

## **Women Engaged in the Criminal Justice System Webinar Series**

Part I: What Works for Women Engaged in the Criminal Justice System

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# National Resource Center on Justice Involved Women

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The **National Resource Center on Justice-Involved Women** (NRCJIW) was established by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance in partnership with the National Institute of Corrections.



**Mission:** Provide guidance and support to criminal justice professionals who work with justice-involved women

**Audience:** criminal justice stakeholders, state and local governments, service providers

# The Resource Center Partners

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**The National Resource Center on Justice Involved Women** is administered by the Center for Effective Public Policy ([www.cepp.com](http://www.cepp.com)) and its partners:

- ▶ **CORE Associates** <http://coreassociates.org>
- ▶ **Orbis Partners, Inc.** [www.orbispartners.com](http://www.orbispartners.com)
- ▶ **The National Center for Trauma-Informed Care** [www.samhsa.gov/nctic](http://www.samhsa.gov/nctic)
- ▶ **The Moss Group** [www.mossgroup.us](http://www.mossgroup.us)
- ▶ **National Institute of Corrections** <http://nicic.gov>
- ▶ **University of Cincinnati, School of Criminal Justice** <http://www.cech.uc.edu/criminaljustice>
- ▶ **Women's Prison Association** [www.wpaonline.org](http://www.wpaonline.org)

# Primary Activities

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- ▶ **Conducts outreach activities in service of its mission**
  - ▶ American Probation and Parole Association Institute, August
  - ▶ National Association of Pretrial Service Agencies Conference, August
  - ▶ International Community Corrections Association Research Conference, September
- ▶ **Provides targeted training and technical assistance**

Develops policy briefs, tools, and other materials to fill significant resource gaps in the field

- ▶ Ten Truths That Matter When Working With Justice Involved Women
  - ▶ Executive Summary and Research Brief
- ▶ Achieving Successful Outcomes with Justice Involved Women: Q&A
- ▶ News, Facts, and FAQs
- ▶ Innovators in Criminal Justice

National Resource Center  
on Justice Involved Women

Ten Truths That Matter When Working With Justice Involved Women  
Executive Summary  
April 2012

This document reviews ten truths about justice involved women—gleaned from the research over the last few decades—that must be recognized if we are to successfully manage this population, achieve greater reductions in recidivism, and improve public safety outcomes. It is our hope that by understanding these truths, criminal justice policymakers and practitioners will be more aware of gender differences and take steps to enhance their approaches to managing justice involved women.

**One**  
Women are a fast-growing criminal justice population, yet they pose a lower public safety risk than men.  
Women typically enter the criminal justice system for non-violent crimes that are often drug and/or property-related. Justice involved women are less likely than men to have extensive criminal histories. Within prison settings, incidents of violence and aggression committed by incarcerated women are extremely low. Women released from incarceration have lower recidivism rates than their male counterparts; this holds true for rearrests, reconvictions, and returns to prison with or without new sentences. The finding that women pose a lower public safety risk than men is critical to informing future changes in criminal justice policy and practice.

**Two**  
Women follow unique pathways into crime and present risk factors that signal different intervention needs.  
The reasons or ways that women become involved in crime is qualitatively different from that of men. Women are more likely to have experienced poverty, sexual abuse and/or other forms of victimization. A large proportion of justice involved women have engaged in criminal behavior while under the influence and/or to support their drug use. Justice involved women are more likely to experience co-occurring disorders, in particular substance abuse problems interlinked with trauma and/or mental illness. Fewer vocational skills, underemployment, and employment instability are more common among justice involved women than men. Not only are these factors more prevalent among justice involved women, they play a criminogenic role that must be addressed.

**Three**  
Women's engagement in criminal behavior is often related to their relationships, connections, and disconnections with others.  
Theories of female development consistently emphasize the importance of relationships in women's lives—both in shaping their identities and

This project was supported by Grant No. 2010-D1-BX-K080 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the SMART Office, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not represent the official position or policies of the United States Department of Justice.

Serves as a referral source for information, research, and subject matter experts

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Website provides links to over 200 online resources in key topic areas:

- ▶ Correctional Environments
- ▶ Offender Management and Supervision
- ▶ Classification, Assessment and Case Management
- ▶ Treatment, Interventions, and Services
- ▶ Community Reentry
- ▶ Quality Assurance and Evaluation
- ▶ Other Critical Issues like Women and Violence, Women and Drugs, Children

## Resource: National Institute of Corrections

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- ▶ Technical Assistance
- ▶ Training
- ▶ The National Directory of Programs for Women with Criminal Justice Involvement
- ▶ Provides links to resources; comprehensive online library

<http://nicic.gov/WomenOffenders>

<http://nicic.gov/Library/>

**Join our mailing list and visit our website**

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**[www.cjinvolvedwomen.org](http://www.cjinvolvedwomen.org)**

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301-589-9383 x 128



# Today's Presentation

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Section 1: Women in the Criminal Justice System

Section 2: “What Works” in Corrections

Section 3 : The Gender-Responsive Movement



# Today's Presentation

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Section 4: Research on Women in the Criminal Justice System

Section 5: Where Do We Go from Here?

Section 6 : Resources



# Today's Presentation

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Section 1: Women in the Criminal Justice System

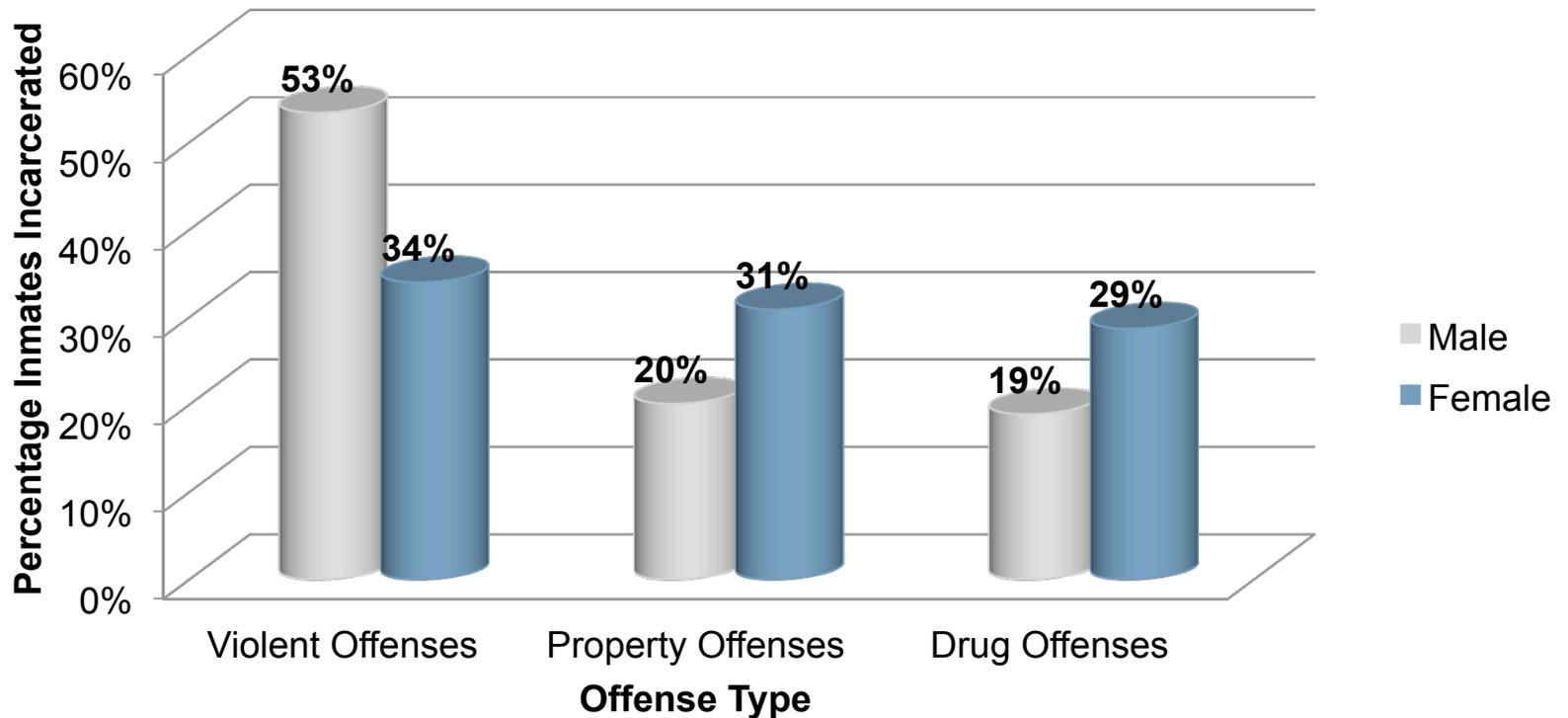
Section 2: "What Works" in Corrections

Section 3 : The Gender-Responsive Movement



# Men and Women in State Prisons

Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction, by offense and sex, yearend 2004



Bureau of Justice Statistics (2007). *Prisoners in 2006*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice

# Percentage Increase of Men and Women Under Correctional Supervision, 1990-2000

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	Women	Men
Correctional Supervision	81%	45%
Prison	108%	77%
Jail	89%	48%

By the end of 2006, the number of women under criminal justice supervision had reached over 1.3 million.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (2001). *Prison and Jail Inmates at midyear 2000*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice; Bureau of Justice Statistics (2007). *Prisoners in 2006*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice; Bureau of Justice Statistics (2001). *National correctional population*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice

# Why are More Women Entering the Criminal Justice System?

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- ▶ **The War on Drugs**
  - ▶ The number of women in state prisons for drug offenses rose by 888% from 1986 to 1996
- ▶ **“Tough on Crime” Policies**
- ▶ **Reduced Funding for Mental Health**

Blanchette, K. & Brown, S. (2006). *The assessment and treatment of women offenders*. West Sussex, England: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; Mauer, M., Potler, C., & Wolf, R. (1997). *Gender and justice: Women, drugs, and sentencing policy*. The Sentencing Project.

# The Female Offender

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- ▶ Early 30's
- ▶ Drug related crimes
- ▶ Undereducated/unskilled
- ▶ Poverty
- ▶ Unemployed
- ▶ Disproportionately women of color
- ▶ Mothers to minor children
- ▶ Victims of physical and/or sexual abuse
- ▶ Substance abuse problems
- ▶ Health problems
- ▶ Mental health issues

Bloom, B., Owen, B., & Covington, S. (2003). *Gender-responsive strategies: research, practice, and guiding principles for women offenders*. Washington D.C: U.S. Department of Justice

# Pathways Perspective

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Suggests women enter the criminal justice system through different pathways than men.

Examines the lives of women prior to incarceration.

Looks at how experiences shape pathways to offending.

Blanchette, K. & Brown, S. (2006). *The assessment and treatment of women offenders*. West Sussex, England: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; Bloom, B., Owen, B., & Covington, S. (2003). *Gender-responsive strategies: research, practice, and guiding principles for women offenders*. Washington D.C: U.S. Department of Justice

# Components of the Pathways Perspective

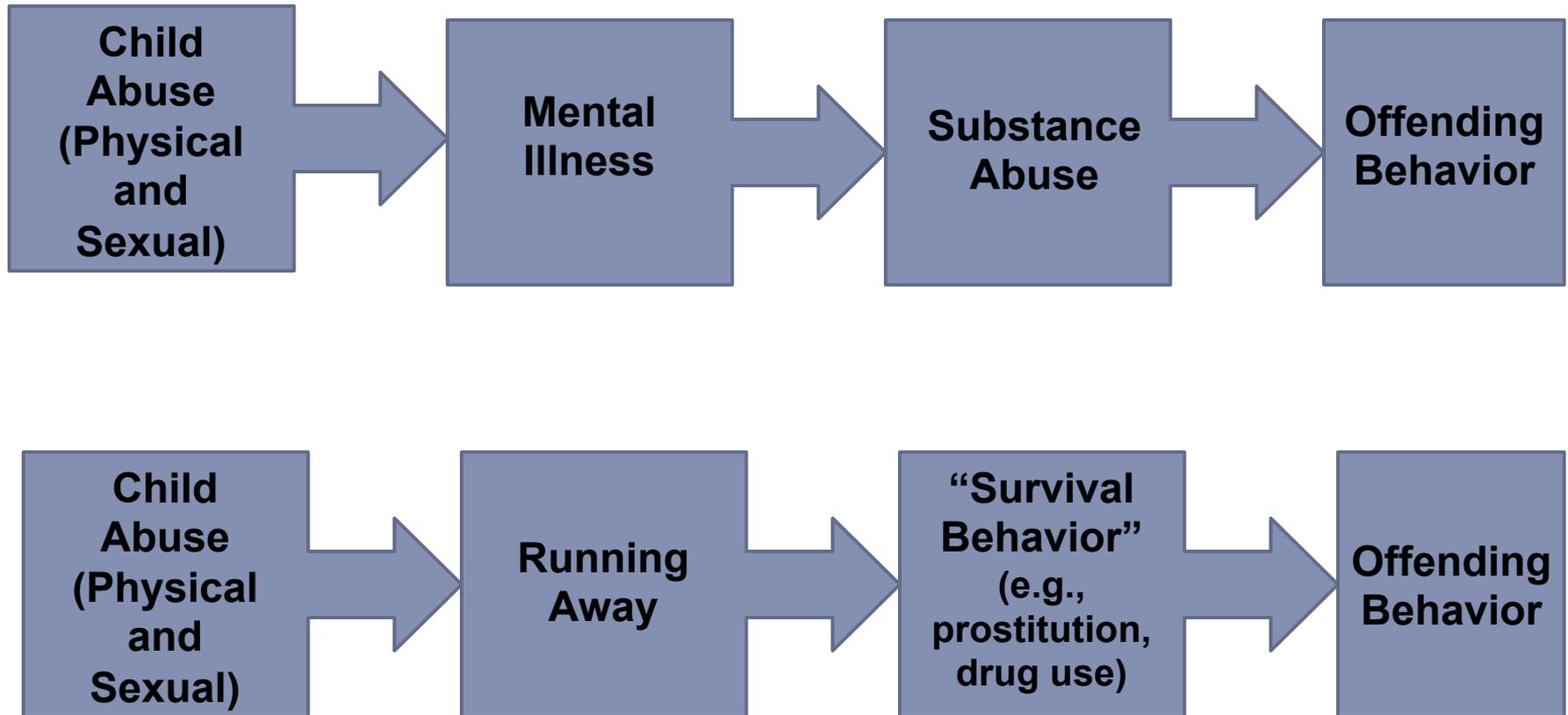
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- ▶ Histories of Personal Abuse
- ▶ Mental Illness
- ▶ Substance Abuse
- ▶ Economic and Social Marginality
- ▶ Homelessness
- ▶ Relationships

Bloom, B., Owen, B., & Covington, S. (2003). *Gender-responsive strategies: research, practice, and guiding principles for women offenders*. Washington D.C: U.S. Department of Justice

# Example of Two Pathways Women Might Travel into the Criminal Justice System

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# Today's Presentation

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Section 1: Women in the Criminal Justice System

**Section 2: “What Works” in Corrections**

Section 3 : The Gender-Responsive Movement



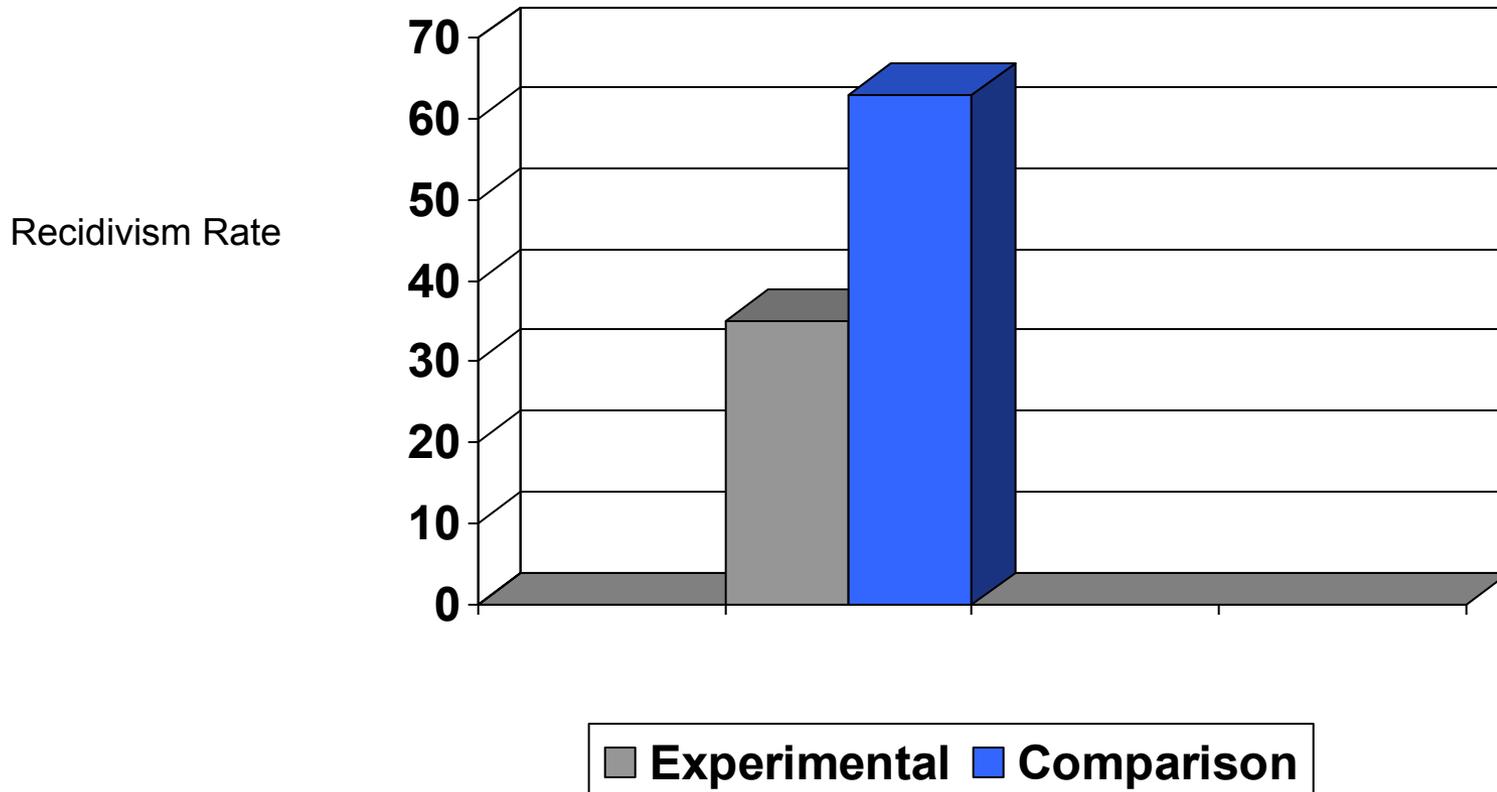
# What Does “What Works” Mean?

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- ▶ Evidence exists that the program or intervention is effective.
- ▶ This effectiveness is obtained through empirical research not anecdotes, stories, common sense, or beliefs about effectiveness.

# ...this works

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# Literature Review

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- ▶ We prefer not to look at just one study.
- ▶ The most current and informative method is meta-analysis.
- ▶ Meta-analyses are summaries of many studies of correctional interventions.

# Principles of Effective Intervention

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## Risk principle

- ▶ Identify high-, medium-, and low-risk offenders based on likelihood of recidivism, escape, or other misconducts
- ▶ Direct intensive treatment to high- and medium-risk offenders
- ▶ Avoid assigning low-risk offenders to institutional placements or intensive treatment that expose them to criminogenic influences (e.g., high-risk offenders)

# Principles of Effective Intervention

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## Needs Principle

- ▶ Needs related to future offending should receive high priority as we match offenders to programs
- ▶ Criminogenic needs = dynamic risk factors
- ▶ Programs that reduce needs → reduce criminal behavior

# Gender-Neutral Risk/Needs Factors

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# Principles of Effective Intervention

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## Responsivity Principle

- ▶ Affects how well an offender will be able to respond to his/her treatment plan
- ▶ Address “barriers” to treatment
  - ▶ Examples: intelligence, anxiety, ethnicity, cognitive maturity, personality, ADD, housing, learning style, child care, transportation
- ▶ These will affect offender’s likelihood of success in a program

# Today's Presentation

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Section 1: Women in the Criminal Justice System

Section 2: "What Works" in Corrections

**Section 3 : The Gender-Responsive Movement**



# What is “Gender-Responsive?”

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- ▶ Acknowledges the realities of women’s lives and how they may differ from men, including the pathways to offending and how relationships shape their lives.
- ▶ Practices address issues like violence, abuse, family relationships, and substance abuse

Bloom, B., Owen, & B., & Covington, S. (2003). *Gender-responsive strategies: research, practice, and guiding principles for women offenders*. Washington D.C: U.S. Department of Justice

# How do we develop gender-responsive policies, programs, and practices?

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- ▶ System should be different from male system
- ▶ Target women's pathways to criminality and issues involved with them
- ▶ Recognize the minimal danger women generally present to society
- ▶ Recognize importance of relationships

Bloom, B., Owen, B., & Covington, S. (2003). *Gender-responsive strategies: research, practice, and guiding principles for women offenders*. Washington D.C: U.S. Department of Justice

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# Gender-Responsive Risk/Needs Factors

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- ▶ Multidisciplinary review
- ▶ Psychology, substance abuse, mental health, family violence, health, trauma, employment, and education regarding women
- ▶ Important targets to reduce likelihood of recidivism

Bloom, B., Owen, B., & Covington, S. (2003). *Gender-responsive strategies: research, practice, and guiding principles for women offenders*. Washington D.C: U.S. Department of Justice

# Gender-Responsive Risk/Needs Factors

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Relationship  
Dysfunction

Family  
Conflict

Child Abuse

Adult  
Victimization

Parental  
Involvement

Parental  
Stress

Housing  
Safety

Depression/  
anxiety  
(symptoms)

Psychosis  
(symptoms)

# Today's Presentation

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Section 4: Research on Women in the Criminal Justice System

Section 5: Where Do We Go from Here?

Section 6 : Resources



# Gender-Neutral Risk/Needs Assessments and Women Offenders

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- ▶ They were designed for men and applied to women, with little concern for appropriateness;
- ▶ They are valid;
- ▶ Existing risk/needs assessments do not tap needs most pertinent to women;
- ▶ Existing risk/needs assessments don't help us to understand these women as best we could;
- ▶ Results of an NIC study to develop women's risk/needs assessments found additional needs/risk factors for women.

# National Institute of Corrections/ University of Cincinnati Collaboration

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- ▶ Development of a gender-responsive risk/needs assessment tool
  - ▶ Women's Risk/Needs Assessment (WRNA)
- ▶ Research with this tool has been conducted in institutional and community settings, and most recently, the pretrial stage

# Gender-Responsive Risk/Needs Instrument

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- ▶ Criminal history
- ▶ Criminal thinking (sample variations)
- ▶ Antisocial associates
- ▶ Vocational/educational
- ▶ Financial problems
- ▶ Low family support
- ▶ Housing problems
- ▶ Substance abuse
  
- ▶ **Mental health history**
- ▶ **Depression/anxiety (symptoms)**
- ▶ **Psychosis (symptoms)**
- ▶ **Child abuse (institutions)**
- ▶ **Adult victimizations (sample variations)**
- ▶ **Relationship dysfunction**
- ▶ **Parental stress (community)**
- ▶ **Housing safety (community)**

**And strengths (self-efficacy, family support, parental involvement, and educational assets)**

# Extending Evidence-Based Practice

**Table 1: Comparative Predictive Validity of Assessment Models**

Risk Factor	Prison Samples				Probation Samples				Pre-release Samples							
	Colorado <sup>a</sup> (N=156)		Missouri <sup>b</sup> (N=272)		Minnesota <sup>b</sup> (N=198)		Missouri <sup>c</sup> (N=313)		Minnesota <sup>d</sup> (N=233)		Maui <sup>e</sup> (N=158)		Colorado <sup>f</sup> (N=134)		Missouri <sup>g</sup> (N=149)	
	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC
<b>1. Static Models</b>	--		.17***	.57	.23***	.63	--		.23***	.66	.32***	.71	.15**	.58	.15*	.59
<b>2. Gender-Neutral Risk/Needs</b>	.16**	.59	.20***	.61	.30***	.68	.24***	.67	.31***	.71	.36***	.72	.21***	.62	.23***	.66
<b>3. Gender-Responsive (Total)</b>	.27***	.62	.36***	.66	.33***	.70	.32***	.74	.35***	.74	.37***	.73	.22***	.62	.36***	.71
<b>4. Gender-Responsive, Alone</b>	.27***		.32***		.27***		.30***		.34***		.31***		--		.27***	

\*\*\*p≤.01

\*\*p≤.05

<sup>a</sup>Outcome measure is serious misconducts within 6 months, not including minor forms of insubordination.

<sup>b</sup>Outcome measure is serious misconducts within 12 months, not including minor forms of insubordination.

<sup>c</sup>Outcome measure is incarcerated within 24 months.

<sup>d</sup>Outcome measure is new arrests within 12 months.

<sup>e</sup>Outcome measure is new arrests within 24 months.

<sup>f</sup>Outcome measure is technical violation, new arrest, or any failure (mean time at risk = 17 months).

<sup>g</sup>Outcome measure is returns to prison within 24 months.

# What's Important for Institutional Environments?

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## Gender-Neutral Factors

- ▶ Criminal history
- ▶ Antisocial attitudes
- ▶ Family conflict
- ▶ Substance abuse

## Gender-Responsive Risk Factors

- ▶ Family conflict
- ▶ Mental health history
- ▶ Depression (symptoms)
- ▶ Psychosis (symptoms)
- ▶ Anger
- ▶ Relationship dysfunction
- ▶ Child abuse

## Strengths

- ▶ Self-efficacy
- ▶ Family support

## Re-entry Needs

- ▶ Employment/education
- ▶ Poverty
- ▶ Housing safety
- ▶ Adult victimization



# What's Important for Pre-Release Environments?

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## Gender-Neutral Factors

- ▶ Criminal history
- ▶ Antisocial attitudes
- ▶ Family conflict
- ▶ Substance abuse

## Gender-Responsive Risk Factors

- ▶ *Housing safety*
- ▶ Mental health history
- ▶ Depression
- ▶ *Family conflict*
- ▶ Psychosis
- ▶ Anger
- ▶ *Parental stress*
- ▶ *Victimization as an adult*
- ▶ *Dysfunctional relationships*

## Strengths

- ▶ Self-efficacy
- ▶ Family support
- ▶ Educational assets
- ▶ *Parental involvement*



# What's Important for Community Environments?

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## Gender-Neutral Factors

- ▶ Criminal history
- ▶ Antisocial attitudes
- ▶ Financial/employment
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Antisocial friends
- ▶ Substance abuse

## Gender-Responsive Risk Factors

- ▶ Housing safety
- ▶ Mental health history
- ▶ Depression (symptoms)
- ▶ Psychosis
- ▶ Family conflict
- ▶ Anger
- ▶ Parental stress
- ▶ *Victimization as an adult*
- ▶ *Dysfunctional relationships*

## Strengths

- ▶ Educational assets
- ▶ Self-efficacy
- ▶ Family support

# Research in the Pretrial Realm

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- ▶ Variation of the WRNA in Hamilton County, Ohio
  - ▶ *Inventory of Need Pretrial Screening Tool*
- ▶ Looked at both male and female pretrial defendants (N=266)
- ▶ Were these needs related to pretrial failure?
  - ▶ FTAs
  - ▶ New Arrests
  - ▶ Any Failures
- ▶ Did these needs differ for men and women?

# Needs/Scales in the Study

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## Gender-Neutral

- ▶ Criminal History (risk)
- ▶ Employment
- ▶ Educational Need
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Gender-Responsive

- ▶ Abuse
- ▶ Trauma
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Homelessness
- ▶ Family Support

# Needs Related to Pretrial Failure

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## **FTAs**

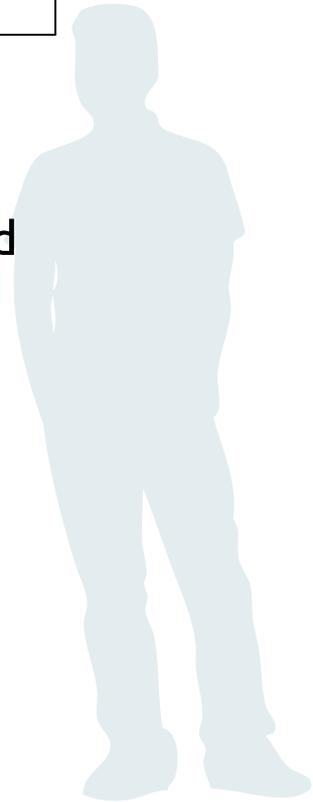
- ▶ Criminal History
- ▶ Substance Abuse
- ▶ Trauma
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Homelessness
- ▶ Family Support

## **New Arrests**

- ▶ Criminal History
- ▶ Employment
- ▶ Educational Need
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## **Any Failure**

- ▶ Criminal History
- ▶ Employment
- ▶ Educational Need
- ▶ Substance Abuse
- ▶ Trauma
- ▶ Mental Health (6 Mo)
- ▶ Homelessness
- ▶ Family Support



# Needs Related to Pretrial Failure

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## FTAs

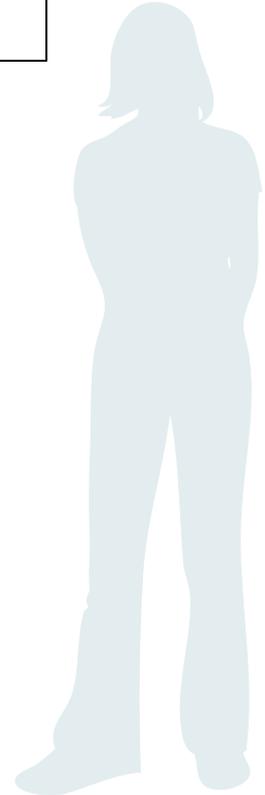
- ▶ Criminal History
- ▶ Employment
- ▶ Substance Abuse
- ▶ Abuse
- ▶ Trauma
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Homelessness
- ▶ Family Support

## New Arrests

- ▶ Criminal History (6 Mo)
- ▶ Employment
- ▶ Substance Abuse
- ▶ Abuse
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Homelessness

## Any Failure

- ▶ Criminal History
- ▶ Employment
- ▶ Substance Abuse
- ▶ Abuse
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Homelessness
- ▶ Family Support



# Overall...

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## Gender-Neutral Scales

- ▶ **Men**
  - ☑ FTAs
  - ☑ New arrests
  - ☑ Any failures
- ▶ **Women**
  - ☑ FTAs
  - ☑ New Arrests
  - ☑ Any failures

## Gender-Responsive Scales

- ▶ **Men**
  - ☑ FTAs
  - ☑ Any Failures
- ▶ **Women**
  - ☑ FTAs
  - ☑ New arrests
  - ☑ Any failures

# Today's Presentation

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Section 4: Research on Women in the Criminal Justice System

**Section 5: Where Do We Go from Here?**

Section 6 : Resources



# Implementation

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- ▶ Now that this research is emerging, what can we do?
  - ▶ Adopt gender-responsive assessment tools
  - ▶ Implement comprehensive case planning approaches
  - ▶ Develop/use gender-responsive programming that target the needs of women

# Examples of Gender-Responsive Interventions

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- ▶ *Beyond Trauma*
  - ▶ Covington (2003)
- ▶ *Female Offender Treatment and Employment Programs*
  - ▶ See Grella and Greenwell (2005)
- ▶ *Forever Free*
  - ▶ See Hall, Prendergast, Wellisch, Patten, & Cao (2004)
- ▶ *Helping Women Recover*
  - ▶ Covington (1999)
- ▶ *La Bodega de la Familia*
  - ▶ See Shapiro & Schwartz (2001)
- ▶ *Moving On*
  - ▶ Van Dieten (1998)
- ▶ *Seeking Safety*
  - ▶ Najavits (1996)
- ▶ *Women Offender Case Management Model*
  - ▶ Orbis Partners (2006)

# Today's Presentation

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# the NATIONAL REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER

— A project of the CSG Justice Center —

[www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org](http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org)

- ▶ The resource center is continually updating its website with materials relevant to the reentry field.
- ▶ Sign up for the monthly NRRC newsletter to receive news about upcoming distance learning and funding opportunities.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the National Reentry Resource Center. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, About, Library, Topics, Training & TA, Reentry Facts, and What Works. A search bar is located on the right side of the navigation bar. Below the navigation bar, the main content area is divided into several sections. On the left, there is a 'Subscribe to our newsletter!' section with a red circle around the 'Name' and 'Email' input fields and a 'Subscribe' button. A red arrow points from the text on the left to this form. Below the subscription form, there are sections for 'Audiences' (listing States/Locals, Community and Faith-based Organizations, and People Returning Home) and 'Tools & Resources' (listing Calendar, Funding, Reentry Service Directories, Program Examples, Second Chance Act, Forums/Networking, and Announcements). In the center, there is a 'WELCOME TO THE National Reentry Resource Center' section with a paragraph of text and a 'Popular Topics' list (including Housing, Substance Abuse, Juveniles, Employment, and Starting a Reentry Initiative). On the right, there is a 'What's New?' section with several news items, a 'What's New?' image, and an 'Announcements' section. At the bottom, there is a 'Reentry in the Media' section and a logo for the BJA (Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice).

# Criminal Justice Mental Health CONSENSUS PROJECT

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CONSENSUS PROJECT

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**Criminal Justice/Mental Health Learning Sites**

Consensus Project Forum

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Local Programs Database

### THE LATEST from the Justice Center

Webinar Archive: Implementing Juvenile Diversion Programs: Guideline and Innovative Approaches

Webinar Archive: Child Trauma and Juvenile Justice: Prevalence, Impact and Treatment

### 2011 JMHCP BROCHURE

**BIA**

Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program

A Bureau of Justice Assistance U.S. Department of Justice Initiative

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#### ANNOUNCEMENTS, EVENTS, & PRESS RELEASES

**Webinar and Forum Discussion on Implementing Juvenile Diversion Programs**

The Consensus Project recently hosted a webinar on exploring successful practices for directing youth with mental health disorders, including those with co-occurring substance dependence, to treatment. Presented by Judge Linda Teodosio, the head of Ohio's Summit County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division, the webinar also examined innovative and collaborative programming that some jurisdictions have employed that have decreased the harmful effects of a youth's on-going involvement with the juvenile justice system. The recorded webinar is now [available online](#). You are also invited to participate in an [online discussion forum](#) on this important topic, where you can post any of your unanswered questions from the webinar, or share the lessons learned within your own jurisdiction about your successes and challenges with implementing juvenile diversion programs.

[View More Announcements and Events](#)

#### MEDIA CLIPS

**The Fay Observer (Georgia) – Cumberland board names Wayne Cannon as new leader for Crisis Intervention Team**

**Simi Valley Acorn (California) – Crisis Intervention Team making impact**

**WALB (Georgia) – Georgia strengthens and expands some laws**

**Rockford Register Star (Illinois) – Rosecrance awards 24 officers certificates after crisis intervention training**

[View More Media Clips](#)

- Sign up for the monthly CP newsletter to receive news about upcoming distance learning and funding opportunities.
- The Consensus Project is continually updating its website with materials relevant to the CJ and MH fields.
- <http://consensusproject.org>

# Federal Interagency Reentry Council

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- ▶ Federal Interagency Reentry Council
  - ▶ A collaborative effort convened by Attorney General Holder to enhance re-entry efforts across the federal government.
- ▶ Women and Reentry sub-group
  - ▶ Sub-group was initiated as a part of the Reentry Council Working Group's activities.
  - ▶ Mobilize federal systems to more effectively address the needs of women offenders and to improve outcomes for these women.
  - ▶ Building on the information exchanged at the March conference Meeting the Reentry Needs of Women: Policies, Programs and Practices, sponsored by the Office of Women's Health within HHS.

# Federal Interagency Reentry Council

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- ▶ Women and Reentry sub-group
  - ▶ The sub-group is working on a 2013 action plan strategy through five coordinated task groups, each of which addresses a different topic:
    - ▶ (1) Federal Policy and Legal Review,
    - ▶ (2) Research Synthesis and Agenda
    - ▶ (3) Communications Network
    - ▶ (4) Cross-training Needs and Opportunities
    - ▶ (5) Inventory of Programs.
  - ▶ Each of the groups is designing a proposed roadmap of activities specific to the designated topics noted above to be considered by the Reentry Council for implementation in 2013.

# Resources

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- ▶ National Reentry Resource Center
  - ▶ <http://nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/>
- ▶ Consensus Project
  - ▶ <http://consensusproject.org/>
- ▶ National Resource Center on Justice-Involved Women
  - ▶ <http://cjinvolvedwomen.org/>
- ▶ Federal Interagency Reentry Council's Women and Reentry Subgroup
  - ▶ <http://www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/reentry-council>
  - ▶ For further information please contact Linda Mellgren ([Linda.mellgren@hhs.gov](mailto:Linda.mellgren@hhs.gov)), Clare DiSalvo ([clare.disalvo@hhs.gov](mailto:clare.disalvo@hhs.gov))
- ▶ Information regarding the Women's Risk/Needs Assessment Tool
  - ▶ <http://www.uc.edu/womenoffenders.html>

# Questions and Answers

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- ▶ Please type questions for the presenters into the question panel located on the right side of your screen.



# Peer-to-Peer Connections

<http://consensusproject.org/forums/>



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## Consensus Project Forum

The Consensus Project Forum is an online community that facilitates interaction with your colleagues and peers from across the country—a community of professionals working to improve responses to people with mental illnesses involved in the criminal justice system. Here, you can pose questions; respond to your colleagues' comments and inquiries; and exchange ideas, insights, experiences, and strategies with the field. Justice Center staff and experts from its partner organizations are actively participating in this forum and will be responding to your questions and comments. Learn more about our experts in [Meet Our Expert Contributors](#) and how to use the forum in the [FAQs](#).

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# Thank You!

The webinar recording and PowerPoint presentation will be available on [www.consensusproject.org](http://www.consensusproject.org) within a few days.

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