



Module 4

The Reentering Substance Abusing Offender

Module 4 - Objectives

- Explore perspectives on the reentering substance-abusing offender
- Review related national research data

Describe the Substance Abusing Offender at Reentry

1. Appearance
 - Age, gender, race, clothing style, etc.
2. Values
 - How were they acquired? Why are they valued?
3. Social system
 - Who does it involve?
4. Typical behaviors
 - What purpose do they serve?
5. Skills and abilities
 - How acquired? Why acquired?
6. Plans upon release

Draw the Substance Abusing Offender at Reentry

1. History
 2. Appearance
 3. Values
 4. Social system
 5. Typical behaviors
 6. Skills and abilities
 7. Plans upon release
- *Thoughts or words in “bubbles”*

Parolees- Race, Ethnicity, Gender

	1995	2000	2003	%U.S.
White	34%	38%	40%	75.1%
Black	45%	40%	41%	12.3%
Ame.Indian/Alas.Native	1%	1%	1%	0.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	---	---	1%	3.6%
Hispanic	21%	21%	18%	12.5%
<i>Female</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>12%</i>	<i>13%</i>	<i>51%</i>

From *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2003*- Bureau of Justice Statistics, 7/2004
U.S. Census 2000

Offender - History

History	State	Federal	Jail
Sexual/Physical Abuse	18%	10%	16%
-for Women	57%	40%	48%
Did not complete high school or GED	40%	27%	47%
Unemployed 1 month prior to offense	36%	33%	39%
Family Member who served Prison time	42%	34%	42%
Violent Crime Sentence	49%	10%	40%

From Bureau of Justice Statistics, (1999). *Prior abuse reported by inmates and probationers*; (2003). *Education and Correctional Populations*; *Criminal Offender Statistics*. & CASA report, Behind Bars, 1996

Youth Offender Statistics

- Increased likelihood of
 - relatives who have been incarcerated
 - some type of mental illness
 - not completed eighth grade
- 40%+ have a history of substance abuse
- 36% suffer from a learning disability
- among the most predatory of the offender populations

Brumbaugh, S., Lattimore, P., Lindquist, C., Salas, M., Visher, C., Winterfield, L., Zweig, J. (July, 2004) *National Portrait of SVORI: Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative* Retrievable at <http://www.svori-evaluation.org/>

Substance Abuse & Mental Illness prevalence

- Offenders have 2 to 4 times higher rates of mental illness than general population
- Substance abuse affects 3 of 4 parolees
- 50%+ of state prisoners report using drugs or alcohol when committing offense
- 38% of violent offenders were using alcohol
- 40% of women were under the influence of drugs and 29% using alcohol

A problem?

Reentering offender	Compared to U.S. Population
Active tuberculosis	4 times greater
Hepatitis C	9-10 times greater
AIDS	3.5 times greater
HIV infection	8-9 times greater

From (2003) *Rand Research Brief*: Prisoner Reentry: What Are the Public Health Challenges?

Tuberculosis – High Risks

Persons at high risk for developing TB:

- Persons with HIV
- Persons with certain medical conditions (e.g. substance abuse, diabetes, etc)
- Persons who inject illicit drugs; other groups of high-risk substance users
- Persons with a history of inadequately treated TB

TB Infection vs. Disease

TB Infection-

- cannot spread to others
- shows positive skin test.
- X-ray will reveal if in lung and needs treatment to avoid becoming

TB Disease

- can spread to others (airborne transmission)
- high risk for those with weakened immune systems (especially HIV).
- incomplete treatment leads to Drug Resistant TB

Priorities and Challenges

- Screening offenders and professional staff for TB infection and active disease.
- Controlling the spread of the disease through:
 - Training and education of staff and offenders
 - Protective procedures that are followed
 - Treatment for infection
 - Links with public health to ensure follow-up

HIV / AIDS - Transmission

Most common methods:

- Sexual intercourse (anal, vaginal, or oral sex) with an infected person
- Sharing needles or injection equipment with an injection drug user who is infected
- From HIV-infected women to babies before or during birth or during breast-feeding.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

- Gonorrhea
- Syphilis
- Chlamydia
- Genital Herpes
- HIV/AIDS
- Human Papillomavirus (genital warts)
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C

HIV and other STDs

Increased Risk

- Risk of becoming infected with HIV is 2 to 5 times greater if have other STD
- Likelihood of infecting others with HIV increases when STDs are present
- STDs that cause genital lesions create a portal of entry for HIV

Hepatitis (Viral)

Hepatitis A- <i>HAV</i>	Hepatitis B- <i>HBV</i>	Hepatitis C- <i>HCV</i>
<p><i>Transmission</i></p> <p>Oral-fecal</p>	<p><i>Transmission</i></p> <p>Blood/bodily fluid</p>	<p><i>Transmission</i></p> <p>Blood/bodily fluid</p>
<p><i>Major risk factors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding/ poor sanitary conditions. • Injection drug use 	<p><i>Major risk factors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-risk sexual behaviors <i>unprotected sex</i> <i>multiple partners</i> • Injection drug use. 	<p><i>Major risk factors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injection drug use • No vaccine is available.

Diseases, Substance Abuse, and Criminal Justice

Important that professionals emphasize and encourage:

- testing so offenders know health status
- awareness of and reduction of risky behaviors
- compliance with medical treatment

The Offender as a Reentry Success

1. History
 2. Appearance
 3. Values
 4. Social system
 5. Typical behaviors
 6. Skills and abilities
 7. Plans upon release
- *Thoughts or words in “bubbles”*