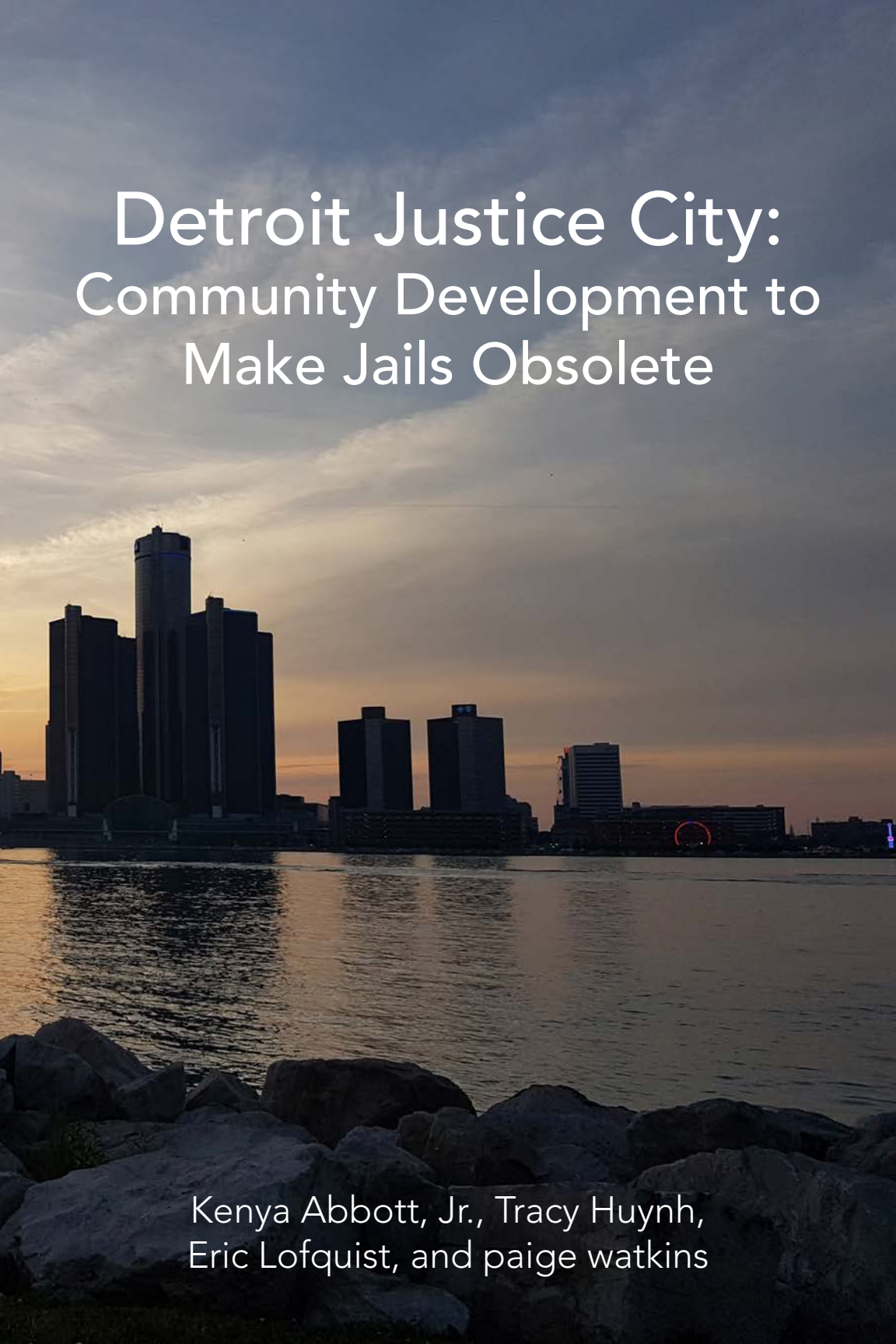

Detroit Justice City:
Community Development to Make Jails Obsolete

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Eric Lofquist, and paige watkins

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University of Detroit Mercy
Master of Community Development
Capstone Project

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Detroit Justice City: Community Development to Make Jails Obsolete is a capstone project submitted in partial fulfillment of the Master in Community Development, University of Detroit Mercy School of Architecture.

Contents

Prologue

Can you imagine a world without jails? Can you imagine a world where we prioritize healing and rehabilitation over punitive punishment? Can you imagine a world where we bring community together to work through conflict and harm? How does that world look?

This capstone started out as a critique of Wayne County's proposed $533 million criminal justice complex development. We began to conduct research on the development itself, the assets in the surrounding neighborhoods, and the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of those assets. In that process, we found that those most impacted by the development of the jail - the people locked up, their families, and those that are at risk of criminalization and incarceration - are not limited to the neighborhood surrounding the jail complex development. We expanded our focus to study zip codes across Wayne County, attempting to represent a diversity of neighborhood contexts and a range of incarceration rates. After narrowing our research to three zip codes - 48202, 48205, and 48217 - we considered action proposals for development on the neighborhood level, the zip code level, and the county level. In this book, we are presenting three action proposals for consideration. With an analysis of each of these action proposals, we provide implementation strategies, projected outcomes, and assessments of one key recommendation.

We are not pioneers in this field. Organizations such as Detroit Justice Center, Black Family Development, Inc., Southwest Detroit Community Justice Center, and many others, have paved the way for this project through their advocacy and practices of restorative justice in Detroit.

Nationally, Designing Justice + Designing Spaces and the Vera Institute are working with communities to rethink the need for jails and provide alternatives. There are trends in cities like Seattle, Los Angeles, Atlanta and others where community members are organizing campaigns as a part of a growing "no new jails" movement toward implementation of more restorative policies. We hope that this effort will be complementary to their work, continue the conversation, and influence cultural change. We intend for this to be used as a tool to explore concepts around jail abolition, restorative justice, and possible community development strategies to make jails obsolete in Detroit and beyond.

The goals of this project are: (1) to examine the systems that cause and influence incarceration and criminalization, (2) to identify who is impacted by those systems, and (3) to find alternatives to those systems that would move us towards communities where jails are obsolete. We argue that there are alternative resources and development models locally, nationally, and internationally that support rehabilitation and restoration over punitive punishment in which Wayne County could invest or replicate to meet the needs of residents and make the jail project - and the development of any new jail - obsolete.

We leave you with this challenge: envision a Detroit without jails. Use this book as a framework for community transformation. It is only through shifting culture that we can change policies and institutions. And it is only through people - like you - that we can create and sustain cultural change.

Sincerely,
Kenya, Tracy, Eric, and paige

Introduction

This section provides a cursory overview of project and program information including an introduction to our project statement and thesis, community partner, and Master of Community Development program.

Figure 1: Detroit Skyline (Pure Michigan)

Project Statement & Thesis

Policing and punishment systems as they are known in the United States were shaped in large part by the country's history of racialized oppression and slavery (Davis 22 - 25; and Fernandez & Crutchfield 401). This has led to an industry of mass incarceration, which has had a direct impact on communities of color and poor people (Davis 16; Fernandez & Crutchfield 402; and DeFina & Hannon 563-564). While the U.S. is home to only 5% of the world's population, it holds 25% of the world's prison population ("Mass Incarceration"). The practices of policing and jails are not rooted in restoration or rehabilitation of those who offended and those who were harmed; rather, they are rooted in punishment and power for the benefit of society's economic system.

Restorative justice is a remedy that places the emphasis on healing the harm and rehabilitating the offender to avoid future harms. The idea behind these practices is to restore and repair relationships that are impacted by crime through getting an understanding of the needs of the victims and holding offenders accountable to those needs. While other cities in the U.S and nations around the world are finding alternative solutions to resolve conflict and harm, Wayne County is planning to spend almost $533 million building a new county jail complex, which we believe will contribute to mass incarceration and criminalization of marginalized communities. This capstone examines three zip codes in the county - 48217, 48205, and 48202 - to determine what conditions in those neighborhoods impact incarceration rates. Our project focuses on a holistic view of the social, political, and economic systems at work in the development of the proposed jail, and the

implications of those systems on how residents interact with jails. We argue that there are alternative resources and development models locally, nationally, and internationally that support rehabilitation and restoration over punitive punishment in which Wayne County could invest or replicate to meet the needs of residents and make the jail project - and the development of any new jail - obsolete.

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The goals of this project are: (1) to examine the systems that cause and influence incarceration and criminalization, (2) to identify who is impacted by those systems, and (3) to find alternatives to those systems that would move us towards communities where jails are obsolete. This book outlines the background research that has supported our work, includes an analysis of the needs, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the neighborhoods we investigated, and proposes recommendations and strategies that could be implemented by Wayne County or local community organizations.

Community Partner

The community organization that we partnered with is the Detroit Justice Center (DJC). Founded in 2017 by social justice lawyer, Amanda Alexander, DJC is a nonprofit law firm working to transform the justice system ("Our Work"). DJC is "rooted in defensive and offensive fights for racial justice and economic equity—that build up our poorest residents through direct services and novel approaches to land use, housing, and employment" ("About Us"). DJC provides legal services to reduce the barriers and provide economic opportunities for these individuals. In addition, Detroit Justice Center provides "legal support for community land trusts, housing and worker cooperatives, and enterprises led by returning citizens" (Detroit Justice Center). With the ultimate goal to remedy the impacts of mass incarceration and build cities that work for everyone, DJC serves communities in order to create economic

Amanda Alexander and Detroit Justice Center work to transform the justice system as a nonprofit law firm

(Amanda Alexander, Echoing Green)

Figure 2: Alexander of DJC leads students in a disucssion about restorative justice at Detroit's Teen HYPE (Korona).

opportunities, transform the justice system, and promote equitable and just cities. DJC provides legal services to current and formerly incarcerated individuals to get out of jail, stay out of jail, explore economic opportunities, and create policy change (Alexander). We chose DJC as our community partner due to their involvement in the coalition organizing against Wayne County's proposed jail development, as well as their interest in developing alternative systems to jails.

Theories around restorative justice, mass incarceration, and the school-to-prison pipeline, combined with recollections of lived experiences from our interviews, oriented our point-of-view for this project. These concepts also influenced, and continue to influence how we analyze the research and data that we get from our neighborhood analysis.

Research Methods

We conducted research using the following methods:

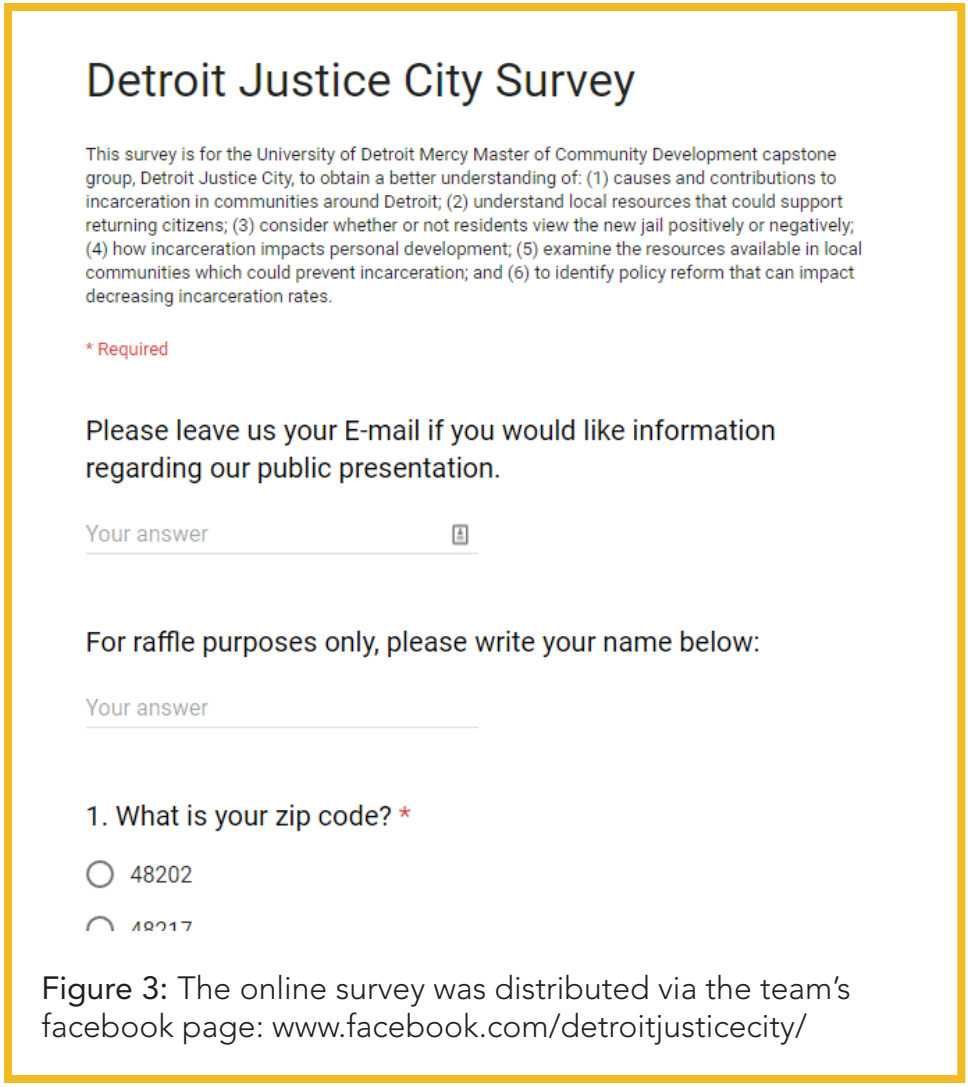
1. Online research, to build a shared understanding of important terms and concepts as well as information surrounding the new proposed jail site. We also used online research to develop our historical context, and find necessary data for our recommendations.

2. Walking and driving tours, to make observations about the neighborhoods' physical, social, and economic character.

3. Online surveys, to capture quick snapshots of people's experiences across Wayne County regarding community assets, jails, and their ideas for alternative systems.

4. In-person interviews, to gain new insights and perspectives through stories of lived experiences and work being done locally surrounding restorative justice.

5. Community partner meetings, to ensure that our goals were aligned with DJC's work. They also passed out survey cards on our behalf to formerly incarcerated clients.



Detroit Justice City Survey

This survey is for the University of Detroit Mercy Master of Community Development capstone group, Detroit Justice City, to obtain a better understanding of: (1) causes and contributions to incarceration in communities around Detroit; (2) understand local resources that could support returning citizens; (3) consider whether or not residents view the new jail positively or negatively; (4) how incarceration impacts personal development; (5) examine the resources available in local communities which could prevent incarceration; and (6) to identify policy reform that can impact decreasing incarceration rates.

* Required

Please leave us your E-mail if you would like information regarding our public presentation.

Your answer

For raffle purposes only, please write your name below:

Your answer

1. What is your zip code? *

48202

48217

Figure 3: The online survey was distributed via the team's facebook page: www.facebook.com/detroitjusticecity/

A key struggle our team has faced related to demographic data on incarceration in Wayne County is the lack of data available to the public. Our team connected with community organizations in hopes of retrieving more information and was informed that this is not an uncommon struggle. A report on mapping prison data by Data Driven Detroit had a disclaimer stating there are gaps in data and much of the residential history of formerly incarcerated individuals were assembled through

the case notes from the University of Michigan (Zainulbhai 12). During a conference with the Vera Institute of Justice, project manager Nancy Fishman reported that of the research she has done in this regard across the country, she has had the most difficulty obtaining incarceration data from Wayne County. She encouraged community organizations to produce a list of questions demanding data from the county and file for a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request (Fishman & Washington). For this reason, data sets and background research in this book may be incomplete.

Figure 4: Students interviewed Southwest Detroit Community Justice Center (left to right) Patricia Terteling, LLMSW; Tonya Myers Phillips, Esq; James Phillips BSc. Engr. (Huynh)

About the Program

We are students of the Master of Community Development (MCD) program at the University of Detroit Mercy (UDM), which takes "a holistic approach to the theory and practice of community development" (University of Detroit Mercy). The MCD program integrates human, organizational, physical, and economic development, also known as the HOPE Model, as pillars of community development. The MCD Program foundation is service, social justice and sustainability. It is the foundational belief of the MCD program that through the HOPE model and the three S's, developers can create equitable and just community development.

The culmination of the MCD program is the capstone project, which provides an opportunity to practice integrating these components. The capstone project is completed by a team of students, in partnership with a community organization, and supported by a team of advisors representing the spectrum of the HOPE model. The goal is to create a comprehensive project, examining each part of the HOPE model and its impact on a neighborhood or community. The research is used to form a holistic solution to a real-world issue that considers and leverages the human, organizational, physical, and economic aspects of community development, and ensure the solution is service oriented and addresses both social justice and sustainability concerns.

SSS Foundation

Service: not merely providing additional resources, but identifying lasting solutions to solve real-world problems.

Social Justice: challenges the inequities revealed across communities, ensuring that development is inclusive and equitable.

Sustainability: the impact of development over time, and how it can affect the health of the environment.

HOPE Model

Human Development: the lifespan of people in communities and what that means for their needs as well as understanding how the people who make up communities are valued, prioritized, and collaborated with throughout development processes.

Organizational Development: the institutions that support communities in building the capacity and ownership of neighborhood stakeholders.

Physical Development: the space and programming of the built environment and its effect on people in the community.

Economic Development: the investment, capital, and job opportunities that exist in a neighborhood.

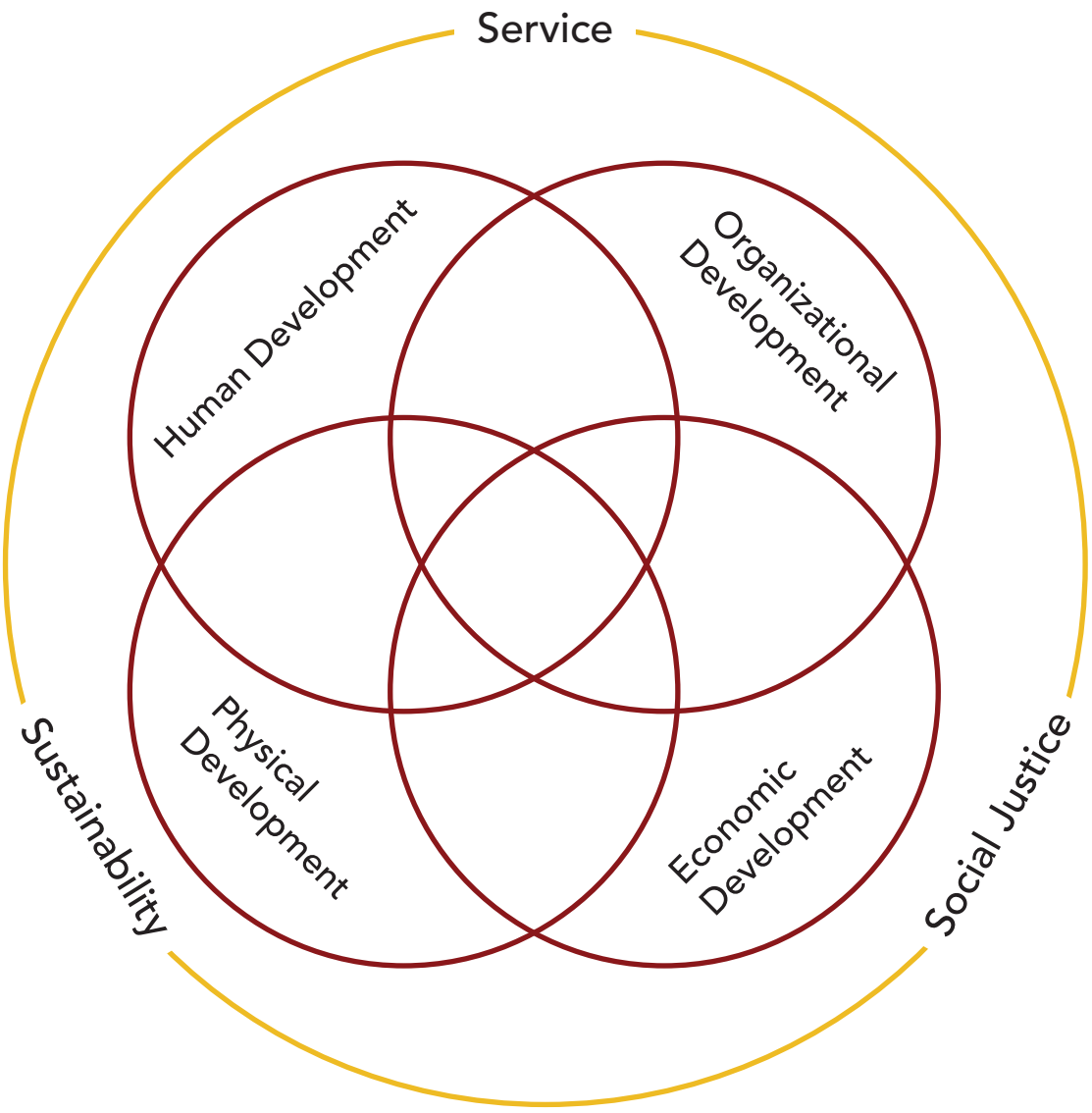


Figure 5: Master of Community Development SSS foundation and HOPE Model pillars

Notes

Historical Context

This section discusses the historical context of criminal justice, mass incarceration, the school-to-prison pipeline, jails in Detroit, the proposed jail complex, and finally, restorative justice.

Figure 6: Frank Murphy Hall of Justice, one of three jail sites operating in Wayne County (MLive.com)

Criminal Justice

Wayne County is on its way to developing a $533 million jail complex in the city of Detroit. Police and jails haven't worked to stop crime or create more safe, holistic communities up until this point, so why would they now? Jails have actually had an increasingly negative impact on some of the nation's most vulnerable communities. Research has shown that the quality of communities is impacted by the rates of incarceration and the support that formerly incarcerated people have when they re-enter their community (Morenoff and Harding). The penal system disproportionately impacts people of color, particularly Black people, and those with lower levels of education (Morenoff and Harding). A study by the Pew Center on the States estimates that one in nine Black men between the ages of 20 and 34 are in prison daily, with approximately one in three of those having less than a high school degree (Morenoff and Harding). "Some scholars argue the prison system now plays the same role in racial domination and exclusion as slavery, Jim Crow, and the ghetto did in previous historical periods," segregating communities, exploiting their labor, and perpetuating systems of oppression over marginalized populations (Morenoff and Harding).

Another point to consider is the impact or "after-effect" of jail on communities as prisoner re-entry is often a geographically concentrated phenomenon (Morenoff and Harding). Poor urban communities are disproportionately impacted by prisoner re-entry, often being the ones that have the most prison admissions and releases. Most returning prisoners move to a relatively small number of cities, counties, and even neighborhoods (Morenoff and Harding). In Michigan, data found that

half of all 2003's returning parolees were concentrated in just three counties, which leads to a **spatial mismatch** of jobs and resources that one may need once exiting jail (Morenoff and Harding). In their review, Morenoff and Harding state that "many former prisoners return to communities to live alongside other former prisoners, which carries implications for competition of scarce resources, criminal opportunities, and the effectiveness of formal and informal social control." Returning citizens are expected to go back to live under the same conditions in which they were criminalized, often disadvantaged educationally, economically, and socially. High rates of incarceration and re-entry strain social ties, safety, and economic resources in communities, making it less possible to provide holistic opportunities for reintegration (Morenoff and Harding). Morenoff and Harding argue that "incarceration appears to exacerbate existing racial and socioeconomic inequalities by making those who are already disadvantaged even more so," perpetuating cycles of imprisonment that often occur in many urban communities.

Spatial Mismatch

The spatial mismatch hypothesis (SMH) argues that low-skilled minorities residing in the US inner cities experience poor labour market outcomes because they are disconnected from suburban job opportunities (Gobillon et al.)

This does not contribute to the well-being of anyone's life span - those incarcerated and those impacted through one's incarceration. When people

are incarcerated and then re-enter communities, their time spent in jail has a negative impact on their life post-incarceration. Social and institutional foundations are weakened by returning citizens having trouble finding jobs and avoiding more criminal activity (Morenoff and Harding). There are many notable issues with the way that the criminal justice system operates, and its impact on communities. This will be further explored throughout the following sections of this book.

Mass Incarceration

Mass incarceration is a complex system that has rippling impacts. Its roots in systems of oppression go back to slavery, Black codes and Jim Crow laws. This section will give an overview of the development of mass incarceration and its lasting impacts on communities of color, particularly Black and poor communities. Mass incarceration is a term describing the current U.S scale and effect of imprisonment in comparison to the historical norm, and the extensive and concentrated imprisonment of not just individuals, but groups (Western and Muller 168). Mass incarceration dates back to slavery and has a direct impact on communities of color and poor people, who are more likely to be criminalized and incarcerated (Davis 25; Fernandez and Crutchfield 401). With only 5 percent of the world's population, the United States leads in incarceration, with over 2 million people behind bars (Abu-Jumal and Fernandez 2). This is approximately 25 percent of the world's prisoners (Abu-Jumal and Fernandez 2). This rate of incarceration has experienced a 500 percent increase over the past 40 years (A. Jones). The history of mass incarceration began with slavery and after slavery ended, Black codes were created to

Racial Caste System

Slavery was abolished in 1865, with the end of the Civil War and passing of the 13th amendment. The racial caste in the United States should have ended as well. However, the idea of race as a marker of value continued. After reconstruction, majority of whites during this time believed newly freed African Americans were too lazy to work, which surged legislators to pass the Black codes. This was essentially a system of white control. These codes varied from state to state, but were rooted from slavery, and they foreshadowed Jim Crow laws to come. For example, employment was required for all freedman; violators faced vagrancy charges, they were not taught to read or write, and public facilities were segregated (A. Jones).

criminalize Black "freedmen" (A. Jones).

These Black codes were the first phase of "criminal law" post-slavery in the United States. "The Black codes were intended to secure a steady supply of cheap labor and continued to assume the inferiority of the freed slaves. Over time, the Black codes were overturned, and federal legislation protecting newly freed slaves was passed during the Reconstruction Era" (A. Jones). In her book Are Prisons Obsolete?, Angela Davis argued that the implementation of Black codes were the new Slave codes, allowing prison regulations to strip human beings of their rights (27-28). This era was described as "post-slavery capitalism" by Abu-Jamal and Fernandez, who explained that this was the first period of mass incarceration (2), which continued well into the 1960's (4).

Once Black codes ended, a new form of discrimination emerged in Jim Crow laws, which separated Black people and white people from using public spaces. This encouraged segregation and "the idea of race inferiority remained" (A. Jones). Though Black codes ended, white southerners used law to criminalize Black people. "The Thirteenth amendment did abolish slavery, but it allowed an exception: slavery remained appropriate as punishment for a crime" (A. Jones). There were other laws that were put in place to target people of color: as long as they were punished for crime, it encouraged that one would still be considered a slave. Michelle Alexander argues that the criminal justice system is the new Jim Crow, as highlighted in her book, "the criminal justice system was strategically employed to force African-Americans back into a system of extreme repression and control, a tactic that would continue to prove successful for generations to come" (A. Jones).

Black people are going to jail at higher rates than their white counterparts. Specifically looking at Wayne County, there is data suggesting racial disparity in jail incarceration populations. From 1990 to 2010, Black Americans in Wayne County dominated jail populations by three fold in comparison to white Americans, despite only composing about 40% of Wayne County's population (Figure 7) (Fishman & Washington, slide 6). Mass incarceration is a well-disguised system of racialized social control and a gateway to permanent marginalization (M. Alexander 4, 12).

Alexander identifies that the decades of policies that denied the rights of Black Americans, such as the Jim Crow laws enforcing segregation, are claimed to have ended less than a generation ago, but the new Jim Crow created a different undercaste system (11).

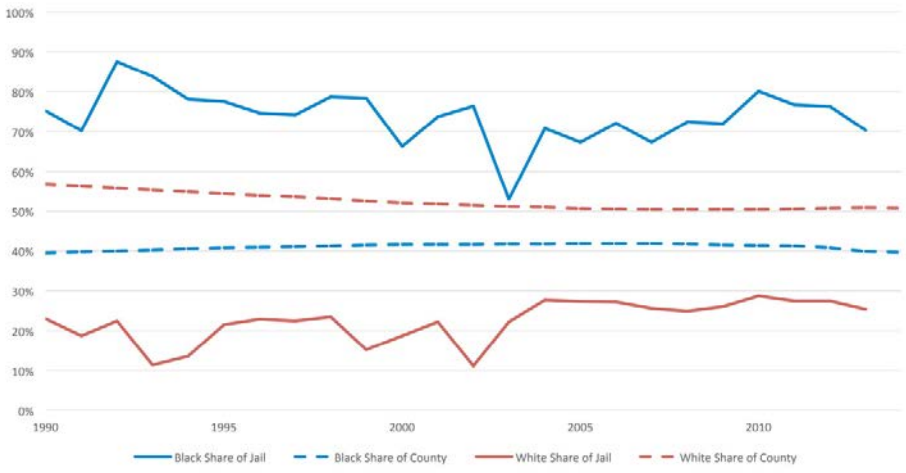


Figure 7: Racial disparities in Wayne County jail population (Fishman & Washington, slide 6)

This has led to a new system of control through the 1970's, disguised as "the war on drugs" (Saadatmand et. al. 285), which exponentially raised the number of incarcerated Black people (M. Alexander 4-5, 11). "The war on drugs" produced negative stereotypes of poor, Black communities, which consequently were responsible for the destruction of those communities across the country and significantly increased the number of Black people imprisoned (M. Alexander 105). A study from 1982 pointed out that Black Americans have higher arrest rates for violent crimes that lead to imprisonment than white Americans (Fernandes and Crutchfield 407). Later studies demonstrated racial disparities in criminal justice practices, such as sentencing, resulting in the higher prison admission rates of Black people (Fernandes and Crutchfield 407). Scholars like Michelle Alexander and Patricia Hill Collins make a pivotal claim that the epistemology of discrimination against Black Americans within the last generation is founded on false information.

This epistemology is generated by the narratives of dominant and oppressive groups who validate this knowledge, permeating it throughout society as accepted fact without dispute.

Epistemology

"Epistemology is the study of knowledge and justified belief. As the study of knowledge, epistemology is concerned with the following questions: What are the necessary and sufficient conditions of knowledge? What are its sources? What is its structure, and what are its limits?" (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

Another contributor to mass incarceration is poverty. As the U.S continues to face the crisis of de-industrialization today, there is a move to massively incarcerate Black and Latino Americans who are poor, due to fear of resistance and they are deemed as economically dispensable (Abu-Jamal and Fernandez 8). Robert DeFina and Lance Hannon's study found significant correlation between poverty rates and mass incarceration. They suggested that the act of mass incarceration of the poor removed the count of low-income incarcerated individuals from official demographic statistics of populations, which makes it seem as though poverty rates were decreasing, when actually mass incarceration contributes to an increased rate of poverty (577, 581). This is the vicious role prison systems play in society as it targets disadvantaged individuals and deepens the social and economic inequalities, blocking the distribution of rewards and life

chances for those who need it most (Western and Muller 176). While these studies look at poverty as a cause and result of mass incarceration, those who live these experiences are well aware of the oppressive systems placed upon them. When asked what he thought about the new proposed jail with 2000 beds, returning citizen Sean Martin simply stated that it "sounds like they're predicting a lot more poverty."

These facts and statistics are applicable to Detroit, as 79.7% of Detroit's population are Black/ African American as of 2017, and Detroit ranks first for poverty in the U.S at 42.3% of the population below the poverty level in 2014 (Quinn 9, 11). Most importantly, the Community Survey Report for 2018 from Live Free Detroit identified the top three causes of violence in the city as: (1) difficulty with communication/conflict resolution, (2) poverty, and (3) drugs and alcohol abuse (Quinn 18). Martin referred to some of those community issues having influenced his involvement in survival economies. These

"I'd rather be in a penitentiary than the county jail - it's the worst place to be."

- Sean Martin, returning citizen

(Sean Martin, Huynh)

survival activities prompt more policing, criminalization, and incarceration.

Survival Economies

Survival Economies are economic opportunities rooted in illegal activities such as drugs or violence, of which people without educational or alternative economic opportunities are forced into.

Martin recalled his experiences with the penal system following an undercover police officer arresting him for eight counts of dealing, which led to a sentence of 80 to 100 years in jail for six ounces. This shocking sentence of prison term is not new for Black Americans: "Young African American men are no more likely to use or sell drugs than young white men, but they are nearly three times as likely to be arrested for drug use or sale; once arrested, they are more likely to be sentenced; and once sentenced, their jail or prison terms are 50 percent longer on average" (Morley and Rothstein 7). During an interview with a 36th District Court Judge Aliyah Sabree, she shared various cases that she has seen over the last year as a judge for misdemeanours and traffic cases. She recollected cases where people were charged for driving with one hand as it becomes a probable cause to pull someone over. While it can be assumed many people drive their cars with one hand, Judge Sabree stated, "I think some people are targeted," alluding to discriminatory policing practices. Judge Sabree refers to the penal system as a revolving door: someone gets charged for a misdemeanor, they are unable to pay the fines or attend their court date, this interferes with their

ability to go to work and they end up losing their job (Sabree).

Looking at the history and causes of mass incarceration has revealed that it is a systemic process that was developed for political and capital gain. There is plenty of literature on the link between mass incarceration and sociodemographic status, which has been put in place by government policy. This idea of criminalization has seeped into the fabric of our society, and normalized. Only when the systems are unpacked can we begin to ask ourselves: why do we put people in jail? And begin to consider new approaches for reform. Causes and motives for mass incarceration are not limited to the crimes that are committed by individuals. We believe that it is rooted in racism and discrimination and other invisible forces that perpetuate criminalization and incarceration of historically oppressed groups in the U.S. This chapter is an introductory glance at the history and scholarship around mass incarceration, and we recognize that there is much more to be said on this topic.

Prisons vs. Jails

"Jails are usually run by local law enforcement and/or local government agencies, and are designed to hold inmates awaiting trial or serving a short sentence. Prisons, on the other hand, are typically operated by either a state government or the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). These are designed to hold individuals convicted of more serious crimes, typically any felony" (HG.org Legal Resources).

School-to-Prison Pipeline

The school-to-prison pipeline is evident across the United States and has continued to lead to criminalization of young children, as early as preschool, with third grade being the most pivotal year (U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights). The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Legal Defense Fund describes the pipeline as a kind of funnel that pulls students out of schools and into the justice system through juvenile corrections. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has identified that the school-to-prison pipeline stems from the challenges of inadequate resources in schools: "Overcrowded classrooms, a lack of qualified teachers, and insufficient funding for "extras" such as counselors, special education services, and even textbooks, lock students into second-rate educational environments. This failure to meet educational needs increases disengagement and dropouts, increasing the risk of later court involvement" (ACLU). The school-to-prison pipeline has been provoked "by trends in school disciplinary practices and zero tolerance policies," creating the challenge to "dismantle this pipeline and create new pipelines to success for all children" (American Bar Association). Most students who are impacted through school disciplinary or zero-tolerance policies are more likely to be a part of the juvenile or criminal justice system later in life.

It has been reported that students suspended during their freshman year of high school are twice as likely to drop out (Huddleston). When looking into the statistics of men imprisoned in state and federal prisons, 68 percent did not graduate high school (Huddleston). As students are forced out of school due to suspensions

and escalated truancy violations, the likelihood of them dropping out of high school increases, as does their susceptibility to being criminalized (Mallett 565). Zero-tolerance policies do not teach accountability or the consequences of actions, as schools with zero-tolerance policies punitively reprimand the students for wrongdoing — this often means removing the child from the school entirely, which deprives youth of important opportunities for education, vocational training and jobs, and civic engagement (American Bar Association, Tyner). Youth of color, poor children, and children with disabilities are disproportionately affected by this pipeline from schools to jails (ACLU). When students demonstrate a need for more support in their mental and emotional health and more investment in their education, they are instead met with isolation, punishment, and are pushed out from the schools that are supposed to offer that support (ACLU).

Wayne County's proposed jail project is set to have a youth jail with several hundred beds for grade-school-age children. Instead of using several million dollars to build an institution that is not supportive for the development of the youth population, the county could potentially invest in more holistic services and supports in local schools to offer opportunities for diversion and restorative justice.

Jails in Detroit & the Proposed Wayne County Jail Complex

Detroit's jail facilities date back to 1860 when the first Detroit House of Corrections housed prisoners on crimes related to drunk and disorderly conduct ("Detroit House of Correction"). The initial site of the Detroit House

of Corrections was built near what is now Eastern Market, and was expanded many times over the next few decades ("Detroit House of Correction"). This facility became quickly overcrowded, and despite expansion efforts by 1920 the city had bought 1,000 acres of land in Northville and Plymouth Township and completed a maximum-security cell block by 1931 ("Demolition"). In 1929, the first formal jail site was opened, known as The Old Wayne

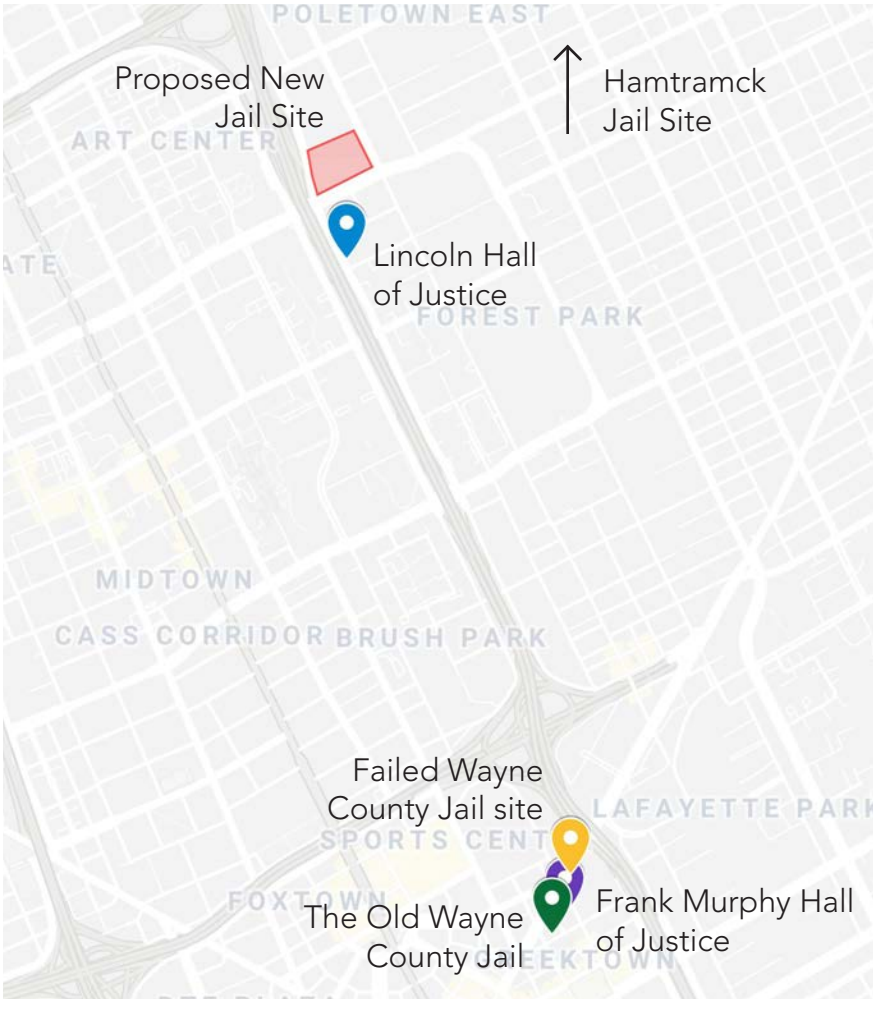


Figure 8: Current Wayne County jail sites

County Jail, which currently sits in downtown Detroit - near Gratiot and Clinton - with 770 beds ("Deplorable conditions"). The county has since opened two more facilities (Figure 9): the Andrew C. Baird Detention Facility, which was opened in 1984 across the street from the Old Wayne County Jail, and the William Dickerson Detention Facility which opened in 1991 in Hamtramck ("Deplorable conditions"). The Old Wayne County Jail is believed to be one of the oldest operating jails in the country, and safety concerns continue to accumulate including fire panel glitches, poor air quality due to deteriorating vent systems, and lack of treatment equipment for both inmates and service professionals ("Deplorable conditions").

Figure 9: Failed Wayne County jail site on Gratiot (Blanquart)

With these issues came a demand for a new jail facility. The Wayne County Commission approved the new jail project under the leadership of former Wayne County Executive Robert Ficano. It was planned for the corner of

Gratiot & St. Antoine in 2010, and construction began in 2011 ("Failed Wayne County Jail"). By 2013, construction was suspended because of the project going almost $100 million over budget, which led to a request for proposal (RFP) for the development on the half-constructed jail site, as shown in Figure 10 ("Timeline"; "Failed Wayne County Jail"). In the years after the construction project was stalled, taxpayers paid $1.2 million a month for the cost of electricity, security, sump pump maintenance, fees to store the prefabricated jail cells, insurance, and debt repayment at the incomplete Gratiot jail site (Gidman).

The county issued a request for proposal in 2016, and by July 2017, they announced the acceptance of a proposal made by Rock Ventures ("Jail Project: Gratiot to Warren Ave"). Rock Ventures proposed to build a new criminal justice complex and jail at the Lincoln Hall of Justice, which is the family & juvenile facility situated east of Interstate-75 and south of Warren Avenue (Pinho). The proposal included a new courthouse with 25 courtrooms and judges' chambers, an adult detention center with up to 2,000 beds, and a juvenile detention center with up to 200 beds (Pinho). Rock Ventures proposed to develop the new jail complex in exchange for the Gratiot jail site property. With the Gratiot jail site property, Rock Ventures plans on developing a billion-dollar entertainment and retail complex (Pinho).

As of March 2018, Wayne County Executive Warren Evans confirmed that the "tentative deal is for Rock Ventures to transform the Gratiot site" (Moehlman). Pending approval from the Wayne County Commissioners, Rock Ventures will develop a new $533 million, four-building Criminal Justice Center. The county will be investing $380 million into the new site through limited tax bonds, with Rock Ventures agreeing to cover

the remaining costs as well as any additional costs incurred (Moehlman). The county will 'lease' Rock its existing jails, juvenile detention facility, and Frank Murphy Hall of Justice in Greektown for $1 per year until the new center is projected to be complete in 2022 (Moehlman).

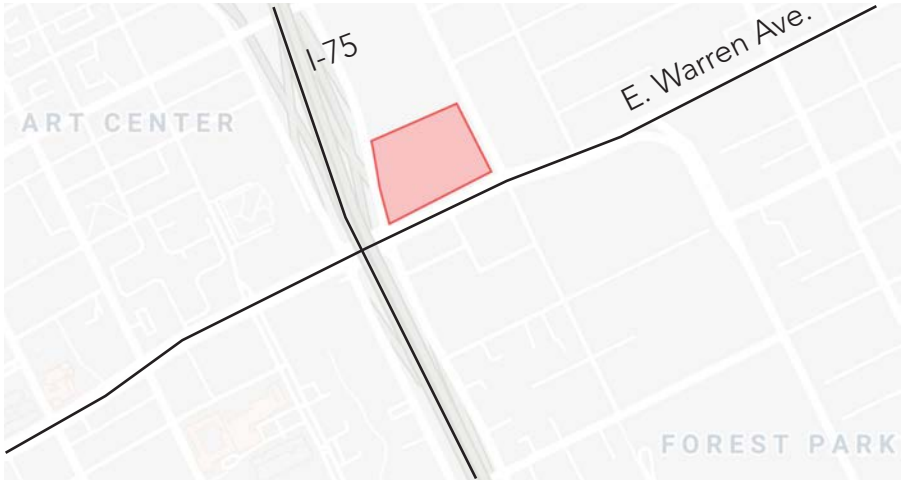


Figure 10: Proposed Wayne Conty Criminal Justice Complex site on East Warren

The proposed criminal justice complex site is to be situated near the intersection of East Warren Avenue and Russell Street, located east of I-75, and south of I-94. The jail complex will reside inside of the Poletown East neighborhood and bordering the Art Center neighborhood as shown in Figure 10.

Poletown East has a history of displacement and corporate development. The neighborhood gets its name from the wave of Polish immigration to the area in the 1920s and 1930s (Detroit Historical Society). Despite the residential, commercial, and faith communities thriving in Poletown, in the early 1950s, the neighborhood was diminished by the construction of the I-94 and I-75

freeways, and other major development projects like the Detroit Medical Center and the General Motors Assembly Plant (Detroit Historical Society). The Art Center neighborhood, which resides just west of I-75 freeway from the proposed jail site, is marked by three monumental buildings—the Detroit Public Library (built in 1921), the Detroit Institute of Arts (built in 1927), and the Horace H. Rackham Education Memorial building (built in 1941) (Detroit Historical Society). In addition to these iconic buildings, other museums and colleges reside in the Art Center neighborhood. The Art Center is characterized by its residential neighborhoods, multiple school buildings, and thriving commercial corridor.

With the development of a new criminal justice complex, and both neighborhoods' proximity to six law enforcement jurisdictions — including the Wayne County Sheriff, Wayne State Police Department, and the Detroit Medical Center police — these neighborhoods will be impacted with more policing along with a potential for criminalization of visitors and residents (Archambault). The proposed Wayne County jail site will house approximately 2000 adult and approximately 200 youth beds, occupied by incarcerated individuals from all over Wayne County, illustrating the impact on populations beyond the immediately adjacent neighborhoods.

Restorative Justice

According to the Justice Education Society of British Columbia, restorative justice is a remedy "that places the emphasis on healing the harm" and "rehabilitating the offender to avoid future harms." The idea behind these practices is to restore and repair relationships that are impacted by crime and harm through getting an understanding of the needs of the victims and holding offenders accountable to those needs. In a conversation with Black Family Development Inc. (BDFI), we discussed the dichotomy of restorative justice versus restorative practices. Henry McClendon Jr. of the International Institute of Restorative Practices explained that restorative justice is an element of restorative practices. Often used as a reactive response to behavioral issues, restorative justice is 80% reactive and 20% proactive (McClendon). Alternatively, restorative practice is used as a means to prevent one from engaging or reacting in a negative way to conflict and is 80% proactive and 20% reactive (McClendon). For the purposes of this project, we will be predominantly be discussing and recommending restorative justice. We will be doing so because this project examines the criminal justice and legal systems, which are reactionary systems.

As previously discussed, policing and punishment systems in the United States were shaped in large part by the country's history of racialized oppression and slavery. Some of the first police departments in the country were formed out of slave patrol groups in the American South that chased runaway slaves and protected the institution of slavery for those who owned land (Waxman). We believe that control through policing and jails is not rooted in restoration or rehabilitation; rather, it is rooted

Restorative Justice vs. Restorative Practice

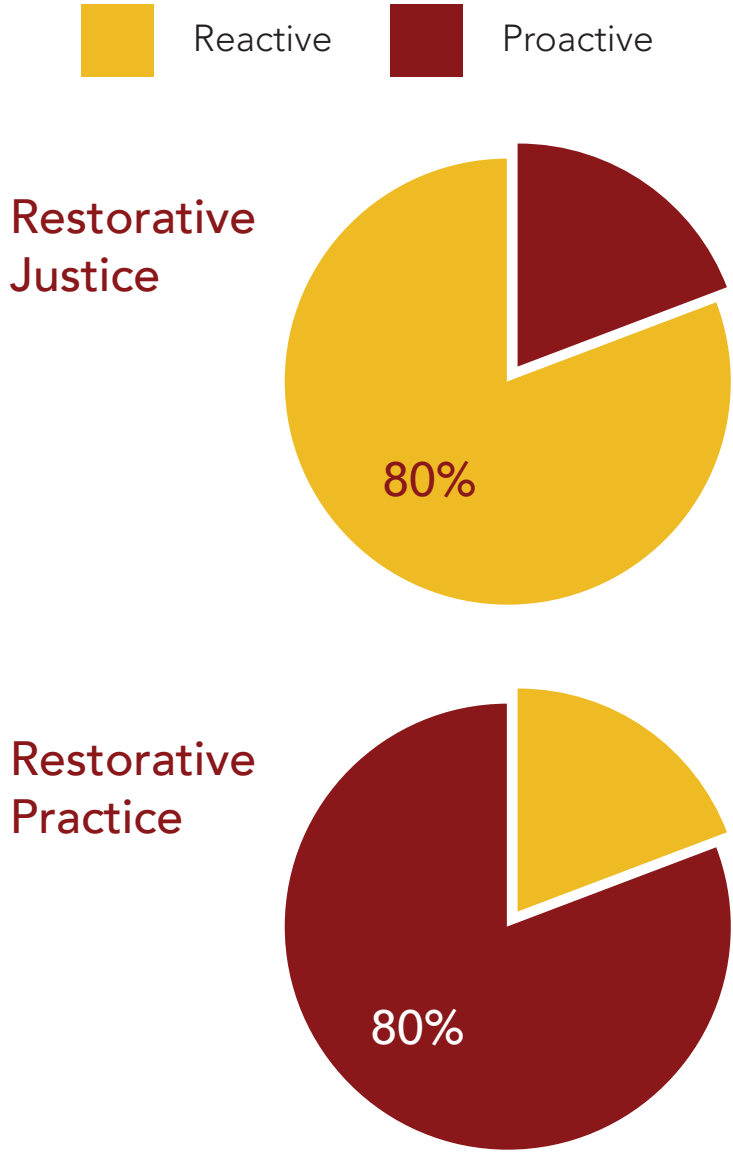


Figure 11: Restorative justice vs. restorative practice (McClendon)

Figure 12: Designing Justice + Designing Space's Near Westside Peacemaking Center implements peace circles in their programming ("Near Westside Peacemaking Center")

in punishment and power for the benefit of society's economic system, of which slavery was a key part. In contrast, the practices of indigenous people of this land point to other ways of addressing harm and accountability for the benefit of the community (Bargen). Peace and healing circles have been practiced in native tribes for centuries (Bargen, "Aboriginal Restorative Justice Remedies"). In Canada, there have been legal systems set up to support Aboriginal restorative processes in a formalized way ("Aboriginal Restorative Justice Remedies"). Because of the country's high number of Aboriginal people in prisons, Canadian courts pay particular attention to cultural circumstances when deciding their sentence — courts have the opportunity to offer sentences rooted in the Aboriginal idea of justice (such as sentencing the offender to a healing circle or direct restitution in their community) and provides an

alternative remedy to prison ("Aboriginal People and Sentencing"). Restorative justice is an indigenous remedy that has been practiced for generations, and recently it is making a more prominent mark on the ways that communities and cities in the U.S. are thinking about addressing crime and punishment. In the face of more jails being built (Herring), and cities increasing the funding and militarization of their police forces (McCarthy), people have been pushing their communities to advance more holistic solutions in the face of wrongdoing.

Figure 13: Protesters advocate to shut down Rikers Island, New York's largest jail complex, at the #CLOSErikers March & Rally on September 26, 2016 (closerikers.org)

Organizations like Designing Justice + Designing Spaces (DJ+DS) in Oakland, California, are doing innovative restorative justice and physical development work. Their work will be discussed more in the case studies section of this book. Other cities, like Seattle and Los Angeles, are working to implement restorative justice practices into their communities while also stopping

the building of new jail facilities ("No New Youth Jail"; Critical Resistance, LA). In New York, there is currently a protracted campaign seeking to close down Rikers Island, an island which houses New York City's main jail complex (Hill, Zahara). These efforts speak to recent trends of restorative justice within our societies, and highlight the important conversations that communities are having about what rehabilitation can mean without the continued criminalization or oppressive policies that keep people tethered to the system.

Locally, the Detroit Justice Center (DJC) is incubating a Just City Innovation Lab in order to "introduce and normalize alternatives" to the justice system ("Our Work"). This innovation lab is modeled

Design for the Just City Values

- Acceptance
- Aspiration
- Choice
- Democracy
- Engagement
- Fairness
- Identity
- Mobility
- Power
- Resiliance
- Rights
- Welfare

According to the Design for the Just City "each city and neighborhood has a unique set of qualities, conditions and inhabitants — which means they require different measures of wellbeing"

Figure 14: "The Just City Index is a framework of 50 values, to be used as a tool for communities to establish their own definition and principles for what make each city or neighborhood more just." ("Values" designforthejustcity.org)

after Harvard Graduate School of Design's Just City Lab, where research is focused around the idea that "design and planning contribute to the conditions of justice and injustice in cities, neighborhoods, and the public realm" ("Home"). Their values are shown in Figure 14. Organizations and institutions like DJC and the Just City Innovation Lab are providing alternatives to how built environments can influence health and wellbeing, which includes the ability to feel empathy, connection, and restitution throughout the restorative and rehabilitation process.

Restorative Justice is not a new concept. Indigenous people have practiced restorative justice in communities across this continent (Bargen). Some countries, like Canada, have integrated restorative justice remedies into their formalized legal systems. In the U.S., there are not presently any legally recognized processes for restorative justice (Bargen). Yet, there are many people and communities who are developing and working to implement systems of accountability that exist outside of the punitive justice system. These systems of accountability are based on restorative justice practices through relational healing, as well as an emphasis on a supportive built environment. These possibilities that are present in Detroit and beyond are helpful in forming a foundation for understanding alternative options for communities impacted by mass incarceration.

Case Studies

This section examines four case studies - Black Family Development Inc, Southwest Detroit Community Justice Center, Designing Justice + Designing Spaces, and the Netherlands - and discusses the implications on incarceration in Wayne County.

Figure 15: Rendering of a restorative justice center ("Restorative Justice Center")

Black Family Development, Inc.

Community organizations that promote the holistic approach across the lifespan can be beneficial to detering high incarceration rates, and can do so by targeting youth at an early age. Black Family Development, Inc. is a local organization in Detroit that provides programing for youth and families. "Black Family Development, Inc. (BFDI) is a private, non-profit comprehensive family counseling agency that was created in 1978 by the Detroit Chapter of the National Association of Black Social Workers (NABSW)" ("About" BFDI). BFDI is a critical organization as its presence in the community has well over three decades of engagement. BFDI is "committed to engaging the total community. [They] are committed to working in partnerships with others to provide the best outcomes within our neighborhoods" ("About" BFDI). This commitment ensures that through their programming they are inclusive of all and promote development of residents and the neighborhood as a whole. This encourages a community approach that allows their work to focus on "improving outcomes for children, families and the community," offering a wide variety of programs and services ("About" BFDI). Alice Thompson, CEO of BFDI, identified that "[BFDI] began to talk about home-base and outreach before it was popular," which speaks to the emphasis they have always placed on their community's needs to inform the services they provide.

BFDI's programs include juvenile justice services, mental health services, substance abuse services, prevention services, family preservation and support services, community development work, 21st century education and a parents-as-teachers program. BFDI

also hosts, community meetings, that meet residents where they are to get their input on community concerns and needs ("About" BFDI). It is important to note that BFDI focuses on specific zip codes throughout Detroit, including 48205, which connects them directly to the research we have completed in this project (Thompson, "Prevention Services").

BFDI's 7 Core Commitments

1. Improving the well-being of children
2. Improving academic results
3. Improving neighborhood safety
4. Expanding positive youth development
5. Improving support to families
6. Building community capacity
7. Achieving Promise Neighborhoods Results

Figure 16: Back Family Development, Inc's 7 Core Commitments ("About' BFDI)

BFDI is a model and practice that can be replicated by other community organizations to better equip and service themselves in a holistic manner that support inclusive and equitable outcomes. BFDI centers their work around restorative practice, weaving this philosophical theory into organization's mission and practice (Thompson). Through their organization they incorporate programming around youth juvenile justice and prevention services that can help to discourage school-to-prison pipelines, high rates of incarceration as well as promote family development through their family

Figure 17: BFDI hosts many community events and provides key services (Black Family Development)

preservation and support services ("Juvenile Justice Services"). Through the juvenile justice services, "BFDI serves as a Care Management Organization (CMO) with the Wayne County Department of Children and Family Services providing: case management services; assessment; service coordination; community linkage; crisis intervention services; monitoring service; court attendance; treatment; team coordination" ("Juvenile Justice Services"). BFDI in this capacity serves as the mediator between juveniles and the processes/systems that exist once they are criminalized. The goal of their Juvenile Justice service through Care Management Organization (CMO) is "to ensure youth and families receive services they need to be successfully released from the juvenile justice system and achieve their personal goals, while ensuring community safety" ("Juvenile Justice Services"). While this is not prevention,

it provides support necessary for youth to be deterred from going back. Some of those services provided through CMO include reintegration of youth in the community, improve independent functioning, refer and monitor treatment services, educational monitoring, after school support services, advocacy and resources ("Juvenile Justice Services"). These areas of improvement can have a direct impact on changing outcomes for youth, especially the most vulnerable or those prone to being incarcerated.

BFDI also does work in prevention, which can be pivotal to providing necessary resources to making jail irrelevant altogether. The prevention service that will be highlighted in this section is the Youth Assistance Program, which is an after-school program focused on "developing healthy lifestyles, values, and self-awareness, by providing Positive Youth Development activities, counseling, homework assistance, cultural-enrichment, structured recreation, and exposure to additional career options" for youth in specific zip codes on the eastside of Detroit ("Positive Youth Development - Overview"). Referrals to the Youth Assistance Program are accepted from people in the community as well as from the Wayne County Prosecutor's office and the Juvenile Assessment Center ("Positive Youth Development - Overview"). This program allows for the most vulnerable youth to be provided a safe space to receive the supports that can provide better outcomes for their lives. The goals of this program are "(1) to provide community-based prevention services to youth and their families; empowering them to maintain delinquency-free activities during their daily living at home, school, and in the community; and (2) to provide support and growth-inducing life experiences that will prevent involvement in the juvenile justice

system" ("Prevention Services").

BFDI's programming is not limited to the programs highlighted above. In addition to their school programming, BFDI hosted a Youth Summit in the fall of 2018, connecting with six schools across Detroit to develop restorative justice ambassadors. We chose them as a case study for this project because we believe that all of their programs have to potential to contribute to making jail obsolete in the future. As highlighted by Henry McClendon, the Michigan Regional Director of International Institute of Restorative Practice, communities are resilient and "putting systems of restorative framework [like BFDI] in place helps to heal some wounds of things that have happened to people and creates a culture for how we move forward, together." (McClendon). BFDI promotes equity as a solution to overcoming barriers, defining equity as "just and fair inclusion into a society in which all participate, prosper and reach their full potential" ("About" BFDI). It is through this lens that they promote programming that impacts the most vulnerable communities and ensures everyone in their target demographic has equal access to participate.

Southwest Detroit Community Justice Center

The Southwest Detroit Community Justice Center (SDCJC) is a model of restorative justice alternatives rooted in repairing harm, rather than punishment and imprisonment. The SDCJC runs a community court program that serves four zip codes in Detroit's District 6 - 48209, 48210, 48216, and 48217, as shown in Figure 18. This model could be replicated to meet the needs of residents in other zip codes in Detroit to answer the guiding question of this capstone project: What needs to be developed in communities to make jails obsolete?

A community court involves the judicial system and community working together to solve problems and offers alternatives to jail time - community service as a form of restitution. The mission of SDCJC is "to increase public trust in the justice system, assist in the reduction of crime, improve the quality of life and meet the needs of the community" ("About" SouthWest). It is a supportive program that is more than just community service assignments. During an interview with SDCJC staff, James Phillips, Community Service Coordinator, identified that doing the community service outside of the neighborhood you were charged disconnects the people, whereas serving in the neighborhood they live in produces more investment. They have a Case Manager on staff who works one-on-one with participants and supports them with finding job placement, getting the tools and resources they need to finish their education, and access to healthcare counseling. Graduates of the program continue to be supported by the SDCJC to ensure that they can continue to remove the life barriers

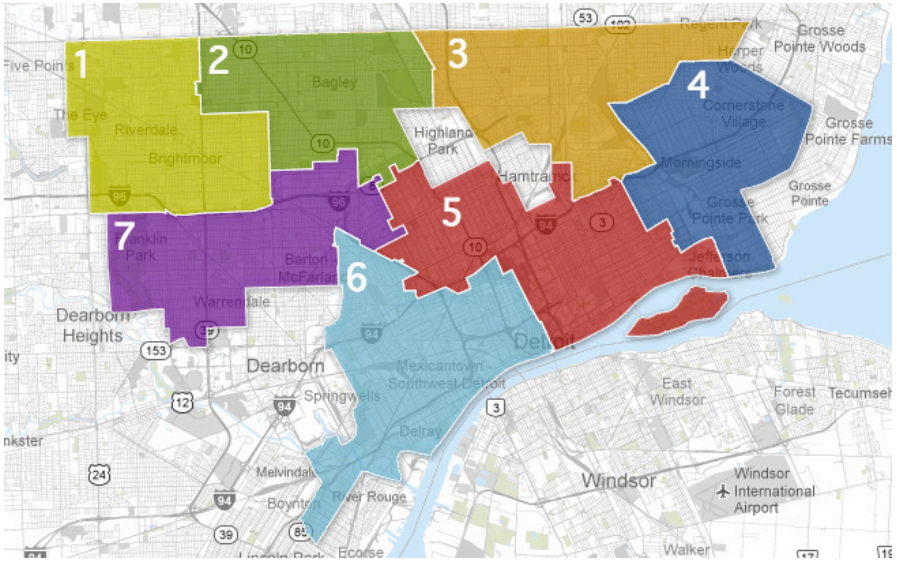


Figure 18: Southwest Detroit Community Justice Center operates in Detroit's City Council District 6 (Declare Detroit)

that often push people into survival economies and petty crimes. The community court is a weekly occurrence that allows residents who are accused of misdemeanor crimes, like traffic violations, loitering, and illegal dumping to go in front of a 36th District Court judge. Instead of being sentenced to jail time or fines, as these crimes would usually see, they would be sentenced to community work and participation in the SDCJC program. When participants complete their community work and "graduate" from the program, they walk away with a clean slate and a case that results in a dismissal. This has happened in about 90% of the cases that go through community court (Horan). After the participants graduate, they often continue to volunteer and sustain the partnerships that they made during the program and that provides a support system for them that may not have existed previously to their involvement in community

court (Horan).

In an interview with Michigan Radio, SDCJC Executive Director Tonya Phillips spoke about the ways that community court humanizes those who would otherwise be seen as merely a statistic or incident (Horan). When systems begin to see the humanity in people who are criminalized, it becomes possible to believe that there are other forms of restitution other than isolation and punishment. She has found that when programs like community court exist there is a tangible change in the local area (Horan). People feel safer and there is less crime because offenders are able to invest back into their community, and overall there is the possibility for an increased quality of life in the local area (Horan).

Community Court provides people who are involved in misdemeanor incidents the opportunity for a different kind of life than the one that comes after time in jail. This is related to this capstone project in that it is the kind of organization whose model gives room for people to imagine a community that no longer needs to imprison people. It demonstrates that people who commit crimes can be supported through offering sustainable alternatives and addressing the root causes of what made them "criminals." These root causes include a lack of access to quality education and a lack of resources to support people through their education, and poverty with a lack of credible employment opportunities that pay a living wage (K.). These needs are exacerbated by the over-policing and criminalization of communities of color. In finding solutions like the one presented through community court, it can become more possible for organizational and human development in communities to support people individually, as well as deter crime and punishment.

Designing Justice + Designing Spaces

Designing Justice + Designing Spaces (DJ+DS) is using their experience in architecture, design, and real estate development to harness the power of the built environment. They seek to counteract the oppressive architectural models of courthouses, jails and prisons towards environments that are designed to support the work of rehabilitation and restorative programs that take place within them. Their centers include spaces for inner reflection, gardens and access to nature, kitchens, multiple entrances, and programmed peacemaking spaces to support three main groups: (1) those who have committed harm, (2) those who have been harmed, and (3) the larger community. This design model is in stark contrast to traditional models, like the Frank Murphy Hall of Justice in Downtown Detroit, as shown in Figure 19. DJ+DS offers many alternatives to funding traditional jail and detention sites. "Designing Justice + Designing Spaces engages communities in the design and development of new buildings, spaces, and tools to attack the root causes of mass incarceration" (designingjustice.org). Two examples - the Five Keys Mobile Classroom and the Near Westside Peacemaking Project - illustrate how Designing Justice + Designing Spaces' work is practical to a number of situations, and how their work can inform solutions in Wayne County. The Youth Summit that DJ+DS hosted in Detroit in October 2018 to gather youth feedback on alternatives to the Wayne County jail development is also an example of their work in action.

Figure 19: Top: Restorative Justice Complex renderings by Designing Justice + Designing Spaces ("Restorative Justice Center") Bottom: Traditional criminal justice complex at the Old Wayne County Jail site. (Trevino)

In one example, Designing Justice + Designing Spaces worked alongside a San Francisco-based charter organization, Five Keys Charter Schools, "that helps students earn their high school diplomas or pass the... GED exam, after they've dropped out of traditional

high schools. Many of the students [in the schools] are incarcerated or formerly incarcerated" (C. Jones). DJ+DS worked with Five Keys Charter Schools to address resource accessibility in San Francisco. According to local education leaders, "turf wars, gang ties, [and] other safety concerns" prevented many of the 86,000 city residents who have not finished high school from attending adult schools (Tucker). In other cases, students "can't make it to regular classrooms because they can't afford the transportation costs" (C. Jones).

In response to these challenges, Designing Justice + Designing Spaces worked alongside Five Keys' adult education program to create the Five Keys Mobile Classroom, a school on wheels. The mobile classroom is a "... mobile schoolhouse, complete with classroom space, library and computerized learning (mobile hotspot)...[with] guidance counseling and social services to address issues such as substance abuse and violence prevention which contribute to compromised learning opportunities" (designingjustice.org). The mobile classroom accommodates up to 15 students, making multiple stops weekly in neighborhoods with high crime rates and neighborhoods facing poverty (C. Jones).

In another example, Designing Justice + Designing Spaces partnered with the Center for Court Innovation — a Syracuse, New York based nonprofit which studies and implements "community-based violence prevention projects, alternatives to incarceration, reentry initiatives, and court-based programs that reduce the use of unnecessary incarceration and promote positive individual and family change" ("About" courtinnovation.org). Faced with violence, conflict, and other disputes in the schools and the communities, Center for Court Innovation concluded that zero-tolerance policies such

as suspensions and incarceration were highly ineffective at solving the root causes of these issues. In addition, the rates of punishment and incarceration were not only harming the community, but they were disproportionately affecting people of color ("Peacemaking Program") To face this challenge, the Center for Court Innovation partnered with Designing Justice + Designing Spaces with the ultimate goal of designing the "adaptive reuse of a vacant building at the heart of the neighborhood...to serve the community and support positive outcomes for those participating in the peacemaking process" ("Near Westside Peacemaking Center"). In a "community-driven design process" which "prioritized robust community engagement and good design," Center for Court Innovation and Designing Justice + Designing Spaces created a space which encourages "disputants, along with family members, friends, and other members of the community to speak about how a disruptive event affected each person" ("About" courtinnovation.org, designingjustice.org).

In October 2018, Designing Justice + Designing Spaces hosted a youth summit in Detroit, in partnership with Detroit Justice Center, to connect with youth and gather their opinions around the new Wayne County jail development. About 25-30 youth spent a day at the Detroit Teen Hype center where they were engaged in topics around alternatives to the county jail. Deanna Van Buren, co-founder of DJ+DC, highlighted during the summit, "young people are the future. They are smart, honest and see things differently. They have a lot of energy and vision - and we have to include them." Youth were able to create and present alternative models for criminal justice reform to spend the $533 million allocated for the new criminal justice center.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands have managed to continuously reduced their incarceration rates to the point where they have been closing down their jails since 2013 (Weller 2017). The country announced it was closing 19 prisons due to lack of inmates to fill the cells in 2013, and by the end of 2017, they closed 5 more (Weller 2017). Incarceration rates have dipped so low that the country imported 240 prisoners from Norway in September 2017, just to keep a prison facility full (Weller 2017).

Dutch prisons are emptying fast as the number of prisoners fell from 20,463 in 2006 to 10,102 in 2016 (Smith, Weller 2016, Weller 2017). This is equal to 112 prisoners per 100,000 in a stark contrast to 716 prisoners per 100,000 population in the United States (Smith, Weller 2016, Weller 2017). One main reason why the Netherlands has such a low incarceration rate is their relatively relaxed drug laws (Smith, Coggins, Weller 2016). Cannabis has been decriminalized since the 1970s and convictions related to "harder drugs," such as heroin or cocaine, are based on the supply chains rather than individual users (Coggins). This reduces rates of arrests and prosecution (Coggins). In conjunction with their decriminalized drug policies, the Netherlands has focused on rehabilitation for drug users instead of criminalizing their behavior (Weller 2016). Studies suggest that since the 1990s there has been a decrease in rates of heroin addiction, which correlates with the country's commitment to rehabilitation (Weller 2016).

Another reason why rates of incarceration are falling in the Netherlands is that prisoners are also provided with ankle monitor systems, allowing prisoners to re-enter the workforce while being closely monitored (Weller 2017).

Figure 20: Amsterdam prison Bijlmerbajes was closed and converted into a creative hub for startups (Bro)

This reduces recidivism rates by half in comparison to previous incarceration sentences and allows formerly incarcerated people to contribute to society, earn money, and have someone watching them to ensure they do not fall back into their old habits with adequate support, such as social services and rehabilitation programmes (Weller 2016; Weller 2017). Additionally, imprisonment facilities across the country are full of social workers, mental health professionals, and lawyers" (Killalea), whose reach extends beyond the walls of the jails.

For those who must remain in a directly supervised facility, such as a jail, the Dutch focus on rehabilitation by offering many programs at the jail sites — allowing incarcerated people to play sports, read, practice new skills, take courses, learn, and communicate openly with each other (Killalea). Developing support networks is strongly encouraged (Killalea). Their philosophy behind

Netherlands vs. the United States

	Netherlands	United States
Age of Criminal Responsibility	12	6
Annual Cannabis Use (Ages 15-64)	5.4%	13.7%
Lifetime Cannabis Use	22.6%	51.6%
Murder rate per 100,000 citizens (2010)	179	12,996
Rape incidents per 100,000 citizens (2010)	9.2	27.3
Auto theft per 100,000 citizens (2006)	138.3	390.2
Perception of violent crimes	31.33	75.54
Total crimes per 1,000 citizens	88.11	41.29
Prisoners per 100,000 citizens	112	715

Figure 21: Key chrime statistics between the Netherlands and the United States (NationMaster)

this approach is to reverse criminal behavior, and as a result reducing risk of reoffending (Killalea). Therefore, the prison cells look more like dorm rooms, and programming for adults involves intense educational programs where detainees can share skills and take on courses, on top of having support networks in their own home communities (Killalea). Juveniles must complete an even more intensive programming of counselling, education, and parental support (Killalea).

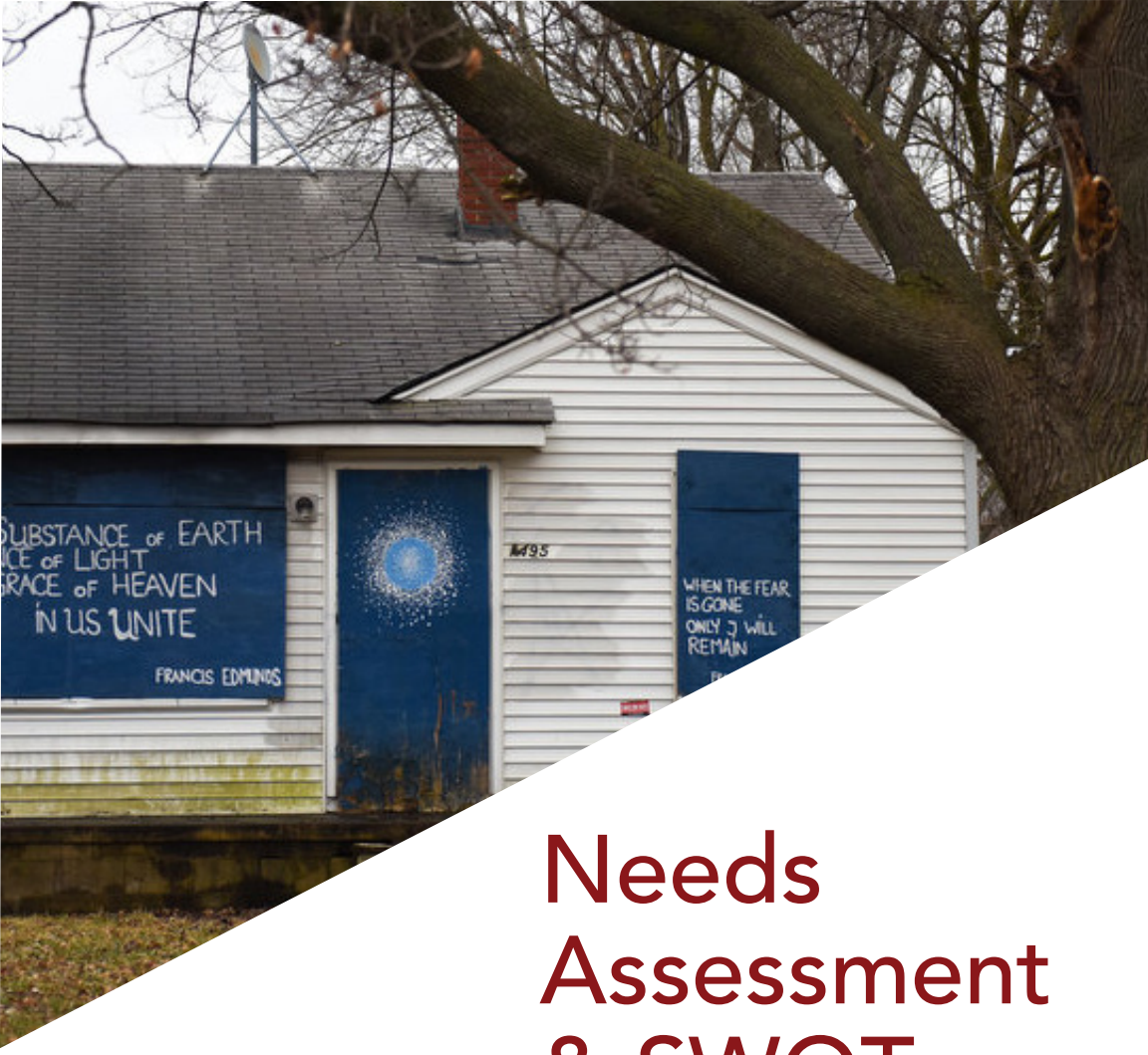
While many of the crime rates are significantly higher in the U.S than in the Netherlands, perhaps the most shocking comparison here would be the age of criminal responsibility. As defined on the NationMaster website, the age of criminal responsibility is "the age at which a person is no longer excluded from criminal liability. … Several US states do not stipulate any minimum age for criminal responsibility at all." Whereas in the Netherlands the age of criminal responsibility is 12 years old, a person as young as 6 in the U.S would be held responsible for their offenses, reflecting the impact of policies on the school-to-prison pipeline.

These are just a few of the key contributing factors to the Netherland's low incarceration rates. Based on how the Netherlands is managing to close their prisons, the U.S should consider these models in an effort to develop communities where jails are obsolete. This can be achieved through proper social support and welfare programs, a culture of shared social responsibility and inclusion, awareness and proactive responses to social issues, judicial systems focusing on the people's wellbeing, and aggressive rehabilitation programs.

Activity

Imagining a society without jails is difficult. Our case studies have demonstrated the possibility of developing communities where jails are no longer needed through alternative interventions and rehabilitation programs. 36th District Court Judge, Aliyah Sabree, stated that even as a former prosecutor, she could see a society without jails if there are certain practices, policies, and procedures put in place.

In the space below, write or draw your vision for a community without jails. What would be in place?



Needs Assessment & SWOT Analysis

This section analyzes three Wayne County zip codes by providing an asset map and analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of each area.

Figure 22: A house in Wayne County's 48205 zip code (Huynh)

Asset Mapping

As our team considered the target population of who would be most impacted by the new jail site, we consulted the Data Driven Detroit report, "Neighborhoods and Re-entry in Detroit," which was written in August 2015, as well as the City of Detroit's theneighborhoods.org. These resources informed us of prison admission rates and other relevant demographic data about communities across Wayne County. We chose to focus our research on the prevention of jail admission by examining the following zip codes: 48217, due to it having the highest prison admission rate per thousand residents in Wayne County; 48205, due to it having the highest number of incarcerated individuals and high population density; and 48202, due to it housing the proposed criminal justice complex.

This section will discuss the three zip code areas our team examined along with an asset map and analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) of each area. Key findings from the SWOT analysis helped our team to identify gaps which contribute to incarceration rates and prevent communities from thriving. Our team recognizes that this analysis is a cursory look based on our windshield surveys, walking tours, online research and interviews and requires a more in-depth analysis in order to be truly complete. Figure 23 on the next page summarizes key demographic statistics in each of the three zip codes, which provide a brief glimpse of possible factors contributing to the prison admission rates.

Key Demographic Data

	48202	48217	48205
Population (2016)	16,762	7,356	36,440
Black Population (2016)	12,136	6,128	33,147
Median Income	$21,506	$24,000	$30,000
Number of Houses	11,082	3,500	19,662
Area	3.3 sq. mi.	2.3 sq. mi.	6.2 sq. mi.
Population Density	5,111 /sq. mi.	3,218 /sq. mi.	5,709 /sq. mi.
DPSCD Schools	4	2	8
Prison Admission Rate (2008)	3.04 /1,000	7.59 /1,000	5.37 /1,000
Prison Admission Total (2008)	37	39	171
Annual Imprisonment Cost (2008)	$6 m	$7.4 m	$29 m
Private Investments	$42.3 m	$11.7 m	$2 m

Figure 23: Key Demographics of Each Zip Code (City-Data.com; Justice Atlas; TheNeighborhoods.org)

48202 SWOT Analysis

Introduction

48202 is located in the heart of Detroit - intersected by Woodward, I-75, and I-94. 48202 includes the Art Center, Midtown, New Center, North End, Alden Park, and Boston-Edison neighborhoods. These neighborhoods are diverse in character, demographic population, resources, and assets. 48202 borders the downtown core with cultural and educational institutions, dense residential neighborhoods, and less populated - but richly historical and active - neighborhoods.

According to the Justice Atlas for Sentencing and Corrections' online mapping tool, 48202 features a prison admission rate of 3.04 per 1,000 individuals, costing taxpayers an annual average of $6 million. It has a population of 16,762, 72% of which identify as Black, which is significantly below the city-wide rate (City-data.com). The household median income is $21,506, which is the lowest among our studied zip codes (City-Data.com). The City of Detroit's Neighborhood Data Tool highlights that 48202 enjoys a staggering $42.3 million in private investments, by far the highest amount privately invested among all three zip codes studied (TheNeighborhoods.org).

The zip code is home to the Detroit Medical Center, a group of hospitals that service the community with mental health, children's care, veterans' affairs, family planning and more. Community organizations like Considine Little Rock and Shrine of the Black Madonna offer recreational and educational programs to youth and adults. The International Institute offers resources for immigrant Detroiters and financial support services for non-immigrant Detroiters. Additionally, TechTown

48202 Asset Map

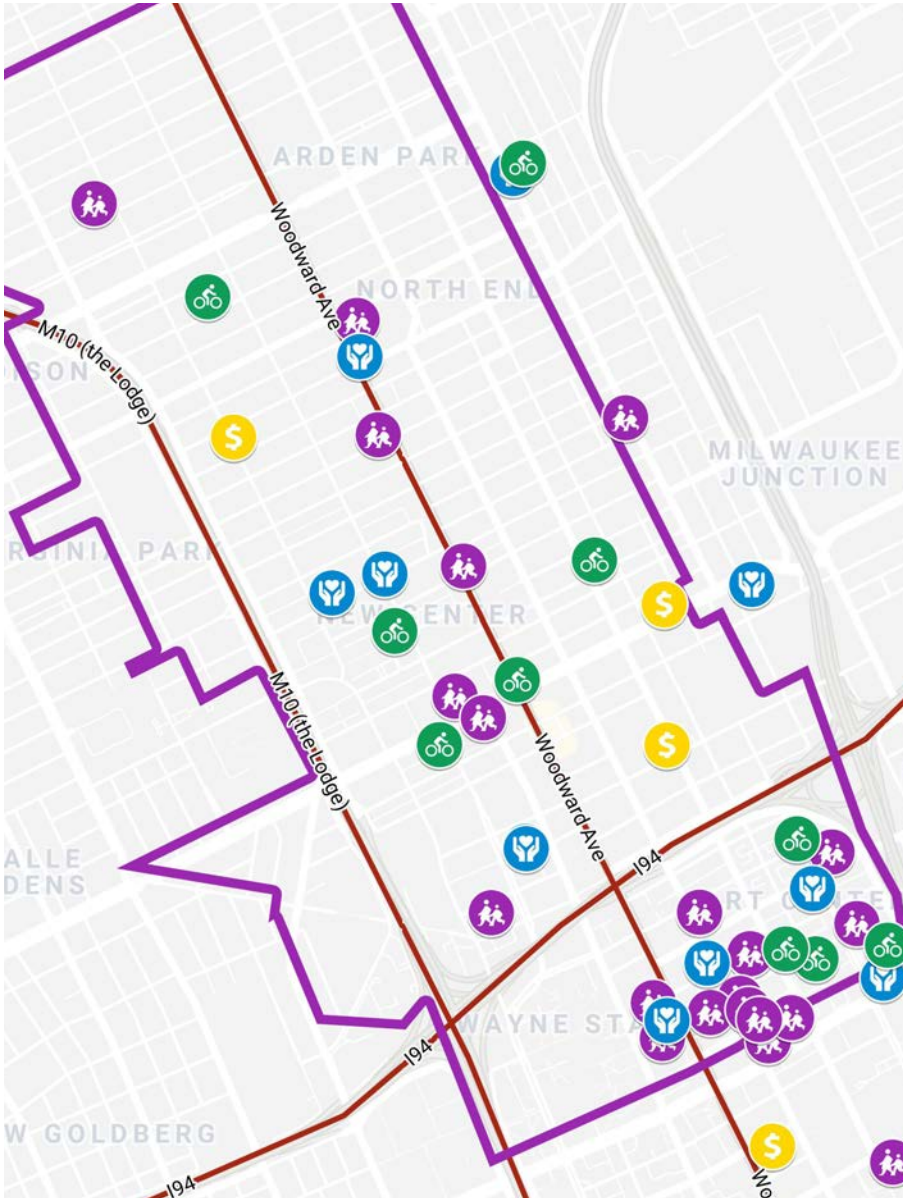


Figure 24: 48202 Asset Map

Detroit, a business incubator, supports the economic development of residents who live in 48202 and throughout the city. 48202 is also home to grassroots projects like the Oakland Avenue Artists Collective, and Oakland Avenue Urban Farm that are led by community members in the North End.

Strengths

A strength of this area is the centrality of its location. Within the zip code area, there is access to major freeways such as I-94, the Lodge, and I-75 that are all connected and get residents to different part of the city and further out to parts of the region. This strength gives residents with cars access to other resources that may not be available in their area. In addition, there are robust transportation options such as the Q-Line going up Woodward Avenue, and DDOT and SMART bus lines which provide transportation throughout the region. Another strength of the 48202 zip code is the amount of cultural institutions that are present. There are a number of historical landmarks, museums, and churches that act as anchors for the various neighborhoods within 48202. These cultural institutions give the neighborhoods character and contribute to the economy of the area - bringing in visitors and commuters. A third strength is the area's access to education. Residents in and around 48202 have access to several options for K-12, secondary, and postsecondary education that include both public and charter schools.

Weaknesses

Despite having a wide range of housing type and family income, 48202 has a median household income

of just over $20,000 ("Community Facts 48202"). Yet, its proximity to Downtown and the rapid development that is happening in that area has increased the price of housing and the cost of living. Midtown, a neighborhood in 48202, saw the median household income almost double from $167,900 in 2013 to $293,000 in 2016 (Gallagher). Figure 25 shows the home sale prices in 48202 as compared with other zip codes in the city - the three focus zip codes of this project are circled. The increase in the home sales and the cost of living in the zip code continues to make the area less accessible to the working class population that has historically populated the area. This attracts new people to the area, but pushes out current residents who can no longer afford the increased cost of living, contributing to the inequities of gentrification.

Figure 25: Detroit home sales prices (Detroit Free Press)

Gentrification

Gentrification is the transition of a community from low-income or working-class status to middle-class or affluent status, largely through external development (Saunders).

Opportunities

New development provides an opportunity to activate vacant land into community-led spaces throughout the zip code. During our time exploring 48202 neighborhoods like the North End neighborhood, we found residents doing many grassroots, place-based projects that are rejuvenating their public spaces and improving their quality of life, like urban farming projects, and the development of independent wireless internet mesh networks. There is the opportunity for other neighborhoods within 48202 to replicate these successes and activate land in a way that will not displace people.

Threats

A threat that is apparent in this zip code and the surrounding area is gentrification. The rapid physical development that is occurring in the area displaces people and small businesses in order to support corporate capital and expansion. This development demonstrates a lack of equal investment across all the neighborhoods in the zip code. There is a noticeable difference in the way that neighborhoods across 48202 are being maintained and new development is taking place predominantly in concentrated areas. Another threat would be the environmental issues of

the neighborhood that are brought on by the **Russell Street Incinerator**. Members of our group have been connected with organizing campaigns that have taken place over the years which call for the closing of the incinerator. In addition to the harmful incinerator, the zip code is also dealing with the threat of a new county jail which is scheduled to be built down the street from the incinerator, near Warren and Russell. This project threatens the criminalization and incarceration of the population in that area, and might also contribute to shifting housing costs and the cost of living in the area.

Russell Street Incinerator

In 1986, Detroit built the world's largest municipal incinerator during a time when incineration was viewed as the safest, most cost-effective waste disposal method (Zero Waste Detroit). The incinerator currently lies blocks away from the proposed jail site, is now known to pose the threat of airborne nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and lead to the residents in the surrounding neighborhoods. The construction of the incinerator could be seen as the final straw or breaking point for what was once a vibrant, ethnic community.

(The Detroit Renewable Energy Incinerator, Detroit Metro Times)

48217 SWOT Analysis

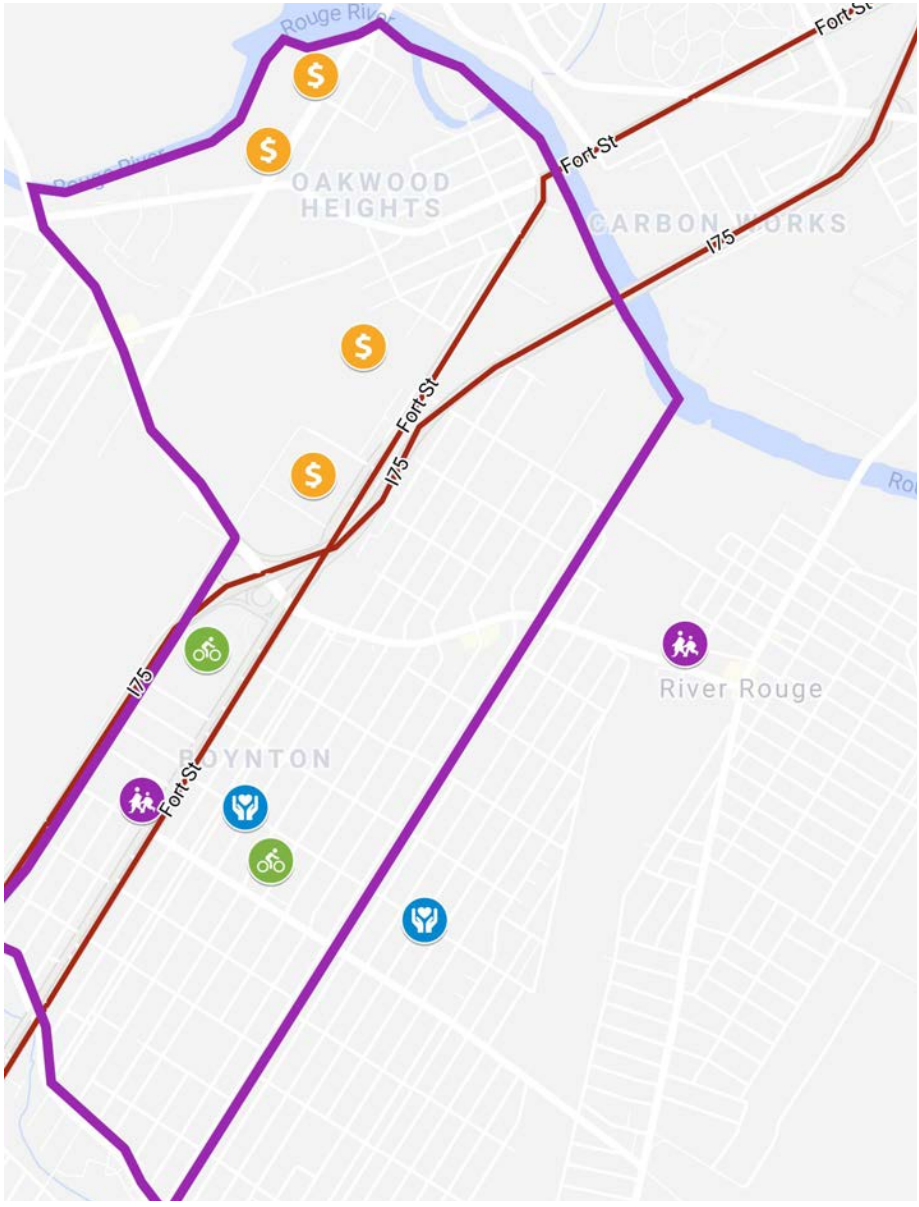
Introduction

48217 is located at the southwest tip of Detroit, and is intersected by I-75 and Fort Street. Within Detroit's boundary, 48217 includes the Delray, Oakwood Heights, and Boynton neighborhoods, and is bordered by the cities of Melvindale and River Rouge. 48217 is home to vast industrial parks for major manufacturing companies, but also features a few resilient residential neighborhoods.

48217 features a prison admission rate of 7.59 per 1,000 individuals - the highest incarceration rate in all of Wayne County (Justice Atlas). The online mapping tool from Justice Atlas indicates that incarcerating these individuals costs taxpayers an annual average of $7.4 million. The zip code has a population of just 7,356, with 83% of those individuals identifying as Black (City-data.com). The household median income is $24,000, on par with Detroit's average (City-data.com). According to the city of Detroit's neighborhood data tool, 48217 has experienced $11.7 million in private investments, mostly due to the major industrial districts.

Within the community, there has been a heightened arts presence that has generated in recent years to bring awareness to the environmental issues that exist. During our interviews and online research into the environmental justice and community organizing that takes place across the zip code, we found that the communities within 48217 are resilient and determined to stay in their neighborhoods. The many industrial companies, such as Marathon Petroleum Corporation, Detroit Salt Co., and Michigan Transport Inc. offer economic stimulation to the neighborhood.

48217 Asset Map



Human
Organizational
Physical
Economic

Figure 26: 48217 Asset Map

Strengths

In an analysis of this area, there is one key strength to note: there is a resilience that is magnified in this community. With all of the industry and factories taking over much of the land in this zip code, there is lot of open space, abandoned buildings and seemingly torn neighborhoods. However, people still exist and that presence demonstrates the commitment that people have to staying in their neighborhood. One of the more thriving cities that borders 48217 is River Rouge, which has a strong school presence within its downtown corridor. We also observed a recreation center being built in partnership with the city of Detroit in 48217 that can have positive impact on accessibility for youth in the area. Such assets can provide educational access and opportunities to support youth and families in the area. This contributes to a positive impact on human development in 48217.

Figure 27: 48217's industries contribute to the polution and contamination of the area (Abbott, Jr)

Weaknesses

Industry plants and factories are heavily present in the area, and there is limited space left for habitable land. Many of these sites are **brownfields**, or are areas that exhibit other environmental challenges. It is difficult to develop on brownfields lands, and while there is state and federal funding that could support such development, this barrier lessens desire to do so. Some examples of how communities could attempt to push past the limitations include the creation of community gardens, recreational areas, and even housing. But the environmental issues in this area bring challenges that impact what redevelopment could look like. Sean Martin, a former resident of 48217, argued that the toxicity of the environment could even be a cause of incarceration in the area - lead deficiency from chemicals in the air could cause learning disabilities.

Brownfields

A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant (United States Environmental Protection Agency).

Opportunities

With so many environmental challenges in 48217, there is a strong opportunity for creation of jobs in the green sector to advance more renewable energy sources and to do targeted land and waste management in the area. There is also an opportunity to develop training programs in skilled trade fields, such as electrical

engineering and construction, that could help with redevelopment of neighborhood infrastructure in areas where there are vacancies. These opportunities could encourage residents to become stewards of their communities. Additionally, residents have the opportunity to hold corporations like Marathon accountable to direct investments within communities that are directly impacted by their industrial complex.

Threats

48217 is reported to be highly toxic, and is also notably the area with the highest incarceration rate in the county. As highlighted in an article by Detroit Environmental Agenda "Environment and Public Health," toxins in the air can lead to many developmental, cardiovascular, respiratory, and neurological health issues and "contributes to Detroit's high rates of cancer, asthma and heart disease." The same article named that Detroit is home to five of the top 25 most polluted zip codes in the state, with 48217 being the top most polluted. It has the toxic burden score of 2576, which is 46 times higher than the state average. There has been a direct connection linked between health and mental wellness (Shultz et. al. 694). During a site visit to the Urban Neighborhood Initiatives, a city policy analyst from District 6 noted the ways that residents and elected officials continue to speak out about the toxic emissions, however, there has not been significant strides made to improve air quality in the area (Ormsby). Industry and factories remain a huge presence in the area, bringing capital to the Michigan economy and continuing to threaten the health of residents.

48205 SWOT Analysis

Introduction

The 48205 zip code is on the border of Detroit's northeast side, and includes the Osborn, Regent Park, and Lasalle College Park neighborhoods. It is bordered by East 8 Mile Road to the north, Kelly Road to the east, Flanders Street to the South (a side street a few blocks north of Outer Drive East), and Conner and Hoover Streets to the west. 48205 is a densely populated residential neighborhood, which serves home to thousands of Detroit families (American Fact Finder).

Justice Atlas' online mapping tool informed us that 48205 features a prison admission rate of 5.37 per 1,000 individuals, costing taxpayers an annual average of $29 million - by far the highest amount among all three zip codes studied. With a population of 36,440 residents, 48205 features the highest population density in not only Wayne County, but also Michigan (City-Data.com). The household median income is just over $30,000, with 33.9% of individuals living below the poverty level (American Fact Finder). Over 90% of 48205's residents identify as black, which is on par with the city's overall racial diversity (City-Data.com).

The zip code is home to recreational opportunities such as the Heilmann Recreation Center, which hosts community events, activities, sports, and other attractions on and in their fields and facilities, as well as multiple city parks. Matrix Health and Human Services has an employment center, runs a food bank, and hosts community events. Additionally, Osborn Neighborhood Alliance provides critical resources "to ensure children living in the Osborn Community will be safe, healthy, educated, and prepared for adulthood" (Osborn

48205 Asset Map

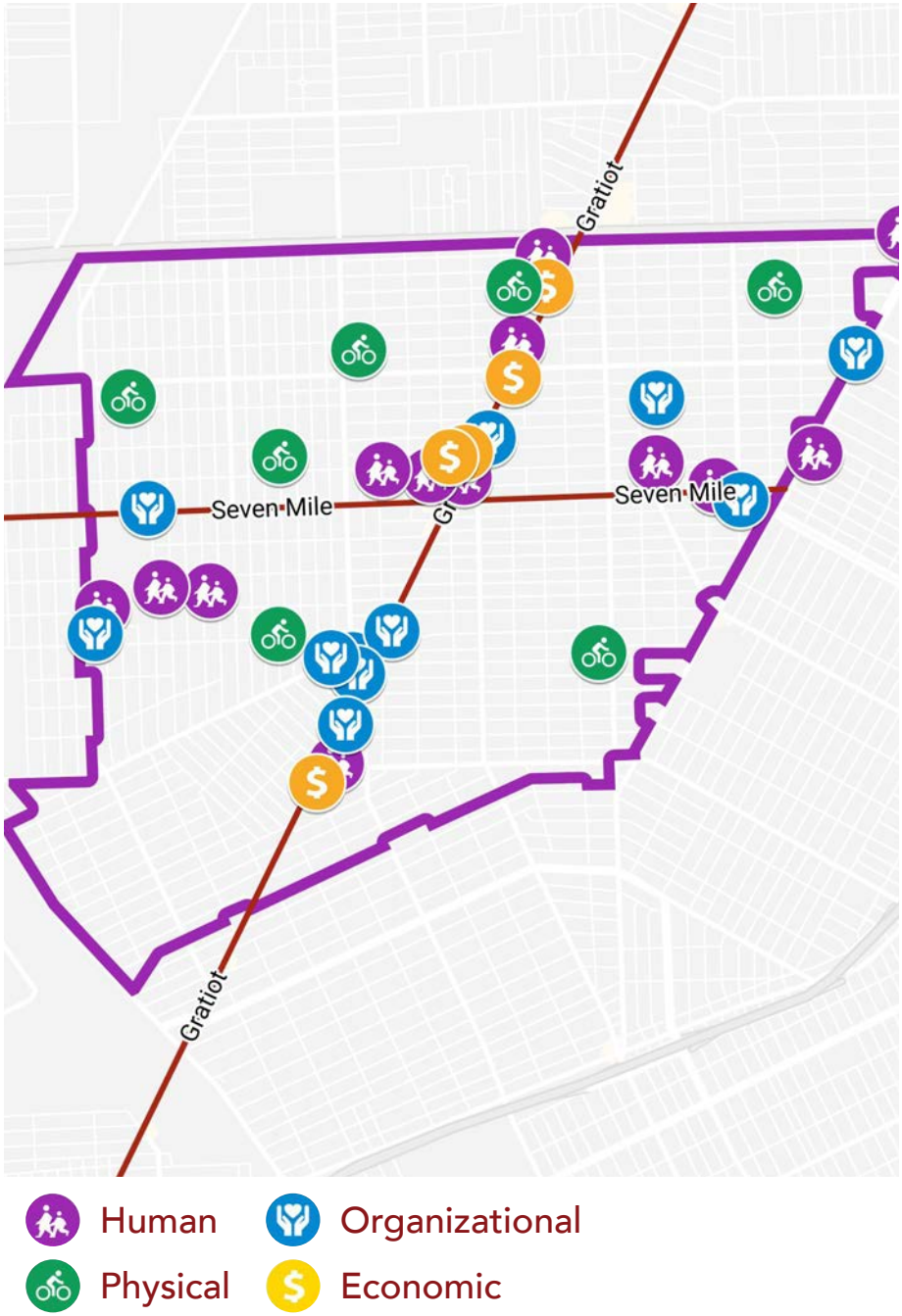


Figure 28: 48205 Asset Map

Neighborhood Alliance) and the Detroit Center for Family Advocacy, which works to provide "legal, social work and parent advocacy to parents to prevent the unnecessary entry of children into foster care" (The Detroit Center for Family Advocacy).

Strengths

48205's strength is its organizational development. Namely, Matrix Health and Human Services, Osborn Neighborhood Alliance, and the Heilmann Recreation Center provide some of the most prominent cultural and educational resource centers in the 48205 zip code. In fact, "Heilmann Recreation Center serves about 70 percent of the youth in the neighborhood…[and] offers soccer, basketball, cursive writing classes, water aerobics, Zumba and other activities" (Terry). Many community events, activities, sports, and other attractions are held on and in the fields and facilities of Heilmann. These organizations contribute positively to human development, reduce the likelihood of incarceration, and help provide key social services to formerly incarcerated individuals reintegrating into the neighborhood.

Weaknesses

In 48205, there is a 81.7% high school graduation rate, but only one of its many schools is a high school. Despite being on par with Michigan's graduation rates, many issues arise when examining the condition and school policies. With "most suspensions given in Detroit schools for truancy...infractions like disorderly conduct and insubordination account for about 60 percent of the student suspensions from the city schools" (Monts). When interviewing with Black Family Development Incorporated, an organization that has helped to

support youth in the criminal justice system, Alice Thompson, CEO, identified that "educational systems are critical to overcoming high incarceration rates in Detroit." 48205 faces the weakness of zero-tolerance policies that contribute to the school-to-prison pipeline which disproportionately affects young people of color. While other zip codes also face these issues, it is particularly highlighted in 48205 due to high population density, a large number of schools, and a low chance of socioeconomic mobility.

Figure 29: A mural unveiled in 48205's Osborn neighborhood (Harma)

Opportunities

An opportunity for the 48205 community is that 72.4% of its households are family households (Point2Homes). When looking toward the future, change begins with the youth and 48205 is fortunate to have a population that makes possible the opportunity to change punitive early-life policies. Having a large population of youth and families enables organizations

greater access to resources to provide critical developmental services. As 48205's youth grow older, services can adapt to support them across their lifespan, providing greater access to quality education, job opportunities, and housing.

Threats

One threat to the 48205 zip code is the presence of survival economies. "Survival economies" disproportionately affect young men of color and are economic opportunities rooted in illegal activities such as drugs or violence, of which people without educational or alternative economic opportunities are forced into. As Nicquel Terry emphasized in his article, "part of the area has been dubbed "the Red Zone" — gang turf for the Seven Mile Bloods who, authorities say, terrorize residents with shootings, murders and drug dealing." Vacant and blighted housing structures also pose a threat: "neighbors say blight is among their biggest concerns. Vacant, rundown homes have a presence on nearly every block, and police say they have been used by gang members for criminal activity" (Terry). Combined with these factors is the reality that the "lack of jobs are the key issues driving much of the crime here" (Terry). This lack of access causes the necessity of survival economies and poses a threat to raise the rates of criminalization and incarceration throughout the zip code.

Lessons

Each zip code differs in their resources, demographics, access, investment, and prison admission rates. However, across all three zip codes, we found consistent gaps which contribute to incarceration rates and prevent communities from thriving, including housing, job opportunities, education, and gentrification. While each of these themes vary in how they appear across the individual SWOT analyses, our team identified them as having a direct impact on communities' vulnerability to higher prison admission and criminalization in general. For each of the themes, our team identified a need that can have a positive influence on making jails obsolete. With this project, we argue that a community that has equitable access to housing, job opportunities, education, and more restorative laws and policies is a community that will have a better chance of lowered rates of criminalization and imprisonment. The needs are based on an initial assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the examined zip codes and speak to what communities need to improve upon in order to deter their population from going to jail.

These needs are:

1 Affordable, quality housing for families and individuals

Housing leads to stability and safe spaces that support one from being vulnerable to incarceration for truancy and loitering. Affordable housing also provides new opportunities for returning citizens, who are otherwise expected to return to the same conditions in which they were criminalized (Morenoff and Harding, Martin).

2 Access to a variety of job opportunities that support a range of skills, interests, and expertise

With a range of job opportunities, there is more possibility for financial security and opportunity for mobility that would deter the risk of incarceration because of involvement in survival economies (Terry). People engage in criminal activity due to economic disparity (Martin, Ruff), if there are job opportunities that support a range of skills, interests, and expertise, it would reduce criminal activity as well as support returning citizens (Sabree, J. Phillips, Morenoff and Harding).

3 Access to quality head start, K-12 schools and resources to support secondary and vocational education

Many people have argued that those most at risk of being incarcerated are those who are educationally disadvantaged, contributing to the school-to-prison pipeline (Morenoff and Harding, ACLU, American Bar Association). More robust and quality educational access will encourage upward social and financial mobility as students are provided the proper resources and supports early on to have a positive quality of life across the life-span.

4 Equitable and inclusive development that centers the community's needs over corporate gain

Development that is community-driven and gives all people access to the resources and investments can reduce the risk of communities and individuals being marginalized and at risk of criminalization. Development processes are typically top-down, starting with stakeholders and development firms and those utilizing the space or services are least likely to be heard (Grinelle, Gabor, & Unrau 17). Therefore development projects must engage communities in order to produce the best outcomes for those most affected by it ("About" BFDI, designingjustice.org, Van Buren).

5 Governance and policy that encourage rehabilitation over incarceration

This can lead to systematic change that can be a direct trickle down into communities, creating a culture of empathy over criminalization. Policies have the power to shift cultures by transforming systems and communities (Guiner). Policies surrounding "Black Codes" lead to mass incarceration (A. Jones, Davis 27) could be reversed if the right policies were put in place (Sabree).

Action Proposals

This section presents three action proposals, a recommendation based on the outcome of a SWOT analysis, projected outcomes, and an assessment methodology for this recommendation.

Figure 30: Downtown Detroit (Shutterstock images)

Action Proposals

We have identified three action proposals: (1) Enhance youth supports and school culture, (2) Develop a physical community restorative justice center, and (3) Implement restorative policies.

Action Proposal #1: Enhance Youth Supports and School Culture

Our first action proposal addresses creating cultural change in early ages of life. We are proposing a shift in how we address youth behavioral issues and disputes. We recommend that punitive and zero-tolerance policies be phased out and substituted with restorative school culture which places emphasis on healing, community, and opportunity. One aspect of this action proposal is to implement in-school programming that focuses on college and career readiness in partnership with local organizations and businesses. Providing accessible pathways for youth is critical to improving economic and educational outcomes. Another aspect is to implement in-school youth mentorship and support groups, along with restorative practice training for youth, staff, and parents led by restorative justice practitioners such as the International Institute for Restorative Practices. As youth.gov summarizes, "supportive, healthy relationships formed between mentors and mentees...contribute to a host of benefits" including increased high school graduation rates, healthier relationships and lifestyle choices, and improved behavior. Lastly, we propose to eliminate school reliance on punitive and zero-tolerance policies ("Benefits for Young People"). Shared Justice, an online publication, emphasizes the need to end these

policies because "this type of disciplinary procedure has been proven in research to have an overall negative effect on students, and a disproportionately negative effect on minorities" (Maxime).

Education and Incarceration

As the Council of State Governments Justice Center cites, "of the more than 60,000 youth who are incarcerated on any given day in the United States, nearly 36,000 are committed to state custody, two-thirds of whom are youth of color. The majority of these youth are over-age and under-credited, several grade levels behind their peers, more likely to have a disability than their peers, and have been suspended multiple times and/or expelled from their local schools."

The strength of this action proposal is that it attempts to create change among the community's next generation - its youth. Small-scale cultural change through in-school programming at early ages will have an healthy impact on the lifespan and provide roots for community-wide cultural change. The weakness of this action proposal is that it does not address individuals outside of the school system, namely, those above the age of 18 or those who have dropped out of school. Among this proposal's many opportunities, we find that there is great potential for generational impact. By addressing issues restoratively rather than punitively, community culture will shift. The major threat to this action proposal is school districts' resistance to changing internal policies. School administrations

have been enforcing zero-tolerance policies since the 1990s (Maxime), and have tight budgets to support their students beyond the classroom. Additionally, in order for the proposal to be successful and sustainable long-term, there must be buy-in from a number of stakeholders, including students, parents, educators, administration, and school officers.

Action Proposal #2: Develop a Physical Community Restorative Justice Center

Our second action proposal addresses our project question by creating a physical space for restorative justice to be practiced. Restorative justice centers are being advocated for around the country and provide alternative practices to traditional criminal justice. One element of this proposal would be to develop a physical space - a neighborhood-based center for conflict resolution and restorative justice to be used by residents to work through disputes and hold others accountable for harm. The center could also be used as an **anchoring institution** or **neighborhood niche** that provides access to resources, community gathering and organizing spaces, as well as incubate small businesses. This space should be identified and designed collaboratively with neighborhood residents and other stakeholders. Another aspect of this proposal is the activation of partnerships and collaboration. Community-based organizations will need to ensure that programs and services in the center are meeting the needs of residents. Partnerships between courts, police and schools, including systems for recommendation, referral, and accountability are necessary to ensure center usage.

Anchoring Institutions

According to the Planning to Stay model of community development, these are "places where cultural, educational and social activities of our communities are focused" (Morrish 67).

Neighborhood Niches

These are unique neighborhood shops, attractions, and destinations "where neighbors find the basic goods and services as well as [have] some of the social encounters that enrich their daily lives" (Morrish, Brown 55).

A strength to this action proposal is that community restorative justice centers are designed and intended for use by all members of the community. In addition, the restorative justice center could serve across the entire lifespan of individuals and families. "Restorative justice processes are more inclusive than the traditional criminal justice processes. They actively invite all affected parties - victims, offenders, and community members - to participate in resolving the crime" (Centre for Justice and Reconciliation), creating a generational impact on community members. Following the models created by organizations like Designing Justice + Designing Spaces, all affected parties would be brought together to have a mediated discussion about harm and accountability. The development of a restorative justice center could also bring job opportunities, skills trainings, and other professional development opportunities for community members. A restorative justice center is projected to cost

Restorative Questions

to respond to challenging behavior

- What happened?
- Who was affected by what you have done?
- What do you think you need to do to make things right?

to help those harmed by others' actions

- What has been the hardest thing for you?
- What impact has this incident had on you and others?
- What do you think needs to happen to make things right?

Figure 31: Restorative questions (International Institute for Restorative Practices)

between $2 and $10 million (VanBuren), which is much lower than the proposed $533 million cost of Wayne County's criminal justice complex. The burden of the high upfront cost could be offset by adapting existing community assets to house a smaller restorative justice center. One opportunity offered by this action proposal is that it can build the capacity of residents to become skilled practitioners in restorative justice practices that could extend beyond the walls of the center. Finally, the biggest threat to the development of this action proposal is community resistance to change and physical development. In order to ensure that the center meets the community's needs, goals, and characteristics, active resident collaboration and participation throughout the development process is needed.

Action Proposal #3: Implement Restorative Policies

Our third action proposal addresses systemic and institutional level restorative policies, aiming to create change to make jails obsolete. The first aspect of this action proposal is to mandate that community court programs act as a buffer for crimes before people reach criminal court. As the Center for Court Innovation summarizes, "community courts close the gap between courts and communities by bringing justice back to neighborhoods" (1). The second part of this action proposal is to implement and monitor policies to ensure procedural justice is followed. Procedural justice would be assessed "based on four central principles: treating people with dignity and respect, giving citizens 'voice' during encounters, being neutral in decision making, and conveying trustworthy motives." (The National Initiative for Building Community Trust & Justice). The final aspect of this proposal identifies the need to enforce House Bill No. 5619, which was passed by the State of Michigan House of Representatives to amend Act 451 of 1976, entitled "The Revised School Code." House Bill No. 5619, introduced in 2017, suggested that restorative practices be used as an alternative or additive to suspension or expulsion by school boards across Michigan. However, this amendment did not mandate restorative practices in public schools, nor did it appropriately create measures to monitor restorative practices. We propose that school boards across the state ensure that they are in compliance with House Bill No. 5619 to lessen the possibility of the school-to-prison pipeline.

A strength of this action proposal is the broad impact that a top-down approach to this issue has to potential to offer. Institutionalized policy has a higher chance of transforming systems and communities. However, creating that systemic change is difficult and takes a significant amount of time. Oftentimes, cultural change must precede legislative change. Professor Lani Guiner, building off the work of gay rights advocate Thomas Stoddard, states that "'rule shifting' by legislation alone could not produce significant changes in attitudes... meaningful changes depend on 'culture shifts,' not just changes in legal rules." An opportunity offered by this action proposal is the potential for cross-sector and interdisciplinary collaboration. By bringing together stakeholders such as policy-makers, criminal justice and education leaders, restorative justice and social work professionals, and those impacted by the policies, there is opportunity for understanding, empathy, and collaboration. A threat to this action proposal is resistance to comply with policies. As previously mentioned, cultural change must often precede legislative change; stagnation and resistance to change within the criminal justice culture is the biggest threat to implementing restorative policies.

Action Proposal Summary

Action Proposal 1: Enhance Youth Supports and School Culture	Action Proposal 2: Develop a physical community restorative justice center	Action Proposal 3: Implement restorative policies
Implement in-school programming that focuses on college & career readiness in partnership with local organizations and businesses. Implement youth mentorship and support groups, along with restorative practice training for youth, staff and parents. Eliminate reliance on punitive and zero-tolerance policies	Develop a neighborhood-based center for conflict resolution and restorative justice that can be utilized by residents for working through disputes and holding others accountable for harm. Activate collaboration and partnerships between Community-Based Organizations to ensure that programs/services in the center are meeting the needs of residents. Develop a collaborative between courts, police and schools, a recommendation and referral system, and an accountability system to ensure center usage.	Mandate community court programs that act as a buffer for crimes. Implement and monitor policies to ensure that procedural justice is followed, including a focus on the healing and rehabilitation of offenders, eliminating biases in sentencing, and the appropriate provision of legal support. Michigan school boards ensure that they are in compliance with House Bill No. 5619 to lessen the possibility of the school-to-prison pipeline

Figure 32: Action proposal summary

Action Proposal SWOT Analysis

	Action Proposal 1: Enhance Youth Supports and School Culture
Strengths	• Creating change among the next generation • Fighting school-to-prison pipeline • Holistic response to trauma and harm
Weaknesses	• Does not impact those outside the school (18+ and drop-outs)
Opportunities	• Shifting culture of communities over lifespans and generations
Threats	• School administration resistance to change • Lack of buy-in from students, parents, educators, etc.

Figure 33: Action proposal SWOT Analysis

Action Proposal 2: Develop a physical community restorative justice center	**Action Proposal 3:** Implement restorative policies
• Designed and intended for all community members • Lifespan impacts • Job opportunities, skills trainings, and other professional development	• Top-down, systemic approach • Broad impact • Institutionalized practice
• No standard of restorative practices • Initial development and maintenance cost	• Restorative practice is not universally respected • Changing the system is hard
• Build trust and clarity in community roles • Building capacity of residents to become skilled practitioners • Build standard model for restorative justice in neighborhoods	• Cross-sector and interdisciplinary collaboration
• Community resistance to change and physical development • Residents not having the skills to sustain the center • Outside perspectives overshadowing residents	• Opposition to the policies • Laws shift but culture does not • Noncompliance

Activity

We know that there are many actions needed in order to truly make jails obsolete. In the space below, write or draw out your plans for a community development project that could work towards this goal:

Recommendation

While this book does not develop implementation strategies for each action proposal presented, we recognize each as necessary components to realizing a world without jails. Based on the SWOT analysis completed above, our team decided that developing a physical community restorative justice center could be one of the first steps in working towards developing communities to make jails obsolete in Wayne County and beyond. There is a real possibility of bringing this kind of restorative justice development to the city of Detroit, and through our interviews we know that Designing Justice + Designing Spaces are in conversation with local organizations about projects like this. Our recommendation to these organizations is that a restorative justice center should be implemented at the neighborhood level in multiple places around the city.

Recommendation: Develop a physical community restorative justice center

- Co-designed by residents and other critical neighborhood stakeholders
- Developed by a local nonprofit development firm in collaboration with grassroots organizations
- Integrated and respected by the criminal justice and education systems

Implementation Steps

Determine a location for the center. The location should be based on zoning and planning maps for the city, neighborhood population and needs, as well as the infrastructure that is already present to support the implementation and use of the center.

Convene neighborhood residents, members of the education system, members of the county and state criminal justice system, and a development firm to establish a shared mission and goals, strategy for development, vision for the center.

Engage community residents - particularly youth and other vulnerable populations - to better understand the potential role and scope of the community restorative justice center.

Co-Design a collaborative process for visioning and designing the center, led by the design firm. This design process would include education from case studies and other models of this kind of restorative justice, and a series of visioning workshops. The workshops would be an opportunity to imagine what the space could look like, what services it would have, and what the surrounding area would also need to have developed in order to support the sustainability of the center and its clients.

Develop the physical site. With the support of the design firm, finalize the plans for the development and raise the funds needed to complete the development.

Hire a construction company, whose values align, to complete construction of the site.

Employ residents to staff the community restorative justice center. As needed, provide job and skills training to community members to ensure that the staff and practitioners in the space are those who live near the center.

Ensure that experienced staff who are hired from outside of the neighborhood are competent in the needs of the community they will be serving, share identities with the residents and/or clients, and will align with the values of restoration over punitive punishment

Collaborate with the local educational and criminal justice institutions to encourage referrals of cases to the community restorative justice center. This engagement could include education around the concepts and models of restorative justice to demonstrate the need for these kind of community-based and community-led restorative processes

Potential Contributing Partners

- Residents of the neighborhood
- Local educational institutions (staff, faculty)
- City and county criminal justice systems (courts, jails, police)
- Local development or design firm who would is value-aligned and could see this project through from beginning to end

Projected Timeline

Development timelines can vary greatly, depending on the scope of the project, existing assets, and neighborhood contexts. Below is a projection of what a development timeline may look like for a restorative justice center in Detroit.

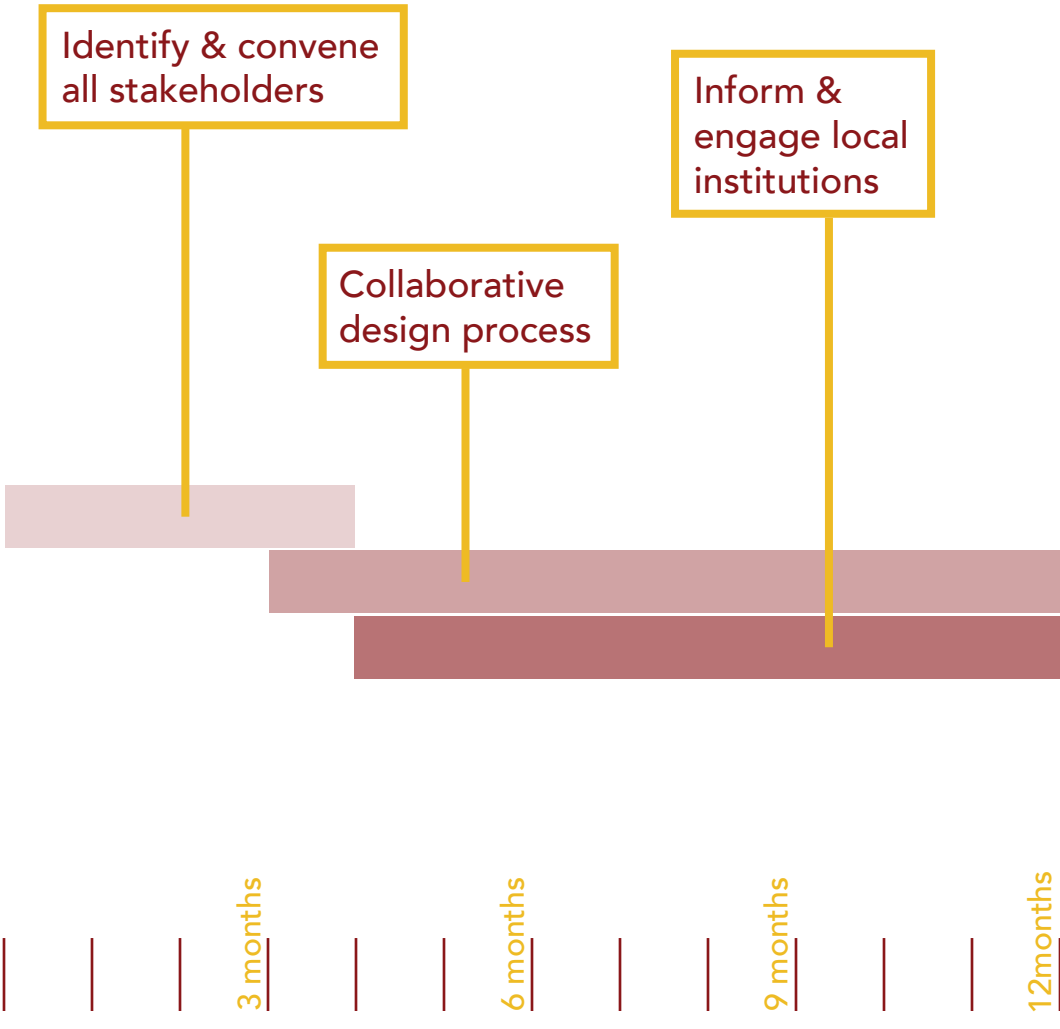
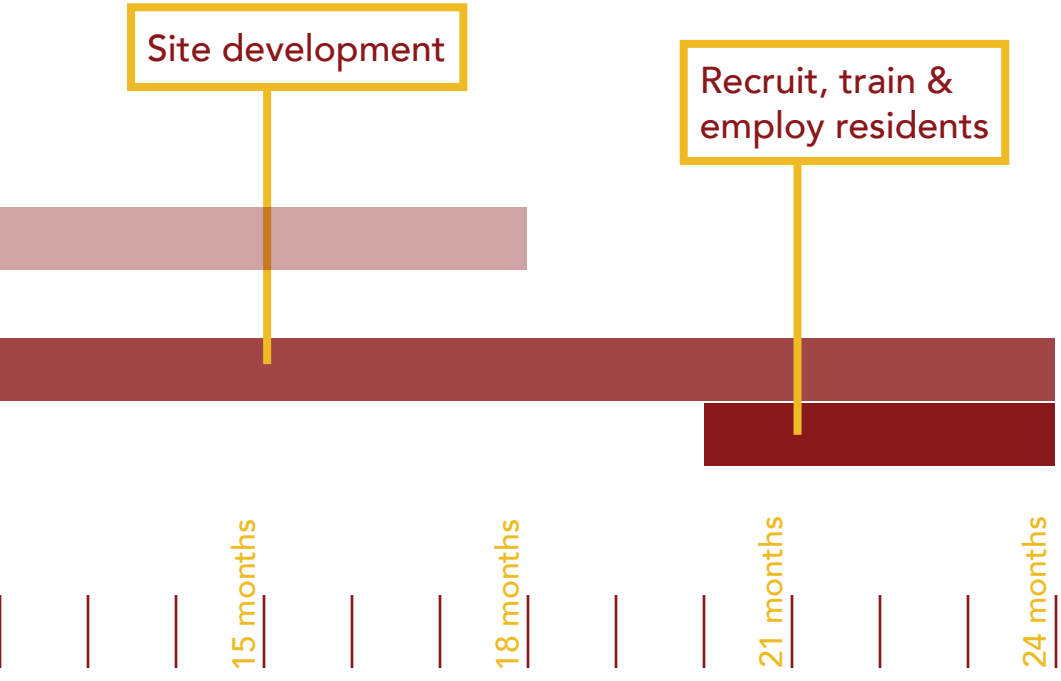


Figure 34: Youth participate in a restorative justice design workshop at Detroit's Teen HYPE (Korona).



Projected Budget

We do not know the exact cost of a restorative justice center, as it is highly dependent on the neighborhood, existing infrastructure, and needs of the community. Designing Justice + Designing Spaces' Deanna Van Buren states that in Oakland, California these centers can cost up to $10 million. Detroit Justice Center estimates that community based restorative justice centers could cost up to $17 million, 30 times less than the $533 million price tag associated with the new jail development complex. Neighborhoods could also develop small restorative justice centers within already existing anchoring institutions, neighborhood niches, or other community spaces to reduce the development cost.

Funding Sources

Depending on the organizational partners leading the project, the funding sources can vary. These sources could include:

Philanthropic Grants: foundations and philanthropic organizations could provide some of the initial support and ongoing operating funds

Governmental Grants: local, state and federal support of development

Crowd Funding: donor-based support and opportunity for community buy-in

Activity

What neighborhood do you live in?

What are the primary needs of your neighborhood as they relate to incarceration?

If you wanted to meet these needs, what organizations would you partner with?

Restorative justice centers would primarily be used for conflict resolution, but specific activities and programming can be developed based on your community's needs. What programming would you include in a restorative justice center for your neighborhood?

Projected Outcomes

Throughout this book we have asked the question "can you imagine a world without jails?" We believe that it is possible to develop holistic communities that would make the need for jails obsolete, beginning with building a restorative justice center as an anchoring institution. We learned that using the $533 million budget for the current Wayne County Criminal Justice Complex, multiple restorative justice centers could be developed across neighborhoods in Detroit. This development can have positive outcomes across human,, organizational, physical, and economic contexts, as well as outcomes related to sustainability, service and social justice. There are implications that development of the restorative justice center can have a regional impact as a replicable model and can contribute to the multiculturalism in a community. In this section, we identify some outcomes related to the implementation of restorative justice centers across neighborhoods.

Human Development Outcomes

Throughout our team's research and engagement, we were considering the root causes of criminalization and incarceration, and the ways that the recommendations we make will have outcomes that positively impact the human development of a community - enhancing the richness of human life in the areas where they are implemented. A United Nations report suggests that human development also includes living a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living (Chonghaile). One of the human development outcomes of our recommendation is that it leads to the enhanced potential of people across their lifespan. By providing

a physical space that activates the the community, a restorative justice center can educate residents, provide jobs, give access to necessary resources and other amenities, and allow people to healthily work through harm and conflict using restorative practice models.

The impact of the development of a restorative justice center is that it would allow more members of the community to seek rehabilitation and restorative practices rather than face traditional, punitive punishments. It would return them to their community and their families quicker with critical life skills, that could support them in reintegrating into their communities after conflict or harm (Woworuntu). During our team's interview with Southwest Detroit Community Justice Center, it was revealed that often the underlying causes of perpetual incarceration stem from mental health, substance abuse, poverty and lack of education. Resources that address issues across the spectrum can be provided through the restorative justice center. Its impact on human development would be greater if the center trained and hired members of the neighborhood to become mediators, staff members, support staff, and other critical roles. The restorative justice center could serve as a safe space and become a place where community members convene, learn, and contribute to the needs of their neighborhood.

Organizational Development Outcomes

Organizational development focuses on the ways in which organizations and groups support a community. Developing a restorative justice center provides the community an opportunity to encourage partnership and collaboration, as well as activate local organizations and entities to practice more progressive and holistic models of restoration and restitution, rather than punitive

punishment. Our recommendation requires active collaboration between many organizations in order to be developed and sustained. It could be a source of referral for the education system, criminal justice system, neighborhood organizations, residents, and neighborhood political representatives, among other entities. If the center is well-received, it will become respected as a place for community problem solving and set a foundation from which other organizational partnerships and collaborations could grow.

Figure 35: Rendering of a restorative justice center in Oakland, CA (Designing Justice + Designing Spaces)

Physical Development Outcomes

The physical development outcomes are those that are rooted in the built environment and its impact on people. When alternative spaces are built, they alter the physical makeup of the neighborhoods they are in. The development of a restorative justice center could repurpose, rehabilitate, and activate an abandoned space. Designing Justice + Designing Spaces' (DJ+DS) work with the Center for Court Innovation demonstrated that it is possible to "[adaptively] reuse a vacant building at the heart of the neighborhood... to serve the community and support positive outcomes for those participating in the peacemaking process" (designingjustice.org). The restorative justice center could potentially lead to a more enhanced physical landscape and produce a safer living environment, which can lead to additional investment and development of the areas surrounding the center.

Economic Development Outcomes

Economic development focuses on the increase of capital or investment in a community, as well as job opportunities, increases in property value, and business growth that benefits the areas where development occur. Our recommendation to build a restorative justice center would focus on rehabilitating a vacant building that could spark economic investment and interest in a street or neighborhood, providing increased opportunities for future development. The restorative justice center would provide jobs and training to residents of all education levels, and while the number of jobs at the restorative justice center might be limited, the resulting economic impact in the surrounding area would propel

residents towards more diversified job and education opportunities. In addition, allowing people restorative and rehabilitative opportunities rather than punitive policies and imprisonment would allow them to continue being productive members of that community and continue bringing capital into the local economy. Lastly, the restorative justice center would save taxpayers money in its development, costing significantly less than the $533 million proposed criminal justice complex. There could be multiple restorative justice centers built that combat mass incarceration and encourage alternatives to prison models that can be replicated across communities.

Service, Social Justice, and Sustainability

The development of a restorative justice center has a positive impact on service, social justice, and sustainability. The current criminal justice system has an obligation to procedural justice - the education and informative process guaranteed to defendants in the criminal justice system. The restorative justice center is a socially just alternative that can provide necessary resources that assist residents and deter people from being incarcerated. Through this model, resources like legal and financial services, mental health resources and other support are provided across the life-span. The restorative justice center provides a safe space where people can be rehabilitated in a way that is encouraging them to understand their actions, and have more value and respect for their community. Unlike jails, which contribute to the disenfranchisement of communities, restorative justice centers offer a more sustainable solution, investing in people and encouraging people to invest in the places where they live, play, and work. One of the opportunities provided in our recommendation

was for community members to be hired and involved in the development and operation of the restorative justice center. This encourages ongoing community support of the development, which allows for growth and sustainability over time.

Multiculturalism & Diversity

Prison and county jail populations have high disparities of people of color compared to their white counterparts, as identified in our background information on mass incarceration. When imagining a world without jails, one must realize that people who cause harm would not be removed from their communities while the harm is being resolved, which is different from the systems we know that remove people from their communities during that time. With high numbers of those incarcerated being people of color, providing alternatives and getting them back into their communities would make our neighborhoods more diverse. The restorative justice center can also be reflective of the neighborhood make-up in providing the proper resources that each of the different populations need, servicing people across age, race, ethnicity as well as disability. As highlighted previously, many people who are incarcerated also deal with mental illness that can have a huge impact on how they identify with and interact in their community (J. Phillips). Restorative justice centers can support the healthy integration of those with disabilities and mental health issues in ways that jails and prisons cannot. This alternative and safe space not only combats mass incarceration, it encourages healing and cross-functionality for an array of individuals who are impacted through the criminal justice system.

Regional Impact

The development of a restorative justice center can serve as a model that can be replicated across communities. We are recommending this to be developed in Detroit, but it could be useful in other cities across Wayne County, in urban communities across the state and country, and in communities impacted by new jail development projects. Ideally, a neighborhood restorative justice center would impact the way that a visitor to the area interacts with the residents in the face of conflict or harm, thus shifting a culture from criminalization to empathy. Also, the regional impact would be evident in the county budget - re-allocating money that is projected to be spent on the jail complex, and distributing those funds to other infrastructural needs, like mental health services, education, and job opportunities (Figure 36).

Figure 36: Detroit Justice Center proposes alternative uses for the $533 million allocated to build a new jail.

Assessment Methodology

To ensure the success of implementing a restorative justice center, we must the effectiveness of the programs offered in the center through an evaluation of the process, outcomes, and vested interest groups. In the evaluative research process, it is necessary for stakeholders to use a collaborative approach to ensure that clients are served effectively and efficiently. Typically, stakeholders operate from a top-down approach starting with policy makers and funders, followed by program administrators, then line-level workers such as counsellors, and lastly, clients (Grinelle, Gabor, & Unrau 17). In recommending a restorative justice center, our team's implementation process would include community stakeholders, but rely on the needs identified by residents in the neighborhood, in order to ensure that residents are also regarded as a stakeholder group. The outcome evaluation question considers one question and three criteria:

Do the programs offered with the development of a restorative justice center fulfill the goal of decreasing prison admission rate in the zip code?

1. Has the prison admission rate for the zip code decreased since the center has been built?
2. Has the rate of use increased over time once the center is built?
3. Does the center meet the community's identified needs?

Focusing on the outcome evaluation, the development of a restorative justice center could be deemed successful if prison admission rates within the zip code decrease, and the rate of use - such as referrals of service users from community organizations and stakeholders in the area - increases over a period of time after the center opens. Achieving this outcome would lead to increased interest in alternative methods to a jail system as participants successfully complete the center's programs, and as a result, reduce prison admission rates. The restorative justice center will offer a physical space to facilitate and provide programmed support which could be a long-term benefit for the neighborhood, making the need for jails obsolete

Evaluation Desgin

In order to determine the effectiveness of the restorative justice center, a **longitudinal trend study** utilizing a pretest-posttest design is suggested to capture data at different intervals over a specified time period without committing to a cohort or test group (Yegidis, Weinbach, & Myers 122-130). A trend study makes it possible to collect data from different "samples" who share a "similar characteristic" at different points in time (Unrau et. al 210). In this case, the different samples would be people enrolled in the various programs offered at the center, and the similar characteristic would be the use of the restorative justice center.

Prior to opening a restorative justice center, a study would be administered to collect statistical data on prison admission rates in the zip code, including the number of felonies and misdemeanors, and ages of offenders. Complimenting this data would be surveys such as the ones we have collected throughout the course of this

Logitudinal Trend Study

Longitudinal design measures variables more than once, providing for multiple measurements of the program objective over time. Longitudinal designs can be broken down to three general types: trend studies, panel studies, and cohort studies.

Trend studies take different samples of people who share a similar characteristic at different points in time and sample different groups of people at different points in time from the same population of interest (Grinelle et. al 210).

project to obtain a better understanding of people's feelings towards law enforcement personnel in the area, the level of safety they feel, and resources identified by residents. One survey was a simple two-question notecard (Figure 39), while another was a more in-depth online form. Once the center has opened, a post-test six months afterwards would collect the same variables of data in the pretest to examine if there has been a reduction in incarceration rates, a shift in people's feelings towards police/law enforcement personnel in the area, and if the resources originally identified by residents have been met. This test would continue to repeat itself every six months, or another predetermined period of time. Six months is a realistic suggestion for this kind of pretest-posttest model because it allows time for change to happen, whereas less time might not produce as much substantial change. A longer time period could be chosen based on things like grant reporting, organizational capacity, and other considerations. We are suggesting this continue for a

minimum of five years in order to be able to visualize if prison admission rates have decreased, as well as identify any new trends that may appear throughout the five years after implementing a restorative justice center. Figure 37 demonstrates the evaluation method that would be implemented.

We chose to implement this assessment method as it would be the most flexible method to look at change over time to ensure that the center is effective in achieving the goal of making jails - and the development of any new jails - obsolete. The flexibility of measuring different sample groups at each time interval would alleviate costs of following a single cohort group over a long period of time, as well as eliminate concerns over gradual loss of participation. We recognize that programs offered through this center would vary in length, and service users may enroll in more than one program at any time. Therefore looking at all users as a sample to identify trends in prison admission rates, numbers of felonies and misdemeanors, community attitudes towards the criminal justice system, their feeling of safety in their neighborhoods, and seeing if the needs residents have identified are being met is a socially just and sustainable approach in ensuring the people's needs are met.

The longitudinal posttest design will allow those carrying out this work to continually assess the needs of the community and to always have a pulse on the changes within the community. It could also ensure programs are adjusted to meet those needs. Posttest trend outcomes would provide data on whether or not the center is achieving the goals mentioned in the projected outcomes, and provide an opportunity for program developers to measure additional variables as demonstrated in Figure 38. These additional variables

$$O_0 - X - O_1 - O_2 - O_3 \ldots$$

O_0 = The evaluation prior to implementing the restorative justice center

X = The implementation of the restorative justice center

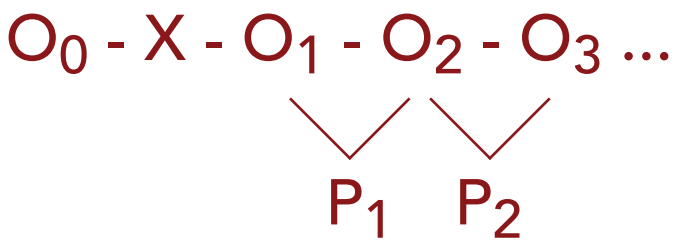
O_1 = The first measurement of the of variables in Sample 1, six months later

O_2 = The second measurement of the same variables in Sample 1, six months later

O_3 = The third measurement of the same variables in Sample 1, six months later

$\ldots$ = The continuation of measurements of the of the same variables in different samples every six months after that for five years

Figure 37: Logitudinal trend study for the restorative justice center.



P_1 = Can measure and compare trends from O_1 and O_2, such as who is using the center, which offenses are most common, which organizations are making the most referrals, etc.

P_2 = Additional variables can be measured in addition to trends implemented in P_1

Figure 38: Post-test trend studies measuring new variables

may be added due to changes in the local context, policies, or grant reporting needs.

We hope that this assessment tool will set the foundation to assess the center's effectiveness and impact on the surrounding communities. We recognize that further evaluation of specific programs would be necessary to ensure the proper programs are being offered in the center based on the needs the community has and continue to identify. It is important to monitor the center's ability in affecting change in overall experiences of support for participants. Future considerations for assessment should examine the rates of recidivism within the community, trends leading to an increase or decrease in admission to prisons, as well as the impact of individual programs offered.

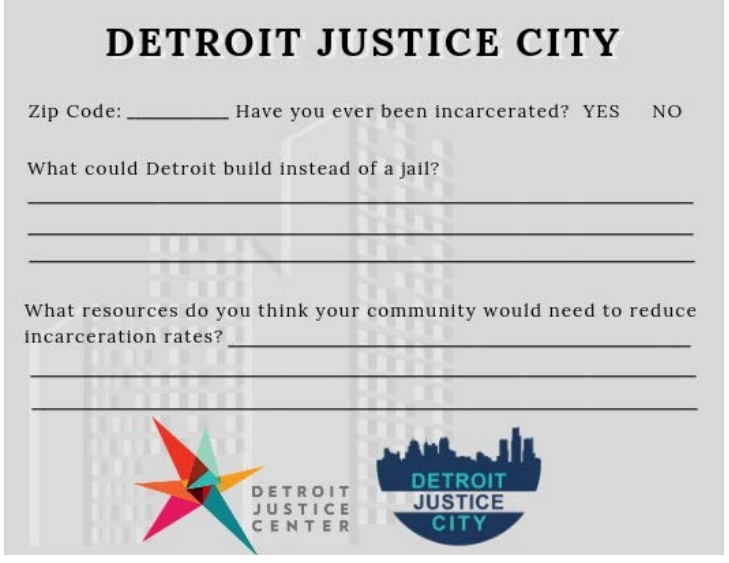


Figure 39: Notecard distributed by Detroit Justice Center for the purpose of data collection

Conclusions

This section provides our closing thoughts, bibliography, appendices, and other resources for readers.

Figure 40: Detroit Skyline (Hunyh)

Our Vision

We believe that imprisonment does not provide the necessary resources to address the root causes of crime, criminalization, and incarceration. This project started with the idea that there are alternative resources and development models that support rehabilitation and restoration over punitive punishment that could replace Wayne County's plan to build a new criminal justice complex. We examined the systems that cause and influence incarceration and criminalization, identified who is impacted by those systems, and worked to find alternatives to those systems that would move us towards communities where jails are obsolete. Our recommendation to develop restorative justice centers in neighborhoods across the city aims to deter incarceration and make the development of Wayne County's proposed new criminal justice complex obsolete. Our team believes that if our recommendation to build multiple restorative justice centers was implemented, it would move us closer to a reality where jails are no longer needed. It is important for community developers, organizers, and leaders who are interested in supporting this kind of holistic community development to not only consider the impact of our recommendation, but also consider other solutions and collaborations necessary to make this vision a reality. The contents of this book are limited by time, the resources and capacity we have as graduate students, and availability of necessary data. In order to move projects like this forward in your community, you will need to conduct a more thorough needs assessment, and ensure that the development you propose is aligned with what community residents need and want.

Activity

We wrote this book to be used as a tool to activate social and cultural change in neighborhoods. We believe that through advocating for policy change, developing safe spaces for your neighborhood, and enhancing the experience of youth in schools and in the larger community, you can contribute to a future where jails are obsolete.

Make a commitment. What is one action you can take to contribute to a world where jails are obsolete?

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Appendix A: 48202 Assets

Human Assets

Capstone Academy Charter School, 5250 John R St, Detroit, MI 48202

Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History, 315 E Warren Ave, Detroit, MI 48201

College for Creative Studies, 201 E Kirby St, Detroit, MI 48202

Detroit Historical Society, 5401 Woodward Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

Detroit Institute of Arts, 5200 Woodward Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

Detroit International Academy, 9026 Woodward Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

Detroit Public Library, 5201 Woodward Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

Golightly Center Elementary and Middle School, 5536 St Antoine St, Detroit, MI 48202

Henry Ford Academy Elementary School, 10225 3rd Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

Michigan Science Center, 5020 John R St, Detroit, MI 48202

Scarab Club, 217 Farnsworth St, Detroit, MI 48202

University Prep Academy, 5310 St Antoine St, Detroit, MI 48202

University Prep Academy, 610 Antoinette St, Detroit, MI 48202

University Prep Science & Math Middle School, 5100 John R St, Detroit, MI 48202

Metropolitan United Methodist Church, 8000 Woodward Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

People's Community Church, 8601 Woodward Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

Henry Ford Medical Center - New Center One, 3031 W Grand Blvd Suite 800, Detroit, MI 48202

Secretary of State Office, 3046 W Grand Blvd, Detroit, MI 48202

Art Center Community Garden, John R St, Detroit, MI 48202

Detroit Medical Center, Medical Center, Detroit, MI 48201

Schvitz Health Club, 8295 Oakland Ave, Detroit, MI 48211

Organizational Assets

Bethel AME Church, 5050 St Antoine St, Detroit, MI 48202

Third Baptist Church, 582 E Ferry St, Detroit, MI 48202

Wayne State University, 42 W Warren Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

Techtown Detroit, 440 Burroughs St, Detroit, MI 48202

Northend Christian CDC, 9354 Oakland Ave, Detroit, MI 48211

Vanguard Community Development, 2795 E Grand Blvd, Detroit, MI 48211

Community Development Advocates of Detroit, 440 Burroughs St #201, Detroit, MI 48202

Considine Little Rock Family, 8904 Woodward Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

Shrine of the Black Madonna, 700 Seward Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

Detroit Branch NAACP, 8220 2nd Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

International Insitute of Metropolitan Detroit, 111 E Kirby St, Detroit, MI 48202

Physical Assets

Lester Morgan Cultural Gardens, 500 Frederick St, Detroit, MI 48202

St. Antoine Gardens, 5203 Chrysler Dr, Detroit, MI 48202

Palmer Court Townhouses, 5721 St Antoine St, Detroit, MI 48202

New Center Park, 2998 W Grand Blvd, Detroit, MI 48202

Pallister Park, 616 Pallister Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

Oakland Avenue Urban Farm, 9227 Goodwin St, Detroit, MI 48211

Bennett Playground, 444 Smith St, Detroit, MI 48202

Peck Park, Brush St, Detroit, MI 48202

QLine Grand Boulevard Station, 7520 Woodward Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

Voigt Park, Longfellow St., Detroit, MI 48202

Economic Assets

GM Detroit-Hamtramck Assembly Plant, 2500 E Grand Blvd, Detroit, MI 48211

Detroit Department of Transportation, 1301 E. Warren, Detroit, MI 48207

Whole Food Market, 115 Mack Ave, Detroit, MI 48201

Federal Reserve Bank, 1600 E Warren Ave, Detroit, MI 48207

Griot Music Lounge, 66 E Forest Ave, Detroit, MI 48201

Detroit SOUP, 2900 E Grand Blvd, Detroit, MI 48202

Peaches & Greens, 8838 3rd Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

Southwest Solutions, 6221 Brush St, Detroit, MI 48202

Appendix B: 48217 Assets

Human Assets

River Rouge High School, 1460 Coolidge Hwy, River Rouge, MI 48218
Mark Twain Elementary School, 12800 Visger St, Detroit, MI 48217

Organizational Assets

St. John AME Church, 505 Beechwood St, River Rouge, MI 48218
Triumph Church - South Campus, 2550 S Liddesdale St, Detroit, MI 48217

Physical Assets

Kemeny Park, Fort St., Detroit, MI 48217
Piwok Park, Visger St, Detroit, MI 48217

Economic Assets

Marathon Petroleum Corporation, 12800 Toronto St, Detroit, MI 48217
Detroit Salt Co., 12841 Sanders St, Detroit, MI 48217
Sunoco, 500 S Dix St, Detroit, MI 48217
Cadillac Asphalt, 670 S Dix St, Detroit, MI 48217

Appendix C: 48205 Assets

Human Assets

Matrix Human Services, 13560 E McNichols Rd, Detroit, MI 48205
Aldi, 15415 Gratiot Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Gratiot Fairmont Market, 14999 Gratiot Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Seven Mile Pharmarcy, 14400 Gratiot Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Mike's Fresh Market, 14383 Gratiot Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Detroit Fire Department, 12985 Houston Whittier St, Detroit, MI 48205
Fisher Magnet Upper Academy, 15491 Maddelein St, Detroit, MI 48205
Regent Park Scholar Charter Academy, 15865 Seven Mile E, Detroit, MI 48205
Creative Learning Center, 19344 Kelly Rd, Harper Woods, MI 48225
Wonder Years Child Development, 17000 East 8 Mile Road, Detroit, MI 48205

DPS Adult Education Center, 13840 Lappin St, Detroit, MI 48205
Fleming Elementary School, 18501 Waltham St, Detroit, MI 48205
Turning Point Academy, 18501 Waltham St, Detroit, MI 48205
Brenda Scott Academy, 18440 Hoover St, Detroit, MI 48205

Organizational Assets

Osborn Neighborhood Alliance, 13560 McNichols E, Detroit, MI 48205
Light of the World Christian Church, 14550 Gratiot Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Assumption Grotto Church, 13770 Gratiot Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Kingdom Living Ministries Detroit, 13509 Gratiot Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
St. Matthews Evangelical Center, 13427 E McNichols Rd, Detroit, MI 48205
Total Life Christian, 13158 Gratiot Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
I AM Temple of God, 16012 Seven Mile E, Detroit, MI 48205
Cross of Glory Lutheran Church, 16661 E State Fair Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Good Hope Missionary Baptist Church, E. Seven Mile, Detroit, MI 48205
Grace Church of the Nazarene, 18020 Hoover St, Detroit, MI 48205

Physical Assets

Marruso Park, 19908 Annott Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Wish Egan Field, E. State Fair Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Edmore Marbud Park, Marbud Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Bringard Boulder Park, Bringard Drive, Detroit MI 48205
Troester Hayes Park, Hayes St, Detroit, MI 48205
Josefiak Park, Greiner St, Detroit, MI 48205
Calimara Park, Lappin St, Detroit, MI 48205

Economic Assets

Comerica Bank, 15261 Gratiot Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Fifth Third Bank, 14820 Gratiot Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Citizens Bank, 14501 Gratiot Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Credit Union Family Services Center, 14481 Gratiot Ave, Detroit, MI 48205
Western Union, 12740 Gratiot Ave, Detroit, MI 48205

Appendix D: Glossary

Anchoring Institutions: According to the Planning to Stay model of community development, these are "places where cultural, educational and social activities of our communities are focused" (Morrish 67).

Brownfields: A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant (United States Environmental Protection Agency).

Education and Incarceration: As the Council of State Governments Justice Center cites, "of the more than 60,000 youth who are incarcerated on any given day in the United States, nearly 36,000 are committed to state custody, two-thirds of whom are youth of color. The majority of these youth are over-age and under-credited, several grade levels behind their peers, more likely to have a disability than their peers, and have been suspended multiple times and/or expelled from their local schools."

Epistemology: "Epistemology is the study of knowledge and justified belief. As the study of knowledge, epistemology is concerned with the following questions: What are the necessary and sufficient conditions of knowledge? What are its sources? What is its structure, and what are its limits?" (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy).

Gentrification: Gentrification is the transition of a community from low-income or working-class status to middle-class or affluent status, largely through external development (Saunders).

Logitudinal Trend Study: Longitudinal design measures variables more than once, providing for multiple measurements of the program objective over time. Longitudinal designs can be broken down to three general types: trend studies, panel studies, and cohort studies. Trend studies take different samples of people who share a similar characteristic at different points in time and sample different groups of people at different points in time from the same population of interest (Unrated et. al 210).

Neighborhood Niches: These are unique neighborhood shops, attractions, and destinations "where neighbors find the basic goods and services as well as [have] some of the social encounters that enrich their daily lives" (Morrish, Brown 55).

Prisons vs. Jails: "Jails are usually run by local law enforcement and/or local government agencies, and are designed to hold inmates awaiting trial or serving a short sentence. Prisons, on the other hand, are typically operated by either a state government or the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). These are designed to hold individuals convicted of more serious crimes, typically any felony" (HG.org Legal Resources).

Racial Caste System: Slavery was abolished in 1865, with the end of the Civil War and passing of the 13th amendment. The racial caste in the United States should have ended as well. However, the idea of race as a marker of value continued. After reconstruction, majority of whites during this time believed newly freed African Americans were too lazy to work, which surged legislators to pass the Black codes. This was essentially a system of white control. These codes varied from state to state, but were rooted from slavery, and they foreshadowed Jim Crow laws to come. For example, employment was required for all freedman; violators faced vagrancy charges, they were not taught to read or write, and public facilities were segregated (A. Jones).

Spatial Mismatch: The spatial mismatch hypothesis (SMH) argues that low-skilled minorities residing in the US inner cities experience poor labour market outcomes because they are disconnected from suburban job opportunities (Gobillon et al.)

Survival Economies: Survival Economies are economic opportunities rooted in illegal activities such as drugs or violence, of which people without educational or alternative economic opportunities are forced into.

Appendix E: Introductory Guide to Detroit Community Organizations doing Restorative Justice-focused work

The organizations below are doing work in Detroit advancing different models of restorative justice. This is not at all meant to be a comprehensive or exhaustive list. Getting to know these organizations (and supporting their work) will introduce you to others who are working alongside them to realize a world where jails are obsolete.

Black Family Development, Incorporated

BFDI's mission is to strengthen and enhance the lives of children, youth, and families through partnerships that support safe, nurturing, vibrant homes, schools and communities. BFDI's purpose is to provide culturally-sensitive quality services to families, individuals, community groups, and organizations residing and/or operating in the Detroit/ Wayne County and Oakland communities.
www.blackfamilydevelopment.org

Black Youth Project 100 (BYP100) Detroit

BYP100 is a national, member-based organization of Black 18-35 year-old activists and organizers, dedicated to creating justice and freedom for all Black people. We do this through building a network focused on transformative leadership development, direct action organizing, advocacy, and political education using a Black queer feminist lens.
www.byp100.org

Detroit Area Restorative Justice Center

Mission: The Detroit Area Restorative Justice Center is a group of individuals working collectively to encourage accountability and respect within ourselves, our neighborhoods, and our communities through building relationships, offering resources and training, and repairing of harm that has occurred between people in order to promote peace, transformation, and healing.
www.detroitrjcenter.wordpress.com

Detroit Justice Center

Mission: The Detroit Justice Center works alongside communities to create economic opportunities, transform the justice system, and promote equitable and just cities.
www.detroitjustice.org

International Institute for Restorative Practices

About: The International Institute for Restorative Practices (IIRP) is embarking on an unprecedented initiative to improve the lives of children and families in Detroit, Michigan, USA. By mobilizing a "whole-neighborhood" approach, individuals will be active stewards of their community. The nation's largest provider of restorative practices professional development and the world's only graduate school dedicated to the practices, the IIRP is excited be a part of this groundbreaking project. Detroit nonprofit, Black Family Development, Inc. (BFDI), an IIRP partner, is collaborating with the IIRP and the Skillman Foundation on the initiative.
www.iirp.edu

Southwest Detroit Community Justice Center

Mission: The mission of the Southwest Detroit Community Justice Center is to increase public trust in the justice system, assist in the reduction of crime, improve the quality of life and meet the needs of the community.
www.swdcjc.com

Street Democracy

Mission: We use our work to identify and research the systems that perpetuate poverty and punish the poor. Then we—with courts, schools, police, and citizens—craft, implement, test, and replicate the remedies to those systemic causes.
www.streetdemocracy.org

Teen HYPE

Mission: Teen HYPE (Helping Youth by Providing Education) is a movement to empower youth to thrive while strengthening their communities by providing them with the education, resources and mentorship they need to succeed.
www.teenhype.org

Appendix F: Findings from Detroit Justice City online survey

Our team compiled responses from the online survey we released via social media. Some of the takeaways from the data is presented below. These findings contributed to our research and development of our recommendations, but we recognize that there are not fully representative of the population of Wayne County or of those who are most impacted by criminalization and incarceration. We hope that this can be a launching pad for future data collection and assessing the needs of neighborhoods towards more restorative justice development.

Survey Questions

Name, Age, Ethnicity or Race

Zip Code (48202/48217/48205/other)

What do you think is needed in your community to make jails obsolete?

Have you ever been incarcerated? (yes/no)

What resources do you wish you had before you were incarcerated?

What resources did you turn to as a returning citizen?

Where were they located?

What was most helpful?

Do you know about the development of the new jail complex proposed by Wayne County? (yes/no)

If yes, what is your opinion on the county's new jail complex?

The Wayne County Jail has a development budget of $500 million. If you had that money, how would you use it to help your community?

Have you ever been suspended or expelled from school? (yes/no)

For what?

What was your experience with the K-12 education system?

Do you feel there is a high level of policing in your area? (yes/no)

How do you feel about the police presence in your neighborhood?

Do you feel safe in your community? (yes/no)

Have you or anyone in your family been incarcerated? (yes/no)

Have you or anyone in your family been through the court system? (yes/no)

Which of the following that are accessible in your neighborhood?

- Block Club/Community Group/Neighborhood Association
- K-12 school
- Secondary school
- Vocational/training school
- Grocery Store
- Bank
- Street lighting
- Parks
- Recreation Center
- Hospital/Medical Center
- Entertainment/Things to do for fun
- Religious Institutions
- Bus routes

What are the other assets in your community?

Do you work in your neighborhood?

Do you have reliable transportation in your neighborhood?

Survey Results

Total responses: 34, only 2 of which have been incarcerated

Respondants represented 25 zip codes across Wayne County:

- 11.8% from 48202
- 5.9% from 48217
- 5.9% from 48205

Ages represented:

- 42.6% between 23 and 29
- 39.4% between 30 and 39
- 18% between 40 and 55

Race/Ethnicity demographics of participants:

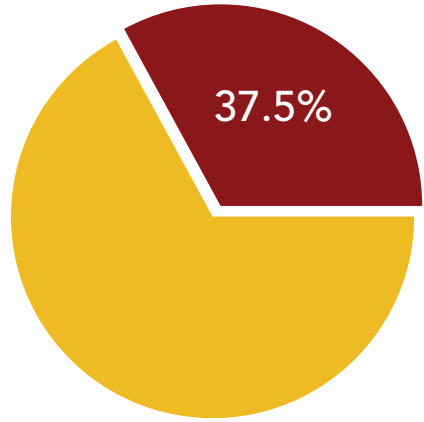
- 61.8% Black or African-American
- 26.4% White
- 8.7% Other

Instead of seeing a jail built in the city, 53% of participants said that they would rather have some form of a community center built. Some of the responses we got were:

- Youth centers
- Community space for returning citizens to access resources
- Rehabilitation & mental health centers
- Recreation centers
- Holistic wellness centers

Of the respondents to this survey, 38% attended Detroit Public Schools, and 37.5% were suspended from school at least once during their grade school years.

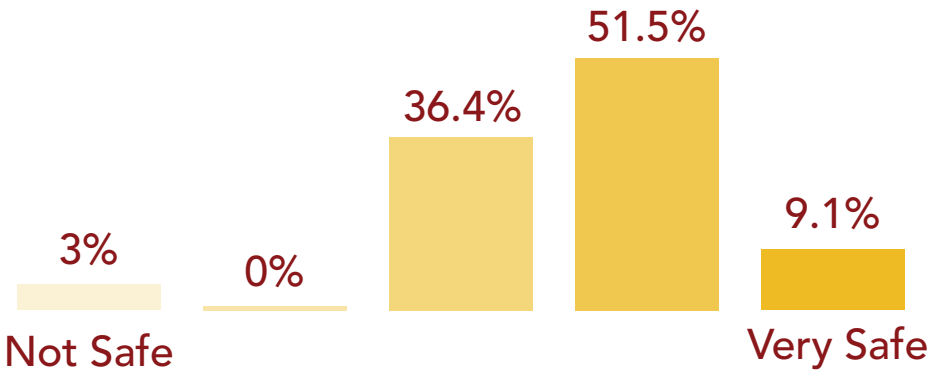
Percent of respondants that faced zero-tolerance polices in school



When asked how they feel about the police presence in their area, respondents noted that:

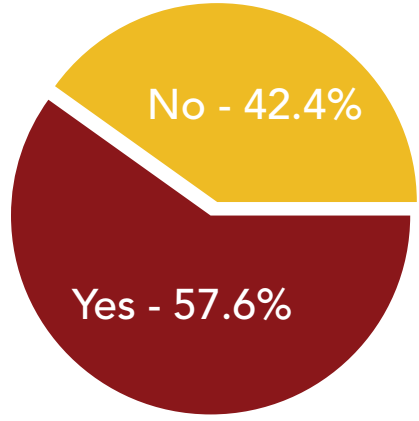
- They feel unsafe, intimidated, scared, or otherwise uncomfortable by police presence and the way that they are policed (20.6%)
- They feel neutral about the presence - police aren't around much, or they are around and are not negatively impacted by the presence (55.1%)
- They feel good about the police presence in their area - police are responsive, friendly and make them feel safe (24.1%)

When asked how safe they felt in their neighborhood, our respondants replied:



When asked if they felt there was a high level of policing in their neighborhood, respondants replied:

Percent of respondants that feel their neighborhood faces a high level of policing



Appendix G: Capstone Team Biographies

Kenya Abbott Jr. is a native of Detroit, Michigan, one of the most politically-charged cities throughout racial history. Kenya attended Cass Technical High School and Michigan State University, where she graduated in 2015 with two bachelor's degrees in Journalism and Sociology and a specialization in African American and African Studies. Kenya served as an Americorp VISTA (Volunteer in Service to America), giving a year of service to both United Way for Southeastern Michigan and Neighborhood Legal Services in assisting and building capacity within their education teams. In both VISTA terms, Kenya serves as an advocate for youth in programming and support across Detroit Public Schools Community District. She currently works at United Way for Southeastern Michigan's College and Career pathways as a career specialist. Kenya plans to use her master's in community development, with an economic and human concentration to connect her passion for community, youth and social justice to better equip minority communities, with knowledge, enhancing perspective and developing narratives that make the people champions within their communities

Eric Lofquist is a graduate of Michigan State University. Originally from Royal Oak, he currently lives in Detroit's Boston-Edison neighborhood in the 48202 zip code. Eric works as a development associate for the Belle Isle Conservancy, whose mission is to to protect, preserve, restore and enhance the natural environment, historic structures and unique character of Belle Isle. Representing the Master of Community Development's physical development concentration, Eric brings a developmental and fiscal perspective to this project.

Tracy Huynh was born and raised in Windsor, Ontario, Canada. She graduated from the University of Windsor in 2013 with a double major degree in Honors Psychology and Women's Studies, and again in 2016 with her Master of Social Work. She enrolled in the Master of Community Development program later that year. With a background in human development, Tracy concentrated on organizational development in hopes of obtaining new tools that would compliment her previous degrees and experience. Having co-founded the Hoa Sen Dance Team 2011, a traditional Vietnamese dance team, Tracy hopes to continue to explore creative ways to engage communities, empower them, and do work surrounding cultural preservation. Family is important to Tracy, and counts on the support of her loved ones to enhance the lives of others.

paige watkins is an Organizational Development student in the MCD program living in the 48202 zip code. Their work is centered around narrative & cultural shift through media, community organizing and a commitment to develop holistic organizations. Paige is the co-founder and Publisher of Black Bottom Archives, a community-driven media platform dedicated to centering and amplifying voices, experiences, and perspectives of Black Detroiters through journalism, art, and cultural organizing. They are also the chapter co-chair of Black Youth Project 100 (BYP100)'s Detroit chapter, where they work alongside other Black 18-35 year olds to realize justice and freedom for all Black people. In addition to their organizing work, they are the former Associate Director of Detroit Narrative Agency, and sit on the Board of the James & Grace Lee Boggs Center to Nurture Community Leadership. When they're not out trying to change the world, paige is most likely binge-watching corny sitcoms, loving up on Black people, or traveling with their family.

Larissa Carr Richardson

Larissa Richardson is the Director of Collaborative Workspace at TechTown Detroit supporting and managing TechTown's coworking and event space. As Director, Larissa is charged with supporting the member-based entrepreneurial community within its facility and creating a memorable experience for clients and customers. Larissa leads a team of several individuals that help to connect and support entrepreneurs and small businesses find space that helps them work and grow. Larissa graduated with a Bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor in Political Science and Urban Studies in 2012 and earned a Master's degree in Community Development from the University of Detroit Mercy in 2014.

Dr. Linda Slowik

In addition to teaching classes related to the field of Industrial/Organizational Psychology, she also teaches statistics, developmental psychology, and social psychology. Her research focuses on applying theories and principles of motivation to real-world problems, with special focus on how individual differences interact with environmental factors. She is also interested in the relationship between creativity and affectivity, the motivations of real-world charging behavior of plug-in hybrid vehicle owners, applying motivational theories to improve the experience and outcomes for periodontal patients, and exploring the experience of work stress among financial services employees. She earned her BA in Psychology from the University of Minnesota – Duluth, and her Master of Arts and doctorate in Industrial/Organizational Psychology from Wayne State University. Her work has been published in scholarly outlets such as the Journal of Organizational Behavior, Human Relations, the Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology, and the Academy of Management Review.

Dr. Cheryl Munday

Cheryl Munday, Ph.D., teaches case conference, child therapy and professional ethics in the doctoral program and personality theory in the undergraduate major program. Areas of interest include racial and ethnic influences in clinical judgment and diagnosis, practicum training in professional psychology, health disparities in community mental health systems and psychodynamic assessment

of personality organization and functioning. She has received funding from the United Way and the Health Resources and Services Administration. Munday is a former director of Psychology and Psychology Training at Detroit Psychiatric Institute and a former director of the Detroit Mercy Psychology Clinic. She holds a Bachelor of Arts from Cornell University and graduate degrees from the University of Michigan. Munday joined the Detroit Mercy in 1997.

Erika Lindsay

Erika Lindsay is an interdisciplinary designer and researcher, particularly captivated by intentional and unintentional memorials, their temporal mutability, and their potential for evolving meaning and use. An Assistant Professor of Architecture at University of Detroit Mercy, Lindsay teaches design studios and seminars in architectural preservation. Her pedagogy is an integral element of her practice, facilitating complex and contextual interrogations of standard modes of design and inquiry.

Lauren Hood

Born & raised in Detroit, Lauren Hood brings an authentic perspective to community engagement & development. Passionate about the city's cultural heritage, Hood has spoken & written extensively on Preserving Black Space. She currently serves on the City of Detroit Planning Commission and as an advisor to Detroit Sound Conservancy and Urban Consulate. She has previously served as a mayoral appointee of the Detroit Historic District Commission and board member for Preservation Detroit. Hood holds a Masters Degree in Community Development from the University of Detroit Mercy. A voracious traveler, she has studied cities around the world—from Cairo, Egypt to Reykjavik, Iceland.

Jeffrey Johnson

Jeff Johnson is the Assistant Dean for Administrative and Student Services at the University of Detroit Mercy. He graduated with his Master of Community Development in 2013.

Appendix H: Memorandum of Understanding with Detroit Justice Center

UDM School of Architecture | Master of Community Development

MCD 5900/5950 Capstone I Memorandum of Understanding

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)

Between

Detroit Justice Center (Party A)

and

MCD Capstone Team (Party B)

This is an agreement between "Party A", hereinafter called Detroit Justice Center and "Party B", hereinafter called Capstone Team.

I. PURPOSE & SCOPE

The purpose of this MOU is to clearly identify the roles and responsibilities of each party as they relate to Party B partnering with Party A for the academic purpose of completing the University of Detroit Mercy's Master of Community Development Capstone Project.

In particular, this MOU is intended to:

- Enhance the experience for both Parties A and B throughout the process
- Increase the likelihood of positive outcomes for both parties
- Establish clear boundaries of understanding regarding the academic nature of the partnership
- Clarify any misconceptions on the part of either party

II. BACKGROUND

Detroit Justice Center is a non-profit law firm that works with communities in order to create economic opportunities, transform the justice system, and promote equitable and just cities. The Capstone Team is comprised of four students who have completed all of the required in-class coursework for a Master of Community Development. They must now complete a comprehensive final Capstone project, presentation, and Capstone book.

The current project proposal statement: ***Prompted by the proposed development of a new Wayne County jail complex, we plan to examine four zip codes in the county to determine what conditions impact incarceration rates. We hope to investigate the implications of a new jail project and identify alternative resources and development opportunities for Wayne County that meet the needs of residents and would make the jail project - and the development of any new jail - obsolete.***

III. RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THIS MOU for Detroit Justice Center

Detroit Justice Center shall undertake the following activities:

- Support the Capstone Team throughout the Capstone process from June 2018 through December 2018

- Provide introductions to various community organizations which currently or previously have worked directly with Detroit Justice Center
- Develop a process of communication with the Capstone Team that allows for the Capstone Team to have the best access to Detroit Justice Center's practices and procedures
- Share any information that Detroit Justice Center considers pertinent to the Capstone Team's process
- Refer the Capstone Team to any community or local activities that may impact the outcomes of the Capstone Team's findings
- Promote the activities of the Capstone Team as they work through the development of their final project, presentation, and Capstone book
- Refer the Capstone Team to any organizations or local community figures that may have an impact on the Team's outcomes
- Evaluate the Team's performance throughout the process

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THIS MOU for the Capstone Team

The Capstone Team shall undertake the following activities:

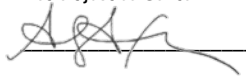
- Develop a work plan in conjunction with Detroit Justice Center
- Share any information gathered relevant to the project with Detroit Justice Center
- Support Detroit Justice Center in their efforts to move forward with the project selected by the Capstone Team

V. EFFECTIVE DATE AND SIGNATURE

This MOU shall be in effect upon the signature of Party A's and Party B's authorized officials. It shall be in force from August 2018 to December 2018.
Parties A and B indicate agreement with this MOU by their signatures.

Signatures and dates:

Detroit Justice Center


08/15/2018
Date

Capstone Team

paige watkins 08/01/2018
Date

Tracy Huynh 08/01/2018
Date

Eric Lofquist 08/01/2018
Date

Kenya Abbott Jr. 08/01/2018
Date

Appendix I: Project Contributors

We want to say a huge 'Thank You' to the people who contributed to this research with their time, knowledge and perspective! We were able to conduct a number of interviews with leaders and organizers working towards restorative justice, and be a part of necessary community events and gatherings that allowed us to hone in on our vision for this project and the opportunities for the work beyond this capstone.

Amanda Alexander & the Detroit Justice Center staff

Deanna Van Buren & Prescott Reavis
Designing Justice + Designing Spaces

Tonya Phillips, Edwin Geronimo,
Patricia Terteling, & James Phillips
Southwest Detroit Community Justice Center

Sean Martin

Tiffany Ruff

Shandra Woworuntu

Judge Aliyah Sabree

Alice Thompson

Henry McClendon

Nancy Fishman & Melvin Washington
Vera Institute of Justice

Alia Harvey-Quinn
FORCE Detroit / Live Free Detroit Safety Survey

JustLeadershipUSA

Organizers from "No New Jails" movements across the country, who showed us the possibilities of this work in Detroit and beyond:

Xochitl Bervera
Marilynn Winn
ill Weaver
Maurice Weeks
Paul Jackson
Ronald Simpson-Bey
Rashad Buni
Nick Buckingham
Patrisse Cullors
Mark Rice
Robert Agnew Jr.
Shanyeill McCloud
Reuben Jones
Jondhi Harrell
Murphy Mitchel
Rahel Mashawa
Devan Rogers
Lex Steppling
Erin George
Monica Novoa
Andrea James
Mallory Hanora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