

Module 2

Two Strategies, One Mission

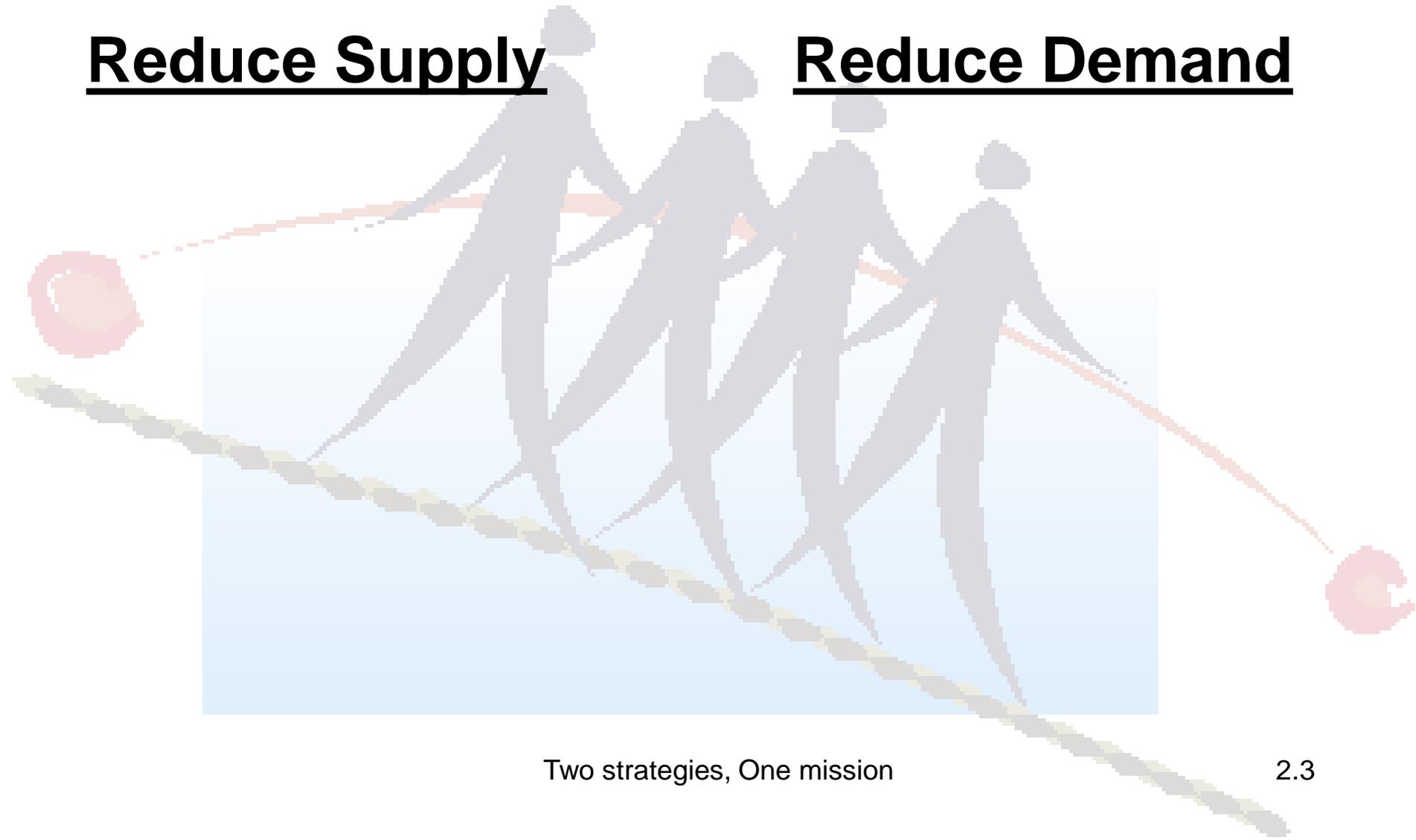
Module 2 - Objectives

- Understand the existing relationship between the Criminal Justice system and the Substance Abuse Treatment system.
- Explore commonalities and differences in the mission and strategies of the two systems.
- Examine the advantages and challenges to collaboration between systems.
- Review the context for the reentry process and the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI).

One Mission - Two Strategies

Reduce Supply

Reduce Demand



Two strategies, One mission

Why do we work together?

- As many as 80% incarcerated in prisons are involved with substance abuse
- Alcohol involved offenders are more likely to have committed a violent crime
- Drug and violent offenses account for increased incarceration among juveniles
- Substance use is a challenge for 3 of 4 parolees
- Inmates with substance abuse disorders are the most likely to be re-incarcerated

Mission Statement Activity

1. Identify the work:

- Offender incarceration
- Offender adjudication
- Offender treatment
- Offender community supervision
- Offender policing
- Other Criminal Justice
- Substance Abuse Education
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Substance Abuse Prevention
- Other Substance Abuse

2. Define the mission and purpose:

Ask “And (partner’s job title i.e. probation officers or substance abuse counselors) do this because? . . .until you reach a final mission.

3. Record and report

Missions



Criminal Justice

- Public safety
- Control & supervision
- Accountability
- Rehabilitation
- Others?

Treatment

- Public health
- Rehabilitation
- Abstinence
- Self help
- Others?

What affects the tightrope?

- Cyclical patterns
- External and internal influences
- Public perception
- Research

Lipton, Martinson and Wilks

“With few and isolated exceptions, the rehabilitative efforts that have been reported so far have no appreciable effect on recidivism.”

“The field of corrections has not as yet found satisfactory ways to reduce recidivism by significant amounts.”

Lipton et al., 1975 *The Effectiveness of Correctional Treatment*

“What Works?”

“The long history of prison reform is over. . . prisons have played out their allotted role. . . and must be gradually torn down.”

— Martinson, 1974

“Nothing Works”

- Public and politicians inferred that “nothing works”
- Results:
 - tougher, longer sentences
 - more prisons

Resulting Statistics

- Over 2 million incarcerated
- 80% of incarcerations have alcohol and drug implications
- Two-thirds of probationers are alcohol and/or drug-involved offenders

CASA Report, *Behind Bars*, 1998; and S.A. *Treatment of Adults on Probation and Parole*. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, March 1998.

APPA Position Statement

- “The ‘lock ’em up’ approach to dealing with drug-involved offenders has not been successful from a financial or societal standpoint.”
- “Coordination between Criminal Justice agencies and Treatment professionals offers the best hope for facilitating effective interventions . . .”

American Probation and Parole Association Position Statement, 1996

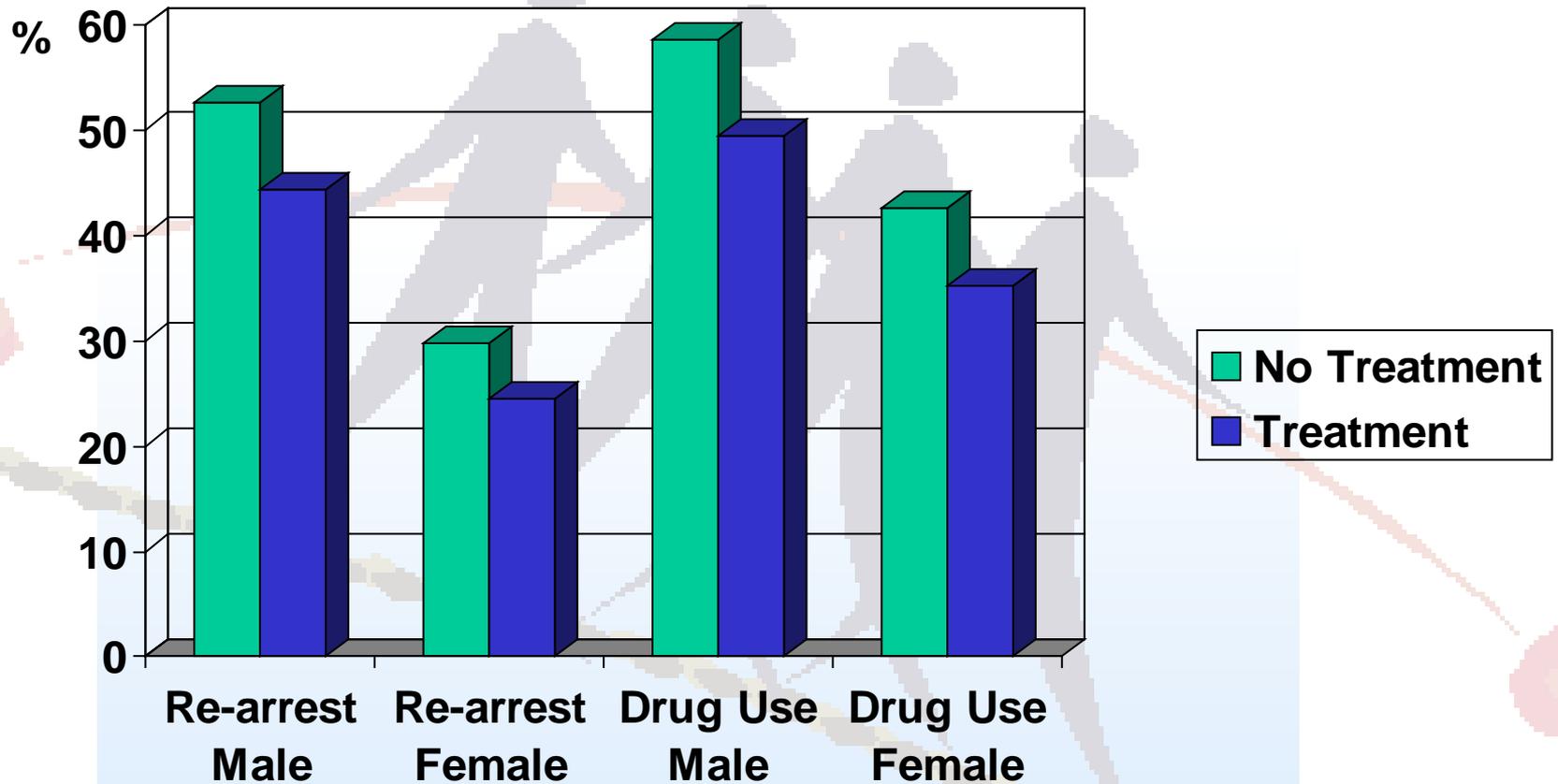
What Works?

Treatment Works!

Research indicates that quality treatment and aftercare:

- reduce criminal recidivism
- prove to be cost effective
- complement traditional Criminal Justice sanctions

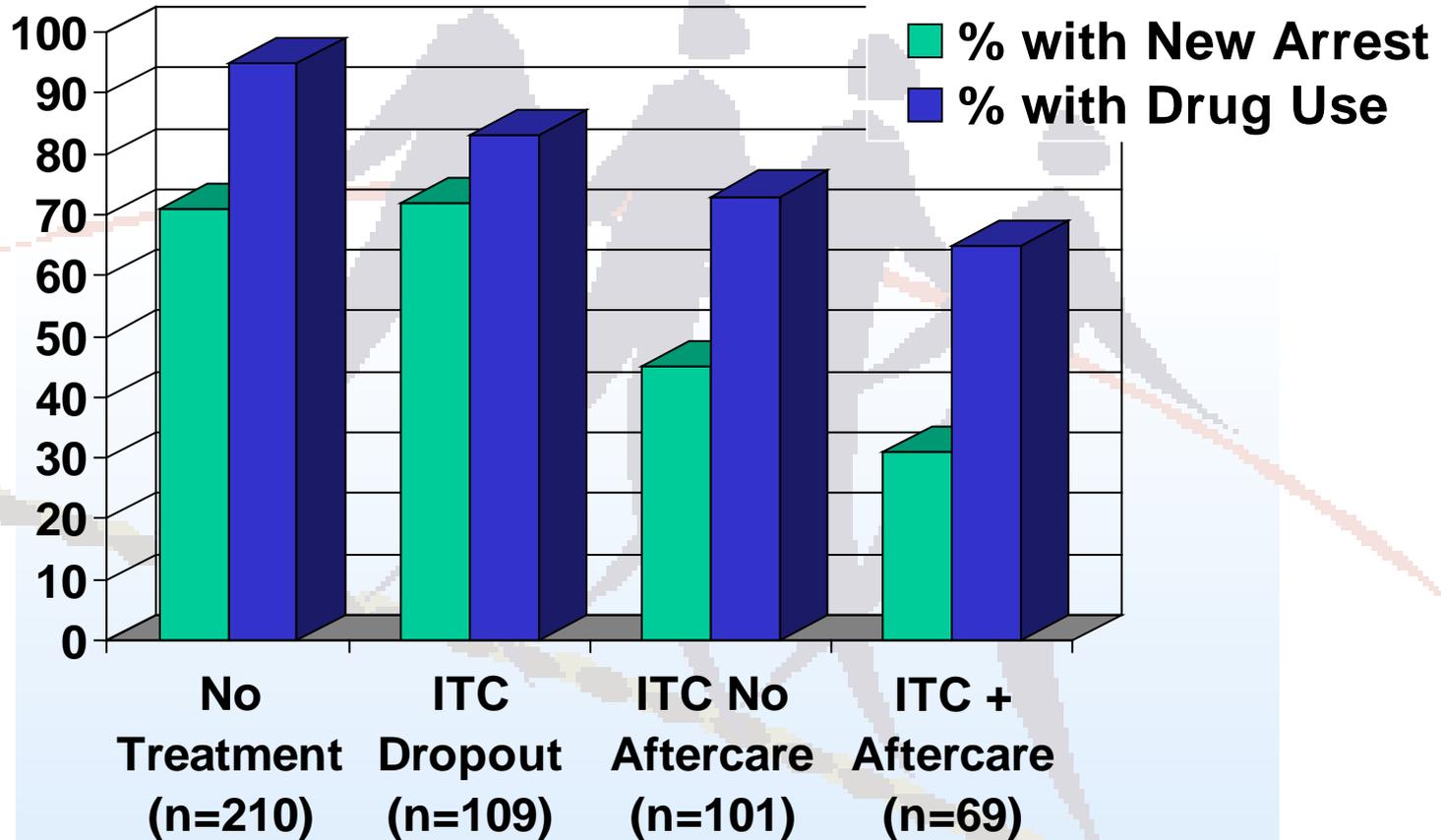
Bureau of Prisons- 3 Year % Re-arrest and Drug Use



Pelissier, B., Rhodes, W., Saylor, G. et al. (2001) *Federal Probation: A Journal of Correctional Philosophy and Practice*

Two strategies, One mission

Delaware/Key-Crest Programs: 3-Year Re-Arrest & Drug Use Rates

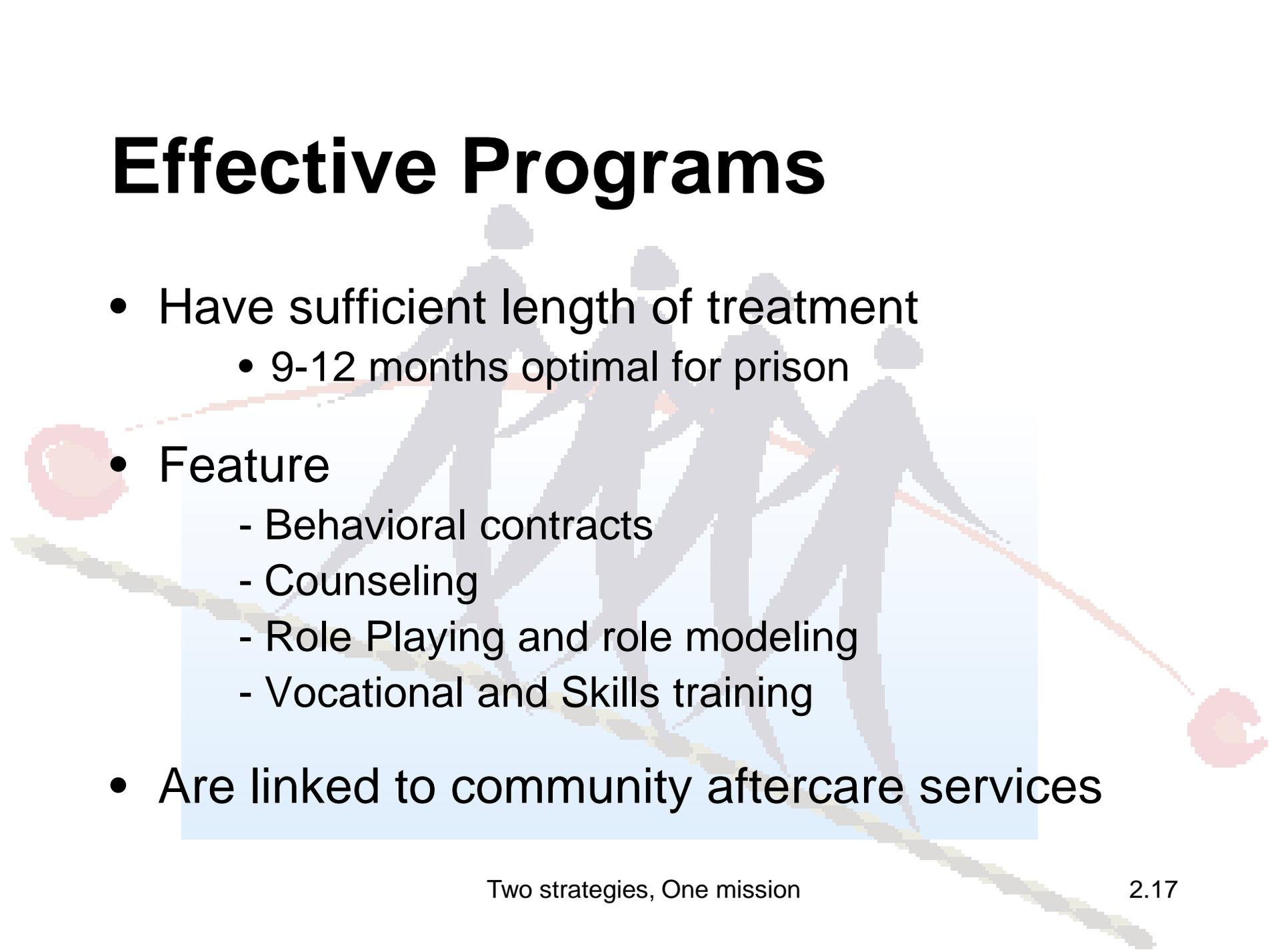


Martin, Butzin, Saum & Inciardi, (1999) *The Prison Journal*
Two strategies, One mission

Challenges to Treatment

- Treatment models developed for non-offenders
- Offenders have multiple deficits
- Prison culture reinforced behavior
- Need to integrate Criminal Justice system and Treatment system

Effective Programs



- Have sufficient length of treatment
 - 9-12 months optimal for prison
- Feature
 - Behavioral contracts
 - Counseling
 - Role Playing and role modeling
 - Vocational and Skills training
- Are linked to community aftercare services

Advantages of Treatment in Criminal Justice System

- Early intervention
- May be only treatment opportunity
- Mandated compliance
- Long term savings for Criminal Justice system and taxpayer outweigh treatment costs

Cost Benefits

- Reduced
 - Crime costs
 - Health costs
 - Re-arrest and prosecution costs
 - Incarceration costs
 - Entitlement costs for offender's children
- Increased economic contribution

Parolee Challenges

- Lack of education
- Health problems
- Lack of job skills
- Mental illness
- Substance abuse
- Tenuous family and community support

From *National Portrait of SVORI* <http://www.svori-evaluation.org>

Reentry/SVORI Goals

- Improve quality of life & self-sufficiency through employment, housing & community involvement.
- Improve health by addressing substance use and physical and mental health.
- Reduce criminality through supervision
- Achieve systems change through multi-agency collaboration and case management strategies

SVORI Web sites

<http://www.svori-evaluation.org>

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reentry>