

Adult Criminal (In)Justice

- Adult Criminal Justice Main Topic Key:**
- Background
 - Conditions of confinement
 - Long sentences
 - Parental experiences
 - Prevention of entry
 - Reentry

Adult Criminal Justice System		
Topic(s)	Type of Resource (e.g. Film Book Article)	About the Resource. How to Use this Resource.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Background 	<p>Article: Kelling, G. L., & Wilson, J. Q. (1982). Broken windows. <i>The Atlantic Monthly</i>, 249(3), 29–38.</p>	<p>Explains rationale for Broken Windows policing, an influential strategy which has led to many of the overpolicing problems we face today.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Background 	<p>Book: Alexander, M. (2010). <i>The new Jim Crow</i>. New York, NY: The New Press.</p>	<p>Provides sweeping argument about how mass incarceration is a form of racial control that naturally follows from slavery and Jim Crow.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Background 	<p>Book: Forman, J. (2017). <i>Locking up our own: Crime and punishment in Black America</i>. New York, NY: Farrar, Strauss, and Giroux.</p>	<p>In <i>Locking Up Our Own</i>, published by Farrar, Straus and Giroux, Forman wonders — how is it that the number of black elected officials has increased dramatically since the Civil Rights Era, alongside an almost equal increase in black incarceration? By exploring the decisions that many black mayors, judges, and police chiefs</p>

		made – ostensibly in the hopes of stabilizing what they saw as struggling African American communities – Forman shows that these leaders had a significant, albeit unintended, role to play in the creation of the current state of the criminal justice system.
• Background	Book: Stevenson, B. (2015). <i>Just mercy</i> . New York, NY: Spiegel & Grau.	A powerful true story about the potential for mercy to redeem us, and a clarion call to fix our broken system of justice—from one of the most brilliant and influential lawyers of our time.
• Background	Film: Duvernay, A. (Director) (2016). <i>The 13th</i> [Film]. Forward Movement; Kandoo Films.	The film begins with the idea that 25 percent of the people in the world who are incarcerated are incarcerated in the U.S. Although the U.S. has just 5% of the world's population. "13th" charts the explosive growth in America's prison population; in 1970, there were about 200,000 prisoners; today, the prison population is more than 2 million. The documentary touches on chattel slavery; D. W. Griffith's film "The Birth of a Nation"; Emmett Till; the civil rights movement; the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Richard M. Nixon; and Ronald Reagan's declaration of the war on drugs and much more
• Background	Report: Bronson, J., & Carson, A. (2019). <i>Prisoners in 2017</i> . Washington DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.	Report that provides basic information about the U.S. prison population

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background 	<p>Report: National Research Council. (2014). <i>The growth of incarceration in the United States: Exploring causes and consequences</i>. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.</p>	<p>Provides overview of research on the causes and consequences of mass incarceration</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background 	<p>Report: Sawyer, W., & Wagner, P. (2020). <i>Mass incarceration: the whole pie 2020</i>. https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/pie2020.html</p>	<p>Provides detailed information about who is incarcerated in the United states, what people incarcerated for, and where they are serving their sentence.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background 	<p>Report: Subramanian, R., Delaney, R., Roberts, S., Fishman, N., & McGarry, P. (2015). <i>Incarceration's front door: The misuse of jails in America</i>. New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice.</p>	<p>Documents the importance of jails, not just prisons, in our overuse of incarceration</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background 	<p>Report: Walmsley, R. (2018). <i>World prison population list</i> (12th ed.). Institute for Criminal Policy Research. http://www.prisonstudies.org/sites/default/files/resources/downloads/wppl_12.pdf</p>	<p>Provides incarceration data for every country in the world.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Book: Cassella, J., Ridgeway, J., & Shourd, S. (2016). <i>Hell is a very small place: Voices from solitary confinement</i>. New York, NY: The New Press.</p>	<p>On any given day, the United States holds more than eighty-thousand people in solitary confinement, a punishment that—beyond fifteen days—has been denounced as a form of cruel and unusual punishment. In a book that will add a startling new dimension to the debates around human rights and prison reform, people who are formerly or currently incarcerated describe the devastating effects of isolation on their minds and bodies, the solidarity expressed between individuals who live side by side for years without ever meeting one another face to face, the ever-present specters of madness and suicide, and the struggle to maintain hope and humanity.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Article: Coll, S. (2019, March). The jail health care crisis. <i>The New Yorker</i>. https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2019/03/04/the-jail-health-care-crisis</p>	<p>Documents the horrific health care conditions people in jails face</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Article: George, J. (2017, May). What are inmates learning in prison? Not much. <i>The Marshall Project</i>. https://www.themarshallproject.org/2017/05/31/what-are-inmates-learning-in-prison-not-much</p>	<p>Documents the lack of educational opportunities in prison</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Article: Jenness, V., Sexton, L., & Sumner, J. (2019). Sexual victimization against transgender women in prison: Consent and coercion in context. <i>Criminology</i>, 57(4), 603–631. doi: 10.1111/1745-9125.12221</p>	<p>Describes the incredibly high rates of sexual victimization that transgender women experience in prison</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of Confinement 	<p>Article: Press, E. (2016, May). Madness. <i>The New Yorker</i>. https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2016/05/02/the-torturing-of-mentally-ill-prisoners</p>	<p>Documents how terribly people with mental illness are treated while incarcerated.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Book: Jeffreys, D. S. (2018). <i>America's jails: The search for human dignity in an age of mass incarceration</i>. New York, NY: NYU Press.</p>	<p>In <i>America's Jails</i>, Derek Jeffreys draws on sociology, philosophy, history, and his personal experience volunteering in jails and prisons to provide an understanding of the jail experience from the inmates' perspective, focusing on the stigma that surrounds incarceration. Using his research at Cook County Jail, the nation's largest single-site jail, Jeffreys attests that jail inmates possess an inherent dignity that should govern how we treat them. Ultimately, fundamental changes in the U.S. jail system are necessary and <i>America's Jails</i> provides specific policy recommendations for changing its poor conditions</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement • Parental experiences • Reentry 	<p>Book: Hutton, M., & Moran, D. (Eds.). (2019) .<i>The Palgrave handbook of prison and the family</i>. London, UK: Palgrave Macmillan</p>	<p>This handbook brings together the international research focusing on prisoners’ families and the impact of imprisonment on them. Under-researched and under-theorized in the realm of scholarship on imprisonment, this handbook encompasses a broad range of original, interdisciplinary and cross-national research.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Book: Venters, H. (2019). <i>Life and death in Rikers Island</i>. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.</p>	<p>In <i>Life and Death in Rikers Island</i>, Homer Venters, the former chief medical officer for New York City's jails, explains the profound health risks associated with incarceration. From neglect and sexual abuse to blocked access to care and exposure to brutality, Venters details how jails are designed and run to create new health risks for prisoners—all while forcing doctors and nurses into complicity or silence.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Book: Woodfox, A. (2019). <i>Solitary: Unbroken by four decades in solitary confinement. My story of transformation and hope</i>. New York, NY: Grove Press.</p>	<p>Solitary is the unforgettable life story of a man who served more than four decades in solitary confinement—in a 6-foot by 9-foot cell, 23 hours a day, in notorious Angola prison in Louisiana—all for a crime he did not commit. That Albert Woodfox survived was, in itself, a feat of extraordinary endurance against the violence and deprivation he faced daily. That he was able to emerge whole from his odyssey within America’s prison and judicial systems is a triumph of the human spirit, and makes his book a clarion call to reform the inhumanity of solitary confinement in the U.S. and around the world.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Film: Furst, J. (Director) (2017). <i>Time: The Kalief Browder story</i>. [Film]. Paramount Network; BET.</p>	<p>This series traces the tragic case of Kalief Browder, a Black Bronx teen who spent three horrific years in jail, despite not being convicted of a crime</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Film: Stark, J. & Lindh, T. (Directors) (2017). <i>Breaking the cycle</i>. [Film]. YLE</p>	<p>The film shows the differences between Norway’s prison system and the prison system in the U.S., showing how much more rehabilitation is emphasized in Norwegian prisons.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Report: Beck, A. J., Rantala, R. R., & Rexroat, J. (2014). <i>Bureau of Justice Statistics: Sexual victimization reported by adult correctional authorities, 2009-2011</i>. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.</p>	<p>Describes high prevalence of sexual assault experienced by people when they are incarcerated.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Report: Davis, L. M., Steele, J. L., Bozick, R., Williams, M. V., Turner, S., Miles, J., Saunders, J., Steinberg, P. S. (2014). <i>How effective is correctional education and where do we go from here?</i> Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation.</p>	<p>Documents the positive impact of correctional education.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Briefing: Sawyer, W. (2017). <i>How much do incarcerated people earn in each state?</i> https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2017/04/10/wages/</p>	<p>Documents the incredibly low pay people in prison receive for work.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Report: Vanko, E. (2019). <i>Step-down programs and transitional units: A strategy to end long-term restrictive housing.</i> New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice.</p>	<p>Documents some modest reforms being implemented to reduce the use of solitary confinement</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Electronic Resource:</p> <p>Vera Institute of Justice. (2020). <i>COVID-19 and criminal justice: City and state spotlights.</i> https://www.vera.org/covid-19/criminal-justice-city-and-state-spotlights</p> <p>Vera Institute of Justice. (2020). <i>We must urgently do more to address COVID-19 behind bars and avoid mass infection and death: Guidance for Attorney General Barr, governors, sheriffs, and corrections administrators.</i> https://www.vera.org/downloads/publications/coronavirus-guidance-crisis-behind-bars.pdf</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of confinement 	<p>Report: Widra, E., & Hayre, D. (2020). <i>Failing grades: States' responses to COVID-19 in jails & prisons</i>. https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/failing_grades.html</p>	<p>This report by the advocacy organization, Prison Policy Initiative can be used to understand and assess how 50 states responded to COVID-19 in prisons and jails. The report states that “public health experts warned that the consequences were dire: prisons and jails would become petri dishes where, once inside, COVID-19 would spread rapidly and then boomerang back out to the surrounding communities with greater force than ever before.”</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long sentences 	<p>Article: Kazemian, L., & Travis, J. (2015). Imperative for inclusion of long termers and lifers in research and policy. <i>Criminology & Public Policy</i>, 14, 355–395. doi: 10.1111/1745-9133.12126</p>	<p>Although numerous studies have highlighted the negative consequences of mass incarceration, life-course and criminal career research has largely failed to document psychological, social, and behavioral changes that occur during periods of incarceration. This oversight is particularly noteworthy in the case of individuals serving long sentences, as they spend a significant portion of the life course behind bars. The policies and programs targeting prisoners are seldom tailored to long termers and lifers, and we know little about effective interventions, or even how to measure effectiveness, for this population. By drawing on the relevant empirical research, this article underlines the importance of reorienting some research efforts and policy priorities toward individuals serving life or otherwise long prison sentences.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long sentences • Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: London, C. (2011). Racial impact statements: A proactive approach to addressing racial disparities in prison populations. <i>Law & Inequality</i>, 29, 211-248.</p>	<p>Describes what racial impact statements are and differences across states in their implementation.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long sentences 	<p>Article: Tonry, M. (2014). Remodeling American sentencing. A ten-step blueprint for moving past mass incarceration. <i>Criminology & Public Policy</i>, 13, 503–533. doi: 10.1111/1745-9133.12097</p>	<p>Provides a blueprint of policy changes that would reduce sentence length, and, in turn, the number of people incarcerated dramatically.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long sentences 	<p>Book: Mauer, M., & Nellis, A. (2018). <i>The meaning of life</i>. New York, NY: The New Press</p>	<p>From the author of the classic <i>Race to Incarcerate</i>, a forceful and necessary argument for eliminating life sentences, including profiles of six people directly impacted by life sentences by formerly incarcerated author Kerry Myers</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long sentences 	<p>Report: Ghandnoosh, N. (2017). <i>Delaying a second chance. The declining prospects for parole on life sentences</i>. Washington DC: The Sentencing Project.</p>	<p>Amid growing public support for criminal justice reform, policymakers and criminal justice practitioners have begun to scale back prison sentences for low-level, nonviolent crimes. Although the results have been modest—a 5% reduction in the overall U.S. prison population between 2009 and 2015—this shift follows almost four decades of prison expansion. But so far, criminal justice reform has largely excluded people in prison with life sentences. This growing “lifer” population both illustrates and contributes to the persistence of mass incarceration</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long sentences • Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Mauer, M. (2009). Racial impacts statements: Changing policies to address disparities. <i>Criminal Justice</i>, 23, 16–21.</p>	<p>Provides a rationale for racial impact statements as a way to reduce disparities</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long sentences • Prevention of entry • Reentry • Juvenile 	<p>Report: Petteruti, A. (2011). <i>Finding direction: Expanding criminal justice options by considering policies of other nations.</i> http://www.justicepolicy.org/research/2322</p>	<p>There are sufficient similarities between the U.S. and western democracies to make a number of recommendations around policies that, if adopted, would effect a reduction in incarceration. In fact, some of the policies in place in the comparison nations are also in place in some states or jurisdictions in the U.S.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long sentences 	<p>Article: Mauer, M. (2018). Long term sentences: Time to reconsider the scale of punishment. <i>UMKC Law Review</i>, 87, 113.</p>	<p>According to Marc Mauer (2018), this article describes the origins and contours of the growing movement for justice and sentencing reform and assess its impact on the scale of incarceration to date. There are good reasons to be encouraged about these developments. However, it is also clear that at the current pace of decarceration, the cumulative effect of this movement will fall far short of what is necessary to achieve a more rational, compassionate balance in the justice system. A key issue in assessing the decarceration trend is American sentencing policy and practice related to the length of prison terms. Defendants convicted of felonies in the U.S. are more likely both to be sentenced to prison and to serve more time in prison than in comparable nations.²⁾ The excessive nature of punishment in the U.S. is not based on a rational analysis of incarceration and the fundamental objectives of sentencing policy.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Long sentences 	<p>Briefing: Cullen, J. (2018). <i>Sentencing laws and how they contribute to mass incarceration.</i> https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/analysis-opinion/sentencing-laws-and-how-they-contribute-mass-incarceration</p>	<p>This resource argues that to fight for fairer sentencing, we first need to know how the system works. Thus, this resources explains certain sentencing laws, including mandatory minimums, three strikes laws, and truth in sentencing.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parental experiences 	<p>Article: Geller, A., & Franklin, A. W. (2014). Paternal incarceration and the housing security of urban mothers. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family</i>, 76(2), 411-427. doi: 10.1111/jomf.12098</p>	<p>High rates of imprisonment among American fathers have motivated an ongoing examination of incarceration's role in family life. A growing literature suggests that incarceration creates material and socioemotional challenges not only for prisoners and former prisoners but also for their families and communities. The authors examined the relationship between fathers' incarceration and one such challenge: the housing insecurity of the mothers of their children. Using data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study ($N = 4,125$) and a series of longitudinal regression models, they found that mothers' housing security was compromised following their partners' incarceration, an association likely driven in part, but not entirely, by financial challenges following his time in prison or jail. Given the importance of stable housing for the continuity of adult employment, children's schooling, and other inputs to healthy child development, the findings suggest a grave threat to the well-being of children with incarcerated fathers.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parental experiences 	<p>Article: Haskins, A. R. (2014). Unintended consequences: Effects of paternal incarceration on child school readiness and later special education placement. <i>Sociological Science</i>, 1, 141. doi: 10.15195/v1.a11</p>	<p>Though sociologists have examined how mass incarceration affects stratification, remarkably little is known about how it shapes educational disparities. Analyzing the Fragile Families Study and its rich paternal incarceration data, I ask whether black and white children with fathers who have been incarcerated are less prepared for school both cognitively and non-cognitively as a result, and whether racial and gendered disparities in incarceration help explain the persistence of similar gaps in educational outcomes and trajectories. Using a variety of estimation strategies, I show that experiencing paternal incarceration by age five is associated with lower non-cognitive school readiness. While the main effect of incarceration does not vary by race, boys with incarcerated fathers have substantially worse non-cognitive skills at school entry, impacting the likelihood of special education placement at age nine. Mass incarceration facilitates the intergenerational transmission of male behavioral disadvantage, and because of the higher exposure of black children to incarceration, it also plays a role in explaining the persistently low achievement of black boys.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parental experiences ● Conditions of confinement 	<p>Article: McLeod, B. A., & Bonsu, J. (2018). The benefits and challenges of visitation practices in correctional settings: Will video visitation assist incarcerated fathers and their children?. <i>Children and Youth Services Review</i>, 93, 30-35. doi: 10.1016/j.chilyouth.2018.07.004</p>	<p>Increased incarceration over the last thirty years has dismantled family structures, leaving many low-income African-American fathers physically separated from their children. Jails, in particular, serve as the gateway to imprisonment, holding one-third of the adult <u>incarcerated population</u>, and have grown nearly as rapidly as the state prison population. As the gateway to imprisonment, jails can serve a crucial role in facilitating or impeding communication among fathers and their children if facilities' visitation policies and practices are family-focused. In this article, we find that early and frequent visitation benefits incarcerated fathers (e.g. fathers' role identity, reduced misconduct, and positive <u>reentry</u> outcomes) and their children (e.g. maintain familial structure, <u>family reunification</u>, and reduced trauma from separation). We discuss that visitation policies vary across facility types and within states. Additionally, we find that family-focused visitation practices are diminishing and that a new form of visitation through video technology has emerged, which is often less-regulated in jails. Finally, we conclude with existing and proposed policy implications at the local, state, and federal levels.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parental experiences 	<p>Article: McLeod, B. A., Johnson Jr, W. E., Cryer-Coupet, Q. R., & Mincy, R. B. (2019). Examining the longitudinal effects of paternal incarceration and coparenting relationships on sons' educational outcomes: A mediation analysis. <i>Children and Youth Services Review</i>, 100, 362-375. doi: 10.1016/j.chilyouth.2019.03.010</p>	<p>Over 50% of the 1.5 million people in federal and state correctional facilities have children under age 18. Many of incarcerated parents are fathers of color. Infrequent physical contact and engagement of fathers triggered by incarceration may present a great degree of disadvantage among their children. This study examined the literacy trajectory of African American boys whose fathers experience incarceration and to what extent does co-parenting between fathers and mothers intervene or moderate the effects of incarceration. The findings provided that paternal incarceration consistently had a negative effect on focal sons' educational outcomes across four waves of data. There was general agreement across fathers' and mothers' reports assessing the co-parenting relationship, in which fathers tended to assess the co-parenting relationships slightly higher than did mothers. The study informs intervention policy and practice, which should promote enhanced co-parenting strategies that will minimize parental conflict and build parenting consensus and agreement during early and primary education engagement.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parental experiences 	<p>Article: Schwartz-Soicher, O., Geller, A., & Garfinkel, I. (2011). The effect of paternal incarceration on material hardship. <i>Social Service Review</i>, 85(3), 447-473. doi: 10.1086/661925</p>	<p>High rates of incarceration among American men, coupled with a high prevalence of fatherhood among the incarcerated, have led to millions of children and families whose fathers are, or have been, in the nation's jails and prisons. This study uses data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Survey to estimate the extent to which paternal incarceration increases family material hardship. Analyses from a series of longitudinal regression models suggest that material hardship is statistically significantly and positively associated with paternal incarceration. These hardships are found to reflect not only a reduction in fathers' income and financial contributions but also an increase in financial and other family strains. The findings underscore the challenges facing families with incarcerated fathers. They also emphasize the need for efforts by criminal justice agencies and social service providers to help mitigate the risks associated with paternal incarceration.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parental experiences 	<p>Article: Turney, K., & Wildeman, C. (2013). Redefining relationships: Explaining the countervailing consequences of paternal incarceration for parenting. <i>American Sociological Review</i>, 78(6), 949-979. doi: 10.1177/0003122413505589</p>	<p>In response to dramatic increases in imprisonment, a burgeoning literature considers the consequences of incarceration for family life, almost always documenting negative outcomes. But effects of incarceration may be more complicated and nuanced. In this article, we consider the countervailing consequences of paternal incarceration for a host of family relationships, including fathers' parenting, mothers' parenting, and the relationship between parents. The findings show recent paternal incarceration sharply increases the probability a mother re-partners, potentially offsetting some losses from the biological father's lesser involvement while simultaneously leading to greater family complexity. Taken together, the collateral consequences of paternal incarceration for family life are complex and countervailing.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parental experiences 	<p>Article: Wildeman, C., Turney, K., & Yi, Y. (2016). Paternal incarceration and family functioning: Variation across federal, state, and local facilities. <i>The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i>, 665(1), 80-97. doi: 10.1177/0002716215625042</p>	<p>This article extends research on the association between paternal incarceration and family functioning by differentiating between families with fathers who have been incarcerated in local jails, state prisons, federal prisons, and unknown types of facilities. Data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCW) enable this finer grained analysis. We show that there are few observable differences between families with fathers incarcerated in a local, state, or federal facility and the 53 percent of families with fathers incarcerated in an unknown facility type. We test the association between facility type and family functioning using a series of fixed effects models, showing strong associations between facility type and only two of seven family outcomes. The evidence presented here suggests that family functioning does not markedly vary by type of facility, but this finding needs to be substantiated in future research.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parental experiences ● Conditions of confinement ● Reentry 	<p>Book: Eddy, J. M., & Poehlmann-Tynan, J. (Eds.). (2019). <i>Handbook on children with incarcerated parents: Research, policy, and practice</i>. New York, NY: Springer</p>	<p>The second edition of this handbook examines family life, health, and educational issues that often arise for the millions of children in the United States whose parents are in prison or jail. The handbook concludes with a chapter that explores new directions in research, policy, and practice to improve the life chances of children with incarcerated parents.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parental experiences ● Reentry 	<p>Book: McKay, T., Comfort, M., Lindquist, C., & Bir, A. (2019). <i> Holding on: Family and fatherhood during incarceration and reentry</i>. Oakland, CA: University of</p>	<p><i> Holding On</i> reveals the results of an unprecedented ten-year study of justice-involved families, rendering visible the lives of a group of</p>

	California Press.	American families whose experiences are too often lost in large-scale demographic research. Using new data from the Multi-site Family Study on Incarceration, Parenting, and Partnering—a groundbreaking study of almost two thousand families, incorporating a series of couples-based surveys and qualitative interviews over the course of three years— <i> Holding On </i> sheds rich new light on the parenting and intimate relationships of justice-involved men, challenging long-standing boundaries between research on incarceration and on the well-being of low-income families.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent of entry 	<p>Book: Davis, A. Y. (2003). <i>Are prisons obsolete?</i> New York, NY: Seven Stories Press.</p>	Provides rationale for abolishing prisons.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Yglesias, M. (2020, June). The end of policing left me convinced we still need policing. <i>Vox</i>. https://www.vox.com/2020/6/18/21293784/alex-vitale-end-of-policing-review</p>	Discusses challenges with police abolition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Abreu, D., Parker, T. W., Noether, C. D., Steadman, H. J., & Case, B. (2017). Revising the paradigm for jail diversion for people with mental and substance use disorders: intercept 0. <i>Behavioral sciences & the law</i>, 35(5-6), 380-395. doi: 10.1002/bsl.2300</p>	A conceptual model for community-based strategic planning to address the criminalization of adults with mental and substance use disorders, the Sequential Intercept Model has provided jurisdictions with a framework that overcomes traditional boundaries between the agencies within the criminal justice and behavioral health systems. This article presents a new paradigm, Intercept 0, for expanding the utility of the Sequential Intercept Model at the front end of the

		<p>criminal justice system. Intercept 0 encompasses the early intervention points for people with mental and substance use disorders before they are placed under arrest by law enforcement. The addition of Intercept 0 creates a conceptual space that enables stakeholders from the mental health, substance use, and criminal justice systems to consider the full spectrum of real-world interactions experienced by people with mental and substance use disorders with regard to their trajectories, or lack thereof, through the criminal justice system.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Cheney-Rice, Z. (2020, June). Why police abolition is a useful framework — Even for skeptics. <i>Intelligencer</i>. https://nymag.com/intelligencer/2020/06/police-abolitionist-lessons-for-america.html</p>	<p>Discusses the utility of a police abolition framework.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Compton, M. T., Halpern, B., Broussard, B., Anderson, S., Smith, K., Ellis, S, Griffin, K., Pauselli, L., & Myers, N. (2017). A potential new form of jail diversion and reconnection to mental health services: I. Stakeholders' views on acceptability. <i>Behavioral sciences & the law</i>, 35(5-6), 480-491. doi: 10.1002/bsl.2320</p>	<p>The most effective point of intervention to prevent unnecessary arrest/incarceration of persons with serious mental illnesses is the initial encounter with police. We piloted a new police–mental health linkage system. When officers run an enrolled participant's name/identifiers, they receive an electronic message that the person has mental health considerations and that they should call for information. The linkage specialist receives the call and assists telephonically. In this qualitative study to examine <i>acceptability</i> of the linkage system, we conducted nine focus groups with diverse stakeholders (e.g., enrolled patients, officers). Focus groups revealed that patients</p>

		enrolled with the hope that the linkage system would prevent negative interactions with police and minimize risk of arrest. Officers reported preferring not to arrest mental health patients and were genuinely invested in helping them, and felt that the linkage system might be an additional tool during encounters. Findings revealed acceptability of the intervention, and further research is warranted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Davidson, J. (2020, June). Justice Department has a tool to make police forces better. It's not using it. <i>Washington Post</i>. https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/justice-department-has-a-tool-to-make-police-forces-better-its-not-using-it/2020/06/02/96caf940-a451-11ea-8681-7d471bf20207_story.html</p>	Provides information on an approach the Federal government can take (but isn't during the Trump administration) to improve policing: consent decrees.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Fabelo, T. (2010). Texas Justice Reinvestment: Be more like Texas? <i>Justice Research and Policy</i>, 12(1), 113–131. doi: 10.3818/JRP.12.1.2010.113</p>	Summarizes a type of reform (justice reinvestment) that has perhaps most prominently been incorporated in Texas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Gottlieb, A., & Arnold, K. (in press). Do public defender resources matter? The effect of public defender and support staff caseloads on the incarceration of felony defendants. <i>Journal of Society for Social Work and Research</i>.</p>	Provides empirical evidence that shows that underresourced public defenders and support staff hinder case outcomes.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Gottlieb, A., & Mahabir, M. (in press). The effect of multiple types of intimate partner violence on maternal criminal justice involvement. <i>Journal of interpersonal violence</i>. doi: 10.1177/0886260518820705</p>	<p>Although men make up a large majority of the U.S. incarcerated population, in recent years, incarceration rates have increased faster for women. As a result, scholarship has increasingly sought to hone in on the causes and correlates of women’s criminal behavior and criminal justice involvement. One factor that has been consistently found to be associated with criminal behavior and criminal justice involvement is exposure to intimate partner violence. This existing scholarship has largely focused on physical and sexual abuse and has not examined whether exposure to multiple types of abuse places women at a particularly great risk for criminal justice involvement. In this study, we begin to address these gaps by examining two questions: (a) is there an independent association between different types of intimate partner violence (physical, sexual, emotional, and economic) and a mother’s risk of experiencing criminal justice involvement; and (b) is the exposure to multiple types of intimate partner violence particularly detrimental to mothers? To address these questions, we use longitudinal data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study and logistic regression models. First, we find evidence that mothers who have experienced any abuse type are at greater risk of criminal justice involvement. Second, once co-occurrence of abuse types is accounted for, only physical and economic abuse are independently associated with a greater risk of criminal justice involvement. Third, we find that being exposed to</p>
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		multiple types of intimate partner violence places women at particularly great risk for criminal justice involvement. These findings point to the need for criminal justice actors to take intimate partner violence into account when they are making decisions that impact women. These results also highlight the importance of legal advocacy for domestic violence counselors in their work with women.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Gottlieb, A., & Moose, J. W. (2018). The effect of eviction on maternal criminal justice involvement. <i>Socius: Sociological Research for a Dynamic World</i>, 4, 1–12. doi: 10.1177/2378023118808965</p>	Empirically demonstrates the impact of eviction on maternal criminal justice involvement.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Gottlieb, A., Charles, P., McLeod, B., Kjellstrand, J., & Bonsu, J. (in press). Were California's decarceration efforts smart? A quasi-experimental examination of racial, ethnic, and gender disparities. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>. doi: 10.1177/0093854820923384</p>	<p>Over the last decade, California has undertaken one of the largest criminal justice reform efforts in recent U.S. history. However, little is known about the causal impact of these reforms on the overall incarceration rate and disparities in incarceration rates across demographic subgroups. Using a quasi-experimental synthetic control method and data from the Vera Institute of Justice and the U.S. Census Bureau, our results provide strong evidence that California's reforms have substantially reduced the state's overall incarceration rate, but that they have resulted in an increase in Latinx-White incarceration disparities. We also find suggestive evidence that the reforms have exacerbated Black-White incarceration disparities and disparities between men and women. Our study is especially relevant at a time when the United States is increasingly interested in reducing the population of people incarcerated and suggests that care must be taken to ensure that reform efforts do not increase incarceration disparities among demographic subgroups.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Kaba, M., & Richie, A. (2020, July). We want more justice for Breonna Taylor than the system that killed her can deliver. <i>Essence</i>. https://www.essence.com/feature/breonna-taylor-justice-abolition/</p>	<p>Argues for restorative justice and reparations as a way to deal with harm done by police.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Lee, C. G., Ostrom, B. J., & Kleiman, M. (2015). The measure of good lawyering: Evaluating holistic defense in practice. <i>Albany Law Review</i>, 78, 1215-1238.</p>	<p>Provides information on Holistic defense, a public defense practice that incorporates social work in its model.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry 	<p>Report: Lofstrom, M., Bird, M., & Martin, B. (2016). <i>California's historic corrections reforms</i>. https://www.ppic.org/content/pubs/report/R_916MLR.pdf</p>	<p>Provides a summary of California's reforms which are often viewed as the most expansive in the country.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Scott, C. L. (2020). Jail diversion: A practical primer. <i>CNS spectrums</i>, 1-8. doi: https://doi.org/10.1017/S1092852919001834</p>	<p>The United States has the highest incarceration rate in the world. With a substantial number of inmates diagnosed with mental illness, substance use, or both, various diversion strategies have been developed to help decrease and avoid criminalization of individuals with mental illness. This article focuses primarily on the first three Sequential Intercept Model intercept points as related to jail diversion and reviews types of diversion programs, research outcomes for diversion programs, and important components that contribute to successful diversion.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry 	<p>Article: Stevenson, M. (2018). Distortion of justice: How the inability to pay bail affects case outcomes. <i>Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization</i>, 34, 511-542. doi: 10.1093/jleo/ewy019</p>	<p>Documents the negative implications of monetary bail for later case outcomes.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry 	<p>Book: Bazelon, E. (2019). <i>Charged</i>. New York, NY: Random House.</p>	<p>A renowned journalist and legal commentator exposes the unchecked power of the prosecutor as a driving force in America’s mass incarceration crisis—and charts a way out.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry 	<p>Book: Davis, F. (2019). <i>The little book of race and restorative justice: Black lives, healing, and US social transformation</i>. New York, NY: Good Books</p>	<p>This timely work will inform scholars and practitioners on the subjects of pervasive racial inequity and the healing offered by restorative justice practices. Addressing the intersectionality of race and the US criminal justice system, social activist Fania E. Davis explores how restorative justice has the capacity to disrupt patterns of mass incarceration through effective, equitable, and transformative approaches. Eager to break the still-pervasive, centuries-long cycles of racial prejudice and trauma in America, Davis unites the racial justice and restorative justice movements, aspiring to increase awareness of deep-seated problems as well as positive action toward change.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry • Conditions of Confinement • Reentry 	<p>Book: Epperson, M., & Pettus-Davis, C. (Eds.). (2017). <i>Smart decarceration: Achieving criminal justice transformation in the 21st Century</i>. New York: Oxford University Press.</p>	<p>Smart Decarceration is a forward-thinking, practical volume that provides innovative concepts and concrete strategies for ushering in an era of decarceration -- a proactive and effective undoing of the era of mass incarceration. The text grapples with tough questions and takes up the challenge of transforming America's approach to criminal justice in the 21st century. This timely work consists of chapters written from multiple perspectives and disciplines including advocates, researchers, academics, practitioners, and persons with incarceration histories who are now leaders in the movement.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry 	<p>Book: Pfaff, J. (2017). <i>Locked in</i>. New York, NY: Basic Books.</p>	<p>Provides evidence suggesting that prosecutors played a big role in explaining the growth in incarceration that has occurred since the mid 1970s.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry • Long sentences 	<p>Book: Raphael, S., & Stoll, M. A. (2013). <i>Why are so many Americans in prison?</i> New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.</p>	<p>Between 1975 and 2007, the American incarceration rate increased nearly fivefold, a historic increase that puts the United States in a league of its own among advanced economies. We incarcerate more people today than we ever have, and we stand out as the nation that most frequently uses incarceration to punish those who break the law. What factors explain the dramatic rise in incarceration rates in such a short period of time? In <i>Why Are So Many Americans in Prison?</i> Steven Raphael and Michael A. Stoll analyze the shocking expansion of America's prison system and illustrate the pressing need to rethink mass incarceration in this country. Raphael and Stoll</p>

		carefully evaluate changes in crime patterns, enforcement practices and sentencing laws to reach a sobering conclusion: So many Americans are in prison today because we have chosen, through our public policies, to put them there. They dispel the notion that a rise in crime rates fueled the incarceration surge. By contrast, Raphael and Stoll demonstrate that legislative changes to a relatively small set of sentencing policies explain nearly all prison growth since the 1980s. So-called tough on crime laws, including mandatory minimum penalties and repeat offender statutes, have increased the propensity to punish more people with lengthier prison sentences.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Book: Sered, D. (2019). <i>Until we reckon</i>. New York, NY: The New Press.</p>	Although over half the people incarcerated in America today have committed violent offenses, the focus of reformers has been almost entirely on nonviolent and drug offenses. Danielle Sered’s brilliant and groundbreaking <i>Until We Reckon</i> steers directly and unapologetically into the question of violence, offering approaches that will help end mass incarceration and increase safety.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Book: Vitale, A. S. (2017). <i>The end of policing</i>. New York, NY: Verso Books.</p>	This book attempts to spark public discussion by revealing the tainted origins of modern policing as a tool of social control. It shows how the expansion of police authority is inconsistent with community empowerment, social justice—even public safety. Drawing on groundbreaking research from across the world, and covering virtually every area in the increasingly broad

		range of police work, Alex Vitale demonstrates how law enforcement has come to exacerbate the very problems it is supposed to solve.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Book: Walker, S. & Archbold, C. (2014). <i>The new world of police accountability</i> (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: Sage Publishing.</p>	Provides wide ranging overview of different approaches to holding police accountable and to giving communities more say in how they are policed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Film: Porter, D. (Director) (2013). <i>Gideon's army</i>. [Film]. HBO Documentary Films; Motto Pictures; Trilogy Films</p>	Documents how underresourced the public defense system is.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry Conditions of confinement 	<p>Film: Burns, K., Burns, S., & McMahon, D. (Directors) (2012). <i>The Central Park five</i>. [Film]. Florentine Films; WETA</p>	Filmmakers Ken Burns, Sarah Burns and David McMahon examine a 1989 case of five teenagers who were wrongfully convicted of raping a woman.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry Long sentences 	<p>Film: Jarecki, E. (Director) (2012). <i>The house I live in</i>. [Film]. Al Jazeera Documentary Channel; British Broadcasting Corporation; Charlotte Street Films; Get Lifted Film Company; Independent Television Service; Louverture Films; NHK Enterprises; Special Broadcasting Service (SBS); Vrijzinnig Protestantse Radio Omroep; Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen</p>	A penetrating look inside America's criminal (in)justice system, revealing the profound human rights implications of U.S. drug policy.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Report: Austin, J. F., Cardora, E., Clear, T. R., Dansky, K., Greene, J., Gupta, V., Mauer, M., Porter, N., Tucker, S., & Young, M. C. (2013). <i>Ending mass incarceration: Charting a new justice reinvestment</i>. http://sentencingproject.org/doc/publications/sen_Charting%20a%20New%20Justice%20Reinvestment.pdf</p>	<p>Provides a more progressive view of what justice reinvestment should and was envisioned to be instead of how it is currently implemented.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Report: Doyle, C., Bains, C., & Hopkins, B. (2019). <i>Bail reform: A guide for state and local policymakers</i>. http://cjpp.law.harvard.edu/publications/bail-reform-a-guide-for-state-and-local-policymakers</p>	<p>Provides insight into how to reform the Bail process</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Report: Taylor, K. (2011). <i>System overload: The costs of under-resourcing public defense</i>. http://www.justicepolicy.org/research/2756?utm_source=%2fsystemoverload&utm_medium=web&utm_campaign=redirect#:~:text=Underresourced%20public%20defense%20systems%20can,spend%20nearly%20%2414%20on%20corrections</p>	<p>Report documenting the extent to which public defenders are underresourced.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of entry 	<p>Report: The Bail Project. (2020). <i>After cash bail: A framework for reimagining pretrial justice</i>. https://bailproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/the_bail_project_policy_framework_2020.pdf</p>	<p>Provides framework for reimagining cash bail and pretrial justice.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry 	<p>Report: U.S. Department of Justice. (2015). <i>Final report of the President’s task force on 21st century policing.</i> https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/taskforce/taskforce_finalreport.pdf</p>	<p>Provides Obama administration recommendations for how to reform policing.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry • Reentry 	<p>Briefing: Sawyer, W., & Wagner, P. (2020). <i>A legislative guide for winnable, high-impact criminal justice reforms.</i> https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2020/06/10/winnable-reforms/</p>	<p>This website lists some high-impact policy ideas for state legislators looking to reform their criminal justice system.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of entry 	<p>Briefing: Vera Institute of Justice. (2020). <i>What policing costs: A look at spending in America’s biggest cities.</i> https://www.vera.org/publications/what-policing-costs-in-americas-biggest-cities?utm_source=email&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=policingbudgeting</p>	<p>As protests against police violence and the over-policing of Black communities sweep the country, cities are finalizing budgets and making critical decisions about local services and programs that deliver true public safety.</p> <p>The message is clear: now is the time to spend less on policing and more on communities.</p> <p>This resource can be used as an illustrative resource for students 1) to understand the cost of policing in comparison to other vital local government services. 2) If students are working on community based advocacy projects related to retooling or eliminating the role of law enforcement.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Article: Binswanger, I. A., Nowels, C., Corsi, K. F., Long, J., Booth, R. E., Kutner, J., & Steiner, J. F. (2011). 'From the prison door right to the sidewalk, everything went downhill,' a qualitative study of the health experiences of recently released inmates. <i>International Journal of Law and Psychiatry</i>, 34, 249–255. doi: 10.1016/j.ijlp.2011.07.002</p>	<p>Provides qualitative insights on the health challenges returning citizens face</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Article: Farrell, C., & Gottlieb, A. (2020). The Effect of health insurance on healthcare utilization in the justice-involved population, 2014-2016. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i>, 110, S78-S84. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2019.305399</p>	<p>Empirically shows how access to health insurance increases the amount of medical care that justice-involved individuals are able to access when they reenter.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Article: Gottlieb, A. (2017). Incarceration and relative poverty in cross-national perspective: The moderating roles of female employment and the welfare state. <i>Social Service Review</i>, 91(2), 293–318. doi: 10.1086/692357</p>	<p>Empirically shows that strengthening the welfare state can mitigate the impact of incarceration on poverty.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Article: Gottlieb, A., McLeod, B. A., & Barutell, K. (2020). The impact of health insurance on problematic substance use among justice-involved individuals. <i>Journal of Offender Rehabilitation</i>, 59, 81-97. doi: 10.1080/10509674.2019.1697785</p>	<p>Empirically demonstrates how access to health insurance can help reduce substance use among justice-involved individuals when they reenter.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Article: Jacobs, L., & Gottlieb, A. (in press). Housing circumstances as recidivism risk factors for probationers. <i>Criminal Justice and Behavior</i>.</p>	<p>Empirically shows the importance of housing for reducing recidivism.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Article: Lopez, G. (2018, November). Florida votes to restore ex-felon voting rights with Amendment 4. <i>Vox</i>. https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2018/11/6/18052374/florida-amendment-4-felon-voting-rights-results</p>	<p>Discusses the efforts of advocates to help returning citizens in Florida obtain the right to vote.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Article: Pager, D. (2003). The mark of a criminal record. <i>American Journal of Sociology</i>, 108(5), 937–975. doi: 10.1086/374403</p>	<p>Provides experimental evidence of the impact of having a criminal record on employment.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Article: Sugie, N. F. (2018). Work as foraging: A smartphone study of job search and employment after prison. <i>American Journal of Sociology</i>, 123, 1453–1491. doi: 10.1086/696209</p>	<p>Using over 8,000 daily measures of search and work collected from smartphones distributed to 133 men recently released from prison, this article presents the concept of work as foraging, where people work a variety of extremely precarious opportunities that span across job types. Sequence analysis methods describe distinct patterns of search and work that unfold over time, where most people cease their search efforts after the first month and maintain a state of very irregular and varied work. Although there is substantial heterogeneity in patterns, foraging is a common strategy of survival work.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Article: Western, B., Braga, A. A., Davis, J., & Sirois, C. (2015). Stress and hardship after prison. <i>American Journal of Sociology</i>, 120, 1512–1547. doi: 10.1086/681301</p>	<p>Leaving prison presents the challenge of social integration—of connecting with family and finding housing and a means of subsistence. The authors study variation in social integration in the first months after prison release with data from the Boston Reentry Study, a unique panel survey of 122 newly released prisoners. The data indicate severe material hardship immediately after incarceration. Over half of sample respondents were unemployed, two-thirds received public assistance, and many relied on female relatives</p>

		<p>for financial support and housing. Older respondents and those with histories of addiction and mental illness were the least socially integrated, with weak family ties, unstable housing, and low levels of employment. Qualitative interviews show that anxiety and feelings of isolation accompanied extreme material insecurity. Material insecurity combined with the adjustment to social life outside prison creates a stress of transition that burdens social relationships in high-incarceration communities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reentry 	<p>Book: Western, B. (2018). <i>Homeward: Life in the year after prison</i>. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.</p>	<p>In the era of mass incarceration, over 600,000 people are released from federal or state prison each year, with many returning to chaotic living environments rife with violence. In these circumstances, how do former prisoners navigate reentering society? In <i>Homeward</i>, sociologist Bruce Western examines the tumultuous first year after release from prison. Drawing from in-depth interviews with over one hundred individuals, he describes the lives of the formerly incarcerated and demonstrates how poverty, racial inequality, and failures of social support trap many in a cycle of vulnerability despite their efforts to rejoin society.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Book: Manza, J., and Uggen, C. (2006). <i>Locked out: Felon disenfranchisement and American democracy</i>. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.</p>	<p>5.4 million Americans--1 in every 40 voting-age adults--are denied the right to participate in democratic elections because of a past or current felony conviction. In several American states, 1 in 4 black men cannot vote due to a felony conviction. In a country that prides itself on universal suffrage, how did the United States come to deny a voice to such a large percentage of its citizenry? What are the consequences of large-scale disenfranchisement--for election outcomes, for the reintegration of returning citizens back into their communities, and for public policy more generally? Locked Out exposes one of the most important, yet little known, threats to the health of American democracy. It reveals the centrality of racial factors in the origins of these laws, and their impact on today's political landscape. Marshalling the first real empirical evidence on the issue to make a case for reform, the authors' groundbreaking analysis will inform all future policy and political debates on the laws governing the political rights of returning citizens.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Film: Cassaday, S. (Director) (2017). <i>Returning citizens</i>. [Film]. The Best Part Inc.</p>	<p>"Returning Citizens" focuses on a passionate group of individuals who are looking for a second chance - or perhaps a chance they never had to begin with. Taking place in Southeast Washington, DC, the film offers a humanizing perspective on a community that has been negatively impacted by mass incarceration</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Report: Wolkomir, E. (2018). <i>How SNAP can better serve the formerly incarcerated.</i> https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/how-snap-can-better-serve-the-formerly-incarcerated#:~:text=SNAP%20can%20be%20a%20key,assistance%20and%20supplementing%20inadequate%20income.&text=Additionally%2C%20targeted%20services%20through%20the,that%20formerly%20incarcerated%20persons%20face</p>	<p>Provides insight into the current gaps in SNAP for returning citizens and suggests ways to improve SNAP so that it better serves people returning from prison and jail.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Report: Hunt, P., Smart, R., Jonsson, L. & Tsang F. (2018). <i>How to incentivize employers to hire ex-offenders.</i> Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.</p>	<p>Provides evidence-based suggestions about how to encourage employers to hire returning citizens.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Report: Dorn, S., Kurs, E., Reginal, T., Serafi, K., Guyer, J., Cantrell, C., Janetta, J., & Marks, J. (2018). <i>Strategies for connecting justice-involved populations to health coverage and care.</i> https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/97041/strategies_for_connecting_justice-involved_populations_to_health_coverage_and_care.pdf</p>	<p>Discusses the strengths of different approaches to help make sure returning citizens have access to health care.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Report: Roman, C. V., & Travis, J. (2004). <i>Taking stock: Housing, homelessness, and prisoner reentry</i>. https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/58121/411096-Taking-Stock.PDF</p>	<p>Documents the housing challenges that returning citizens face when they come home.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Videos: Council on State Governments' Justice Center. (nd). <i>Videos</i>. https://csgjusticecenter.org/resources/videos/</p>	<p>These videos provide perspectives and initiatives from government and elected officials which focus on reentry, community supervision, and post-incarceration supports and services.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reentry 	<p>Briefing: Urban Institute. (nd). <i>Returning Home Study: Understanding the challenges of prisoner reentry</i> https://www.urban.org/policy-centers/justice-policy-center/projects/returning-home-study-understanding-challenges-prisoner-reentry</p>	<p>From 2001 to 2006, the Urban Institute's longitudinal, multistate study <i>Returning Home: Understanding the Challenges of Prisoner Reentry</i> explored the pathways of prisoner reintegration. The study examined the factors contributing to successful (or unsuccessful) reentry, to understand the reentry experiences of returning prisoners, their families, and their communities. <i>Returning Home</i> documented the challenges of prisoner reentry along five dimensions: the individual, family, peer, community, and state.</p>