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Pepperdine University
Graduate School of Education and Psychology

DEVELOPMENT OF A RESOURCE MANUAL FOR WORKING WITH LATINO
PAROLEES

A clinical dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction

of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Psychology

by

Abner Flores

September, 2021

Carrie Castañeda-Sound, Ph.D. – Dissertation Chairperson

This clinical dissertation, written by

Abner Flores

under the guidance of a Faculty Committee and approved by its members, has been submitted to and accepted by the Graduate Faculty in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PSYCHOLOGY

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to Soma, Violet, and Roxana Flores. The three of you make everything worthwhile. And to the young man I met a decade ago, tattered, bloody, and wanting to share his story. You are now an adult and I am still here, trying again to convey your world. I hope I have done well by you, my brother.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My deepest thanks and gratitude go to my dissertation chair, Dr. Carrie Castañeda-Sound, and to my dissertation committee, Dr. Miguel Gallardo, and Dr. Rogelio Serrano. Your insights and support were integral in the development and focus of this dissertation. I also thank the multiple sites which work with Latino parolees, at-risk youth, and the incarcerated men and youth that shared their stories with me. Approaching a population that is often viewed as irredeemable with a psychological lens has made me privy to an inner world that is rich in meaning and hope. This work is founded on those experiences.

VITA

EDUCATION

- 2021 Pepperdine University, Graduate School of Education and Psychology, Los Angeles, CA
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Populations: Adults
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Populations: Adolescents and Adults (Spanish/English)
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Setting: Assessment and Treatment for Court Mandated Sex-Offenders
Populations: Adult Males (Spanish/English)

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Setting: Community Mental Health Assessment and Treatment
Populations: Children, Adolescents, Adults and Families
 (Spanish/English)
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 Aspiranet COEDS. Ventura, CA
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Populations: Children, Adolescents, Adults and Families
 (Spanish/English)
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PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATIONS & PUBLICATIONS

Flores, A. (2020). Eagles and jaguars: Archetypes and Myths in Gang-Entrenched Latinx Men. *Jung Journal*, 14(4), 18–33. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19342039.2020.1822116>

Flores, A. (Dec 3, 2018). *Eagles and Jaguars: Archetypal Interventions for Hispanic Adolescent Delinquents - An interactive workshop delineating clinical applications for working with at-risk minorities*. Department of Rehabilitation, California Youth Authority Re-Integration Division. Oxnard, CA

De la O, J. Flores, A. (Oct 1, 2017). *Los Hijos de la Chingada and the Cultural Complex Facilitated*. C.G. Jung Club of Orange County. Huntington Beach, CA

De la O, J. Flores, A. (May 6, 2016). *Los Hijos de la Chingada and the Cultural Complex Facilitated*. C.G. Jung Institute of Los Angeles. Los Angeles, CA

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ABSTRACT

The standard psychological treatment available for Latino men who are newly released from prison has remained unchanged for over thirty years and focuses on decreasing recidivism through cognitive-behavioral interventions by managing and decreasing law-breaking behaviors. However, clinical experience with inmates suggests that personal experiences, cultural values, and intergenerational trauma along with the long-term impact of poverty, gang ties, and repeated incarceration will all influence post-release behavior. Understanding these areas could help draw out protective factors and innate resiliency, therefore informing treatment and helping newly released inmates from becoming repeat offenders.

In this dissertation, I developed a resource manual for service providers that deliver treatment or programming to Latino parolees. This resource manual is informed by Liberation psychology principles and based on the current research literature in order to focus on culturally congruent ways to explore the strengths and challenges faced by this population. A primary goal of this resource is to help service providers who work with Latino parolees develop a greater awareness and understanding of the context of their clients' experiences, concerns, and expectations and to provide avenues for introducing and discussing these issues. Special attention is given to the role of culture, gender roles, race, marginalization, and intergenerational trauma. Common issues related to recidivism, such as post-traumatic stress, depression, anxiety, and conduct problems are addressed. This resource manual includes de-identified, amalgamated vignettes based on clinical experience as examples. In addition, experts in the field evaluated the resource manual and provided feedback about the applicability of the content to Latino parolees. Feedback from the evaluators is discussed and incorporated into the resource manual.

Chapter I: Introduction and Review of the Literature

Introduction

...the more I tried to do right when I got out, the more all these feelings would come up, and I didn't know what to do with them...

-Anonymous Homeboy, *2017 Global Homeboy Gathering*

The United States (US) has the highest incarceration rate in the world at 2.3 million people, or 716 per 100,000 residents (Wagner and Sawyer, 2020). The US also hold the largest number of people under correctional control, meaning people on probation or parole, at 4.5 million adults (Jones, 2018). Of these numbers, African American and Latino men of color represent over 60% of the US prison population but make up less than 30% of the general population. The most recent data indicates that African Americans represent close to 40% of incarcerated men, and Latinos, 32% (Federal Bureau of Prisons statistics, 2020 data). According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' 2000 to 2015 data, African Americans are incarcerated at 6.1 times the rate of whites, Latinos at 2.5 times the rate (Carson & Anderson, 2016). However, the data on incarceration of Latinos may be significantly under-reported for several reasons. First, demographic reporting practices are inconsistent among jails and prisons and vary from state to state. Furthermore, regardless of the inconsistencies in reporting, the most recent data show that one of every three African Americans and one of every six Latino males will go to prison in his lifetime (American Bar Association, 2013; Mauer & King 2007). The disproportionate rate at which these men are incarcerated and the harsher sentencing they receive create a natural suspicion towards the service providers tasked with helping these men re-integrate into society. This suspicion can create difficulties in the clinical working relationship and in the desire for these men to disclose mental health concerns and emotional content.

More than half of incarcerated men have some form of mental illness and of these, 76% have co-morbid issues with addiction (James & Glaze, 2006). In addition, these men are witnesses to or victims of violence, trauma, and rape while incarcerated (Wolff & Shi, 2009; Wright, 1991). Such experiences of abuse throughout the lifespan, whether witnessing or being victimized, are correlated with anxiety, depression, and symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder, including hypervigilance, interpersonal problems, and difficulty regulating anger responses (Haden & Scarpa, 2008; Krause et al., 2003; Scarpa, 2001, 2003; Scarpa et al, 2002). When working with this population, it can be difficult to determine where these men may need help or support as their concerns may be couched in stories, complaints, or expressions of anger. Thus, a further exploration of how to culturally adapt existing models in order to effectively work with Latino males is warranted.

When men are first incarcerated, correctional facilities utilize varied screening tools to determine mental illness, substance abuse needs, and for rehabilitation programing (National Commission on Correctional Health Care [NCCH], 2018). However, studies have found that the intake screening process is a poor identifier of offenders with mental illness (Martin et al, 2013), with conditions such as depression being detected only 7% of the time (Teplin, 1990). With new inmates filling out screeners in communal holding areas and in plain view of officers and each other, it may not be an environment conducive to endorsing feelings of sadness or requesting rehabilitative help. Though mental health treatment is required in all correctional facilities and is delineated in the manual *Performance-Based Expected Practices for Adult Correctional Institutions* (American Correctional Association, 2020), the standards set forth are limited to Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) and have remained relative unchanged for over thirty years. Furthermore, the process to place inmates in rehabilitative programs can be affected by

limitations in funding and resources, can be up to the discretion of staff, and may not involve the use of scientifically validated or culturally competent assessment instruments for men of color (Colson, 2016; N. James, 2018). Although correctional facilities offer optional opportunities such as substance abuse treatment, educational programming, and sex offender treatment, very few prisoners are referred to or gain access to these services (Duwe, 2018; J. P. Lynch & Sabol, 2001).

Within three years of release, about two-thirds (67.8%) of all released prisoners will be rearrested, and within five years of release, about three-quarters (76.6 %) of released prisoners will be rearrested (Alper et al., 2018). Even with fewer risk factors associated with re-arrest (i.e. fewer prior convictions, stable financial situation, married or in a long term relationship, positive attitude toward future) and less contact with the criminal justice system, African American and Latino men have the highest rates of recidivism (Ropes Berry et al, 2018; Carson & Anderson, 2016). Such high rates of recidivism suggest that prisoners, specifically, Latino men, do not receive adequate support upon release. This puts an inevitable strain on both the ex-offender and their respective communities during re-integration (J. Lynch & Sabol, 2001; Sampson et al., 1997).

The overall cost of mass incarceration and failed rehabilitation are staggering. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, corrections (which includes prisons, jails, probation, and parole) cost around \$81 billion. Adding the costs to other government agencies (i.e. legal, prosecution, etc.) and to families of the incarcerated (i.e. bail bonds, telephone calls, etc.), the cost annually rises to \$182 billion (Wagner & Rabuy, 2017). This is without considering the negative impact of incarceration when men of color are no longer part of the workforce or available to raise their families. Further, a history of incarceration has been linked to

vulnerability to disease, greater likelihood of cigarette smoking and even premature death (Bailey et al., 2017; Binswanger et al., 2011; Patterson, 2013).

After release, the standard mental health treatment available focus on substance abuse, forensic and risk assessments to prevent re-offending and mandated treatments such as sex offender treatment (Division of Rehabilitative Programs, 2020; US Courts, 2019; Singh, et al, 2018). These programs are also CBT based and primarily focus on behavior management through relapse prevention and harm reduction and may employ, as with sex-offenders, mandatory drug and polygraph testing and electronic monitoring (US Courts, 2019). Outside of these mandated treatments, there are no standard mental health services that address the psychological needs of newly released inmates.

Providing mental health care, substance abuse services, or other health services after release has shown clear benefits, including reduced recidivism (The Legal Action Center, 2009). Across studies, the strongest predictor of successful re-integration after release from prison was overall program participation. In other words, being a participant in a support-based group and having social support, whether based on mental health needs and assessments, family counseling, or individualized therapy, was associated with increased treatment engagement, decreased drug use, fewer physical and emotional problems, and positively impacted re-integration. Nonetheless, the availability of these programs and inclusion in re-integration planning vary by state and by facility (Bobbit & Nelson, 2004; Kaslow, 1987; La Vigne, 2010; Lattimore et al., 2012) Furthermore, meta-analyses of psychotherapy outcomes have shown that the most effective treatments are those with the greater number of cultural adaptations (Smith et al., 2011). However, a comprehensive review of the literature revealed that there are no culturally congruent treatments or resources that focus on the experiences and struggles of newly released Latino

males. In my work with court mandated parolees, the common themes that would arise revolved around work, discrimination, family, loyalty to others, and concepts of manhood. When my assigned clients described themselves as warriors (“Guerreros”), understanding how this belief may impact their decisions (“I do what I gotta do”) or how this can affect their reaction to common obstacles such as not finding work becomes more salient. Therefore, I propose to develop a culturally congruent resource manual that focuses on identifying how the inner experiences of Latino parolees may manifest in order to facilitate re-integration.

Broadening the focus of mental health and support services for newly released Latino parolees from external factors such as basic needs, employment training, or forensic based risk management to include internal factors that address trauma, culture, gender roles, race and marginalization may help them to develop a greater awareness and understanding of their own strengths, goals and challenges. Liberation Psychology will provide the framework for including the social, cultural, and political context in which Latino Parolees find themselves as well as provide a balance between the systemic issues and biases they face with the choices they have made and will make. Given that there are varied approaches and points of contact where other service providers work with this population, i.e. during parole meetings, domestic violence training, anger management training, substance abuse programs, and with non-profit re-entry services etc., the focus of this resource manual will be as an adjunctive tool to currently existing services. The goal is to present service providers working with this population with tools that can help foster discussions that are specific to the experiences and concerns of Latino parolees. This type of engagement can help bring context to individual experiences within their social background, increase the felt sense of social support (Crosby & Hereck, 1987; Gutierrez, 1991), as well as draw out personal resilience (Dickey et al., 2017). Supporting and including positive

examples of culture could empower this population and by extension help with their successful rehabilitation and that of their respective communities.

Purpose

The purpose of this dissertation is to conduct a systematic review of the psychological and culturally relevant literature and develop a resource manual that can be referenced by service providers working with Latino parolees. An examination of cultural norms and expectations for Latino parolees will help provide avenues for the adaptation of existing models, for inclusion of these norms in discussions and for context not previously considered. The use of this resource manual will help increase participation, strengthen alliances, and ultimately help reduce the high recidivism experienced by this population. The proposed resource manual will focus on three primary questions and goals:

1. Can you centralize the cultural norms and expectations of Latino parolees within the context of the obstacles and expectations faced by this populations during re-integration?
2. How do you psychoeducate and facilitate discussions around salient topics such as masculinity concepts, family reunification, rebuilding trust, loyalty and risk factors as well as invite frank emotion based discussions on how to confront and cope with barriers such as lack of resources, housing, employment, and parole restrictions?
3. Can you reframe expressed or implied pathologies within the context of understanding systemic and racial biases in order to increase self-agency and resilience as consistent with concepts of Critical Consciousness (“Concientización”; Montero & Sonn, 2009 p.73)?

Literature Review Rationale

To better understand the current issues for Latino parolees, it is important to have an appreciation of the multiple roles and intersecting identities that Latino men carry. This study recognizes the importance of the intersection of race, ethnicity, country of origin, immigration status, sexual orientation, gender, religion, spirituality, language, age, education, socio-economic, legal status (i.e. parolee status), and acknowledges them as areas of identity (Cole, 2009). Intersectionality (Crenshaw, 1989; Crenshaw, 2008) refers to the collective impact on marginalized populations of overlapping and concurrent sources of discrimination and oppression. In accordance with the American Psychological Association Multicultural Guidelines as well as their guidelines for working with boys and men, effective work with intersectionality supports and is integral to cultural competence (APA, 2018, 2019). Multicultural/diversity principles also emphasize the need to ground work both in the cultures' context as well as being informed by social justice ideals (Burris & Anderson, 2010; APA, 2019). Social justice ideals will be grounded in Liberation psychology, a theory which centralizes social justice principles and emphasizes empowerment and developing a greater understanding of the overall socio-political impact on individuals (L. Brown, 2018). Liberation psychology also strives towards social transformation through understanding and challenging social structures and cultural narratives that maintain structures of marginalization, described as critical consciousness ("Concientización"; Montero & Sonn, 2009 p.73).

Given that there is a limited amount of research done strictly with Latino parolees, the use of data which includes African American and White parolees will be drawn on and noted. For the purposes of this dissertation, this introduction to the literature review will begin with an introduction to Liberation psychology and then attempt to follow the experiences of Latino

parolees from incarceration through reintegration in order to have an understanding of the context and obstacles that affects this population. Beginning with the impact of imprisonment for Latino men in the US and how racial bias plays a key role in their disproportionate incarceration rates. Once incarcerated, the mental health assessment and treatment processes available while incarcerated will be looked at. After release, the concept of recidivism (re-arrest) as a measure of successful correction will be explored as well how recidivism impacts Latino parolees. Further exploring recidivism, the broader consequences of incarceration will be looked at through the lens of communities of color. The compounding effects of trauma, historical trauma and epigenetics will be addressed. Historical trauma concepts will help explain the masculinity ideologies and cultures of Latino parolees and how they have developed. The few mental health treatments that are available for Latino parolees after release will be identified followed by the need for more interventions with this population. These sections and their implications will provide the key elements for the development of the resource manual for working with Latino parolees.

Liberation Psychology

A further examination of some of the core principles and foundations of Liberation psychology will help clarify how it can provide a framework that differs from current standards and how it can be utilized to integrate individual struggles and mental health while at the same time addressing social, cultural, and political issues among marginalized and oppressed communities. Current standards used with prisoners and parolees do not include contextual factors or note differences in experiences for marginalized populations. Whereas, Liberation psychology seeks to centralize and name the experiences of marginalized populations as well as

empower members of oppressed groups to become advocates of change. These differences will guide the development of the resource manual and will be highlighted and explained for the user.

In the current treatment models, CBT has been the standard with inmates and parolees for the past 30 years (American Correctional Association, 2020). In this type of psychological model, the subjective experiences of populations as an oppressed people is not examined and may be often pathologized (Davis & Stevenson, 2006). Specifically, the ongoing impact that mass incarceration has on Latino parolees and their communities is not addressed or incorporated into treatment. Further, in this type of treatment the provider is positioned as the expert that is wholly responsible for providing interventions to the patient.

Liberation Psychology begins with the idea that marginalization and oppression are historical realities that affect differing communities in varying degrees and that thinking critically about these differences is central to change and growth (Freire, 1972). Freire also emphasizes a shift in the expert/patient relationship, noting that when the focus is on storing information, one is unable to think critically about their environment (Freire, 1972). This focus, proposed more fully by Martin-Baró (1994), centralizes the psychology of oppressed and impoverished communities by explicitly addressing the repressive sociopolitical structure in which they exist.

Concepts of Liberation Psychology

The key concepts below have been adapted from *Liberation Psychology: Theory, Method, Practice, and Social Justice* (2020), edited by Comas-Días Lillian, & Torres Rivera, E.

- Reorientation of psychology- The understanding that psychology has a Western European bias therefore it is not neutral, universal, and is insufficient in its application to severe and oppressive circumstances.

- Recovering Historical Memory- History is written from the perspective of the dominant culture. It is necessary to revisit history, particularly personal history within the frame of the marginalized, whose voices have not been heard.
- De-ideologizing Everyday Experience- Ideologies are often codified as givens within a culture or social groups. A key task is to help understand how these ideologies are upheld and not questioned, even by those it oppresses.
- Problematization- Challenging previously accepted ideologies or beliefs. Conceptualizing problems from the perspective of the marginalized/oppressed.
- Power Dynamics- Understanding the political and psychological dynamics of power and how they are reflected in systemic biases, political and perceptual biases as well as internal ones. A bi-directional exploration of how individuals experience to broader societal dynamics and how those societal dynamics impress on the individual.
- Virtues of the people- Highlighting and focusing on the skills and tools that have been used to cope. Seeing the value and expertise in the resilience of the marginalized.
- Concientización- Critical consciousness. The continual, active process of understanding the impress of socio-political givens on marginalized individuals and groups. Concientización also implies praxis.
- Praxis- Turning theory in to action. Participation in effecting change.

Applicability

This framework, as applied to a resource manual for working with Latino Parolees, places mass incarceration and the systemic biases that permeate it as experiences of oppression, with an explicit understanding that Latino parolees will face several internal and external obstacles and biases, which are specific to them, as they attempt to re-integrate. Liberation

psychology, as it will inform this resource manual, will seek to foster a critical understanding (“Concientización”) of the overall impress of these systems and biases while inviting the Latino parolee to participate in their change. Further, this resource manual will seek to deconstruct the mindset that an individual has no power in their situation, such as experienced by a Latino parolee, thereby inviting that individual to lead and actively participate in their treatment. This approach also breaks vertical patterns of communication that are expected in traditional treatment modalities, and which are currently emphasized with prisoners and parolees.

By including the cultural, social, political context in which Latino parolees find themselves, Liberation psychology seeks to foster a critical understanding of how these systems impact the individual both internally and externally as well as encourages that individual to take charge in changing those same issues. By empowering this population within the larger context of biases that are specific to them, it is understood that both the pathological implications that are associated with Latino parolees can be reframed and that the individual will take active participation in their reintegration. These differences will provide the key foundations for the areas explored in the literature review and will inform the development of this resource manual.

Racial Bias and Mass Incarceration

Mass incarceration in the United States is an issue that impacts African American and Latino men the most, with an increase of over 500% since 1980 (Nellis, 2018). From disproportionate arrest rates through harsher terms of release, there are societal biases regarding race, crime, and rehabilitation found throughout the judicial system that lead directly toward the over-representation of men of color in prisons. Though common beliefs erroneously assume crime has increased year after year (Gramlich, 2019), and that criminal and violent behavior is more frequently perpetrated by men of color (Hurwitz & Peffley, 1997), the opposite is true, with

crime steadily decreasing in the US since the 1980s (Gramlich, 2019) and the mass incarceration of African American and Latino men having little to no impact on that decrease in crime (Stemen, 2017). Furthermore, the increase in incarceration of men of color over the years has not had a corollary in the increase of services to help this population re-integrate after release from prison. On the contrary, investigations and studies are showing that African American and Latino men experience systemic biases, struggle with a lack of support, and face a number of unreasonable obstacles that directly impact their ability to successfully re-integrate (Alexander, 2010; Belknap, 2015; Chesney-Lind, 2006; Doherty, 2016; Lopez-Aguado, 2016; R. Miller, 2013). Experiences of discrimination, oppression, and racism likely contribute to the historical distrust of mental health treatment, support services and their providers by marginalized populations as perceived extensions of the status quo (Sue & Sue, 2016; Cervantes, 2014). Specifically, this can lead Latino parolees to distrust counseling, support services, and their providers. Addressing the myriad biases that marginalized populations face and including this distrust as well as related factors will be integral in developing a resource manual that more closely reflect their experiences and aspirations.

Biases in Policing and Arrests

Biases and assumptions about crime and criminals has had a profound effect on policing and incarceration. Violent crime and property crime in the United States has been steadily declining since the 1990s (FBI, 2019; Morgan & Oudekerk, 2019). Nevertheless, perceptions about crime rates show that most Americans believe that crime is rising steadily nationwide (Gramlich, 2020). The erroneous belief in rising crime can also be linked to biases toward those who are perceived to perpetrate these crimes. Extensive research has shown that the vast majority of Americans of all races implicitly associate African American men with adjectives

such as “dangerous,” “aggressive,” “violent,” and “criminal” (Eberhardt et al., 2004 p. 886). Negative biases and associations that impact Latino populations have varying degrees of intensity based on phenotype. An Indigenous or Afro Latino phenotype (i.e. darker skin, aquiline nose) will experience more bias than Latinos with European phenotypes (i.e. lighter skin etc.; Guillermo & Correll, 2016). These negative associations impact policing practices and the decision to detain these populations (Seigel, 2017). Recent studies on traffic stops showed that whites were less likely to be viewed as suspicious by police—even though stopped white drivers were twice as likely to be carrying illegal drugs as stopped black drivers and five times as likely to be carrying contraband as stopped Latino drivers (Fagan & Geller, 2012; Hecker, 1997). Further, the implicit racial association with dangerous or aggressive behavior significantly increases police officers’ use of force, including deadly force (Charbonneau et al., 2017; Correll et al., 2014; Ross, 2015).

Legal Problems and Sentencing

In addition to racial biases, economic factors also impact Latino males after an arrest as they navigate the criminal justice system. Approximately 25% of Latinos live in poverty as compared to 8% of White Americans (Kinney, 2013), increasing the likelihood that this population will use public defenders who utilize a triage approach to determine which cases receive more attention. This type of prioritization consistently leaves Latino men under-represented in their legal defense, decreasing the time public defenders spend with their clients and increasing the likelihood that they will encourage the defendant to take a plea deal (L. Richardson & Goff, 2013).

Trials and sentencing are also impacted by racial biases. An analysis of more than 77,000 cases in the federal system from 1991 to 1994 showed that prosecutors will regularly seek

harsher sentencing and be less inclined to pursue reduced sentencing with African American and Latino clients versus their White counterparts, even when controlling for the type of offense, previous criminal history, or degree of cooperation with law enforcement (Mustard, 2001). In addition, a study combining the Implicit Association Test (IAT), a test which measures attitudes and beliefs that may be unconscious or unspoken, and jury trial vignettes found that the mock jurors' made implicit associations between "black" and "guilty," showing an implicit racial bias against men of color (Levinson et al., 2010 p. 204). Trial judges also displayed racial biases in both convicting and sentencing in a similar study combining the IAT and mock vignettes (Rachlinski et al., 2007). Lastly, sentencing is also impacted by race and socio-economic status. Controlling for type of offense, criminal history, and previous sentencing patterns by district, African Americans and Latinos receive harsher sentences than Whites, with low income of the convict further increasing the length of sentence (Spohn, 2000). Though there have been some attempts made in naming (i.e. Critical Race Theory) and addressing issues of race and criminal justice reform (Delgado & Stefaniec, 2016), movements to address change at the legal level are relatively new and have not yet impacted the overall racial disparities across the legal system (Dolovich & Natapov, 2017). These disparities ultimately create a growing mistrust of the criminal justice system among communities of color (Iguchi et al., 2005; Rocque, 2011; Wakefield & Wildeman, 2011). The desire for communities of color to have these issues openly discussed and addressed has taken on the form of neighborhood protests, can be heard in some of the lyrics of artists of color, and has been taken up by non-profit groups addressing mass incarceration. As an example, when grassroots social movements such as Black Lives Matter (Matthews & Noor, 2017) or rappers such as Kendrick Lamar (Lamar, 2016) describe a sense of outrage and loss at the mistreatment of African American men at the hands of police officers,

they are calling for epistemic justice (Atkins, 2019) to biases that are both statistically significant and clinically relevant for this study. For service providers working with this population, being asked by a client, “Do you think that they are treating us fairly?” is both an invitation to discuss systemic problems, as well as to disclose how the service provider perceives his client.

Discussing these experiences of discrimination and risk will create greater transparency in the working relationship and will help centralize the experiences of this population as they attempt to re-integrate into society.

Assessment and Treatment while Incarcerated

The intake process after incarceration will involve a mental health screening as part of an inmates’ rights to be assessed and treated for mental health issues while incarcerated (*Estelle v. Gamble*, 1976). Though it is known that there is high percentage of mental health problems among the prison population (Brooker et al., 2007; Singleton et al., 1998), the evidence suggests that prisoners with mental health concerns are often difficult to assess and treat (Birmingham et al., 1997; Birmingham, 2003). Prison culture eschews displays of weakness or requests for help from the prison system, confounding the ability to detect mental health concerns (Yoon et al., 2017). Further impacting treatments are the limited services available (Scott-Hayward, 2009) and the timing during which services are offered (Duwe, 2018). Lastly, culturally congruent services are not available (Howells & Day, 2006). All of these factors limit the potential impact of receiving mental health support while incarcerated, further necessitating a study and resources that focus on re-entry.

A recent review on the efficacy of the intake screeners used in correctional facilities found that of the 22 identified screening tools, only six had replication studies (Martin et al., 2013). The great deal of variations in screening can also lead to differences in treatment of

mental health disorders in prison settings (James & Glaze, 2006). Furthermore, though medication, counseling, and self-help groups are available, inmates' access can be impacted by shrinking budgets, lack of qualified mental health staff, and prioritization of the most severe mental health concerns for treatment such as inmates diagnosed with psychosis or schizophrenia (H. Hills et al., 2004; Scott-Hayward, 2009).

Treatment outcomes for inmates show minimal impact and several possible confounding factors. A recent meta-analysis of psychological therapies used in prison found that patients displayed only moderate improvement in symptoms and an inability to sustain improvements after 3- and 6-month follow ups (Yoon et al., 2017). Many of the authors also noted environmental factors that could negatively impact improvement such as the restrictions inherent in prisons, the overall environment, and the constant exposure to further stressors (i.e. violence). Another study tracked inmates who received mental health treatment and found that their recidivism rate was the same as their non-treated peers (Fisher et al., 2014). However, the timing of programming and treatment may also be a key factor. Placing inmates in treatment that coincides with their upcoming release from prison has been shown to decrease recidivism (Duwe, 2018). Given the emphasis on risk reduction, or risk management (Adams & Ferrandino, 2008), treatment while incarcerated does not appear to carry over into long term change, unless it coincides with the inmate's release (Duwe, 2018).

Latino Parolees and Recidivism

Recidivism is a key measure that tracks a released inmate's return to prison or jail. Re-incarceration can occur due to a technical violation of terms of parole or because a new crime was committed. Technical violations are not criminal acts but are included in terms of parole and can lead to re-incarceration as well as adding time to length of parole (La Vigne et al., 2005).

Technical violations can occur for seemingly mundane reasons such as missing a meeting with the parole officer, or being outside after a stated curfew. As many as two-thirds of re-arrests are due to technical violations of the terms of one's parole (Shapiro, 2011). These terms can often become obstacles that disproportionately impact men of color and specifically, Latino parolees (Doherty, 2016). Exploring the factors that impact recidivism can help define the points of focus for a resource manual that supports successful re-integration.

There are several contributing factors that can impact recidivism for Latino Parolees. Over-surveillance, lack of support, harsh terms of release, and legal denial of social benefits (i.e. denial of public housing access, welfare benefits, some college loans and grants, the right to vote, the right to live or work in certain places, and requirements to register with local authorities) are some of the limiting factors imposed on all released prisoners as they attempt to reintegrate into their respective communities (Alexander, 2010; Belknap, 2015; Chesney-Lind, 2006; Doherty, 2016; Lopez-Aguado, 2016; Miller, 2013). Latino Parolees are generally returning to poor neighborhoods and therefore struggle to find adequate opportunities for successful re-integration. Studies show that re-entry into impoverished neighborhoods limits access to opportunities (employment, education, adequate housing) and increases recidivism (McNeeley, 2018; Kubrin et al., 2007).

In addition to the aforementioned factors, racial bias can exacerbate the lack of opportunities that are available for Latino parolees. In general, men of color will receive less job callbacks, even when accounting for years of experience and qualifications (Bertrand & Mullainathan 2004; Pager et al., 2009). They will also not receive medical recommendations such as cardiac catheterization (Schulman et al., 1999), and get less invitations to see apartments for rent and houses for sale (Turner et al., 2013). Adding to these obstacles, their relationship

with their assigned parole officer also plays a key role. Ethnographic research into parole officers' perceptions of men of color suggests that they are often seen as fundamentally flawed and ultimately responsible for their own success. Furthermore, parole officers believe that recidivism reduction is part of a retribution model of correctional enforcement, which emphasizes punishment for violations rather than reintegration based on rehabilitation (M. Lynch, 2000; Steen et al., 2013). Latino parolees are tasked with successfully re-integrating into society after years of incarceration and exposure to trauma, with limited options, with strict demands on their time and behavior, and with the presupposition that any failure on their part will be their fault. This belief often becomes internalized by communities, families and the parolees themselves (i.e. "I wonder how long I can stay out this time"), creating a subservience to the very system that incarcerates them. Their inability to successfully re-integrate has profound and long-lasting consequences on their families as well as having a direct effect on the severe poverty levels that are experienced by communities of color (DeFina & Hannon, 2013).

Impact on Communities of Color

The relationship between mass incarceration and the long term impact on communities of color is complex. The high incarceration of men of color becomes cyclical by creating a void that fosters more disorganization in their neighborhoods, less support and more crime (Clark, 2016; Hipp et al., 2010; Kubrin & Stewart, 2006; McNeeley, 2017; Miller et al., 2016; Tillyer & Vose, 2011; Wallace, 2015; Wolff et al., 2015). The impact on communities of color is also felt with subsequent generations, which experience ever widening gaps of education, wealth, and support which are protective against recidivism (Hipp et al., 2010; Kubrin & Stewart, 2006). Current trends show faster increases in the widening gap in poverty for African American and Latino families versus Caucasian families, with many of these economic burdens being driven by the

high cost of mass incarceration and its associated fines and fees (Asante-Muhamad et al., 2016). Latino culture is collectivist in nature, prioritizing the ability to give back to one's community (Comas-Diaz, 2006a; Comas-Diaz, 2006b). Latino men express their masculinity through their commitment the family over oneself (Cervantes & Parham, 2005; Maglio, 2009). Collectivistic cultures benefit from spaces that are inclusive and foster collective coping and support (Kuo, 2013). Therefore, taking into account the broader need of community support and inclusion, as well as understanding the generational impact of mass incarceration will help guide this study to create a resource manual that considers the bi-directional impact of re-integration, family reunification, and community support.

Studies on the incarceration and release of men of color show how it damages their social networks (i.e. relationship strain and loss), distorts many social norms (i.e. normalization of incarceration), destroys social citizenship (i.e. loss of rights for inmates), as well as perpetuates poverty (Roberts, 2004). After a long absence and inability to contribute to their families and communities, newly released convicts will struggle to find work or make livable wages, further straining already impoverished communities (Harris et al., 2010). Unstable communities will be less likely to provide adequate care and social services (Seiter & Kadela 2003) for inmates that may have developed post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) while incarcerated (Haney, 2004), or have other types of physical and mental illness (Salinas, 2015). Family instability and loss of income contributes to poverty levels where approximately 63% of African American and Latino children live in poverty (Foxen et al., 2016). These families and children are also at a greater risk of homelessness (Wakefield & Wildeman, 2011). Latino children are respectively three times more likely to have a parent in prison (Glaze & Maruschak, 2008) and to develop behavioral and academic problems as a result (Wildeman, 2009); These children are also at greater risk of

delinquency (Fullilove, 2011), and future incarceration, also known as “*Intergenerational Incarceration*” (Ng et al., 2013, p. 437). The perpetuation of cycles of incarceration on future generations (National Research Council, 2014; Ng et al., 2013) can also affect communities of color at the biological level, which can be best explained by epigenetic research and historical trauma.

Epigenetics and Historical Trauma

Epigenetic research has shown how trauma and stress can impact not just the individual, but subsequent generations at the biological level (Gravlee, 2009; McDade et al., 2017; Mulligan et al., 2012; Tehranifar et al., 2013; Thayer and Kuzawa, 2011; Thayer and Non, 2015; Weaver et al., 2004; Yehuda et al., 2015, 2014). A corollary to this biological understanding is historical trauma, or the generational impact of war, trauma, stress, and marginalization on different populations (Yehuda & Lerner, 2018). Beginning with studies done on holocaust survivors, poorer health outcomes have been identified with the children and grandchildren of holocaust survivors vs the children and grandchildren of Jews that did not experience that trauma (Kellermann, 2001). This research has also captured poorer health outcomes for Japanese Americans that were in US internment camps during WWII (Nagata et al., 2015), as well as populations that have been historically oppressed in the United States such as Mexican Americans (Estrada, 2009), African Americans (Simon et al., 2000), and Native Americans (Brave Heart & DeBruyn, 1998). Some of the symptoms reported include lower self-esteem, and psychological disorders such as persecutory beliefs and a higher development of PTSD. Incorporating epigenetic research into this study will help develop interventions that address the effects of historical trauma on Latino parolees and its possible corollaries with their current experiences.

The passing on of these epigenetic and historical traumas appear to be unintentional and can subsequently become codified into the population's culture (Mazor & Tal, 1996). Though there are no specific studies on the epigenetic impact of incarceration and historical trauma on Latino parolees and their children, the research does suggest that historically marginalized populations experience unaddressed lasting symptoms such as PTSD (Zanas et al., 2015), and poorer health outcomes across generations (Simons et al., 2016; Conching & Thayer, 2019). One benefit of the epigenetic understanding of trauma is the potentially reversible nature of epigenetic modifications suggesting that focusing improving environmental conditions could reduce the negative symptoms that historically disadvantaged communities experience (Conching & Thayer, 2019). Furthermore, the intergenerational effect of these ongoing stressors can be described as complex trauma which requires therapists to hold a broader understanding of the social, cultural, and political context affecting historically marginalized populations (Gravlee, 2009; O'Neil et al., 2018). Lastly, as the traumas may become codified within the culture (Mazor & Tal, 1996), the masculinity ideologies that develop in Latino parolees may also be tied to these factors. During an open discussion in group therapy with court mandated parolees, a group member yelled out: "I wasn't born this way! I wasn't born this way!" Though, as a facilitator, I was aware that group rules were being broken (i.e. speaking out of turn, interrupting others, raising your voice), it was clear that this man was describing a deeper and far reaching wound that needed tending. By making space for his distress, a larger conversation about upbringing and child abuse began.

Masculinity Ideologies for Latino Parolees

Understanding the masculinity ideologies of Latino parolees will involve both understanding the general concepts of masculinity as well as their intersecting expressions in

Latino men. Traditional masculinity ideologies include standard beliefs such as the rejection of femininity, the importance of achievement, eschewal of displays of weakness, and acceptance of risk and violence (Levant & Richmond, 2007). A recent study showed that Latino men hold a higher endorsement of traditional masculinity ideologies along with African American men, with White men having the lowest endorsement (Levant et al., 2006). For men who are incarcerated, these qualities are amplified into a type of hypermasculinity which is viewed as necessary for their own safety and survival in a prison climate (Gibbs, 1981; Wright, 1991; Boxer et al., 2009).

Research has also shown that continual contact with the criminal justice system and law enforcement, such as occurs in urban neighborhoods, amplifies the development of hypermasculinity and antisocial behaviors (Rios, 2009). Another factor to consider is how Latino culture is collectivistic, showing a stronger emphasis on the communal goals versus individual ones (Bernal & Saez-Santiago, 2006; Parks, 2003; Ridley, 2005). The differing goals that are emphasized in collectivistic cultures can create another stressor when confronted with traditional masculinity values such as the importance of individual achievement. A recent study found that Latino men in the US, whose collectivistic culture encourages the expression of emotion, had stronger associations between restrictions in emotions and alexithymia (the inability to adequately identify and name their own emotional states), positing the authors to propose an incongruence between masculinity ideologies and cultural expectations (Levant et al., 2006). The authors found that Latino men in the US struggled to reconcile the expectations of their own culture, which encourage emotional expression, with that of the dominant western culture, which encourage stoicism. The resulting tension created by these contending cultural messages created a greater difficulty in Latino men's abilities to properly recognize their own emotional experiences, when compared with African American and White males (Levant et al.,

2006). Another factor to be considered is their experiences of racial discrimination, which negatively impact feelings of agency and weakens male self-image (Goff et al., 2012). Though the masculinity ideologies of Latino parolees have basis and are influenced by traditional western concepts of masculinity, they are also informed by the intersection of race, culture and experiences of discrimination. The resource manual proposed here will seek to incorporate and address these differences, similarities and intersections as a way of providing relevance and congruency with the experiences of Latino parolees and as away encouraging a critical review of these differences in the Latino parolee (Concientización).

Available Treatments After Release for Latino Parolees

The services available to assist in the re-integration of newly released prisoners do not include formalized mental health treatment or culturally congruent manuals for mental health needs, except for cases of severe mental health concerns or co-occurring addictions. When an inmate suffers from severe mental illness (i.e. Schizophrenia, Bipolar disorder) or has a known drug addiction, his terms of parole will often include mandated treatment by psychiatric and mental health services (Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2002; United States Courts, 2002). For the rest of released inmates, re-integration focuses on employment, education, and maintenance of terms of parole (Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2020).

There are, however, some agencies that aim at connecting with inmates through their release in an effort to support the re-integration process. These local services are non-profits that rely on available grants and volunteers. Some examples of this are: The Adelante Reentry Court Program and Beyond Barriers (Scott-Hayward, 2017; Williams, 2020), the faith-informed T.O.R.I and Homeboy Industries programs (Texas Offenders Reentry Initiative, 2020; Homeboy Industries, 2019), or the Restorative Justice movement (Bazemore & Maruna, 2009). The

Sendero and Beyond Barriers programs offer mental health services while T.O.R.I and Homeboy's focus on re-entry concerns such as employment and training, education and housing. Restorative Justice Programs are founded on holistic re-integration approaches which include community engagement, victim-offender dialogues and collective ownership of the causes and solutions for crime (Bazemore & Maruna, 2009). Though these organizations show a strong commitment to re-integration and implement varied approaches, they are not available for all prisoners, are voluntary, and do not track the impact on their graduates' recidivism, save for anecdotal reports of success. Further, many of them continue utilizing the CBT models that have been standard practiced with inmates for over three decades, and none of the services described here have incorporated systemic and racial biases into their work.

Need for More Interventions for Latino Parolees

Prior to 1974, incarceration in the US emphasized rehabilitation through vocational training, reading and education programs, psychological education, as well as shortened sentences that were tied to completing these programs (Craig et al., 2013). Since the American sociologist Robert Martinson published a review of prisoner rehabilitation programs and generalized the idea that prisoner rehabilitation did not work (Martinson, 1974), public policy shifted to increase incarceration time and reduce rehabilitative services (Lipton, 1998). Martinson himself later softened his position (Martinson, 1979) and subsequent research has since disproven his methods and views, re-establishing the efficacy and need for rehabilitative services under certain conditions (Weisburd et al., 2017). Nevertheless, a recent meta-analysis by graduate students at Purdue university showed that in the past 60 years there have been only 58 articles have been published by the American Psychological Association that formally address psychotherapy for the formerly incarcerated (Maldonado, 2021). The current

available services for mental health support have only focused on prisoners with severe mental health or dual diagnosis issues (Bailey, 2003), leaving the rest of the incarcerated population with limited available options. For newly released Latino parolees, issues of race, marginalization, poverty, and culture are rarely addressed or integrated into an understanding on how these experiences can impact their wellbeing and re-integration. Though some non-profit groups have attempted to address re-integration needs, few of these programs have been formally evaluated or have been considered in experimental designs. These knowledge gaps for the efficacy of non-profit driven re-integration programs can be addressed by further evaluations and inclusion of qualitative research as well by developing further community involved prevention initiatives (Weisburd et al., 2017). Ultimately, the current view of risk reduction or risk management in the re-integration process may create more complications for newly released inmates while restorative or comprehensive services may provide stronger alternatives (Fox, 2012). The resource manual proposed here will seek to offer an adjunctive solution that can be easily incorporated into the various services that a Latino parolee may utilize.

Chapter II: Methodology

Introduction

The concentration of this dissertation is to develop a culturally congruent resource manual, informed by Liberation psychology principles, which can be utilized by service providers that work with Latino parolees as they re-integrate. This resource manual will improve the knowledge base of the intersecting factors that contribute to recidivism as well as provide culturally congruent psychoeducation to better serve Latino parolees with re-integration and their related issues.

The development of this resource manual was inspired by anecdotal evidence and experiences accumulated through my work with court mandated parolees as well as an extensive and systematic review of the literature. This study consisted of six phases: The first phase of this study identified the population this resource manual will benefit. The second phase involved a comprehensive review of the literature about the variables specific to Latino parolees. The third phase provided an additional review of the literature to assess the current treatment and resources most used for this population, including theory and intervention. The fourth phase integrated information collected from the literature (Appendix A: Extended Review of the Literature) in addition to amalgamated vignettes, rap lyrics often quoted by Latino parolees, and relevant images gathered from clinical experience for illustrative purposes. After receiving permission from Pepperdine University's Institutional Review Board (See Appendix B: Institutional Review Board Approval Letter), the fifth phase included recruitment of reviewers and consent (See Appendix C: Evaluator Recruitment Email Script & Appendix D: Evaluator Consent Form). Reviewers that agreed to participate received an evaluation survey along with the resource manual for their review and critique (See Appendix E: Assessment of Resource Manual Survey &

Appendix F: Resource Manual). The completed survey was analyzed and discussed in the results section. The sixth phase provided overall conclusions of the study, including summary, critiques and recommendations for clinical work and future study.

Researcher Positionality Statement

As a male first generation immigrant from Mexican parents, I have been privy to several of the systemic issues that are addressed in this dissertation. I was born and grew up in the Southside of Chicago, an area notorious for its educational and economic poverty, as well as its gang violence. I went off to college and often received news of friends being incarcerated, struggling to raise a young family, or having lost their lives through some form of street violence. It was over two decades later, when I returned to graduate school as an older adult, that I found myself hearing similar stories to my own. Though the years and geography between my experience in the Southside of Chicago and these young men in Southern California were vast, the similarities in content, tone, and the frustration of an unheard voice compelled my interest and began this line of inquiry. I am aware that my stimulus value, as an older Latino male, provided a reciprocal familiarity which may have helped elicit many of my client's disclosures. I am also aware that my background has provided me with my own bias, emphasizing a positive aspect to a population that, generation after generation, continues to be over-represented in the criminal and legal systems. Further inquiry through my work with incarcerated Latino parolees involved understanding the psychological lens through which this population is viewed and how personal experiences of marginalization and trauma through mass incarceration are accounted for in current treatment models. It was from this point of view, and from my clinical experience with this population, that this dissertation took form.

Resource Manual Development: Population of the Study

This study focuses on Latino parolees who are currently receiving mental health or supportive services such as employment training. This resource manual is not intended to be used as a primary resource or as a replacement to currently available treatments and support services. Rather, this resource manual is intended to give service providers an additional tool for adapting their work and in making considerations and decisions when working with Latino parolees. This manual intends on being specific to adult Latino parolees though some concepts and applicability may be found with Latino youth, other cultures or ethnicities. Men who are excluded from this resource manual include those who are actively psychotic, manic, or are severely intellectually disabled. Further, service providers utilizing this resource manual should use clinical judgment and established protocols when making decisions and adaptations to their current modalities.

Resource Manual Development: Review of the Literature

The comprehensive literature review is mostly limited to incarcerated populations, newly released, and Latino parolees and includes topics such as re-integration, trauma, family reunification, masculinity ideologies, ethnic/cultural/neighborhood factors, and systemic factors and racial bias. Review of these concepts was conducted by using journals and book chapters from psychology and related fields such as social work, nursing, psychiatry, and sociology. Current available treatment protocols for Latino parolees were reviewed for content and efficacy.

Dates of Publication and Databases

Given the limited amount of literature devoted to Latino parolees, the literature review for this dissertation includes relevant research with prisoners and re-integration in general, as well as the available information for the target population. Foundational and current resources

are both included, with a broad range of publication dates through the present. This broad range allows for a review of literature that can provide the adequate historical context of Latino men in the United States as well as how current treatment and theory may impact and describe their experiences. Additionally, this broad range of resources includes information from historical resources, such as the history of Latino gangs in the US and the impact of colonization in the Americas. These types of sources were included in an effort provide further context for epigenetic research and intergenerational trauma, as it pertains to Latino parolees.

The review of the literature was conducted through primary research tools including the electronic databases PsychINFO, PsychARTICLES, EBSCO, WorldCat, and Research Library. The keyword searches were: latino/hispanic/men AND incarceration, latino men/men AND mental health, latino men AND trauma, gender norms AND latino men, epigenetics AND trauma, latino men/men AND recidivism AND, latino men AND re-entry AND ethnic/cultural/neighborhood, latino men AND gang culture AND history. Though efforts were made to acquire the most recent literature, with searches that limit results to publication dates between 2009 and 2021, exceptions were made when the literature is specific to Latino men or Latino parolees or were more recent research was unavailable.

Types of Documents

Documents used in this study include peer reviewed journals, book chapters, theoretical interpretive material, and historical research. These documents contain the following research methods: quantitative, qualitative, meta-analysis, critical reviews, theoretical and historical materials.

Resource Manual Development: Integration of Literature

Gathered data from the comprehensive literature review as well as data from anecdotal clinical evidence was integrated and critiqued to inform the content of this resource manual. The manual's target audience aims to include the varied approaches and points of contact where service providers work with this population (i.e. domestic violence training, anger management training, substance abuse programs, and with non-profit re-entry services etc.). For this reason, the manual was written with common terminology to include a wide array of readers with differing levels of education. Additional information and resources were included for service providers to continue their learning to better serve this population.

The resource manual is approximately 28 pages (see Appendix F) and is organized into sections that focus on salient topics with this population. The resource manual includes images, song lyrics, vignettes, and explanations to provide examples and context. The training manual is organized in the following sections: (a) Introduction, (b) Liberation Psychology: Overview, (c) Mass Incarceration and Latino Males: Overview, (d) Topics, (e) Conclusion/Despedida, and (f) References.

Sections A through C provide the rationale and background information to the treatment service provider. These sections consist of an introductory review of Liberation psychology and its concepts, historical information, data on incarceration, recidivism and systemic bias towards men of color, and the rationale on how cultural adaptations and inclusion of topics that are salient to this population benefit treatment outcomes.

Section D outlines specific cultural variables and common concerns that should be considered while working with Latino parolees. The resource manual provides examples and avenues for service providers to open up conversation regarding a number of issues specific to

the contexts of Latino parolees. Amalgamated vignettes that are drawn from my clinical experience are utilized to exemplify how these issues and concerns may present themselves and how they can be addressed. Rap lyrics and images, such as drawings, paintings, or tattoos from relevant artists are included by their relevance to the addressed topic. A specific focus is on facilitating frank discussions that can help draw out both risk and protective factors.

Additionally, common obstacles are addressed as they relate to marginalized populations and parolees in general. Topics include:

- Analyzing masculinity.
- Trauma and coping.
- Anger and emotions.
- Re-unification and rebuilding trust.
- Fatherhood, parenting, and caregiving.
- Failure and seeking help.
- Legacy and the future generations

Sections E and F provide a conclusion and references, respectively.

Data Collection: Review and Critique of Resource Manual

Following review of the literature, synthesis of the information gathered, and the development of the resource manual, the resource manual was submitted for review and critique by three experts in the field which are currently working with this population, one of which is a licensed psychologist. Given that there are no standardized services for parolees upon release, the screening and recruitment for reviewers in the review and critique of the resource manual drew from the available treatment or support services that are currently offered or mandated to this population (e.g. domestic violence treatment, anger management, drug rehabilitation, group

or individual therapy). Service providers' education and background includes bachelor's level drug counselors, master's level social workers and therapists, as well as doctoral level psychologists. Expertise is defined here as any service provider that has worked directly with Latino parolees for a minimum of three years in any of the aforementioned capacities. This phase included an evaluation survey developed by me (see Appendix E) and designed to obtain feedback on the resource manual. Because this survey was developed internally and is not a published, it has not been normed and validated. The evaluation aimed to assess the resource manual's content, design, appropriateness for service providers working with Latino parolees, and potential effectiveness as supportive material to facilitate engagement with this population. Their observations, critiques, and suggestions are discussed in subsequent chapters of this dissertation. All information was sent and received via email. Evaluation surveys were de-identified and saved on a drive that is not connected to the internet. Evaluation surveys did not require disclosure of personal or identifying information. Further, any evaluation survey submissions that contained information that could be used to identify the reviewers were not used. All emails were permanently deleted.

Inclusion Criteria for Evaluators

Given that the study aimed to target a broad range of service providers which work with Latino parolees in various capacities, i.e. counselors, social workers, case managers, therapists, participating experts must have met the following criteria for participation as an evaluator: (a) reviewers must have a minimum of 3 years in direct work with Latino parolees who have been recently released from prison and are receiving treatment or support services (e.g. domestic violence treatment, anger management, drug rehabilitation, group or individual therapy), either voluntarily or court mandated, as part of their reintegration process; (b) reviewers must be

currently working with this population (Latino parolees); (c) working with and direct work with this population is defined as the services that are available for Latino parolees to receive, either voluntarily or through court mandate, upon their release from prison. Examples of these include domestic violence treatment, anger management, drug rehabilitation, group or individual therapy; (d) Service providers' education and background also includes bachelor's level drug counselors, master's level social workers and therapists, as well as doctoral level psychologists; (e) Expertise is defined as any service provider that has worked directly with Latino parolees for a minimum of three years in any of the aforementioned capacities; (f) This resource manual was written in English and was submitted to English speaking experts only for review (experts as defined above); (g) One of the recruited experts was a licensed psychologist, in order to ensure a thorough range of feedback.

Recruitment Strategies and Procedures

Inclusion criteria noted above guided the targeting and recruitment of potential expert evaluators for the resource manual. Experts were targeted through a purposeful sampling of psychologists, service providers, and organizations that I have worked and trained with in the past which are currently working with Latino parolees and which qualify for the aforementioned inclusion criteria. Further access to recruitment and targeting of potential expert evaluators was conducted by my committee members who currently work with or have contacts with psychologists, service providers, and organizations that work with Latino parolees and which qualify with the aforementioned inclusion criteria. Additionally, snowball sampling was utilized to identify and retain sufficient reviewers, by requesting further suggestions for reviewers from the initially targeted potential reviewers. I or one of the members of my committee sent an email to potential evaluators to describe the resource manual and the rationale for its development (see

Appendix C: Evaluator Recruitment Email Script). The evaluators who agreed to participate were sent a consent form, the resource manual, and an evaluation form via email. The informed consent incorporates an overview of the resource manual, its purpose, my affiliation, the associated risks and benefits of participating in the process, privacy, confidentiality issues, and participation as consent (see Appendix D: Evaluator Consent Form). Each expert evaluator was given two weeks to review the resource manual and return their completed survey. If the evaluation was not received within that time frame, the author, myself or one of my committee members, contacted the evaluator via email to discuss the evaluation and any potential concerns or questions the evaluator may have regarding his/her assessment of the resource manual.

Analysis of Evaluation

Following receipt of the evaluations of the resource manual by reviewers, I analyzed the responses and identified themes in the feedback regarding the resource manual content and design. From these themes, I identified recommendations for modification of the resource manual. I also identified potential limitations, strengths and areas for improvement in the resource manual. These recommendations are described in detail in the discussion section. This information may also serve towards generating recommendations for future study and research. Implications for a pilot implementation of the resource manual with various agencies that work with Latino parolees are discussed as well.

Chapter III: Results

This chapter provides an overview of the content of the resource manual derived from the literature review, and the results of the evaluation and critique by expert reviewers. The development, detailed structure and content of the resource manual will be discussed, and the feedback from the expert reviewers is examined.

Literature Review

The literature review for Latino parolees showed that there are limited resources, knowledge, and expertise to working towards successful reintegration of this population. Additionally, there are several systemic factors that present ongoing obstacles towards reintegration but are rarely considered. Lastly, the experiences of this population while incarcerated or released and the systemic barriers they face are not centralized as traumatic experiences but rather as consequences due to law breaking behaviors. When clinicians and other service providers have contact with this population, the use of mandated or available treatments can often overlook these factors.

This resource manual seeks to begin to address these inequities by utilizing the theoretical framework of Liberation psychology, which seeks to identify, describe and dismantle oppressive systems and beliefs. In addition, this manual provides suggestions on how these issues can be adapted to currently available resources. Cultural congruence being a key factor in successful therapeutic outcomes, the manual was constructed around salient topics for Latino parolees. The use of rap lyrics, images, and vignettes are also included for cultural congruence and to provide examples on how these topics may present themselves when working with this population.

Overview and Description of the Resource Manual

The following is a detailed description of each section of the manual. Information from the literature review was integrated into each section to develop the manual.

Section 1: The Introduction

This section is a brief review of the purpose need and intended audience for this resource manual. This section also introduces Liberation psychology as the theory informing the manual. Lastly, this section highlights the culturally responsive treatment that is specific to the experiences of Latino parolees. Specifically, the four sections included here are: “Who should use this manual?” “What is the purpose of this manual?” “What is Liberation Psychology?” and “Re-integration and Case Management.”

Section 2: The Liberation Psychology Overview

This section provides some brief history of Liberation psychology, it introduces and explains key concepts, and describes the applicability of this theoretical orientation to Latino parolees. The three sections included here are: “History of Liberation Psychology,” “Concepts of Liberation Psychology,” and “Applicability of Liberation Psychology to Latino Parolees.”

Section 3: Mass Incarceration and Latino Males

This section provides an overview on the history of mass incarceration in the US and its ties to the oppression of communities of color. The codified biases in the legal system are explored, as well as the available mental health treatments during incarceration and after release. The four sections included here are: “Racial Bias and Mass Incarceration,” “Codified Bias and Systemic Racism,” “Assessment and Treatments while Incarcerated,” and “Available Treatments After Release for Latino Parolees.”

Section 4: The Topics

This section introduces and explores the common themes that can be found when working with Latino parolees. The topics are all formatted into two sections. First, with a song lyric, an image, and a vignette that describe the main topic. Second, with an explanation that provides psychological research on the topic as well as a description on how Liberation psychology informs this approach. The seven sections included here are: “Analyzing masculinity,” “Trauma and coping,” “Anger and emotions,” “Re-unification and rebuilding trust,” “Fatherhood, parenting, and caregiving,” “Failures and seeking help,” and “Legacy and the future generations.”

Section 5: The Conclusion/Despedida

This section revisits the concepts of Liberation psychology and its applicability with Latino parolees. It also provides a summary of the resource manual as a support for service providers who work with this population.

Section 6: The References

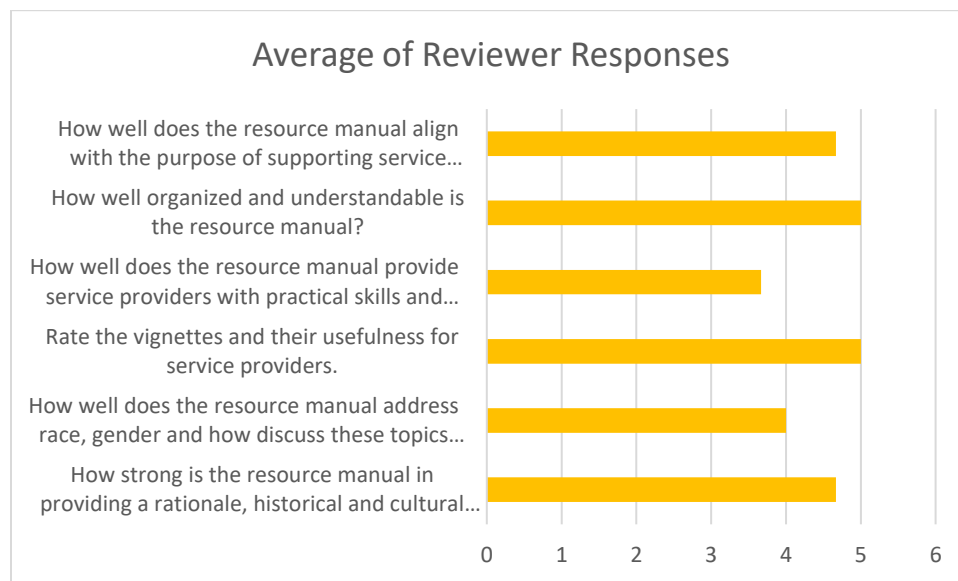
This section lists all of the cited research, articles, books and websites that are referenced in the manual.

Summary of the Results

Reviewers were asked to rate various aspects of the resource manual on a 1 to 5 scale, one being weak and five being strong, as well as provide additional feedback for their chosen rating. Reviewers were also given the opportunity to provide written feedback that may not have been captured by the rating questions. Overall, the resource manual was well received with mostly all positive endorsements and comments (see Figure 1).

Figure 1

Average Reviewer's Responses to the Evaluation of the Resource Manual



Two of the three reviewers endorsed *Very Strong* when asked, “On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest, how strong is the resource manual in providing a rationale, historical and cultural context, as well as background information that can assist in working with Latino parolees?” One person endorsed four on the same question. On the following question, “Can you provide more specific feedback regarding the rationale, history and cultural context, as well as the background aspects of the resource manual? What, if anything, do you think needs to be added?” reviewers provided the following feedback: “Rationale, history, cultural context, and background were presented in a short and concise manner.” “It was informative and to the point” and “It may be helpful to add specific books or resources on Liberation Psychology for the reader/clinician should they be inclined to familiarize themselves more.”

The reviewers were next asked “On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest, how well does the resource manual address race, gender and how discuss these topics in the working

relationship?” all three reviewers scored this question as a four. When asked for more specific feedback, one reviewer stated:

Along with race and gender I think it is important to touch on language—and not just Spanish. Many Latino parolees have a dialect that is specific to their subgroups (street/prison culture). These men may use a form of “Spanglish” when they speak, often integrating Spanish words into their English sentences for emphasis or to truly capture the meaning of something. Furthermore, there is a level of street lingo and prison talk that can be uneasily understood by someone unfamiliar to the subcultures. They may use terms that are unfamiliar to laypersons or words that would mean something entirely different in the English dictionary.

The reviewers were asked to rate and comment on the effectiveness of the vignettes. The use of vignettes were rated as five by all three reviewers. Specific feedback included “I enjoyed the touch of vignettes throughout the manual to truly depict the topics.” Another reviewer stated the following:

The vignette that resonated with me the most was the failure and seeking help vignette. It touches on many issues that a clinician should be mindful of when working with Latino parolees. In this example, the parolee chose to disclose in private that he was homeless. The Latino parolee chose not to disclose this to the group. It is important to note that pride is very strong within Latino men. It also touches on the notion of Latino parolees being self-sufficient—but not always in the most law-abiding way. Latino parolees typically have a history of coming from a background where they had to “do whatever it takes to make ends meet.” When presented with life challenges, despite wanting to live a pro-social law-abiding life, it is very easy to revert to survival instincts. This is what we might classify as a risk factor for recidivism.

The reviewers were asked to rate and comment: “On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest, how well does the resource manual provide service providers with practical skills and topics for engaging Latino parolees?” This questions scores ranged in 4 to 3. Specific feedback included “It may be helpful to elaborate further on therapeutic skills related to working with this population,” “Clinicians should be well versed in when working with Latino parolees involves anger management skills, specifically de-escalation skills in treatment,” and “Since most treatment of parolees is court mandated, it is important for clinicians to understand the level of

mistrust that often comes with working with parolees since treatment is often viewed as an extension of the judicial system.”

The reviewers were asked to rate and comment on how well organized and understandable was the resource manual. All three reviewers scored the organization of the manual as a five. Specific comments on organization and style included “It is very organized and clearly labeled.”

The reviewers were asked: “On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest, how well does the resource manual align with the purpose of supporting service providers in their work with Latino parolees?” Scores ranged from four to five. Specific comment on alignment with support services include “I can see the usefulness in utilizing this resource manual when working with Latino parolees,” and:

I think it is especially helpful for clinicians who do not have experience with this population to read prior to the start of their work with Latino parolees, as it touches on many topics that are important to understand when working with Latino parolees. It might also be good as a refresher for more seasoned clinicians already working with this population.

The subsequent questions in the evaluation form were open-ended for reviewers’ written feedback. The first question asked, “In your opinion, what are some of the potential barriers to implement this resource manual across the varied programs where service providers may have Latino parolees as clients?” Responses to this question included the following recommendations: “A barrier to the implementation of the resource is that the manual is presented as a single document that is read like a PDF.” The reviewer goes on to cite examples were working with Latino parolees often involves multi-tasking in often hectic environments and that adding links and hyperlinks to the PDF file would facilitate navigation through the various chapters, as well as to outside useful resources.

The second and third questions asked for commentary on strength and weaknesses, respectively. The following feedback was provided as strengths:

The strength of the resource manual is that it discusses a lot of topics relevant to working with Latino parolees. It does a good job of giving an introduction and quick summary of topics without going too far in depth that could potentially cause the reader to lose interest. Its relatively short length allows clinicians to read through the material in full prior to working with the population and can be used as a resource to refer to at various points in treatment.

The reviewers identified the following weaknesses:

A limitation of the resource manual is that it is likely an introductory manual that discusses several topics but does not go in depth on topics. This manual is likely to be used by beginning clinicians. Advanced clinicians might benefit from a resource that goes further in-depth on specific topics.

and

Although this manual provides a great framework for working with Latino parolees, this manual is largely based on the ‘typical Latino parolee,’ which might not encompass all Latino parolees. Each parolee should still be treated individually where treatment should be tailored to that individual. It should be cautioned that although the information in the manual is very helpful, it is still important to discuss with client their background and culture (as they identify) and not make assumptions based on client’s presenting features.

The fourth and final questions asked for suggestions for improving the manual and any additional comments. The reviewers provided the following three feedback statements:

A topic that might be important to include in a resource manual for working with Latino parolees is the concept of being ‘institutionalized’ once released from prison. Parolees often have a difficult time adjusting to being on the ‘outside’ or ‘real world.’ There are many changes that they have to adjust to, especially if they have served a lengthy prison sentence.

It might also be helpful to include a topic related to the common thoughts and feelings of parolees. There is a list of cognitive distortions/thinking errors that are specific for this population called criminal thinking errors that highlights common thinking errors presented by inmates and parolees, a big one being victim stance.

and

Parolees typically view parole as unjust because they believe they have already served their sentence. In essence they believe they are being ‘punished’ twice since they are still

not able to be free. ‘I’ve already done my time.’ This view often elicits anger and hostility which may come out in treatment as treatment is typically mandated and one part of their many conditions they must follow.

The additional comments included: “The manual is a resource that is needed in the field and can hopefully be utilized by clinicians to help produce more tailored treatment that encompasses elements of culture and socio-political impacts.” and “Very well-thought-out resource.”

Tables 1 through 5 present the reviewers responses to the open ended questions included on the evaluation questionnaire.

Table 1

Reviewers’ Responses to Open Question One

Reviewer	In your opinion, what are some of the potential barriers to implement this resource manual across the varied programs where service providers may have Latino parolees as clients? What are some recommendations you have for the implementation process?
R1	A barrier to the implementation of the resource is that the manual is presented as a single document that is read like a PDF.
R2	No response
R3	No response

Table 2

Reviewers’ Responses to Open Question Two

Reviewer	What do you consider to be the strengths of the resource manual?
R1	The strength of the resource manual is that it discusses a lot of topics relevant to working with Latino parolees. It does a good job of giving an introduction and quick summary of topics without going too far in depth that could potentially cause the reader to lose interest.
R2	Its relatively short length allows clinicians to read through the material in full prior to working with the population and can be used as a resource to refer to at various points in treatment.

Reviewer	What do you consider to be the strengths of the resource manual?
R3	it seems this manual is best suited as an introductory manual for first time clinicians working with this population

Table 3

Reviewers' Responses to Open Question Three

Reviewer	What do you consider to be the weaknesses of the resource manual?
R1	A limitation of the resource manual is that it is likely an introductory manual that discusses several topics but does not go in depth on topics. This manual is likely to be used by beginning clinicians. Advanced clinicians might benefit from a resource that goes further in-depth on specific topics.
R2	Although this manual provides a great framework for working with Latino parolees, this manual is largely based on the "typical Latino parolee," which might not encompass all Latino parolees. Each parolee should still be treated individually where treatment should be tailored to that individual. It should be cautioned that although the information in the manual is very helpful, it is still important to discuss with client their background and culture (as they identify) and not make assumptions based on client's presenting features
R3	No response

Table 4

Reviewers' Responses to Open Question Four

Reviewer	Please provide any other suggestions for improving this resource manual.
R1	A topic that might be important to include in a resource manual for working with Latino parolees is the concept of being "institutionalized" once released from prison. Parolees often have a difficult time adjusting to being on the "outside" or "real world." There are many changes that they have to adjust to, especially if they have served a lengthy prison sentence
R2	It might also be helpful to include a topic related to the common thoughts and feelings of parolees. There is a list of cognitive distortions/thinking errors that are specific for this population called criminal thinking errors that highlights common thinking errors presented by inmates and parolees, a big one being victim stance

Reviewer	Please provide any other suggestions for improving this resource manual.
R3	Parolees typically view parole as unjust because they believe they have already served their sentence. In essence they believe they are being “punished” twice since they are still not able to be free. “I’ve already done my time.” This view often elicits anger and hostility which may come out in treatment as treatment is typically mandated and one part of their many conditions they must follow

Table 5

Reviewers’ Responses to Open Question Five

Reviewer	Any additional comments:
R1	The manual is a resource that is needed in the field and can hopefully be utilized by clinicians to help produce more tailored treatment that encompasses elements of culture and socio-political impacts.
R2	Very well-thought-out resource
R3	No response

Overall, the reviewers provided positive feedback to most questions. The reviewers were open to completing an objective evaluation. The feedback given provides further areas that can be expanded and incorporated into future improvements of the resource manual. Further exploration of the comments and suggestions are discussed in the following section.

Chapter IV: Discussion

The purpose of this study was to develop a resource manual that can be referenced by service providers working with Latino parolees. Liberation psychology principles and concepts provided the framework for examination of cultural norms and expectations for Latino parolees, for inclusion of these norms in discussions and with existing treatment models, and for context not previously considered. The use of this resource manual is intended to help increase participation, strengthen alliances, and ultimately help reduce the high recidivism rates experienced by this population. The resource manual focuses on three primary questions and goals:

1. Can you centralize the cultural norms and expectations of Latino parolees within the context of the obstacles and expectations faced by this populations during re-integration?
2. How do you psychoeducate and facilitate discussions around salient topics such as masculinity concepts, family reunification, rebuilding trust, loyalty and risk factors as well as invite frank emotion based discussions on how to confront and cope with barriers such as lack of resources, housing, employment, and parole restrictions?
3. Can you reframe expressed or implied pathologies within the context of understanding systemic and racial biases in order to increase self-agency and resilience as consistent with concepts of Critical Consciousness (“Concientización”; Montero & Sonn, 2009 p.73)?

Results from the assessment by three reviewers, one of which is a licensed clinical psychologist, revealed that most believe that this is a very strong resource manual that can be included for service providers that work with Latino parolees. This suggests that the manual can be a useful tool across various points of contact. It was also suggested that this resource manual

can best serve beginning therapists and service providers. In relation to the three questions and goals, there were no specific comments that negatively critiqued the manual's approach, topics, or use of Liberation psychology. The identified areas of change include the risk for over-generalization and the inclusion as an introductory manual for beginning therapists while the identified areas of expansion or enhancement include the manual's brevity, as well as unaddressed topics which will be discussed below.

Identified Areas of Change of the Resource Manual

The service providers that reviewed the presentation, as assessed by their responses in the evaluation form, reported mostly positive feedback. One reviewer that commented on areas of change requested to include caveats regarding over-generalization of the population. This suggests that there is a risk in re-establishing stereotypic beliefs by grouping and describing individuals as Latino parolees. The reviewer goes on to state that a thorough clinical interview is necessary in all contacts. This identified area of change can be incorporated into future iterations of this resource manual by establishing the caveats that the reviewer suggests at the introduction of the manual. Though it is also important to note that, as stated in the resource manual, Liberation psychology is founded on the premise that there needs to be a re-orientation of psychology by addressing the fact that it is based on western cultural norms and is therefore insufficient in describing the experiences of the Latino parolee. In other words, the current treatments available can be described as western based generalizations which may contribute to their poor effectiveness and high recidivism when applied to this population. However, an analysis of best practices for treatment with Latino parolees is beyond the scope of this pilot study.

Identified Areas of Expansion or Enhancement of the Resource Manual

The main themes in the feedback from the reviewers for areas of expansion or enhancement noted further discussion on the use of language that is specific to Latino parolees, more expansion and details and depth for all of the topics as well as the inclusion and focus on institutionalization for parolees that have served multiple sentences. However, the focus of this study and resource manual was to introduce foundational material on Liberation psychology and its application to mass incarceration and Latino parolees. Further expansions and enhancements should include the noted topics and more as it is vitally important for service providers to have robust resources in order to appropriately support Latino parolees.

In terms of the suggestion to expand on the use of language with Latino parolees, some issues may be encountered with this request. Specifically, the terminology used by Latino parolees may change depending on affiliations and geography. For example, in the Southern California prison system, distinctions are made between “Norteros” (Northerner) and “Sureños” (Southerner) affiliations. Latino parolees that identify with either group often follow strict codes and language use. These distinctions are not as pronounced, or may be absent in prisons from other states. An exploration of language use can be fruitful and may shed more light on the cultures that are specific to Latino parolees, though caution must be taken in addressing the variations that may be found across states and groups as language is dynamic, contextual, and will continue to change over time. The resource manual’s use of vignettes could be expanded to include language use. Expanding the use of vignettes, lyrics, and imagery would allow for further exploration on how service providers might encounter language variations and other topics when working with Latino parolees.

The request for more information and depth on all of the topics and the inclusion of institutionalization as its own section are noted as further areas of expansion and enhancement for the resource manual. There are several ways that these expansions can be done. For example, the resource manual can explore emphasizing the strengths and resiliency of Latino parolees. Emphasizing client expertise is a core concept of Liberation psychology named Virtues of the People. It is possible to show these strengths and resiliency by actively noting how the skills that this population displays are translatable in the general parlance. The first topic in the resource manual, analyzing masculinity (Appendix F, p.7), ends with a brief exchange where the clinician notes that the client's description of "hustlin" is actually a display of intelligence. A more nuanced conversation on this subject could be made by adding a separate topic titled "Strengths and Resiliency." This new topic would focus on identifying where clients use critical thinking, strategic planning, problem solving etc. and noting how these skills are translatable in other areas. Further expansions of this topic can also include the specific interventions which can best draw out the virtues of the Latino parolee.

In their current form, reintegration services for parolees of color, and Latino parolees specifically, often overlook the role of race (Olusanya & Cancino, 2012) and of systemic racism (Hallett, 2012). Further, the experiences of Latino parolees are complex, nuanced, and involve several intersecting factors. The study for this resource manual was intended to highlight some of these complexities, while inviting service providers to take a context based approach by implementing Liberation psychology principles. Expanding the resource manual to include more topics and depth will help emphasize the need to develop approaches to treatment where the experiences of the Latino parolee are centralized and given a voice with the intent that these

shifts will help mitigate the recidivism that is often tied to family reunification issues, cultural barriers, race and systemic obstacles.

Additional Comments Provided about the Resource Manual

The last question on the evaluation form asked for any additional comments. The purpose of this question was to allow reviewers to provide feedback outside of the formal evaluation questions. Two reviewers provided positive feedback and one did not respond. The positive feedback supported this study's purpose to provide a resource that addressed "culture and socio-political impacts."

Limitations

This study received several positive comments but the most notable limitation to this study was the brevity of the manual. The manual itself is 28 pages long and would have benefited from additional depth, more topics, and resources. Feedback indicated that reviewers were eager to learn more in-depth information about Liberation psychology and would have preferred specific resources on this topic. Additionally, the reviewers requested a more user friendly manual with hyperlinks for each topic. The study would have also benefited from a caveat at the introduction of the resource manual explaining that there is no one way to work with a Latino parolee and that a thorough clinical interview is always necessary. Another limitation to this study was the sample size of the reviewers. Although the study benefited from having reviewers from different fields (one licensed psychologist, a master's level therapist, and a counselor), a larger sample may have netted further observations and topics that can be included in updated versions of the resource manual. Lastly, the survey that was utilized was developed by me and was therefore not normed or validated. Utilizing a published survey along

with a larger sample size may have netted results that could be quantified and compared with similar resource manuals.

For future versions of the manual, improvements should include further expansions of each topic with a final section that synthesizes key points, provides further areas of research, and contains prompts and questions that can encourage further reflections for the clinician or client. For example, the topic “Re-unification and rebuilding trust” (Appendix F p. 13-14) can be expanded with the following sections:

Summary

- Latino parolees will have a strong distrust of the clinician due to the association with the system that is holding his freedom
- Trust can be built by aligning with the Latino parolees point of view
- Interest and exploration of their music, lyrics, and imagery and provide avenues for alignment
- Open discussions around pitfalls and obstacles can help draw out strengths and encourage critical thinking “Concientización”

Questions

- Who is your client? The Latino parolee or parole or society?
- Do you believe your client can succeed or is he bound to fail?
- If he fails, who is to blame?
- Why should your client trust you?

The summarized bullet points and questions above are examples on how future versions of the resource manual can be expanded. They can be added on to all the topics and would be

intended to generate discussion and thought around how clinicians might use this approach in their own context.

Administrative and Implementation Factors

Implementation of this resource manual as a new or adapted approach for treatment will require several administrative steps. This should include how utilizing this approach can be introduced, what type of training or understandings need to be put in place for staff, how to track outcomes, success or failure rates, and how to adapt or expand this approach to their workplace. Clinicians should consider the context of their workplace and the training needs of the clinical staff. Training objectives can be modified to reflect needs and outcome measures can be adapted to track success rates before and after implementation. Tracking via outcome measures can be quantified and translated into tangible data such as cost savings and generalizability. Proposals for implementation should also include how Liberation psychology differs expands or adapts current models that are in place at each site. A strong case can be made of the benefits of alternative approaches by citing some of the more successful re-integration models such as Homeboys Industries, which has a 35% recidivism rate or Planting Justice, which has a 0% recidivism rate. The cost and benefits of saving should be clearly delineated including savings to taxpayers, lessened crime, and greater contributions by re-integrated members.

Recommendations for Future Steps

Based on the above-mentioned recommendations, the following are possible modifications to the next revision of the resource manual that could strengthen it:

1. Adding index tabs by topic such as links and hyperlinks in order to facilitate navigation through the various sections of the manual and to provide access to outside links and resources through the pdf.

2. Making the resource manual longer to include (a) a caveat against over-generalization and emphasis on tailored treatments, (b) descriptions on use of language and variations among various sub-groups, (c) more information and resources per topic, (d) more clinically-related interventions, (e) summary section for each topic with bullet points of key information, (f) questions section for each topic prompting additional areas of discussion, (g) institutionalization and its related factors such as criminal thinking errors as an additional topic, and (h) administrative and implementation concerns section providing a roadmap for adoption of the manual.
3. Evaluation of the resource manual by a larger sample size and conducting qualitative interviews to garner in-depth perspectives from service providers.

Conclusion and Implications of this Study

The resource manual was developed to assist service providers who work with Latino parolees as they re-integrate into their respective communities. The resource manual was developed from existing literature and by utilizing the theoretical foundations of Liberation psychology to create a culturally responsive dialogue that centralizes the experiences of marginalization and oppression of this population. The resource manual was reviewed and critiqued by three experts who work with Latino parolees and who each have over three years of experience with this population. These reviewers provided feedback regarding areas of change, enhancement, and expansion. All responses and comments were reviewed and considered in terms of inclusion in future drafts of the resource manual.

The intention of this pilot study was to propose an adjunctive resource that can support the standard treatment models already in place with this population. The use of Liberation psychology theory helps integrate systemic issues and invites both the service provider and

Latino parolee to think critically (Concientización) about their place within a status quo that often times continues to oppress the populations it aims to support. Moreover, by supporting the various service providers that have contact with this population, they can have a broader range of skills and abilities that refocuses the need to centralize the experiences and concerns of the Latino parolee and to advocate and empower this population as it re-integrates.

Though there is a growing discourse on the subject of mass incarceration, prison overcrowding, and successful rehabilitation, major policy shifts have only recently begun to take form. The current White House administration released an executive order on January 26, 2021 explicitly describing the United States incarceration system as an imposed cost and hardship that disproportionately impacts people of color and does not result in safer communities. The executive order focuses on eliminating the use of private prisons (Exec. Order No. 14006, 2021). There was also movement towards decarceration in early 2020 as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic (Kang-Brown, 2021). These policy shifts provide a unique opportunity to also introduce changes in treatment, adaptation of current models, and a re-evaluation on how to best re-integrate the incarcerated. Liberation psychology and the resource manual proposed here, may provide an alternate avenue for treatment and re-integration that could potentially help reform many of the changes that are being questioned today.

As of this writing, the incarceration and recidivism rate for men of color has only dropped approximately 2% and the latest research continues to show an unaddressed bias toward harsher sentencing and stricter parole terms for men of color (Kang-Brown, 2021). This reality was recently described as: "...an intentional form of structural violence perpetuated by the state to ensure the continued oppression of the most marginalized groups in our society." (Ortiz & Jackey, 2019. p.1). This description illustrates the importance of introducing varied approaches

to treatment and ensuring that service providers have a strong foundation in culture, context, history, and systemic racism when working with Latino parolees. This also illustrates the need to begin the process of dismantling these oppressive systems. The dismantling of structures of oppression need not come through war or revolution, they can come through collaboration and an understanding of what is right and what is equitable. Successfully re-integrating Latino parolees will not only be a boon for their respective communities, it will also be a signal of our growing collective humanity.

Despedida (Recovering of Historical Memory)

Looking into the past is often an arduous affair, particularly for the experience of the most marginalized, such as the native people of the Americas. The Uruguayan journalist, novelist, and writer Eduardo Galeano (1973), in his seminal work, *Open Veins of Latin America*, tallied the tragic loss of life that was the conquest of the Americas in this manner:

The best recent investigations credit pre-Columbian Mexico with a population between 30 to 37.5 million, and the Andean region is estimated to have possessed a similar number; Central America had between 10 and 13 million. Aztecs, Incas, and Mayas totaled between 70 and 90 million when the foreign conquerors appeared on the horizon; a century and a half later they had been reduced to 3.5 million. (p. 50).

The deaths occurred through massacre, disease, the harshest of living conditions, and the subjugation of a continent. The writings, art and culture were destroyed, though they now re-appear throughout Latinx culture, and in the world of the Latino parolee, albeit in modern form. The use of Aztec and Maya imagery included in this resource manual is an example of this spontaneous desire to recover historical memory; to bring context and rootedness by an oppressed group.

The act of reaching back to our lost culture knowledge and ancestry is an intentional desire to rescue the shards that may remain of a colonized people. As this knowledge is brought

forward and applied, it is also modernized and synthesized to reflect our current world. The use of indigenous imagery, the emphasis on sacrifice, and the deep desire to join in groups and defend, thus becomes an extension of indigenous thought and a recovered memory that the Latino parolee uses in order to live in the world in a congruent way. The symbol located in the top right corner of the resource manual is a recurring motif that is found across the Aztec cosmology and Mesoamerica. It is in the center of the Aztec calendar or sun stone and adorns several codices, buildings and art and is also used by the Latino parolee. This symbol is “Ollin” which translates to movement. Ollin is a root word that can also mean heart Yollotl (Heart), Yolliztli (Life), Tlaloliniztli (Earthquake). The inclusion of Ollin in this resource manual is a reminder of the depth and rootedness that is already present in the Latino parolee and that this work simply intends to point out and centralize.

Quicemitqui in yollotl. (The heart rules all.)

– Aztec saying recovered and written by Nahua men after the colonization of Mexico,
Florentine Codex, 1575.

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APPENDIX A

Extended Review of the Literature

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Abram, K. M., Teplin, L. A., McClelland, G. M., & Dulcan, M. K.	Comorbid psychiatric disorders in youth in juvenile detention	2003	Objective: To estimate 6-month prevalence of comorbid psychiatric disorders among juvenile detainees by demographic subgroups (sex, race/ethnicity, and age). Little attention has been paid to within-group differences among Latino/as, particularly with regards to skin color and related racial features. The few available studies suggest that skin color, physiognomy, and colorism (a form of within-group racial discrimination) can negatively affect interpersonal relations, and mental health.
Adames, H. Y., Chavez-Dueñas, N. Y., & Organista, K. C	Skin color matters in Latino/a communities: Identifying, understanding, and addressing mestizaje racial ideologies in clinical practice	2016	Restorative justice, which has its origins in ancient or indigenous ways of dealing with crime and conflict, was rediscovered. It became discussed all over the globe and is today practiced in more or less formalized forms in many countries, often as an alternative to the criminal justice system. Restorative justice theory considers crime in terms of harm to individuals and communities rather than a violation of laws.
Albrecht, B.	The limits of restorative justice in prison	2011	
Alper, M., Durose, M. R., Markman, J.	2018 Update on prisoner recidivism: A 9-year follow-up period (2005-2014)	2018	Data on recidivism including 9 year follow up.
Alsup, R. E.	Liberation psychology: Martin Luther King, Jr.'s beloved community as a model for social creativity	2009	The author presents his construction of Liberation Psychology as an innovative interpretation of the social creativity of Martin Luther King, Jr., using the beloved community as an organizing metaphor.
American Correctional Association.	Manual of accreditation policy and procedure	2017	ACA performance standards and expected practices address services, programs, and operations essential to effective correctional management.
American Psychological Association	Guidelines for psychological practice with girls and women	2007	Updated approaches for assessment and treatment of girls and women
American Psychological Association	Guidelines for the psychological practice with boys and men	2018	Updated approaches for assessment and treatment of boys and men

Author	Title	Year	Findings
American Psychological Association	Guidelines for psychological practice for people with low income and economic marginalization.	2019	Updated approaches for assessment and treatment of marginalized populations.
Anderson, D.	Multicultural group work: A force for developing and healing	2007	This article summarizes multicultural group work, including task, psychoeducational, counseling, and psychotherapy groups, and describes a group work model for multicultural assessment, diagnosis, and treatment planning. Group work assessment and diagnosis should be culturally informed involving emic, etic, and a dialectic assessment perspective. Treatment planning begins with culturally informed conceptualizations of group treatment.
Asante-Muhammed, D., Collins, C., Hoxie, J., Nieves, E	The ever-growing gap: without change, African-American and Latino families won't match White wealth for centuries	2016	Wealth disparities in the US based on race.
Association of National Mental Health	Mental health treatment for youth in the juvenile justice system: A compendium of promising practices	2004	List of mental health best practices when working within the Juvenile Justice system.
Atkins, A.	Black lives matter or All lives matter? Color-blindness and epistemic injustice*	2019	An examination of color-blindness as the ideologically-motivated suppression of racial discourse has resulted in an epistemic injustice.
Ax, R. K., Fagan, T. J., Magaletta, P. R., Morgan, R. D., Nussbaum, D., & White, T. W	Innovations in correctional assessment and treatment	2007	This article considers innovations in the assessment and treatment of incarcerated individuals.
Banks, C.	Disciplining Black activism: post-racial rhetoric, public memory and decorum in news media framing of the black lives matter movement	2018	This paper uses Eduardo Bonilla-Silva's concept of racial grammar in conjunction with a Foucauldian emphasis on governmentality to examine these instances of racist rhetoric in representations of Black Lives Matter movement in US news media.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Baranyi, G., Cassidy, M., Fazel, S., Priebe, S., & Mundt, A. P.	Prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorder in prisoners	2018	People involved with criminal justice frequently are exposed to violence and traumatic experiences. This may lead to posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD); however, no review, to our knowledge, has synthesized findings in this setting.
Barnett, J. E., Psy, D., & Bivings, N.	Culturally sensitive treatment and ethical practice	2002	Addressing the centralization of culture in clinical practice.
Barratt, B. B.	Toward psychologies of liberation	2010	An exploration of the importance of liberation psychology in addressing ongoing oppressions
Barry, J.	Harry's masculinity report.	2018	Factors which contribute to their emotional, physical and mental health and wellbeing of men.
Bazemore, G., & Maruna, S.	Restorative justice in the reentry context: Building new theory and expanding the evidence base	2009	Although there is currently considerable activity around improving the reentry process for former prisoners returning to society, much of this work lacks a strong theoretical and empirical foundation. There has been relatively little application of restorative models in the reentry context.
Bazemore, G., Zaslaw, J. G., & Riestler, D.	Behind the walls and beyond: Restorative justice, instrumental communities, and effective residential treatment	2005	Describes recent experimentation and possibilities for broader application to disciplinary infractions, the response to harm and crime, promoting community and citizen input, community building" for conflict resolution skill development and changing the culture of facilities
Bemak, F., & Chung, R. C. Y.	Race dialogues in group psychotherapy: Key issues in training and practice	2019	Attending to racial and ethnic issues and infusing race and ethnic dialogues in group psychotherapy can play a major role in addressing mental health problems, promoting racial harmony, and healing deep psychological wounds and trauma that are the result of racial tensions.
Benoit, R. G., Paulus, P. C., & Schacter, D. L.	Forming attitudes via neural activity supporting affective episodic simulations	2019	Simulation changes attitudes towards its constituent elements. Thereby, we reveal how mere imaginings shape attitudes towards elements (i.e., places) from our real-life environment.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Bermudez, G.	The social dreaming matrix as a container for the processing of implicit racial bias and collective racial trauma	2018	The article describes episodes of aversive racism and white fragility surrounding social dreaming experiments.
Berry, K. R., Kennedy, S. C., Lloyd, M., Veeh, C. A., Tripodi, S. J., Ropes Berry, K., Kennedy, S. C., Lloyd, M., Veeh, C. A., Tripodi, S. J., Berry, K. R., Kennedy, S. C., Lloyd, M., Veeh, C. A., & Tripodi, S. J.	The intersectional effects of race and gender on time to reincarceration	2018	People of color are disproportionately incarcerated and reincarcerated after release. When compared to women, men of all races report higher rates of recidivism. However, minimal research examines the intersectional effects of race and gender on recidivism.
Bertrand, M., & Mullainathan, S.	Are Emily and Greg more employable than Lakisha and Jamal? A field experiment on labor market discrimination.	2004	Study showing bias against call backs for interviews based on implied ethnicity on different resumes.
Berzoff, J., & Drisko, J.	What clinical social workers need to know: Bio-psycho-social knowledge and skills for the twenty first century	2015	Define what we see as essential knowledge and skills for training future clinical social workers. We speculate on what future mental health service needs may be and argue for maintaining a biopsychosocial, and psychodynamic perspective in training and in the practice of clinical social work.
Birmingham, L.	The mental health of prisoners	2003	Review of overall mental health and severe mental health in prisoners.
Birmingham, L., Mason, D., & Grubin, D.	Health screening at first reception into prison.	1997	Differences and similarities in mental health intake screening across prisons.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Block, S., Brown, C. A., Barretti, L. M., Walker, E., & Yudt, M.	Assessing the impact of the InsideOut Dad® program on Newark community education	2012	Impact of recidivism on fatherhood and children
Bobbitt, M., & Nelson, M.	The front line: Building programs that recognize families' role in reentry	2004	Re-entry and the role of extended family.
Bonanno, G. A., Romero, S. A., & Klein, S. I.	The temporal elements of psychological resilience: An integrative framework for the study of individuals, families, and communities	2015	Review of the existing literature, the most complete body of evidence is available on individual psychological resilience in children and adults. By contrast, the research on psychological resilience in families and communities is far more limited and lags well behind the rich theoretical perspective available from those literatures. The vast majority of research on resilience in families and communities has focused primarily on only one temporal element, possible predictors of resilient outcomes.
Boxer, P., Middlemass, K., & Delorenzo, T	Exposure to violent crime during incarceration: Effects on psychological adjustment following release	2009	Encounters with violence during incarceration were significantly related to aggressive and antisocial behavioral tendencies as well as emotional distress. In general, individuals who were witnesses, as well as victims, of violent crime showed the poorest adjustment post-release. These effects were not modified by violent offender status or by time since release from incarceration.
Bradley, K. I., & Kennison, S.	The effect of mortality salience on weapon bias	2012	The hypothesis that those in life-threatening situations may <i>accidentally</i> fire upon an individual whose ethnicity differs from their own, because mortality salience (MS) increases negative bias toward outgroup members.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Braga, A. A. & Clarke, R. V.	Explaining high-risk concentrations of crime in the city: social disorganization, crime opportunities, and important next steps	2014	<p>The empirical observation that a small number of micro places generate the bulk of urban crime problems has become a criminological axiom. Weisburd, Groff, and Yang suggest that social disorganization could also be a powerful explanation for the uneven distribution of crime within neighborhoods. We offer a critique of their conclusions concerning the relative contributions of social and situational variables in explaining crime hot spots and the preventive implications they draw from these findings.</p> <p>This Lakota (Teton Sioux) suffer from impaired grief of an enduring and pervasive quality. The results confirmed the hypotheses that: (a) education about historical trauma would lead to increased awareness of the impact and associated grief related affects of the traumatic Lakota history, (b) sharing these affects with other Lakota in a traditional context would provide cathartic relief, and (c) grief resolution would be initiated, including a reduction in grief affects, more positive identity, and a commitment to individual and community healing.</p>
Brave Heart, M. Y. H.	The return to the sacred path: Healing the historical trauma and historical unresolved grief response among the lakota through a psychoeducational group intervention	1998	
Brazão, N., da Motta, C., Rijo, D., do Céu Salvador, M., Pinto-Gouveia, J., & Ramos, J.	Clinical change in anger, shame, and paranoia after a structured cognitive-behavioral group program: Early findings from a randomized trial with male prison inmates	2015	<p>Objectives: This study's main goal was to assess the efficacy of a structured cognitive-behavioral group program, Growing Pro-Social (GPS), in reducing anger, paranoia, and external shame in male prison inmates.</p>
Bretherton, I.	The origins of attachment theory: John Bowlby and Mary Ainsworth	1992	<p>This article summarizes Bowlby's and Ainsworth's separate and joint contributions to attachment theory after Ainsworth had visited Uganda, where she conducted the first empirical study of infant-mother attachment patterns.</p>

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Bryan, A.	Ethical Dilemmas in the prison setting	2016	The author describes the experience of undertaking psychotherapy with highly defended patients in the context of a prison cell in a London prison. The paper raises questions around how the aggression inherent in the prison system leads to the perpetuation of offending, and how psychotherapy allowed the patients to begin to work through their histories enveloped in their offences. Race-based traumatic stress has been studied in the literature under various names including but not limited to insidious trauma, intergenerational trauma, racist incident-based trauma, psychological trauma, and racism. This article reviews and analyzes R. T. Carter's article in this issue. The author underscores and reacts to the trauma of racism as discussed in Carter's article, and also highlights efforts that should be directed to racist incident-based trauma counseling.
Bryant-Davis, T.	Healing requires recognition: The case for race-based traumatic stress.	2007	A call from the group counseling literature (Brown, 2009) recognizes the need for theoretical and empirical writings that explore the intersection of social justice and counseling practice, as many counselors are unprepared to address the impact of oppression and privilege on group process. The authors explore these issues by making recommendations and offering five strategies to assist in group discussions of marginalization, privilege, and oppression into group theory.
Burnes, Theodore R.; Ross, Katherine L.	Applying social justice to oppression and marginalization in group process: Interventions and strategies for group counselors	2010	
Burton, M., & Kagan, C.	Liberation social psychology: Learning from the Latin American experience	2005	Exploration of the applicability of liberation psychology in the United States

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Cadena, E. M.	A manual of Latino cultural competency with victims of child sexual abuse	2010	The purpose of this study was to develop a culturally competent resource manual for clinicians to assist in the assessment of child sexual abuse. A resource manual that is relevant, sensitive, and appropriate is necessary due to the lack of models that provide effective assessment or treatment to children from diverse ethnic groups such as Latinos.
Cadet, J. L.	Epigenetics of stress, addiction, and resilience: Therapeutic implications	2016	A brief overview of the epigenetic bases of responses to stressful events and of epigenetic changes associated with the administration of drugs of abuse. Psychobiology of resilience and alterations in epigenetic markers that have been observed in models of resilience. Finally, I suggest the possibility that treatment of addiction should involve cognitive and pharmacological approaches that enhance resilience in at risk individuals.
Cakir, R.	The relationship between education and employment and chaos	2014	This chapter aims at explaining the relationship between education and employment in terms of chaos. In employment of women, educational qualification is important and with the raise of educational qualification, the employment ratio is also rising which in turn reduces unemployment rate. Besides this, sensitive connectivity to initial situations, which is one of the important chaos theory conjectures, appears in obtained data.
Calhoun, J. B.	Death squared: The explosive growth and demise of a mouse population.	1973	Epigenetics and research in mice.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Casas, J. M., Suzuki, L. A., Alexander, C. M., & Jackson, M. A	Handbook of multicultural counseling	2016	Assessment and treatment in a multicultural setting
Castle, B., Wendel, M., Kerr, J., Brooms, D., & Rollins, A.	Public health's approach to systemic racism: A systematic literature review	2019	The purpose of this systematic literature review is to analyze the extent to which public health currently addresses systemic racism in the published literature. Across numerous articles, the terms racism and systemic racism are largely absent. A critical need exists for an examination of the historical impact of systemic racism on the social determinants of health and health of marginalized populations.
Center for Disease Control & Prevention Chae, D. H., Wang, Y., Martz, C. D., Slopen, N., Yip, T., Adler, N. E., Fuller- Rowell, T. E., Lin, J., Matthews, K. A., Brody, G. H., Spears, E. C., Puterman, E., & Epel, E. S.	Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Questionnaire	1995	ACE questionnaire data and implications for mental health
	Racial discrimination and telomere shortening among African Americans: The coronary artery risk development in young adults (CARDIA) Study	2020	Epigenetic research on experiences of racism and their effects on gene expression in African Americans.
Chang- Caffaro, S., & Caffaro, J.	Differences that make a difference: Diversity and the process group leader	2018	The purpose of this article is to provide an understanding of factors that contribute to group leaders fostering a climate that facilitates an exploration of cultural issues, along with clinical examples illustrating diversity-related issues that may arise.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Chapman-Hilliard, C., & Adams-Bass, V.	A conceptual framework for utilizing Black history knowledge as a path to psychological liberation for Black youth	2016	<p>The purpose of this article is to present a conceptual framework that demonstrates the utility of BHK in facilitating mental health and psychological liberation among Black youth. Toward this goal, this article highlights theory and research related to definitions of BHK, liberation tasks associated with BHK, and interactional processes significant to coping and mental health among Black youth, particularly as they navigate racial encounters.</p> <p>Traditional healing practices continue to meet the physical, emotional, and spiritual needs of cultural groups across the globe. Curanderismo is a traditional healing practice that meets such needs among Mexican and Mexican American communities.</p>
Chávez, T. A.	Humanistic values in traditional healing practices of curanderismo	2016	<p>The unification of liberation psychology and humanistic values can provide counselors with a powerful tool for promoting social justice in counseling.</p>
Chavez, T. A., Fernandez, I. T., Hipolito-Delgado, C. P., & Rivera, E. T.	Unifying liberation psychology and humanistic values to promote social justice in counseling	2016	<p>In this article, the authors present and compare the principles of each theory. A discussion is delineated on how unifying liberation psychology and humanistic values may promote a comprehensive understanding of human concerns.</p> <p>The psychological literature on colorism, a form of within-group racial discrimination, is sparse. Connections between today's color-blind racial attitudes and mestizaje, or the mixing of races, is underscored to demonstrate how these strategies have been used, historically and today, to deny and minimize skin-color privilege. The article culminates with questions to help readers reflect and engage in dialogue about colorism as a prelude to recommendations for stimulating future research on this significant yet neglected topic.</p>
Chavez-Dueñas, N. Y., Adames, H. Y., & Organista, K. C.	Skin-color prejudice and within-group racial discrimination: Historical and current impact on Latino/a populations	2014	<p>historically and today, to deny and minimize skin-color privilege. The article culminates with questions to help readers reflect and engage in dialogue about colorism as a prelude to recommendations for stimulating future research on this significant yet neglected topic.</p>

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Cheung, J. C. S.	Behind the mirror: What Rogerian “technique” is not	2014	This paper aims to clarify some common misunderstandings of person-centered therapy and to assert the value of person-centered care in the helping profession. Adopting a dialectical point of view, the author argues that there is a paradox in learning and applying the person-centered approach: this approach can be practiced with and without techniques.
Clark, R., Anderson, N. B., Clark, V. R., & Williams, D. R.	Racism as a stressor for African Americans. A biopsychosocial model	1999	The biopsychosocial effects of racism on African Americans
Clark, V. A.	Predicting two types of recidivism among newly released prisoners: First addresses as “launch pads” for recidivism or reentry success	2016	Separate studies have shown that a variety of postrelease housing placements for returning prisoners can significantly influence recidivism. Research has also found that contextual factors such as economic disadvantage can also significantly predict recidivism. This study highlights the significant impact that postrelease housing placements can have on the reentry process.
Cole, B. P., Petronzi, G. J., Singley, D. B., & Baglieri, M.	Predictors of men's psychotherapy preferences	2019	Given the role of gender role socialisation, self-stigma and fear of femininity in the development of barriers to men's help-seeking, the present study provides support for “man friendly” therapeutic orientations such as the positive psychology positive masculinity model. Implications for clinical practice and future directions for research are discussed.
Comas-Díaz, L.	Liberation psychotherapy.	2020	Compendium of articles discussing theory, practice, application of liberation psychology in various settings

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Comas-Díaz, L., Hall, G. N., & Neville, H. A.	Racial trauma: Theory, research, and healing: Introduction to the special issue	2019	Racial trauma, a form of race-based stress, refers to People of Color and Indigenous individuals' (POCI) reactions to dangerous events and real or perceived experiences of racial discrimination. The articles in this special issue introduce new conceptual approaches, research, and healing models to challenge racial trauma. The authors encourage psychologists to develop culturally informed healing modalities and methodologically sophisticated research and urge the inclusion of public policy interventions in the area of racial trauma. Despite their unique histories, environments, and lifestyles, historically subjugated populations consistently show poorer health outcomes compared to the general population. These pathways can provide insight into the higher rates of adverse health outcomes among individuals from populations that have historically endured collective trauma. Importantly, the potential reversible nature of epigenetic modifications suggests that these trauma-induced epigenetic effects are not necessarily permanent and that improvements in environmental conditions could reduce the high prevalence of poor health among historically disadvantaged communities.
Conching, A. K. S., & Thayer, Z.	Biological pathways for historical trauma to affect health: A conceptual model focusing on epigenetic modifications	2019	A resource guide for mental health practitioners working with Latino victims of collective trauma was developed based on a review of the literature. The development of the resource was also informed by two structured interviews with experts in the field of collective trauma within the Latino population.
Cordero, M.	A guide for mental health practitioners working with collective trauma victims from Latin America	2014	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Correia, E. A., Cooper, M., Berdondini, L., & Correia, K	Existential psychotherapies: Similarities and differences among the main branches.	2018	Authors agree that a range of different existential therapies exist. Data show that the scope of influence of an author is pretty much limited to the branch he or she is related to and only a few authors, in particular Frankl and Yalom, influence practitioners from all four branches. Data corroborate the idea of different existential therapies, with logotherapy and/or existential analysis being the most markedly different branch of them all.
Correll, J., Hudson, S. M., Guillermo, S., & Ma, D. S	The police officer's dilemma: A decade of research on racial bias in the decision to shoot	2014	We review sociological, correlational, and experimental research that examines the effect of a target's race on the decision to shoot. Experimental work with undergraduate participants reveals a clear pattern of bias (a tendency to shoot Black targets but not Whites), which is associated with stereotypes linking Blacks with the concept of danger. We suggest that police performance depends on the exercise of cognitive control, which allows officers to overcome the influence of stereotypes, and we conclude with potential implications of this research for law enforcement.
Coulon, S. M., Wilson, D. K., Van Horn, M. L., Hand, G. A., & Kresovich, S.	The association of neighborhood gene- environment susceptibility with cortisol and blood pressure in African- American adults	2016	Findings demonstrated an interaction whereby African-American adults with high genetic sensitivity had high levels of waking cortisol with higher neighborhood SES, and low levels with lower neighborhood SES. This moderation effect is consistent with a differential susceptibility gene-environment pattern, rather than a dual-risk pattern. These findings contribute to a growing body of evidence that demonstrates the importance of investigating complex gene-environment relations in order to better understand stress-related health disparities.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Council of National Psychological Associations for the Advancement of Ethnic Minority Interests	Psychological treatment of ethnic minority populations	2003	Assessment and treatment of people of color
Crenshaw, K. W.	A primer on intersectionality	2008	Intersectionality is a tool for analysis, advocacy and policy development that addresses multiple discriminations and helps us understand how different sets of identities impact on access to rights and opportunities. The Primer explains what intersectionality is, including its critical role in work for human rights and development, and suggests some different ways in which gender equality advocates can use it.
Crethar, H. C., Riversa, E. T., & Nash, S	In search of common threads: Linking multicultural, feminist, and Social	2008	Exploring of themes that link culture, people of color, and feminist theory
Cullen, F. T.	Rehabilitation: Beyond nothing works	2013	With support from policy makers, practitioners must embrace evidence-based corrections and professionalism. Criminologists must take seriously their obligation to develop a correctional science that can invent treatment interventions capable of reducing offender recidivism.
Cullen, F. T., & Gendreau, P.	From nothing works to what works: Changing professional ideology in the 21st century	2001	The authors explore changes over time in criminologists' professional ideology. A what works movement within corrections, however, is advancing an alternative professional ideology that, once again, endorses the use of science to solve crime-related problems. The authors believe that, if embraced, this vision will improve criminology as a discipline and contribute more than nothing works scholarship to the commonweal of both offenders and the public order.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Curry, C.	Do parole revocations contribute to racial disproportionality in imprisonment ? A multilevel analysis of state prison admissions from 1990-2009	2016	Exploration of parole terms and their impact on recidivism for people of color
Curry, O. S., Mullins, D. A., & Whitehouse, H.	Is it good to cooperate?: Testing the theory of morality-as-cooperation in 60 societies	2019	Morality-as-cooperation draws on the theory of non-zero-sum games to identify distinct problems of cooperation and their solutions, and it predicts that specific forms of cooperative behavior including helping kin, helping your group, reciprocating, being brave, deferring to superiors, dividing disputed resources, and respecting prior possession will be considered morally good wherever they arise, in all cultures. We conclude that these seven cooperative behaviors are plausible candidates for universal moral rules, and that morality-as-cooperation could provide the unified theory of morality that anthropology has hitherto lacked. We propose a novel classification system that categorizes specific styles of meditation into attentional, constructive, and deconstructive families based on their primary cognitive mechanisms. We suggest that meta-awareness, perspective taking and cognitive reappraisal, and self-inquiry may be important mechanisms in specific families of meditation and that alterations in these processes may be used to target states of experiential fusion, maladaptive self-schema, and cognitive reification.
Dahl, C. J., Lutz, A., & Davidson, R. J.	Reconstructing and deconstructing the self: Cognitive mechanisms in meditation practice	2015	This article compares and contrasts the absence of prison in indigenous native culture with the creation and reliance on imprisonment by the modern nation state and proposes a model for the native system of justice based, in part, upon the change trois in Marcel Mauss' classic work, The Restorative Justice Movement.
Damren, S. C.	Restorative justice: Prison and the native sense of justice	2002	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
D'Andrade, A. C., & Valdez, M.	Reunifying from behind bars: A quantitative study of the relationship between parental incarceration, service use, and foster care reunification	2012	Incarcerated parents were less likely to reunify with their children; however, service use appeared to mediate this relationship, as the negative association between incarceration and reunification did not persist when service use was included as a variable in the model. Suggestions are made for policy and practice changes to improve reunification outcomes for this population of parents.
Doherty, F.	Obey all laws and be good: Probation and the meaning of recidivism	2016	The impact of probation terms on incarceration
Drucker, E.	Population impact of mass incarceration under New York's Rockefeller drug laws: An analysis of years of life lost	2002	Systemic impact on communities due to mass incarceration.
Duran, E., Firehammer, J., & Gonzalez, J	Liberation psychology as the path toward healing cultural soul wounds	2008	Oppression resulting in soul wounding has afflicted indigenous communities and the counseling profession. Internalized oppression has become part of oppressive practices inflicted on communities served. The authors delineate a liberation psychology that leads toward the psychological and spiritual emancipation of individual clients, communities, and the counseling profession.
Duwe, G.	The Use and Impact of Correctional Programming for Inmates on Pre- and Post-Release Outcomes	2017	This paper reviews the available evidence on the impact of institutional programming on pre- and post-release outcomes for prisoners. In addition to reviewing the evidence on the effects of these interventions on pre- and post-release outcomes, this paper identifies several broad conclusions that can be drawn about the effectiveness of institutional programming, discusses gaps in the literature, and proposes a number of directions for future research.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Duwe, G.	The effects of the timing and dosage of correctional programming on recidivism	2018	<p>This study examined the effects of program timing and duration on recidivism outcomes among 1,879 offenders released from Minnesota prisons in 2005. Earlier involvement in interventions, however, significantly increased programming dosage, which was, in turn, associated with better recidivism outcomes. Significant findings were observed for the point at which prisoners exited programming, particularly in relation to the overall length of their imprisonment. In general, recidivism was significantly lower when prisoners exited programming closer to their release from prison.</p> <p>Using police officers and undergraduates as participants. Study 1 demonstrates that Black faces influence participants' ability to spontaneously detect degraded images of crime-relevant objects. Conversely, Studies 2-4 demonstrate that activating abstract concepts (i.e., crime and basketball) induces attentional biases toward Black male faces.</p>
Eberhardt, J. L., Purdie, V. J., Goff, P. A., & Davies, P. G	Seeing black: Race, crime, and visual processing	2004	<p>Theory and practice related to men's mental health</p>
Englar-Carlson, M., & Duffey, T.	A counselor's guide to working with men	n.d.	<p>Racial disparities in police stops are concentrated in investigatory vehicle stops. In these stops, but not others, officers disproportionately stop African Americans and question and search them. The overwhelming majority of people stopped in this way are innocent, and the experience causes psychological harm and erodes trust in and cooperation with the police. Many of the most controversial police shootings during the past two years occurred in these stops. Reforming this practice is an essential step toward restoring trust in the police.</p>
Epp, C. R., Maynard-Moody, S., & Haider-Markel, D.	Beyond profiling: The institutional sources of racial disparities in policing.	2017	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Epstein, R. M.; Borrell-Carrio, F.; Suchman, A. L.	The Biopsychosocial Model 25 Years Later: Principles, Practice, and Scientific Inquiry	2004	The value of the biopsychosocial model has not been in the discovery of new scientific laws, as the term new paradigm would suggest, but rather in guiding parsimonious application of medical knowledge to the needs of each patient.
Fagan, J., & Geller, A. B.	Profiling and Consent: Stops, Searches and Seizures after Soto	2012	Impact of stop and frisk laws on communities of color
Fearon, P.	Comments on Turton et al: On the complexities of trauma, loss and the intergenerational transmission of disorganized relationships	2004	Trauma and its impact on multiple generations
Felthous, A. R.	The treatment of persons with mental illness in prisons and jails: An untimely report	2014	Severe mental health and its treatment while incarcerated
Fisher, P. A., & Ball, T. J.	Tribal participatory research: Mechanisms of a collaborative model	2003	The Tribal Participatory Research (TPR) approach is consistent with recent developments in psychology that emphasize the inclusion of community members and the social construction of knowledge. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of the use of TPR regarding project timelines and budgets, interpretation of the data, and ultimately the relationships between tribes and researchers.
Fisher, W. H., Hartwell, S. W., Deng, X., Pinals, D. A., Fulwiler, C., & Roy-Bujnowski, K	Recidivism among released state prison inmates who received mental health treatment while incarcerated	2014	This study assesses the likelihood of rearrest among a cohort of all adults (N = 1,438) released from the Massachusetts state prison system who received mental health services while they were incarcerated. Overall, the models developed here look much like the ones that would be observed in the general offender population. The implications of these findings for criminal justice and mental health policy are discussed.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Fletcher, D., & Sarkar, M.	Psychological resilience: A review and critique of definitions, concepts, and theory	2013	The purpose of this paper is to review and critique the variety of definitions, concepts, and theories of psychological resilience. The review concludes with implications for policy, practice, and research including the need to carefully manage individuals' immediate environment, and to develop the protective and promotive factors that individuals can proactively use to build resilience.
Fox, K. J.	Redeeming communities: Restorative offender reentry in a risk-centric society	2012	Vermont utilized its existing municipal community justice apparatus to create reentry programs which involve community members in providing support for returning offenders. Using qualitative data analysis, this paper examines the extent to which the Vermont programs embody Bazemore and Maruna's (2009) concept of restorative reentry.
Foxen, P., & Mather, M.	Toward a more equitable future: The trends and challenges facing America's Latino children	2016	Disparities and outcomes for Latino children
French, B. H., Lewis, J. A., Mosley, D. V., Adames, H. Y., Chavez-Dueñas, N. Y., Chen, G. A., & Neville, H. A.	Toward a psychological framework of radical healing in communities of color	2020	We introduce a psychological framework of radical healing and its components grounded in five anchors including: (a) collectivism, (b) critical consciousness, (c) radical hope, (d) strength and resistance, and (e) cultural authenticity and self-knowledge. We conclude with a discussion of the applications of radical healing to clinical practice, research, training, and social justice advocacy.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Friborg, O., Hjemdal, O., Rosenvinge, J. H., & Martinussen, M.	A new rating scale for adult resilience: What are the central protective resources behind healthy adjustment?	2003	In this paper a new scale for measuring the presence of protective resources that promote adult resilience is validated. The Resilience Scale for Adults (RSA), the Sense of Coherence scale (SOC) and the Hopkins Symptom Checklist (HSCL) were The RSA-scale might be used as a valid and reliable measurement in health and clinical psychology to assess the presence of protective factors important to regain and maintain mental health.
Fuentes, M. A., Reyes- portillo, J. A., Tineo, P., & Gonzalez, K.	Skin color matters in the Latinx community: A call for action in practice.	2021	This article presents results from two studies examining these key concerns in three prominent journals, where Latinx research is typically published. Our findings suggest a critical need to engage in a more concerted effort to assess and discuss the relevance and importance of skin color within the Latinx community.
Gameon, J. A., & Skewes, M. C.	Historical trauma and substance use among American Indian people with current substance use problems	2021	Conclusion: When distressing trauma symptoms are low, historical trauma thoughts may act as a protective factor or as a marker for other factors associated with better substance use
Garcia, M., Kosutic, I., McDowell, T., & Anderson, S	Raising critical consciousness in family therapy supervision	2009	In this article, we show the importance of critical consciousness in addressing these issues. Additionally, we provide concrete suggestions and tools for developing critical consciousness through supervision.
García-Forero, C., Gallardo- Pujol, D., Maydeu- Olivares, A., & Andrés-Pueyo, A.	Disentangling impulsiveness, aggressiveness and impulsive aggression: An empirical approach using self-report measures	2009	Aim was to provide empirical evidence of the relationship between the impulsivity and aggressiveness constructs when considered as traits. The principal components analysis reveals that one component is not enough to represent all the variables. In conclusion, our results show that impulsivity and aggressiveness are two separate, although related constructs.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Garza, M. A.	Reclaiming empowerment, agency, and collective Healing (R.E.A.C.H.) for youth: An adaptation of emotional emancipation circles for adolescent males of African ancestry	2018	This dissertation identifies the relevant literature and methods that were used to develop a facilitator's handbook for a culturally-specific intervention for adolescent males of African ancestry
Ghandnoosh, Nazgol	Black Lives Matter: Eliminating Racial Inequity in the Criminal Justice System	2015	The report identifies four key features of the criminal justice system that produce racially unequal outcomes, beyond the conditions of socioeconomic inequality that contribute to higher rates of some crimes in marginalized communities, and showcases initiatives to abate these sources of inequity in adult and juvenile justice systems around the country.
Godsil, R. D., & Goodale, B	Telling our own story: The role of narrative in racial healing	2013	This report explores the role of narratives in shaping racial bias. Narratives are a powerful mechanism to challenge ongoing racial discrimination.
Goff, Phillip Atiba; Di Leone, Brooke Allison Lewis; Kahn, Kimberly Barsamian	Racism leads to pushups: How racial discrimination threatens subordinate men's masculinity	2012	Black men who experienced discrimination reported greater endorsement of male gender norms and were more vigilant to masculinity threat cues than were those who did not experience discrimination. Additionally, Black men engaged in masculine-typed behaviors-for our purposes, completing more pushups-in proportion to their experience of masculinity threat.
Goldberg, J. D., & Jennings, L.	Helping hands to new beginnings: A program for prisoners up for parole: A grant proposal	2016	The purpose of this project was to design a 3-year pilot program, identify funding sources, and write a grant proposal to fund an extended services reentry program, Helping Hands to New Beginnings (HH2NB), in Los Angeles, California. The proposed program would provide male parolees with reintegration services that target their criminogenic needs over a 3-year period.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Golding, P., & Fitzgerald, H. E.	The early biopsychosocial development of boys and the origins of violence in males	2019	Early caregiver abuse and neglect, father absence, and exposure to family and neighborhood violence exacerbate boys' greater risk for aggressive behavior and increase the probability of carrying out violent acts later in life. Evidence has suggested that the dramatic increase in single-parent families is especially linked to corresponding increases in behavioral undercontrol, antisocial behavior, and the emergence of violence in boys.
Goldstein, T. R., & Winner, E.	Enhancing Empathy and Theory of Mind	2012	We followed children and adolescents receiving 1 year of either acting or other arts training (visual arts, music) and assessed empathy and theory of mind before and after training. These findings demonstrate plasticity in empathy and theory of mind long past the watershed age of 3 to 4 years and suggest that both capacities are enhanced by role-playing. Participants experienced significant decreases in anxiety and posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms, and avoidant coping strategies, as well as a marginally significant decrease in depression symptoms. Improvements in anxiety and depression were maintained 6 months postintervention; improvements in posttraumatic stress disorder and avoidant coping strategies were not.
Goodkind, J. R., LaNoue, M. D., & Milford, J.	Adaptation and implementation of cognitive behavioral intervention for trauma in schools with American Indian youth	2010	This study uses a cultural-ecological perspective to contextualize individual, family, and legal issues inherent in many intervention programs for children with incarcerated parents of color. The authors highlight demographic trends, review research limitations, and discuss ways that therapeutic models can help counselors address their clients' needs. Recommendations are provided for future interventions with this underserved population.
Graham, J. A., & Harris, Y. R.	Children of color and parental incarceration: Implications for research, theory, and practice	2013	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Grattet, R., Petersilia, J., Lin, J., & Beckman, M.	Parole violations and revocations in California: Analysis and suggestions for action	2009	Impact of parole violations on recidivism
Grayshield, L., & Waldo, M.	A response to "time-limited service alternatives: Using therapeutic enactment in open group therapy"	2008	This article offers comments on the Keats and Sabharwal article, "Time- Limited Service Alternatives: Using Therapeutic Enactment in Open Group therapy," including the rationale for the approach, its conceptual base, the group process and ethical issues. Suggestions for further research on this approach are presented, including examination of its application to specific populations like Native college students.
Greene, R. R., Galambos, C., & Lee, Y.	Journal of human behavior in the social environment resilience theory	2004	Theoretical assumptions of resiliency theory and tests these assumptions through a qualitative research design. Themes that frequently emerged from the data included personal attitude, spirituality/religion, education, and multilevel attachments. The data identified important practice skills to enhance client resilience. Implications for practice and education are discussed.
Guillermo, S., & Correll, J.	Attentional biases toward Latinos	2016	The current research examined attention allocation to assess whether people preferentially attend to Latino versus White faces. Results showed that Latino faces captured attention faster and held attention longer than White faces. This attentional bias was evident in both bi- ethnic and multi-ethnic racial contexts.
Guth, L. J., Pollard, B. L., Nitza, A., Puig, A., Chan, C. D., Singh, A. A., & Bailey, H.	Ten strategies to intentionally use group work to transform hate, facilitate courageous conversations, and enhance community building	2019	Strategies provide a road map for group workers to use in navigating the complex process of unifying diverse individuals in a way that celebrates their commonalities and differences, while fostering difficult conversations in various group settings.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Gutierrez, R.	Providing hope: A systematic development of a resource manual for mental health professionals treating Latino/a adolescents with suicidal ideation.	2018	<p>This resource guide was developed to further cultural competency for mental health clinicians working with suicidal Latino/a adolescents (ages 10-18) based on a comprehensive review of the literature.</p> <p>This article examines the history of racism in American society and its sequelae for African Americans, from enslavement and lynching through contemporary manifestations. It is proposed that sharing in communal mourning for the injury to African Americans holds promise for healing when undertaken with the awareness that doing so entails therapists and group members exposing themselves to the pain of others.</p> <p>Results highlight how institutional barriers and dependency lead to emotional withdrawal and disengagement from relationships. In addition, power differentials, avoidant communication strategies, and relationship instability were found to place these relationships at increased risk for HIV infection.</p>
Haen, C., & Thomas, N. K.	Holding history: Undoing racial unconsciousness in groups	2018	
Harman, J. J., Smith, V. E., & Egan, L. C.	The impact of incarceration on intimate relationships	2007	
Harner, H. M., Budescu, M., Gillihan, S. J., Riley, S., & Foa, E. B.	Posttraumatic stress disorder in incarcerated women: A call for evidence-based treatment	2015	<p>Our findings add support to the link between PTSD and comorbid physical and mental health conditions and suggest that many women with PTSD are not receiving mental health treatment that is likely to benefit them. Because prison has become the mental health safety net for some of the nation's most vulnerable women, it is imperative that prisons provide evidence-based PTSD treatment during incarceration.</p>

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Harris, A., Evans, H., & Beckett, K.	Drawing blood from stones: Legal debt and social inequality in the contemporary United States	2010	This study analyzes national and state-level court data to assess their imposition and interview data to identify their social and legal consequences. This indebtedness reproduces disadvantage by reducing family income, by limiting access to opportunities and resources, and by increasing the likelihood of ongoing criminal justice involvement. This overrepresentation of people of color in the nation's criminal justice system, also referred to as disproportionate minority contact (DMC), is a serious issue in our society. It is difficult to ascertain definitive causes; the nature of offenses, differential policing policies and practices, sentencing laws, or racial bias are just some of the possible contributors to disparities in the system. Some studies have begun to explore these issues and are so cited, but the purpose of this report is to describe the nature and extent of the problem.
Hartney, C., & Vuong, L.	Created equal: Racial and ethnic disparities in the US criminal justice system	2009	There have been few studies on care pathways through custody as a result of screening identification. Care pathways need to be defined, and screening needs to be delivered as originally intended by initial screen for life-threatening matters, followed by a later, comprehensive assessment of health needs.
Hayes, A., Senior, J., Fahy, T., & Shaw, J.	Actions taken in response to mental health screening at reception into prison	2014	This article outlines strategies for increasing attention to social justice issues in group work over the next decade within education, training, supervision, practice, and research. Topics explored include consciousness raising, group empowerment, community organizing, definitions of social justice, attribution theory, and sociopolitical identity development.
Hays, D. G., Arredondo, P., Gladding, S. T., & Toporek, R. L.	Integrating social justice in group work: The next decade	2010	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Henderson, T. L., Shigeto, A., Ponzetti, J. J., Edwards, A. B., Stanley, J., & Story, C.	A cultural-variant approach to community-based participatory research: New ideas for family professionals	2017	The CV-CBPR model supports family professionals using a cultural-variant perspective that discourages the use of a deficit or pathological lens. It also encourages inclusive and culture-sensitive practices in all stages of a project. We offer lessons learned from two project management experiences.
Herman-Stahl, M.; Kan, M.; Mc Kay, T.	Incarceration and the Family	2008	Impact on families with incarcerated parents.
Horowitz, J., Utada, C., & Fuhrman, M.	Probation and parole systems marked by high stakes, missed opportunities	2018	Nationwide, 4.5 million people are on probation or parole, twice the incarcerated population, including those in state and federal prisons and local jails. Although research has identified effective supervision and treatment strategies, the system is too overloaded to implement them, so it sends large numbers of probationers and parolees back to prison for new crimes or for failure to follow the rules.
Hunt, K., & Dumville, R.	Recidivism among federal offenders: A comprehensive overview	2016	A long-term study by the United States Sentencing Commission tracked a cohort of federal prisoners released in 2005; over the next eight years, 49.3 percent were rearrested for violating supervision conditions or committing a new crime.
Hurwitz, J., Peffley, M.	Public perceptions of race and crime: The role of racial stereotypes	1997	Consistent with our expectations, we find a strong relationship between whites' images of African-Americans and judgments of crime and punishment, but only for black criminals who commit violent crimes, and only for punitive (vs. preventive) policies. Because these are the circumstances which typically surround the crime issue, we conclude that much of public opinion in this domain is influenced by racial concerns.
Immerwahr, J., & Johnson, J.	The revolving door: Exploring public attitudes toward prisoner reentry	2002	Qualitative surveys with parolees exploring the obstacles, concerns, and public perception they face upon release.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Incayawar, M., Wintrob, R., & Bouchard, L	Psychiatrists and traditional healers: Unwitting partners in global mental health	2009	Overlap and cooperation among traditional healing practices worldwide and current mental health standards More than half of all prison and jail inmates had a mental health problem, including 705,600 inmates in State prisons, 78,800 in Federal prisons, and 479,900 in local jails.
James, D. J., & Glaze, L. E	STATS: Mental health problems of prison and jail inmates	2005	These estimates represented 56% of State prisoners, 45% of Federal prisoners, and 64% of jail inmates.
James, N.	Risk and needs assessment in the federal prison system	2018	Information on current assessment tools for risk and needs that are available in the federal prison system
Janneta, J., Breaux, J., Ho, H., & Porter, J	Examining racial and ethnic disparities in probation revocation	2008	Disproportionate impact of recidivism on people of color This case study follows a district racial equity initiative from policy formulation through implementation, and finally to the review of a high school discipline measure. These champions came to identify policies, practices, and curriculum that presumed and privileged underlying White norms, and were thus implicitly biased. Hence, implicit bias became evident in powerful structural racism across the school system
Johnson, D. D., & Bornstein, J.	Racial equity policy that moves implicit bias beyond a metaphor for individual prejudice to a means of exposing structural oppression	2021	
Kaeble, D.	Probation and parole in the United States	2018	Data on probation and parole in the United States.
Kaeble, D., & Cowhig, M.	Correctional population in United States, 2016	2016	Data on incarceration in the United States
Kang, S. K., DeCelles, K. A., Tilcsik, A., & Jun, S.	Whitened résumés: Race and self-presentation in the labor market	2016	Racial bias in resume submissions and callbacks
Kang-Brown, J.	People in jail and prison in 2020	2021	Current state of mass incarceration in the United States

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Katsiyannis, A., Whitford, D. K., Zhang, D., & Gage, N. A.	Adult Recidivism in United States: A Meta-Analysis 1994 - 2015	2018	<p>The following domains are statistically significant predictors of recidivism: age ($r = .02$), antisocial personality scales ($r = .13$), criminogenic needs ($r = .10$), distress ($r = .06$), family criminality ($r = .18$), family rearing ($r = .16$), gender ($r = .19$), history of antisocial behavior ($r = .12$), risk scales ($r = .17$), social achievement ($r = .05$), and substance abuse ($r = .07$).</p> <p>This research attempts to explain theoretically and test empirically the relationships between neighborhood social structure, social processes, delinquent opportunity structures, and rates of adolescent delinquency among structurally disadvantaged neighborhoods. The results show that for this high-risk sample the most consistent predictor of rates of problem behavior is youths' perceptions of limited opportunities for the future.</p>
Kingston, B., Huizinga, D., & Elliott, D. S.	A test of social disorganization theory in high-risk urban neighborhoods	2009	<p>This article examines masculinity and compassion through an evolutionary perspective, with an aim to demonstrate how compassion can help adolescent boys with hegemonic masculine identities. Collectively, this article proposes that masculinity and compassion need to be understood in terms of evolutionary models to help better understand how these constructs function and what factors facilitate and inhibit them.</p>
Kirby, J. N., & Kirby, P. G	An evolutionary model to conceptualize masculinity and compassion in male teenagers: A unifying framework.	2017	<p>To the extent that pilot results can be validated and replicated in a full-scale implementation of the MOVE program, policies that provide greater access to housing assistance for formerly incarcerated individuals may yield substantial public safety benefits, particularly housing opportunities located far away from former neighborhoods.</p>
Kirk, D. S., Barnes, G. C., Hyatt, J. M., & Kearley, B. W.	The impact of residential change and housing stability on recidivism: Pilot results from the Maryland opportunities through vouchers experiment (MOVE)	2018	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Koch, A., Brierley, C., Maslin, M. M., & Lewis, S. L.	Earth system impacts of the European arrival and great dying in the Americas after 1492	2019	European epidemics removed 90% of the indigenous population over the next century. The Great Dying of the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas resulted in a human-driven global impact on the Earth System in the two centuries prior to the Industrial Revolution.
Koskinen, L.	Stressful life events and PTSD symptomatology: The moderating effect of coping resources among incarcerated older adults	2016	This dissertation investigated the relationship between a history of stressful life experiences and PTSD symptomatology among incarcerated older adults. The study examined the role that coping resources play in moderating the level of PTSD, paying particular attention to spirituality and religious coping. The results show that higher scores on cognitive, social, physical, emotional and spiritual coping are each significantly associated with reduced levels of PTSD symptomatology.
Krivo, L. J., & Peterson, R. D.	Extremely disadvantaged neighborhoods and urban crime	1996	Increased poverty increases crime across all races and neighborhoods.
Kubiak, S., Comartin, E., Tillander, L., Best, J., Bisson, H., Hambrick, N., Kern, L., Milanovic, E., Nelson, V., Putans, L., Swanson, L., & Willis, T.	Mental Health across the Criminal Legal Continuum: A Summary of Five Years of Research in Ten Counties	2019	Overview of best practices, process flow, and future recommendations for criminal legal system in Michigan

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Kuo, B. C. H.	Collectivism and coping: Current theories, evidence, and measurements of collective coping	2013	<p>this review highlights: (a) the relevance and the potential of cultural coping theories to guide future collective coping research; (b) growing evidence for the prominence of collective coping behaviors particularly among Asian nationals, Asian Americans/Canadians and African Americans/Canadians; (c) preference for collective coping behaviors as a function of collectivism and interdependent cultural value and orientation; and (d) six cultural coping scales.</p> <p>With explosive growth in prison populations, deteriorating conditions 'inside,' and a large number of mentally disordered felons, correctional mental health programs are inundated with demands for services. Based on the author's firsthand survey of state prisons, inmate responses to the harsh conditions are described and a link is suggested between childhood traumas of inmates and the traumas they experience in prison. Implications for correctional mental health services, as well as correctional policy in general, are offered.</p> <p>There is extensive evidence for a social origin to prematurity and low birth weight in African Americans, reflecting pathways such as the effects of discrimination on maternal stress physiology. In light of the inverse relationship between birth weight and adult CVD, there is now a strong rationale to consider developmental and epigenetic mechanisms as links between early life environmental factors like maternal stress during pregnancy and adult race-based health disparities in diseases like hypertension, diabetes, stroke, and coronary heart disease.</p>
Kupers, T. A.	Trauma and its sequelae in male prisoners: Effects of confinement, overcrowding, and diminished services	1996	
Kuzawa, C.W. & Sweet, E	Epigenetics and the embodiment of race: Developmental origins of US racial disparities in cardiovascular health	2009	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
La Vigne, N. G., Solomon, A. L., Beckman, K. A., & Dedel, K.	Prisoner reentry and community policing	2005	Strategies for successful reentry. Surveillance, compliance, community, and connection to local services are explored.
La Vigne, N. G., Cowan, J., & Brazzell, D.	Mapping Prisoner Reentry: An Action Research Guidebook. (2nd ed.).	2006	Guidebook provides information on how interested parties can understand and address prisoner reentry at the local level through mapping and data analysis. The aim of the current study is to examine the role of family risk factors in the transmission of community risk. Results showed that when youth came from low risk families (measured by parental use of positive family management strategies), youth perceptions of risk mediated the effects of community risk on youth delinquency; however, there was no evidence of a significant mediated effect under conditions of high risk (measured by poor family management).
Lamont, Andrea E.; Van Horn, M. Lee; Hawkins, J. David	Context-Dependent Pathways of the Transmission of Risk from Communities to Individuals	2014	Overview of the concept of acculturation and reviews existing evidence about the possible relationships between acculturation and selected health and behavioral outcomes among Latinos. The effect of acculturation on Latino health is complex and not well understood.
Lara, M., Gamboa, C., Kahramanian, M. I., Morales, L. S., & Bautista, D. E.	Acculturation and Latino Health in the United States	2019	Results from a secondary analysis of data collected for a large multi-site evaluation of state and local reentry initiatives, the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative
Lattimore, P. K., Barrick, K., Cowell, A., Dawes, D., Steffey, D., Tueller, S., & Visser, C. A.	Prisoner Reentry Services: What Worked for SVORI Evaluation Participants	2012	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Leach, C. W., & Livingstone, A. G.	Contesting the meaning of intergroup disadvantage: Towards a psychology of resistance	2015	We review theory and research on lower self-esteem and out-group favoritism with close attention to the nature of the evidence suggesting that intergroup disadvantage is detrimental psychologically. We propose that greater attention to the psychological meaning that the disadvantaged give their position enables a more accurate assessment of the diverse forms of psychological resistance to intergroup disadvantage. The current study investigates the effects of success and failure of social investment on personality development across young adulthood. These results demonstrate long-term effects of investment and lack of investment in social roles and provide further evidence of the interrelatedness of social or relationship experiences and personality development.
Lehnart, J., Neyer, F. J., & Eccles, J	Long-term effects of social Investment: The case of partnering in young adulthood	2010	This article systematically presents the research behind poverty poisons the brain, which includes the impact of socioeconomic status on human development, the developmental models used to understand how poverty impacts children, and the proximate social factors and brain mechanisms that represent the core causal model behind this research.
Lende, D. H.	Poverty poisons the brain	2012	The purpose of the study was to explore psychologists' experiences working with Latino male clients, The four themes that emerged included (1) Factors Impacting Treatment, (2) Start of Treatment, (3) Cultural Adaptations, and (4) Potential Barriers.
Leon, M.	Psychologists ' experiences with Latino male clients	2019	Use of the implicit racial bias test found negative biases towards African Americans in mock trials, with judges, and lawyers.
Levinson, J., Cai, H., & Young, D.	Guilty by implicit racial bias: The guilty/not guilty implicit association test	2009	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Liebling, A., Arnold, H., & Straub, C.	An exploration of staff prisoner relationships at HMP Whitemoor: 12 years on revised final report	2011	Explores the nature and quality of staff-prisoner relationships at Whitemoor prison. Describes the contemporary prison experience in conditions of maximum security. Determines whether aspects of the prison's management or practice' were making distant staff-prisoner relationships or prisoner alienation more likely
Loewy, M.	Exploring the effects of traditional machismo and caballerismo on shame on Central American Latino men in the United States	2017	The current study examined the role of sociodemographic factors of age, income and Latino masculinity (i.e. traditional machismo and caballerismo) on shame among 81(ages 18 to75) Central American men residing in the United States
Lucero, I.	Written in the body?: Healing the epigenetic molecular wounds of complex trauma through empathy and kindness	2018	This paper aims to develop a bridge across disciplines, integrating a review of biological science literature with mental health literature to provide a multidisciplinary overview of the role of epigenetic mechanisms in the transmission of complex trauma. While encouraging collaboration between researchers and providers across fields, this paper argues that to heal the person, one must first work to heal the environment.
Lykes, M. B., & Moane, G.	Editors' introduction: Whither feminist liberation psychology? Critical explorations of feminist and liberation psychologies for a globalizing world	2009	This article explores the roots of feminist and liberation psychologies, positioning examples of contemporary praxis that are deeply informed by today's complex global realities. Critical reflexivity and 'just enough trust' enable engagement across differences, creating in-between spaces for dialogue, appreciation, and contestation as well as alliances and solidarity - values for a renewed and transformed praxis of psychology with and for those historically marginalized and excluded from our theory and practice.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Lynch, M.	Rehabilitation as rhetoric: The ideal of reformation in contemporary parole discourse and practices	2000	This article reports on a set of findings from an ethnographic research project conducted in a parole field office in central California, specifically addressing how the notion of rehabilitation is expressed in parole discourse and practices. Agency actors appear to have constructed the parolee subject as one who is dispositionally flawed, and who is ultimately responsible for his own improvement.
Malan-Müller, S., Seedat, S., & Hemmings, S. M. J. J.	Understanding posttraumatic stress disorder: Insights from the methylome	2014	Aberrations in adaptive DNA methylation contribute to disease susceptibility when an organism is unable to effectively respond to environmental demands. Epigenetic mechanisms are also involved in higher order brain functions. Dysregulation of methylation is associated with neurodevelopmental and neurodegenerative cognitive disorders, affective disorders, addictive behaviours and altered stress responses.
Mallik-Kane, K., Paddock, E., & Jannetta, J.	Health care after incarceration: How do formerly incarcerated men choose where and when to access physical and behavioral health services?	2018	Most people leaving prison have at least one chronic problem with physical health, mental health, or substance use (Mallik-Kane and Visser 2008). These health problems make it harder to successfully reintegrate into the community after incarceration-affecting people's ability to avoid offending and maintain employment, housing, family relationships, and sobriety
Martin, M. S., Colman, I., Simpson, A. I. F. F., & McKenzie, K.	Mental health screening tools in correctional institutions: A systematic review	2013	Background: Past studies have identified poor rates of detection of mental illness among inmates. Consequently, mental health screening is a common feature to various correctional mental health strategies and best practice guidelines. However, there is little guidance to support the selection of an appropriate tool. Conclusions: The BJMHS, CMHS-M, CMHS-W, EMHS and JSAT appear to be the most promising tools.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Martin, M. S., Potter, B. K., Crocker, A. G., Wells, G. A., Grace, R. M., & Colman, I.	Mental health treatment patterns following screening at intake to prison	2018	We described patterns of mental health treatment from admission until first release, death, or March, 2015. Mental health screening may have diverted resources from the already known highest need cases toward newly identified cases who often received brief treatment suggestive of lower needs. Further work is needed to determine the most cost-effective responses to positive screens, or alternatives to screening that increase uptake of services.
Maschi, T., & Baer, J	The heterogeneity of the world assumptions of older adults in prison: Do differing worldviews have a mental health effect?	2013	The authors identified three distinct classes of world assumption profiles among the study participants: a highly resilient group, a group who liked themselves, but no one else, and a group with elevated mental health indicators. The findings have theoretical implications for understanding cognitive schemas and life-course traumatic experiences as well as suggestions for identifying incarcerated individuals most at risk of psychological problems.
Maschi, T., Viola, D., Morgen, K., & Koskinen, L.	Trauma, stress, grief, loss, and separation among older adults in prison: The protective role of coping resources on physical and mental well-being	2015	Findings suggest that the lifetime experiences of multiple types of trauma, stress, grief, separation, and loss are common among older adults in prison and place them at risk for later-life physical and mental decline. Multidimensional coping strategies that address physical, cognitive, emotional, social, and spiritual domains are promising intervention techniques that can improve well-being among older adults in prison.
Mauer, M., & King, R. S	Uneven justice: State rates of incarceration by race and ethnicity	2007	Data on mass incarceration in the United States tracked by race and ethnicity

Author	Title	Year	Findings
McEwen, Bruce S.	In pursuit of resilience: stress, epigenetics, and brain plasticity	2016	The healthy brain has a considerable capacity for resilience, based upon its ability to respond to interventions designed to open windows of plasticity and redirect its function toward better health. As a result, plasticity-facilitating treatments should be given within the framework of a positive behavioral intervention. Drugs cannot substitute for targeted interventions that help an individual become resilient, of which mindfulness-based stress reduction and meditation are emerging as useful tools.
McNeeley, S.	Ecological Context, Criminal Propensity, and Recidivism: An Examination of Moderating Influences at the Census Tract Level	2018	This study examines whether the relationship between individual-level risk and recidivism varies according to ecological context, measured at the census tract level. Rearrest was positively related to neighborhood disadvantage and negatively related to neighborhood affluence, while revocation was positively related to neighborhood urbanism.
Minkina, O., & Hunter, C. P.	Intergenerational transmission of gene regulatory information in <i>caenorhabditis elegans</i>	2018	Epigenetic mechanisms can stably maintain gene expression states even after the initiating conditions have changed. Often epigenetic information is transmitted only to daughter cells, but evidence is emerging, in both vertebrate and invertebrate systems, for transgenerational epigenetic inheritance (TEI), the transmission of epigenetic gene regulatory information across generations. Changes to physiological traits can also persist transgenerationally in the absence of the initiating genetic alteration or physiological stress.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Mobley, A.	Prison reentry as a rite of passage for the formerly incarcerated	2014	American prison systems may be shifting away from warehousing towards prisoner rehabilitation. What might such changes mean for prisoner rehabilitation and the chances of formerly incarcerated persons leading meaningful, contributing lives? This is an exploratory essay on the possibility of a formerly incarcerated person finding himself through prison work.
Monk, E. P.	The color of punishment: African Americans, skin tone, and the criminal justice system	2019	This study brings together research on race, color, and the criminal justice system by using nationally-representative data to examine whether (and to what extent) skin tone is associated with policing and punishment among African Americans. disparities in policing and punishment within the black population along the color continuum are often comparable to or even exceed disparities between blacks and whites as a whole
Morenoff, J. D., Sampson, R. J., & Raudenbush, S. W.	Neighborhood inequality, collective efficacy, and the spatial dynamics of urban violence	2001	Spatial proximity to homicide is strongly related to increased homicide rates, adjusting for internal neighborhood characteristics and prior homicide. Concentrated disadvantage and low collective efficacy also independently predict increased homicide.
Morgan, E.	Perspectives of formerly incarcerated males on successful community reintegration	2018	This qualitative study explored the subjective experiences of formally incarcerated males and their reentry to the community from prison

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Morgan, R. D., Rozycki, A. T., & Wilson, S.	Inmate perceptions of mental health services	2004	This study investigated inmates' attitudes and perceptions toward mental health services and examined whether these attitudes and perceptions vary with respect to ethnic group membership or among inmates of differing security levels. Implications of these findings for psychologists, including psychologists not employed in correctional settings, are highlighted.
Morgan, R., & Freeman, L.	The healing of our people: Substance abuse and historical trauma	2009	Proposal of a new model of diagnosis and treatment that combined the cultural strengths of the people with the technical and treatment skills of the conventional medical profession.
Mowen, T. J., Stansfield, R., & Boman, J. H.	During, After, or Both? Isolating the Effect of Religious Support on Recidivism During Reentry	2018	Findings offer encouragement for those involved in the work of providing religious support to ex-offenders in the community, reaffirming that tailoring support programs to the religious or spiritual ways individuals make meaning in their lives can improve reentry outcomes.
Mulvaney- Day, N. E., Earl, T. R., Diaz-Linhart, Y., & Alegría, M.	Preferences for relational style with mental health clinicians: A qualitative comparison of African American, Latino and Non- Latino White patients	2011	The goal of this study is to analyze using contextual comparative analysis, the findings explicate how these themes are described differently across African Americans, Latinos, and non-Latino Whites, uncovering important qualitative differences in the meaning of these themes across the groups.
Munoz, M.	Therapeutic interventions for desisting Hispanic gang members: A review of the literature	2019	Literature review of practices and interventions used when working with gang entrenched Latino men and boys

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Muñoz-Laboy, M., Martínez, O., Guilamo-Ramos, V., Draine, J., Garg, K. E., Levine, E., & Ripkin, A.	Influences of economic, social and cultural marginalization on the association between alcohol use and sexual risk among formerly incarcerated Latino men	2017	Low acculturation and social marginalization factors were significant moderators of the association between high-risk alcohol use and sexual risk behavior among FILM. Our data suggest that risk reduction initiatives geared towards reducing alcohol-related sexual risk taking among FILM should target FILM with low levels of acculturation, and those with high levels loneliness, anxiety, and/or depression.
Mustard, D. B.	Racial, ethnic, and gender disparities in sentencing: Evidence from the U.S. federal courts	2001	Blacks, males, and offenders with low levels of education and income receive substantially longer sentences. Disparities are primarily generated by departures from the guidelines, rather than differential sentencing within the guidelines. Departures produce about 55 percent of the black-white difference. Black-white disparities occur across offenses, the largest differences are for drug trafficking. The Hispanic-white disparity is generated primarily by those convicted of drug trafficking and firearm possession/trafficking.
Myers-li, R. M.	From prison to reentry: A journey of change through rehabilitation, education and nurturing opportunities within sites of resilience	2017	The findings were that participants experienced the school-to-prison pipeline and, through self-help, vocational, and/or higher education, were able to understand their crimes and the impact of their crimes, and gain skills and knowledge to be successful upon reentry.
National Conference of State Legislatures	Returning Home: Access to Health Care After Prison	2009	Policies and approaches that link those reentering their communities with needed mental health care, substance abuse services, or other health services yield clear benefits, including reduced recidivism, increased use of treatment for substance abuse and dependence, and increased use of health services..

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Nellis, A.	The Color of Justice: Racial and Ethnic Disparity in State Prisons	2016	Data and assessment on the over-representation of people of color in the state prison systems
Newby, G.	After incarceration: Adolescent-parent reunification	2006	Parental incarceration greatly affects children and other family members, social and emotionally. The adjustment required on the part of the children can be painfully difficult. The same can be said with the reunification of the children with their parents after reincarceration.
Ng, I. Y. H. H., Sarri, R. C., & Stoffregen, E.	Intergenerational incarceration: Risk factors and social exclusion	2013	Cluster analysis identified 10 factors that showed significant differences among low, medium, and high rates of parental incarceration. These factors were associated with negative life events, parental substance abuse, experience with public assistance and/or foster care, neighborhood quality and instability, stigma, and negative youth outcomes.
O'hara, M.	Cultivating consciousness: Carl R. Rogers's person-centered group process as transformative androgogy	2003	The case is made for the need for a new educational praxis that can cultivate the levels of consciousness necessary to succeed in the new emerging global contexts. Elaborated are various configurations of individual and group conscious and how they are related to each other. Also considered is an extraordinary consciousness state observed within groups where high levels of individual consciousness and high levels of group consciousness are aligned. Some facilitative attitudes that may create the enabling conditions for consciousness alignment are described.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
O'Neill, L., Fraser, T., Kitchenham, A., McDonald, V., O'Neill, L., Fraser, T., Kitchenham, A., & McDonald, V.	Hidden burdens: A review of intergenerational, historical and complex trauma, implications for Indigenous families	2018	A review of literature on intergenerational, historical trauma and the effects of early trauma. Research on brain-based effects of early trauma and work from the field of epigenetics may contribute other components to the understanding of complex, intergenerational impacts of multiple trauma contexts. Informed support for individuals and families combined with political advocacy at a systems level is critical in intergenerational trauma work in order to break historic patterns affecting family development and interactions.
Orrick, E. A., Worrall, J. L., Morris, R. G., Piquero, A. R., Bales, W. D., & Wang, X.	Testing social support theory: A multilevel analysis of recidivism	2011	Results: Results show that while social support explains little variation in individual-level recidivism, a combination of private and public social support may reduce the likelihood of reconviction for drug offenses. Conclusion: Findings provide mixed evidence for the prospect that social support-whether governmental or nongovernmental-is associated with recidivism among recently-released inmates.
Ortiz, J. M., & Jackey, H.	The system is not broken, it is intentional: The prisoner reentry industry as deliberate structural violence	2019	The prisoner reentry industry (PRI) emerged as a by-product of mass incarceration. We posit that although the PRI purports to rehabilitate offenders, it operates using mechanisms including parole conditions and fee-based reentry services that ensure the formerly incarcerated remain trapped in a cycle of failure. Hence, the PRI is not a broken system.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Pallone, N. J., Hennessy, J. J., & Larosa, D. S	Professional psychology in state correctional institutions: Present status and alternate futures	1980	Severe shortages of psychologists are observed in the prisons, and an increase in the psychological work force of 245% will be required for prisons by 1985. Speculations are offered about future mental health staffing needs under varying sets of judicial and legislative decisions.
Paradies, Y.	Colonization, racism and indigenous health	2016	There has been scant attention paid to precisely how colonial processes contribute to contemporary disparities in health between indigenous and non- indigenous peoples in these nation- states. This paper focuses on operationalizing colonization as a driver of indigenous health, with reference to emerging concepts such as historical trauma. Conceptualizations of coloniality vis a vis health and their critiques are then examined alongside the role of racism as an intersecting and overlapping phenomenon. Pavlenko considers the socio-political circumstances that led to the monolingual status quo and shows how the invisibility of bilingual participants compromised the validity and reliability of findings in the study of language and cognition. She then shifts attention to the bilingual turn in the field and examines its contributions to the understanding of the human mind.
Pavlenko, A.	The bilingual mind	2013	The site of resilience theory (a) takes into account street life-oriented Black men's subjective constructions of resilience; (b) examines them in relation to issues of race, gender, and social class; and (c) identifies psychological and physical spaces or "sites" for evaluating more relevantly the ways in which street life-oriented Black men cope and become resilient.
Payne, Y. A.	Site of resilience: A reconceptualization of resiliency and resilience in street life-oriented black men	2011	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Petersilia, J.	When prisoners come home: Parole and prisoner reentry	2012	Explores the harsh realities of prisoner re-entry and offers specific solutions to prepare inmates for release, reduce recidivism, and restore them to full citizenship, while never losing sight of the demands of public safety. As the number of ex-convicts in America continues to grow, their systemic marginalization threatens the very society their imprisonment was meant to protect.
Pettit, B., & Gutierrez, C.	Mass incarceration and racial inequality	2018	The costs of mass incarceration are not simply collateral consequences for individuals but are borne collectively, most notably by African Americans living in acutely disadvantaged communities that experience high levels of policing and surveillance.
Pope, M.	Investigating the utility of a mindfulness-based intervention with men on probation or parole	2015	Using a mixed-method design of quantitative and qualitative approaches, this study investigated the utility of implementing an adapted version of Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention for Addictive Behaviors (MBRP; Bowen, Chawla, & Marlatt, 2011) with six men on probation or parole.
Pounder, S.	Prison theology: A theology of liberation, hope and justice	2008	This article proposes prison theology as part of the liberation theology family and identifies a prison theology based on liberation, hope and justice. It encourages a prison theology movement led by the church to liberate those under the oppressiveness of the criminal justice system, especially those confined and to energize a passion for justice and compassion for the oppressed throughout the criminal justice system.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Randall, G. K., & Bishop, A. J.	The unique influence of attachment to god on forgiveness among incarcerated males	2019	Attachment and forgiveness theory supported hypotheses that attachment to God would uniquely influence forgiveness, controlling for other biopsychosocial resources in regression modeling. Discussion focuses on the use of attachment to God and forgiveness assessments.
Richardson, R., Schultz, J. M., & Crawford, K.	Dirty data, bad predictions: How civil rights violations impact police data, predictive policing systems, and justice	2019	Law enforcement systems are built on data produced during documented periods of flawed, racially biased, and sometimes unlawful practices and policies (“dirty policing”). These policing practices and policies shape the environment and the methodology by which data is created, which raises the risk of creating inaccurate, skewed, or systemically biased data (“dirty data”). Author examines how policing, incarceration, and probation offer masculinity-making resources that young men use to develop a sense of manhood. This study shows that one of the consequences of enhanced policing, surveillance, and punitive treatment of youth of color is the development of a specific set of gendered practices. One outcome of pervasive criminal justice contact for young black and Latino men is the production of a hypermasculinity that obstructs desistance and social mobility.
Rios, V. M.	The consequences of the criminal justice pipeline on black and Latino masculinity	2009	
Roberts, D. E.	The social and moral cost of mass incarceration in African American communities	2004	Impact of mass incarceration on African American communities across generations
Rodriguez, B.	Latinos and the criminal justice system: Overcoming racial stigma from trial to incarceration	2015	Impact of racial biases on Latinos entering the criminal justice system

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Ross, C. T.	A multi-level Bayesian analysis of racial bias in police shootings at the county-level in the United States, 2011-2014	2015	There is no relationship between county-level racial bias in police shootings and crime rates (even race-specific crime rates), meaning that the racial bias observed in police shootings in this data set is not explainable as a response to local-level crime rates.
Rutten, B. P. F. F., Hammels, C., Geschwind, N., Menne-Lothmann, C., Pishva, E., Schruers, K., van den Hove, D., Kenis, G., van Os, J., & Wichers, M.	Resilience in mental health: Linking psychological and neurobiological perspectives	2013	Conclusion: Improving the understanding of the links between genetic endowment, environmental impact and gene-environment interactions with developmental psychology and biology is crucial for elucidating the neurobiological and psychological underpinnings of resilience.
Salinas, L. S.	U.S. Latinos and criminal injustice (Ser. Latinos in the United States series)	2015	Salinas explores the degrading practice of racial profiling, an approach used by both federal and state law enforcement agents; the abuse in immigration enforcement; and the use of deadly force against immigrants. The author also discusses the barriers Latinos encounter as they wend their way through the court system.
Sanchez, M.	Y sigo siendo el rey: An intersectional analysis of the impact of perpetration-induced traumatic stress on SUD treatment engagement among court-mandated Latino men	2016	Studies have found that substance use and a history of trauma increase the risk of perpetration of violence. The current study seeks to undertake an intersectional examination of the factors that play a role in the experience of court-mandated substance use disorder treatment among Latino men who have experienced perpetration-induced traumatic stress.
Sarre, R.	Beyond 'what works?' A 25-year jubilee retrospective of Robert Martinson's famous article	2001	The story behind the publication of American sociologist Robert Martinson's 1974 article entitled What Works

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Schanzenbach, D. W., Nunn, R., Bauer, L., Breitwieser, A., Mumford, M., & Nantz, G.	Twelve facts about incarceration and prisoner reentry	2016	Data and outcomes on prisoner re-entry in the United States
Schenk, A. M., & Fremouw, W. J.	Individual characteristics related to prison violence: A critical review of the literature	2012	The present paper critically reviews the empirical literature on the relation between individual characteristics of inmates and prison violence. Variables are divided into three general categories: demographic, criminal history, and psychological variables. These characteristics are compiled into a prototype of an inmate at high" risk and an inmate at "low" risk for prison violence.
Schiff, M.	Can restorative justice disrupt the school-to-prison pipeline?'	2018	This paper considers the effectiveness of restorative justice in schools as an alternative to overly punitive discipline policy and a. strategy for reducing racial disciplinary disparity. It then considers organizational and cultural impediments to implementing restorative justice to overcome racial disciplinary inequity for school-based youth and asserts that restorative justice must strive for more than incremental change inside existing systems.
Schlosser, J. A.	Landmines of prison research	2008	This article provides some insight into the issues associated with interviewing inmates. Included are discussions of gaining access to prison, negotiating Institutional Review Boards, the construction of study concepts and instruments, inmate identity, and institutional influence. The purpose of the author's work is to provide some critical insights into conducting prison research so that future researchers might have a head start.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Schmidt, C.	Anatomy of racial micro-aggressions	2018	This article explains how micro-aggressions are unwittingly committed. Using clinical vignettes, the author illustrates non-verbal and verbal racial micro-aggressions that occurred in a mixed race group. The author recommends how group leaders can expand their skills and confidence to address racial micro-aggressions as learning and healing opportunities when they occur within groups.
Scott-Hayward, C. S.	The fiscal crisis in corrections: Rethinking policies and practices	2009	Critique of current policies and practices in the criminal justice system
Seigel, M.	The dilemma of racial profiling': an abolitionist police history	2017	Tracing police history in relation to colonialism and slavery, the essay argues that the history of this fundamental instantiation of state racism leaves no hope for successful reform, but rather demands a practical and thoughtful commitment to police abolition. This article argues that blending theoretical components of restorative justice with strategies thought to improve social capital may result in better long-term outcomes of the reentry process. Policy recommendations are offered for constructing restorative reentry programs that promote evidence based outcomes.
Settles, T.	Restorative reentry: A strategy to improve reentry outcomes by enhancing social capital	2009	
Shaivitz, M. D.	Prisoner reentry: Making ex-prisoners into citizens: Creating an inmate reentry program in a local jail setting, implications for outreach, external service, and recidivism; the impact of employing a recidivism associate on successful community reintegration	2015	This executive position paper provides a proposed plan for a comprehensive inmate reentry program that will improve post-release services and positively impact exoffender success at the Harford County, Maryland Detention Center.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Skeem, J. L., & Louden, J. E.	Toward evidence-based practice for probationers and parolees mandated to mental health treatment	2006	Conclusions: A growing body of literature indicates that specialty agencies hold promise for improving clinical and criminal outcomes for probationers and parolees with mental illness.
Skinner-Osei, P., & Stepteau-Watson, D.	A qualitative analysis of African American fathers' struggle with reentry, recidivism, and reunification after participation in re-entry programs	2018	Results of the thematic analysis yielded the following major themes: unaddressed childhood trauma, self-identification, reentry; self-esteem and self-worth; reentry; family reunification after incarceration; and recidivism.
Smith, B. W., Dalen, J., Wiggins, K., Tooley, E., Christopher, P., & Bernard, J.	The brief resilience scale: Assessing the ability to bounce back	2008	Conclusion: The BRS is a reliable means of assessing resilience as the ability to bounce back or recover from stress and may provide unique and important information about people coping with health-related stressors.
Smith, T. B., Rodríguez, M. D., & Bernal, G.	Culture	2011	This article summarizes the definitions, means, and research of adapting psychotherapy to clients' cultural backgrounds. (1) how do we define resilience, (2) what are the most important determinants of resilience, (3) how are new technologies informing the science of resilience, and (4) what are the most effective ways to enhance resilience?
Southwick, S. M., Bonanno, G. A., Masten, A. S., Panter-Brick, C., & Yehuda, R.	Resilience definitions, theory, and challenges: Interdisciplinary perspectives	2014	With regard to the determinants of resilience, there was a consensus that the empirical study of this construct needs to be approached from a multiple level of analysis perspective that includes genetic, epigenetic, developmental, demographic, cultural, economic, and social variables.
Spencer, K., Charbonneau, A., & Glaser, J.	Teaching and learning guide for implicit bias and policing	2015	Strategies for implementing racial and implicit bias training with police officers

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Spohn, C. C.	Thirty years of sentencing reform: The quest for a racially neutral sentencing process	2000	The purpose of this essay is to inform the debate on race, crime, and justice by critically evaluating recent empirical research examining the effect of race/ethnicity on sentence severity and by searching for clues to the contexts or circumstances in which race/ethnicity makes a difference.
Steadman, H. J., Monahan, J., Hartstone, E., Davis, S. K., & Robbins, P. C.	Mentally disordered offenders - A national survey of patients and facilities	1982	Data on severe mental health and available resources for the incarcerated
Stemen, D.	The prison paradox: More incarceration will not make us safer	2017	Summarizing and synthesizing existing research, identifying landmark studies and key resources, and, in some cases, providing original analysis of data, these briefs offer a balanced and nuanced examination of some of the significant justice issues. The group therapy setting provides a rich context for addressing racial bias as well as the emotions and challenging interactions that often accompany it.
Stevens, F. L., & Abernethy, A. D.	Neuroscience and racism: The power of groups for overcoming implicit bias	2018	Practical techniques are presented for managing shame along with other emotions that may emerge in discussing race or addressing racial dynamics in groups. Results: Youth with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and conduct disorder diagnoses were significantly less likely to commit personal crimes and experience subsequent detention, while youth with bipolar diagnoses were significantly more likely. Conclusion: Co-ordinated youth policy efforts leading to early identification and treatment of bipolar disorder symptoms may be necessary.
Stoddard-Dare, P., Mallett, C. A., & Boitel, C	Association between mental health disorders and juveniles' detention for a personal crime	2011	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Straussner, S. L. A., & Calnan, A. J.	Trauma through the life cycle: A review of current literature	2014	This paper provides an overview of common traumatic events and responses, with a specific focus on the life cycle. It identifies selected large and micro traumas encountered during childhood, adulthood and late life, and the concept of resilience. It also identifies the differences in traumatic events and reactions experienced by men compared to women, those related to the experience of immigration, and cross generational transmission of trauma. Descriptions of empirically-supported treatment approaches of traumatized individuals at the different stages of the life cycle are offered.
Susan K. U.	State of recidivism April 2011 the revolving door of America's prisons	2011	Exploration of costs, efficacy, and impact of current parole and probation systems on incarceration and recidivism
Swanson, C. G., Rohrer, G., & Crow, M. S.	Is criminal justice education ready for reentry?	2010	This study focuses on whether criminal justice education is ready for reentry. A case for covering reentry topics in the criminal justice curriculum is made. Findings suggest that college educators broadly address reentry, although the amount of time devoted to reentry topics is limited. Implications of the findings are discussed with possibilities for future consideration.
The Sentencing Project	Report of the sentencing project to the United Nations human rights committee regarding racial disparities in the United States criminal justice system	2018	This report chronicles the racial disparity that permeates every stage of the United States criminal justice system, from arrest to trial to sentencing to post prison experiences. In particular, the report highlights research findings that address rates of racial disparity and their underlying causes throughout the criminal justice system.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Thomas, D. L.	Recidivism: An analysis of race, locus of control, and resilience	2017	<p>The purpose of this mixed methods study was to explore the relationship between race, recidivism, locus of control, and resilience. There were noticeable trends revealed in the in depth interviews regarding socioeconomic status, education, employment, and neighborhood.</p> <p>The prison setting is the most coercive environment in which a patient can be treated, particularly when the patient is mentally ill. Mentally ill prisoners signing preconsent for treatment advance directives have an opportunity for unprecedented relief yet may also experience pressure to select treatments desirable to the prison staff.</p>
Thomas, D. L., & Watson, J. M.	Advance directives in a correctional setting	1998	<p>This paper draws on the teaching and facilitation experiences of the author and incarcerated peer facilitators to develop a restorative justice pedagogy. This pedagogy, based on restorative values, aims to inspire individual and social transformation; build community among participants; give voice to the unique experiences of participants; offer opportunities for real-life problem solving; provide a creative learning environment that is co-created by students and facilitators; view students as practitioners, theorists, and educators; and invite instructors to view themselves as students and share in the learning process.</p>
Toews, B.	Toward a restorative justice pedagogy: Reflections on teaching restorative justice in correctional facilities	2013	<p>Findings suggest that the interaction between prenatal exposures and socioeconomic advantage provides a powerful mechanism for the intergenerational transmission of disadvantage.</p>
Torche, F.	Prenatal exposure to an acute stressor and children's cognitive outcomes	2018	<p>Findings suggest that the interaction between prenatal exposures and socioeconomic advantage provides a powerful mechanism for the intergenerational transmission of disadvantage.</p>

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Torres Rivera, E.	Concepts of liberation psychology	2020	Key concepts and approaches for liberation psychology
Trimble, J. E., Neville, H. A., Mattar, S., Speight, S. L., Townsend, T. G., Garcia, A. F., Jean, D., & Hendy, G. A.	Race and ethnicity guidelines in psychology: Promoting responsiveness and equity	n.d.	Review of best practices for cultural sensitivity and inclusion in clinical practice
Underwood, L. A., & Washington, A.	Mental illness and juvenile offenders	2016	The authors provide a brief overview of the extent to which delinquency and mental illness co-occur; why treatment for these individuals requires a system of care; intervention models; and the juvenile justice systems role in providing mental health services to delinquent youth. Results: A significant relationship was found between SUD and insecure attachment in 10 out of the 12 studies. Conclusion: Based on the results of the research studies reviewed the hypothesis to characterize SUD as a possible expression of an attachment disorder was confirmed. This corroborates the importance of considering attachment parameters in dealing with prevention and treatment of SUD.
Unterrainer, H. F., Hiebler-Ragger, M., Rogen, L., & Kapfhammer, H. P.	Addiction as an attachment disorder	2018	Findings indicated that spiritual and collective coping were statistically significant predictors of quality of life outcomes above and beyond the traditional predictive factors. Overall, the findings indicated that both traditional and cultural factors were predictors of resilient outcomes.
Utsey, S. O., Bolden, M. A., Lanier, Y., & Williams, O.	Examining the role of culture-specific coping as a predictor of resilient outcomes in African Americans from high-risk urban communities	2007	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Van Der Kolk, B. A.	Clinical implications of neuroscience research in PTSD	2006	Traumatized individuals are vulnerable to react to sensory information with subcortically initiated responses that are irrelevant, and often harmful, in the present. Failures of attention and memory in posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) interfere with the capacity to engage in the present: traumatized individuals “lose their way in the world.” This article discusses the implications of this research by suggesting that effective treatment needs to involve (a) learning to tolerate feelings and sensations by increasing the capacity for interoception, (b) learning to modulate arousal, and (c) learning that after confrontation with physical helplessness it is essential to engage in taking effective action.
Vance, S. E.	Federal reentry court programs: A summary of recent evaluations	2011	Evaluation of available reentry programs
Villalobos, Griselda	Men's Wellbeing : Breaking Mental Health Stigma for Hispanic Males 25-60 years of Age in Los Angeles ; Program Development Griselda Villalobos A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of The Chicago School of Professional Psychology In Partial Fulfillment	2016	This is a two-goal study, the first was to discuss the personal and societal issues affecting and deterring males from moving forward and improve their coping skills. The second goal was to develop an interdisciplinary program for the male Hispanic underserved population and their families.
Vincent, N., Thompson, A. B., Thai, N. D., & Kraemer, J	Historical trauma as public narrative: A conceptual review of how history impacts present-day health	2014	Treating historical trauma as a public narrative shifts the research discourse away from an exclusive search for past causal variables that influence health to identifying how present-day experiences, their corresponding narratives, and their health impacts are connected to public narratives of historical trauma for a particular group or community.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Visher, Christy; Lattimore, Pamela K.	Major Study Examines Prisoners and Their Reentry Needs	2007	Analysis of prisoner reentry. Needs and services
Visher, Christy A.	Re-entry and Reintegration After Incarceration	2015	These individuals face daunting barriers to their successful reintegration and reconnection with society. Successful reentry requires strong family and community support networks and comprehensive services. Interventions that reflect these principles may hold the greatest promise for success. The increasing proportion of healthcare resource devoted to chronic disorders and the accompanying need to improve patient outcomes requires action; better understanding and employment of the biopsychosocial model by those charged with healthcare funding could help improve healthcare outcome while also controlling costs.
Wade, D. T., & Halligan, P. W.	The biopsychosocial model of illness: A model whose time has come	2017	This report provides a detailed look at where and why people are locked up in the U.S., and dispels some modern myths to focus attention on the real drivers of mass incarceration, including exceedingly punitive responses to even the most minor offenses.
Wagner, P., & Sawyer, W.	Mass incarceration: The whole pie 2020	2020	While many facilities do not provide mental health services, Jail staff encouragement of family contact with the detainee is positively associated with the frequency of treatment linkages to provider mental health agencies at discharge.
Walsh, J., & Bricout, J.	Improving jail linkages of detainees with mental health agencies: The role of family contact.	1996	The values and behavior men regarded as most desirable were those associated with caballerismo. Men's narratives yielded beliefs of a contemporary gender ideology where relationships with family, women in romantic or sexual relationships, and other men, are based on respect, fairness, and affection
Walters, A. S., & Valenzuela, I.	More than muscles, money, or machismo: Latino men and the stewardship of masculinity	2020	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Walters, A. S., & Valenzuela, I.	“To me what’s important is to give respect. There is no respect in cheating”: Masculinity and monogamy in Latino men	2019	Interpretive analyses from interview data revealed that two core traits, responsibility and respect, were central both to men’s conceptualization of masculinity and how they demonstrated intimacy in long-term relationships. Men believed their attitudes and values about relational monogamy and sexual infidelity were based foundationally on their efforts to personify responsibility and respect. Men rejected the social stereotype of the philandering Latino male. Men preferred and sought monogamous romantic and sexual relationships and characterized cheating as a demonstrable failure to honor the values of respect and responsibility.
Walters, K. L., Mohammed, S. A., Evans-Campbell, T., Beltrán, R. E., Chae, D. H., & Duran, B	Bodies don't just tell stories, they tell histories: Embodiment of historical trauma among American Indians and Alaska Natives	2011	The purpose of this article is to explicate the link between historical trauma and the concept of embodiment. After an interdisciplinary review of the “state of the discipline,” we utilize ecosocial theory and the indigenist stress-coping model to argue that contemporary physical health reflects, in part, the embodiment of historical trauma. Future research directions are discussed.
Wehrman, M. M.	Race, concentrated disadvantage, and recidivism: A test of interaction effects	2010	This study considered whether effects of the community in which an ex-prisoner lives should be further explored. Of particular interest was the possibility of interaction between concentrated disadvantage and race. Results showed that race strongly predicts recidivism (Blacks being much more likely to recidivate than Whites).
Weinberg, J. K.	The bureaucratic judiciary: The future of court-ordered change	1982	Evaluation on the efficacy of court mandated treatment services

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Weinberger, L. E., & Sreenivasan, S.	Ethical and professional conflicts in correctional psychology	1994	The role of the mental health professional in a prison setting has changed to reflect the prevailing ideology of the correctional administration that deemphasizes treatment and emphasizes security and custodial concerns. As a consequence, mental health professionals who work in corrections have experienced unique ethical and professional conflicts.
Weingarten, K.	Witnessing the effects of political violence in families: Mechanisms of intergenerational transmission and clinical interventions	2004	This article presents a framework for understanding how the trauma of political violence experienced in one generation can pass to another that did not directly experience it
Weisburd, D., Farrington, D. P., Gill, C., Ajzenstadt, M., Bennett, T., Bowers, K., Caudy, M. S., Holloway, K., Johnson, S., Lösel, F., Mallender, J., Perry, A., Tang, L. L., Taxman, F., Telep, C., Tierney, R., Ttofi, M. M., Watson, C., Wilson, D. B., & Wooditch, A.	What works in crime prevention and rehabilitation	2017	In this article, we summarize what is known in seven broad criminal justice areas by drawing on 118 systematic reviews. Although not everything works, through our “review of reviews,” we provide persuasive evidence of the effectiveness of programs, policies, and practices across a variety of intervention areas. It is time to abandon the idea that “nothing works,” not only in corrections but also in developmental, community, and situational prevention; sentencing; policing; and drug treatment.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Wendt, D. C., & Gone, J. P.	Group psychotherapy in specialty clinics for substance use disorder treatment: The challenge of ethnoracially diverse clients	2018	Minimal research has explored how clinicians address race and ethnicity considerations in the context of group psychotherapy within substance use disorder (SUD) specialty treatment settings. This article is an exploratory qualitative study in an effort to narrow this gap, using data from semistructured interviews with 13 group clinicians at three outpatient SUD specialty clinics in the United States. The purpose of this study was to examine ex-offender's beliefs on the impact of incarceration and societal reintegration on mental health. The following themes emerged from participant responses: incarceration challenges, mental health stigma, and rehabilitation service accessibility. This study presents a qualitative analysis of interviews with sex offenders concerning helpful experiences in experiential group psychotherapy. Clients report being more capable of focusing on and tolerating their own emotions, which also influences the way they relate to other people (Interpersonal Learning). Experiences related to Universality, Instillation of Hope, Altruism, and Existential Learning were also mentioned as helpful in the treatment.
Wicks, V.	The impact of incarceration and societal reintegration on mental health	2017	
Willemsen, J., Seys, V., Gunst, E., & Desmet, M.	“Simply speaking your mind, from the depths of your soul”: Therapeutic factors in experiential group psychotherapy for sex offenders	2016	
Williams- Washington, K. N., & Mills, C. P.	African American historical trauma: Creating an inclusive measure	2018	Research indicates that race-based discrimination is detrimental to the mental and physical health of African Americans. These findings provide a step toward an empirical understanding of African American historical trauma.

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Wolff, N.; Shi, J.	Feelings of safety among male inmates: The safety paradox	2009	Safety paradox" refers to the paradoxical phenomenon in which prisoners feel safe in ostensibly unsafe places --prisons. A general model of feeling safe was used to better understand the role of individual and environmental factors on inmate perception of safety inside prison.
Wolff, N.; Shi, J.	Contextualization of physical and sexual assault in male prisons: Incidents and their aftermath	2009	This article presents an analysis of approximately 2,200 physical and 200 sexual victimizations reported by a random sample of 6,964 male inmates. Emotional reactions to assaults were experienced by virtually all victims. Context information is vital in the development and implementation of prevention and therapeutic interventions.
Wong, P. T. P.	The future of humanistic/existential psychology: A commentary on David Elkins's (2009a) critique of the medical model	2010	A critique of the dominance of the medical model on mental health in the United States
Woolsey, C., & Narruhn, R. A.	A pedagogy of social justice for resilient/vulnerable populations: Structural competency and bio-power	2018	Faculty meet substantive challenges in teaching social justice, including lack of recognition of societal forces which affect student's ability to provide care. Focused effort incorporating newer structural and philosophical frameworks in a social justice class may improve the provision of health services. The frameworks of structural competency and bio-power provide a critical paradigm salient in social justice pedagogy

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Yehuda, R., & Lehrner, A.	Intergenerational transmission of trauma effects: Putative role of epigenetic mechanisms	2018	<p>This paper reviews the research evidence concerning the intergenerational transmission of trauma effects and the possible role of epigenetic mechanisms in this transmission. Several factors, such as sex-specific epigenetic effects following trauma exposure and parental developmental stage at the time of exposure, explain different effects of maternal and paternal trauma. Elucidating the role of epigenetic mechanisms in intergenerational effects through prospective, multi-generational studies may ultimately yield a cogent understanding of how individual, cultural and societal experiences permeate our biology.</p> <p>Whites in community samples use mental health services at a much higher rate than African Americans (Kessler et al., 2005). There were no differences in treatment seeking or access to mental health programs while in jail, implying that if barriers to treatment in the community were removed (cost/insurance, location/transportation, time), racial disparities in treatment utilization may be reduced.</p>
Youman, K., Drapalski, A., Stuewig, J., Bagley, K., & Tangney, J	Race differences in psychopathology and disparities in treatment seeking: Community and jail-based treatment-seeking patterns	2010	<p>The aim of this paper is to review the emerging literature on evidence of transgenerational inheritance due to trauma exposure on the epigenetic mechanism of DNA methylation in humans. Our review found an accumulating amount of evidence of an enduring effect of trauma exposure to be passed to offspring transgenerationally via the epigenetic inheritance mechanism of DNA methylation alterations and has the capacity to change the expression of genes and the metabolome.</p>
Youssef, N. A., Lockwood, L., Su, S., Hao, G., & Rutten, B. P. F. F	The effects of trauma, with or without PTSD, on the transgenerational DNA methylation alterations in human offsprings	2018	

Author	Title	Year	Findings
Zaharopoulos, M., & Chen, E. C.	Racial-cultural events in group therapy as perceived by group therapists	2018	This qualitative study explored the nature of the retrospective experiences of helpful and difficult racial-cultural events in group therapy. Three main emergent themes: (a) helpful events, (b) mixed events, and (c) hindering events. Environmental challenges can precipitate psychiatric disorders in susceptible individuals. Our goal is to offer a perspective on the epigenetics of stress responses that works to bridge the gap between the study of this molecular process in animal models and its potential usefulness for understanding stress vulnerabilities in humans.
Zannas, A. S. & West, A. E.	Epigenetics and the regulation of stress vulnerability and resilience	2014	Abstract Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a stress-related psychiatric disorder that is thought to emerge from complex interactions among traumatic events and multiple genetic factors.
Zannas, A. S., Provençal, N., & Binder, E. B.	Epigenetics of posttraumatic stress disorder: Current evidence, challenges, and future directions	2015	Epigenetic regulation lies at the heart of these interactions and mediates the lasting effects of the environment on gene regulation. Moreover, examining the environmental, genetic, and epigenetic factors that promote resilience to trauma may lead to important advances in the field.
Zautra, A., Hall, J., & Murray, K.	Resilience: a new integrative approach to health and mental health research	2008	In this paper we put forth two definitions of resilience: Sustainability of purpose in the face of stress, and recovery from adversity. We review current thinking in the social sciences on the nature of biological, psychological and socio-community processes that may confer resilience. In doing so, we encourage greater attention to aspects of biopsychosocial resourcefulness as a dimension of influence on health and mental health distinct from measures of risk found in standard models of public health inquiry.

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APPENDIX B

IRB Approval Letter



Pepperdine University
24255 Pacific Coast Highway
Malibu, CA 90263
TEL: 310-506-4000

NOTICE OF APPROVAL FOR HUMAN RESEARCH

Date: December 09, 2020

Protocol Investigator Name: Abner Flores

Protocol #: 20-03-1299

Project Title: DEVELOPMENT OF A RESOURCE MANUAL FOR WORKING WITH LATINO PAROLEES

School: Graduate School of
Education and Psychology Dear

Abner Flores:

Thank you for submitting your application for exempt review to Pepperdine University's Institutional Review Board (IRB). We appreciate the work you have done on your proposal. The IRB has reviewed your submitted IRB application and all ancillary materials. Upon review, the IRB has determined that the above entitled project meets the requirements for exemption under the federal regulations 45 CFR 46.101 that govern the protections of human subjects.

Your research must be conducted according to the proposal that was submitted to the IRB. If changes to the approved protocol occur, a revised protocol must be reviewed and approved by the IRB before implementation. For any proposed changes in your research protocol, please submit an amendment to the IRB. Since your study falls under exemption, there is no requirement for continuing IRB review of your project. Please be aware that changes to your protocol may prevent the research from qualifying for exemption from 45 CFR 46.101 and require submission of a new IRB application or other materials to the IRB.

A goal of the IRB is to prevent negative occurrences during any research study. However, despite the best intent, unforeseen circumstances or events may arise during the research. If an unexpected situation or adverse event happens during your investigation, please notify the IRB as soon as possible. We will ask for a complete written explanation of the event and your written response. Other actions also may be required depending on the nature of the event. Details regarding the timeframe in which adverse events must be reported to the IRB and documenting the adverse event can be found in the *Pepperdine University Protection of Human Participants in Research: Policies and Procedures Manual* at community.pepperdine.edu/irb.

Please refer to the protocol number denoted above in all communication or correspondence related to your application and this approval. Should you have additional questions or require clarification of the contents of this letter, please contact the IRB Office. On behalf of the IRB, I wish you success in this scholarly pursuit.

Sincerely,

Judy Ho, Ph.D., IRB

Chair cc: Mrs. Katy Carr,

Assistant Provost for

Research

APPENDIX C

Evaluator Recruitment Email Script

Dear (Potential Participant):

My name is Abner Flores and I am a doctoral student in the clinical psychology school at Pepperdine University. I am conducting a research study examining a resource manual that I am developing in support for service providers that work with Latino parolees and you are invited to participate in the study. If you agree, you are invited to participate in reviewing the resource manual and responding to a brief questionnaire regarding your perceptions of the manual. The review is anticipated to take no more than 60 minutes and the survey is anticipated to take 30 minutes. I am also pursuing further suggestions for additional reviewers with expertise in work with Latino parolees to review the resource manual.

Participation in this study is voluntary. Your identity as a participant will remain anonymous during and after the study. If you decide to participate in the study, I will email you a copy of my resource manual, the questionnaire and an informed consent form. The forms will be password protected and encrypted. Your completed questionnaire will be de-identified. You are under no obligation to complete the study at any time.

If this is something that you are interested in doing and/or you have suggestions for additional reviewers, please reply to this email. You may also respond to the evaluation questions within the body of the email, if that is more convenient.

If you have any questions or would like to participate, please contact me, Abner Flores, M.A.

[REDACTED]

Thank you for your participation,

Abner Flores, M.A.
Pepperdine University
Graduate School of Education and Psychology
Doctoral Student

APPENDIX D

Evaluator Consent Form

IRB Number # 20-03-1299

Study Title: Development of a resource manual for working with Latino parolees

Dear [name],

My name is Abner Flores, M.A. I am conducting a study on developing a resource manual for working with Latino parolees. If you are 19 years of age or older, have a minimum of 3 years in direct work with Latino parolees which have been recently released from prison and are receiving treatment or support services from you (e.g. domestic violence treatment, anger management, drug rehabilitation, group or individual therapy), either voluntarily or court mandated, as part of their reintegration process, and are currently working with this population in any of the above capacities, you may participate in this research.

This is a research project that focuses on the development of a resource manual that can be referred to by service providers that work with Latino parolees to increase their knowledge and understanding of the historical context, culture, and concerns that affect this population. In order to participate in this study you must be 19 years of age or older, have a minimum of 3 years in direct work with Latino parolees, and be currently working with this population as detailed above.

Participation in this study will require approximately 90 minutes your time. You will be asked to review the resource manual and respond to a questionnaire evaluating its design, content, and potential effectiveness. Participation will take place in the location of your choice, utilizing the electronic device of your choice, in order to allow for current social distancing protocols.

The risks for participating in the study are minimal, but may include mild levels of boredom or fatigue during review of the manual and completion of the evaluation form. In consideration of such factors, you are advised to read the manual and complete the evaluation at a time that is most convenient to you, taking breaks as needed.

There are no direct benefits to you. There is the in-direct benefit in the knowledge that the results of this study will be used to assess and critique the development of a resource manual that can be referred to by treatment providers that work with Latino parolees to increase their knowledge and understanding of the historical context, culture, and concerns that affect this population.

Your responses to this survey will be kept anonymous in compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA). Returned surveys will be de-identified and stored in a password protected drive. Hard copies of the surveys will be kept in a file separate from all other study materials, and all research materials will remain in a locked file cabinet for five years, at which times the data will be destroyed and or deleted. Any comments submitted may be published or presented to a professional audience, but that no personal identifying information will be released.

You may ask any questions concerning this research and have those questions answered before agreeing to participate in or during the study.

For study related questions, please contact the investigator:

- Abner Flores, M.A. [REDACTED]

For questions concerning your rights or complaints about the research contact the Institutional Review Board (IRB):

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

You can decide not to be in this research study, or you can stop being in this research study (“withdraw”) at any time before, during, or after the research begins for any reason. Deciding not to be in this research study or deciding to withdraw will not affect your relationship with the investigator or with Pepperdine University.

You will not lose any benefits to which you are entitled.

You are voluntarily making a decision whether or not to participate in this research study. By completing and submitting your survey responses, you have given your consent to participate in this research. You should print a copy of this page for your records.

APPENDIX E

Assessment of Resource Manual Survey

Assessment of Resource Manual Survey

1. On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest, how strong is the resource manual in providing a rationale, historical and cultural context, as well as background information that can assist in working with Latino parolees?

1	2	3	4	5
Not Strong/ Weak				Very Strong

1B. Can you provide more specific feedback regarding the rationale, history and cultural context, as well as the background aspects of the resource manual? What, if anything, do you think needs to be added?

2. On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest, how well does the resource manual address race, gender and how discuss these topics in the working relationship?

1	2	3	4	5
Not Well				Very Well

2B. Can you provide more specific feedback regarding the race and gender sections of the resource manual? What, if anything, do you think needs to be improved or added?

3. On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest, please rate the vignettes and their usefulness for service providers.

1	2	3	4	5
Poor				Excellent

3B. Can you provide more specific feedback regarding the vignettes? Any recommended improvements or additions? Is there one that stands out as particular important for service providers?

4. On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest, how well does the resource manual provide service providers with practical skills and topics for engaging Latino parolees?

1	2	3	4	5
Not				Very
Well				Well

- 4B. Do you have any additional feedback regarding skills and topics in the resource manual? Are there any recommended improvements you would add?

5. On a scale of 1-5, how well organized and understandable is the resource manual?

1	2	3	4	5
Not				Very
Well				Well

- 5B. Do you have any recommended changes to the organization and/or style of the resource manual?

6. On a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest, how well does the resource manual align with the purpose of supporting service providers in their work with Latino parolees?

1	2	3	4	5
Not				Very
Well				Well

- 6A. Can you provide any specific feedback regarding the resource manual's utility in supporting service providers that work with Latino parolees?

7. In your opinion, what are some of the potential barriers to implement this resource manual across the varied programs where service providers may have Latino parolees as clients? What are some recommendations you have for the implementation process?

8. What do you consider to be the strengths of the resource manual?

9. What do you consider to be the weaknesses of the resource manual?

10. Please provide any other suggestions for improving this resource manual.

Any additional comments:

Thank you for your time!

APPENDIX F

Resource Manual



RESOURCE MANUAL FOR WORKING WITH LATINO PAROLEES

Strategies for Incorporating
Liberation Psychology principles

By Abner Flores, M.A.

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INTRODUCTION



Who should use this manual?

Clinicians, therapists, social workers, and case managers who are the first points of contact and support as Latino Parolees are released from prison and into their respective communities should use this manual. The processes of transition to civilian life for Parolees varies by state and by terms and conditions of parole (e.g., Mandatory drug testing, employment training, drug and alcohol training, domestic violence courses, etc.); therefore, this manual is an adjunctive resource for the service providers who work with this population in their various capacities.

What is the purpose of this manual?

This resource manual is intended to provide supplementary support and strategies for working with Latino parolees. It is intended to demonstrate how to create culturally congruent adaptations for the primary intervention models that are already in use with this population. By providing historical context, vignettes, data and further resources, this manual can be used to integrate and amplify existing intervention and treatment models. The psychological theory that frames this resource manual is Liberation Psychology.

What is Liberation Psychology?

Liberation Psychology aims to re-frame the context and symptoms of mental health as related to marginalized and oppressed populations. This theory centralizes social justice principles and emphasizes empowerment and developing a greater understanding of the overall socio-political impact on individuals. Liberation psychology also strives towards social transformation through understanding and challenging social structures and cultural narratives that maintain structures of marginalization, described as **critical consciousness**.

Re-integration and Case Management

This manual aims to demonstrate the application of Liberation Psychology principles in the re-integration and case management of Latino Parolees. Key topics that are salient to the Latino Parolee will be reviewed from several perspectives. These include vignettes, psychological theory, data and statistics, neuroscience, culture and art. In this way it is hoped that the attending clinician and support staff that utilize this resource manual can find applicability to their work.



LIBERATION PSYCHOLOGY: OVERVIEW



History of Liberation Psychology

Liberation psychology is rooted in the social movements of 1970's Latin America that highlighted the experiences of indigenous, marginalized, and oppressed populations. It centralizes social justice principles, emphasizes empowerment and seeks to develop a critical understanding of the socio-political impact on marginalized groups and individuals. Liberation psychology strives towards social transformation through the understanding and challenging of social structures and cultural narratives that maintain structures of marginalization and oppression, described as *concientización* (critical consciousness). Liberation Psychology is a psychology of decolonization. Below are the key principles and processes that inform this resource manual.

Concepts of Liberation Psychology

- **Reorientation of psychology** - The understanding that psychology has a Western European bias therefore it is not neutral, universal, and is insufficient in its application to severe and oppressive circumstances.
- **Recovering Historical Memory** - History is written from the perspective of the dominant culture. It is necessary to revisit history, particularly personal history within the frame of the marginalized, whose voices have not been heard.
- **De-ideologizing Everyday Experience** – Ideologies are often codified as givens within a culture or social groups. A key task is to help understand how these ideologies are upheld and not questioned, even by those it oppresses.
- **Problematicization** - Challenging previously accepted ideologies or beliefs. Conceptualizing problems from the perspective of the marginalized/oppressed.
- **Power Dynamics** - Understanding the political and psychological dynamics of power and how they are reflected in systemic biases, political and perceptual biases as well as internal ones. A bi-directional exploration of how individuals experience to broader societal dynamics and how those societal dynamics impress on the individual.
- **Virtues of the people** – Highlighting and focusing on the skills and tools that have been used to cope. Seeing the value and expertise in the resilience of the marginalized.
- **Concientización** - Critical consciousness. The continual, active process of understanding the impress of socio-political givens on marginalized individuals and groups. *Concientización* also implies praxis.
- **Praxis** - Turning theory in to action. Participation in effecting change.

Applicability of Liberation Psychology to Latino parolees

Liberation psychology is a process that allows for the deconstruction and re-assessment of personal, collective, and systemic givens. It encourages participation and engagement in enacting change at all levels. By helping Latino Parolees re-frame their own views and the assumptions they carry about themselves and the world, further gains can be made in successful re-integration. The concepts outlined above can be integrated into existing treatment models.

One of the key forms of communication that emerged from my work with Latino parolees was the use of story telling as a way of conveying information, concerns, and desires. These stories often take on mythical qualities as they become part of the Latino parolee's individual and collective history. These stories have been amalgamated and turned into vignettes in order to exemplify the possible ways in which this population can display interest in salient topics and how the user of this resource can find entry points for their interventions.

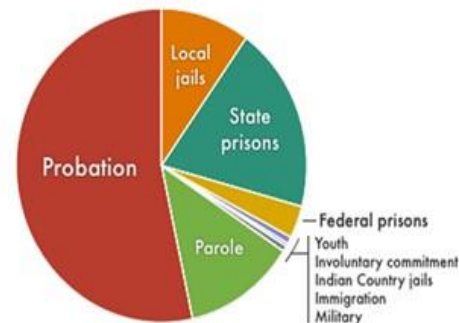
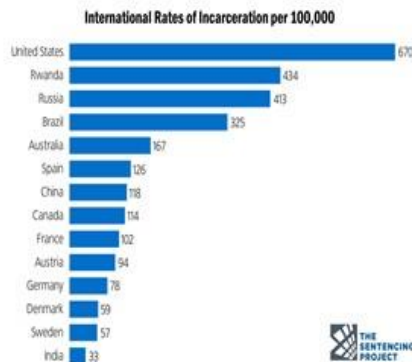
The story of the Latino parolee involves a constant tension between several prisons. The prison of incarceration and parole may be the apparent one, but several others remain. Systemic racism, machismo, cultural roles, and loyalties through gang entrenchment all present as both impediments and leverage points for the Liberation of the Latino parolee.

MASS INCARCERATION AND LATINO MALES: OVERVIEW



Racial Bias and Mass Incarceration

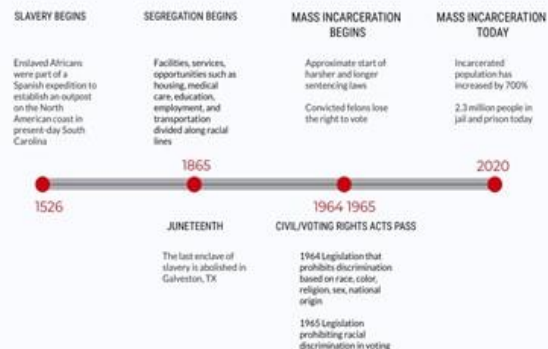
In the United States, more people are incarcerated than anywhere else in the world and in the entire history of the world (Figure 1). Our rate of incarceration is significantly higher than that of the next leading countries.



Correctional supervision (Figure 2), people who are on probation or parole, are also an enormous piece of the judicial system. One in thirty-seven citizens is under some form of correctional control. According to Federal Bureau of Prison statistics (2020), the demographics of these numbers show us that 60 to 70 percent of those incarcerated are people of color, specifically African American and Latinx. Latinx youth are 65 to 73 percent more likely to be arrested or incarcerated than their white peers; African American youth, 500 percent more likely. This data is tracked beginning with initial contact with an officer or judge. All things being equal, the only factor that elevates risk of incarceration and lengthier sentence is race.



Enslavement and Incarceration in the US (1526 - 2020)



Historically, one can trace the evolution and functions of slavery through what is mass incarceration today. The Thirteenth Amendment of the US Constitution abolished slavery, unless you have been tried and convicted of a crime.

MASS INCARCERATION AND LATINO MALES: OVERVIEW



Codified Bias and Systemic Racism

There are societal biases regarding race, crime, and rehabilitation that have been codified and which lead directly to the over-representation of Latino men in prisons. This includes beliefs that crime increases year after year (Gramlich, 2019), and is more frequently perpetrated by men of color (Hurwitz & Peffley, 1997); that dark skinned men and men with non-European features are more dangerous (Chabernau, et al, 2017); and that rehabilitation after committing a crime is not possible. These biases translate into and increased suspicion and profiling of Latino men by police increases police officers' use of force, including deadly force (Correll, et al, 2014; Cody, 2014).



African American and Latino males have less support from their lawyers (Richardson & Goff, 2013), will be presumed guilty by jurors (Levinson, et.al, 2010), and will receive harsher sentences than their white counterparts (Spohn, 2000).

Assessment and Treatment while Incarcerated

Upon incarceration, mental health resources and rehabilitative services will vary state to state may be voluntary and may be up to the discretion of prison staff (Colson, 2016; James, 2018). The standard diagnoses are in the categories of Disruptive, Impulse-Control, and Conduct Disorders: "a repetitive and persistent pattern of behavior in which the basic rights of others or major age-appropriate societal norms and rules are violated" (APA 2013, 461–480). Diagnoses in this range guide treatment and response protocols. They imply unredeemable aspects that are often tied to psychopathy, violence, and lack of empathy (Junewicz & Billick, 2020).



Upon release the resources for re-integration will again vary by state, by the available resources in their area and by any court mandated terms they must obey. These limitations and obstacles add up to a complex series of obstacles that Latino Parolees must navigate as they attempt to return to their families and neighborhoods after years of absence, having experienced trauma and abuse in prison and possible addiction (Lynch & Sabol, 2001; Sampson, Raudenbush, & Earls, 1997).

TOPICS: ANALYZING MASCULINITY



My mother worked two jobs, gang banging was too raw
1993, I was bumping some of that Snoop Dogg
Murder was the Case, my uncle caught a case
My grandmother stressing out, I could feel her pain
Acting older than I was, I should have been acting my age
I had to walk to school, I got recruited to the gang
My mother tried to do her best, on minimum wage
But it was hard when I seen the drug dealers in the range
Such a bad example, she didn't even know it
I truly needed my father with me, you need to know it
You need to know it, cause I need someone to be heroic
Someone to motivate me when I wanna be a poet
I truly think that I can be the dopest, maybe noticed
Never losing my focus, but you ruined the moments
Shit was hard in my apartment, roaches and old, carpets
I'mma enemy target, mattresses by the garbage

Grow Up – King Lil G



VIGNETTES

After watching a film about the impact of incarceration and re-entry, the discussion of the film was opened up to group members. One member stated: "When I was growing up, all I ever wanted was to be a lifer. The guys that had respect the guys that had done time, and the legends where the ones that were still inside and calling shots." We talked about heroes and who we looked up to. "My heroes were the hustlers, man. I aint no John Wayne." Another said: "My hero was my Dad. He taught me how to box, he got the golden gloves, you know. After he died I just couldn't stop being angry. I was waiting for him to come home from work when we found out he had gotten shot." I mentioned historical or fictional figures as possible heroes. One member said: "None of that has anything to do with us. All I have is my rep, the work I put in. You don't know me? You better ask somebody." another group member joined in: "And you know the guys that have been inside because of how we walk. Always ready." I asked: "Do you guys know about the zoot suits, and the zoot suit riots?" Some of the older men nodded, one man said: "My uncle used to dress like that, firme. He told me about how the cops treated them, how they would get beat." A younger man said: "Nothings' changed." They all nodded.

During an individual session with one of the group members, he explained how he had started in juvenile hall for petty crimes and had spent more time incarcerated than free. He recalled his first time in prison and appeared visibly nervous (shifting in his seat, dysthymic tone) while narrating that experience. He stated: "When I first went in I was a kid, man. The older guys kept calling me out. I didn't know anybody. I didn't have a choice. I knew I had to fight, so they could see what was in my heart. But that's how I learned. Keep my head up. Always hustling." I made a comparison with hustling and problem solving and offered that figuring out how to hustle in the neighborhood is an example of intelligence.

TOPICS: ANALYZING MASCULINITY



EXPLANATION

Research has also shown that continual contact with the criminal justice system and law enforcement, such as occurs in urban neighborhoods, amplifies the development of hypermasculinity and antisocial behaviors (Rios, 2009). Liberation psychology principles ask us to **Re-orient psychology** through the frame of the oppressed. Another way of analyzing the masculinity of Latino parolees is to address the differences in cultural messages. Western culture and particularly American culture are founded on the myth of the hero. The hero's journey typically involves a male protagonist that is often reluctantly thrust into a life and death adventure. A series of trials and challenges that temper his character and draw out his true nature. The challenges faced have been expressed as slaying the dragon, killing the wild beast, or navigating and conquering untamed seas, jungles, lands and peoples. This is the dominant narrative that is embedded in the colonization of the Americas and of the non-European world. The civilized adventurer is both uncovering and charting new frontiers, as well as dominating and subjugating untamed places and peoples. The harsher historical reality of the genocidal impact of colonization and of the decimation of countless languages, cultures and ways of living is then filtered through the heroic lens of the hero's journey. Therefore men of color, and in particular Latino Parolees, will come up against the inevitable incongruity of attempting to adopt and acculturate into a western framework that by definition and history, rejects their own heroes, beliefs and even phenotype. This is particularly salient in terms of re-integration. Where the heroes of Latino Parolees may be other prisoners, La M, or other people that are not represented by the dominant western narratives. In other words, the hypermasculinity and antisocial behaviors noted in the research above may be a natural consequence of the oppressive conditions and lack of agency that is available to this population.

The differences in the experiences of the Latino parolee are the point in which critical theorizing can be introduced. Although men as a group are privileged by patriarchal structures, all men do not share in the privileges equally (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005). Latino men occupy a contradictory position within a system of privilege, where depending on one's phenotype, negative biases and associations will have varying degrees of intensity. An Indigenous or Afro-Latino phenotype (i.e. darker skin, aquiline nose) will experience more bias than Latinos with European phenotypes (i.e. lighter skin etc.) (Guillermo & Correll, 2016). As of this writing there are no specific studies that detail the experiences of oppression and marginalization of Latino parolees. Nevertheless, the experience of multiple oppressions, which are amplified by the pressures of parole and successful reintegration can facilitate the development of a consciousness that **Problematises** the denigrated position of this population in society. In essence, exploring the experiences of oppression due to race, class, and legal problems can help provide insights into the nature of systemic oppressions and can have profound consequences for the development of a **Critical Consciousness** in Latino parolees.

Gang ties are often broader and deeper than the gang itself. They include family members, family and neighborhood history, shared bonding, trust, and connection. These relationships are bound to these facts and to the initiatory rituals that also create belonging and meaning. Historically, all cultures have had some form of initiatory ritual to welcome both men and women into adulthood. The loss of modern rites of passage has been replaced by gang initiations, a shared history, and a bond inside of a larger culture that holds no place for them. "This is my family so I must do everything for my family."

Investigations and studies are showing that African American and Latino men experience systemic biases, struggle with a lack of support, and face a number of unreasonable obstacles that directly impact their ability to successfully re-integrate (Alexander, 2010; Belknap, 2015; Chesney-Lind, 2006; Doherty, 2016; Lopez-Aguado, 2016; Miller, 2013). The exploration of these struggles and the impact on Latino parolees involves a constant assessment and dissolution of the implied hierarchical structures that are often found in re-integration services. A greater emphasis is placed on listening and highlighting experiences, rather than delivering content. This collaborative approach allows for reevaluating and interpreting experiences, both past and present and for drawing out moments of resilience and client expertise or **Virtues of the People**. It can also facilitate awareness of how power defines relationships with others, and how the broader impress of systemic racism affects them. For Latino parolees, this is **Concientización** which can then guide **Praxis**, or future actions.

TOPICS: TRAUMA & COPING



There's a turf war out here on these streets
It invades our whole community
A war inherited, from one generation to the next
It don't matter if you're a square, resident or gang member
Anybody can get it, anybody can fall victim
Has anybody even cared to ask to OG's in your block why it happened?
I would respect you more if you did
So you know exactly what you're fighting for
When I was a teenager in Juvenile Hall
A psychologist diagnosed me with PTSD
Told me my anger flare ups and self destructive behavior
came from the traumatic experiences in my neighborhood
I didn't understand it then, but now that I'm getting older
I'm starting to understand this disease, this sickness is much more
I could be home chillin' with my son, all I could think about is: "My boys need me"
I could be at the dinner table with my mother, all I could think about is: "My boys need me"
The anxiety grows
I was in prison for years
Always strapped up
On the sidelines, waiting for rights to crack off
People think, we could just come out and act normal
Ha, I'm a warrior and I ain't ashamed of it
God bless those, in the middle of war



Payback (Official video spoken word intro) – Young Dopey

VIGNETTES

"One of my earliest memories is seeing a man hanging from a tree in my neighborhood. I don't know how or why he was there. But there he was, hung up with a garden hose. I heard I lost an uncle that way, before I was born." I asked the men how many had seen violence, at what age, and to whom. They shared seeing violence towards men, primarily their father's or older brothers as their earliest memories. Losing a male family member to violence was a common theme, an early childhood experience, and part of their family history. This history of violence was multigenerational and also reached back through their parents, grandparents and beyond with stories being handed down of lynchings, rapes, and lost lands (homes, farms). One group member shared: "It gets so you always thinking about death, thinking about dying. I can't tell you how many times I replayed my funeral and the songs they would play, and I don't want anybody to be sad! You know what I mean?" I asked the group of men, in their late 30's and 40's, how many of their peers from the neighborhood were still alive. They all responded that they were one of the last members of their generation, with their friends and peers having been lost to violence or addiction. As an exercise, I asked the group the following: "You've all seen a lot of violence, or experienced it yourself. Do you ever have dreams about it? Or Flashbacks? Like you're reliving it? Do you walk around wound up, always on the lookout for trouble? Loud sounds make you snap? Do you sometimes feel angry, or maybe even guilty that you're still here and not your friends? You ever have a hard time connecting with loved ones? Like you know you should love them but it's hard to care." They all agreed and expanded on the symptoms I described sometimes with jokes or sarcasm, sometimes with surprise that the list of behaviors so closely matched their daily experience. I stated: "Well gentlemen, these are some of the symptoms of PTSD." Some of the men nodded, some were surprised. We discussed the parallels of soldiers in war and surviving the neighborhood. More stories were shared and I added: "If you always have your guard up, who would you be if you could put your guard down?"

TOPICS: TRAUMA & COPING



EXPLANATION

Witnessing or experiencing trauma since childhood and throughout their lives are common experiences for Latino Parolees. In addition, these men are witnesses to or victims of violence, trauma, and rape while incarcerated (Wolff et. al, 2009; Wright, 1991). **Such experiences of abuse throughout the lifespan, whether witnessing or being victimized, are correlated with anxiety, depression, and symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder, including hypervigilance, interpersonal problems, and difficulty regulating anger responses** (Haden & Scarpa, 2008; Krause, Mendelson, & Lynch, 2003; Scarpa, 2001, 2003; Scarpa et. al, 2002).

Epigenetic research has shown how trauma and stress can impact not just the individual, but subsequent generations at the biological level (Gravlee, 2009; McDade et al., 2017; Mulligan et al., 2012; Tehranifar et al., 2013; Thayer and Kuzawa, 2011; Thayer and Non, 2015; Weaver et al., 2004; Yehuda et al., 2015, 2014). A corollary to this biological understanding is historical trauma, or the generational impact of war, trauma, stress, and marginalization on different populations (Yehuda & Lerner, 2018). Beginning with studies done on holocaust survivors, poorer health outcomes have been identified with the children and grandchildren of holocaust survivors vs the children and grandchildren of Jews that did not experience that trauma (Kellermann, 2001). This research has also captured poorer health outcomes for Japanese Americans that were in US internment camps during WWII (Nagata et al., 2015), as well as populations that have been historically oppressed in the United States such as Mexican Americans (Estrada, 2009), African Americans (Simon et al., 2000), and Native Americans (Brave Heart and DeBruyn, 1998). Some of the symptoms reported include lower self-esteem, and psychological disorders such as persecutory beliefs and a higher development of PTSD

Unaddressed historical traumas include the history of genocide through colonization in the Americas which decimated the native populations from an estimated 90 million people to less than 3.5 million within the span of 100 years. The passing on of these epigenetic and historical traumas appear to be unintentional and can subsequently become codified into the population's culture (Mazor & Tal, 1996). Though there are no specific studies on the epigenetic impact of incarceration and historical trauma on Latino parolees and their children, the research does suggest that historically marginalized populations experience unaddressed lasting symptoms such as PTSD (Zanas & Binder, 2015), and poorer health outcomes across generations (Simons et. al, 2017; Kealohi Sato Conching & Thayer, 2019). One benefit of the epigenetic understanding of trauma is the potentially reversible nature of epigenetic modifications suggesting that focusing improving environmental conditions could reduce the negative symptoms that historically disadvantaged communities experience (Kealohi Sato Conching & Thayer, 2019). Furthermore, the intergenerational effect of these ongoing stressors can be described as **Complex Trauma** which requires therapists to hold a broader understanding of the social, cultural, and political context affecting historically marginalized populations (Gravlee, 2009; O'Neil et al, 2018). Lastly, as the traumas may become codified within the culture (Mazor & Tal, 1996), the masculinity ideologies that develop in Latino parolees may also be tied to these factors.

The questions in the vignette are meant to draw comparisons between personal context, familial context, and local historical context. Centering the Latino Parolees context and anchoring that context within the broader scope of history serves as the **Recovering of Historical Memory**. It also serves as **Problematicization** as it challenges characterological givens in the Latino Parolee with the possibility that there may be other desires, hopes, or expectations outside of the outward bravado with which they may often present.

TOPICS: ANGER & EMOTIONS



Ain't nobody prayin' for me
 I feel like a chip on my shoulders
 I feel like I'm losin' my focus
 I feel like I'm losin' my patience
 I feel like my thoughts in the basement
 Feel like, I feel like you're miseducated
 Feel like I don't wanna be bothered
 I feel like you may be the problem
 I feel like it ain't no tomorrow, fuck the world
 The world is endin', I'm done pretendin'
 And fuck you if you get offended
 I feel like friends been overrated
 I feel like the family been fakin'
 I feel like the feelings are changin'
 Feel like my daughter compromised and jaded
 Feel like you wanna scrutinize how I made it
 Feel like I ain't feelin' you all
 Feel like removin' myself, no feelings involved
 I feel for you, I've been in the field for you
 It's real for you, right? Shit, I feel like
 Ain't nobody prayin' for me
 The feelin', the feelin' of false freedom
 I'll force-feed 'em the poison that fill 'em up in the prison
 I feel like it's just me
 Look, I feel like I can't breathe
 Look, I feel like I can't sleep
 Look, I feel heartless, often off this
 Feelin' of fallin', of fallin' apart with
 Darkest hours, lost it
 Fillin' the void of bein' employed with ballin'
 Streets is talkin', fill in the blanks with coffins
 Fill up the banks with dollars
 Fill up the graves with fathers
 Fill up the babies with bullshit
 Lawsuit visits, subpoena served in concert
 Fuck your feelings, I mean this for imposters
 I can feel it, the phoenix sure to watch us
 I can feel it, the dream is more than process
 I can feel it, the scream that haunts our logic
 I feel like say somethin', I feel like take somethin'
 I feel like skatin' off, I feel like waitin' for 'em
 Maybe it's too late for 'em
 I feel like the whole world want me to pray for 'em
 But who the fuck prayin' for me?
 Ain't nobody prayin' for me
 Who prayin' for me?
 Ain't nobody prayin'



FEEL – Kendrick Lamar

VIGNETTES

During an open discussion in group therapy with court mandated parolees, a group member yelled out: "I wasn't born this way! I wasn't born this way!" As a facilitator, I was aware that group rules were being broken (i.e. speaking out of turn, interrupting others, raising your voice). I had also witnessed similar outbursts be immediately stopped by other group leaders. I understood that I wielded the power to remove that man from our group, to note to his parole officer that he was disruptive, or even to mark him as uncooperative, which would negate his presence and attendance. It was also clear that this man was describing a deeper and far reaching issue that was pressing upon him. I gave the man my attention and let him speak: "My mom broke my shoulder with a two by four when I was six. She was on crack. I know she didn't know who I was. But it messed me up. I was always angry, and I never wanted to talk. But I'll throw hands! I was fourteen when I first went to jail. They picked us all up because somebody had been assaulted on the other block. I wasn't even there." As he continued his tone shifted and the points he made generated nods from the other members: "I wasn't born this way. I'm not trying to be happy. I'm just trying to be useful. I take the classes, I come to the meetings. Even when I'm broke. Parole doesn't care. If I don't have money for the bus I'll walk. But I won't catch another case over a violation. Do you think they're treating us fairly?" I answered: "No, no I do not. This system is messed up. Y'all get blamed for stuff that is outside of your control. It's messed up and it's enough to make you angry. You can't catch a break. You guys know there are monthly meetings with lawyers that are helping with sentencing and parole, right? They need to hear these stories. All of them. Things take time to change but maybe stories like yours can help change them."

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TOPICS: ANGER & EMOTIONS



EXPLANATION

Mandated anger treatment and anger management support groups are commonly included in terms of parole. These programs are based on behavior modification and aim to re-direct the anger response by having the clients develop pro-social coping skills, identifying and avoiding triggers, and naming and expressing their feelings. There are several factors that can impact this relatively straightforward treatment model. Culturally, Latino men have a higher endorsement of traditional masculinity ideals: rejection of femininity, the importance of achievement, eschewal of displays of weakness, and acceptance of risk and violence (Levant & Richmond, 2007). A study on Latino men in the US, whose collectivistic culture encourages the expression of emotion, had stronger associations between restrictions in emotions and alexithymia (the inability to adequately identify and name their own emotional states), positing the authors to propose an incongruence between masculinity ideologies and cultural expectations (Levant, et. al, 2006). The authors found that Latino men in the US struggled to reconcile the expectations of their own culture, which encourage emotional expression, with that of the dominant western culture, which encourage stoicism. With incarceration these qualities are amplified into a type of hypermasculinity which is viewed as necessary for their own safety and survival in a prison climate (Gibbs, 1981; Wright, 1991; Boxer, Middlemass, & Delorenzo, 2009).

When viewed through the lens of Liberation Psychology a further set of factors needs to be addressed. Though male privilege, which is also related to patriarchal privilege, gives advantages and power to men. Latino parolees hold a subordinate role within a classist, racist system that has bound them to the legal obligations of their release. This creates a message of dissonance where, though the Latino parolee may seek a sense of status and control, he is also aware of the limited options available to him. Patriarchy without power generates competitions, conflicts, and negative emotions between men and may often be directed at loved ones and family members. Latino parolees may experience mental health problems like depression, stress, anxiety, and hopelessness along with anger because they do not have the privilege or leverage to develop their lives.

In the prior vignette, the client's outburst was given space rather than oppressed. This **de-ideologized** the therapeutic power structure and gave room for the client to express himself. This led towards a series of self-disclosures that led up to current frustrations and the query: "Do you think they are treating us fairly?" Validating the client's frustration while offering a possible point of action describe both the **problematicization, power dynamics** and **praxis** of Liberation psychology. This process remains in alignment with anger management goals as it can be seen as a way of fostering a pro-social coping skill by inviting clients to take action towards the issues that are of most concern to them.

TOPICS: REUNIFICATION & REBUILDING TRUST



What up kid? I know shit is rough doin' your bid
When the cops came, you shoulda slid to my crib
But fuck it black, no time for looking back it's done
Plus congratulations, you know you got a son
I heard he looks like you, why don't your lady write you?
Told her she should visit, that's when she got hyper
Flippin', talk about he acts too rough
He didn't listen, he be riffin' while I'm tellin' him stuff

One Love - Nas



VIGNETTES

A stone faced man walked into our first session, sat across from me and started with: "You know I don't believe in forced therapy" I responded: "Neither do I. Lets figure out how to get you out of here so you can do your thing." He smirked and stared. With another new client, I asked a few demographic questions to attempt to break the ice. He responded with "Why so many questions, cop?!" I responded with: "Nah, not trying to catch you man, just don't want to get it wrong." Another came in to his first session wearing earbuds. I asked him what he was listening to. I said: "I don't really know what good music is out there, who's your favorite artist?" He replied "Wiz Khalifa." I replied "Oh man, I really don't know who that is. Do you mind playing a song from him? Like what's your favorite track from Wiz Khalifa" He said "He swears a lot." I said "That's fine." That began a pattern on how we started most of our sessions by listening to and discussing music. Many lyrics in the songs he played described concerns over betrayals and the world moving on without him. This was my usual process for connecting with parolees, many of whom lived in halfway housing. These clients expressed a constant frustration at friends that never visited, family members that did not believe in them and partners that had moved on.

One client expressed rage at a partner, and mother of his child, had left him after years of incarceration. At a certain point in his parole, he attempted suicide and was hospitalized on a 5150. When we spoke he was full of regrets and sorrow, a broken young man. I asked him: "What do you have left when you've lost everything?" "I have these hands, I have myself." He replied. "That's were your work is." We talked about his life as a journey. I described to him the inevitable demands made on the protagonist of any journey. He responded well to that proposition and I could see how he was beginning to embrace rebuilding his life as a personal challenge. We revisited his plans for sobriety, work, and re-establishing family visitation rights. From a broken man to a young man on a quest, I could see how his belief in the narrative of the challenges bestowed on a journeyer was having effect on him. A stronger handshake, eye contact, better posture, and a willingness to keep going. Not to set my client up for failure, we made sure to explore the severity of the obstacles that lay before him as very real dangers, including the addiction, violence, and depression that had plagued his life: "Shit didn't break me, but it also didn't leave." In between our sessions he had managed to make contact with his ex and was beginning to see his future broadening out of its dead end. When we were terminating, and he was relating to me how he might live with his ex and his child again, I asked him to tell me if he knew what the journey is all about. He said it was about being a man, standing up, being true, and other things. I said to him "That is all true. But the journey is also about going home."

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TOPICS: REUNIFICATION & REBUILDING TRUST



EXPLANATION

Separation due to incarceration is a stressful experience for individuals in intimate relationships, and conflict within relationships is one of the most frequent problems faced by men released from prison (Zamble & Porporino, 1990; Zamble & Quinsey, 1997). Strong intimate relationships can provide emotional support, but the strain of incarceration often seriously damages or ends such relationships (Petersilia, 2003). As long periods of separation can contribute to marital instability and divorce (Rindfuss & Stephen, 1990). A qualitative thematic analysis of the major themes that affected African American parolees with re-entry and re-unification showed that, unaddressed childhood trauma, self identification, self-esteem and self-worth generated the greatest post-release stress when transitioning from incarceration (Skinner-Oseia, Stepteau-Watson, 2018).

“Why so many questions, cop?!” In my work with gang-entrenched youth, court-mandated parolees, and adult males of color with a criminal record, I have found that centralizing their experiences, naming and exploring this distrust, and contextualizing this within the systemic and historical realities of oppression and marginalization are fundamental to the work. People of color have a well founded distrust of the intentions and motivations of public health services, as seen in the Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male, in which healthy African American men were injected with syphilis without their knowledge or consent, a study that lasted forty years (1932–1972). By holding a critical eye to the unique pressures that this population faces, we allow for honest dialogue and communication to take place. It is in these moments that the inner world of Latino youth and men can be seen. Having the client’s distrust, discomfort, and point of view lead the sessions allows for the **Reorientation of Psychology**, where the power and influence of the therapist/clinician and the theoretical model they are following can be decentered; this also serves to **De-Ideologize** the service provider/client relationship, where there is active intention to seek parity and co-construction of the issues that concern the client rather than a top down model which gives the expertise and power to the attending clinician. This active attempt to address to inherent power differentials in therapy and support with Latino parolees is essential as it seeks to disrupt both the long history of systemic bias that is imposed on this population and the natural distrust that is born of these relationships.

Re-unification can be wrought with distrust, feelings of rejection, and conflicts of identity. The use of music and rap lyrics is a way to glean insight into the unspoken concerns of the Latino parolee. The articulation of concerns can be made through song lyrics, drawings, or stories that allude to possible issues. Many of my clients had experienced disillusionment and a conflict of identity when, after their incarceration or re-incarceration, the visits stopped or the loyal friends from the neighborhood never wrote back. The **virtues of the people** in this vignette is the drawing out of the internal capacity of the Latino parolee to the steady steps to reclaim his life. The discussion of pitfalls and obstacles exemplify **problematicazion**.

TOPICS: FATHERHOOD & CAREGIVING



I seen Hell staring down the barrel of a Smith & Wesson
My son's ultrasound the closest I ever been to Heaven
Lord forgive me for my sins, I know it's last minute
Put the chronic in the air, a little hash in it
Spread my wings, If only I could fly
Why fight to live homie?, If we only living to die
I hope you grow up to become that everything you can be
That's all I wanted for you young'n, like Father, like Son
But in the end I hope you only turn out better than me
I hope you know I love you young'n, like Father, like Son
My little man, your day is coming, coming, your day is coming, I tell you
And when it comes, just keep it running, running, just keep it running, I tell you

Like Father, Like Son – The Game

VIGNETTES

A client was describing frustration at not being able to find work: "I've been in and out so many times I haven't had a chance to raise my son. He stays with his mom and I try to give him advice. I don't want him to be like me. He's been sending me texts 'please don't go back to jail, dad.' I'm on the waiting list for construction job. But if I don't hustle, I don't make money." We talked about different resources, support and reaching out for help: "I've never had no support. You talked about nets, but I have no net, I'm supposed to be the net!" He explained that his family and friends would make comments that he won't last on the outside and that he will be back in soon. "Y'all talk about its all about making good choices, but there no good choices to make where I'm from." We discussed systemic racism in hiring practices, being judged for his tattoos, and I asked him what it would be like if things were different: "I was at the store buying chips when a cop says to me: 'You look like a criminal.' Can't even buy some damn chips. Everybody hating on me." I asked him when was the last time he felt supported. "Its like when we were in the yard lifting weights. You always needed a spotter, because when you have a spotter you can push yourself. I can do more sets because I know someone is there." We circled back to his son and I asked him what lessons he would like to impart on him. "Don't be like me. I'm constantly falling off of a cliff. My son is now grown and I think its too late. There's one thing for my kid to go off on his own, there's another one for me being gone." I asked him about his father and he disclosed he had never met him. I asked: "If you could ask your father anything, what would it be?" He replied: "Why did you leave us?" as we were ending our session I offered this observation: "Sometimes we learn how to do things by how our elders did them. In the old days, when you wanted to learn a task you became an apprentice. Like carpentry, plumbing etc. But if there's no one there to show you the ropes, then you're learning as you go. You're figuring it out as you go. It's like traveling without a map. It might feel disorienting, or like you're going in circles, but that doesn't mean you're not moving, it doesn't mean your not doing it."

TOPICS: FATHERHOOD & CAREGIVING



EXPLANATION

After a long absence and inability to contribute to their families and communities, newly released convicts will struggle to find work or make livable wages, further straining already impoverished communities (Harris, Evans, & Beckett 2010, 1756). Unstable communities will be less likely to provide adequate care and social services (Seiter & Kadela 2003, 380) for inmates that may have developed PTSD while incarcerated (Haney 2004), or have other types of physical and mental illness (Spearlt 2009). Family instability and loss of income contributes to poverty levels where approximately 63% of African American and Latino children live in poverty (Foxen et al, 2016). These families and children are also at a greater risk of homelessness (Wakefield & Wildeman, 2011). Latino children are respectively three times more likely to have a parent in prison (Glaze & Maruschak, 2008) and to develop behavioral and academic problems as a result (Wildeman, 2009); These children are also at greater risk of delinquency (Fillilove, 2011), and future incarceration, also known as “Intergenerational Incarceration” (Ng, et. al, 2013, 437). The perpetuation of cycles of incarceration on future generations (Ng, et. al, 2013; NRC, 2014) creates a net effect were Latino parolees had fathers that were often missing from the home or only sporadically available. Further, formerly incarcerated parents attempting to reunify with their children in foster care can find it difficult to complete the activities on their court-ordered case plans, such as drug treatment services and visitation with children (D’ Andrade & Valdez, 2012). The inconsistent presence of the Latino parolee often results in families buffering that loss through distance and coping with the risk of re-incarceration with statements like “its only matter of time” or “you won’t last out here.”

The inability to become gainfully employed after incarceration goes beyond the history of having and disclosing a criminal record. Though interviewing skills and resume workshops all serve to help prepare inmates for the workforce, what is often overlooked is how racism and bias plays into hiring practices. Several studies have shown the **resumes with names that have ethnic sounding pronunciations and roots will receive less call backs for interviews the similar or exactly the same resume, with a western rooted name** (Kang et al, 2016). The experienced of being profiled is constant and pervasive. Predictive policing and facial recognition software, have been shown to disproportionately target communities of color and often mis-identify dark skinned and indigenous phenotypes as criminal suspects (Richardson et. al, 2019). In popular psychological parlance, the experience of feeling excluded, or of not belonging is often cited as “imposter syndrome” which is defined as a characterological deficit in believing that one is ill-equipped or unprepared for a given situation, usually a new job, school or social situation (Bernard & Neblett, 2018). What is overlooked with this approach is the aforementioned systemic issues that continually marginalize and oppress these populations. In other words, the Latino Parolee has been told on more than one occasion, that he doesn’t belong, is not good enough and is bound to fail. This is not simply and issue of ego strength and negative self talk.

Open discussions about the myriad obstacles that may prevent a Latino parolee from being employed or from connecting with his family members follows the process of **Recovering Historical** memory in relation to the clients family history, **De-ideologizing** the expectations placed on the client as a Father, and drawing out the **Virtues** of the steps and actions the client has taken or is willing to take.

TOPICS: FAILURES & SEEKING HELP



I done gave the jails too many years
Years that I won't get back
And I swear I done shed too many tears
For n***as that I won't get back
Yeah I got n***as in the graveyard, n***as in the state yards
I swear not a day goes by
That I don't think about the times
I wish that I could rewind

- Too Many Years by Akon



VIGNETTES

Before the start of a group session, one member asked if he could speak to me privately. He disclosed that he had been kicked out of his aunt's apartment and had been living in his car. He stated that some of his belongings had gone missing at his aunt's place and that, when he confronted her, he was asked to leave. The client became tearful and stated that he hadn't disclosed his homelessness to his parole officer yet. He explained that he wasn't working, had not been called back after getting on the waiting list for a job and that he was at risk for breaking his parole terms. We discussed alternatives, I offered homeless shelter resources, and I invited him to both disclose his status to parole and to discuss his concerns with the group. "You mind sharing with the guys? They might have some good tips for you." During the regular group session the client did not disclose his concerns and behaved as if everything in his life was in order. He was absent the following week. Our agency was informed by parole that my client had been picked up on a possession charge with intent to sell. He took the plea deal which was five years in prison. The week after that, one of the other group members that worked where my client had been waitlisted disclosed that the boss was looking for my client to offer him a spot.

The more I worked with Latino Parolees the more I was aware of listening for context, implication, and allusion rather than articulated self disclosures. As in the following exchange:

Therapist: You have a girlfriend?

Client: Yeah. Whatever. I called her when I got busted.

Therapist: Really? Like your one call?

Client: Yeah. I said, "What are you doing?" She said, "Nothing." I said, "I'm busted," then she was quiet and I said, "You wanna cry, huh?" and she said, "No."

Therapist: Man dude. That's really cool. You've got your one call and you make it to your girl. I can tell just by that how much you love her. It must have been hard going in and not having her.

Client: Not as hard as last time. (Eyes watery.)

Or in the way I describe therapy/counseling and support services:

"Do you have a favorite sport? You know how in (basketball, football, soccer etc.) there's the guys on the field making plays and once in while they check in with the coach, go over a play and get out there and give it a go? Same thing. This is your life, I'm just here on the sidelines for you, we check in here, go over plays, see what works, what doesn't and go at it again."

TOPICS: FAILURES & SEEKING HELP



EXPLANATION

Men typically report higher levels of stigma compared related to receiving mental health services (Vogel, Heimerdinger-Edwards, 2007), with men of color seeking psychological health the least (Chandra et al., 2009; Hammer, Vogel, & Heimerdinger-Edwards, 2012). Though it is known that there is high percentage of mental health problems among the prison population (Brooker, Sirdifield, & Gojkovic, 2007; Singleton, Meltzer, & Gatward, 1998), the evidence suggests that prisoners with mental health concerns are often difficult to assess and treat (Birmingham, Mason and Grubin, 1997; Birmingham, 2003). Prison culture eschews displays of weakness or requests for help from the prison system, confounding the ability to detect mental health concerns (Yoon et. al, 2017). Further impacting treatments are the limited services available (Scott-Hayward, 2009) and the timing during which services are offered (Duwe, 2018).

Men are acculturated to be providers give answers and remain stoic. Asking for help or even admitting that you may need help is often equated with weakness. Hence, failures are often blamed on externals ("it wasn't my fault," "They snatched on me."). Admitting failure is akin to admitting defeat, admitting defeat is the position of the violated. Weakness can also signal vulnerability, which can put Latino parolees' life at risk. Treatment models that focus on accountability of past actions can often fail or are met with what appears as resistance. The axiom that Latino parolees need to make better choices ignores that fact that there are few choices to be had when you are marginalized and experience the constant impress or racism. Many clients have expressed feelings of relief when re-incarcerated, as the pressures of fulfilling expectations which are outside of their reach are removed. "I know how to do prison but I don't know how to do life."

Western culture praises and elevates men who are self-made, pull themselves up by their proverbial boot straps, and become successful by their own resolve. The emphasis on wining, winners and loser and being number one is a deeply entrenched American value. Considering that Latino culture is collectivistic, showing a stronger emphasis on the communal goals versus individual ones (Bernal & Saez-Santiago, 2006; Parks, 2003; Ridley, 2005), the differing goals that are emphasized in collectivistic cultures can create another stressor when confronted with traditional masculinity values such as the importance of individual achievement. The tension that this generates in Latino parolees can often present itself as the resistant client.

Outright admittances of failure are rare, if they occur at all. The moments of insight or personal disclosure will have a different quality as they occur in what is implied, in the in between. Connections are expressed in subtleties, in bravado, and often in rage. What could quickly be glossed over as curt descriptions could also become keys to a therapeutic relationships. By speaking to their experience in their own language the relationships can often turn from adversarial to conspiratorial in the sense of working together. The cultural impress of how a man is supposed to behave and suffer can be challenged in these moments. Can you be a man and care? Can you be a man and not fight? Can you be a man and cry?

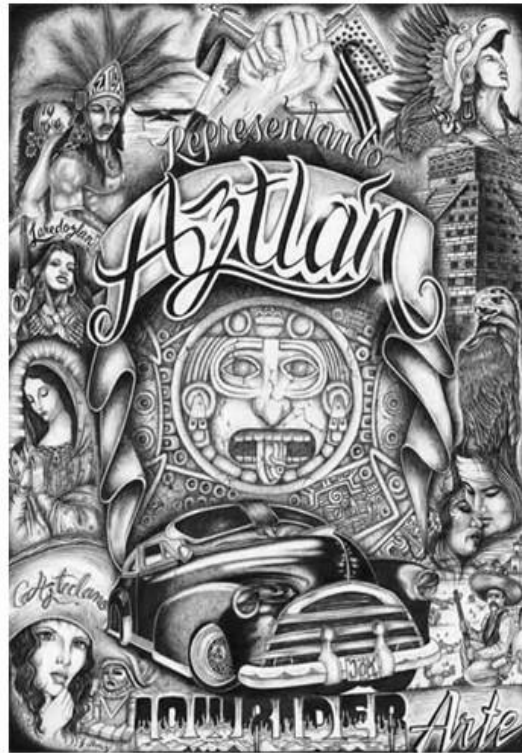
Or as I would often say to whenever a client would describe a failure: "Just because you fucked up, doesn't mean you're a fuck up."

TOPICS: LEGACIES & FUTURE GENERATIONS



Dedicated To The Young Homies
In The Alley
Striking Up The Hood
It's A Tiny Devil Family
My Memories Is Taking Me Back
All Of This Gang Activity
Shit Is Making Me Rap
About My Brother Psycho
Earnin' Some Stripes
Caught An Enemy Slippin'
The Judge Gave Em A Strike
32 Years
Tell Me What Do You Fear?
Another Homie On The Cell Block
With Tattoo Tears
You Think Its Music On Your iPod
Its A True Story
Of Candle Lids On The Sidewalk
Another Life Gone
Time Lost
What's The Right Cause?
Speaking Reality
Til My Mic Gone (Yeah)
If You Understand Religion
Then You Understand The Streets
And The Reasons We Bust Missions
Its Somethin' We Believe In
Its Kinda Like When Mexico
Was Invaded By Europeans
All We Want To Do Is Conquer
Not Knowing The Repercussions
The Government's The Power
How Can We Take Back
What's Ours?
We Killing Each Other
Drugs Turbda ning Into Gun Powder

Gun Smoke – King Lil



VIGNETTES

Client after client described a relationship to their neighborhood that carried a mythical quality. Some clients stated that they spent their time looking at maps of their neighborhoods while they were in their cells. They recalled and reminisced about the various events that occurred and relived them in detail. One man described the neighborhood and all of its nuances as if describing a holy site—a temple dedicated to his own lived myth. He wrote poems to his hood: "I remember every street, every corner. I know where the streets meet up with the alleys, and where the stores are." I was reminded of a famous exchange when the US government's was requesting to purchase land from the Native Americans. Chief Seattle replied to that request with the following:

The President in Washington sends word that he wishes to buy our land. But how can you buy or sell the sky? The land? The idea is strange to us Every part of this earth is sacred to my people We know the sap which courses through the trees as we know the blood that courses through our veins The shining water that moves in the streams and rivers is not just water, but the blood of our ancestors We love this earth as a newborn loves its mother's heartbeat. So, if we sell you our land, love it as we have loved it. Care for it as we have cared for it As we are part of the land, you too are part of the land.

It is possible to overlap images, replace the word hood with the word land, and arrive at the same conclusion. These youth and men love the land that is their hood and have a spiritual connection to it. Though the prairies and rolling hills have been replaced with asphalt and alleyways, within the worldview of the Latino parolee, it is one and the same. It is the land worth fighting and dying for, and to spill one's blood on this land is simply to fulfill the role of warriorship.

During a final session with a client as we said our goodbyes, I stated: "I'm glad your moving on, and I don't ever want to see you again!" (laughter) "But if I ever run into you out there, can I say hi to you?" He replied "Yeah, we're good." I continued: "Maybe I didn't ask the question right. I mean, you look out for your homies and you look out for your neighborhood. What I'm asking is, if I'm in your neighborhood, can you look out for me? Can you look out for us?"

TOPICS: LEGACIES & FUTURE GENERATIONS



EXPLANATION

Latino parolees have found a way to imbue their marginalized position with purpose and has given them a frame by which to seek some semblance of a meaningful life. That meaning, though, remains outside of society, in the criminality of gang association and recidivism. Or as the African proverb states, "The child who is not embraced by the village will burn it down to feel its warmth." A deeper study of the psychiatric diagnoses that misidentify gang-entrenched Latino parolees as hopeless reveals caveats that are based in culture-related diagnostic issues:

Conduct disorder diagnosis may at times be potentially misapplied to individuals in settings where patterns of disruptive behavior are viewed as near-normative (e.g., in very threatening, high-crime areas or war zones). Therefore, the context in which the undesirable behaviors have occurred should be considered. (APA 2013, p. 474)

When this population runs the risk of losing life or limb on a daily basis, when walking out of one's home implies walking into uncertainty and the possibility of death, then the rule of war ravaged survival applies. Most of these clients, save a few, are misidentified and under recognized in therapeutic work.

We have historically asked people of color to carry the burden of otherness in the United States. From the Declaration of Independence's admonition of "merciless Indian savages" (1776), to the myriad examples of separation that have been codified into our laws and culture, we have othered generations of people and men of color whose treatment is now collectively being challenged with a critical and protesting eye. The otherness that points out difference also neglects the very vitality that can breathe new life into any society. Gang-entrenched, incarcerated youth and men are bound, for the most part, to a life that is tied to poverty, strife, and a narrow, limited future. They carry the wound of marginalization. Successful re-integration of the Latino parolees should begin by addressing these facts openly and transparently. It is at this intersection where the inner world of the marginalized becomes most salient. If Latino parolees utilizes their resolve to fight for their neighborhood and their beliefs, then perhaps they can be welcomed back into society and tasked with caretaking, similarly to the expectations that we place on first responders (Firemen, police, ER, soldiers).

These topics are presented as a way of introducing salient themes when working with Latino parolees. The topics were chosen due to the frequency and consistency of concern. Liberation psychology as a framework explains that centralizing these themes is essential in both aligning with the client and in re-framing the various obstacles that are often internalized in marginalized populations.

Perhaps if we can re-frame these beliefs and include the stories and desires of the Latino parolee in their reintegration, we can see how they are the stories of people who need to be welcomed home.

CONCLUSION/DESPEDIDA



“...the more I tried to do right when I got out, the more all these feelings would come up, and I didn’t know what to do with them...” - Anonymous Homeboy speaking at the 2017 Global Homeboy Gathering

Revisiting the themes and concepts explored here, we can connect the Liberation Psychology principles thusly:

- **Reorientation of psychology** - A psychology founded on the dominant western culture and its population cannot be generalized to include marginalized populations as it does not have the language and/or theory to account for racism, marginalization, and systemic oppression. Therefore, the experiences of Latino Parolees cannot be adequately defined or described solely through the lens of Western psychology.
- **Recovering Historical Memory** – The personal and collective history of Latino Parolees is one of constant exposure to trauma, violence, and oppression. Their history also contains intergenerational trauma as well as an invalidation of its impact in their lives. Conversely, this history also contains examples of resilience and perseverance.
- **De-ideologizing Everyday Experience** - There are several ideologies that should be analyzed and unpacked with the Latino Parolee. These ideologies should be broadened out to include context and history. For example: The belief that Latino Parolees are inherently criminal, or that the only way they can accumulate revenue is through criminal activities must be broadened out to include systemic bias and systemic racism.
- **Problematicization** - Thinking critically of the obstacles and limitations placed on Latino Parolees. This process creates the habit of analyzing obstacles through various intersecting angles and not simply through the assumed lens of Latino Parolees making poor choices.
- **Power Dynamics** - Shifting the implied power differentials between clinician and Latino Parolee. Centralizing the voice of the Latino Parolee as an expert. Naming the systemic power differentials inherent in race, phenotype, socio-economic, legal problems that are part of the impress on Latino Parolees.
- **Virtues of the people** - Emphasizing examples of problem solving, resiliency, and active change as demonstrations of inherent abilities. Reframing beliefs and ideologies that Latino Parolees are hustlers vs understanding that problem solving planning etc. are demonstrations of intelligence, resilience etc.
- **Concientización** - When Latino Parolees actively consider context, culture, history, and systemic issues they are re-framing assumptions regarding their re-integration. Concientización allows for a broader conversation to take place that can give some respite, fresh perspective and possibility to the obstacles they face.
- **Praxis** – Latino Parolees will demonstrate change in shifts in thinking conversation or intent. Whether by revisiting events through a new lens or by describing changes and experimentation in behavior.

Clinicians, therapists, social workers, and case managers who are the first points of contact and support for Latino Parolees can integrate and centralize the unique experiences of this population into their current treatment models. By doing so, the interventions that are delivered can be combined with a broader context that can both give voice and credence to the unique perspective of the Latino Parolee, while at the same time drawing out resilience and resources for re-integration. This approach can help deepen the relationship with this population while inviting the Latino parolee to step into and recognize the value of their experiences in their fight for their own liberation.

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