



Jus Corpus Law Journal

Open Access Law Journal – Copyright © 2022 – ISSN 2582-7820
Editor-in-Chief – Prof. (Dr.) Rhishikesh Dave; Publisher – Ayush Pandey

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial-Share Alike 4.0 International (CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0) License, which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Are women Safe in Prisons?

Ishita Pal^a

^aJIS University, Kolkata, India

Received 12 December 2021; *Accepted* 31 December 2021; *Published* 05 January 2022

"Women Prisons" - the term implies that the jail will be the safest place for the women who are detained there in the first place. Do you agree with this statement? It's just incorrect. Women's prisons are among the most dangerous locations to be a woman. Are you aware of the power structures that exist in prisons? It happens in women's prisons, and the perpetrators are primarily female. Women may be the most lethal adversary to another woman on the face of the planet. There are many infractions, mental health difficulties, and other problems in jails. But why is this the case? Prison is intended to remedy the issue of the perpetrator's conduct, not to elevate her to the position of dominating party. Do you want to know all there is to know about the subject? Begin with the introduction to this journal's contents.

Keywords: *women, prison, violence.*

INTRODUCTION

"Are Women Safe in Prisons?" investigates gendered violence and safety in female correctional facilities Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).¹ This research aimed to examine the elements contributing to violence and security in female correctional facilities.² In the study's findings,

¹ Moster, Aviva N and Elizabeth L Jeglic. 'Prison warden attitudes toward prison rape and sexual assault: Findings since the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).' (2009) 89(1) The prison journal 65-78

² *Ibid*

sexual assault³ is a component of a broader context of violence and safety at women's organizations characterized by gendered dynamics. According to the research results, the activities and education of prisoners and staff training, and other operational requirements are critical to achieving PREA's objectives. Gender inequality prevailed in female correctional facilities, as it did in different jails. Violence in female correctional institutions was closely related to a complex web of interpersonal, societal, and institutional factors.⁴ It has been shown that women's correctional institutions have a higher risk of violence than men's correctional facilities⁵. This risk is determined by time and location, the prison's culture, interpersonal relationships, and staff activities.⁶ Constant tensions and disputes,⁷ a lack of economic prospects, and a lack of therapeutic options for addressing earlier abuse or healing toxic relationship patterns are all factors that contribute to the possibility of violence in women's groups. Women's prisons and jails are not getting any more dangerous, even if the study focuses only on violence.

FROM WHEN DO WOMEN PRISONS EXIST?

Because of a scarcity of female criminals in the early nineteenth century⁸, most jurisdictions lacked a specific female jail system at the time. Before the 1820s⁹, the bulk of prisons was the size of large classrooms, with convicts occupying massive dormitories that were comparable to those found in a boarding house. Throughout the next few decades, different institutions such as New York's Auburn Prison¹⁰, which isolated prisoners at night and obliged them to labor in quiet during the day, would build on this basic notion. Auburn's female residents, on the other hand, were confined in an attic room above the kitchen and were only given one meal each day. In the words of one priest, "being a man prisoner in this jail would be immensely

³ Abel Gene G and Joanne-L Rouleau, 'The nature and extent of sexual assault.' (*Handbook of sexual assault*, 1990) <https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4899-0915-2_2> accessed 03 December 2021

⁴ *Ibid*

⁵ 'Prisons: Prison for women' (*Law Jrank*) <<https://law.jrank.org/pages/1805/Prisons-Prisons-Women-Problems-unmet-needs-in-contemporary-women-s-prison.html>> accessed 04 December 2021

⁶ *Ibid*

⁷ *Ibid*

⁸ Trotman, David V, 'Women and crime in late nineteenth-century Trinidad.' (1984) 30(3-4) *Caribbean Quarterly* 60-72

⁹ *Ibid*

¹⁰ *Ibid*

delightful; nevertheless, being a female prisoner in this jail for any period would be worse than death.¹¹"

Even though their crimes were often less severe than those committed by men,¹² women in jail were seen as a more significant threat than men and were subjected to harsher punishment.¹³ Prison inspectors in Illinois said in an official report from 1845¹⁴ that "[based on] prior experience, not just in our State, but in others, a single female prisoner offers a larger task than twenty males." According to L. Mara Dodge in the *Journal of Social History*, "Because women were supposed to be purer and more moral by nature than men, a woman who leaped or fell from her lofty pedestal was seen to have fallen a greater distance than a male, and hence to be beyond redemption."¹⁵ In the 1870s, separate female prisons began to appear regularly to change female offenders into "true women." At the same time, male convicts were obliged to engage in more manly industrial labor to make up for a lost time. In exchange for their freedom¹⁶, the female slaves were to work as domestic servants under the control of their lord. They had mastered the skill of stitching and the art of cooking¹⁷.

WHICH VIOLENCES ARE USUALLY FACED BY WOMEN PRISONERS?

A correctional facility is the best setting for activities to reduce violence and increase public safety. The presence of individual vulnerabilities can exacerbate violence in a penal institution¹⁸ (e.g., age, mental health status, disability, prior victimization, timidity), addictions, debts, group associations, and gang affiliations, informing, and the type of instant

¹¹ Hare Robert D, 'Without conscience: The disturbing world of the psychopaths among us' (*Guilford Press*, 1999) <<https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=xfIEVtzj52YC&oi=fnd&pg=PR9&dq=being+a+man+prisoner+in+this+jail+would+be+immensely+delightful%3B+nevertheless,+being+a+female+prisoner+in+this+jail+for+a+ny+period+would+be+worse+than+death&ots=n7QAHodBX4&sig=CXG0Gkqw7h3bfll9UmNNOimQ5dY>>

accessed 04 December 2021

¹² *Ibid*

¹³ *Ibid*

¹⁴ Dodge LM, 'One female prisoner is of more trouble than twenty males: women convict in Illinois prisons, 1835-1896' [1999] *Journal of Social History* 907-930

¹⁵ *Ibid*

¹⁶ *Ibid*

¹⁷ *Ibid*

¹⁸ Kupers TA, 'Toxic masculinity as a barrier to mental health treatment in prison' (2005) 61(6) *Journal of clinical psychology* 713-724

crimes committed (e.g., child abuse/neglect)¹⁹. In addition, there is conflict and violence inside the prison system²⁰ due to the acts and attitudes of the convicts themselves. Overcrowding, blind spots, a lack of personnel, inadequate monitoring, mixed classrooms, and vulnerable locations such as showers and lavatory stalls contribute to violence.

A correctional institution's violence prevention program must address the subtleties and dynamics of present and previous victimization, which is complicated by the causes of violence. The provision of programs may function as a kind of intervention by giving offenders preventive information that will assist them in coping with present and previous victimization. A two-pronged approach to intervention and prevention will result in safer and less violent convicts due to the technique. Additionally, these programs may aid women in ending the cycle of violence in their lives both while incarcerated and after they are released from prison by providing them with information and resources. The primary focus of programs for female offenders must be on the rehabilitation and preparedness of female offenders for life²¹ outside of a correctional facility when they have completed their sentence. Each of these programming paradigms has a substantial overlap and is not mutually exclusive in its application. There is no single policy for women who have been incarcerated that will work for all of them.²²

The following measures must be implemented as part of the rehabilitation²³ and preparation for life outside the prison walls:

1. Cessation of Harmful Behaviour

An individual's ability to break the cycle of criminal behavior and drug addiction²⁴ may be achieved by adopting a new behavioral pattern. Many different programs are provided to

¹⁹ *Ibid*

²⁰ *Ibid*

²¹ Day A and others, 'Transitions to better lives: Offender readiness and rehabilitation' (Taylor & Francis, 2010) <<https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=xrmlJaq1QkC&oi=fnd&pg=PR1&dq=rehabilitation+and+preparedness+of+female+offenders+for+life&ots=AaRLTy7q5m&sig=wemTpxTq8j9O0l8T5gHqqAF3sgc>> accessed 04 December 2021

²² *Ibid*

²³ *Ibid*

female inmates across the prison system to help them overcome their drug and alcohol addictions and reenter society²⁵. To be effective, addiction treatment programs must address the symptoms of addiction and the underlying issues that have led to the formation of the habit. Childhood, adolescent, and adulthood trauma may be the most critical factor in developing this disorder. Among the traumatic events in this situation is physical and verbal abuse by family members, friends, and strangers. Several women turn to alcohol and medications as self-medication to deal with and overcome these terrible events²⁶. We must recognize and confront the role that trauma and personal victimization play in developing the illness of addiction to break free from this vicious circle and live a life free of addiction.²⁷

Fewer programs are offered in correctional facilities to assist convicts in breaking the cycle of crime and victimization for themselves, their families and friends, and the greater community or society in which they live. Some of the initiatives that have the potential to help break the cycle of crime include victim-offender reconciliation (VORP)²⁸, restorative justice, mediation, and victim impact panels, to name a few. In some instances, each of them may be customized to meet the specific demands of a single convicted criminal or a group of convicted criminals, depending on the circumstances.²⁹ Integrating signals from community-based programs into existing training may improve its suitability for use in a penitentiary³⁰ context. In addition, community-based programs include the offender to decide whether or not they want to participate in the program simultaneously as the offense.³¹ Additionally, they assist both sides in completely comprehending the victim-offender reconciliation process, and qualified staff members are present at all orientations and sessions. Correctional facilities equipped with a

²⁴ Widom Cathy S and Michael G Maxfield, 'An Update on the Cycle of Violence' (*Research in Brief*, 2001) <<https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED451313>> accessed 04 December 2021

²⁵ *Ibid*

²⁶ *Ibid*

²⁷ *Ibid*

²⁸ Niemeyer M and Shichor D, 'A preliminary study of a large victim/offender reconciliation program.' (1996) 60 *Fed. Probation* 30

²⁹ *Ibid*

³⁰ *Ibid*

³¹ *Ibid*

Victim and Survivor Services Office³² may be essential in creating and implementing these programs and services.

These departments may be able to put you in contact with the victim or survivor to establish whether or not they are interested in taking part in these programs. For these programs to be effective with female convicts, the cooperation of the victim or survivor must first be gained before any further steps can be taken. Victims and survivors must be recognized without a formal recognition policy³³. In some instances, a consenting victim or survivor may not be able to pay for their transportation to and from the facility due to the facility's distance from the crime scene. A female criminal can learn about the effects of her conduct from a surrogate victim/survivor who is not there. This information may then be passed on to another female criminal. In some instances,³⁴ the strategy might help an offender better grasp the crime and its repercussions. Also proven is that meeting with the offender or a surrogate perpetrator³⁵ may assist victims and survivors in understanding and accepting "why the crime occurred?". First and foremost, it gives many victims and survivors a completely different perspective³⁶ and a feeling of closure that they would not have otherwise received.

2. Formation and Maintenance of Constructive Connections

Healthy relationships may be formed and maintained over time, which may be advantageous to female offenders who engage in programs that promote their development and maintenance.³⁷ Offenders may be able to develop ties with family members while in detention, speak with them during visits, and rejoin with them after they have been freed from the

³² Andrews AB and Lopez-DeFede A, 'Victimization and survivor services: A guide to victim assistance' (*New York: Springer Publishing Company*, 1992)

<<https://www.ncjrs.gov/app/abstractdb/AbstractDBDetails.aspx?id=140125>> accessed 03 December 2021

³³ Bettwy Samuel W and Michael K Sheehan, 'United States Recognition Policy: The State of Vatican City.' [1981] Cal W Int'l LJ 11

³⁴ *Ibid*

³⁵ *Ibid*

³⁶ *Ibid*

³⁷ Wolfe David A and others, 'The youth relationships manual: A group approach with adolescents for the prevention of woman abuse and the promotion of healthy relationships' (*Sage*, 1996)

<https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=oc-CNu5YQwkC&oi=fnd&pg=PP13&dq=Healthy+relationships+&ots=OhMv_6h6p8&sig=MQLf_VHpWv5TPZ3z-YNnD-qkFA> accessed 02 December 2021

correctional facility in this manner. Female detainees can build surrogate families with other female inmates under certain conditions³⁸. It is uncommon for imprisoned "family" members to share lessons learned from their own families with the rest of the group. Violence, cruelty, and abuse are inherent repercussions of sexual assault, and they cannot be avoided. According to the National Institute of Justice³⁹, female criminals may benefit from a program that targets all aspects of family life, including intervention and prevention, both while in prison and after release.⁴⁰

If the program's goal is to promote healthy family bonding, it should consider the bad characteristics of abusive and dysfunctional relationships.⁴¹ An in-depth discussion of warning signs and the many different types of abuse that may occur are at the heart of this course curriculum. The Duluth Power and Control Wheel⁴² may be used to demonstrate abusive relationships in several settings visually, and it is available for download. Victims of domestic violence may benefit from this program. The Domestic Violence Intervention Project⁴³ was established, a non-profit community-based victim services organization⁴⁴ in Minnesota, to help them understand their power and authority in their relationships. Through the usage of the power and control wheel in their cells, inmates will be able to get an understanding of abuse. In part, the term "power" and "control" are derived from the word "power" and "control," which are both significant components of its meaning. In situations where the abuse originates in the power and control center, eight types of abuse may occur: coercion/threats, intimidation, economic abuse, emotional abuse (including emotional abuse), dominant male privilege, isolation, and minimizing/denying/blaming⁴⁵. Acts of physical and sexual hostility are perpetrated around the circle's perimeter. Brutal depictions of power and domination,

³⁸ *Ibid*

³⁹ Widom Cathy Spatz, 'Childhood Victimization: Early Adversity, Later Psychopathology. National Institute of Justice Journal, 2000.' (2000) 242 National Institute of Justice Journal 3-9

⁴⁰ *Ibid*

⁴¹ *Ibid*

⁴² Chavis Alexis Z and Melanie S Hill, 'Integrating multiple intersecting identities: A multicultural conceptualization of the power and control wheel.' (*Women & Therapy*, 2008)

<<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02703140802384552>> accessed 04 December 2021

⁴³ Husso Marita and others, 'Making sense of domestic violence intervention in professional health care.' (2012) 4 Health & social care in the community 20

⁴⁴ *Ibid*

⁴⁵ *Ibid*

physical and sexual abuse, and other crimes are included. If you or someone you know has been victimized by violence, abuse, or is in a dysfunctional relationship, the Power and Control Wheel may be a life-changing tool⁴⁶.

It is possible to represent institutionalized abuse and dysfunctional interpersonal relationships using the Power and Control Wheel.⁴⁷ An outer layer of physical and sexual violence surrounds the center of the Incarcerated People's Power and Control Wheel, which functions as a deterrent to imprisonment by serving as a deterrent to crime (PCWIP)⁴⁸. The descriptions that follow allow for a great degree of freedom⁴⁹, but not so much in the descriptions of the eight different types of abuse discussed next.

Abuses and their Solutions

- **Threats and Coercion are used:** Both terrorism and threats share some characteristics, as demonstrated by the fact that specific components of a classic Power and Control Wheel⁵⁰ (such as threatening and carrying out threats, threatening to harm others near the victim, and threatening to harm oneself) are associated with both types of threats. The threat to withdraw charges in the outside world may be seen as an effort to hide the abuse or as a "snitch jacket" for those who report the abuse to authorities while in the prison environment⁵¹. People who are currently jailed are more exposed to threats such as being relocated, having their release date canceled, and being imprisoned than the general public. When an abuser thinks she has nothing to gain⁵² from the relationship, her anxieties may be heightened to an extreme degree.

⁴⁶ Rosenberg Marshall B and Deepak Chopra, 'Nonviolent Communication: A language of life: Life-changing tools for healthy relationships' (PuddleDancer Press, 2015)
<https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=A3qACgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT16&dq=the+Power+and+Control+Wheel+may+be+a+life-changing+tool+&ots=ci2gUgsOq1&sig=tc2hgSHoJLpzA3_rLrtw7mciwU>
accessed 04 December 2021

⁴⁷ *Ibid*

⁴⁸ Hancock Philip and Yvonne Jewkes, 'Architectures of incarceration: The spatial pains of imprisonment.' (2011) 5 Punishment & Society 611-629

⁴⁹ *Ibid*

⁵⁰ Chavis Alexis Z (n 42)

⁵¹ *Ibid*

⁵² *Ibid*

- **It's a risky proposition:** As a second option, there is intimidation, which is comparable to the outside world. It involves instilling dread in the minds of victims via the use of gestures, facial expressions, and the physical height of a perpetrator. The use of weapons is prevalent in both the free and the institutional spheres, and personal property is damaged, tortured, harassed, and bullied. In addition, due to the abuser's broad network of contacts and connections⁵³, the victim is exposed to an additional layer of terror while imprisoned due to their confinement. If victims seek sanctuary in this scenario, they may be subjected to violence⁵⁴. As a result, the victim is forced to pay a high price to ensure their safety in the future.
- **Financial Sector Abuse if its Position of Power:** Like the other categories, economic abuse⁵⁵ has the same characteristics whether it takes place in the free or the prison environment. In each instance, the abuser refuses to hire the victim, coerces her into giving up all of her money and possessions, and then pays her a pittance. Victims of economic abuse in prison may be forced into spending their money on behalf of the abuser, known as coercion. If the abuser has financial resources⁵⁶, they will be in a position of more power and influence in any situation.
- **Emotional Abuse is a serious problem:** Those who suffer from emotional abuse⁵⁷ are supposed to be damaged by their abusers, who hope to do this by upsetting them with words, insults, calling them names, and generally making them feel horrible about themselves.⁵⁸ A victim may be persuaded by her abuser, on the other hand, that she lacks and is nothing if she does not have them around to assist her. "When I first met you, you only had one noodle; now you have three," or abusers in jail may use other similar expressions to describe their victims⁵⁹. This implies that if the victim's

⁵³ Keyes Katherine M, 'Understanding the rural-urban differences in nonmedical prescription opioid use and abuse in the United States.' (2014) 2 American journal of public health e52-e59

⁵⁴ *Ibid*

⁵⁵ Postmus Judy L, 'Economic abuse as an invisible form of domestic violence: A multicountry review.' (2020) 2 Trauma, Violence, & Abuse 261-283

⁵⁶ *Ibid*

⁵⁷ Loring Marti Tamm, 'Emotional abuse' (*Lexington Books/Macmillan*, 1994)

<<https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1994-98013-000>> accessed 04 December 2021

⁵⁸ *Ibid*

⁵⁹ Dennett Daniel C, 'Three kinds of intentional psychology' [1981] *Reduction, time and reality* 37-61

relationship with the abuser is severed, she will lose her position and authority in prison due to the termination. The victim may be subjected to psychological punishment if the question "Where are your children?" is raised against them while in jail. When a victim receives the news that their children have been placed in foster care, it is critical to be honest, and direct. Because of this, the victim feels humiliated⁶⁰ and guilty and isolated from others, and reliant on the abuser for survival.

- **Dominance is a privilege, not a right:** The phrase "dominant male advantage"⁶¹ should be changed with the term "dominant privilege" in the next paragraph to prevent any misunderstanding. Because of the abuser's gender, a gender-neutral classification is allowed, and the benefits associated with this group are equivalent to those associated with "male" privilege⁶². The abuser treats the victim as if she is a slave, makes all crucial choices for them, and acts as the relationship's "master," all of which are identical to the victim's experience in real-world jail or prison. For as long as she is the center of attention, as she now is, everyone else is only a spectator. Aside from that, in a penal setting, the abuser may display more masculine physical attributes and behaviors⁶³ than usual. Therefore, the abuser may be hesitant to let the victim attend school or work to maintain their feeling of self-worth while remaining in the relationship.
- **The Practice of taking advantage of others:** Yet another company that has suffered from the stigma of being reliant on others is in severe need of a makeover. This implies a change away from using children to impose dominance and control over the victim and toward the use of others to accomplish the same goal of management. While children may continue to be used as puppets in the abuser's quest for control and victimization, they are not the only ones who suffer from their abuse. In a prison setting, the abuser may use her relationships with other prisoners to threaten, intimidate, and control the victim. Additionally, the abuser may encourage a

⁶⁰ *Ibid*

⁶¹ Fox Tim and others, 'A single point mutation in Ms44 results in dominant male sterility and improves nitrogen use efficiency in maize.' (2017) 8 Plant biotechnology journal 942-952

⁶² *Ibid*

⁶³ *Ibid*

coordinated attack on the victim to preserve dominance⁶⁴ or after a breakup. According to the latter, it is likely that she may be persuaded that reestablishing touch would assist her in escaping more abuse⁶⁵.

- **Making Assumptions and blaming others for one's actions:** A batterer will rationalize their aggression by blaming it on a bad day at work or a lack of time to make dinner before the other person arrives home from work. Lock-downs, a lack of programming, and the difficulties in receiving amenities and medical treatment are just a few examples of what it's like to have a bad day in jail. If the abuser is faced with these conditions, they may hit the victim. It is the abuser's refusal⁶⁶ to take responsibility for the violence that has occurred instead of blaming systemic reasons. Furthermore, the abuser will put the guilt on your shoulders. The victim may agree to this procedure if she considers she is not responsible enough for the occurrence. If she had supplied the abuser with the "noodle" she desired or if she had let the abuser have dinner before the abuse began, the abuse would not have happened. Victims need to understand that they have no influence over their abusers and no control over their circumstances in real life and prison. Using violence and hostility, a batterer intervention program, for example, may only treat the abuser's problem of violence and hostility⁶⁷.

In addition to being aware of the warning signs and patterns of abuse in violent relationships⁶⁸, a woman must also learn about the positive qualities of healthy relationships.⁶⁹ When the Duluth Domestic Violence Intervention Project⁷⁰ designed the Equality Wheel, they aimed to represent the essential characteristics of a successful man-woman relationship, with

⁶⁴ Santamaría Lluís and others, 'Beyond formal R&D: Taking advantage of other sources of innovation in low-and medium-technology industries.' (2009) 3 Research Policy 507-517

⁶⁵ *Ibid*

⁶⁶ *Ibid*

⁶⁷ *Ibid*

⁶⁸ May Break My Bones, 'Psychological Abuse in Domestically Violent Relationships.' (*Psychological abuse in violent domestic relations*, 2001)

<https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=pv6XlJt4MpUC&oi=fnd&pg=PR9&dq=abuse+in+violent+relationships&ots=FSR4hWihqd&sig=UoSoMJoi2Qb0fPUZI4Mc_zc8oEI> accessed 04 December 2021

⁶⁹ *Ibid*

⁷⁰ Husso M and others, 'Making sense of domestic violence intervention in professional health care.' (2012) 20(4) Health & social care in the community 347-55

equality at the center and eight pleasant encounters spreading out from it.⁷¹ The use of negotiation and fairness, parental accountability, shared responsibility, economic cooperation, honesty and accountability, non-threatening behavior, and trust and support in successful partnerships are all examples of this kind of behavior⁷². An invisible non-violent barrier separates the circle's contents from the outside world. The Equality Wheel is intended to encourage open and honest communication, trust-building, respectful interactions, responsible parenting, and the establishment of personal boundaries⁷³. Even in their present condition, the components of the Equality Wheel are adequate to be used in a formal setting. The Equality Wheel teaches women how to have good relationships and how-to live-in line with those principles. This objective may be achieved via several programs, including anger management, cognitive behavioral therapy, and batterer intervention. When women are jailed and released, they may benefit from the concepts of the Equality Wheel by developing healthy, nonviolent relationships with others around them.

3. Training in Self-Sufficiency

When used in conjunction with the Equality Wheel, the Jailed People Power and Control Wheel is a powerful educational tool because it provides a framework for understanding the full scope of violence among incarcerated populations. The first step is to use these strategies to prevent potentially violent situations. We may be able to improve our understanding of violence and our ability to avoid it if we educate women about how violence develops. When it comes to violence in relationships, the Cycle of Violence is a three-phase concept⁷⁴ that examines the growth of violence in relationships through time.⁷⁵

1. Building of Tension;
2. The Acute Battering Incident is serious;
3. The Honeymoon Period.

⁷¹ *Ibid*

⁷² *Ibid*

⁷³ *Ibid*

⁷⁴ Treasure, Janet and others, 'A three-phase model of the social-emotional functioning in eating disorders.' (2012) 6 European eating disorders review 431-438

⁷⁵ *Ibid*

CONCLUSION

Ultimately, the primary objective of these programs is to assist women in breaking the pattern of domestic abuse⁷⁶ and living more productive lives both inside and outside of a correctional facility.⁷⁷ The engagement of clinicians who have obtained specialized training in community-based victim care and previous experience dealing with domestic violence and sexual assault survivors is often required in these programs.⁷⁸ Society must adjust to a disciplinary framework to remain relevant to the target group in the issue. Because of their expertise in trauma, crisis management, and dealing with victims and survivors, it is vital to collaborate with community-based victim support experts. Collaboration with community-based victim service providers⁷⁹ has the additional benefit of enabling the formation of a support network⁸⁰ for women who have just been released from prison.

⁷⁶ Taub Amanda, 'A new Covid-19 crisis: Domestic abuse rises worldwide.' (*The New York Times* 6, 2020) <<https://chescocf.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Domestic-Abuse-Rises-Worldwide-New-York-Times.pdf>> accessed 4 December 2021

⁷⁷ *Ibid*

⁷⁸ *Ibid*

⁷⁹ Anne P DePrince and others, 'The impact of community-based outreach on psychological distress and victim safety in women exposed to intimate partner abuse.' (2012) 2 *Journal of consulting and clinical psychology* 211

⁸⁰ *Ibid*