

Studying the Economic Problems of Women Prisoners after Release

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Returning to the community and releasing from prison have its own problems for persons. As seen people with a criminal conviction and sentence have many difficulties in finding a job, return to their families and society, their livelihoods, and communication with friends and family. Meanwhile, women are grappling with severe problems due to cultural obstacles because criminal stigma is bolder for them after release and the society acts more stringent for their readmission. Economic problem after the release of the women is a notable challenge that is the source of many future pests and consequences. This descriptive-analytical study tries to investigate the economic problems of women prisoners after release from Mashhad and Rasht jails by means of depth interviews with 10 released women as well as interviews with the informants, such as prison supervisors, psychologists at triangular hospitals, psychologists of after leaving office and occupational experts and authorities. It seems the main problem for women released from prison is the difficulty of finding a job and earn a living for themselves and their children because financial independence is a condition for the delivery of child given to Social Welfare Organization. Financial independence seems necessary to get away from the damage caused by the dependence of the family finances that results in the prominence of criminal stigma. The 'Care after Release Office' can be useful in meeting the needs of the women and trying to get back healthy and low concern to society.

Key words: Economic difficulties, Women in prison, Problems after release, The profession.

The biggest problems of women prisoners are their rejection by family and society and label and shame due to their criminal record rejecting them from society. For this reason, a prisoner must find an illegal occupation, criminal profession and earn money through illegitimate actions, which results in a more dangerous recidivism and further incarceration.

Although many of the problems that women face during re-entry into society is similar problems in men (eg. Ex-prisoners face discrimination in employment and training after

the release due to reports about their crime or their infamous), their severity and multiplicity of needs after release are very different. Women suffer from discrimination, particularly with regard to social stereotypes in the aftermath of liberty; they may be ostracized by their families or will be deprived of motherhood right in some countries (Bloom.2004).

Problems with Finding Jobs and Housing

Although a constant location was considered positive to reduce crime, 60 percent of women have no specific place to live after release. For instance, Sample 6 lives at her parents' home with her two children after her release from prison. The parents are so rigid with children due to their old age. On the other hand, the parents pointed out to her meaning that she should not separate her addicted husband and she should not be taken

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to jail. She considers unemployment and lack of ability to supervise children as the biggest problem after release. She has gone to 'Care after Release Office' to get a loan and she believes that she spent his life working without her children. Now she needs finance to build the future of her children who have been victims of parents' substance abuse.

Women who have left violent relationships need to build a new life would perhaps require social, economic and legal difficulties in addition to the challenges in the transition to life outside prison. Performed research articulates some problems after the release from prison as about one of three Britain female prisoners have lost directly or indirectly their house. This has a particular impact on women with children, which the custody of their children is very difficult. If these women were not forced to care their children, they would never give priority to the housing. However, if these women do not have a secure residence, they will not acquire the permission to supervise the children (Atabay, 2009).

In the studied samples, Sample 10 who have kept in Mashhad prison for charges of drug trafficking considers his biggest problem after the release the lack of financial debility and a good job. Social Welfare Organization has suspend the delivery of her child to finding a suitable job and she could only pick up fruit in gardens and earning daily wages.

Economically, the path to stability and self-sufficiency can be an uneven way. Since women's vocational qualifications before being incarcerated tend to poverty, probably, there is not much hope to get lucrative jobs after the sentence (Talvi, 2007). Restrictions on receiving favorable welfare and scholarships for people who have been convicted of drug use prevent them to earn resources that may be required as a bridge toward independence. Most of the interviewed women were expressed dissatisfaction with their financial conditions. Most of them referred to the 'Care after Release Office' and criticized the strict and complicated administrative procedures. However, close monitoring of steps of getting loan seems logical. As sample 2 said, there are persons abusing the privilege of taking a loan by released prisoners. They help the released prisoners by providing guarantees for loans; then, they get a major part of

the money and a small amount is left for the released prisoner. Monitoring the use of the loans in the jobs that has been introduced and presented by the released prisoner can prevent such abuses.

Moreover, other social barriers such as rare adequate jobs to earn a living, settlement of with payable fees and social prejudice against ex-convicts are also should be considered. Researches show that former convicts with minor problems had persons earn a living lawfully from legal sources; they have marketable skills and strong support systems to return. Poor, unskilled and uneducated women have fewer incomes. Nevertheless, for all the women who were jailed, the path to productive citizenship has some challenges relating to the records of injury, emotional problems and their desire to use drugs at prison. Many women suffer psychological trauma when surrounded by prison walls. In the absence of re-entry into society and economic aid, which is necessary, there is no surprise to see them arresting again sometimes few weeks later (Van Wormer, 2010).

Mental Health Problems and the Costs of Psychoanalysis Sessions

Women are more liable to mental health problems in prison; thus, they need continuous of psychiatric or counseling investigation after release. Many interviewed women take pills after their release from prison. This requires further attempt by social workers and psychologists in 'Care after Release Office' and Social Welfare Organization to hold free regular meetings of psychoanalysis because the payment of psychoanalysis sessions and referrals to psychologists, or psychiatrists, is difficult for person who are unable to afford their basic needs. In this regard, sample 11 has reached such a financial position to support her children and her sick wife.

Security Problems

In some countries, women would never leave jail unless a male guardian release her; this may lead to the prolongation of their detention after sentencing. Moreover, in some countries, If women have committed a moral crime, they may be at risk of murder by family members, or they may be victims of rape or other sexual abuse. They are also at risk of compulsory return into marriages with violence or compulsory marriages despite her wish. These women need special support; however,

protections (such as shelters) are insufficient to meet the needs of these people in most cases (Rasche.2003). The above items can be reduced remarkably if 'Care after Release Offices' help in the financial independence and security of women. For example, we can neutralize the threats of bias families and individuals wishing sexual abuse of women with no income if there are safe houses and production workshops associated with the employment of women (Atabay, 2009).

Specific Problems of Incarcerated Mothers

Return to society can be a dream coming true for many prisoners, especially mothers of young children, but there are many surprising problems for women in this regard. Their husband is usually living with another woman and the children have grown and changed in the absence of their mothers. For example, the parents recognize their children do not respect them while they are involved in heavy addiction to drugs or other illegal activities. Others who have lost the right to supervise their children should cope with feelings of grief and loss. In a comparison with male ex-convicts, women face three strikes: lack of a partner expecting their return, immediate responsible for the care of children and the necessity to overcome the shame of offense by a woman, especially a mother (Alejos, 2005). Sample 10 has fully been ostracized by her family. They are a respectful family in their city and according to the sayings of the prisoner, his family members have never been committed a crime and arrested. Therefore, it is difficult for them to tolerate this event; for her family members, she is an embarrassment.

Since constant contact is a determining factor in compatibility of children with the incarcerated parent before and after her release, prison visits should be strengthened as far as possible. Children who often meet parents under the same conditions as their home (eg. private wagons are predicted at Bedford Hills Correctional place) have less compatibility problems in comparison with prisoners prohibited from being visited in the jail. Unfortunately, as Petrisyliya states, prisoners are often only allowed to call home (if the recipient of the call accepts the cost) with very high cost. Some prisons earn millions of dollars through the repayment of phone calls. Where the procedure is terminated and calls have been encouraged, family relationships have been strengthened in favor of the prisoner and his family. Sample 11 has a 7 years old daughter. This child is very inconsistent and nervous after her mother's liberation. She is skeptical of all and very aggressive. She did not call her mother mom up to one month after her release and she is now angry of her mother.

Economic Problems Relating to Opiate Withdrawal

Besides, this fact should be remembered that many freed women have major problems in health and addiction records. Hence, referring to health care centers outside the prison, such as health clinics and self-help groups is essential for solving developing problems (Mummert, 2007). In Mashhad Care after Release Office, there is a triangular clinic supporting released prisoners who are faced with the problem of drug abuse. The

Table 1. Prisoners interviewed by age, charge, education and duration of imprisonment

Row	City	Date of Birth	Education Level	Charge	Jail term	Date of Interview
Sample 1	Mashhad	1345	Illiterate	Drugs	4 months	3.24
Sample 2	Mashhad	1362	Ninth grade	Liaison	9 months	3.24
Sample 3	Rasht	1344	Third grade	Drugs	18 months	3.28
Sample 4	Mashhad	1361	Diploma	Drugs	7 months	3.28
Sample 5	Mashhad	1337	Fifth grade	Drugs	5 year	3.28
Sample 6	Mashhad	1329	Illiterate	Drugs	38 months	4.8
Sample 7	Rasht	1346	Illiterate	Liaison	1 year	4.14
Sample 8	Rasht	1352	Fifth grade / literacy Movement	Liaison	1 year	4.18
Sample 9	Mashhad	1364	Elementary	Keeping guns	6 months	4.26
Sample 10	Mashhad	1359	Sixth grade	Robbery	51 months	6.9

center gives methadone to released people up to 2 months after release; then, it introduces them to the addiction detoxification centers that are not free. Sample 4 believes that her problem after release was lack of methadone. She argues that two months is not enough for free distribution of methadone by the triangular clinic.

CONCLUSION

Psychologically, prisoners' re-entry into society raises many challenges. This involves a major change in the prisoner's behavior; it is a transition from a condition in which all aspects of life has been controlled and any sign of independence or organizing was punished to the expression of expected quality from an independent and responsible adult. In bold life in the "free world", some sort of innovation that had been suppressed for years seems essential to find a suitable job, stay clean and sober, and resume the responsibilities of care. Depending on the number of years of imprisonment and the degree of institutionalization, the shift from a passive incarcerated prisoner to an adult active member of the community may be associated with a high risk of failure. Therefore, the risk of returning to criminal professions should be diminished with various supports that one of the most important ones is economic support. This article presents the following suggestions for solving the economic problems of women released from prison.

1. Creating employment workshops and financing the establishment of businesses by 'Care after Release Office' and Social Welfare Organization.
2. Financing housing loan and building safe houses for homeless women or women who are at high risk of harm from their families.
3. Holding group and individual psychoanalysis and counseling sessions

and referral to a psychiatrist and medication freely in necessary.

4. Setting up opiate withdrawal clinics and providing methadone free of charge for a required period.
5. Facilitating conditions for lending to mothers whose children are living in centers of Social Welfare organization and it the organization suspend the children return to the provision of housing and job.

In sum, it appears attention to the economic needs of female prisoners after release is very important among all their needs in prison and after release because the purpose of return of a healthy person to a community can be achieved if the person has the first needs for a dignified life. Otherwise, returning into the abyss of crime in chaotic conditions, rejection by family, financial problems, lack of housing and jobs and staying away from children does not seem far even after the release.

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