

APA Reference	Resource Type	Keywords	Abstract
Asch, S. S. (1973). The psychoanalytic anatomy of a crime. <i>The Journal of Psychiatry & Law</i> , 1(2), 145-165.	Journal Article	incarceration, crime	A psychiatric study is presented of a man arrested on a charge of buying a car with a forged check. Using psychoanalytic principles, it was possible to delineate not only the current psychic conflict that provoked the criminal act, but also the specific childhood psychological determinants. The data are used to discuss the merits of various legal dispositions possible in this case. The suggestion is made that similar studies of criminals and criminal acts may offer more guidance for both psychiatry and jurisprudence.
Baradon, T., & Target, M. (2010). Mothers and babies in prison: A psychoanalytic approach supporting attachment. <i>Off the Couch: Contemporary Psychoanalytic Applications</i> , 66.	Book chapter	incarceration, crime, motherhood, attachment	Psychoanalytic theories, and the cumulative body of systematic observations and clinical practice based on these theories, have much to contribute to the provision and effective interventions for high risk populations (e.g. Boston and Suer, 1983; Burlingame and Freud, 1942, 1944; Katz et al., 1967; Rustin, 1984; Winnicott, 1975). Psychoanalytic interest in the earliest attachment relationships and their vicissitudes, and the development of self and mental functioning within the framework of representations of early experiences is, we suggest, particularly relevant to the development and implementation of interventions with infant and parents. The clinical model of parent-infant psychotherapy developed at the Anna Freud Centre is a modality of psychoanalytic work that addresses this stage of development, and has been applied in a range of community settings with very high risk groups (Woodhead and James, 2007; Baradon and Steele, 2008; Tomas-Merrills and Chakraborty, 2009; James with Newbury, 2009; Dalley, 2009).
Beail, N. (2001). Recidivism following psychodynamic psychotherapy amongst offenders with intellectual disabilities. <i>The British Journal of Forensic Practice</i> , 3(1), 33-37.	Journal Article	incarceration, crime, intellectual disability	This paper reports a study of recidivism rates following psychodynamic psychotherapy amongst male offenders with intellectual disabilities. The recipients were 18 men who had been diverted to the clinical psychology service for adults with intellectual disabilities from the criminal justice system. Thirteen participated in treatment and five refused it during assessment. Participants were followed up for 4 years after treatment. Of the 13 who completed treatment two re-offended. All five of the men who refused treatments re-offended. In view of the preliminary nature of these findings they are discussed in relation to methodological issues and future research.
Eissler, K. R. (1993). Three instances of injustice. <i>International Universities Press, Inc.</i>	Book	incarceration, injustice	[This book] develops a psychoanalytic point of view about the phenomenon of gossip [in particular with regard to psychotherapist-patient relations], provides a careful disproof of one of the ugliest charges laid against Freud [his alleged marital infidelity at the time of Jung's first visit to Vienna], and presents a thoughtful exploration of a major scandal [the incarceration of Dr. Elizabeth Morgan for more than two years for contempt of court in the course of a custody dispute involving the sexual abuse of her daughter]. The book is thus a contribution to a small body of literature in which a psychoanalyst steps outside his field to comment on matters of contemporary social and political concern.
Haney, L. A. (2010). Working through mass incarceration: Gender and the politics of prison labor from east to west. <i>Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society</i> , 36(1), 73-97.	Journal Article	incarceration, injustice	This article explores the politics and practices of labor in two penal institutions for women: a maximum security facility for women in Hungary and a community-based facility for women in California. Diverging from other accounts of imprisonment that tend to operate at either the individual or macroeconomic level, this article analyzes the concrete institutional relations of prison and complicates the assumption that they simply reflect the logic of the prison-industrial complex. Based on years of ethnographic work in two very different penal systems, I describe variation in how prisons institute labor within and across institutions and cultures: the Hungarian facility positioned wage labor as a right and an obligation that formed the basis of women's social relationships and ties to others, while the U.S. prison excluded wage labor from women's lives so they could get on with the work of self-improvement and personal healing. From the comparison, I reveal how prisons can both draw on and subvert broader social meanings assigned to women's work, making it difficult to view prison labor as wholly exploitative or abusive. I also argue that refusing to allow female inmates to engage in wage labor can be a more profound form of punishment than requiring it of them. By juxtaposing the discourses and practices of work in two very different penal contexts, this article offers a critical reflection on the political economy of prison labor from the ground up.
Kaszynski, K., Kallis, D. L., Karnik, N., Soller, M., Hunter, S., Haapanen, R., ... & Steiner, H. (2014). Incarcerated youth with personality disorders: prevalence, comorbidity and convergent validity. <i>Personality and mental health</i> , 8(1), 42-51.	Journal Article	incarceration, personality disorder	Abstract OBJECTIVE: The aims of this study were to examine the prevalence and comorbidities of personality disorders among incarcerated juveniles and to investigate the validity of these results. METHOD: A sample of 790 incarcerated youth (650 boys and 140 girls; mean age = 16.8 years) completed an assessment of Axis II diagnoses (Structured Interview for DSM-IV Personality). Subjects also completed secondary questionnaires assessing anger-irritability (Youth Self-Report (YSR)), aggression (YSR), delinquency (Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-2), and distress and restraint (Weinberger Adjustment Inventory). RESULTS: Personality disorders can be found among incarcerated youth at high rates. Many meet the criteria for more than one personality disorder. Those with personality disorders have significant elevations of anger-irritability, aggression, delinquency, and distress and reduced restraint compared with incarcerated youth without a personality disorder. CONCLUSIONS: Results indicate that personality disorders can be found in incarcerated youth at high rates. These findings further our understanding of chronic psychiatric illness and possibly criminal recidivism in this at-risk population. Addition of personality measures in the assessment of delinquents may assist in the development of more effective interventions. Furthermore, the supportive convergent validity of these findings in a population younger than 18 years may indicate a need to reassess the current rationale for the diagnosis of Axis II disorders.
Peacock, R. (2008). Experiences of Discrimination and the Impact on the Identity Development of a Group of Incarcerated Adolescents in South Africa. <i>Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice</i> , 6(2), 151-166.	Journal Article	incarceration, discrimination, South Africa, Culture	The purpose of the study was to assess the relationship between discrimination and identity development using a sample of 83 incarcerated male adolescents, aged 15 to 18 years in South Africa. Seventy-seven percent of the respondents were black, 96 percent were in prison for the first time, and the majority (49.4%) were in prison for aggressive offenses, such as murder and robbery. The findings indicate a linear relationship between a lower level of identity development and experiences of discrimination on the basis of physical appearance and behavior of the parental figures and siblings during the critical developmental stage of adolescence. The study concludes that the offending behavior of the incarcerated adolescents could be viewed as a tool of self-destruction due to the negative impact of experiences of discrimination on their level of identity development. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

APA Reference	Resource Type	Keywords	Abstract
Proudfoot, J. (2011). The anxious enjoyment of poverty: Drug addiction, panhandling, and the spaces of psychoanalysis(Doctoral dissertation, Environment: Department of Geography).	Doctoral dissertation	incarceration, drug addiction	This dissertation draws on fieldwork with drug-using panhandlers and interviews with social service providers to examine drug addiction and panhandling as social issues significant to poor and gentrifying neighbourhoods. I provide ethnographic accounts of both of these phenomena, beginning with drug users' experiences of Vancouver's current harm reduction drug policy initiatives, such as the Insite supervised injection site and methadone treatment programmes. In the second half of the dissertation, I provide a similar account of panhandling in the rapidly gentrifying Gastown area of the Downtown Eastside. The dissertation draws on this empirical research to offer a social-theoretical framework for understanding panhandling and drug addiction as social issues with the capacity to provoke visceral, emotional reactions on the part of those who encounter them and those who are charged with regulating them. Characterizing this reaction as one of anxiety, I trace a series of anxieties which permeate discourses on panhandling and drug addiction, from concerns with the pleasures of drug users to anxieties over what poor people do with their money. The dissertation seeks to resolve paradoxes within both of these social phenomena: How can we account for the anger, discomfort, and disgust that are provoked in people by issues that affect them so little? How can we explain people's implacability to drug policy that is so empirically sound? And how can we understand people's anxieties with panhandling encounters when the amounts of money concerned are so insignificant? Drawing a distinction between the manifest and latent content of these anxieties, I use psychoanalysis to argue that they cannot be understood without recourse to the unconscious. I argue that the discourses and public policy that concern drug use and panhandling are subtended by unconscious anxieties about the jouissance and the lack in the Other. Only when we consider the unconscious dimensions of these social phenomena can we understand the visceral, emotional reactions that panhandling and drug addiction regularly provoke.
Roe-Sepowitz, D. (2007). Characteristics and predictors of self-mutilation: a study of incarcerated women. <i>Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health</i> , 17(5), 312-321.	Journal Article	incarceration, sex	Research on self-mutilating behaviour and incarcerated adults has found that nearly 50% of people in prison participated in it (Holley and Alborfeda-Florez, 1988). This is an enormous liability for the criminal justice system as well as a human concern. The research question for this study was to explore whether a history of childhood abuse in a sample of incarcerated women would increase their likelihood of self-mutilation. Participants were 256 female inmates from five prisons in a large southern state who volunteered to attend a 12-week trauma and abuse psychosocial intervention group. The participants were evaluated for childhood abuse, criminal history, risk-taking behaviour and self-mutilation. Data are presented regarding individual, criminal, abuse, family and risk-taking behaviours comparing self-mutilators (n = 109) with non-self-mutilators (n = 147). The self-mutilation group was more likely to report higher rates of emotional, sexual and physical abuse and on clinical significance scales of anxiety, depression, dissociation, impaired self-reference, anger, tension reduction and intrusive experiences. The self-mutilation group was also younger and was more often Caucasian. The results of the regression model suggest that a history of suicide attempts, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, bingeing and vomiting and impaired self-reference are predictors of self-mutilation. Recommendations and implications for practice are discussed.
Schoeman, M., & Hesselink-Louw, A. M. E. (2003). Treatment of incarcerated sex offenders in South Africa: An analytical perspective. <i>Acta Criminologica: Southern African Journal of Criminology</i> , 16(1), 158-173.	Journal Article	incarceration, sex, South Africa	Sexual offending is a complex and socially pertinent problem. Often sexual offenders are conditionally released before the end of their sentences and the accurate assessment of their dangerousness has become an aspect on the important agenda of corrections (Porter, Fairweather, Drugge, Hervé, Birt & Boer 2000 : 217). The effectiveness of sexual offenders' treatment is debated even amongst the most prolific and knowledgeable researchers in the area. Some contend that the effects of sex-offender programming are indeterminable, while others maintain that treatment should ideally reduce recidivism (Blanchette 1996 : 17). Society has a moral obligation to offer treatment to as many sexual offenders as possible, given the catastrophic consequences to innocent victims of sexual reoffenders (Blanchette 1996 : 17-18). Sex offenders who reoffend usually do so against more than one victim, therefore, effectively treating just one sexual offender avoids considerable human suffering. In South Africa, media fascination and interest in sex crimes and sexual perpetrators has intensified. This is evident from the following newspaper and Internet headlines : "Cape Town pedophiles declines to testify, prefers to just keep on being a scumbag pedophile" (bangedupocon-BANGRAG.html); "Father charged with raping daughters" (The Star, 25 June 2002 : 2); "Brutal rapist of little girl gets 25 years in jail : Child was 'oozing blood' three hours after attack" (The Star, 19 June 2002:5); "Police hunt down Internet paedophiles : Obscene images of children, including babies, seized in worldwide raids" (The Star, 3 July 2002 : 4) and "Baby rape horror in Hillbrow" (The Citizen, 4 November 2002 : 3). The purpose of this article is to analyse the treatment of selected, convicted sex offenders in South African prisons. The nature and the extent of rehabilitation services offered to these offenders are examined and international research on this phenomenon is consulted to serve as a guideline for treatment recommendations in the South African context.
Stopford, A., & George, S. (2014). Introduction to special issue on psychoanalysis, African Americans and inequality. <i>Psychoanalysis, Culture & Society</i> , 19(4), 333-336.	Journal Article	incarceration, African American, Black, race, culture	Racial discrimination in the United States, particularly as it impacts the lives of African Americans, continues to be the subject of heated popular and scholarly discussion and debate. In this special issue we showcase the ways in which clinicians and scholars creatively employ diverse forms of psychoanalytic theory and practice to illuminate racial injustice and inequality, and to heal and go beyond the trauma of racial injury.

APA Reference	Resource Type	Keywords	Abstract
Westwick, A. (1940). Criminology and psychoanalysis. <i>The Psychoanalytic Quarterly</i> , 9(2), 269-282.	Journal Article	incarceration, criminology	<p>I am powerless to express adequately my gratitude for the opportunity which makes it possible for me to pay my tribute to one of the greatest minds and noblest characters of all time.</p> <p>Confining my remarks to criminology in relation to psychoanalysis, I should be quite happy with this limitation were I not aware that the restriction operates to make the simplification of a tremendously complex subject more apparent than real.</p> <p>Criminology dealing as it does with crime, criminals and criminal justice, includes the detection of crime, and the apprehension, prosecution, conviction, custody, and treatment of offenders although the term 'penology' frequently refers only to custody and treatment (1).</p> <p>Lawyers and judges tell us in the language of the Penal Code that a crime is 'an act committed or omitted in violation of a law forbidding or commanding it, and to which is annexed upon conviction ... the punishment of death, imprisonment, fine, removal from office, or disqualification to hold office (2). The sociologist on the other hand makes it clear that a crime is merely an act, a bit of human behavior, which is believed at a particular time and place to be harmful by a group of people strong enough to persuade the legislature to proscribe it as criminal (3).</p> <p>From either of the foregoing views, crime is ever a changing concept. That is why an act criminal in California may not be criminal in New York, and vice versa; why an act not criminal in Europe may be criminal in the United States, and vice versa; why an act criminal yesterday is not criminal today, and why an act which is not criminal today may be criminal tomorrow.</p>
Yarvis, R. M. (1972-1973). A classification of criminal offenders through use of current psychoanalytic concepts. <i>Psychoanalytic Review</i> , 59(4), 549-563.	Journal Article	incarceration, crime	<p>Based on comprehensive interviews and criminal record and family history data obtained from 25 young male incarcerated criminal offenders, 3 different psychological criminal behavior patterns were identified. The neurotic-character group was characterized by mild to moderately severe depression, psychic pain, anxiety, and the use of ineffectual defense mechanisms, but could not be classified as psychotic. The narcissistic-character group did not show evidence of psychic pain or current psychiatric symptomatology. In contrast to the neurotic-character group, whose conflicts were internalized, these patients were in conflict with their environment, demonstrating antisocial, assaultive, or threatening behaviors toward others. The ego disturbance group showed a combination of incapacitating psychiatric distress and social turmoil, including considerable psychic pain, neurotic and psychotic symptoms, and socially deviant behaviors. Current treatment of these typologies within the criminal justice system are noted, and implications for psychoanalytic theory and treatment are discussed.</p>