

PRISON BOOM

- In 80's and 90's was to reduce crime
- More prisons built, more people in prison
- Reductions in crime didn't happen
- Putting people in prison put them out of action temporarily
- Upon release they usually re-offend

The Most Current Number

1 in 9 Men involved with the law in Texas

• Inmates locked up under state jurisdiction	<u>2002</u> 162,070	<u>2013</u> 163,190
• Inmates locked up under county jurisdiction	33,743	65,067
• Offenders under state parole suspension	105,734	113,374
• Offenders under probation at county level	439,358	408,515
• Persons bonded to re-appear in court to face a charge (Jan. 01 – June 30, 2002 approximately 40% bonded out-Houston)	<u>362,000</u>	<u>425,521</u>
TOTAL	1,102,905	1,175,667

How Does Crime Come About?

80% to 90% of Prison Inmates

- Are school dropouts
- Have been abused or neglected as children
- Are addicted to or abuse drugs and alcohol
- Were reared in fatherless households.
- No spiritual life lived

What's the Problem?

- Dissolute Life Pattern
- Unstable Lives
- Easily Frustrated –
Can't Follow Rules
- Functionally Illiterate

Unchanged

- What Must Change?
- Lifestyles
- Thinking process
- Change the places they go, the people they contact, the activities they do
- If punishment changed lifestyles, prisons would turn out winners; they don't
- 5 out of 10 are re-arrested
- Threats and intimidation aren't permanent motivating factors

Criminogenic Need – The Big Six

1. Anti-social attitudes
2. Criminal peers
3. Low self control
4. Dysfunctional family relationships
5. Alcohol/substance abuse
6. Criminal/callous personality

The 79th Legislature began to address this issue with:

- Better rules for probation and parole
- More alternatives to judges, drug courts, and treatment

Adult Period First Time Offenders?

<u>Total</u>	<u>1st Time</u>
1,503	22
2,160	50

IF PUNISHMENT CHANGED THE LIVES
OF PRISON INMATES, THE PRISONS
WOULD TURN OUT WINNERS.

THEY DON'T

MOST HAVE A LONG RECORD
OF ARRESTS AND PUNISHMENT

HOW DO THEY GET THIS WAY?

**MOST CRIMINAL OFFENDERS
ARE AN INDENTIFIABLE
POPULATION GROUP..**

**As EARLY as PRE-K or
KINDERGARTEN**

CHILDHOOD HAD LITTLE OR NO PARENTING

- Affirmation
- Appropriate Guidance
- Encouragement
- Support
- Attention
- Love

SEVERELY DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILY SETTING

- Serious abuse/neglect
- Chaotic abusive childhood experience
- No structure
- No supervision

NO CLOSE POSITIVE ROLE MODELS

Few:

- Financial resources
- Emotional resources and support

ALL ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN DON'T GO TO PRISON

**Most prisoners have been abused
and/or neglected**

90%
OF BRAIN
DEVELOPMENT
IS COMPLETE BY
THREE YEARS OF AGE

Children in

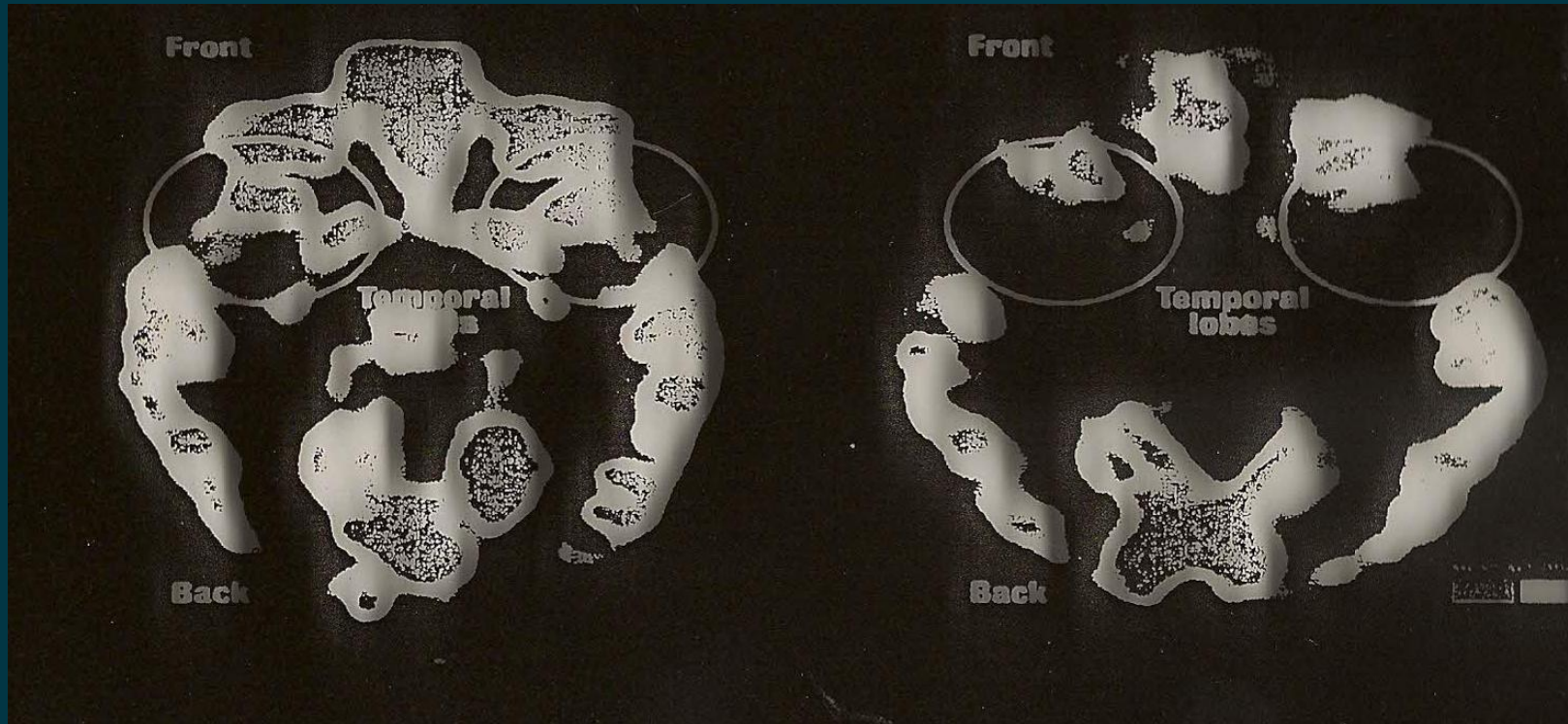
DYSFUNCTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

suffer from neurological damage to the 'wiring' of their brain connections causing them to react to stimuli in other than normal ways.

A HEALTHY vs. an ABUSED BRAIN

A Healthy Brain

An Abused Brain



HOW DO THEY GET THIS WAY?

Most prison inmates come from
troubled families.

**79% OF TYC COMMITMENTS
ARE FROM PARENTS WHO
WERE DIVORCED,
SEPARATED,
OR NEVER MARRIED**

FAMILIES ARE IN TROUBLE

- 1/2 of all marriages fail
- 1 in 4 women were repeatedly abused
- 27% of children under 18 live with a single unmarried parent-
average income \$9,000+ per year

- 1 out of 3 girls will be sexually molested;
1 in 6 boys
- 4 in 10 households have no father present
- A survey of 3,700 church-going high school students revealed that 2,400+ had been or were sexually active
- Over $\frac{1}{2}$ of all school children are at risk of dropping out of school

72%

**OF THOSE CONVICTED
OF MURDER GREW UP
FATHERLESS**

FATHERLESS FAMILIES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR:

- 85% of those with behavioral disorders
- 71% of school dropouts
- 75% of those in state institutions
- 85% of those in prison
- Higher rates of teen pregnancies and illegitimate births

**BY THE TIME A CHILD ENTERS
THE 7th GRADE,
he has witnessed on TV:**

- 1,000 simulated homicides
- 100,000 acts of violence
- An uncounted number of sexual encounters reflecting skewed values not reflecting family stability

**MALE OFFENDERS' ANTI-SOCIAL
CAREERS BEGAN ON AVERAGE AT
AGE 7**

**There is a predictable relationship
between problem behavior in
pre-school and later conduct
disorders and child delinquency**

DEVELOPING A LARGE UNDERCLASS

MANY CHILDREN FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES:

- Are born into highly dysfunctional households, often fatherless
- Grow up in chaotic situations
- Lack appropriate guidance and direction

OF THOSE WHO DO NOT:

- finish high school,
- have children before marriage,
- marry before age 20,

79% live in poverty.

OF THOSE WHO DO:

- finish high school,
- wait to have children,
- marry after age 20,

only 8% live in poverty.

**MINORITY POPULATIONS ARE
OVER REPRESENTED IN THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

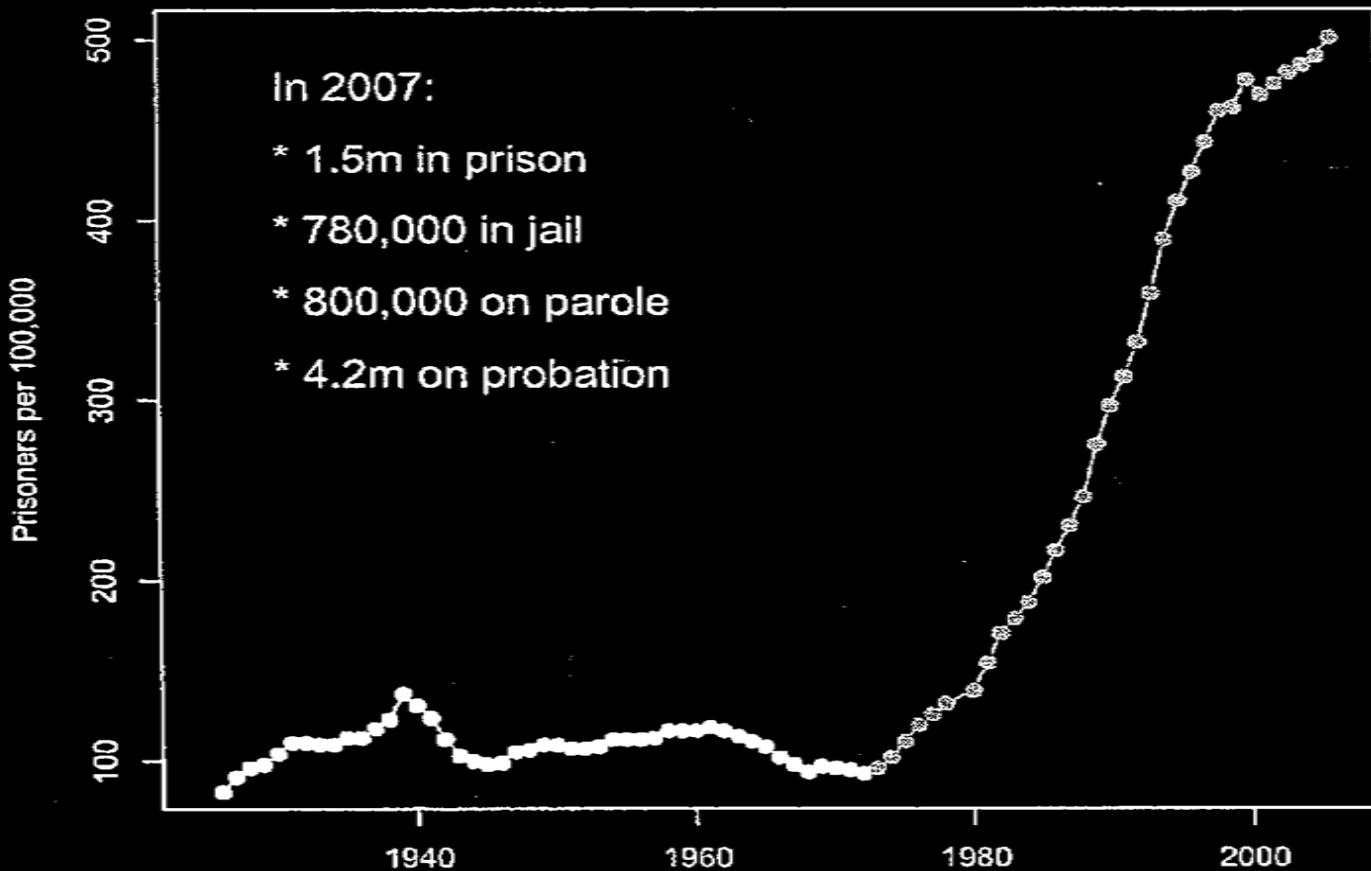
**Poverty rather than ethnicity influences
criminal behavior**

(Maur 1999)

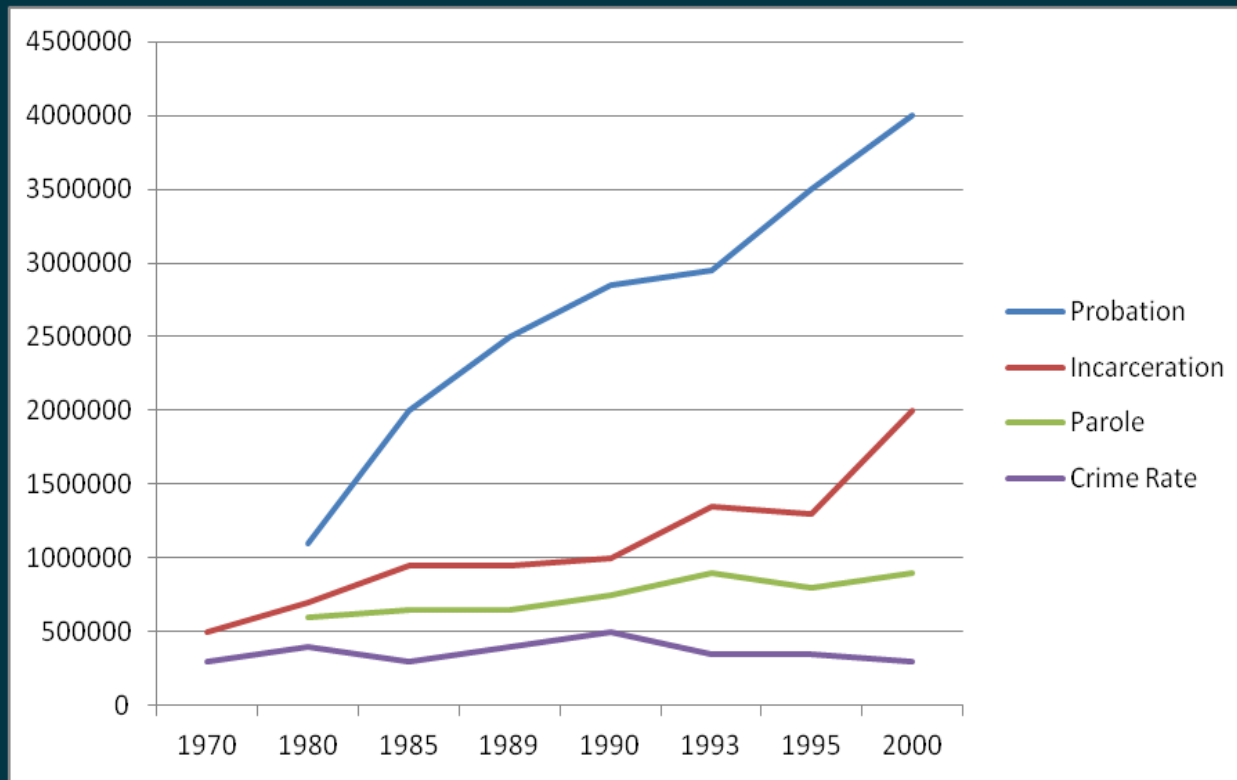
Critical Junctures

- 2nd Grade: A child must be able to read by the end of 2nd grade
- Middle School: Students must understand the work (Math, English, Science)
- High School: Most dropouts occur at 9th grade level when students can't do 9th grade work

US IMPRISONMENT RATE 1925-2006



CRIME RATE, INCARCERATION, PROBATION & PAROLE TRENDS



THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AND THE BISHOPS OF TEXAS BELIEVE THAT THERE IS A NEED TO:

- **Reduce Trauma within:**
 - The Law Enforcement System
 - The Criminal Justice System, particularly our prisons
- **Reduce and Prevent Crime**
- **Improve the lives of:**
 - Offenders
 - Care takers
- **Provide:**
 - Better training
 - Better pay scale to match training
- **Improve Public Safety**

UNSTABLE POPULATION

- **No trust relationships**
- **Poor role models**
- **Denial about the realities of their situation**
- **Anti-social**
- **Self-centered**
- **Hostile**
- **Lacking pro-social skills**
- **Poor lifestyles**

MOTIVATE THE OFFENDER TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY

- **The offender must be led to change. It starts with himself, then the community.**
- **Corrections staff must be:**
 - **Supportive**
 - **Genuine**
- **Offenders must have the feeling that the corrections staff is focused on their improvement.**

OFFENDERS MUST EXPERIENCE

- Structure
- Accountability
- Rules
- Integrated structure of sanctions and rewards

HUMANIZE THE SYSTEM

- **Treat offenders as human beings yet demand the proper response.**
- **People usually rise to your expectations.**
- **If you don't expect much, you won't get much.**

WELL TRAINED CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS ARE KEY TO MOVING THE OFFENDER FROM A DYSFUNCTIONAL CRIMINAL LIFESTYLE TO STABILITY

- **The Church wants to:**
 - Improve the work environment for the Corrections Officers
 - Help change the thinking patterns for the inmates to improve public safety.
- **We think too many people are in prison and the system must turn toward rehabilitation.**
- **The 79th Legislative session has taken a giant step in this direction.**

DEVELOPING A SOCIAL CONSCIENCE

Fair and Objective Treatment:

- Fairness with enforcement gives the offender hope of success.
- Employ principles of supervision, leadership and discipline.
- Superior/subordinate relationship.
- The corrections officers are the first line of change.
- Move the inmate on time and in the proper mind frame to fulfill his/her responsibilities.

STABILIZING THE UNSTABLE:

- Deal objectively with inmate futility.
- Retain your humanity.
- Alcohol abuse, violence, failed marriages and job turnover suggest that we need to improve the job for Corrections Officers.
- The use of established leadership and supervisory techniques can establish better relationships among inmates and their supervisors-corrections officer as well as boundaries for each, making the job a better one.

RESEARCH-BASED CHANGE

- Change thinking patterns.
- Consistent pattern on discipline.
- Model appropriate behavior.
- Positive behavioral change cannot occur in an environment where a person is devalued.

CHALLENGE

- Work with offenders to help change occur – at the same time hold him accountable.
- Bring positive behavioral change to an unstable population in a secure environment.
- Outlaw persona, Why?
- Fairness and just action have positive impacts.
- Fair practices with enforcement give inmates a feeling they can succeed.
- There must be positive interaction between the offender and the criminal justice agents.

WITH WHOM ARE WE DEALING?

- 53% arrested at 18 or younger
- 25% served time in a juvenile facility
- 63% convicted more than once
- 35% were parole violators

RETURNEES TO HOUSTON CONVICTED OF:

- Violent Crimes 9%
- Drug Sales 14%
- Property Crimes 23%
- Drug Possession 37%
- Other 17%

PRE-PRISON SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 80% reported drug use
- 50% reported alcohol abuse
- 26% used cocaine daily
- 20% used marijuana daily
- 66% reported legal employment before prison; most want help finding jobs and training

OFFENDER POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS:

1. School Drop Out
2. Abused and/or Neglected as children
3. Reared in fatherless households
4. Addicted to or abused drugs/alcohol
5. No spiritual life lived

**80%-90% of Offenders have
ALL 5 Characteristics.**

DISSOLUTE LIFESTYLE

PRISON INMATES TEND TO HAVE

- Low self-esteem
- Low confidence
- No measurable useful goals
- Low-range planning – this afternoon
- Low targets
- Low motivation

UPON RELEASE , MANY ARE FEARFUL

- Fear of contact with the wrong people
- They have no creative employment history
- Underdeveloped maturity
- Easily frustrated
- Impatient
- No spiritual life lived

For the most part, they were engaged in a dissolute life pattern when incarcerated, aided by drugs and alcohol.

TO MAKE A LIFESTYLE CHANGE, YOU MUST CHANGE:

- The people you associate with
- The places you go
- The things you do

Threats and intimidation are not permanent motivational factors. You get tired of getting tired and make a sober decision to make a change.

Then you start doing it.

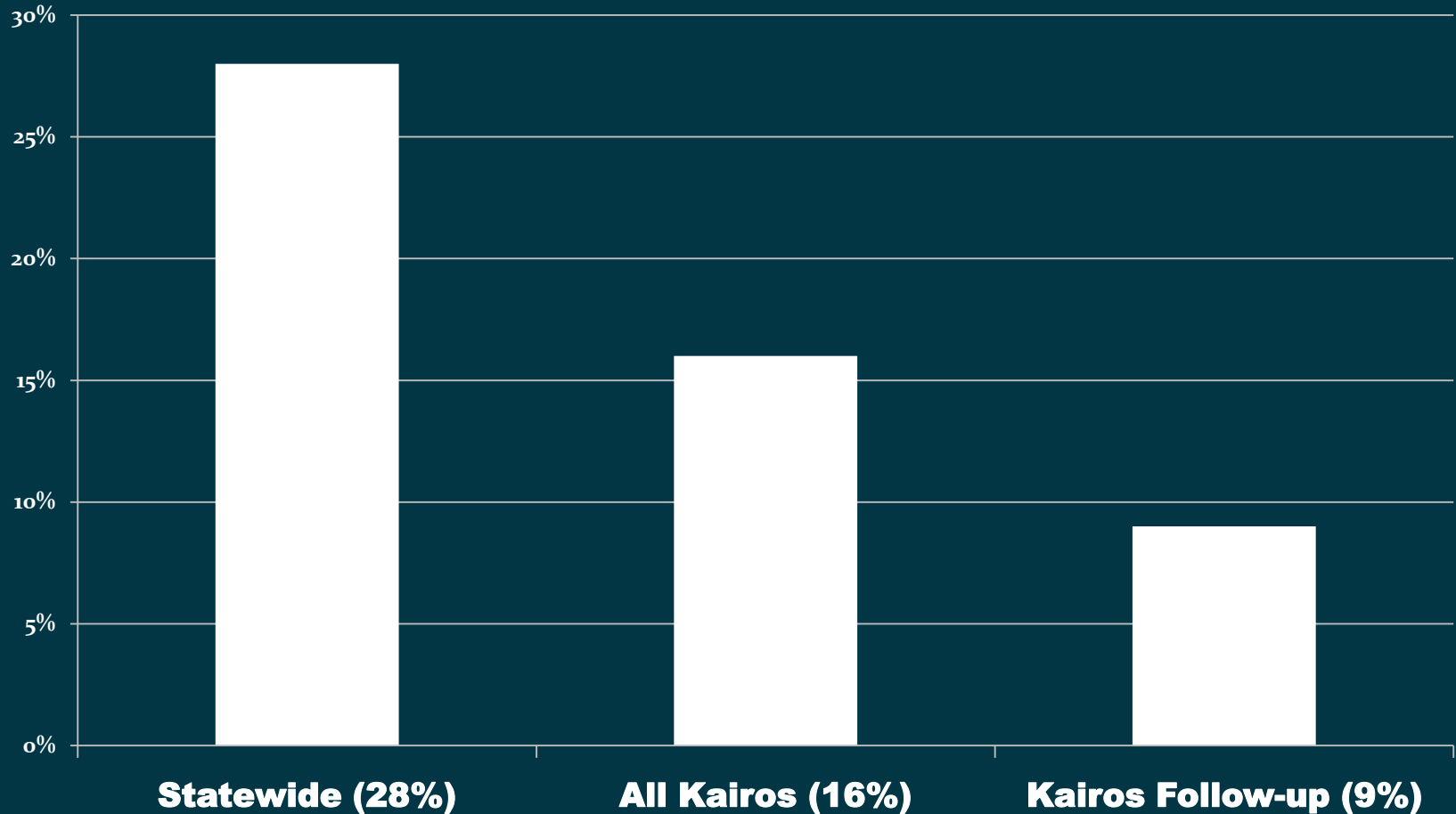
This is a Spiritual Awakening.

- Most criminals are not born, they are developed.
- They lead dysfunctional lifestyles.
- The only solution begins with a **Spiritual Awakening.**

SPIRITUAL AWAKENING

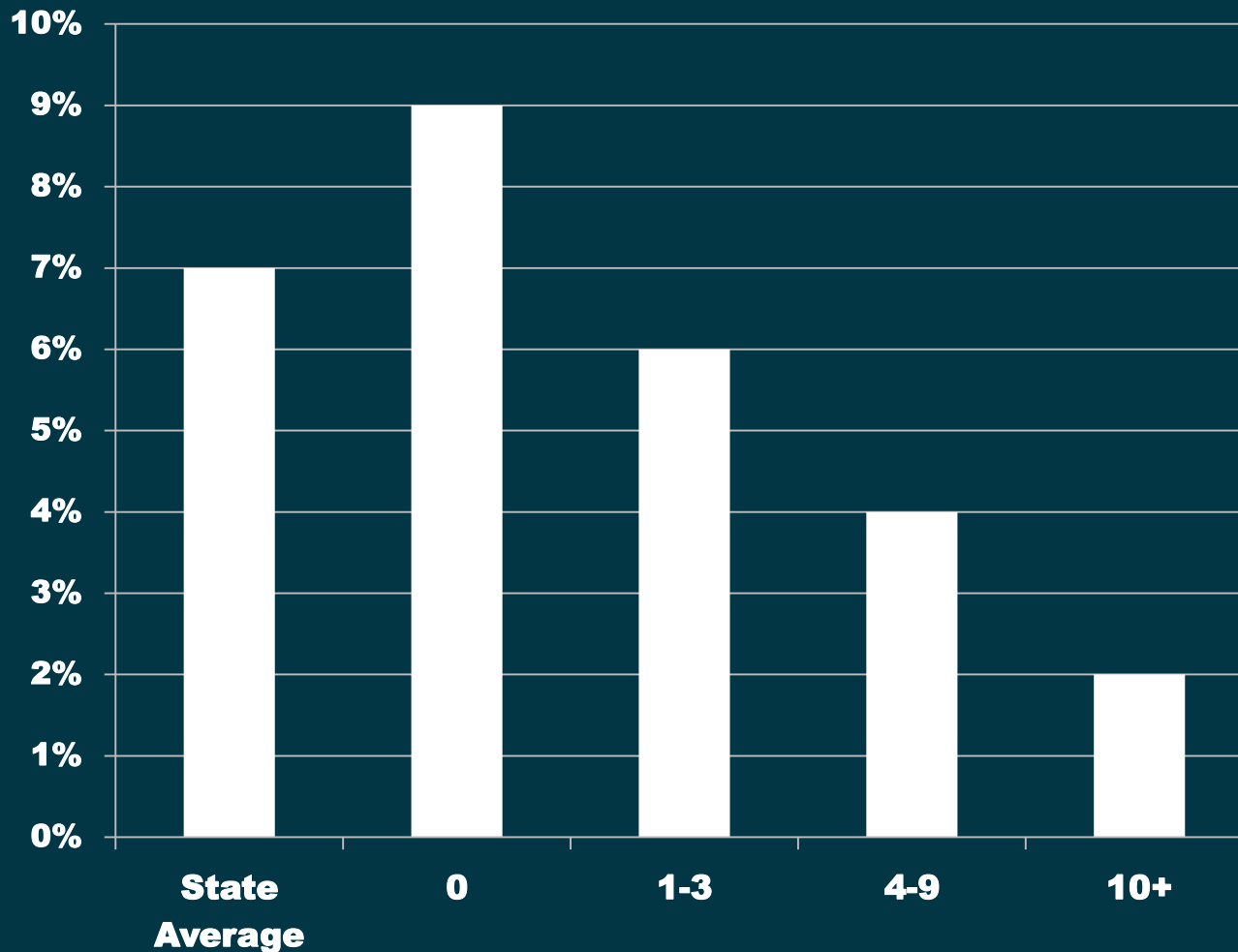
- Recognize your own dignity as an individual.
- Recognize the dignity of others.
- Respect both.
- Recognize that there is a Higher Power, that most of us call God, who cares very much about you.
- Once that occurs, a person can have a change of heart.

Recidivism Rate



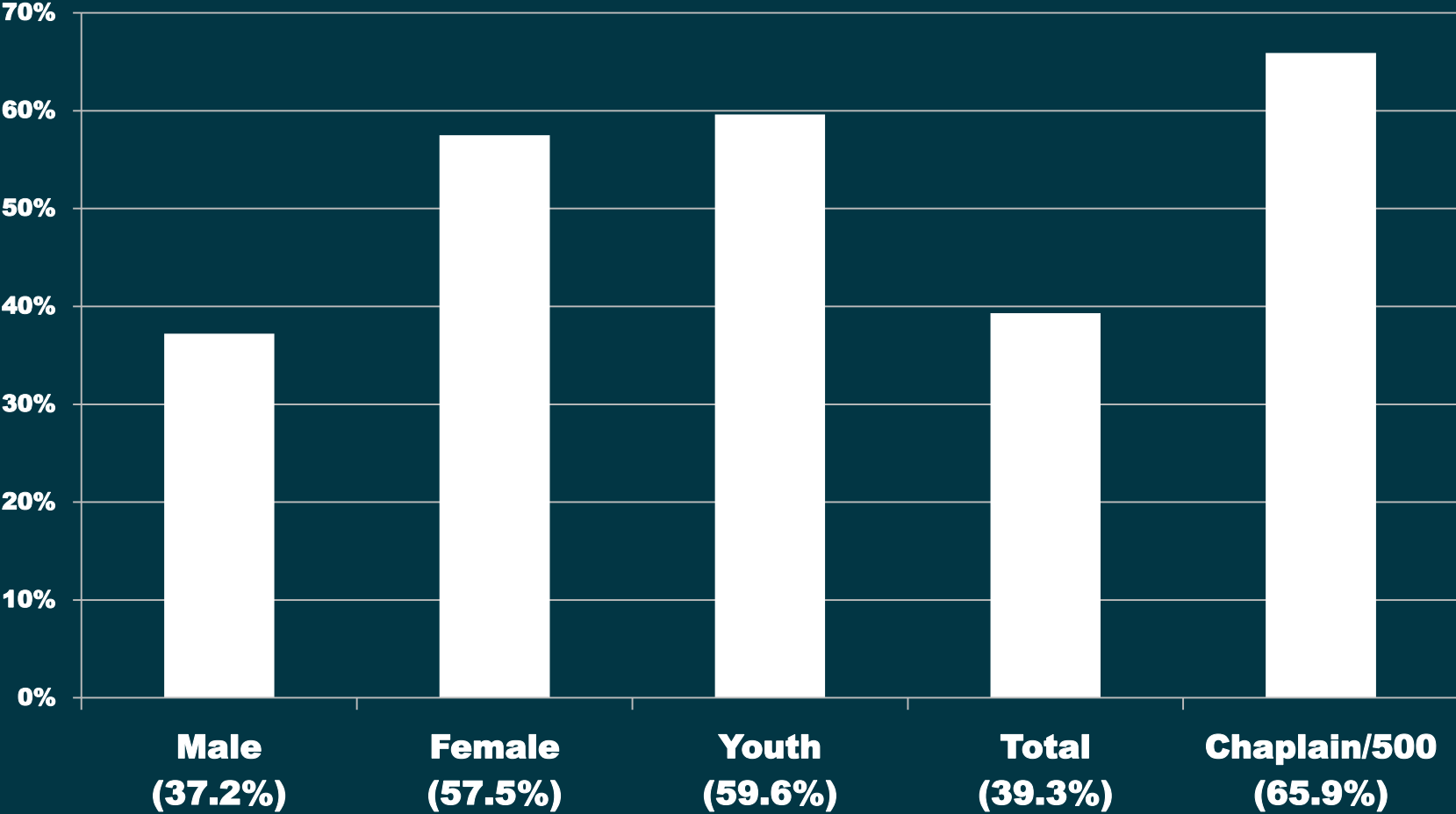
Inmates who participate in the Kairos ministry program reflect lower recidivism rates than the statewide average. Those with Kairos follow-up reflect less than $\frac{1}{3}$ the statewide recidivism rate.

Chapel Attendance



The above chart reflects that inmates at 35 institutions who attended 10 or more chapel programs a month received a DR at about 1/3 the rate as the state average and about 1/4 the rate of those who did not attend any service.

Inmate Participation by Institution Type



Institutions that have one chaplain with under 500 inmates have more effective participation than those with a higher inmate-to-chaplain ratio.