





## **Introduction**

### **Cultural Views of the Elderly: Tradition Versus Modern Times in Both Countries**





### **Common Presenting Issues with Elderly Offenders**

Due to a variety of health problems that develop in the aging process, the housing of elderly

asthma, while serving time. Essentially, all the issues that one encounters within the community when people age are also encountered in the prison, as well. However, in the prison environment, the rate of occurrence for these various challenges is much higher than for those in the outside community and, to make matters worse, the age at which these symptoms appear tend to be approximately 10 years younger for criminal populations than is found among the law-abiding population. Much of the reason for this is simply due the cumulative collection of detrimental experiences that go with living a risky lifestyle; the type of lifestyle that most criminals tend to lead.

In addition, the experience of incarceration itself is a stressful experience, even for those criminals who have become habituated to the environment. The entire experience of being charged, awaiting the court date, going to trial, absorbing exorbitant financial costs, and ultimately being imprisoned, is a noxious experience, at best. When offenders are at the older end of the aging spectrum, the prison environment is particularly irritating and aggravating due to excessive noise, forced interaction with much younger and more violent offenders, as well as an overall sense of deprivation (Wangyi & Yufei, 2017; Tartaro & Lester, 2005). It should be very easy to understand how this type of stressful environment can exacerbate both physiological and psychological functioning, with nervous system reactions resulting in heightened and generalized anxiety, confusion, anger, depression, hypertension, and trauma, given the dangerous aspects of the prison environment. Many elderly offenders, when in therapy, report fears of being victimized while in prison or of dying in prison. Further still, the prison subculture often discourages inmates from talking to security or mental health professionals when in fear due to other inmates. Those who do so are often considered to be weak and provided the label of snitch. Thus, many older offenders learn to be quiet and simply endure their hardships without

assistance, sometimes being exploited routinely by younger and more physically fit offenders.

Prison and jail administrators cannot afford to ignore or side-step these issues because they only get worse over time. In other words, the costs and concerns with liability become progressively and cumulatively compounded, over time, so as to make a non-responsive approach double or triple the danger than if one were to address these needs at the outset.

Actuarial models demonstrate that negligence to these issues simply become more costly over time. Thus, a medically appropriate and timely response is the best option for administrators when addressing challenges for the elderly and/or disabled offender within the institution.

Preventative health care and health education are not, therefore, luxuries but are actually cost-effective and cost-saving measures that keep medical issues from progressing to more serious conditions.

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Article 61 In the education and reform of prisoners, the principle of suiting education to different persons and cases and persuading prisoners through reasoning shall be implemented and the method of combining collective education with individual education and combining education by the prison with education by the society adopted (no page number, 2007).

Article 62 A prison shall carry out ideological education among prisoners in legality, morality, current situations, policies and outlook on their futures (no page number, 2007).

Article 63 A prison shall, in light of different conditions of prisoners, carry out literacy education, primary education and junior secondary education. If a prisoner has passed due examinations, the educational department shall issue him the corresponding certificate of education (no page number, 2007).

Article 64 A prison shall carry out occupational and technical education among prisoners in accordance with the needs of production in the prison and of employment after their release. If a prisoner has passed due examination and verification, the labour department shall issue him the corresponding certificate of technical grade (no page number, 2007).

Article 65 A prison shall encourage prisoners to study on their own. If a prisoner has passed due examinations, the relevant department shall issue him the corresponding certificate (no page number, 2007).

Article 66 The cultural, occupational and technical education of prisoners shall be included into the educational plan of the area where the prison is located. A prison shall have necessary educational facilities such as class-rooms and reading-rooms (no page number, 2007).







**1. Life education**



*Double Ninth Festival*

**3. Voluntary Rehabilitative Labor Projects**

**4. Creative and Optimistic Atmosphere Maintenance**

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*shadowboxing*

*Shadowboxing*







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