

TREATMENT ACCESSIBILITY & MENTAL WELL-BEING



INCARCERATED WOMEN FACE HIGHER RISK OF POOR MENTAL WELL-BEING

of female inmates experienced **physical abuse**
(Browne et. al., 1999)

33.5%

of female inmates are victims of **sexual abuse**
(Wolff et al, 2006)

21.2%

82%

of female inmates used **drugs "sometimes"**
(Mumola, 1999)

64%

of female inmates used **drugs "regularly"**
(Mumola, 1999)



INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS IN PRISON MINIMIZES THEIR ACCESS TO RESOURCES

OVERCROWDING



- Overcrowding increases demand for limited resources, limits privacy, and decreases sanitation.
- These conditions of confinement increase stress, depression, anxiety, and suicide.

CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS' TRAINING

- Officers' training focuses on maintaining safety and workflow in prison.
- They lack the necessary training to identify symptoms of poor mental well-being, leaving many inmate's unidentified and untreated.



SO WHAT?

"current mental health and in-prison mental health both have a negative and significant relationship with recidivism"
(Wallace & Wang, 2020)

Provide more treatment services that are informed of high risk

Improve mental health training for correctional officers