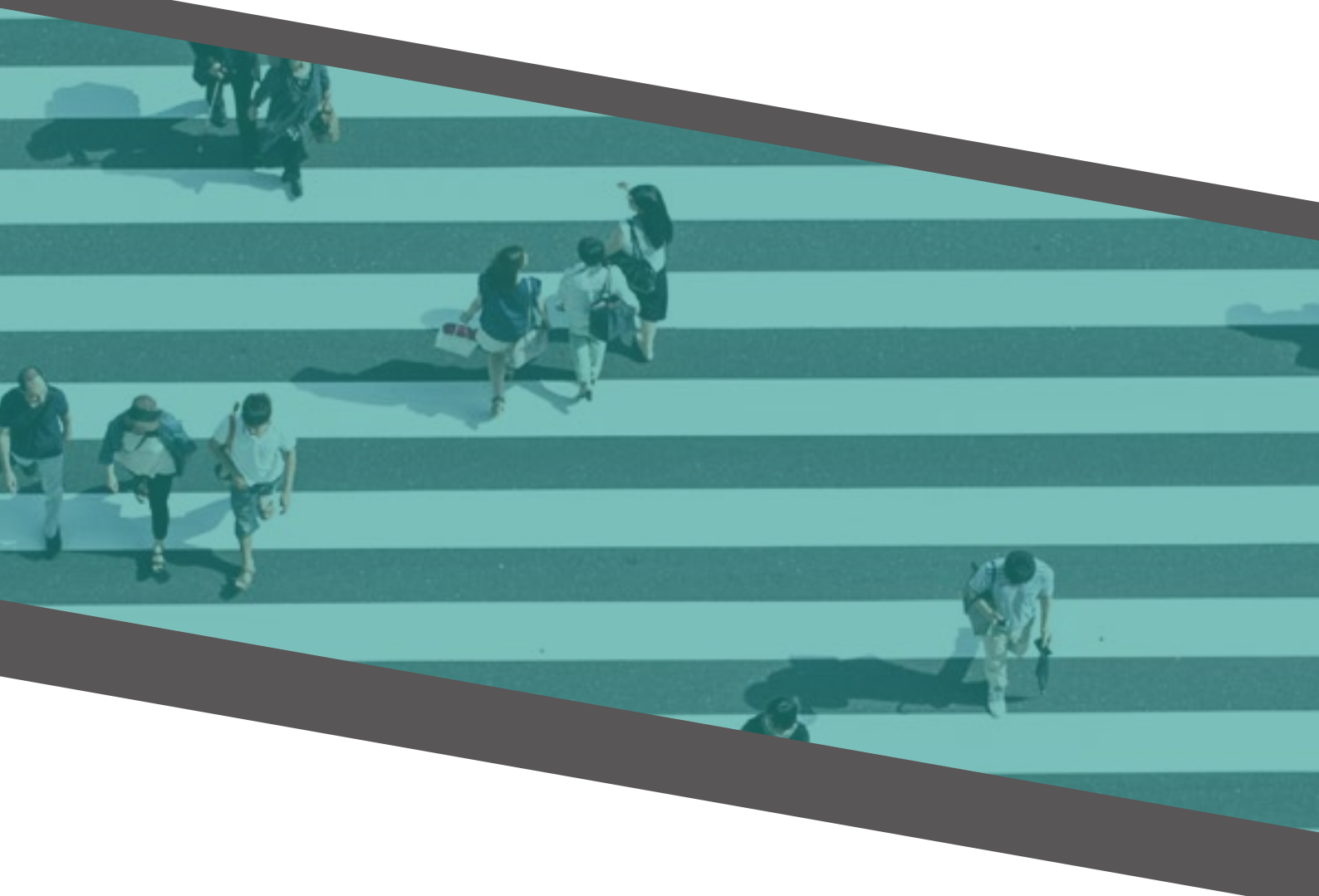




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Report on European Contemporary Punishment and Reintegration Picture

January 2019



Project

MOBi – Mobilizing Society Towards (ex) Offenders Reintegration

MOBi Partners

Center for Promoting Lifelong Learning - CPIP (Promoter) (Romania)
Aproximar – Cooperativa de Solidariedade Social, CRL (Portugal)
Associazione Antigone Onlus – Antigone (Italy)
Bremen Senate of Justice and Constitution (German)
Direção-Geral de Reinserção e Serviços Prisionais – DGRSP (Portugal)
Genepi (France)
Hoppenbank e.V (Germany)
The Baia Mare Penitentiary (Romania)

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Executive Summary

All partners collaborated on this MOBi Intellectual Output to successfully gather quantitative data on society's fears and preconceptions about (re)integration from all the five MOBi partner countries. Whilst limited to specific local targets in partner countries, the resulting qualitative data still provides an interesting snapshot of how stigma is felt and experienced within those contexts. Given high levels of complexity in generating comparable data across European society, MOBi's contribution to our knowledge in this area is uncommon.

For the realisation of IO1, partners submitted to a non-representative sample of the general public in the five countries represented in MOBi project a short questionnaire designed to reflect responses from (ex) offenders, gathered in Intellectual Output 2 (IO2). This made possible a comparative analysis of the answers collected from the general public and those collected in prison.

Results fulfil MOBi's stated aims to support a training course which the project will go on to develop to deepen the public's understanding of and engagement in successful reintegration. In fact, the data developed is extensive enough to develop a variety of different reports tailored to audiences - such as employers, prison governors or the NGO sector – as well as speaking to specific country policy. This report contains examples of some of these possibilities.

Data generated is available to download for other projects to explore, who need society's perspective of the effect stigma has upon successful rehabilitation. It can be accessed from the MOBi Initiative website: mobi-initiative.org.

Are we giving people a real chance to turn away from crime?



67% Society isn't afraid of ex-prisoners.



77% Accept that ex-prisoners have paid their debt to society.

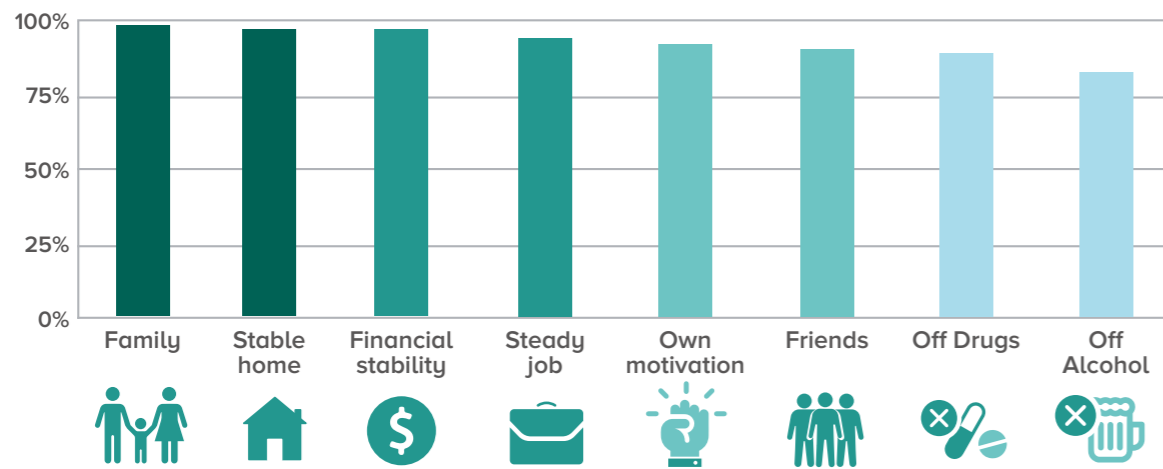


69% Think not all offenders should be punished with a prison sentence.



69% Think it's more likely to accept people who have been on community service than in prison.

Family, a stable home and financial stability are the most important aspects to help prisoners not to re-offend.



86% Think offenders aren't the same.

Having a job is key to successful Reintegration. But do former prisoners have a realistic chance to work after release?



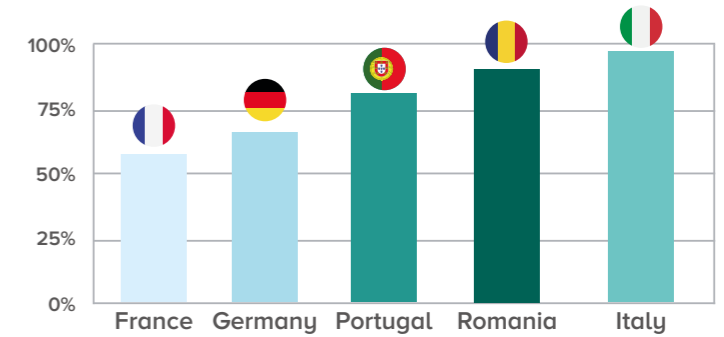
52% Think prisoners feel resentment towards society for putting them in prison.



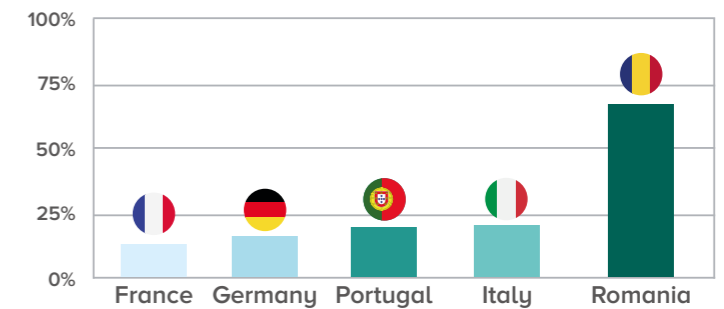
82% Believe that people will look down on a person who has been in prison.



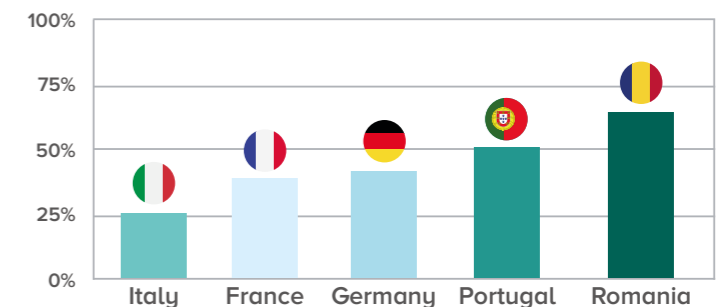
Once out of prison, if they straighten up their life, prisoners will get a second chance?



Society welcomes ex-prisoners?



Being threatened by a prison sentence deters criminal activity?



86% Believe it's worth giving ex-prisoners an opportunity.

Introduction

The MOBi project is a partnership of eight organizations present in five different EU countries. The project is led by CPIP and aims to:

- Understand the European contemporary punishment and reintegration picture in terms of society's perception, participation, offenders labelling, return to work or to community, building an assessment tool to measure society 'culture' towards punishment and reintegration;
- To create new, innovative and multidisciplinary approaches to respond to (ex) offenders' reintegration process
- To develop a community engagement methodology to support Criminal Justice System (CJS) organisations, practitioners, and closest stakeholders' efforts on reinforcing existent community (society) based approaches
- To design one transnational training programme, to be executed by key-organisations, aimed at civil society, to ensure that all citizens have access to knowledge of the rehabilitation model at work in their own criminal justice system, and are therefore able to review their own, individual role in the reintegration process
- To deliver a Handbook, to support different organisations from Public, Private and Third Sector developing their social responsibility and participation on CJS and offender's reintegration.

The eight organizations partners are Genepi (France), Bremen Senate of Justice and Constitution and Hoppenbank e.V. (Germany), Associazione Antigone (Italy), Direção-Geral de Reinserção e Serviços Prisionais and Aproximar, Cooperativa de Solidariedade Social (Portugal), Center for Promoting Lifelong Learning - CPIP and The Baia Mare Penitentiary (Romania).

MOBi aims to deliver a multi-modal approach that brings together the CJS, civil society, and (ex) offenders. It's an innovative project that proposes a looking glass: **how we, civil society, are contributing to be the turning point in each (ex)**

offender life? What are society's perception on (ex) offenders and the CJS? And moreover, about its role on reintegration?

MOBi proposes a re-thinking on the role of civil society in the process, claiming for the corporate social responsibility (public, private & NGOs) as a strategy to train people on their role in helping to break the cycle of re-arrest.

During the project partners have been developing a set of Intellectual Outputs (IO), namely:

- **IO1: Assessment Tool to screen society's perceptions on (ex) offenders needs and CJS function**
- **IO2: Assessment Tool to screen offender's perceptions on society acceptance regarding reintegration process**
- **IO3: Methodology on Community engagement in CJS**
- **IO4: Training course on community awareness on CJS, (ex)offenders' rehabilitation & reintegration processes**
- **IO5: Handbook on community awareness of (ex)offenders' rehabilitation & reintegration processes.**

This report is designed to be read in conjunction with other outputs of the Erasmus+ funded project MOBi: Mobilizing Society Towards (Ex)Offenders' Reintegration (2017-2020).

More information and further outputs can be found at: mobi-initiative.org.

The present document reports to Intellectual Output 1 – **Assessment Tool to screen society's perceptions on (ex) offenders needs and CJS function.**

This Intellectual Output (IO) is focus on developing an assessment tool to collect civil society perceptions on (ex)offenders and Criminal Justice System (CJS) functions, using a survey.

This output will impact on how civil society looks, feels and perceives CJS and (ex)offenders. The Output results will also provide a first overview to the further step that is to improve the engagement of civil society organizations on CJS and reintegration process.



Literature Review

Literature Review

Research on attitudes intends to understand human behaviours. Therefore, studies that focus on attitudes are fundamental to assess, for example, biases and stereotypes and, consequently, seek to understand the nature of discriminatory behaviour (Pager & Quillian, 2005).

Despite the increasing number of offenders and (ex) offenders and the interest that people show in issues about crime and justice, community doesn't have a right perception. Regarding crimes, beliefs about a punitive criminal justice system can lead to the idea that the most appropriate way to deal with offenders is with the imposition of harsh sentences (Shaw & Woodworth, 2013; Hutton, 2003). In addition, people used to think that most people come out of prison worse than they go in because, in prison, they learn new ways to commit crime. These findings are contradictory: community believes that harsh sentences are a good way to punish criminals, but at the same time, they have the idea that prisons are ineffective in helping (ex) offenders to reform themselves, particularly for less serious offenders and for drug related offenders. In this sense, it's important to raise awareness to the reality of detentions (as well as the costs of custody relative to community penalties to promote the use of alternative sanctions (Roberts & Hough, 2005; Hutton, 2003).

Society has very little contact with life inside the prisons because people had never been inside them and/or because, although they have already entered in, they are restricted to the visiting areas. For example, the population tends to believe that violence is a common practice in many prisons but does not recognize the risks that offenders are exposed to, such as health problems, homicides and suicides, as well as their reintegration into the community (Roberts & Hough, 2005; Graffam, Lavelle & McPherson, 2004; Albright & Deng, 1996).

Without the necessary knowledge about consequences of punitive sentences (e.g. costs and recidivism rates), and as above, people seems to be more acceptable to stricter punishments and longer sentences because they support the idea that making prison life more unpleasant will result in lower reoffending rates. Thus, it is important to provide training on issues related to law and forensic psychology

to asset to the wrong perceptions and consequently change people's beliefs. In addition, they promote a greater knowledge of the judicial system, which reduces the belief that the best solution translates to a more punitive system; and a better reality perception of prisons and justice system, which leads to a preference for alternative punitive practices (e.g. community service), rather than placement of offenders in incarcerated environments (Shaw & Woodworth, 2013; Roberts & Hough, 2005). Regarding alternative sentences, the evidence suggests that there is a lack knowledge about the range of sentences available (Hutton, 2003).

Every year, many offenders get out of prisons and start their community reintegration. A successful reintegration can face some social barriers, mostly because negative attitudes held by community members like social rejection, discrimination and loss of social status. These negative attitudes lead to the development of policy restrictions and barriers for ex-offenders in domains such as education, employment, health, housing, and voting rights (Rade, Desmarais & Mitchell, 2016).

Successful reintegration of ex-offenders depends on a number of factors. According to the literature, there are six areas identified as potential barriers to successful reintegration of (ex) offenders in the community: personal conditions of the ex-offender, social network and social environment, accommodation, the criminal justice system, rehabilitation and counselling support, and employment and training support needs and conditions (Graffam, Shinkfield, Lavelle & McPherson, 2004).

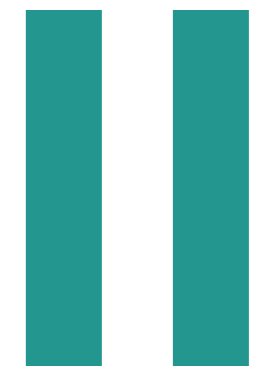
One of the greatest challenges for (ex) offenders in their reintegration is their need to prove they deserve a second chance, especially of the victim.

The employability of ex-offenders is a crucial factor in their reintegration and in changing attitudes that have harmed them in the past, especially because most offenders are unemployed when return to prisons. It is important to work some barriers found in the literature, including barriers of employers towards ex-offenders and crime situations, and lack of professional contacts. Some former (ex)

offenders' personal characteristics also have an influence on their employability, such as lower educational levels, low self-esteem, and lack of work experience (Graffam, Lavelle & McPherson, 2004; Albright & Deng, 1996).

The employability of ex-(ex) offenders can be constrained by legal aspects including laws that prohibit entry into particular job positions, and the employer's right to access an offender's criminal record in some cases (Graffam, Lavelle & McPherson, 2004).

It is crucial, however, to clarify that the fact that a person who agrees with the social reinsertion of a offender does not necessarily means that he or she has positive attitudes towards offenders and ex-offenders (Hirschfield & Piquero, 2010).



Methodology

Methodology

This IO focused on developing a survey to collect civil society's perceptions on (ex) offenders and CJS functions. This survey provided information on how civil society looks, feels and perceives CJS and (ex) offenders' reintegration process.

Associazione Antigone was selected to lead Intellectual Output 1 elaborating the results of the surveys on society's perceptions of the reintegration process. All partners collaborated on this MOBi output to successfully gather quantitative data on society's fears and preconceptions about (re)integration from all the five MOBi partner countries.

For the realisation of IO1, partners submitted to a non-representative sample of the general public in the five countries represented in MOBi project a short questionnaire designed having in mind the questions submitted to (ex) offenders for Intellectual Output 2 (IO2) (see Annex 1). This made possible a comparative analysis of the answers collected from the general public and of those collected in prison.

IO2 have had the aim to develop an accessible assessment tool to collect quantitative and qualitative data on (ex) offenders' fears and perceptions of stigma during the reintegration process. With this data, the MOBi project would have a sound basis upon which to convince the public that the successful integration of (ex) offenders depends as much on their attitude as much as it does on the practice of the prison and probation services in each member state.

In the results chapter the answers of the general public sample are examined, to see whether and how it reflects what we know about social perception of (ex) offenders as it emerges from the literature review.

To collect the data, each partner has followed his own methodology in order to get the information through the surveys. The places where people have been interviewed were, among others, the universities, the railway stations, the streets.

The synergy between IO1 and IO2 - as stated in the project aims – will help the MOBi partners to build the training courses foreseen by the project and addressed

to different kind of stakeholders. The trainings can be of interest, among others, for penitentiary staff, or prison directors, or NGOs, and they can give different point of views on the matter of reintroduction in society and help in the overcoming of biases.

Intellectual Outputs 1 and 2 each ran for eight months, from the first month of the MOBi project. In different respects, these outputs formed the basis of the following intellectual outputs, multiplier events and short-term joint staff training events.

Table 1. IO1 and IO2 Gantt implementation

	YEAR	MONTH	IO1	IO2	IO3	IO4	IO5
1	2017	November	■	■			
2		December	■	■			
3	2018	January	■	■			
4		February	■	■			
5		March	■	■			
6		April	■	■	■		
7		May	■	■	■		
8		June	■	■	■		
9		July			■		
10		August			■		
11		September			■		
12		October			■		
13		November			■		
14		December			■		
15	2019	January				■	
16		February				■	
17		March				■	
18		April				■	
19		May				■	
20		June				■	
21		July				■	
22		August				■	
23		September				■	
24		October				■	■
25		November					■
26		December					■
27	2020	January					■
28		February					■
29		March					
30		April					

2.1. The Survey

The survey was applied in all the countries involved in the project: France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Romania. The aim was to collect the opinions and perceptions of the society about offenders and (ex) offenders in order to comprehend all the difficulties in the reintegration process. The project wanted to bring out the big issues of stereotypes, biases and preconceptions still persistent in each society about reintegration of (ex) offenders.

The IO1 Survey collected information on the person who was responding. That information allowed us to disaggregate the answers and study them on the basis of the age or educational qualification. The survey was divided into two parts, each of which returns two fundamental aspects of common sense around reintegration into society.

The first, entitled “If an inmate was released tomorrow, what is most important to help him not to re-offend?”, dealt with the perception through the society of the ex-prisoner’s needs once he is released in order to do not come back to crime. The topics covered in this section regard the importance of own motivation, of getting off drugs or stopping drinking alcohol, of the support of family or friends, of financial stability and a job, of a home. All of these themes are related to all conditions that could lead the person to commit a crime again.

The second part, entitled “In general, I think that...”, deals with the biases, commonly rooted in the societies, on the behaviours of the (ex) offenders. We asked respondents what they think about (ex) offenders, if they were afraid about them, or if was right or not to give them a second opportunity. We asked if prison is the only possible sentence and also the only possible place in which avoiding future criminal activity, and if the former (ex) offenders - at the end of the sentences - have completely paid their debt with the society. We wanted to know how people consider the (ex) offenders, if it is common for people to look down on a person who has been in prison, if it is easier to accept those under community service, than those that are in prison or if society welcomes ex-(ex) offenders. Then we asked if in their opinion (ex) offenders should feel resentment towards society for putting them in prison, if they think (ex) offenders will get a second chance once out of prison and if people on the outside help ex-(ex) offenders to reintegrate.

These surveys were created using a simple language accessible to a general public. They should take no more than 20 minutes to complete the questionnaires which were made of all limited multiple choice (see Annex 2).

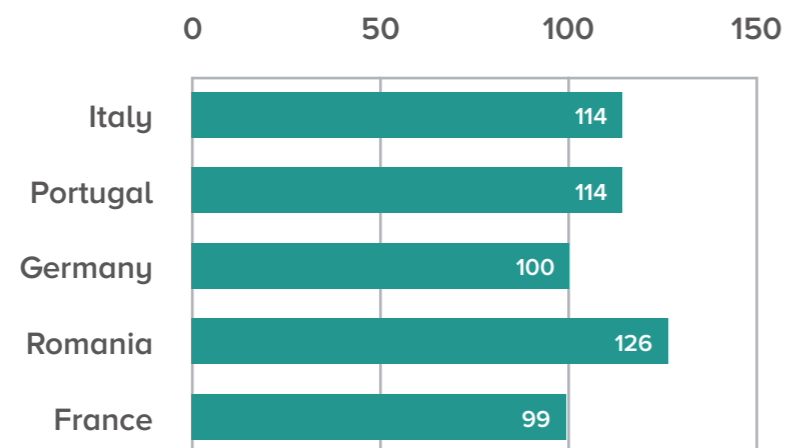


IO1 Findings

IO1 Findings

3.1. Results of quantitative assessment tool

Graph 1. Interviews per country



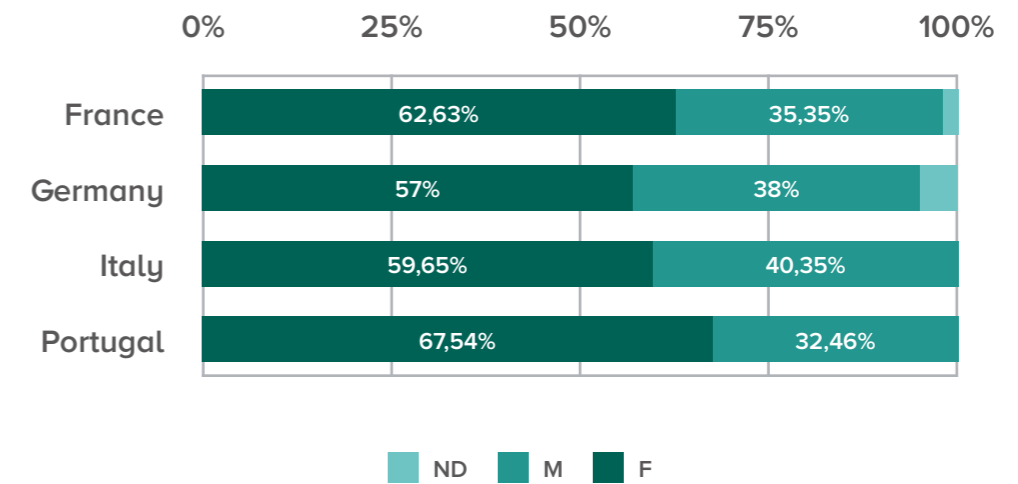
This graph presents the number of interviews in each country. We have collected opinions of a non-representative sample of the general public with 553 interviews in total. As such the data is not a representative sample but a snapshot used to anchor MOBi project outcomes.

3.2. Demographic questions - gender, age and educational level and training

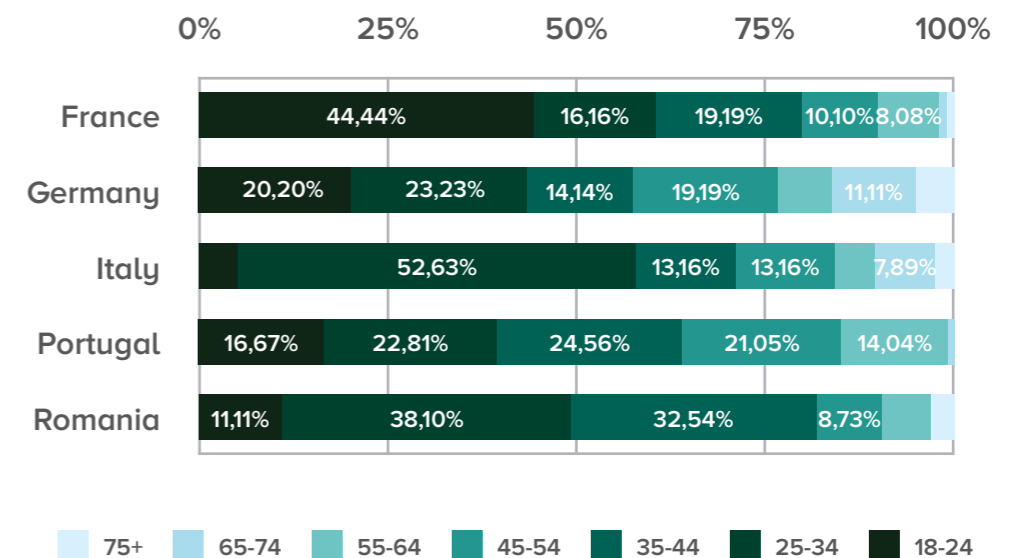
Here the respondents according to their gender. The data was not collected in Romania.

In general, the prevalence of female respondents is ampler than the prevalence of male in the general population of the same country. The highest percentage of female respondents was in Portugal with 68%, while in Germany, even if women still represented in the majority of the respondents, they have been the 57%.

Graph 2. Gender



Graph 3. Age

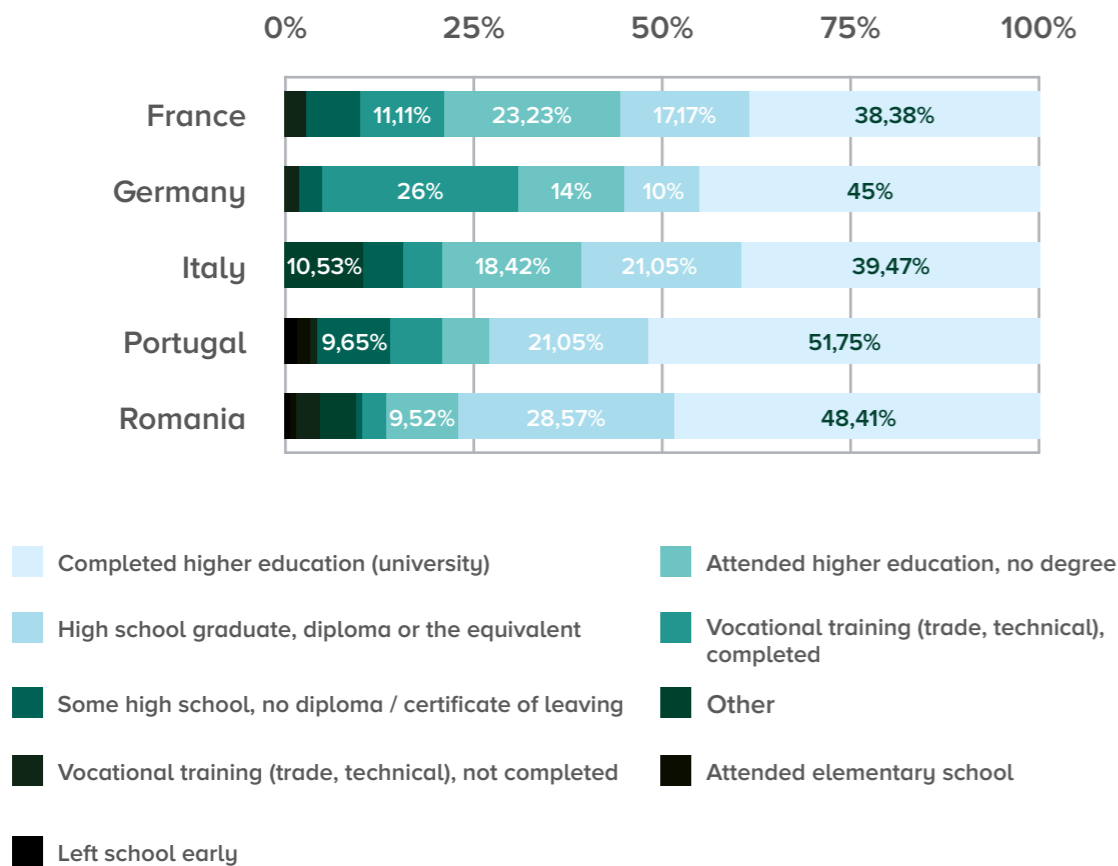


Age differs significantly in the five samples. People under 35 constitute a large majority in our French and Italian samples; more or less the 50% of the respondents in the Romanian sample and a minority in the Germans and Portuguese samples.

These data are difficult to compare to the general population of the same countries (i.e. our sample excluded minors) but it can be at least said that some

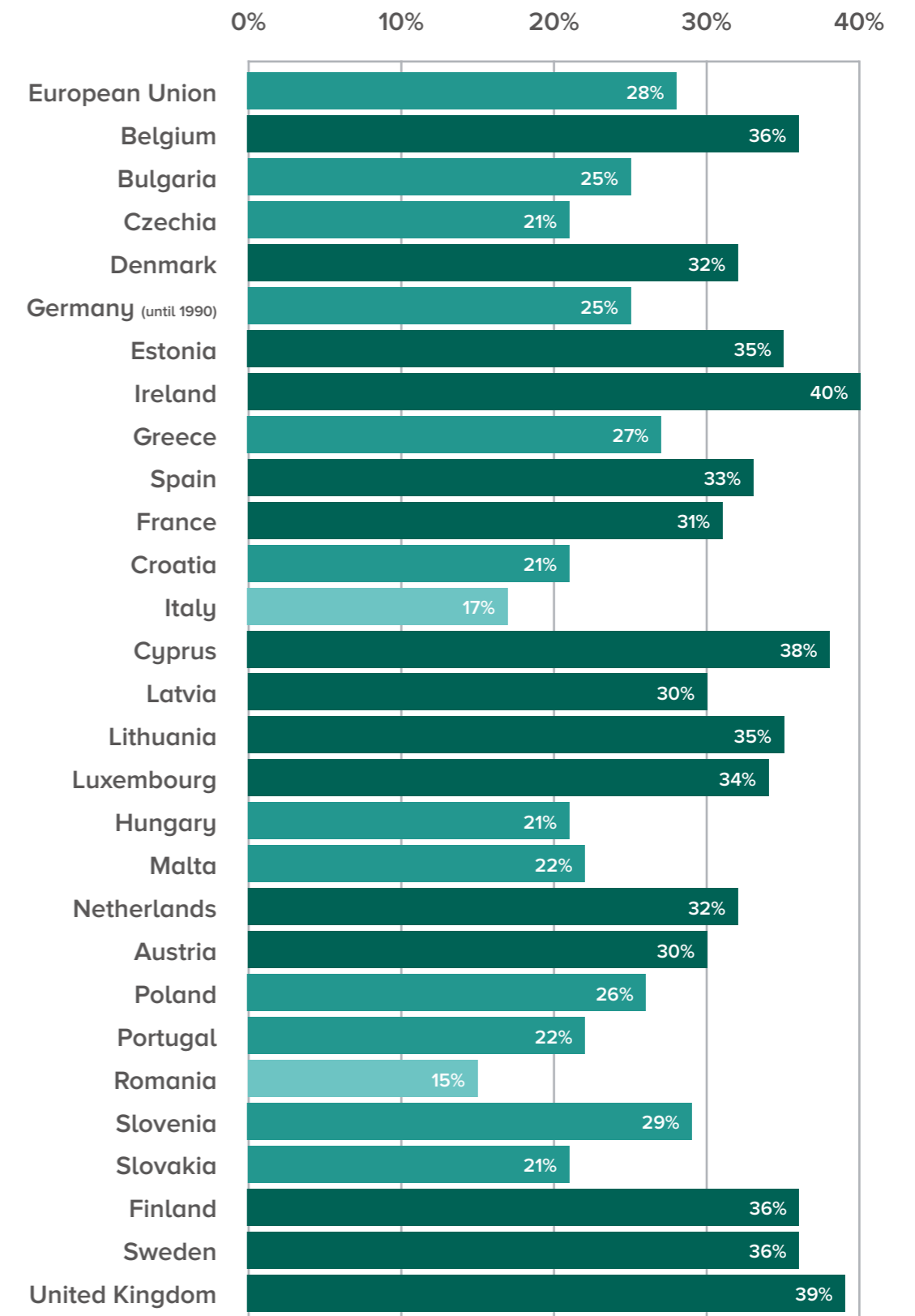
deviations from the general population are evident. As said above the Italian and French samples are younger than the Romania, and this is older than the German and Portuguese ones. But, for instance, according to the 2017 Revision of World Population Prospects, that estimates data for 2018, the median age in Germany and in Italy is 46, in Portugal is 44 and in France and in Romania is 41. The youngest country therefore are France and Romania, and the oldest Italy and Germany, whereas our sample present a very different age distribution.

Graph 4. Education and training



Finally, the most significant deviation of our samples from the general population is **level of education**. In our sample people that completed University range between 38% in France and 52% in Portugal. These numbers deviate enormously from the available statistics. According to the data published by the OECD 25- to 64-year-olds having completed tertiary education are in France 32%, in Germany 27%, in Italy 17%, in Portugal 22% and in Romania 15%.

Graph 5. Tertiary education in Europe



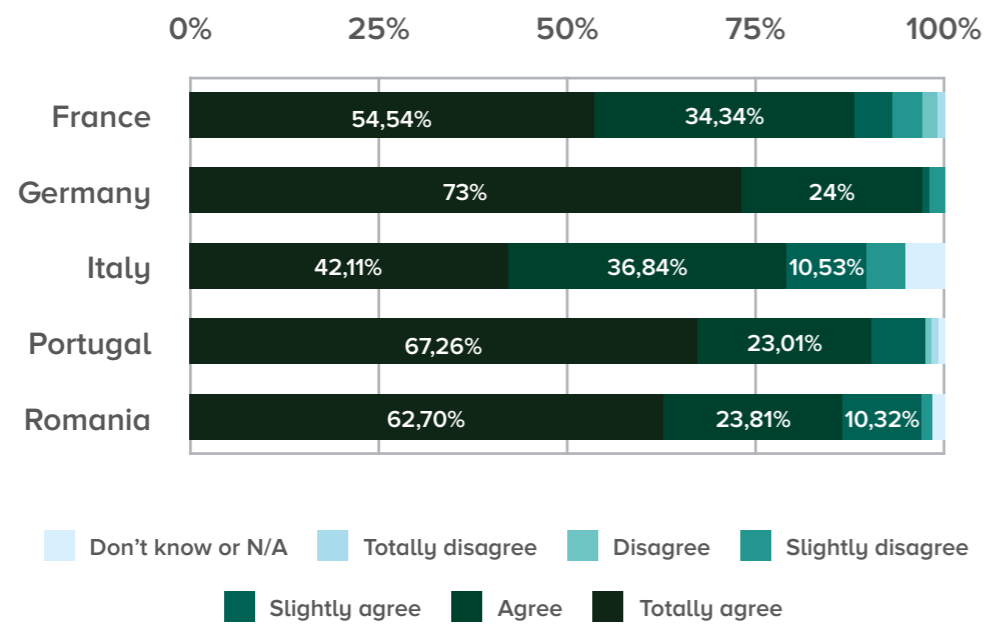
It is quite clear therefore that our samples are in general better educated than the general population in their countries.

Having clarified this, and after stressing again the fact that our samples are in no way representative of the general population in the same country, let's see how they answer the survey questions.

3.3. Perceptions regarding support and needs

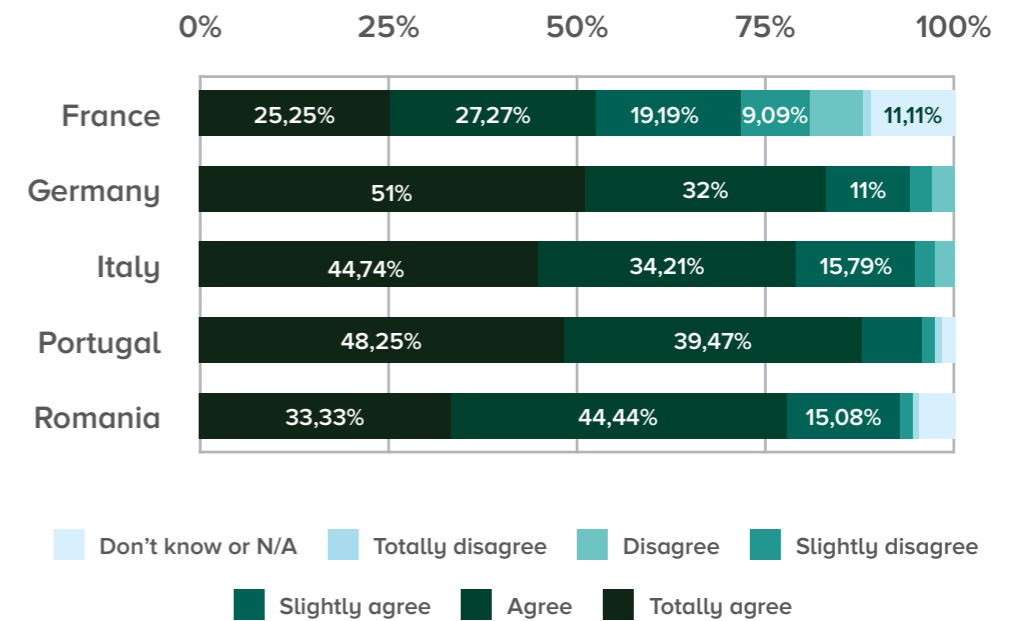
The first question was about the respondents' perceptions regarding support and needs for (ex) offenders at the moment of their release. In particular the question presented the case of a prisoner that was going to be released, and asked the interviewee what was most important to help him not to re-offend. Respondents were offered a series of answers, and were asked to score them from I totally agree to I totally disagree.

 **Graph 6. Own motivation**

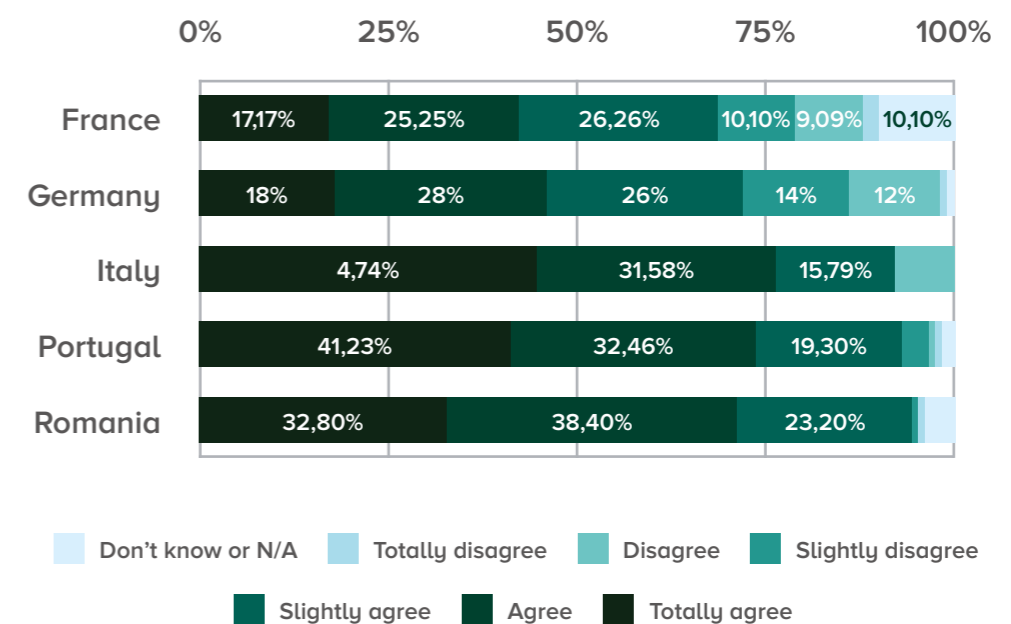


Almost the unanimity of the respondents agreed on the fact the **personal motivation** was very important not to reoffend. The sum of totally agree and agree ranges from the 97% of the respondents in the German sample to the 79% of the Italians.

 **Graph 7. Getting off drugs**

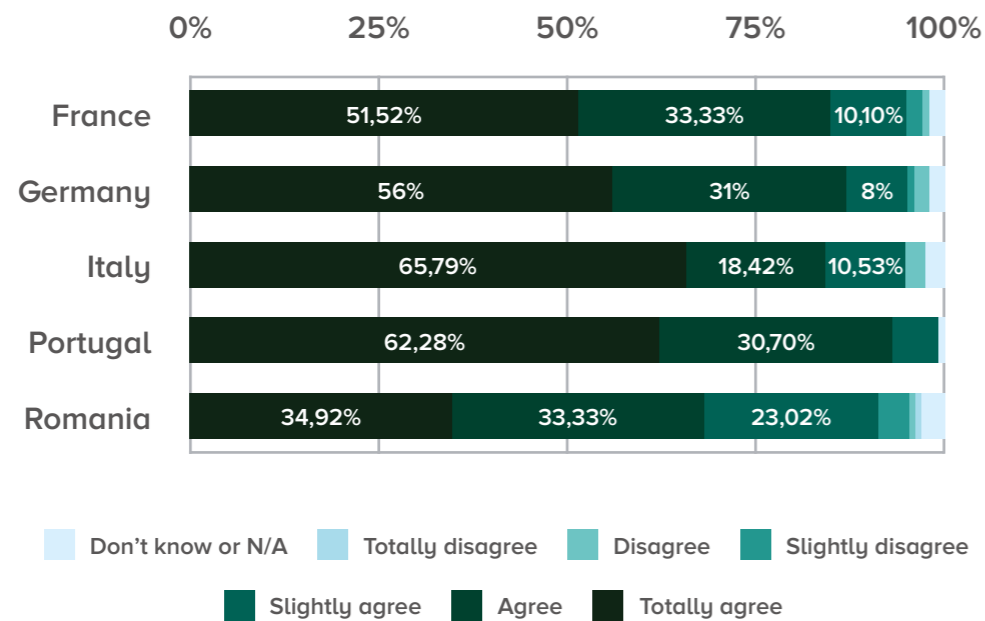


 **Graph 8. Stop drinking alcohol**



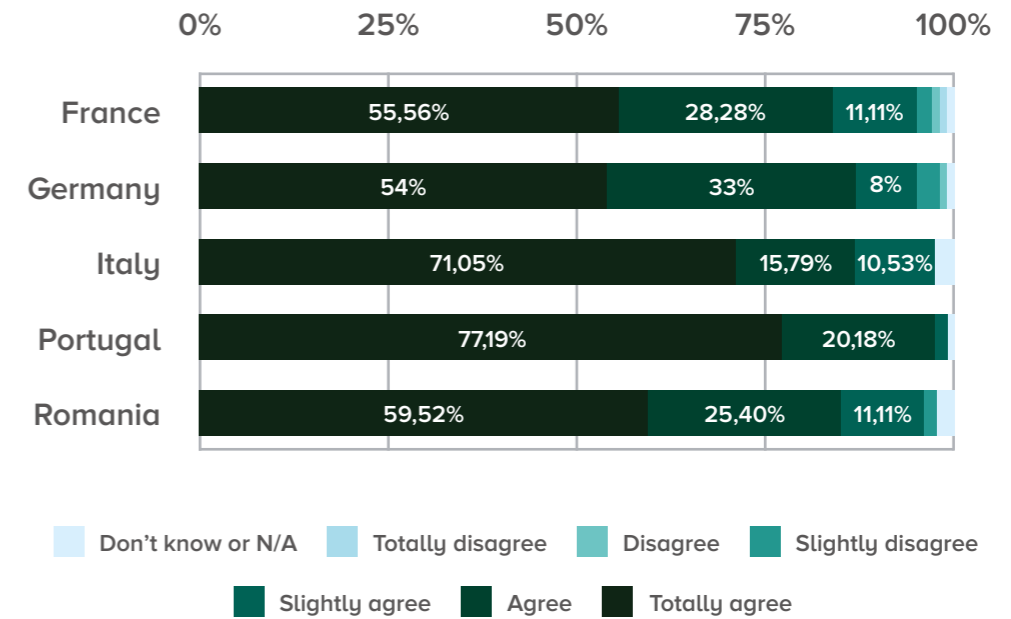
Also getting off drugs and stop drinking alcohol are considered an important factor in social resettlement, but to a much more limited extent. Again, the majority of the respondents either totally agrees or agrees with these points, but to a more limited extent and deviations from one country to the other are more significant. In the case of drugs ranging from the 87% of the Portuguese sample to the 52% of the French one. In the case of alcohol from the 77% of answers in Italy to the 42% in France.

 **Graph 9. Support from friends**

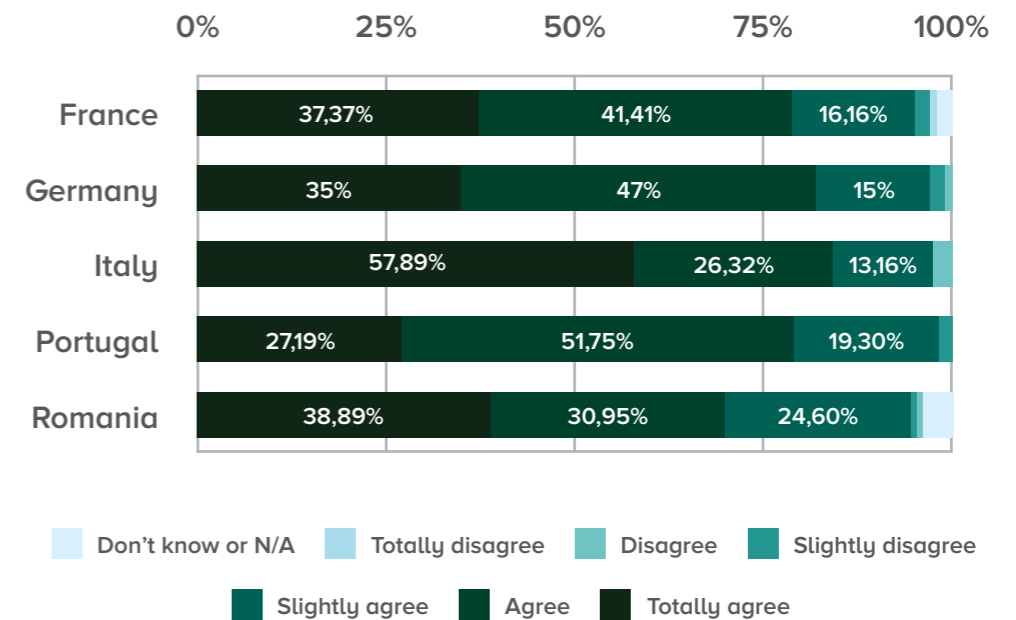


On the contrary the consent on the relevance of support from friends and family is extremely high. In the case of friends, I totally agree and I agree make for a range that varies from the 93% for the Portuguese sample to the 68% for the Romanian one. The situation is rather similar for the relevance attached to support from one's family. I totally agree and I agree make for a range that varies from the 97% in Portugal to the 85% in Romania and deviations from one sample to the others are quite limited.

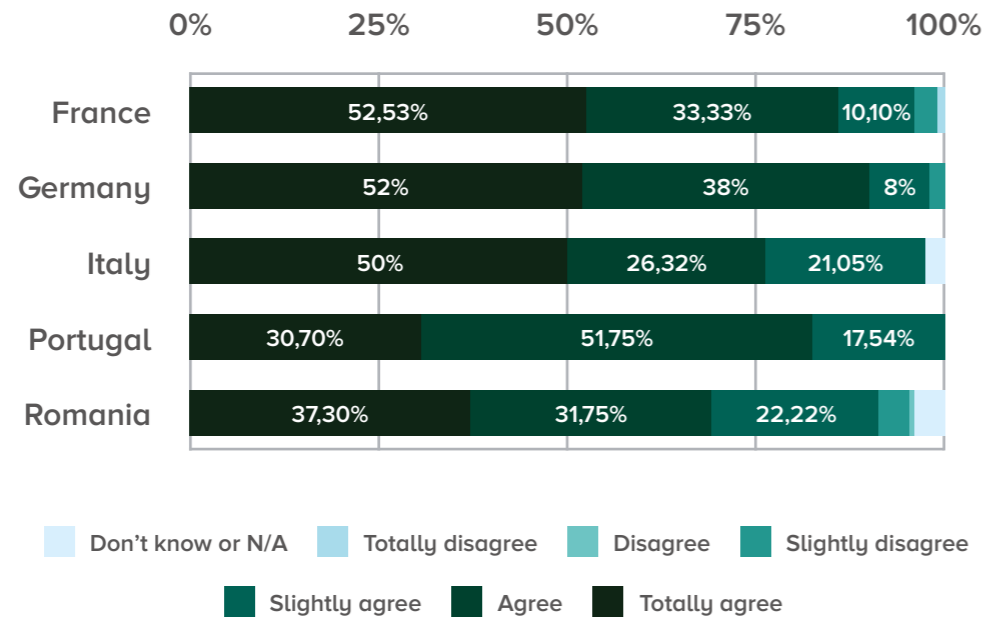
 **Graph 10. Support from family**



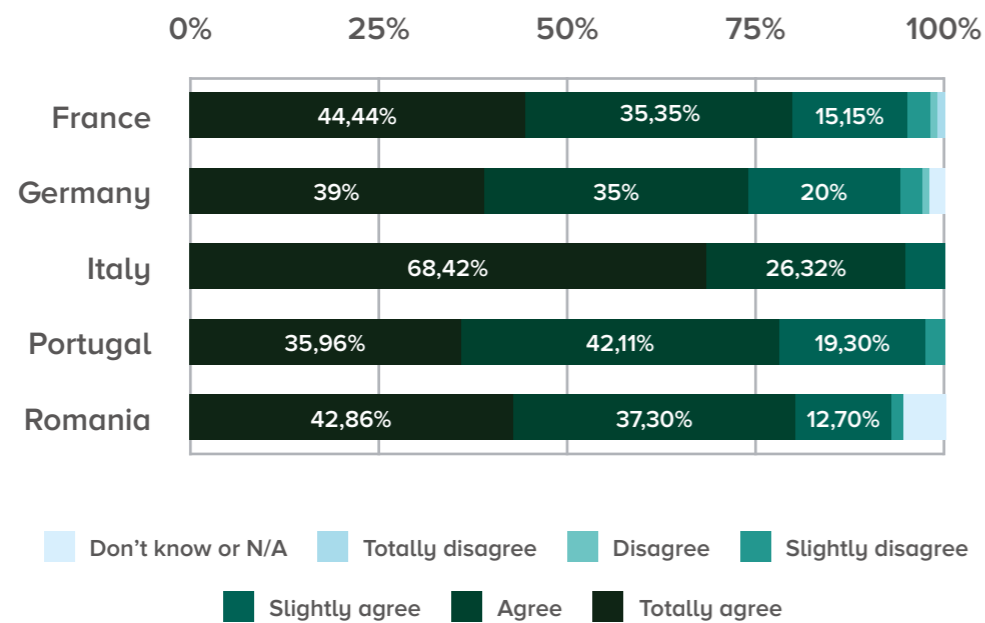
 **Graph 11. Financial stability**



Graph 12. A stable home



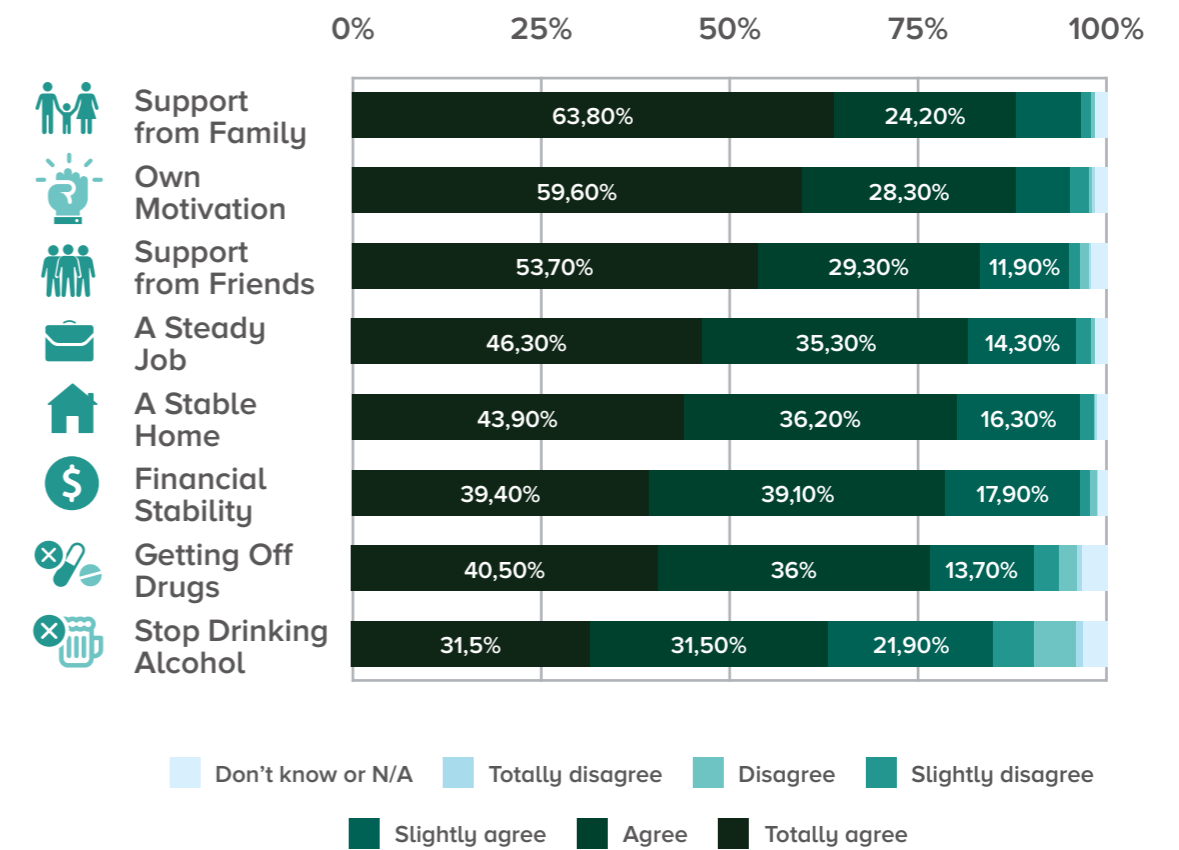
Graph 13. A steady job



The same can be said about the relevance of financial stability, of a stable home or of a steady job. All these factors are considered extremely relevant for reintegration and deviations from one sample, and therefore one country, and the other are limited.

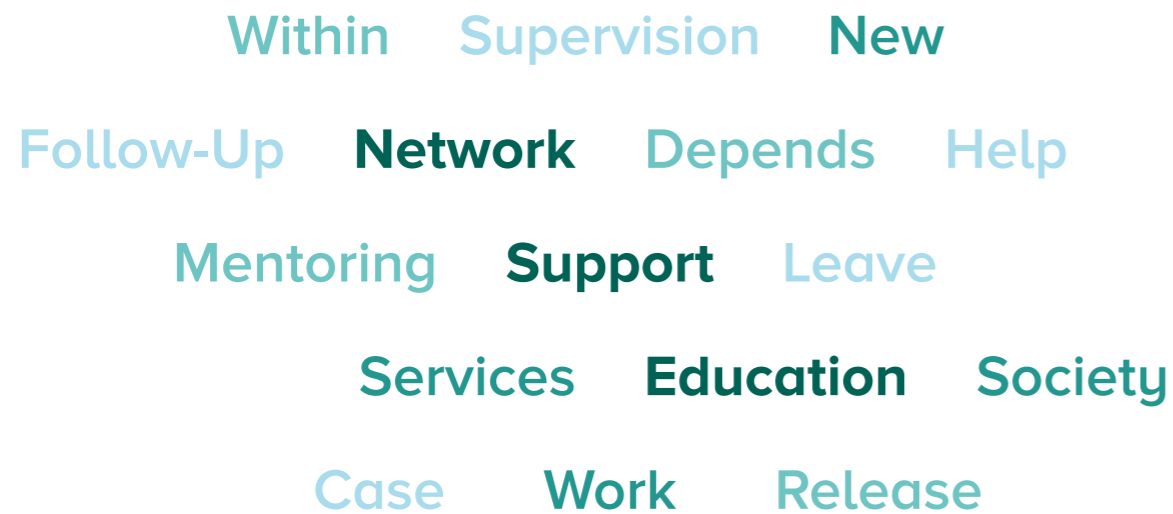
Finally, considering all together the 553 questionnaires collected, it is possible to rank the answer according to their level of agreement with the questions, that means according to the relevance that our respondent attached to each factor.

Graph 14. What is most important?



What is surprising of these answers is first of all the degree of agreement of the respondents with the questionnaire. All the factors that we mentioned as relevant for social reintegration have been considered relevant by a very large majority, almost the unanimity, of the respondents. And this is true of all our samples. This graph though shows also some differences. For questions such as support from the family, or friends, or own motivations, almost everybody agreed on their strong correlation with social resettlement and the number of people who did not have an opinion on this was very limited. On the contrary the level of agreement is more limited in the cases of getting off drugs or stop drinking alcohol, both cases in which the differences in the answers from our five samples are more significant.

Finally, our survey included a field for open answers, where respondent wrote down what other factor was very important to support social reintegration according to them. We have included the most recurring words in a word cloud that shows respondents ideas in a visual form.



Three concepts seem to stand out. One is support: many people believe (ex) offenders need some form of institutional support after their release.

Another word that stand out is network. Also, in this case respondents had in mind a formal, institutional network of services, informal networks (family, friends) being already covered by the options provided by the questionnaire.

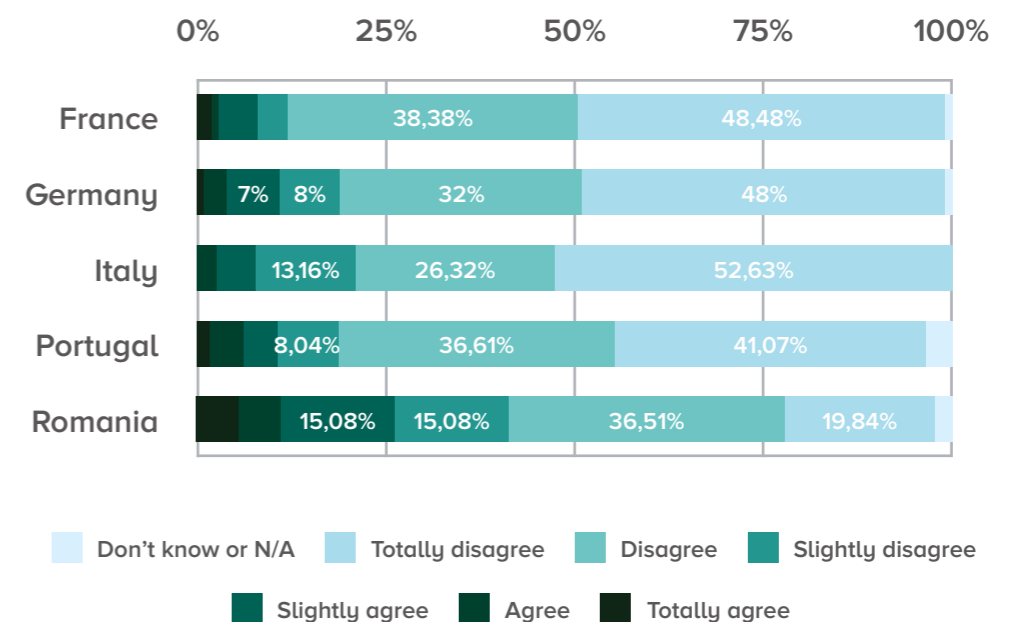
A third concept mentioned several times by interviewee is education, mentioned in particular, by Italians respondent. According to them for social resettlement (ex) offenders should be able to rely on educational opportunities encountered during detention.

3.4. Perceptions regarding stereotypes and worries

The second question in the survey regarded stereotypes and worries. We submitted the respondents a series of statements that summarize some of the most common stereotyped attitudes society has in respect of (ex) offenders and asked the respondents to answer with their level of agreement. As for the first block of questions, the respondents seemed to share our values and convictions.

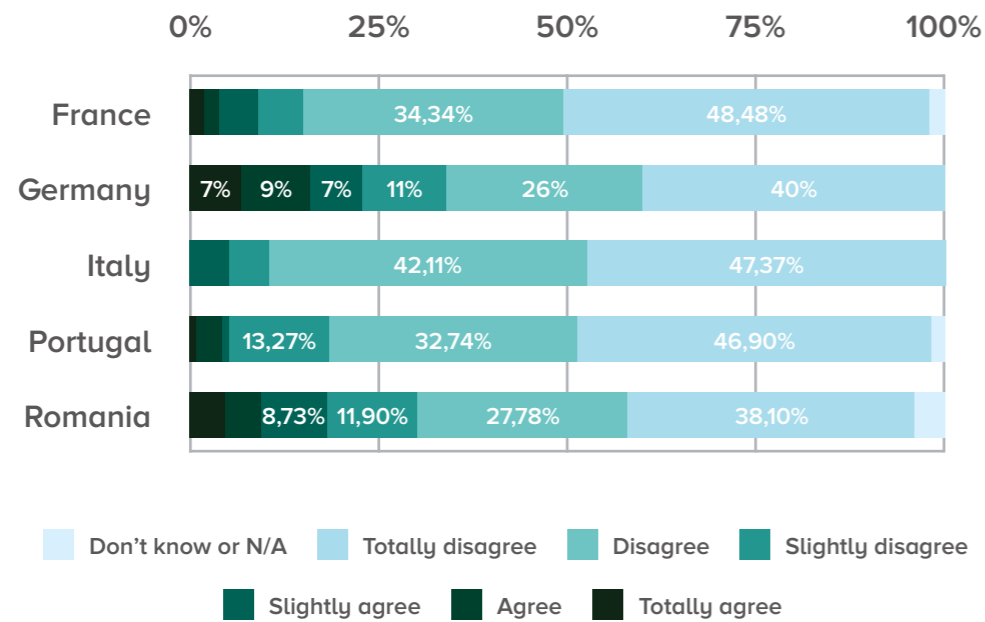


Graph 15. All criminals are the same





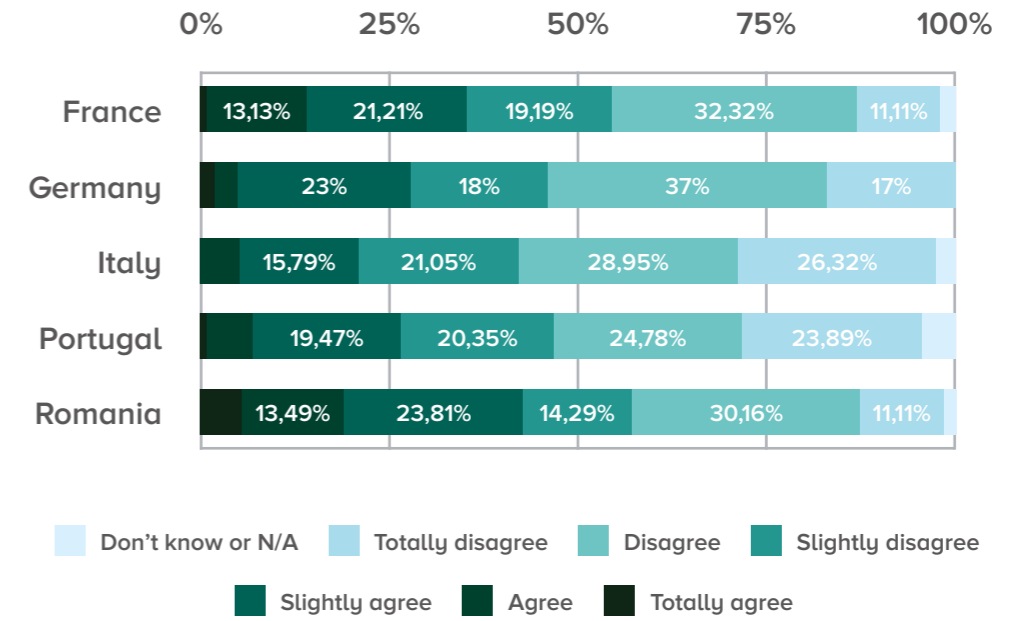
Graph 16. It is not worth giving ex-prisoners an opportunity



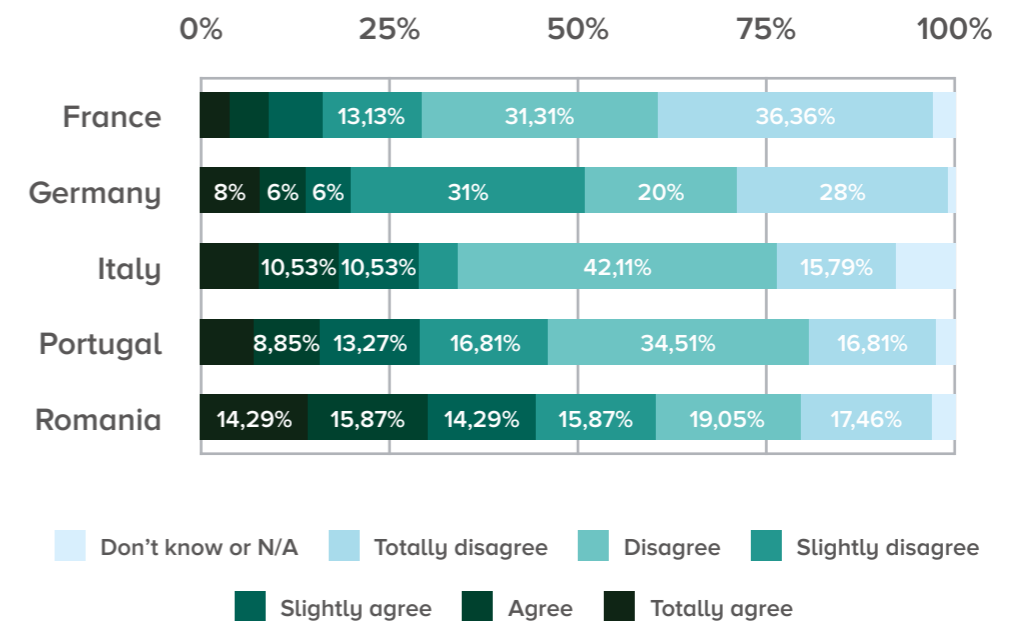
Faced with the statement “all criminals are the same” a majority of the respondents either totally disagrees or disagrees. From 86% of respondents in the case of the French sample to 57% in the case of the Romanian sample seem not to agree with this statement. The same goes with the idea that it is not worth giving ex-(ex) offenders an opportunity. People that disagree or totally disagree in this case range from the 89% of the Italian sample to the 66% of German and Romanian ones.



Graph 17. I am afraid of ex-prisoners



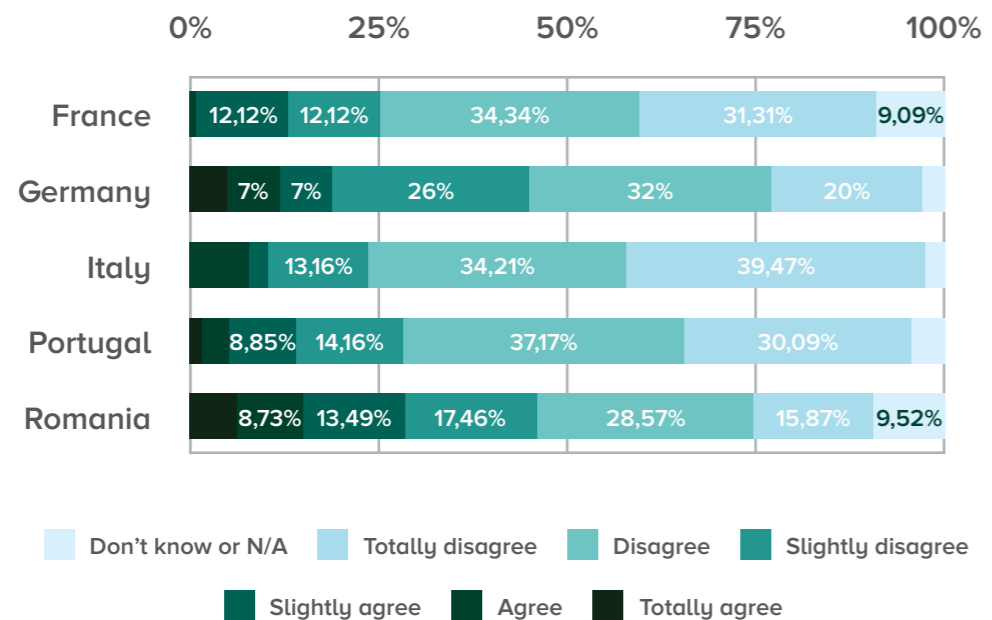
Graph 18. All criminals should be punished with a prison sentence



The situation is different in these two cases. The majority of the respondents say they are not afraid of ex-(ex) offenders, but the percentage of those that disagrees or totally disagrees with this statement ranges from the 55% in Italy to the 41% in Romania. People seem to be less confident about this.

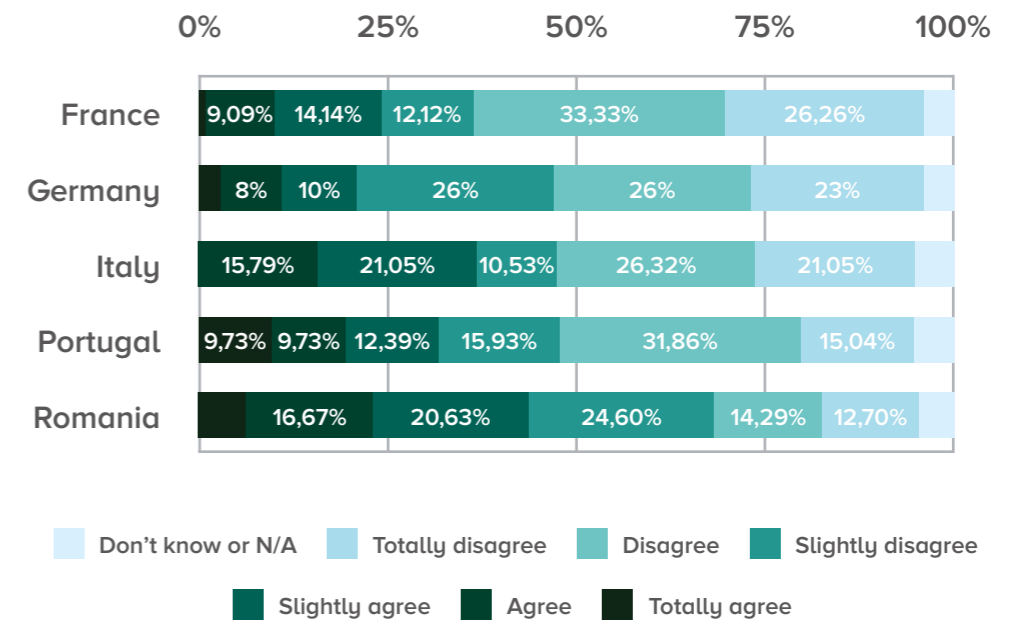
Faced with the idea that all criminals should be punished with a prison sentence our respondents seemed again to disagree, but to a more limited extent compared with the previous question. From the 67% in France to the 36% in Romania. Specially the Romanian sample seem in fact to agree with these two statements to a significant extent.

 **Graph 19. I will never fully accept that former prisoners have paid their debt to society**



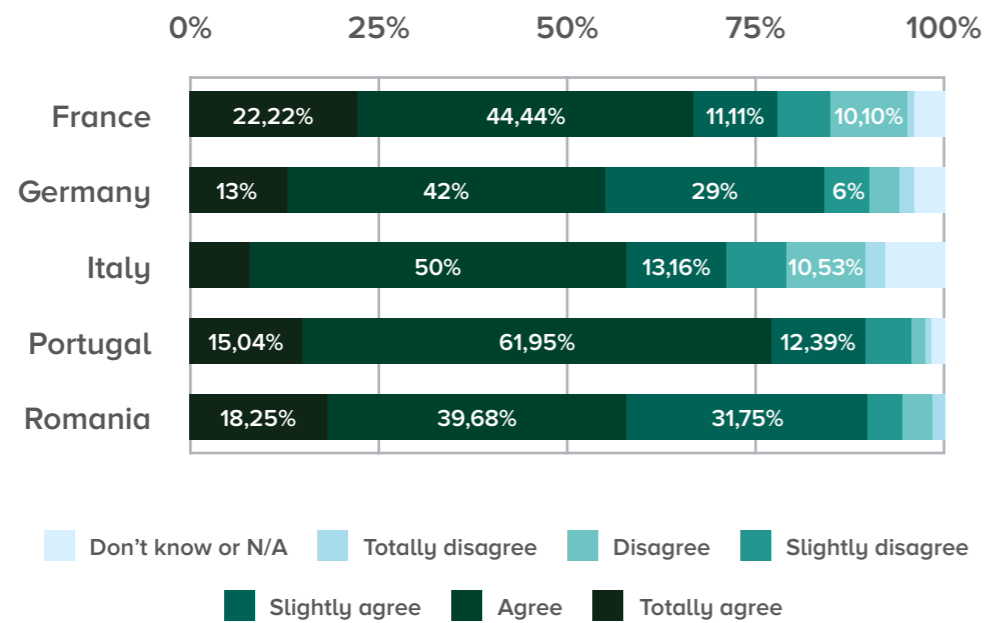
This statement is among those that found the stronger disagreement. From the 73% of Italian respondents to the 45% of Romanians seem to believe that after serving a sentence an inmate is fully entitled to come back to society.


 **Graph 20. I believe that if an offender is not in prison, he will continue his criminal activity**

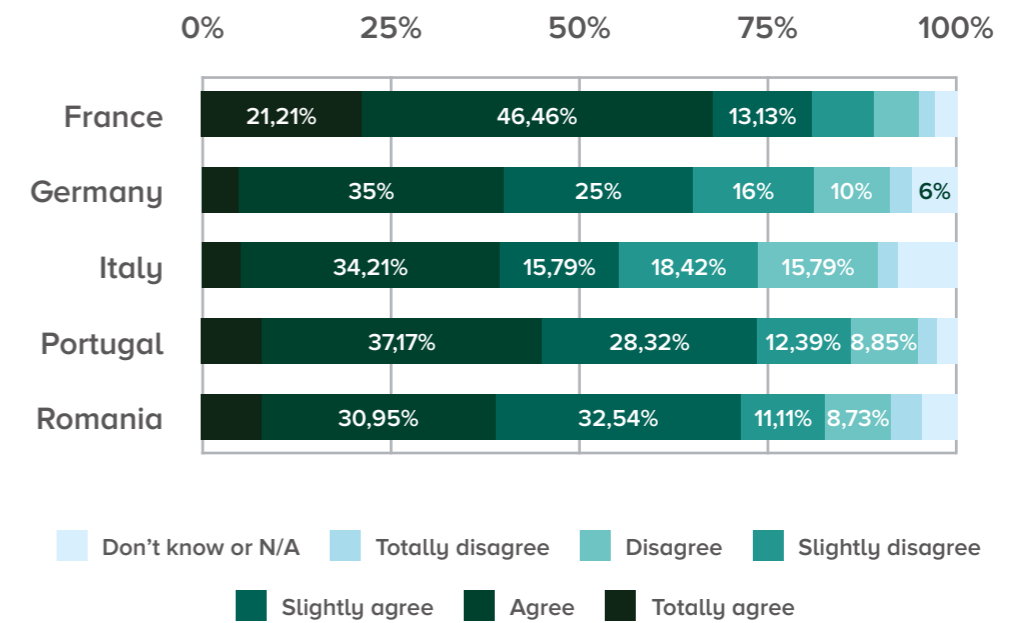


In the end though, when faced with the idea that, if an offender is not in prison, he will continue his criminal activity, even though the majority of the respondents still disagrees with this statement, the percentage of those who either disagree or strongly disagree is more limited and extremely diverse: from the 59% of the French sample to the 27% of the Romanian one. For this reason, as an average, this is one of the answer that got the weakest opposition from our respondents.

 **Graph 21. I believe that people will look down on a person who has been in prison**



 **Graph 22. It is easier to accept those under community service, than those that are in prison**

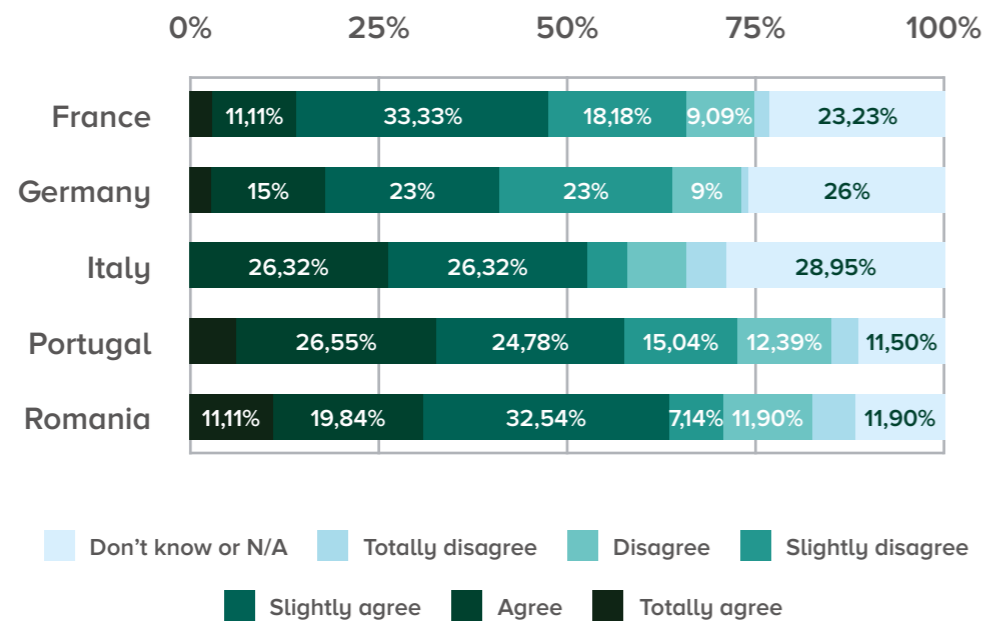


This question was formulated in a form that is the opposite from the others analysed so far. Respondent were not asked whether they agreed with a stereotype, but whether they thought a given stereotyped attitude existed in society. They were not asked to give their opinion, but to guess the opinion of the others. And their answers have been the opposite than those collected so far: agree and totally agree ranged from 77% of the Portuguese sample to 55% of the German one.

In this case the meaning of the question was more ambiguous. It is easier for whom? It could be either the respondent that finds it easier to accept those under community sentence rather than those serving a prison sentence, or this could be a “fact” due to society’s attitude. In any case, most of the respondent agreed with this statement and totally agree and agree range from 67% of the french sample to the 39% of the italian and romanian ones.



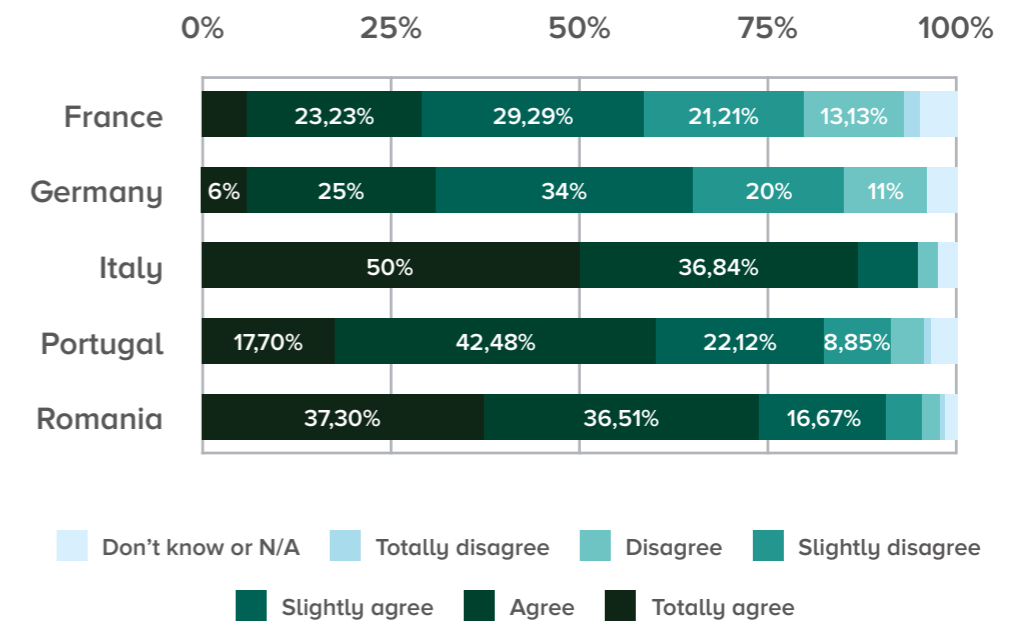
Graph 23. Inmates feel resentment towards society for putting them in prison



A unique reaction got the question regarding the idea that (ex) offenders feel a resentment towards society for putting them in prison. In this case respondents were supposed to express (ex) offenders' perceptions, and their answers have been very different. Most of the respondent slightly agreed with the statement, but in no other question like in this one such a high percentage of respondents didn't know what to say: from the 29% in Italy to 12% in Romania and Portugal.

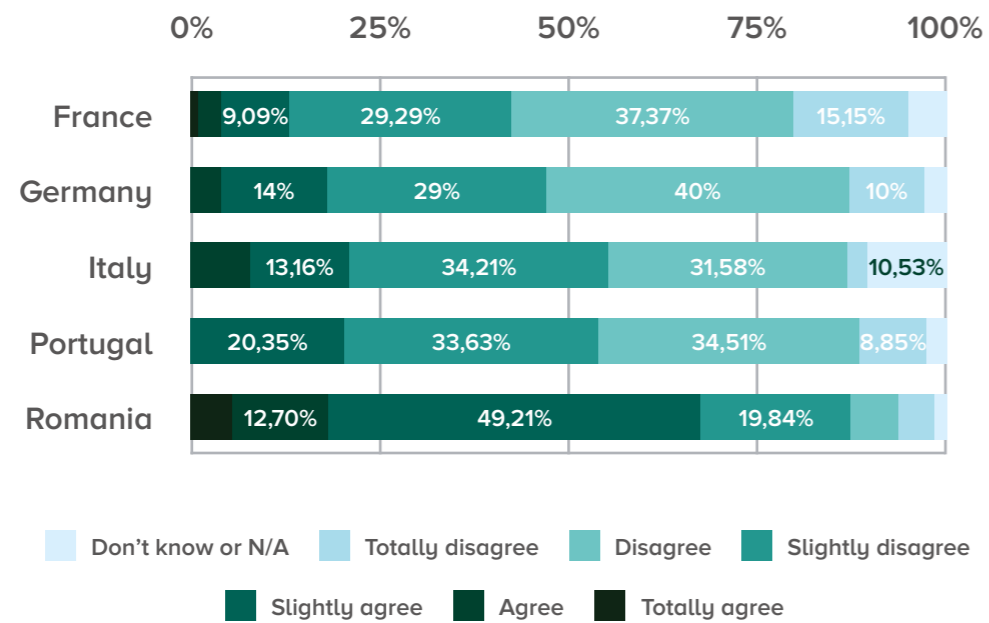


Graph 24. Once out of prison, if they straighten up their life, inmates will get a second chance?



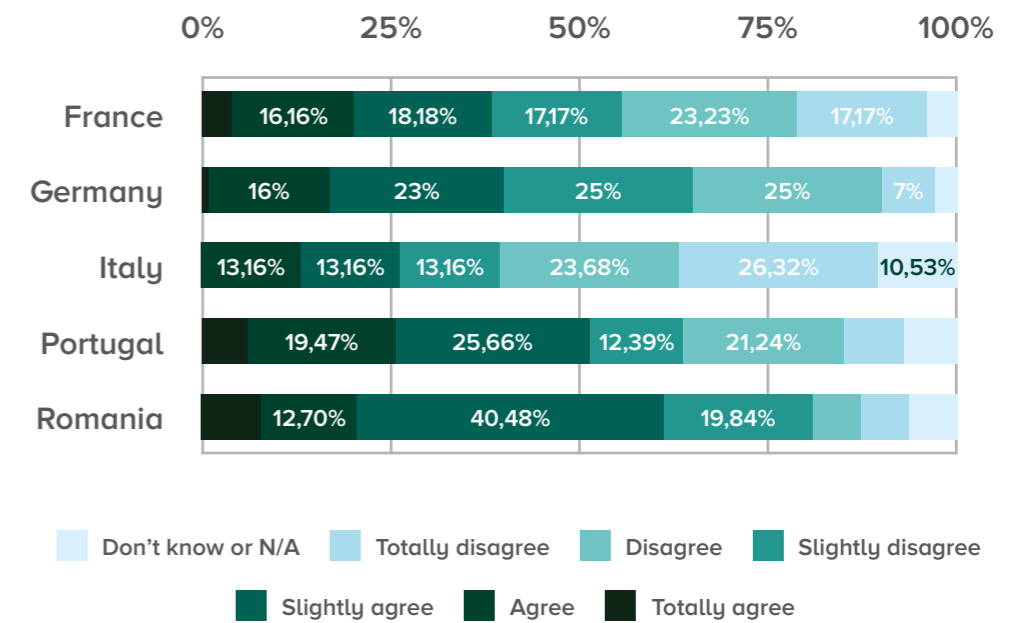
Also, this question was different from the others. Presenting the respondents with a "positive", constructive assumption, instead of a negative one, most of the respondent agreed with the question. But with a huge degree of variation: totally agree and agree account for the 87% of the Italian sample but only for 29% of the French one.

 **Graph 25. Society welcomes ex-prisoners**



This question had a more factual angle. The focus was not on people’s prejudices, but on the very attitude of society towards (ex) offenders as perceived by our respondents. And in this case the respondents clearly are not sure. Most of the answers are either slightly agree or slightly disagree. And those who did not have an opinion or didn’t answer this question were a very significant percentage of our sample.

 **Graph 26. Being threatened by a prison sentence deters criminal activity**



The last question tackles one of the most fundamental question regarding sentence serving: being threatened by a prison sentence deters criminal activity? Most of the respondent did not agree with this statement, but it was a close call and answers are very different from one sample to the others. For the Romanian sample all the different answers in the agree range total a 61%, in the Italian one a 26%.



IV

Conclusions

Conclusions

All of the respondents seem to share the views of those who designed and submitted the questionnaire, including the idea that society in general do not share these same views. This can depend on the higher level of education of our samples, but also on the general tendency of respondents to conceal their real perception of stigmatized groups (social desirability).

There are several factors that influence the relationship between what is said, and the behaviours applied in a real situation. This difficulty can be based on the problem of social desirability and the social adequacy of the answers given, even if this involves distorting reality, especially when social norms emphasize equality (Pager & Quillian, 2005).

According to the perspective of social desirability, participants' answers tend to conceal their real perception of stigmatized groups, as is the example of ex-(ex) offenders, since social pressure can lead to distortion of reality, with respect to more delicate aspects (Pager & Quillian, 2005). "Prisoner" and "Former prisoner" concepts continue to be a target of stereotype by society (e.g. employers, co-workers, neighbours), which tends to demonize as "dangerous, dishonest, or otherwise disreputable" and, consequently, tends to exclude ex-offenders from conventional economic and social activities. Yet, it should be noted that negative perceptions about this population are harmful to the individual and his family and neighbourhood that, commonly, starts to be seen as a bad place to live because of lack of security (Hirschfield & Piquero, 2010).

All of the respondents agree that the factors we identified as strategic for social resettlement are in fact extremely important.

Besides those factors, the sample seem to attach great importance also to:

- forms of institutional support post release;
- institutional network of services;
- educational opportunities.

Finally, the second set of questions in the end proves that, even if it is true that society holds strong prejudices and scarce interest towards social reintegration of (ex) offenders, it is not difficult to find individuals and groups that have a very different approach. It is from those individuals and groups, from their motivations and from their perception of the CJS, that any attempt to change the attitude of society towards inmates and (ex) offenders should start.

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Graffam, J., Shinkfield, A., Lavelle, B., & McPherson, W. (2004). Variables affecting successful reintegration as perceived by offenders and professionals. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 40(1-2), 147-171.

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Annexes

Annex 1. MOBi IO1 and IO2 joint literature review

	REFERENCE 1	REFERENCE 2
Partner (who have found the source)	Aproximar	Aproximar
Language of Publication (example: FR; EN; RO)	ENG	ENG
Date of Publication (YYYY)	2016	2016
Title	Multiple perspectives on imprisonment in Europe	A Meta-Analysis of Public Attitudes Toward Ex-Offenders
Type of Publication (projects, articles, publications, case series, reports, studies, ...)	PUBLICATION	ARTICLE
Topics Addressed (List of Main Concepts)	- Multifaceted perspective on current and past imprisonment in Europe. - European overview about prison population. - Some European countries conditions: e.g. Romania.	- Prejudice, Stigma, and Social Distance concepts introduction. - inclusion criteria in a study related with public attitudes toward ex-offenders.
Main Conclusions (Abstract - 1 paragraph if possible)	It can be a helpful document to prepare like an introduction module for the training / workshops.	Results revealed small associations between correlate variables and attitudes, suggesting that people are more similar than different in their attitudes toward ex-offenders. Indeed, only political ideology, interpersonal contact, and sexual offense history emerged as significant correlates. (can be helpful to analyse the data...)
Level of Scope (EU; Transnational; National)	Transnational Level	USA
Webgraphy or Bibliography Reference	Minke, L. K., Schinkel, M., Beijersbergen, K., Damboeanu, K., Dirga, L., Dirkzwager, A., Jewkes, Y., Knight, V., Moran, D., Palmén, H., Pricopie, V., Tartarini, F., Tomczak, P., Turner, J., Vanhouche, A. S., Wahidin, A. (2016). Multiple perspectives on imprisonment in Europe.	

	REFERENCE 3	REFERENCE 4
Partner (who have found the source)	Aproximar	Aproximar
Language of Publication (example: FR; EN; RO)	ENG	ENG
Date of Publication (YYYY)	2013	2003
Title	Are the misinformed more punitive? Beliefs and misconceptions in forensic psychology	What do the Scottish public think about sentencing and punishment?
Type of Publication (projects, articles, publications, case series, reports, studies, ...)	ARTICLE	Article
Topics Addressed (List of Main Concepts)	Sentencing and tough-on crime beliefs (see p.691); some ideas for the questions (p.697).	We can find questions about: - Level of interest vs knowledge about crime and justice. - Knowledge and views of the Criminal Justice. - System knowledge of Sentencing Decisions. - Attitudes towards sentencing - Punishment.
Main Conclusions (Abstract - 1 paragraph if possible)	This present article seeks to understand the prevalence of misconceptions related to forensic psychology, how they translate into (legal) decision making, and how amenable they are to change after exposure to empirical information (a forensic psychology course).	The article answer to these questions: is the Scottish public as punitive as politicians seem to think? Is there any evidence of support for a more rational and less punitive approach to penal policy? How much do the Scottish public know about crime and punishment and how accurate is their knowledge? There are also some questions that can be adapted to the MOBi questionnaire (p.41 and ss).
Level of Scope (EU; Transnational; National)	Canada	Scotland
Webgraphy or Bibliography Reference	Julia Shaw & Michael Woodworth (2013) Are the misinformed more punitive? Beliefs and misconceptions in forensic psychology. Psychology, Crime & Law, 19:8. 687-706.	

	REFERENCE 5	REFERENCE 6
Partner (who have found the source)	Aproximar	DE (BMJ/Hoppenbank)
Language of Publication (example: FR; EN; RO)	ENG	ENG
Date of Publication (YYYY)	2008	1985
Title	Variables Affecting Successful Reintegration as Perceived by Offenders and Professionals	A scale to measure attitudes toward prisoners
Type of Publication (projects, articles, publications, case series, reports, studies, ...)	Article	Article
Topics Addressed (List of Main Concepts)	Barriers to community reintegration for ex-offenders including personal conditions of the ex-offender, social network and social environment.	Since it has been found that the attitudes towards (ex)offenders by those who are involved in their reintegration process play an important role, the article is testing a scale to measure attitudes towards prisoners.
Main Conclusions (Abstract - 1 paragraph if possible)	An analysis of relevant literature was conducted by the authors and six categories or domains were identified into which fit virtually all of the issues raised by researchers as relevant to offender rehabilitation. An interview discussion sheet was developed based on those six domains. The discussion sheet comprised an initial description of the six domains followed by a section that listed the domains.	A 36-item Likert scale to assess attitudes towards prisoners is developed and tested. The scale has also been used in the norwegian study (2007) and could be useful for the questions regarding societies perceptions (p.251f).
Level of Scope (EU; Transnational; National)	USA	USA
Webgraphy or Bibliography Reference	http://dx.doi.org/10.1300/J076v40n01_08	Kenneth B. Melvin, Lorraine K. Gramling, William M. Gardner 1985: A scale to measure attitudes toward prisoners. in Criminal Justice and Behavior, Vol. 12 No. 2

	REFERENCE 7	REFERENCE 8
Partner (who have found the source)	DE (BMJ/Hoppenbank)	DE (BMJ/Hoppenbank)
Language of Publication (example: FR; EN; RO)	ENG	ENG
Date of Publication (YYYY)	2007	2007
Title	Attitudes towards prisoners, as reported by prison inmates, prison employees and college students	Community Sentencing: Public Perceptions & Attitudes Summary Research Report
Type of Publication (projects, articles, publications, case series, reports, studies, ...)	Article	Scottish executive social research
Topics Addressed (List of Main Concepts)	Positive attitudes towards prisoners are important in securing the effectiveness of various correctional rehabilitation programs and the successful reintegration of prisoners after release. We wanted to investigate the attitudes towards prisoners among prison inmates, prison employees and college students.	Broadly, the research sought to provide insight into public understanding and perceptions of, and attitudes towards, community sentencing. More specifically, the following objectives were also highlighted: - Understand perceived effectiveness of community sentencing vs. prison. - Explore attitudes towards rehabilitation vs. punishment in sentencing. - Identify aspects of community sentencing which might help to persuade the public of its value / effectiveness - Provide guidance for future communications strategies, aimed at promoting a more informed public debate on the subject.
Main Conclusions (Abstract - 1 paragraph if possible)	The attitudes towards prisoners differed markedly among the groups investigated. The findings could have important implications, particularly for the preventive work carried out in our prisons. Whether attitudes toward prisoners can be influenced by educational programs and the dispersion of factual information needs to be investigated.	The current lack of awareness and understanding of the scope of community sentencing should be addressed. Firstly, the current dearth of information means it is not operating effectively as a deterrent to crime; secondly, a lack of tangible evidence of the benefits of community sentencing results in, at best, indifference and, at worst, cynicism and suspicion that it is not sufficiently punitive. The key issue is one of communication: - On a more general level, an educative element is required to inform the public as to what community sentencing is, when and why it is used and what it aims to achieve. This is especially so for the community service element, with which the public identify most. - On a more local level, communities need to be informed that community sentencing is taking place and is yielding the desired results - not just in terms of the long term impact on re-offending and crime, but also the short term community and societal benefits.
Level of Scope (EU; Transnational; National)	Norway, Authors: Ellen Kjelsberg, Tom Hilding Skoglund and Aase-Bente Rustad	Scotland
Webgraphy or Bibliography Reference	http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/7/71	http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2007/11/15102229/0

	REFERENCE 9	REFERENCE 10
Partner (who have found the source)	DE (BMJ/Hoppenbank)	DE (BMJ/Hoppenbank)
Language of Publication (example: FR; EN; RO)	ENG	DE
Date of Publication (YYYY)	2017	2016
Title	Early attempts at distance from crime: Prisoner's prerelease expectations and their postrelease criminal behavior	Freiwilligenarbeit
Type of Publication (projects, articles, publications, case series, reports, studies, ...)	Article	Article
Topics Addressed (List of Main Concepts)	- The article examines prisoner's expectations regarding future offending before they are released and why these expectations come true or not after release. They were asked about the future outlook on criminal activities, social capital and agency factors and current criminal activities. Interviews were conducted at the end of the sentence and three months after the release. - They use a longitudinal and qualitative approach.	- The article is presenting findings of JIVE (Justice Involving Volunteers in Europe). It provides information about the function of voluntary work in CJS. - Motivation of volunteers. - Recruitment and selection of volunteers. - Qualification and training of volunteers. - Assistance and supervision of volunteers. - Appreciation of volunteers.
Main Conclusions (Abstract - 1 paragraph if possible)	- Findings suggest a strong link between criminal and non-criminal expectations and post-release criminal behavior. Identity, agency, social capital and supervision proved to have an important impact on expectations and post-release behavior. - These findings can be helpful regarding (ex)offenders' expectations and needs.	- There is a trend towards more training and qualifications of volunteers. - Organizations engaged in the process of reintegration, voluntary or professional, need to network stronger. - Voluntary work is a crucial part of reintegration of offenders. As they represent the society, volunteers play an important role in addition to the professionals working with (ex)offenders. - The article presents a broad picture about the current structure of voluntary work in CJS context and how it could develop in the future.
Level of Scope (EU; Transnational; National)	Netherland	Europe
Webgraphy or Bibliography Reference	http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10509674.2017.1359223	Eduard Matt

	REFERENCE 11	REFERENCE 12
Partner (who have found the source)	DE (BMJ/Hoppenbank)	DE (BMJ/Hoppenbank)
Language of Publication (example: FR; EN; RO)	DE	ENG
Date of Publication (YYYY)	2014	2002
Title	Handbuch Ehrenamtliche Straffällige in Sachsen	Measuring Public Perceptions of Appropriate Prison Sentences, Executive Summary US
Type of Publication (projects, articles, publications, case series, reports, studies, ...)	Federal state working manual	Report
Topics Addressed (List of Main Concepts)	Introducing volunteers - amongst other things - to the attitudes and stereotypes prisoners might have about their release, and their reception in society.	Public input on criminal justice policy regarding: - Appropriate sentence for convicted offenders. - Parole decision. - Allocation of government funds towards crime prevention programs. - Public's willingness to pay to reduce crime. - Participants attitudes were asked by giving them different examples of crime scenarios they had to judge.
Main Conclusions (Abstract - 1 paragraph if possible)	Open dialogue and communication is encouraged at every stage.	- The public largely concurs with current sentencing decisions about incarceration and sentence length. - Exception for certain crimes e.g. drug offenses should be treated less harsh, white collar crimes are not dealt harshly enough. - Strong support for spending more money to reduce crime, this money should be invested in prevention programs, more police on the street and for drug treatment programs for nonviolent offenders rather than more money for prison.
Level of Scope (EU; Transnational; National)	Federal State of Saxony, DE	USA
Webgraphy or Bibliography Reference	http://www.ehrenamtsbibliothek.de/literatur/pdf_1366.pdf	Mark A. Cohen, Roland T. Rust, Sara Stehen http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/199364.pdf

	REFERENCE 13	REFERENCE 14
Partner (who have found the source)	DE (BMJ/Hoppenbank)	DE (BMJ/Hoppenbank)
Language of Publication (example: FR; EN; RO)	ENG	ENG
Date of Publication (YYYY)	2006	1997
Title	Myths and Misconceptions: Public Opinion versus Public Judgment about Sentencing	Public Perceptions of Race and Crime: The Role of Racial Stereotypes*
Type of Publication (projects, articles, publications, case series, reports, studies, ...)	Publication	Article
Topics Addressed (List of Main Concepts)	- Measuring public opinion using media polls, representative studies, focus groups, deliberative polls. - Summaries of knowledge about public opinion internationally, in Australia and in the state of Victoria. - This Publication provides a profound insight regarding public attitudes towards crime and CJS.	- Influence of racial stereotypes against Afro-Americans on the view of crime and punishment. - Questions for measurement of stereotypes (p.396). - They also considered attitudes toward crime in general using punitiveness index and civil liberties index (397). - Participants had to answer to a set of cases regarding: - Race and Crime. - Prison Furlough. - Rehabilitation. - Carjacking. - Preventive Anticrime Policy (p.397).
Main Conclusions (Abstract - 1 paragraph if possible)	- In the abstract, people tend to think about violent and repeat offenders when reporting that sentencing is too lenient. - People have very little accurate knowledge of crime and the criminal justice system, the mass media is the primary source of information on crime and justice issues. - When people are given more information, their levels of punitiveness drop dramatically. - People with previous experiences of crime victimization are no more punitive than the general community. - The public favors increasing the use of alternatives to imprisonment. They also believe the most effective way to control crime is via programs such as education and parental support, rather than via criminal justice interventions. - Public sentencing preferences are actually very similar to those expressed by the judiciary or actually used by the courts. - The public favors rehabilitation over punishment as the primary purpose of sentencing for young offenders, first-time offenders and property offenders. - Public support for imprisonment declines when the offender makes restorative gestures.	- There is a strong link between stereotypes of Afro-Americans and judgement of crime and punishment, if the crime is violent and the policy punitive. Stereotypes do not influence attitudes to nonviolent crimes or preventive policies. - These surveys experiments could also be used for stereotypes in general and may help with the questions of societies perceptions of (ex)offenders (p.397f).
Level of Scope (EU; Transnational; National)	Australia, UK, USA, Canada	USA
Webgraphy or Bibliography Reference	http://www.sentencingcouncil.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/publication-documents/Myths%20and%20Misconceptions%20Public%20Opinion%20Versus%20Public%20Judgment%20about%20Sentencing.doc	http://www.researchgate.net/publication/271674754_Public_Perceptions_of_Race_and_Crime_The_Role_of_Racial_Stereotypes

Annex 2. Questionnaire (english version)

Age:

- 18-24 years old 25-34 years old 35-44 years old
 45-54 years old 55-64 years old 65-74 years old
 75 years or older

Education and Training:

- Left school early
 Attended elementary school
 Some high school, no diploma/ certificate of leaving
 High school graduate, diploma or the equivalent
 Vocational training (trade, technical), completed
 Vocational training (trade, technical), not completed
 Attended higher education, no degree
 Completed higher education (university)
 Other: _____

Perceptions regarding support and needs

1) If an inmate was released tomorrow, what is most important to help him not to re-offend?

		Totally agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know or N/A
A	Own motivation							
B	Getting off drugs							
C	Stop drinking alcohol							
D	Support from friends							
E	Support from family							
F	Financial stability							
G	A stable home							
H	A steady job							
I	Other, please tell us what that is							

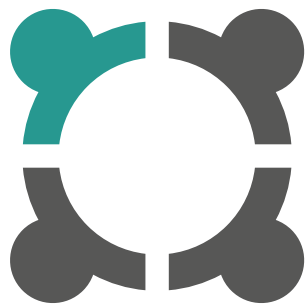
Perceptions regarding stereotypes and worries:

2) In general, I think that...

		Totally agree	Agree	Slightly agree	Slightly disagree	Disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know or N/A
A	All criminals are the same							
B	I am afraid of ex-prisoners							
C	It is not worth giving ex-prisoners an opportunity							
D	All criminals should be punished with a prison sentence							
E	I will never fully accept that former prisoners have paid their debt to society							
F	I believe that if an offender is not in prison, he will continue his criminal activity							
G	I believe that people will look down on a person who has been in prison							
H	It is easier to accept those under community service, than those that are in prison							
I	Inmates feel resentment towards society for putting them in prison?							
J	Once out of prison, if they straighten up their life, inmates will get a second chance?							
K	Society welcomes ex-prisoners							
L	People on the outside help ex-prisoners to reintegrate							
M	Being threatened by a prison sentence deters criminal activity							



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MOBi

MOBilizing Society Towards
(ex) Offenders Reintegration



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DEUTSCHE GEMEINSCHAFT FÜR REINTEGRATION UND SOZIALISATION



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CONSEJO DE ASISTENCIA SOCIAL, S.L.

Der Senator für
Justiz und Verfassung

Freie
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Bremen