

VICTIMIZATION OF THE INCARCERATED

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and the participants

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- ▶ Review relevant legal standards
 - ▶ PREA
 - ▶ Custodial misconduct
- ▶ Review scarce literature on inmates as victims
- ▶ Review preliminary findings from the Personality and Adjustment to Prison study
 - ▶ Characteristics of women and men entering prison
 - ▶ Adjustment of women to prison during 1st year of incarceration
 - ▶ Focus on victimization
- ▶ Recommendations for reducing violence and victimization in prison

RELEVANT LEGAL STANDARDS



HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH STUDY (2001)



PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT (2003)



STATE LAWS

- ▶ Oregon: Custodial Sexual Misconduct in the First Degree
- ▶ ORS 163.452
- ▶ C felony

LITERATURE REVIEW



ABUSE HISTORY AND FEMALE INMATES

- ▶ 6 out of 10 female inmates have reported sexual or physical abuse at some time in their life (Harrison & Beck, 2003)
- ▶ Higher rates of childhood sexual abuse in female (26%) versus male (5%) inmates (McClellan, Farabee & Crouch, 1997)
- ▶ Childhood abuse and neglect predictive of Antisocial Personality, alcohol problems, hostility and other externalizing problems (White & Widom, 2003)

VICTIMIZATION IN PRISON: PREVALENCE

- ▶ Wolff and Shi study
- ▶ 1 state, 6964 male and 564 female inmates took part
- ▶ Computerized survey assessing experience in last 6 months
 - ▶ Physical victimization
 - ▶ Sexual victimization
 - ▶ Reporting of victimization
 - ▶ Feelings of safety
- ▶ Study benefits:
 - ▶ Enormous sample size
 - ▶ Detailed types of victimization
- ▶ Study cons:
 - ▶ Few other data points
 - ▶ No ability to predict who is at risk

VICTIMIZATION IN PRISON: PREVALENCE

- ▶ Physical victimization in last 6 months (Wolff & Shi, 2009)

	Men	Women
Physical violence by another inmate	33.3%	53.7%
Physical violence by staff	36.9%	13.1%

- ▶ Proportion of victimized inmates feeling unsafe was higher than non-victimized inmates, especially among males
- ▶ Victimized men felt more unsafe in most areas (yard, cell, dining area, shower) than non-victimized. Victimized women felt more unsafe in dining area)

VICTIMIZATION IN PRISON: PREVALENCE

- ▶ Sexual victimization in last 6 months (Wolff & Shi, 2011)

	Men	Women
Sexual violence by another inmate	3.8%	22.5%
Sexual violence by staff	7.1%	8.3%

- ▶ Abusive sexual contact much more common than forced sex acts.
- ▶ Co-occurring physical and sexual violence was more common than only sexual violence.

PERSONALITY AND ADJUSTMENT TO PRISON (PAP) STUDY



PAP PURPOSE AND GOALS

Purpose of the study

- ▶ Examine first year adjustment of newly admitted female inmates
- ▶ Broaden construct of adjustment
- ▶ Describe relationships between abuse history, psychopathology, and adjustment

MEASURES

Psychopathology

- ▶ Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI; Morey, 2003)
 - ▶ Schizophrenia (SCZ)
 - ▶ Paranoia (PAR)
 - ▶ Mania (MAN)
 - ▶ Depression (DEP)
 - ▶ Anxiety (ANX)
 - ▶ Borderline Features (BOR)
 - ▶ Antisocial Features (ANT)
- ▶ DSM-IV-TR diagnoses of Antisocial and Borderline Personality Disorders
 - ▶ Diagnosis
 - ▶ # of criteria
- ▶ Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (Hare, 2003; PCL-R)

Abuse history

- ▶ Initial Trauma Review-Revised (Briere, 2004; ITR-R)

MEASURES

Adjustment

- ▶ **Prison Violence Inventory** (PVI; Warren, Hurt, Loper, Bale, Friend, & Chauhan, 2002)
 - ▶ Physical (10 items) & Relational (7 items)
 - ▶ Violence perpetration
 - ▶ Violence victimization
- ▶ Number of disciplinary infractions in 1 year period
- ▶ Women Adjusting to Prison Study Survey (WAPS; our own instrument)
- ▶ Prison Adjustment Questionnaire (PAQ; Wright, 1991)

STUDY PROCEDURE

- ▶ IRB review and approval
- ▶ Random selection of participants
 - ▶ First time in prison, 13/18 mos sentence
 - ▶ First 1-3 weeks into incarceration
- ▶ Baseline 1
- ▶ Baseline 2
- ▶ Follow-ups
 - ▶ 3-6-9-12 months
 - ▶ Correctional officers*

PAP PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

	Females	Males
Number	152	153
Mean age (SD)	34.45 (10.67)	31.69 (12.25)
Race		
Caucasian	80.3	72.4
African-American	3.9	8.3
Latino/a	4.6	9.6
Asian-American	2.6	2.6
Native-American	3.3	1.9
Bi/multi-racial	3.9	3.2
Highest grade completed (SD)	11 (2.06)	11 (1.75)

PAP PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

	Females	Males
Marital status		
Single, never married	45.4	60.8
Married	18.4	14.7
Separated	6.6	11.8
Divorced	23.0	10.8
Widowed	2.0	2.0
Children		
I+ children	82%	76.9%
Avg number (range)	2.13 (0-12)	1.4 (0-11)

PAP PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

	Females	Males
Type of crime		
Drug, minor violations	26%	22.1%
Property	45%	17.9%
Person	29%	60.0%
Previously on probation	74.3%	60.2%
Avg sentence length (SD)	34 mo (34)	78 (79)
Employed at time of offense	36.2%	44.8%
Substance use at time of offense	69.7%	60.4%

ADJUSTMENT TO PRISON

- ▶ Adjustment has narrow definition of disciplinary infractions
 - ▶ Infractions capture only serious (unlucky) incidents
 - ▶ Low base rate
- ▶ New female inmates have fewer coping strategies than females incarcerated longer

Gallagher, 2001; Soderstrom, Castellano, & Figaro, 2001

ADJUSTMENT TO PRISON

- ▶ Tongeren & Klebe (2010)
 - ▶ Defined adjustment in female offenders as
 - ▶ Ability to get basic provisions
 - ▶ Assimilate into prison culture, with eye towards release
 - ▶ Reduce criminal thinking and rehabilitate
 - ▶ Identified 6 types of offenders based on a series of measures
 - ▶ Did not examine time sequence, change
 - ▶ No behavioral anchors, dependent variables

MENTAL HEALTH AND PERSONALITY PATHOLOGY



PAI: MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS

- ▶ T-score 70+ on clinical scales
 - ▶ 6.7% Schizophrenia
 - ▶ 10.7% Paranoia
 - ▶ 2.3% Mania
 - ▶ 18.7% Depression
 - ▶ 18.7% Anxiety
- ▶ 39.5% Any 1 elevated Axis I scale
- ▶ 12% Any 2+ elevated Axis I scales

PERSONALITY PATHOLOGY: DSM DIAGNOSIS

- ▶ Met DSM-IV-TR criteria
 - ▶ 13.2% Borderline PD
 - ▶ 31.6% Antisocial PD
- ▶ # of symptoms
 - ▶ Borderline PD 1.85 (SD = 2.12)
 - ▶ Antisocial PD 3.89 (SD = 2.76)
- ▶ Overlap
 - ▶ 55.9% no diagnosis
 - ▶ 34.9% either diagnosis
 - ▶ 4.7% both

PERSONALITY PATHOLOGY: PSYCHOPATHY RATINGS

▶ Mean scores

- ▶ Interpersonal, affective chars 5.15 (SD= 3.50)
- ▶ Behavioral, lifestyle chars 2 8.94 (SD = 4.71)
- ▶ Total score 15.58 (SD = 7.77)

▶ Cutoffs

- ▶ 30— 6%
- ▶ 25—12%

▶ Levels

- ▶ Low— 0-14 (47%)
- ▶ Medium— 15-24 (41%)
- ▶ High— 25+ (12%)

ABUSE EXPERIENCE



ABUSE EXPERIENCE BEFORE AGE 18

	Females	Males
Sexual abuse by someone 5+ years older	47%	28%
Involved penetration	86%	24%
Sexual abuse by someone <5 years older	13%	3%
Involved penetration	90%	0%
Physical abuse	46%	39%
Sexual and/or child abuse	59%	
Witnessed interpersonal traumatic event(s)	35%	53%

ABUSE EXPERIENCE AFTER AGE 18

	Females	Males
Sexual assault	31	
Penetration	91	
Date or romantic partner	63	
Partner physical abuse	71	
Involved severe, life-threatening battery	42	
Witness to trauma	45	

BPD AND CHILDHOOD ABUSE EXPERIENCE

	BPD	nonBPD
Physical abuse	60%	42%
Sexual abuse by adult	80%	40%*
Sexual abuse by peer	25%	11%

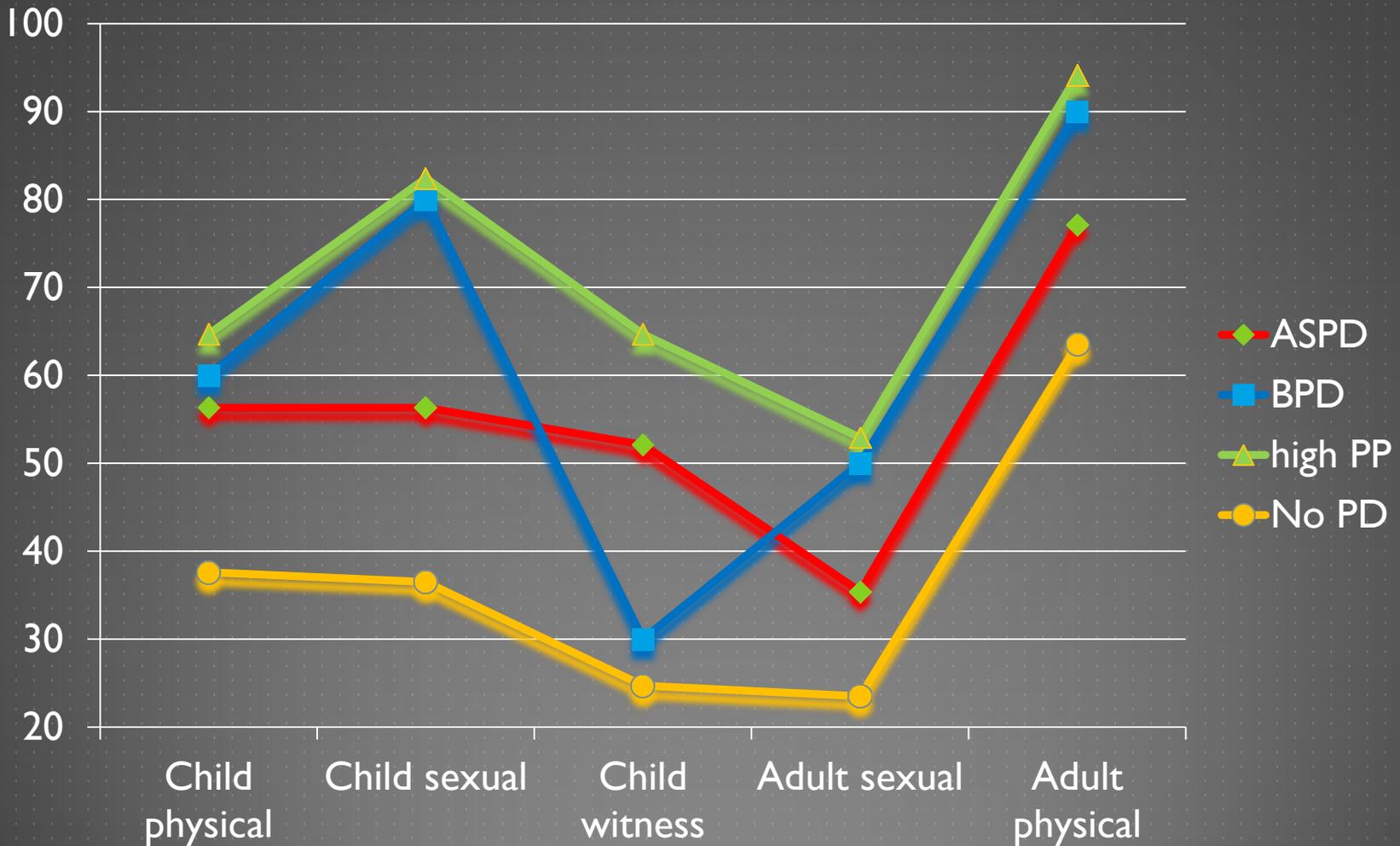
*p < .05

BPD AND ADULT ABUSE EXPERIENCE

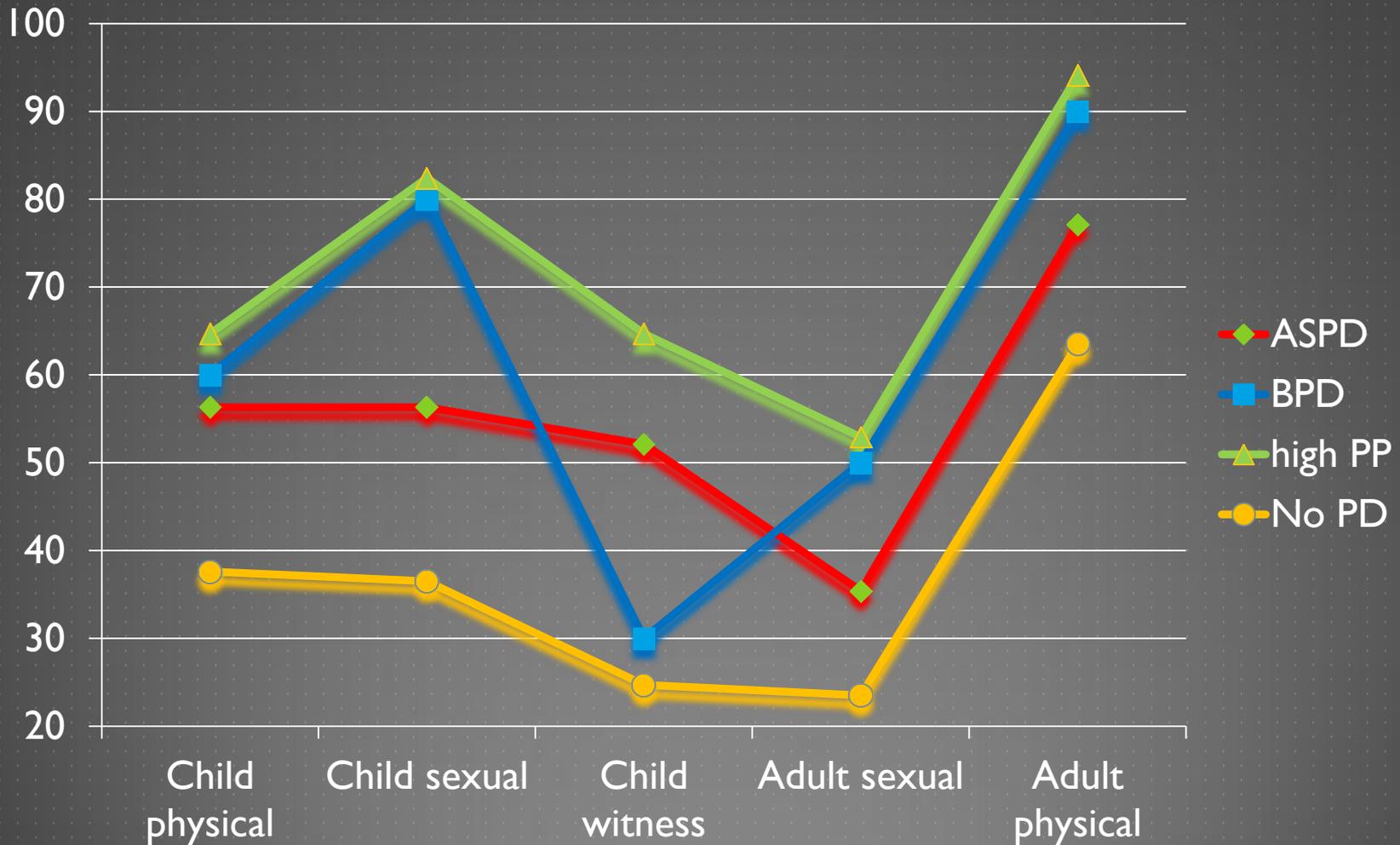
	BPD	nonBPD
Sexual abuse	50%	26%*
Partner physical abuse	90%	65%*

*p < .05

RATES OF ABUSE BY PD DIAGNOSIS-- FEMALES



RATES OF ABUSE BY PD DIAGNOSIS-- MALES



PAI SCORES BY ABUSE EXPERIENCE-- FEMALES

- ▶ Women with child PA and/or SA (n = 87)
 - ▶ Significantly higher scores on SCZ, MAN, PAR & DEP
- ▶ Women with child PA (n = 67)
 - ▶ Significantly higher scores on ANX, ANT, & BOR
- ▶ Women with child SA (n = 69)
 - ▶ Significantly higher on ANX, ANT, & BOR

PAI SCORES BY ABUSE EXPERIENCE--MALES

- ▶ Men with child PA and/or SA (n =)
- ▶ Men with child PA (n =)
- ▶ Men with child SA (n =)

ADJUSTMENT TO PRISON:
THE FIRST YEAR



ADJUSTMENT ACROSS THE FIRST YEAR

- ▶ Indicators of adjustment
 - ▶ Positive
 - ▶ Negative

- ▶ 83 women completed all 4 follow-up periods

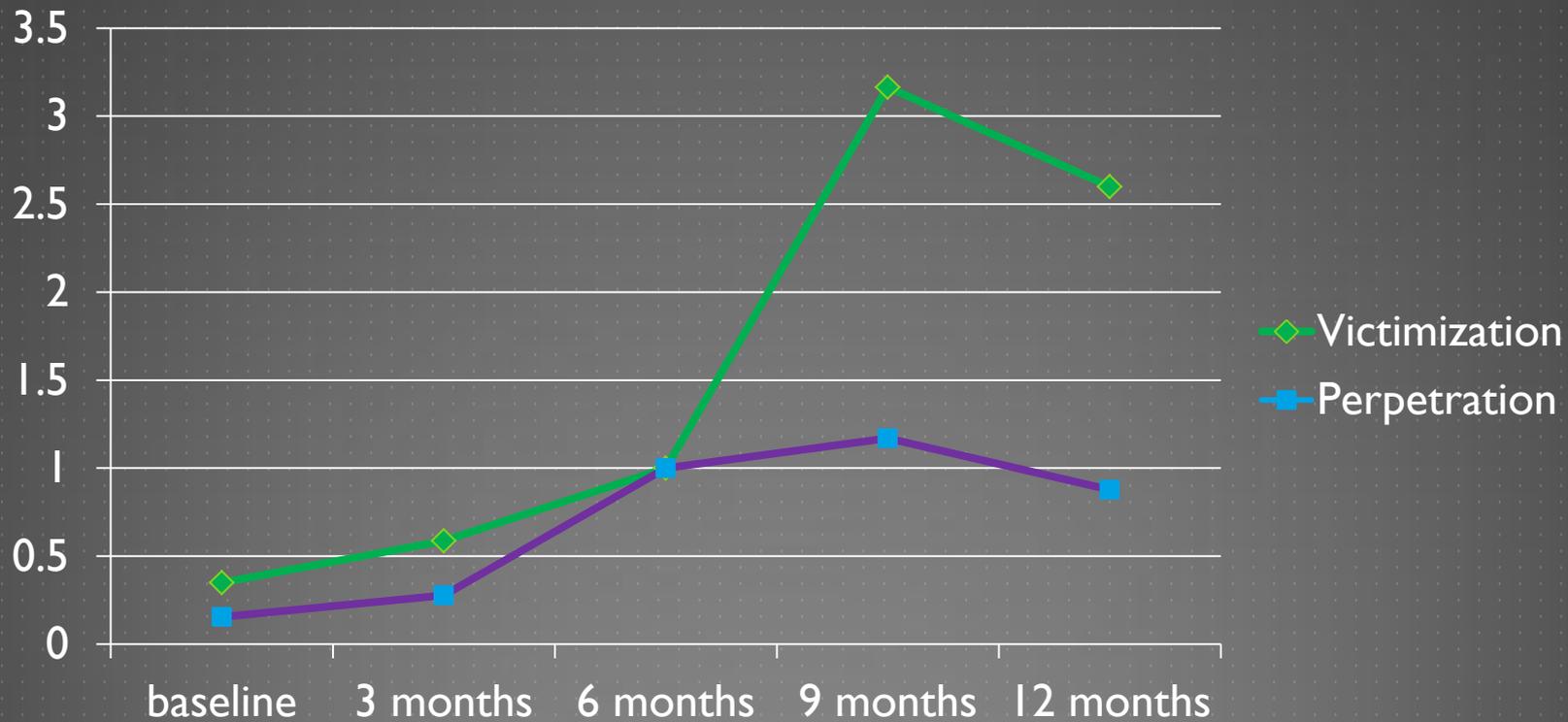
WHAT IS THE PATTERN OF VICTIMIZATION AND PERPETRATION ACROSS FIRST YEAR OF INCARCERATION?

Maladjustment defined as presence of violence (perpetration & victimization)

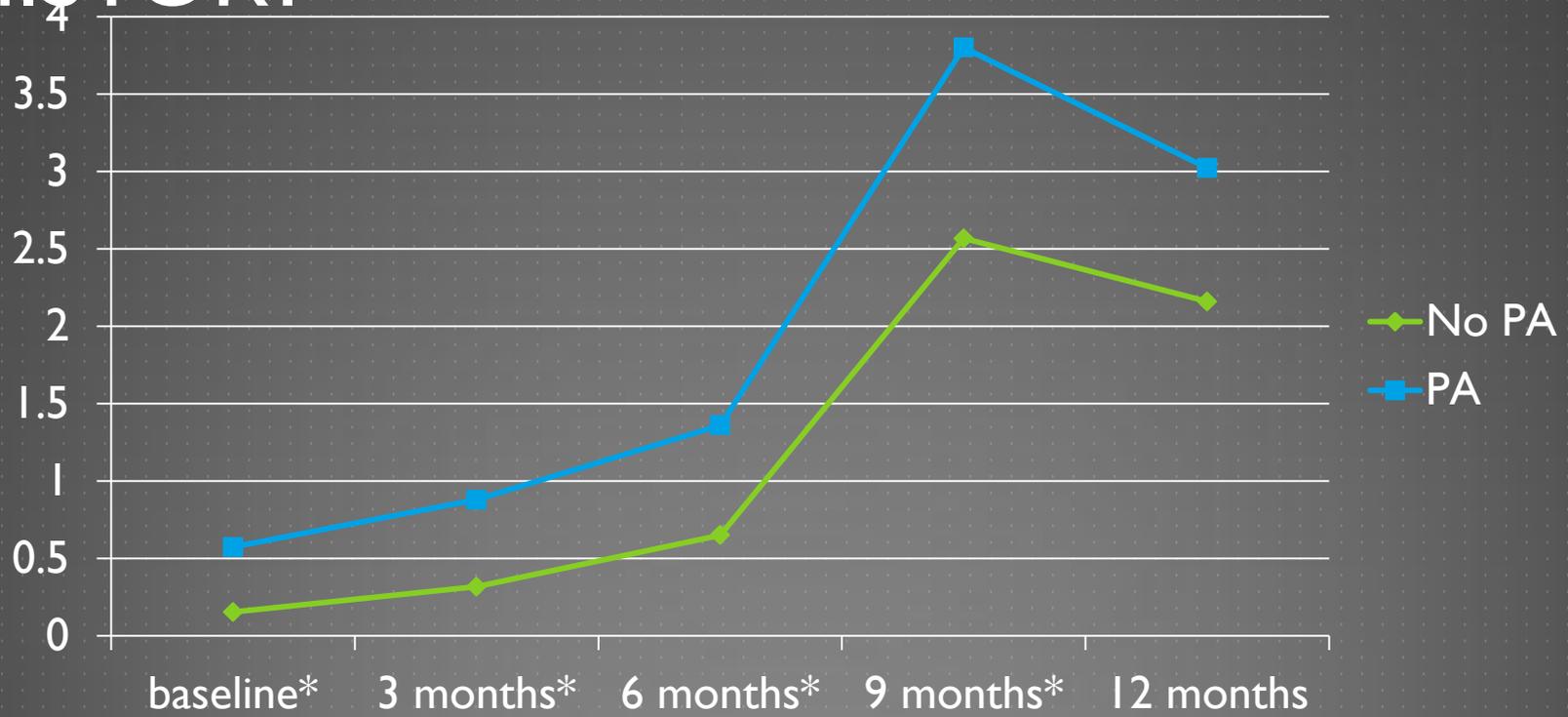
Hypothesis: Greater violence expected at beginning that tapers over time



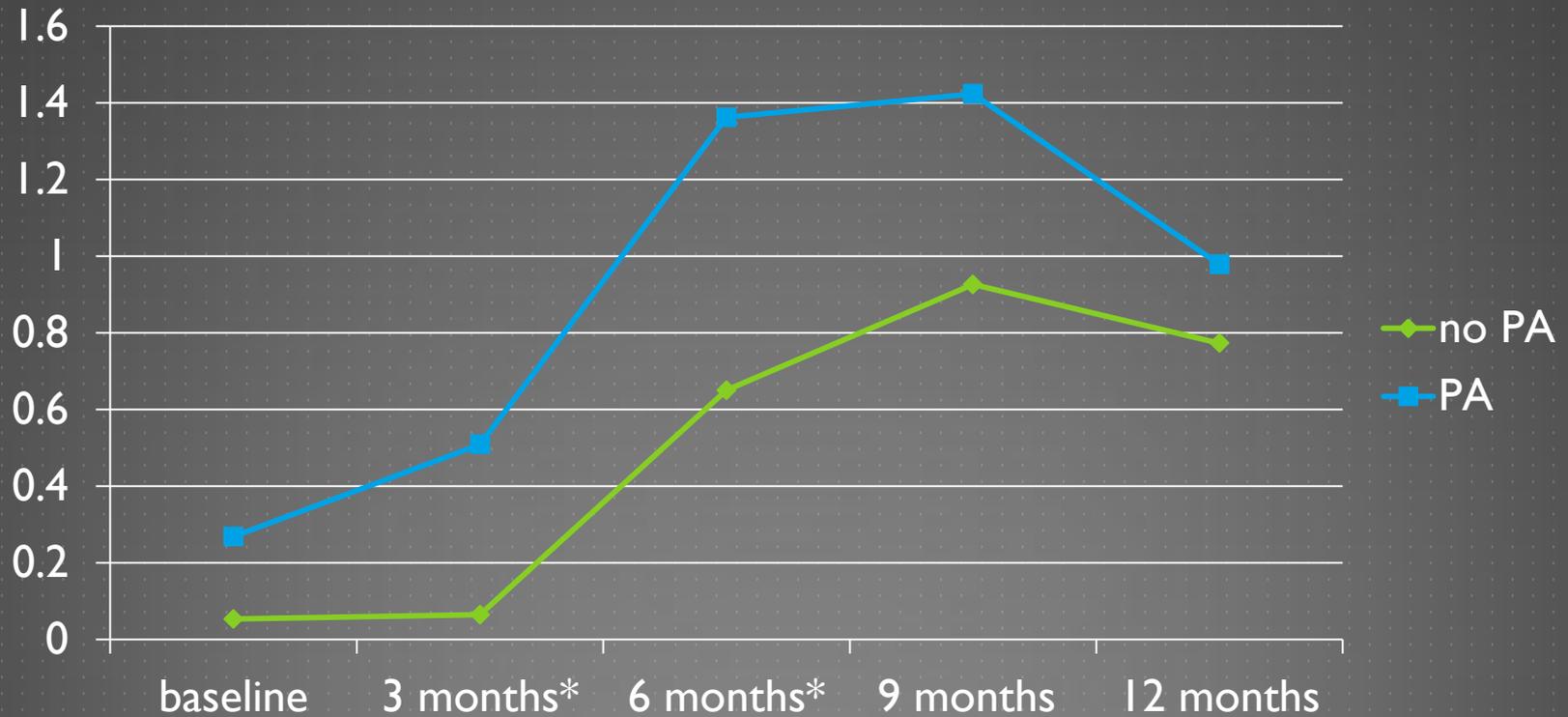
MEAN PVI SCORES FOR VICTIMIZATION AND PERPETRATION



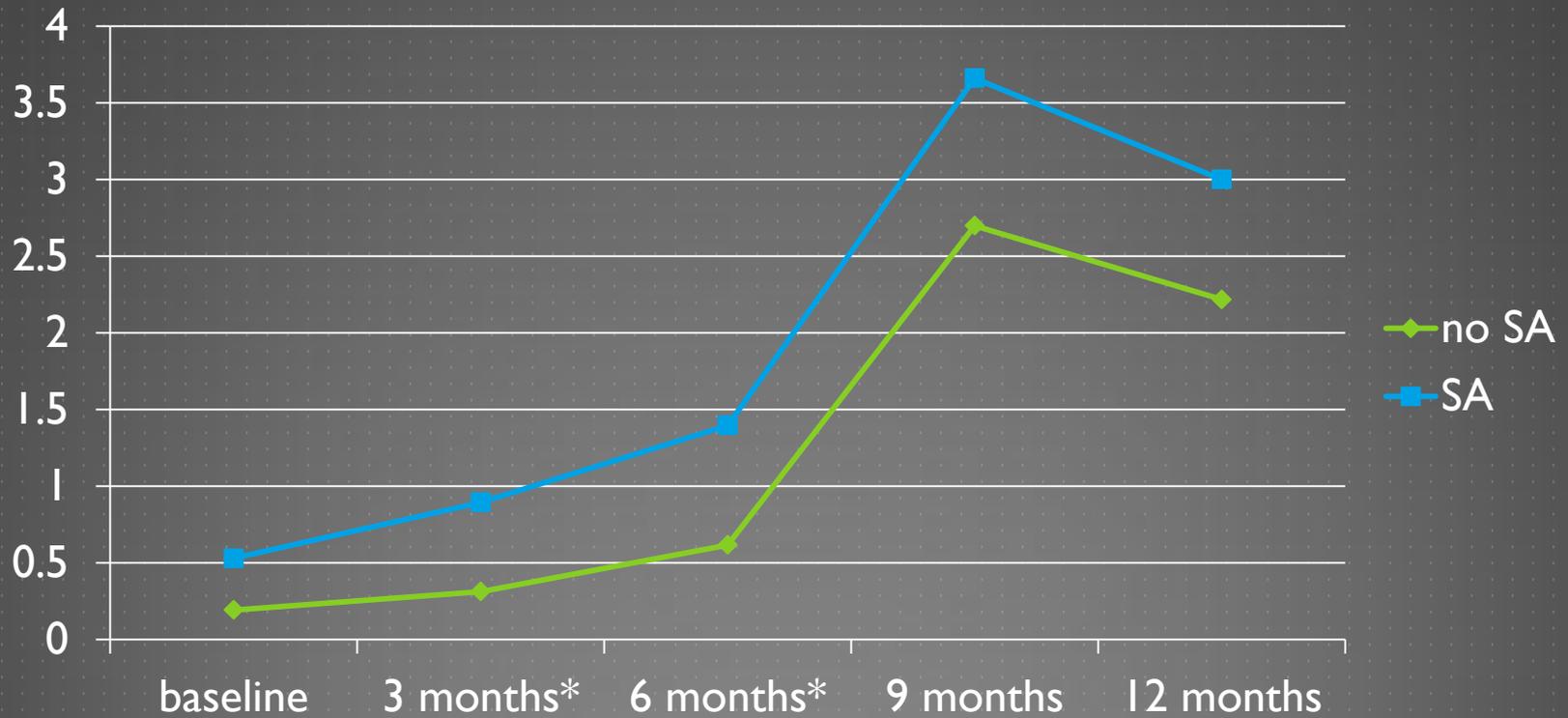
VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION BY CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL ABUSE HISTORY



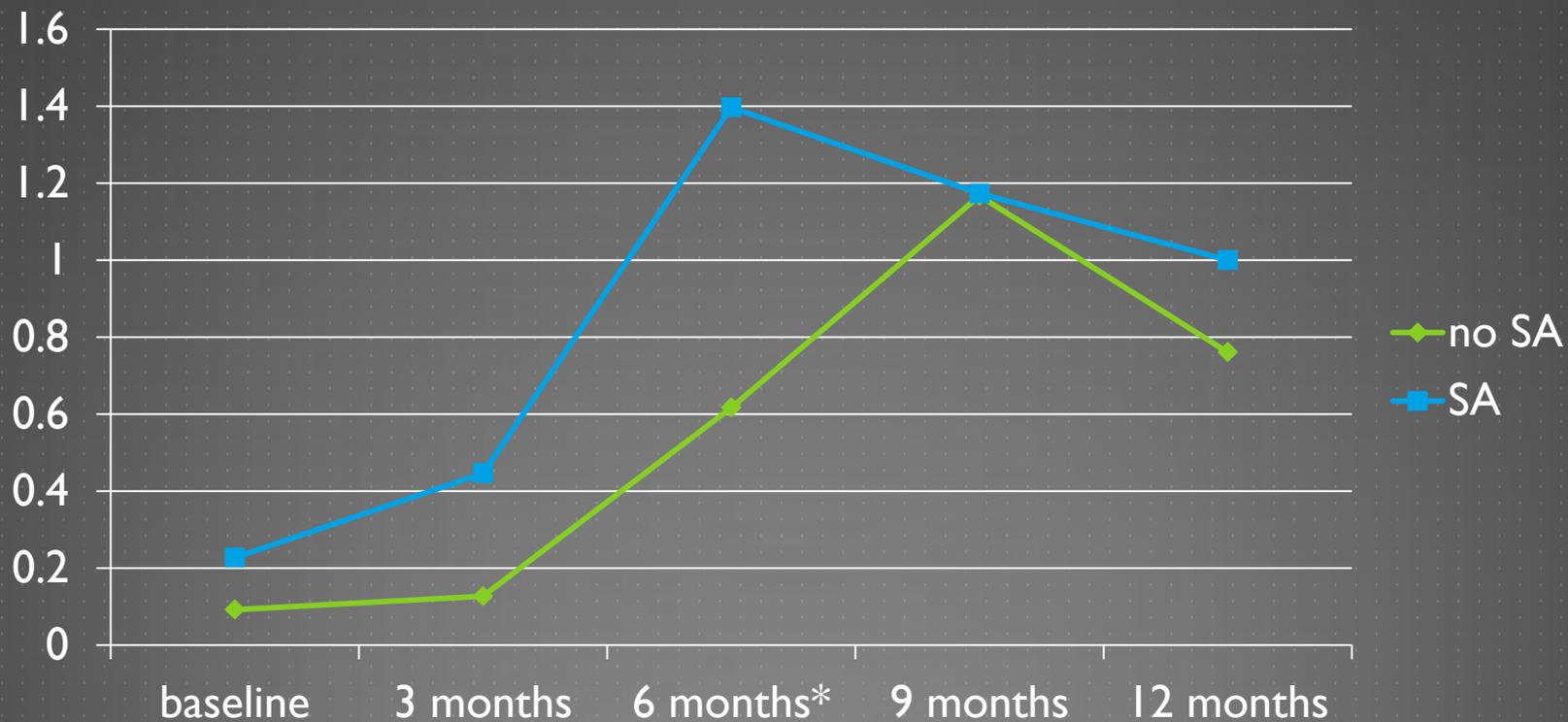
VIOLENCE PERPETRATION BY CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL ABUSE HISTORY



VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION BY SEXUAL ABUSE HISTORY



VIOLENCE PERPETRATION BY SEXUAL ABUSE HISTORY



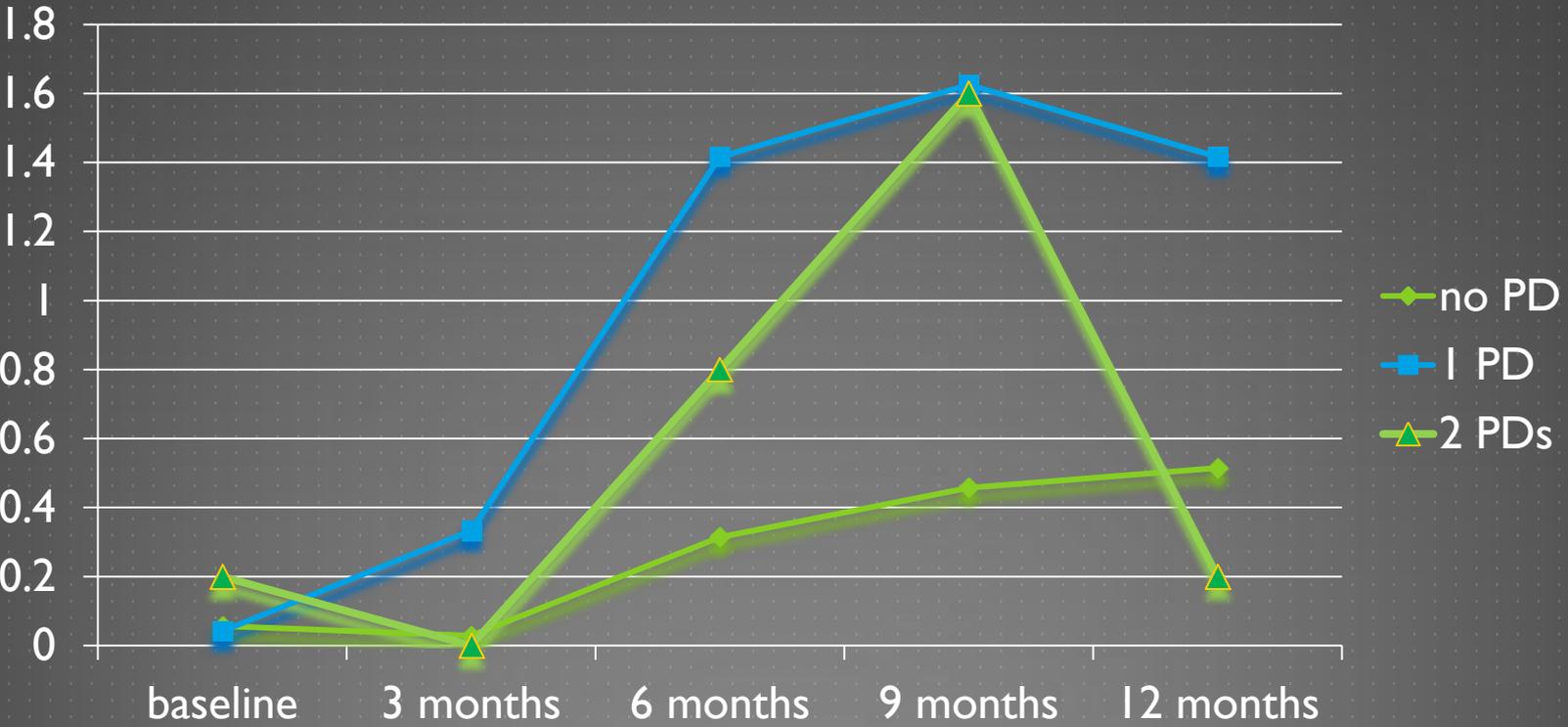
SUMMARY: SELF-REPORTED VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE

- ▶ Women show slower acceleration of violence experience, peak at 9 months
- ▶ Women with abuse histories show higher rates of violence experience
- ▶ Overall differences between abuse groups not statistically significant
 - ▶ Reduced power due to follow-up attrition

PERSONALITY DISORDER DIAGNOSIS AND VICTIMIZATION

- ▶ Nonsignificant trends for ASPD and BPD to have higher rates of victimization
- ▶ Significant differences for presence of PD and perpetration [$F(8, 64) = 2.51, p = .03$]
 - ▶ Having both dx did not increase perpetration
 - ▶ Differences not significant for each diagnosis alone

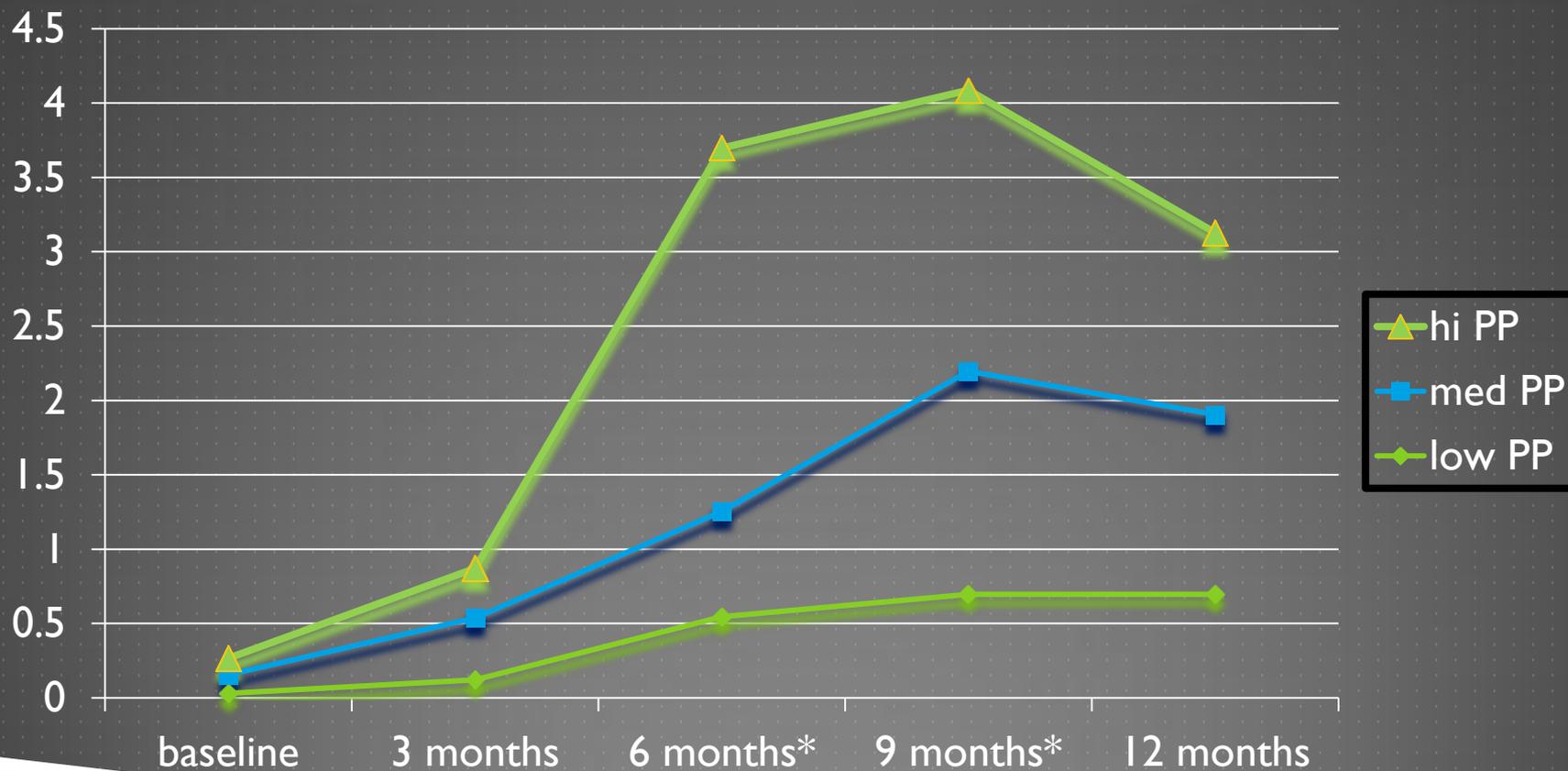
VIOLENCE PERPETRATION BY PERSONALITY DISORDER



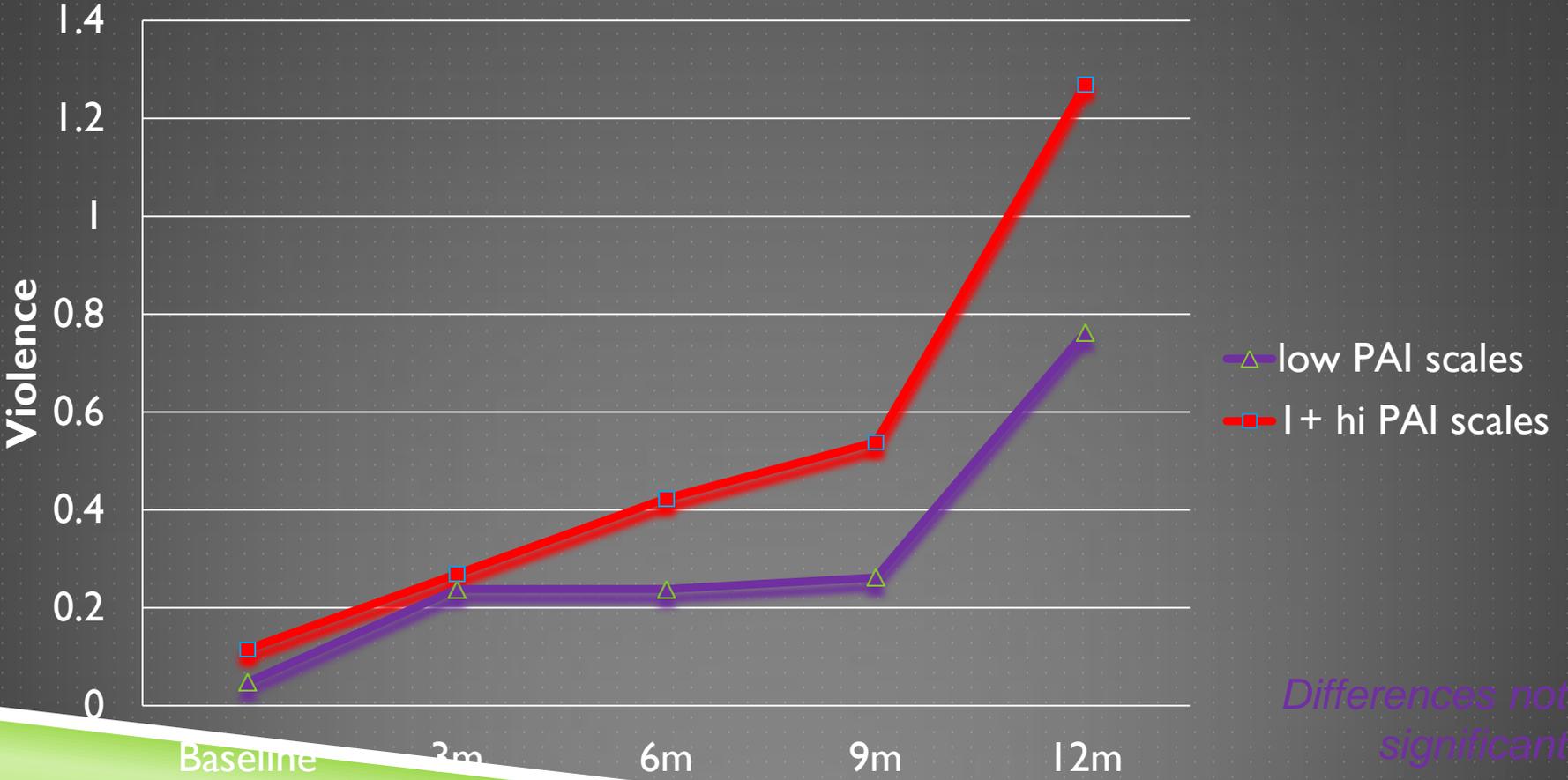
VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE BY PSYCHOPATHY

- ▶ No differences among lo-med-hi levels of psychopathy and victimization
 - ▶ Increased victimization for higher PCL-R scorers
 - ▶ Low and medium groups nearly identical
- ▶ Significant differences between low and high PCL-R scorers in perpetration ($F(8, 65) = 2.91, p = .005$)

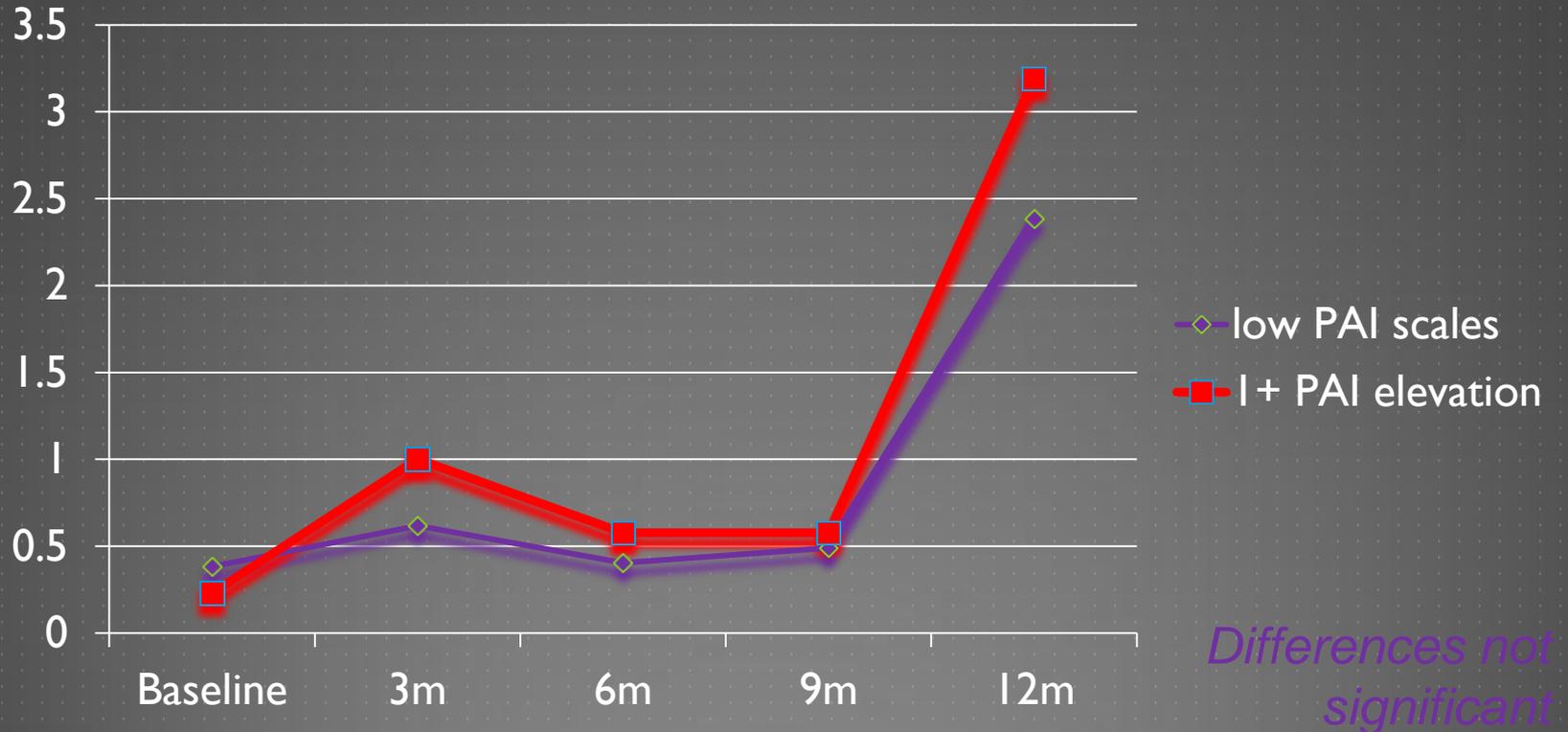
VIOLENCE PERPETRATION BY PSYCHOPATHY GROUP



VIOLENCE PERPETRATION BY PAI SCALE ELEVATIONS



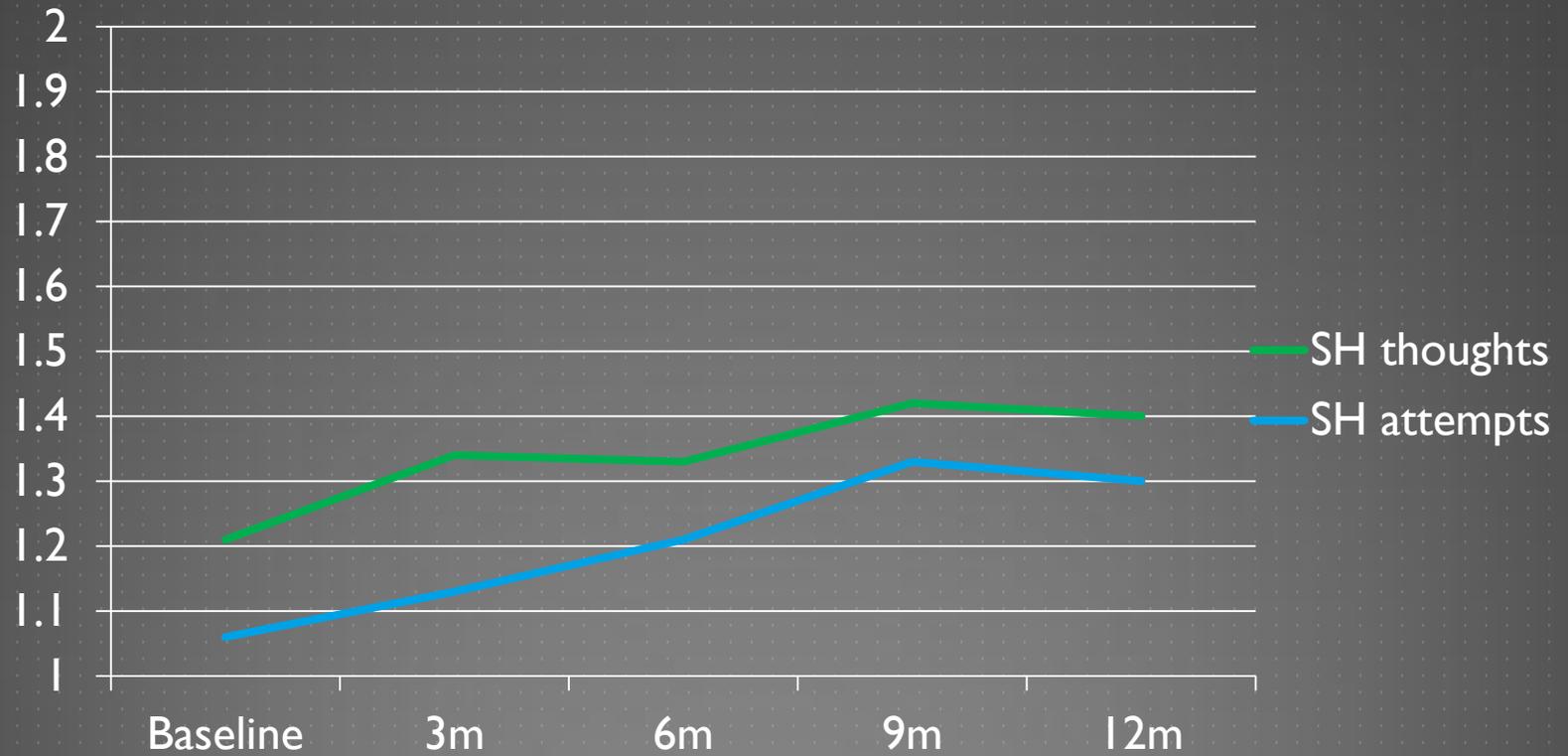
VICTIMIZATION BY PAI SCALE ELEVATIONS



VIOLENCE AND PERSONALITY DISORDER

- ▶ No real differences for victimization
 - ▶ Correlates of victimization?
- ▶ Perpetration rates are higher for women with personality dx, higher PCL-R scores
 - ▶ Differences in perpetration only emerge at 6 and 9 months

ADJUSTMENT: SELF-HARM



ADJUSTMENT: SELF-HARM

- ▶ Separated women slightly higher on ideation than single women (not significant)
- ▶ African-American women significantly higher than Caucasian and Hispanic women to consider and attempt self-harm
- ▶ Only among Af-Am women, CSA history increased likelihood of attempt

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS



SUMMARY POINTS

- ▶ Women adjusting to prison
 - ▶ Low levels of perpetration and victimization
 - ▶ These levels rise over the 1st year
 - ▶ Women with abuse histories, personality disorder dx, mental health sx's may be at more risk

SUMMARY POINTS

- ▶ High levels of abuse experience in child and adulthood

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- ▶ Analyze data for other adjustment measures
- ▶ Disciplinary reports
- ▶ Consider population
 - ▶ First-timers vs. GP
- ▶ Consider points of intervention
 - ▶ Increase in violence at 6-9 months
 - ▶ What management/intervention strategies could reduce this

REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS



RISK FACTORS FOR VIOLENCE

- ▶ Person variables
- ▶ Institutional variables

REDUCING PRISON VIOLENCE

- ▶ From the person to the organization

QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

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