



NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Faculty of Human Sciences

Department of Social Sciences

Compliance & Cooperation in Custody: A function of Procedural / Interactional Justice (The case for a baseline study at NCS)

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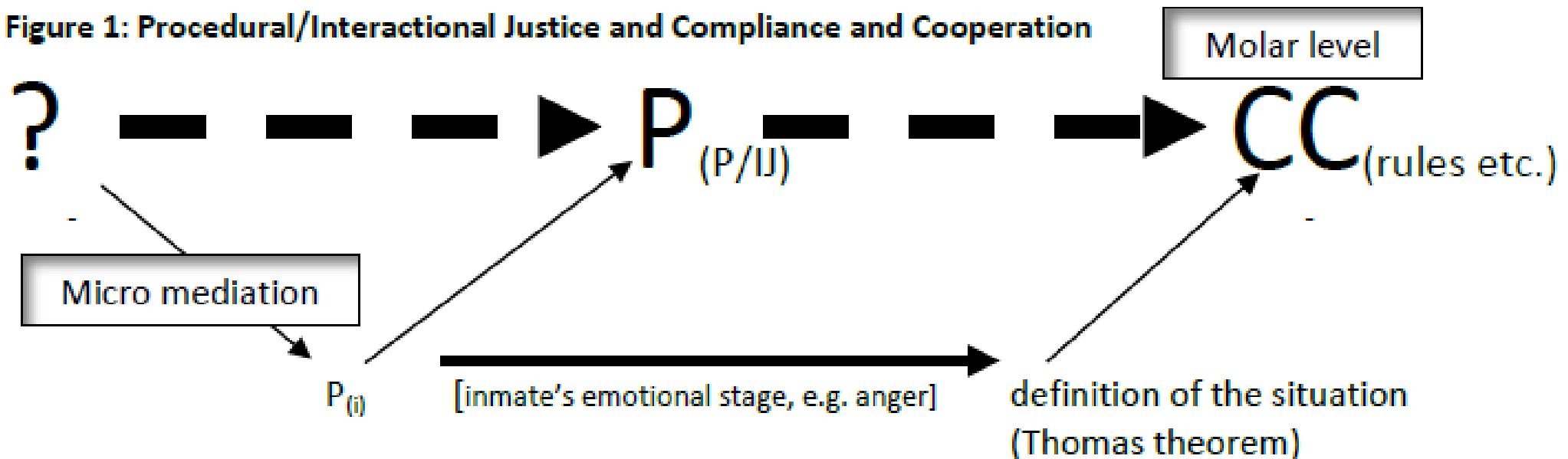
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Introduction

(the case for a baseline study on PIJ at NCS)

Procedural / Interactional Justice & Compliance and Cooperation

Figure 1: Procedural/Interactional Justice and Compliance and Cooperation



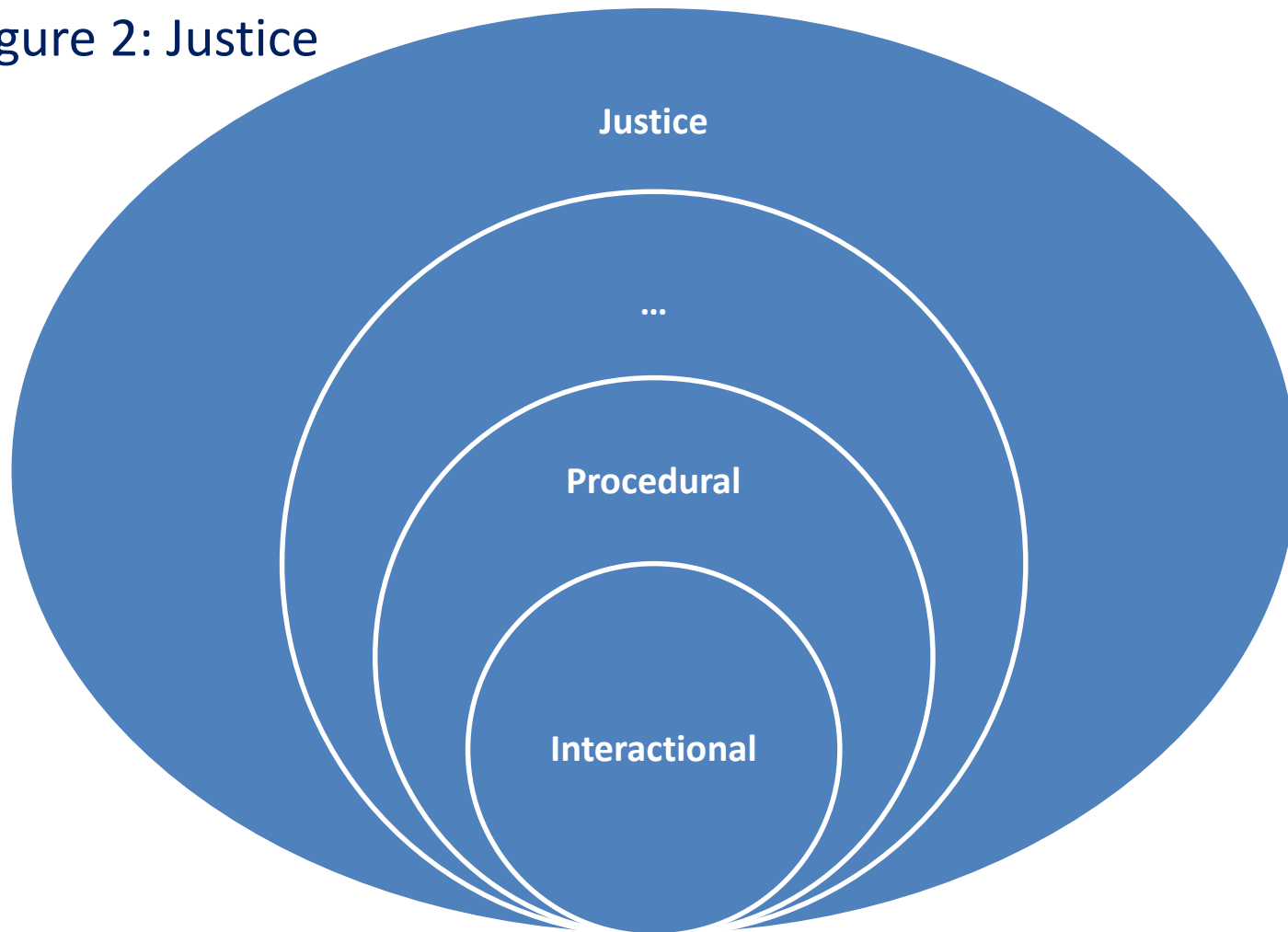
$P_{(P)}$ = Perception of procedural justice (aggregate measures)/prevalence

$P_{(i)}$ = Perception of procedural justice (individual measures)

CC = Compliance and Cooperation

Procedural & Interactional Justice

Figure 2: Justice



Compliance & Cooperation of Offenders

(Relevance and Importance)

Compliance & Cooperation of Offenders:

Relevance and Importance of low prevalence of misconduct

Inmate misconduct; e.g.:

- Smuggling of objects (illicit)
 - tobacco, beer, marijuana, mobile phones, etc.
- Contraband production
 - beer made from bread and yeast, weapons, etc.
- Denial of having a haircut, a shave
- Lack of cell-neatness,
- Violence
 - inmate on inmate violence,
 - inmate on correctional staff violence (or vice versa).

Central Functions of NCS under Threat:

Namibian Budget 'melt-down' 2017

‘Making time’

Emphasising safety and security aspects in corrections

....leads to:

- Reduced rehabilitation & reintegration services (including leisure activities which give structure to an inmate's day), and weaker health services.
- Offenders ill prepared for re-entry into society (high predictor for relapse)
 - Recidivism studies (USA) have highlighted that 7 out of 10 released male offenders may be rearrested and half will be back in prison within three years.
 - Due to personal and situation characteristics (social environment of peers, family, community, and policies).
 - Offenders have to re-establish ties with their family, and return often to high-risk places.
- Immediate effect: higher incidence of inmate misconduct.

Bootstrapping from the Crisis

Procedural / Interactional Justice the magic recipe?

Paucity of NCS Data:

The Case for a Baseline Study

Theoretical Details

Procedural / Interactional Justice and desirable correctional outcomes

Theoretical Details

What is Procedural / Interactional Justice?
[Independent Variable]

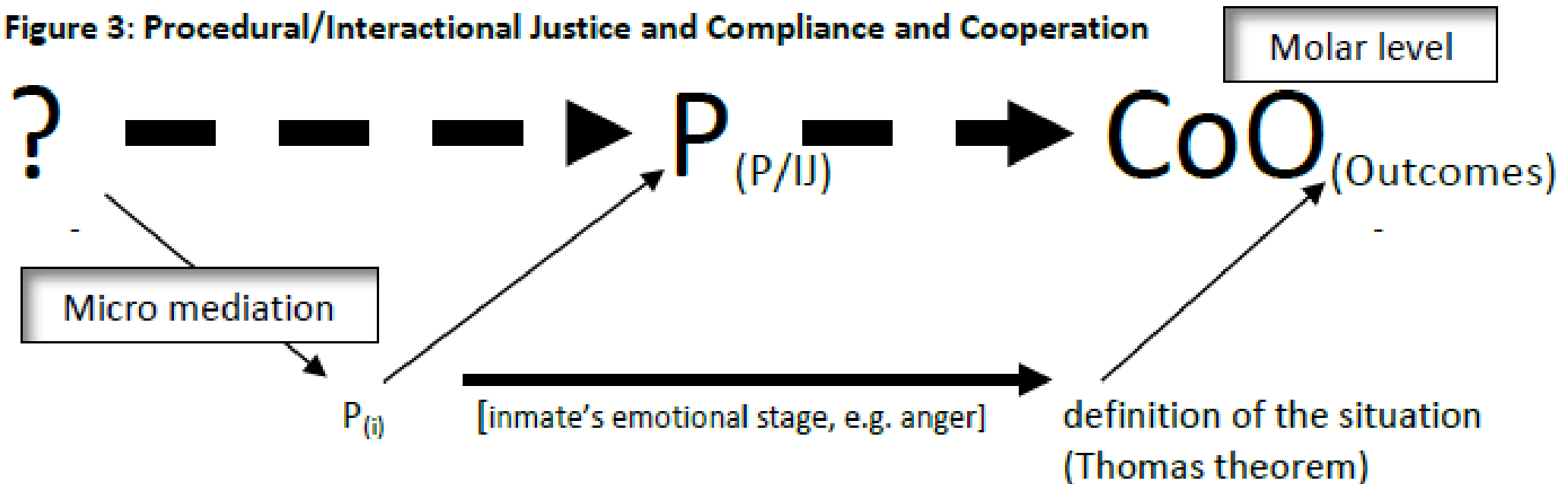
Table 1. Four Components of Procedural / Interactional Justice

P/IJ Principle	Descriptor
Voice	The chance to tell their side of the story and to feel that authority figures will listen and sincerely consider this before making a decision; in particular in interpersonal, vertical power relations.
Neutrality	Authority figures who are perceived as neutral and principled decision-makers, who apply rules consistently, transparently and do not base their decisions on personal opinion or bias.
Respect	Being respected and treated courteously by authority figures, the belief that their rights are considered equal to those of others and that their issues will be taken seriously.
Trustworthiness	Authority figures who appear as people with trustworthy motives, who are sincere and authentic, who listen and care and who try to do what is right for everyone involved.

Theoretical Details

dependent variables: desired correctional outcomes

Figure 3: Procedural/Interactional Justice and Compliance and Cooperation



$P_{(P/IJ)}$ = Perception of procedural justice (aggregate measures)/prevalence

$P_{(i)}$ = Perception of procedural justice (individual measures)

CoO = desirable correctional Outcomes

Theoretical Details

*Desired correctional outcomes
[dependent variables]*

- Better Compliance and Cooperation / Less Misconduct:
 - Rule-breaking
 - Organised defiance
 - Institutional resistance
- Better Mental Health
 - Fewer depressions
 - Less distress and anxiety
- Reoffending outcomes following release

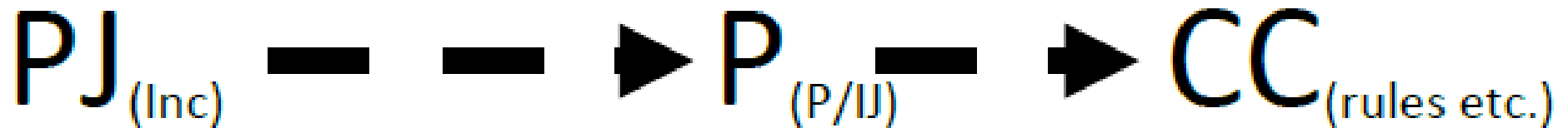
What to look for:

the Parameters for a Baseline Study

What to look for:

The Parameters for a Baseline Study

Figure 4: Enhancing PJ perceptions



$PJ_{(Inc)}$ = Incorporation of PJ principles (aggregate measure) / prevalence

$P_{(P/IJ)}$ = perception of procedural/interactional justice (aggregate measures) / prevalence

CC = Compliance and Cooperation (aggregate measure)

What to look for:

The Parameters for a Baseline Study

Table 2: Procedural / Interactional Justice (Baseline Goals)

Procedural / Interactional Justice Baseline Goals.	Goal	
	1	Investigate practice and perceptions of procedural / interactional justice throughout NCS
	2	Determine the offender/staff perceptions of procedural / interactional Justice throughout NCS
	3	Identify the specific procedures which are affecting inmate/staff perceptions of procedural / interactional justice at NCS correctional facilities
	4	Provide measures of representation of procedural / interactional Justice in interactions and communications at NCS
	5	Compare procedural / interactional justice in interactions and communications at NCS with best practice in procedural / interactional justice

What to look for:

Tentative Research Questions for a Baseline Study

Table 3: Procedural / Interactional Justice (Baseline Research Questions)

Procedural / Interactional Justice Baseline Research Questions	Research Questions	
	1	What are the measures of perceived PJ (on a general scale) at NCS?
	2	Which specific procedures are affecting inmate/staff perceptions of procedural justice?
	3	How do NCS correctional facilities differ in respect of custodial misconduct and violence?
	4	How do NCS correctional facilities differ in respect of the measures of perception of PJ?
	5	How do the measure of perceived PJ relate to correctional outcomes like misconduct, mental health, and reoffending, across NCS correctional facilities?
	6	What is (if any) the covariance between PJ and custodial outcomes?
	7	How do measures of incorporation of principles of PJ a NCS compare to best practice?
	8	How do different measures of incorporation of principles of PJ correlate (if so) with measures of perception of PJ across correctional facilities?
	9	How do measures of incorporation of PJ correlate (if so) with correctional outcomes?



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Conclusion



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Thank You.

“In matters of truth and justice, there is no difference between large and small problems, for issues concerning the treatment of people are all the same.”

—Attributed to: *Albert Einstein*

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