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Relationship_Between_Recidivism_and_Mental_Illness_in_Cr...

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Relationship Between Recidivism and Mental Illness in Criminology

Student Full Name

Institutional Affiliation

Course Full Title

Instructor Full Name

Due date

Relationship Between Recidivism and Mental Illness in Criminology

Introduction

This research paper examines the correlation between mental illness and recidivism in the criminal justice system, a subject that holds profound implications and is worthy of future research. Thus, efforts should be made to ensure that there are some gaps in the existing literature to pave the way for future research. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to review current literature on this topic of interest and highlight the gaps that require additional research. Based on the analysis of literature findings and theoretical concepts, this synthesis aims to present an analytical review of the relationship between mental illness and recidivism with consideration of issues within criminology about these factors. It is crucial to determine how interventions and policies can address these gaps and lend support, which will help prevent high levels of recidivism among mentally ill offenders to the benefit of the offenders and society in its entirety.

Variables Identification

The independent variable for this research paper is mental illness, while the dependent variable is recidivism. The justification for categorizing mental illness as the independent variable relies on the observation of its impact on people and their functioning in criminal justice contexts. Mental health condition relates to several psychological disorders that affect behavior, mood, and thinking processes, requiring professional help, such as depression, schizophrenia, bipolar disorders, and anxiety disorders, among others (Baker et al., 2023). By affecting thoughts and behaviors while limiting social skills, these impairments lead to criminality across various activities and make mental illness a pertinent facet for criminological investigation. Recidivism,

as the dependent variable, defines the likelihood of the same subjects getting rearrested, convicted, or imprisoned within a short period after they have finished serving their term in jail (Zgoba et al., 2020). The high rate of offenders with mental illness who re-offend after release from prison requires an understanding of the variables in question.

Research Question

The research question: "To what extent, if any, is mental illness related to recidivism in incarcerated populations?"

This question guides the literature review search in that it narrows down the focus of both the literature search and the integration of findings towards assessing the extant literature supporting this relationship. In terms of exploring the degree of association, this research question contributes beneficial information in understanding subtle variations on the correlation between mental health disorders and recidivism, what kinds of mental disorders affect the likelihood of repeating a crime, the contribution of treatment approaches, and proffering other factors that are explored in Eren's research of 2024. Moreover, it also defines further research and areas of future studies by acknowledging the loopholes in previous research. To identify the vectors of this relationship and build interfering interventions and policies for the treatment of mental health patients with a history of interaction with the criminal justice system, it is crucial to comprehend the specifics of the association above to reduce the recurrence of crime by these individuals.

Annotated Bibliography

Stone, A. G., Spivak, B. L., Lloyd, C. D., Papalia, N. L., & Serin, R. C. (2022). Clients' current presentation yields best prediction of criminal recidivism: Jointly modeling repeated

assessments of risk and recidivism outcomes in a community sample of paroled New Zealanders. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 90(11), 872–883., focuses on the predictive value of current client presentation for recidivism. It emphasizes the importance of ongoing assessments to predict recidivism accurately.

Heimke, I. M., Connelly, M., Clarke, A., De Mario, B., Breslin, M. A., Furdock, R., Moore, T. A., & Vallier, H. A. (2023). Recidivism after orthopedic trauma has diminished over time. European Journal of Trauma & Emergency Surgery, 49(4), 1891–1896. investigates recidivism patterns post-orthopedic trauma, indicating a decline in recidivism rates over time. Despite differing approaches, all three articles contribute valuable insights into the relationship between mental illness and recidivism, highlighting the need for further research.

Cohen, T. R., Fronk, G. E., Kiehl, K. A., Curtin, J. J., & Koenigs, M. (2024). Clarifying the relationship between mental illness and recidivism using machine learning: A retrospective study. PLoS ONE, 19(2), 1–19., utilizes machine learning to examine the association between mental health disorders and recidivism. It identifies a significant link between certain disorders and increased recidivism risk, underlining the need for targeted interventions.

In conclusion, this research paper offers an extensive literature review on reoffending among individuals with mental illness in the criminal justice system. Using articles for this analysis, it is possible to focus on the existing aspects of this relationship, such as the explanation of the client presentation regarding predictions and the use of machine learning in making this connection clearer. In this work, much has been learned about the necessity of continual formative and summative evaluations, interventions specific to students, and the need for more research to prevent recidivism. It can provide a groundwork for mental health and recidivism and

create a foundation for further examination and development of evidence-based practices in

criminology.

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Zgoba, K. M., Pizarro, J. M., & Salerno, L. M. (2020). Assessing the Impact of Restrictive

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09496-2