



THE RESTORATION OF NORMALITY: MIRRORING THE PAST IN THE FUTURE

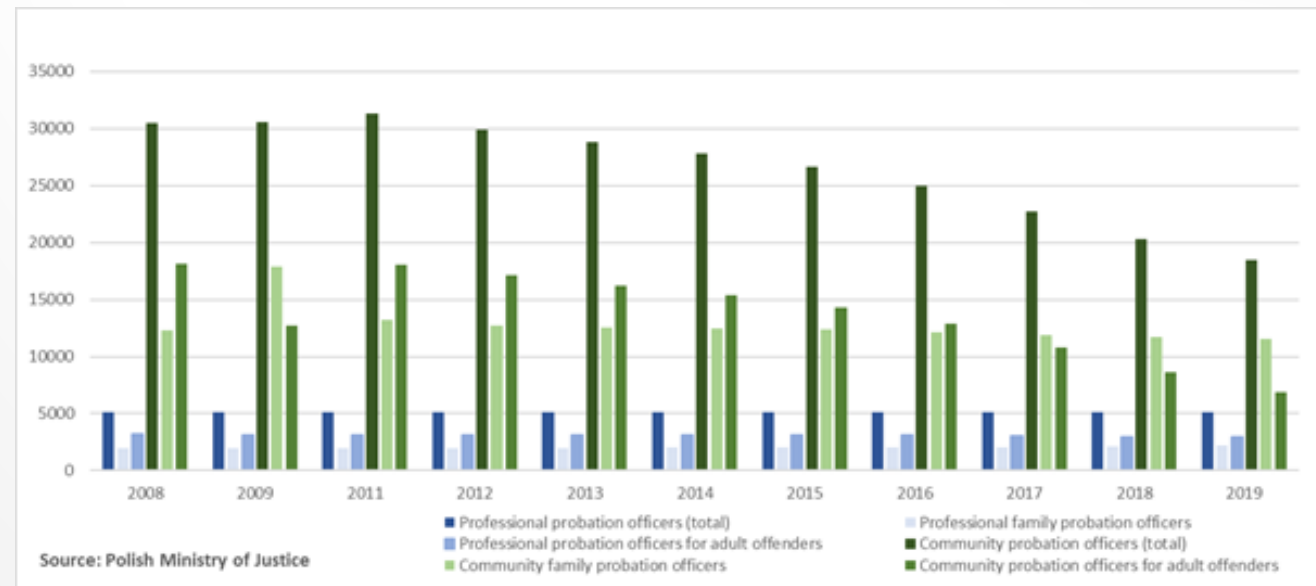
Workshop B: Social support and integration of ex-offenders

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POLISH PROBATION

- The implementation of the Probation Officers Act on 27 July 2001 as a turning point for the professionalisation of Polish Probation.
- Two-tier model of probation: professional (51 15 in 2019) - community probation officers (18 451 in 2019).
- Two-tier model of probation specialisation - probation officers for adult offenders and family probation officers (family and youth cases).
- The 2001 Probation Officers Act sets out that Polish probation officers perform duties that are of a (1) pedagogical-rehabilitative (2) diagnostic (3) preventative and (4) controlling nature.
- In service of the court or the public?



HOW TO SUPPORT THE PROCESS OF OFFENDER INTEGRATION?

The first part of the workshop will explore three innovative solutions that might successfully facilitate the process of reintegration of ex-offenders.

- (1) The first suggestion will be to look at (male) ex-offenders as parents and discuss the benefits of the Caring Dads programme, which is a group intervention for men who have abused, neglected, or exposed their children to domestic violence.
- (2) The second suggestion will be to explore how the concept of resilience, and the need for developing a resilience mindset and skills, can be applied in order to assist ex-offenders with their reintegration.
- (3) The third suggestion will be to place the process of reintegration in a physical environment, more specifically through the lens of restorative justice design - the impact of which will be discussed along with the activity of the Oakland-based non-profit organisation "Designing Justice – Designing Spaces".

CARING DADS



WHAT IS CARING DADS?

- The Caring Dads programme was designed in the early 2000's in Canada to shift away the traditional focus on mothers to fathers in practice with child protection.
- The intervention is currently implemented in Canada, US, UK, Australia, Germany, Estonia, Latvia and Slovenia.
- The fundamental aim of Caring Dads is to contribute to the safety and well-being of children through work with fathers to address their accountability for their ongoing risk to children (Scott et al. 2021).
- This program was developed in collaboration with representatives from women's advocacy and shelter services, child protection, child and family mental health services, criminal justice professionals.
- The implementation of the programme offers a standardised training and includes three components: (1) intervention with fathers (2) outreach to mothers (3) a systematic model of communication and coordination with referring professionals (Scott et al. 2021).

CARING DADS IN PRACTICE

- **611** Caring Dads groups worldwide
- **7326** fathers reached through the programme
- **10989** safer mothers through Caring Dads programme
- **18351** safer children through Caring Dads programme

www.caringdads.org

- Individual intake followed by 17 intervention sessions for fathers (15 group sessions and 2 individual sessions).
- Intervention objectives:
 - To develop sufficient trust so that men can be engaged in the process of examining their fathering.
 - To increase men's awareness of child-centered fathering including respectful treatment of children's mothers and support of the mother-child relationship.
 - To increase men's awareness of, and responsibility for, abusive and neglectful fathering behaviours and their impact on children through setting and monitoring clear behavioural change goals.
 - To help men appreciate the impact of their behaviour in terms of child healing and to plan for the future
- Phone outreach to caregiving mothers.
- Collaboration with referral agencies and other professionals involved with families.
- Sessions combine motivational interviewing, psychoeducation, cognitive behavioural therapy and group-based processing (Scott et al. 2021).



WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE INTERVENTION?

RESILIENCE



DEVELOPING A RESILIENT MINDSET

- The growing popularity of resilience in environmental, safety and security studies, crisis and disaster management, but limited application in criminology and criminal justice.
- Resilience is the capacity of a system, enterprise, or a person to maintain its core purpose and integrity in the face of dramatically changed circumstances (Zolli & Healey, 2012).
- Growth vs. fixed mindset (Dweck, 2006).
- Resilience in psychology represents a shift from a “disease model of psychology” (From question: What is wrong with you?) to “positive psychology” (To question: What do you do well?).
- How to measure individual resilience? Resilience instruments (psychometric scales): Connor Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) (Connor & Davidson, 2003). <http://www.connordavidson-resiliencescale.com/>

HOW RESILIENT ARE YOU?

<https://freeonlinesurveys.com/s/7HZPiucZ>

Item no.	Description
1	Able to adapt to change
2	Close and secure relationships
3	Sometimes fate or God can help
4	Can deal with whatever comes
5	Past success gives confidence for new challenge
6	See the humorous side of things
7	Coping with stress strengthens
8	Tend to bounce back after illness or hardship
9	Things happen for a reason
10	Best effort no matter what
11	You can achieve your goals
12	When things look hopeless, I don't give up
13	Know where to turn for help
14	Under pressure, focus and think clearly
15	Prefer to take the lead in problem solving
16	Not easily discouraged by failure
17	Think of self as strong person
18	Make unpopular or difficult decisions
19	Can handle unpleasant feelings
20	Have to act on a hunch
21	Strong sense of purpose
22	In control of your life
23	I like challenges
24	You work to attain your goals
25	Pride in your achievements

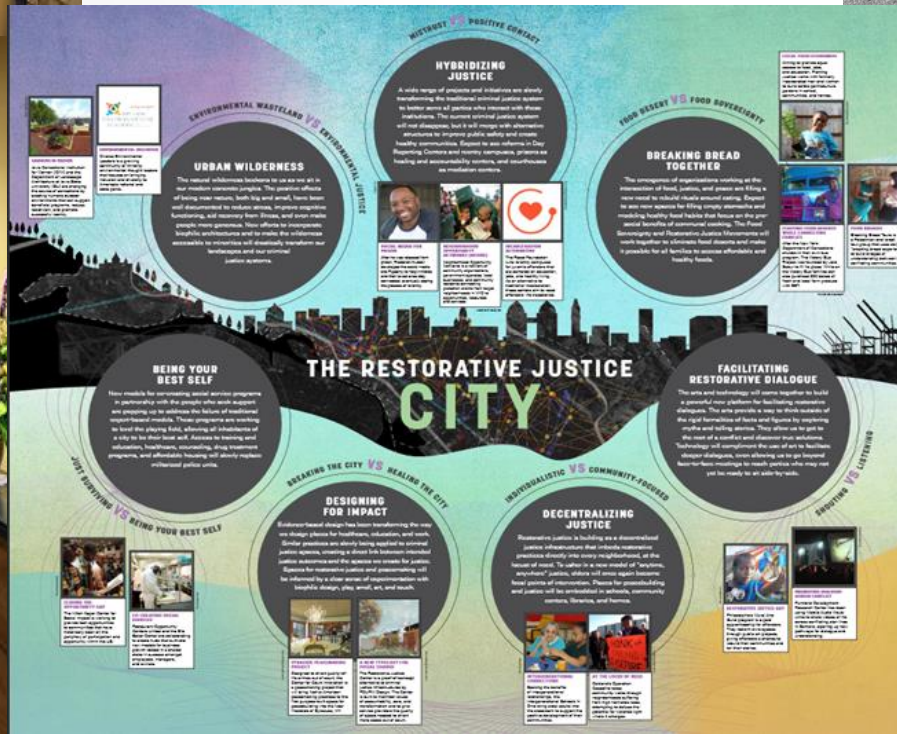
RESTORATIVE DESIGN





Designing Justice + Designing Spaces

Oakland, US



RESTORATIVE JUSTICE DESIGN

- Restorative justice design materializes restorative values and environmentally supports restorative process in order to facilitate the personal, interpersonal, and social wellbeing goals (Toews, 2019:285).
- The preliminary lens through which to explore architecture and design based on restorative justice is that of **salutogenic design**, which is concerned with designing to improve physical, emotional, and mental health (Toews, 2019:283).

Questions to guide a restorative justice design process (Toews, 2019:286)

Design creation

1. Who will be the users of the space – victims, offenders, support people, community members, justice professionals, others?
2. What are each of their justice needs and/or obligations?
3. What do these needs/obligations suggest about the goals to be achieved in the space?
4. What do the goals suggest about the design needed to achieve them?

Post-occupancy evaluation

1. How do each of the user groups perceive and experience the space, both inside and outside?
2. In what ways does the spatial design facilitate the achievement of the identified goals? What barriers exist?
3. What design modifications can be made to improve users' experiences and facilitate the achievement of identified goals?

Features of restorative space (Toews, 2006; Toews 2017)

Orientation towards respect, care, trust, and humility

Ability to be in relationship

Opportunities for personal healing

Safety

Meaningful opportunities for accountability

Concern for self-worth and personal power

Mutual responsibility

Independence, productivity, and constructiveness

Understanding and acceptance

Creativity and positivity

Connection to nature and spirituality

Responsible decision making

Honesty and openness

Kindness and love

Nonviolence

Design characteristics (Toews, 2019):

- (1) Access to nature
- (2) Privacy and reflection
- (3) Nesting
- (4) Openness
- (5) Fellowship
- (6) Paths and long distance views
- (7) Comfortable materiality
- (8) Engaged spaces
- (9) Flexible design
- (10) Family-oriented design
- (11) Home

**WHAT IS YOUR ENVIRONMENT LIKE IN
WHICH YOU MEET AND TALK TO
OFFENDERS?**

THANK YOU!

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