

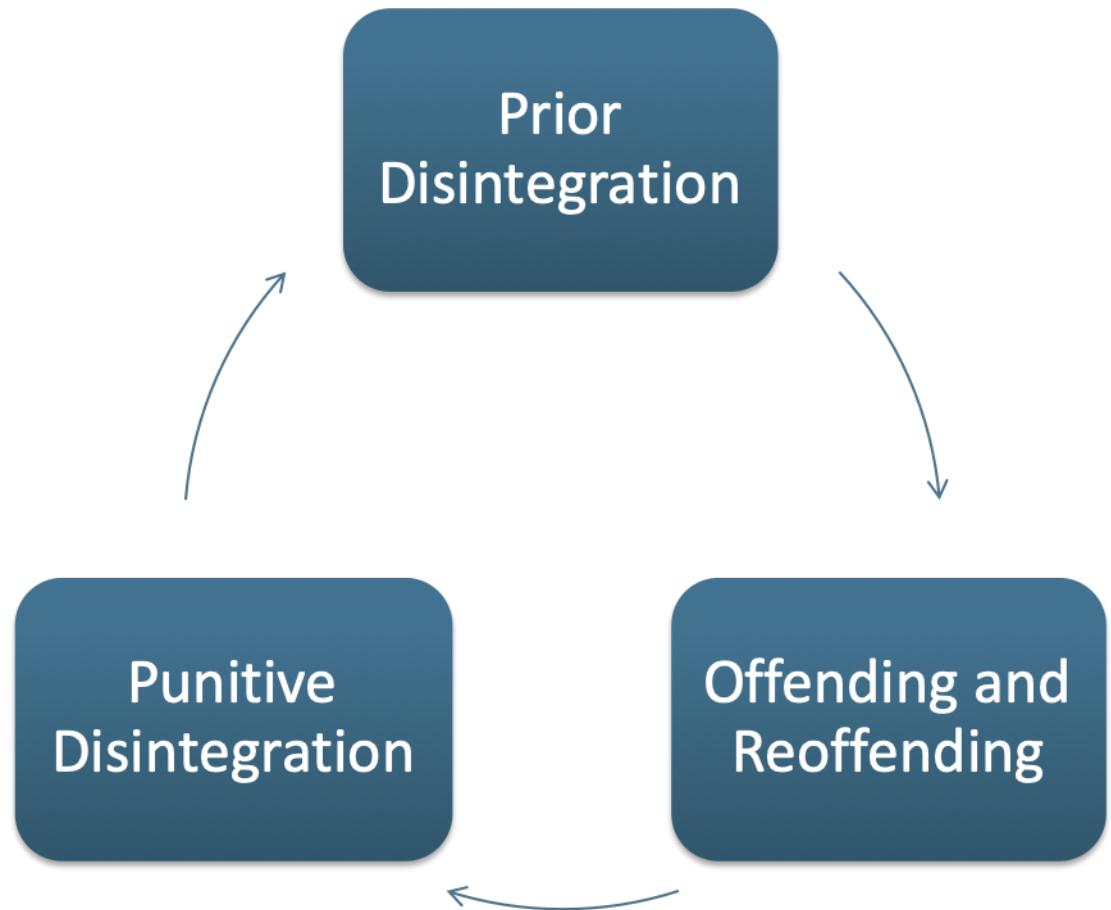
After Crime and Punishment: Supporting reintegration



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Confronting the penal paradox

- Crime is a source, a sign, and a symptom of **relational** problems.
- Punishment often makes relational problems worse.

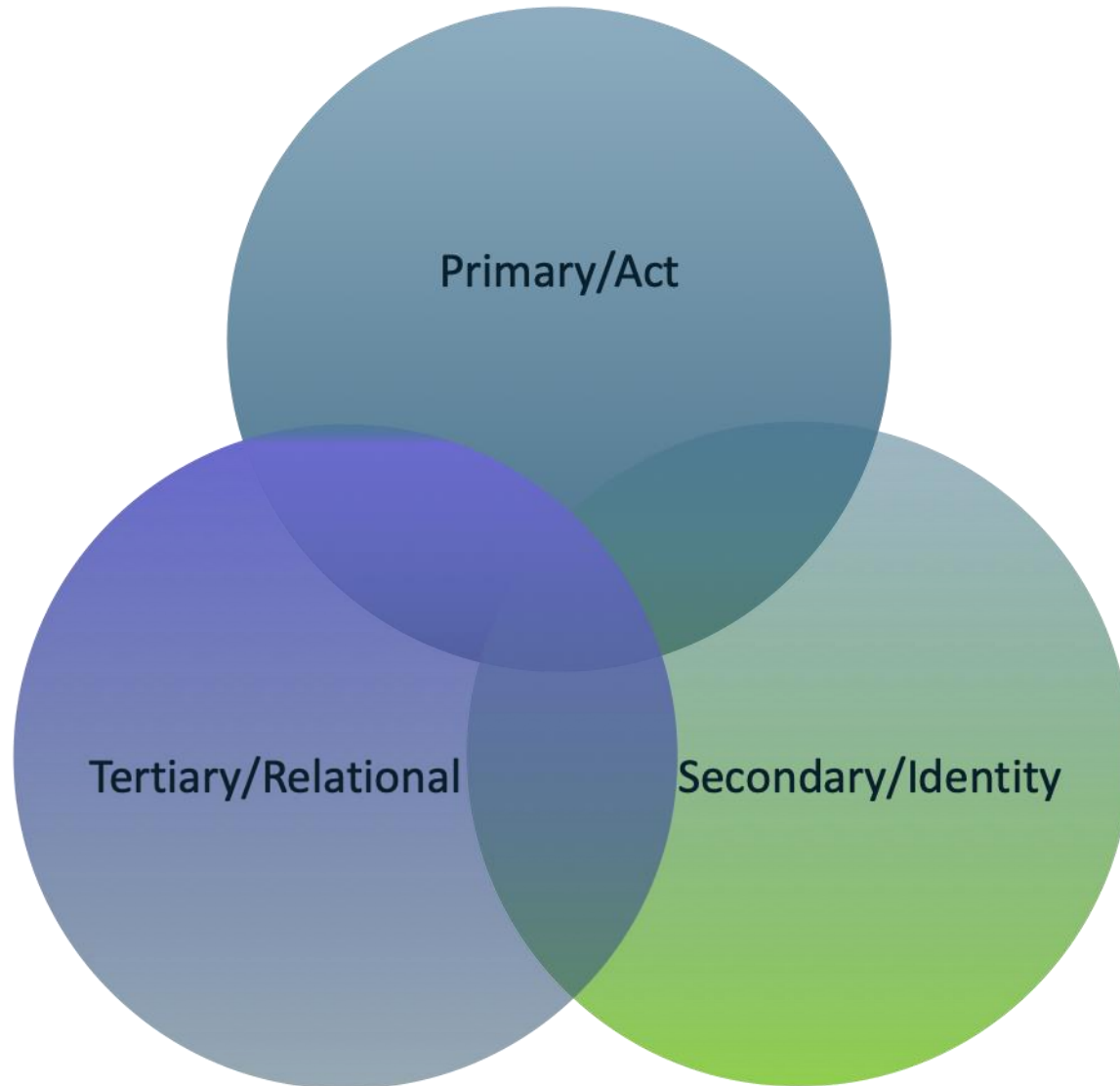


The road to re/integration: Understanding desistance

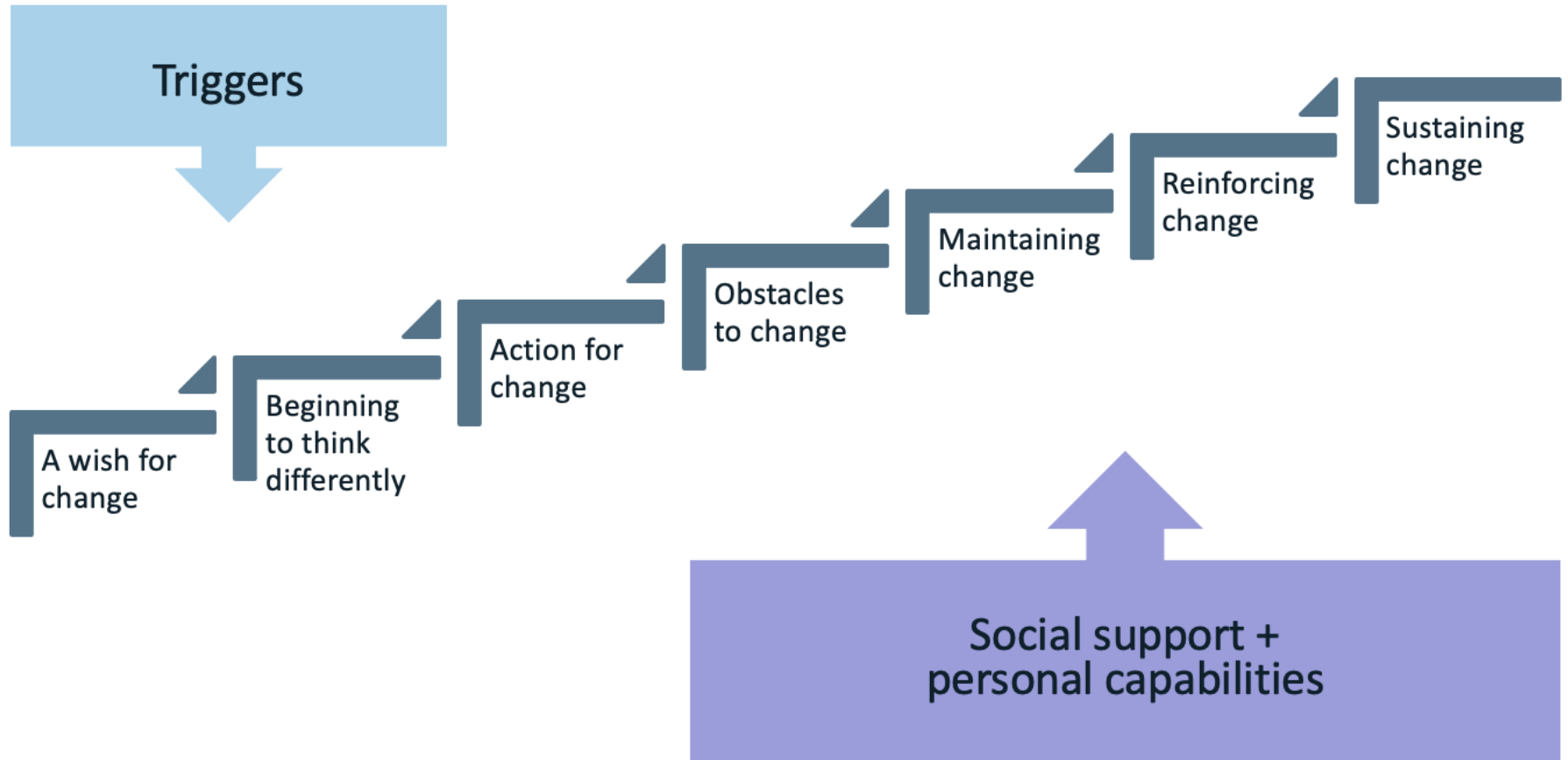
- A (natural) process of development, bigger and broader than a professional practice process
- But one that can be supported or undermined by policy and practice
- Supporting desistance requires an expanded conception of evidence-based practice
 - Yes, 'what works' matters, but so does how and why people change, and sustain change.



Three dimensions

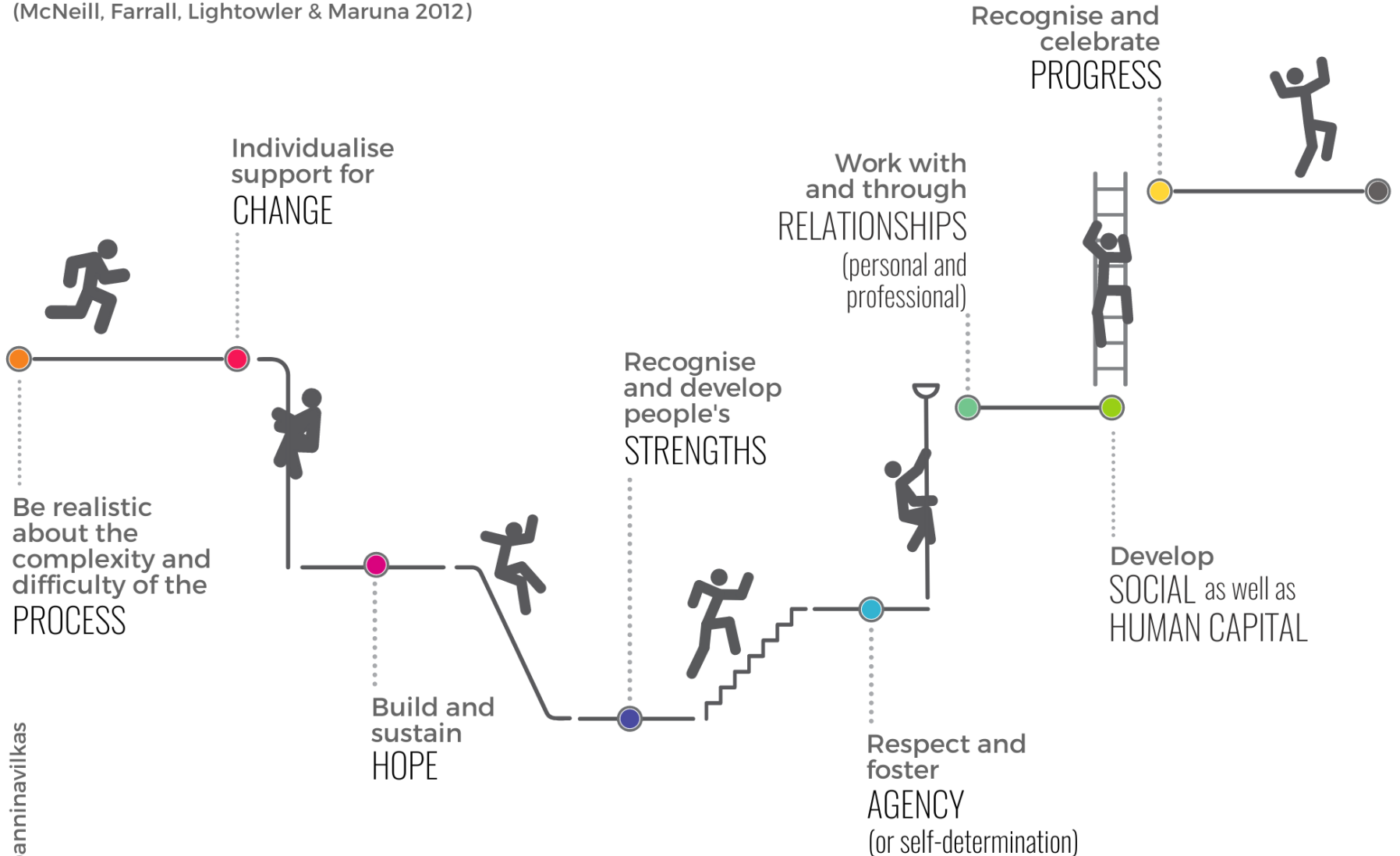


Steps to desistance (Bottoms and Shapland, 2011)



Supporting desistance

Promoting desistance
(McNeill, Farrall, Lightowler & Maruna 2012)



The 'social' in desistance

- Social capital (Steve Farrall)
 - Bonding, bridging and linking
- Social support (Pepe Cid)
 - Immediate and extended family, and community
 - And what they mean to people
- Social relations (Beth Weaver)
 - Subsidiarity and solidarity
 - The same relations can evolve from being criminogenic to being desistance-supporting – who and what was once a liability can become an asset.

- “Put simply, subsidiarity is a way to supply the means of constructing ‘we-ness’ – a way to move resources to support and help the other without making him or her passive or dependent. It allows and assists the other to do what must be done to realise his or her priorities or aspirations. Subsidiarity cannot work without solidarity which means sharing a responsibility through reciprocity (Donati, 2009)” (Weaver and McNeill, 2015).
- N.B. This describes personal rather than professional relationships (usually)

The pains of desistance

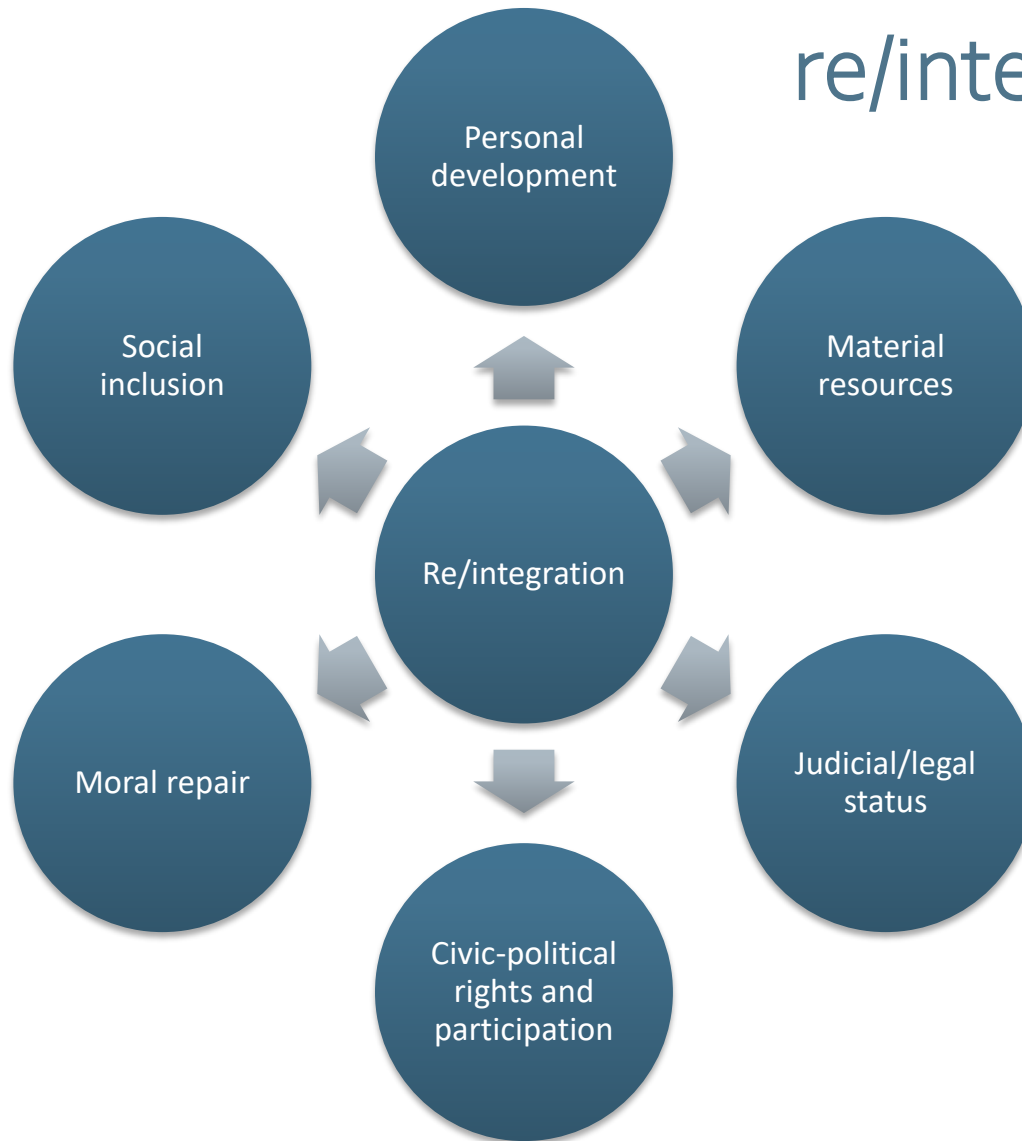
- Schinkel and Nugent (2016)
 - Two very different samples... similar experiences
 - The pains of isolation
 - The pains of goal failure
 - The pains of hopelessness
- Structural and cultural barriers to desistance and reintegration
- Material and symbolic aspects of re/integration processes interact and reinforce one another.

Towards re/integration x 4

- Relational problems requires relational solutions:
- Mediation
- Repair
- Restoration
- Reciprocity and Solidarity

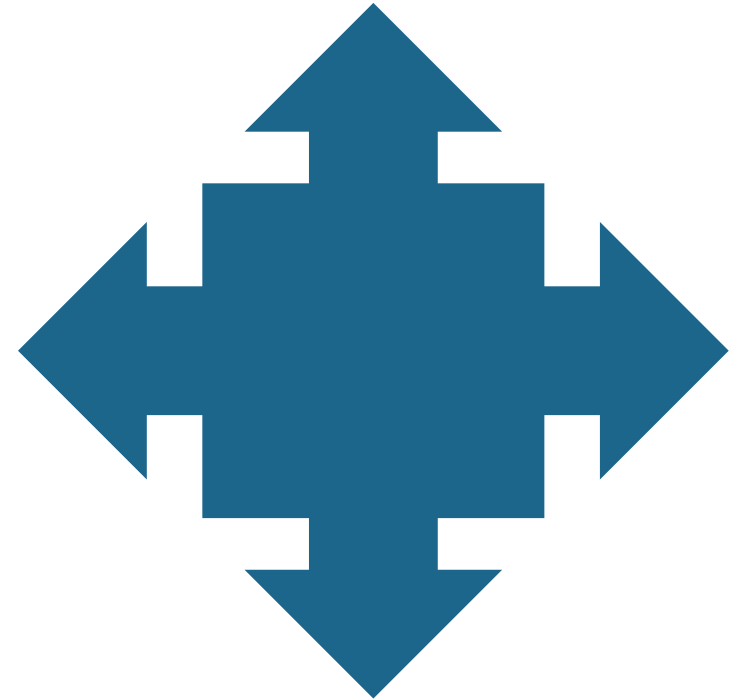


Six aspects of re/integration (Rubio Arnal, 2021)



Conclusion

- Relational problems (dis/integration) require relational solutions (re/integration)
- The state cannot and should not re/integrate, but it can facilitate and resource re/integration...
- In many jurisdictions, we need to reinvigorate that tradition, re-learning how to work horizontally with civil society.



Your Questions

- What are some key themes of family members of desisters?
- How does it complement one's (offenders) desistance journey?
- Are the themes different from families of short-term desisters? What is the gap?