conditions of custody, recent changes, and the effects of incarceration in each type of facility. Using an adaptation of the Measuring Quality of Prison Life (MQPL) survey from the UK (Liebling, 2004), this study combines data from a survey of prisoners (n=1000), semi-structured interviews with currently and formerly incarcerated people (n=30), interviews with institutional actors (n=20), and administrative data. It analyzes how perceptions of the reform process vary by facility characteristics, old versus new system experience, socio-economic factors, and individual characteristics. It also discusses how the reforms adapt and integrate elements of international "best practices" and management models. This paper suggests that prisoners value certain material improvements, opportunities for skills-building, and meaningful participation and accountability in decision-making processes. This presentation will consider implications of the Dominican reform experience for other Global South countries taking on and seeking to evaluate similar initiatives.

BIO

Jennifer Peirce is a PhD candidate in Criminal Justice at John Jay College (CUNY Graduate Center) in New York City, and a doctoral Scholar with the Pierre Elliott Trudeau Foundation and with the Social Science and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) in Canada. In 2018-2019, she is a Pre-Doctoral Fellow in Applied Justice Research at the Vera Institute of Justice in New York City, with its Center on Sentencing and Corrections. Broadly, Jennifer's research explores criminal justice system reforms in Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly in post-authoritarian settings, and how governments export and adapt "evidence-based policy" models internationally. Her dissertation research is a mixed-methods study of the Dominican Republic's prison reform process, based on six months of fieldwork in fifteen correctional facilities. Jennifer's research on the UN Mandela Rules is published in the Queen's Law Journal and she has written about crime and justice issues for public and policy audiences in Foreign Affairs, Insight Crime, the Ottawa Citizen, and international organizations. She is a co-founder of the Americas Prisons Research Network, an initiative to connect researchers and policy projects across the hemisphere. Before returning to academia, Jennifer worked in international development policy and project management for ten years, with a focus on transitional justice and post-conflict issues, youth violence prevention, and security sector reform, with the Inter-American Development Bank, the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, and several NGOs in Canada, Latin America, and West Africa. Jennifer holds an M.A. from the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University (Ottawa, Canada) and a B.A. in International Development Studies and Spanish from Dalhousie University (Halifax, Canada).

ABSTRACTS & BIOS

M. Asadullah - Restorative Justice in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Bangladesh: Comparative Community Praxis from Vision to Practice

ABSTRACT

Using qualitative methods, this doctoral research explores the growth and impact of Restorative Justice across three research sites: British Columbia (BC), Nova Scotia (NS) and Bangladesh (BD). The main objective of this paper is to map the development of RJ practices across BC, NS and BD. With that aim, survey and twenty four in-depth qualitative interviews—ten in BC, eight in NS and six in BD—have been conducted where visionaries and community practitioners from diverse background participated. Both snowball and purposive sampling techniques were used to recruit participants. This study finds contrasting examples of the role of government agencies, civil society organizations, community volunteers and funding mechanisms at different research sites. Whilst grassroots community played a pioneering role in BC, government agencies were key movers of RJ practices in NS. In Bangladesh, centuries-long salish practices, case backlogs and funding from the international community played a catalytic role to the growth of RJ and community-based justice practices. Issues that contributed to the growth of RJ in these three sites were categorized into macro, meso and micro factors. The findings of this research will not only contribute to the extant literature and practice of restorative justice, they will also play an important role within the research sites, which will set the stage for further research. The paper ends with a discussion of the challenges and areas for the future research.

BIO

M. Asadullah is a PhD candidate at Simon Fraser University's School of Criminology. He has a Masters in Criminology from Simon Fraser University, Canada, and a Masters in Conflict Transformation from Eastern Mennonite University, USA. His research interests include restorative justice, village court, peacemaking criminology, indigenous justice and compassionate communication. As a sessional faculty, Asadullah taught Restorative Justice at Simon Fraser University and Peace & Conflict Studies at the University of the Fraser Valley for a number of semesters. He is the recipient of multiple awards and scholarships including ACJS Doctoral Fellowship Award, C.D. Nelson Memorial Graduate Award, Provost Prize of Distinction, Graduate Fellowship and Law Foundation Scholarship in Restorative Justice. Currently, he is the board member of Vancouver Association for Restorative Justice and Salish Sea Empathy Society. He volunteers in both federal and provincial prisons. Asadullah is an NVC Certification candidate with the Center for Nonviolent Communication, USA. To showcase his work, he has participated in a number of international trainings and conferences in Canada, China, Malaysia, Thailand, Norway, Turkey, UK, and USA.

WORKSHOP 2: Research on Risk/Needs Assessment

This workshop will feature a group of students at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada who will present highlights of their ongoing research leading to graduate degrees.

Part 1: Assessing Dynamic Risk and Protective Factors During Community Supervision: Examining the Relationship with Officer Perceptions of Risk and Relevance for Predicting Offender Outcomes

Kaitlyn Wardrop - Forecasting Behaviour: An Examination of Community Supervision Officer Concern for Community Outcomes

ABSTRACT

The methods by which offenders are supervised in the community are increasingly being scrutinized for their efficacy in meeting public safety and offender rehabilitation goals. Moving away from unstructured clinical judgement, correctional agencies have begun to embrace standardized assessments of offender risk to support re-entry efforts. Nonetheless, research has shown that community supervision officers do not always understand risk scores and may not incorporate this information into their case management practices. The goal of the current research was to assess how community supervision officers perceive offender risk and how these perceptions relate to standardized assessments of offender risk, as measured by the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-Entry (DRAOR), program referral decisions, and recidivism outcomes.

BIO

Kaitlyn Wardrop is currently completing her Ph.D. in Carleton University's Criminal Justice Decision Making Research Laboratory.. Kaitlyn is interested in working with correctional staff to increase our knowledge and use of evidence-based practices to support rehabilitation and public safety efforts.

ABSTRACTS & BIOS

Kaitlin Pardoel - Exploring the Utility of Dynamic Risk and Protective Factors in Case Planning and Risk Management: An Examination of the Salience of Individual Factors Based on Race and Gender

ABSTRACT

The efficacy of using structured risk assessment tools in case planning and risk management is now an accepted best practice. Similarly, there is a growing consensus among researchers and correctional staff regarding the value of including dynamic risk and protective factors in the assessment of offender risk. That said, how these factors can best be used in the prediction of community outcomes, as well as research investigating the salience of particular factors across offender subgroups is still lacking (Brown, St. Amand, & Zamble, 2009; Morgan, Kroner, Mills, Serna, & McDonald, 2013). The current study examines the absolute predictive accuracy of the DRAOR (Serin, 2007) using a large sample (N > 18,000) of racially diverse offenders serving community supervision orders in Iowa. While findings from prior studies (e.g., Chadwick, 2014, Hanby, 2013, Lloyd, 2015, Yesberg & Polaschek, 2015) are encouraging and have generally supported the validity of the DRAOR, there remains a need for continued refinement. Initial results from the present study suggest that predictive accuracy may vary as a function of individual offender characteristics; more specifically, the relevance of certain factors appears to vary according to gender and race. The results have important implications for case management, and stand to inform day-to-day supervision practices.

BIO

Kaitlin Pardoel is currently completing her Ph.D in Forensic Psychology at Carleton University under the supervision of Dr. Ralph C. Serin. Kate is interested in how dynamic risk and protective factors can be used to predict reoffending, the refinement of existing assessment tools, and how dynamic risk can be used to inform case management and best practices for community supervision. Her current work involves the validation of the Dynamic Risk Assessment of Offender Reentry (DRAOR) with a large sample of racially diverse female offenders.

Nick Chadwick - Improving the Prediction of Recidivism by Assessing Dynamic and Protective Factors: Does Reassessment Matter?

ABSTRACT

The assessment of an individual's likelihood of future criminal activity is essential for informing a variety of criminal justice decisions, including security placement, correctional interventions, the timing of release, and intensity of community supervision. Determining an individual's risk often focuses on either static (i.e., historical) factors or dynamic (i.e., purportedly changeable) factors. Although static factors have consistently demonstrated a strong relationship with future criminal activity, they are unable to inform intervention targets or measure change. Recently, some correctional agencies have transitioned to a more comprehensive risk assessment framework that often includes dynamic risk and protective (i.e., individual's strengths) factors. There is growing empirical support that considering dynamic risk and protective factors improves the ability to differentiate recidivists from non-recidivists (e.g., de Vries Robbé, de Vogel, & Douglas, 2013; Jones, Brown, Robinson, & Frey, 2015; Lloyd, 2015). This presentation aims to explore the effect of incorporating dynamic risk factors and protective factors alongside static risk for predicting outcomes for a representative sample (n > 18,000) of probationers and parolees in the state of Iowa. Further, whether more recent assessments are better predictors of recidivism than earlier assessments will be examined. The findings from this study have implications for the utility of assessing changes in risk when developing treatment plans, evaluating treatment progress, and modifying requirements associated with a community supervision order (e.g. frequency of contact).

BIO

Nick Chadwick is a Ph.D. candidate in forensic psychology at Carleton University. He has contributed to research projects on the use and implementation of evidence-based practices in community supervision, the utility of assessing dynamic risk and protective factors and incorporating offender change in the prediction of recidivism, and effective correctional programming

Part 2: Moderator: Dr. Shelley L. Brown, Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Carleton University - Advancing Risk Assessment through a Developmental and Gender-Informed Lens: Highlights from the Gender and Crime Lab, Carleton University

ABSTRACTS & BIOS

ABSTRACT

Corrections is increasingly moving toward a truly gender-informed and strength-based approach to assessment and intervention. In this vein, our symposium highlights gender-informed research emerging through collaborative research efforts between the Gender and Crime Lab, Carleton University and our various partners. The first presentation describes the results of a psychometric evaluation of the Youth Assessment Screening Inventory (YASI, Orbis Partners, 2000) based on a sample of 254 justice-involved Ontario-based youth (148 male; 106 female) conducted in collaboration with the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH). Using the same sample, the second presentation illustrates how a risk/need/strength measure like the YASI can be used to generate a reliable and valid proxy measure of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). The third presentation explores the predictive validity of the YASI across age and gender using a sample of 2,670 youth (ages 7 to 18) under the jurisdiction of the Milwaukee County Department of Health and Human Services. The final study examines the potential buffering impact of strength factors on recidivism in a sample of 25,012 men and 6,465 women (under community supervision with the Alberta Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General) using the Pre-screen assessment information from the Service Planning Instrument (SPIn; Orbis Partners, 2003). Collectively, our research illustrates how collaborations between academia, industry, and government advances the correctional knowledge base.

Terri Scott - Validation of a Gender-Informed Risk Assessment Tool: The Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) in a Sample of Justice-involved Ontario Youth

ABSTRACT

In recent years, sufficient evidence has emerged indicating that gender should, and does matter in offender assessment and intervention. This study examined the predictive validity of the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI, Orbis Partners, 2000) with a sample of 254 justice-involved youth (148 males, 106 females) from central and eastern Ontario, Canada. The overall predictive accuracy of the YASI-pre-screen and the YASI full assessment total scale score (i.e., YASI full assessment total risk score – YASI full assessment total protective score) was moderately predictive of general (AUC's ranging between .62 and .70) and violent recidivism (AUC's ranging between .61 and .71). Notably, the YASI full assessment scale score predicted violent recidivism particularly well for females (AUC = .71) in comparison to the males (AUC = .67). The YASI also demonstrated strong convergent validity with other established measures of risk. The results provide evidence in support of a gender-informed risk assessment that contains items posited from a gender neutral and a gender responsive approach.

BIO

Dr. Terri Scott received her Ph.D. in psychology in 2018 from Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada under the supervision of Dr. Shelley Brown. Her dissertation work focused on identifying gender specific predictors of crime, including both strength and risk factors among justice-involved youth vis-à-vis a meta-analysis, as well as a validation study of a gender informed risk assessment tool, the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI; Orbis Partners, 2000). As a researcher with the federal Canadian government for the past sixteen years, she has developed a keen interest in understanding gender differences within the correctional context. Terri is currently working as a Senior Analyst with the Incident Investigations Branch, Correctional Service of Canada.

Cassandra Conley - Scoring a Proxy Measure of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) from the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI)

ABSTRACT

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) have been found to correlate with a multitude of negative outcomes such as poor health behaviours, disease and early death, and increased involvement with the criminal justice system (Baglivio, Wolff, Piquero, & Epps, 2015; Felitti et al, 1998). This study examined the validity of an ACE proxy measure created from the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) in an Ontario sample of 219 justice-involved youth. The ACE proxy measure demonstrated acceptable levels of internal consistency and inter-rater reliability, as well as convergent and divergent validity; predictive validity did not emerge however. Additionally, in accordance with gender responsive theorists female youth experienced a significantly higher number of adverse events compared to their male counterparts. This study demonstrates that a quick and reliable measure of childhood adversity can be created using a pre-existing risk/need/strength measure. Such a measure could be used to identify youth—male and female- who would potentially benefit from trauma-informed services.

ABSTRACTS & BIOS

BIO

Cassandra Conley is a second-year master's candidate supervised by Dr. Shelley Brown within the Department of Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada. Her undergraduate thesis in psychology was a quantitative piece focused on coding adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) using a pre-existing risk assessment tool, the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI; Orbis Partners, 2000). Her research interests include gender differences in offending behaviours, psychopathy, and gender-related assessment bias. Cassandra currently works part time at Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) as a Research Assistant in the Operational Research Unit.

Megan Wagstaff - Exploring the Validity of the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) as a Function of Client Age and Gender in a Sample of Milwaukee Youth

ABSTRACT

The extent to which age potentially impacts the predictive magnitude of various risk and strength factors embedded in standardized correctional risk assessment tools has not been extensively investigated. This study examined the predictive validity of risk and strength scores derived from pre-screen assessment information from the Youth Assessment Screening Inventory (YASI) in a sample of 2, 670 justice-involved youth (ages 7 to 18) as a function of age and gender. All youth were under the jurisdiction of the Milwaukee County Department of Health and Human Services. The results revealed that the YASI Pre-screen risk and strength domains predicted recidivism across all age groups and both genders. The results also illustrated that strength factors can add incrementally to the prediction of recidivism above and beyond risk factors. In conclusion, despite concerns about applying the YASI to pre-adolescent youth, this study illustrates that the YASI can be used with males and females spanning pre- to late-adolescence.

BIO

Megan Wagstaff is a first-year master's candidate supervised by Dr. Shelley Brown within the Department of Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada. Megan's undergraduate thesis explored the validity of the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI; Orbis Partners, 2000) across age and gender in a sample of justice-involved youth. Megan's thesis has been nominated for a Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) award.

Kayla A. Wanamaker- The Interaction Between Risk and Strengths in Predicting Reoffending in a Sample of Men and Women on Community Supervision in Western Canada

ABSTRACT

The current study examined the extent to which strengths influence the relationship between risk and reoffending. Pre-screen assessment information from the Service Planning Instrument (SPIn; Orbis Partners, 2003) were analyzed for 25,012 men and 6465 women offenders on community supervision from Western Canada. Logistic regression results demonstrated significant main effects of risk and strength scores in predicting any new offence(s) over a 3-year follow-up period for both sexes. There was also a significant interaction between risk score and strength score for both men (Wald $X^2 = 25.30$, $p < .001$) and women (Wald $X^2 = 7.50$, $p = .006$). Specifically, high strength scores, in comparison to low strength scores, reduced reoffending among high-risk men (32% versus 21%; $X^2 = 344.95$, $p < .001$) and high-risk women (27% versus 16%; $X^2 = 81.74$, $p < .001$). In contrast, strength scores did not influence reoffending rates among low risk men or low risk women. These results support the use of strengths in risk assessment and case management protocols to enhance rehabilitation efforts.

BIO

Kayla Wanamaker is a Ph.D. candidate supervised by Dr. Shelley Brown within the Department of Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada. Her doctoral dissertation examines gender differences in strength and risk factors over time using the Service Planning Instrument (SPIn, Orbis Partners, 2003). She is also currently working on a meta-analysis with Dr. Brown focusing on gender differences in the prevalence of childhood abuse experienced by justice-involved populations. Kayla currently works at Correctional Service Canada (CSC) as a Research Officer in the Interventions and Women Offenders Research unit.

ABSTRACTS & BIOS

WORKSHOP 3: Reintegration & Community Supervision

Marie-Pierre Villeneuve - Desistance Processes of Juvenile Offenders under Community Supervision

ABSTRACT

Responding to youth and adult criminal behavior is a significant challenge that requires the careful planning of measures that will serve both punishment and rehabilitation purposes. It must also consider how criminal justice system interventions may facilitate or hinder processes of desistance from crime. In Canada, a series of alternative sanctions were adopted in its juvenile justice reform of 2003. One of these innovative sanctions, the deferred custody and supervision order (DCSO) allows judges to stay the incarceration of juvenile offenders. In 2017, the only study that focused on this new sanction showed that the majority of adolescents under a DCSO does not comply with the conditions of their order and commit a new crime in the year following the end of their surveillance. With that in mind, we conducted a qualitative analysis of the case files of young offenders under a DCSO who did not commit a new crime in order to better understand their desistance processes. This paper presents the results of this qualitative analysis and identifies the individual, familial and structural characteristics at the moment adolescents ceased offending, which characteristics contributed to (or hindered) the maintenance of their cessation and how the penal interventions (assisted desistance) were favorable (or not) this process. This paper also discusses implications for policy and future research regarding best practices in juvenile justice.

BIO

Marie-Pierre Villeneuve has a master's degree in social work and is a doctoral candidate at the Ecole de travail social et de criminologie at Université Laval. Her research interests center on desistance from crime, mainly how corrections practices may facilitate or hinder these processes.

Nicole Ryan - Country Living - Risk or Protective Factor for Indigenous and Non-Indigenous People?

ABSTRACT

This research moves beyond examining a person's individual level risk factors for reincarceration to focus on understanding the important role ecological variables play in Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples' risk of reincarceration. Using self-report and administrative data collected from 1238 Australian prisoners, we first explored what the determinants are for whether Indigenous and non-Indigenous people access support services post-release, and whether support services are a protective factor for reincarceration regardless of geographical location. We also examined whether Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples' risk factors for reincarceration differ by the geographical location of their residence. Results showed there were geographical and racial differences for who would access support services after being released from prison, as well as geographical and racial differences in peoples' risk factors for reincarceration. The implications for policy and practice are discussed.

Our results showed there were geographical and racial differences for who accessed services after being released from prison, as well as geographical and racial difference in peoples' risk factors for reincarceration, thus providing further support that not only is it important that an ex-prisoner's individual level risk factors are being considered when designing re-entry plan, but so are their ecological risk factors. The findings in this research potentially have multiple implications for re-entry policy, practice and programming moving forward.

BIO

Nicole Ryan is a PhD Candidate at Griffith University in Australia. Her research focuses on identifying and understanding key differences in Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples' risk factors for reincarceration by exploring their pre-prison, in-prison and reintegration experiences. Her other areas of research include corrections and offender management, public attitudes towards punishment and rehabilitation, and resilience training and supportive practices for return combat soldiers to prevent criminal onset.

ABSTRACTS & BIOS

Marie-Ève Dubois - Challenges to Reintegration: Reentry Barriers Encountered by Ex-convicts in Halfway Houses

ABSTRACT

Reintegration is a difficult process where an offender can have access to services in order to become an autonomous citizen, integrated to his community and law-abiding. Since reintegration programs are usually more effective when they are centered on offenders needs, this qualitative study, in partnership with a community organization in Montreal, seeks for a better understanding of challenges encountered by ex-convicts at reentry. Semistructured interviews were conducted with 16 halfway houses residents and 8 staff members to achieve this main objective. Results from content analysis highlight six categories of reentry challenges, those being challenges directly related to offense, challenges related to first days following release, structural challenges, relational challenges, challenges linked to stigmatization and challenges related to living in halfway houses. The study also compares federal and provincial experience of reentry, showing how longer sentence and shorter transition period can affect community reintegration. Furthermore, sexual offender's experience was compared to challenges encountered by people who committed other types of crime and it seems that this sample of ex-convicts is facing greater barriers according to greater stigmatization and conditions of parole. Shedding light on particular characteristics of such subgroups and reaching a great understanding of reentry challenges allowed us to take an interest in the complementarity of organization's program and community services with the difficulties which are facing their users. Implications for interventions in the field of reentry are discussed.

BIO

Marie-Ève Dubois is in the last steps of correction leading to the final deposit of the research report on the subject. She has a baccalaureate in criminology and looking forward to pursue an academic path to the doctoral program of criminology at Université de Montréal next semester working on criminal trajectories and desistance. Her interests in research lies mainly in the junction between research results and the practical applications for interventions in the field of criminology.

Jane Mulcahy - Connected Corrections and Corrected Connections: Post-release Supervision of Long Sentence Male Prisoners

ABSTRACT

This paper is informed by qualitative data gathered during the course of a PhD from focus groups with a wide range of in-prison service providers, including Integrated Sentence Planning Officers, Resettlement Officers, Training and Employment Officers, teachers, addiction counsellors, Chaplains and healthcare staff. It features direct quotations on rehabilitation, reintegration and positive change by interviewees from the Irish Prison Service, Probation Service, senior policy makers, support workers in third sector organisations and long sentence male prisoners.

Drawing on desistance and reentry theory, as well as the evidence on the detrimental impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) over the life course, I will present a range of perspectives on the "desistance-enhancing" (Maruna & Toch, 2005) potential of imprisonment in Ireland in terms of facilitating personal development and positive change through strengths-based sentence planning and interagency co-operation, and on the challenges of ensuring safe transitions from custody to the community whereby basic human needs are met. I will

The paper will discuss existing resources and initiatives in the community which aim to support prisoners in adjusting to life post-release, and the gaps in core services - especially secure housing on release - that fundamentally undermines the success prospects of people after lengthy prison sentences. It will also discuss the utility of post-release supervision for long sentence male prisoners.

BIO

Jane Mulcahy is a PhD candidate in law at University College Cork in Ireland. Her research is entitled "Connected Corrections and Connected Corrections: Post-Release Supervision of Long Sentence Male Prisoners." She is an Irish Research Council scholar under the employment based PhD scheme, co-funded by the Probation Service and the Cork Alliance Centre, a desistance project in Cork is Jane's employment partner.* Jane has worked as a researcher in the area of criminal justice, penal policy and social justice since 2005. As an independent research consultant she wrote the research report on The Practice of Pre-trial detention in Ireland (2016) for the Irish Penal Reform Trust (IPRT) as part of an EU Commission funded project facilitated by Fair Trials International. Between 2010 and 2013 she worked as Research and Policy Officer at IPRT. Previously she was senior legal

ABSTRACTS & BIOS

researcher on the Codification of the Criminal Law project at University College Dublin. Prior to that Jane worked on the law of homicide at the Irish Law Reform Commission, writing the Consultation Paper on Involuntary Manslaughter (2007) and the Report on Homicide: Murder and Involuntary Manslaughter (2008). Aside from criminal justice, penal policy and human rights research, Jane is passionate about the arts, especially theatre. She has written, directed and acted in several plays. She began hosting a new show – Law and Justice – in September 2017.

Workshop 4: The Society of Captives Today: Studying the Prison Experience

Laura McKendy - Experiences of Detention at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre

ABSTRACT

Canadian jails are increasingly being used to hold pre-trial rather than sentenced prisoners. In fact, a growing number of individuals are serving a significant portion of their sentence by way of banked remand credit (Deshman and Myers 2014). This temporal reconfiguration has important implications for the very nature of 'punishment,' yet studies of jail experiences remain scarce within penal scholarship (Irwin 1985; Welch 1999; Walker 2014; Griffin 2006). My research explores the experiences of men and women who spent time as a pre-trial and/or sentenced prisoner at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre (OCCDC). Employing Sexton's 'subjective' conceptualization of punishment, and drawing on interviews conducted with 33 participants, I consider how prisoners define, perceive and respond to conditions at OCCDC. Prisoners' accounts reveal that much of what is experienced as 'punishment' in the jail context relates to unintended forms of physical and symbolic harm (Sexton 2015). Interestingly, these pains were not necessarily ameliorated by the social world produced by prisoners, as Sykes (1958) observed in his classic study. Instead, the institutional dynamics of the jail gave way to a culture marked by tension, mistrust and violence, while also impairing the ability of individuals to imbue the carceral experience with personal meaning.

BIO

Laura McKendy is a post-doctoral fellow at the Memorial University of Newfoundland and researcher with the Correctional Service of Canada.

Daina Stanley - Palliative End of Life Care for Prisoners in 5 US prisons

ABSTRACT

This research explores community-based palliative and hospice care models and programs in U.S. state prisons and examines the experiences of prisoners as either receiver or provider of end of life or hospice care. The volunteers may be responsible for providing companionship and solace, helping ill prisoners with the basic tasks of daily living, and sit vigil 24 hours a day with the dying. The prisoner caregiver is frequently cited as the "linchpin" to a successful hospice program (Kolker 2000; Lampman 2000; Maull 1991a, 1991b; Wright and Bronstein 2007). Research highlights that this is because they are able to offer fellow prisoners a level of empathy that cannot be achieved by others regardless of intention or training (Evans et al. 2002: 556). In this paper, I focus the experiences of prisoners who volunteer to provide palliative and end of life care to older and/or ill prisoners. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in five U.S. state prisons in the Northeast over two years, I will critically discuss the transformative experience of caring, in the context of a prison hospice. Precisely, I highlight the social and moral transformation experienced by prison hospice volunteers and suggest that peerbased hospice care not only offers a more humane model of care, but also has important implications for the rehabilitation of prisoners.

BIO

Daina Stanley is a Ph.D. Candidate in Medical Anthropology at McMaster University. Her current research is a community-engaged ethnographic study that explores how prisoners experience aging and end of life, as well as the experiences of prisoners engaged in hospice as volunteer providers of care in U.S. state prisons. Daina's research also examines community-based palliative and hospice care models and programs in prisons across the United States. Her doctoral research involves a critical policy analysis and extensive fieldwork over two years in men's maximum and medium security prisons in the Northeast. She will use her findings to suggest meaningful models of community-based end-of-life care in correctional settings that include prisoners in the process. Her research is supported by the Wenner Gren Foundation and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Daina has received awards from the Society for Applied Anthropology and the Gilbrea Centre for Studies on Aging for her dissertation research. She is also a Doctoral Fellow with the Centre for Research in Empirical Social Sciences and an Advisory Board member with the Dementia Justice Society of Canada. Daina also sits on the McMaster University Research Ethics Board. She holds an M.A. in Anthropology and a B.A. in Anthropology and Criminology from the University of Ottawa.

ABSTRACTS & BIOS

Victoria Baker - “Pull Yourself Together” – Hegemonic Masculinity and Occupational Culture in Corrections

ABSTRACT

Occupational culture is most prominently reflected within an institution's beliefs, norms, language, values, and traditions which ultimately shape many of the interactions that occur within an organization (Stohr et al., 2012). In the context of correctional work, correctional officers are socialized to develop a 'working personality' that is symbolic of hegemonic masculinity (Connell, 1987; Ricciardelli, 2017). Hegemonic masculinity – a kind of 'recipe for manliness' (Kimmel & Holler, 2011) – is evidenced through the adoption and prominence of stereotypically masculine traits including empowerment, determination, dedication, hard-work, as well as both physical and psychological strength (Ricciardelli, 2017). Drawing upon qualitative interview data with eleven provincial correctional officers in Ontario, this presentation will demonstrate how hegemonic masculinity is embedded within the occupational culture of correctional work. Specifically, it will examine the importance that correctional officers place on physical, psychological, and emotional strength while they trivialize weakness when these strengths are perceived to be violated. Further, it will discuss the potential consequences that might ensue for correctional officers who transgress these occupational norms.

BIO

Victoria Baker is a PhD student at the Centre for Criminology and Sociolegal Studies at the University of Toronto, Canada. Her research is focused on the experiences of staff members working within institutional and community corrections with respect to occupational stress and officer wellbeing. Victoria's doctoral dissertation will examine the impact of critical incident reporting on correctional, probation, and parole officers' wellbeing in conjunction with the guidelines and requirements that must be fulfilled for accountability and legal purposes. Her SSHRC-funded Master's (MA) research provides a three-pronged analysis regarding the perceptual sources of occupational stress among institutional correctional officers in connection to the political, organizational and cultural characteristics of correctional work. Aside from her research in the realm of corrections, she also co-authored two reports during her MA alongside the City of Brantford and Wilfrid Laurier University pertaining to the deliverance and reform of community mental health services for both adult and youth clientele in Brantford, Ontario.

Orla P Gallagher - Violent and Disruptive Behaviour in the Irish Prison Service: An Examination of Current Management

ABSTRACT

The Irish Prison Service (IPS) define violent and disruptive prisoner (VDP) behaviour as that involving repetitive and serious violence towards others, and posing operational difficulties within prison. Presently, such prisoners reside in highly secure locations with highly restrictive regimes. This study (in progress!) aims to examine the experiences of prisoners being managed this way, and Prison Officers involved in implementing this management.

Additionally, the IPS are currently developing a specialised unit for the assessment, management and treatment of VDP behaviour, co-led by operational and psychology staff. The unit will be continually examined throughout the four-year period of a doctoral research project. Thus, results of the current study will be compared with those of future studies on the unit.

The study utilises a mixed methodology, involving qualitative semi-structured interviews, quantitative scale measures (Essen Climate Evaluation Schema, HSE Management Standards Indicator Tool, Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale, Prison Locus of Control Scale and Maudsley Violence Questionnaire), and quantitative IPS file records of violent and disruptive incidents. This study will facilitate greater understandings of how VDP behaviour is currently experienced and managed in the IPS. Results can be used to inform best practice and policy in the new unit, and compared with those of subsequent studies on the unit.

BIO

Orla Gallagher is a doctoral researcher in the field of Forensic Psychology, currently completing her PhD, fully funded by the Irish Prison Service (IPS), at the School of Psychology, University College Dublin (UCD). Orla completed a Bachelor of Art's (BA) degree in Psychology and Sociology at the University of Limerick. During this time she also spent a semester studying abroad at McMaster University, Canada and then completed a Master of Science (MSc) degree in Clinical Forensic Psychology at King's College London. Orla concurrently completed a 10-month part-time placement as an Assistant Psychologist. She worked therapeutically with convicted adult males at a low-secure forensic hospital. She also completed a research dissertation, which examined the relationship between parental and peer factors and the offending and substance use of convicted young offenders. Orla commenced her PhD in October 2017. She is also completing a piece of research examining the impact of the IPS sex offender treatment programme on recidivism.

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