



TRAINER NOTES

SUMMARY – Module 2 answers “*How and why is our work related?*” It provides an overview of the interdependent roles of the Criminal Justice and Treatment systems and presents justification for intervention with substance-abusing offenders. It also provides a context for the reentry process and the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI). An activity is included to provide opportunity for one-on-one interdisciplinary communication and to explore the common missions of participants.



Total time: 1 hour

- **Supplies needed:**

- Overhead or multimedia projector
- Slides 2.1 – 2. for class presentation
- Flipchart easel, paper, and markers
- Have available copies of *National Portrait of SVORI – Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative : 2004* (available online at http://www.svori-evaluation.org/SVORI_NationalPortrait.pdf)
- Handouts (optional)

DESIGN

Purpose

History & Mission

- Establish commonality of mission of Criminal Justice & Substance Abuse Treatment
- Establish historical interdependence
- Provide backdrop for reentry
- Create a context for reentry and SVORI

Dyad activity

- Practice cross-discipline communication
- Elicit common purpose of both systems

Method

- **Interactive Lecture**

After the activities in Module 1, the interactive lecture format of Module 2 allows the participants to relax and get used to being part of cross-disciplinary small groups in preparation for the highly interactive Module 3.

Participants are to be seated as in Module 1 with as even as possible a mix of disciplines at each table. The overarching purpose of the module is to show that despite inherent systemic differences, both Criminal Justice and Substance Abuse have much in common and are essential to both supply reduction and demand reduction strategies.

- **Dyads –(System Mission Activity) – Procedure**

Each Criminal Justice professional will pair up with a Substance Abuse Treatment professional to form a dyad. There may need to be groups of 3, but this brief, initial collaboration between disciplines is meant to encourage as much one-to-one interaction as possible.

Each dyad will try to “define” or “state” the mission or purpose of the disciplines they represent. Following the instructions on the overhead or handout, one partner will begin by ask the other about the most important aspects of their job. To help focus on what is the underlying mission or purpose, the instructions suggest asking, “And probation officers (or substance abuse counselors, or whatever the job title) do this because?” Participants are free to use any questions they think will help their partner verbalize the discipline’s mission. Questioning continues until a satisfactory description or “final” mission statement is reached. After recording this, the partners switch roles and develop the second mission statement. Each round will last five minutes. After a brief report the trainer will then continue the lecture by comparing the dyad “missions” with those suggested by the overheads.

Relaxed tone

For this activity, the trainers will want to keep the tone relaxed, there are no wrong answers. Stress that the outcome—two mission statements—is a team outcome and partners need to help each other. The trainers may also want to create a bit of lighthearted competition between dyads, such as by offering a small prize (i.e. piece of candy, inexpensive trinket or such) to the team with the best mission statements, to strengthen the interdisciplinary

partner bonds. The short duration should prevent serious resistance or confrontations, but the trainers should be watchful.

Outcome

The outcome of the activity is not as important as the interpersonal collaboration. It is also intended to foster critical thinking regarding the larger purpose of each discipline’s work and how these are complimentary, which is central to Module 2. Ideally, the participants will discover their responses have much in common regardless of the discipline- i.e. to ensure the well being of the community by making it safe and healthy. However, cases where strong differences surface or there is resistance to the activity should be quickly defused by the trainers. With the participants’ permission, these may be used to illustrate some of the difficulties discussed in the lecture.

Report and transition to lecture

Have a few participants report out and note their responses on a flipchart page divided into two columns, Criminal Justice and Substance Abuse Treatment. Then continue with lecture and missions on slide, asking if the rest of the participants developed similar missions.

Additional materials

- **Copies of *National Portrait of SVORI*** – *Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative* and other SVORI evaluation materials may be of interest to participants. These can be downloaded from <http://www.svori-evaluation.org/> and copies made available to participants to take or look at during breaks.

| MODULE 2 TIME BREAKDOWN | | | | |
|--|--------|--|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Section | Time | | Section | Time |
| Introductory lecture | 20 min | | What affects the tightrope? lecture | 20 min |
| Dyad activity | | | | |
| • Participant 1 | 5 min | | | |
| • Participant 2 | 5 min | | | |
| • Report out | 5min | | | |
| • Transition lecture | 5 min | | | |
| TOTAL TIME Module 2 = 60 minutes (1 hour) | | | | |

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MODULE 2 INTRODUCTION

20 minutes



OBJECTIVES

Show 2.2

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)

Show 2.3

One Mission- Two Strategies

Reduce Supply

Reduce Demand



Write participant responses in two columns on flip chart or overhead

MODULE 2 INTRODUCTION

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One mission- two strategies

In Module 1 we discussed why we chose the graphic of the tightrope walkers for this training: Maintaining balance is essential to our effort in reaching a solution to the problems of substance abuse, addiction, and crime. In this mission, the United States has used and continues to use two strategies:

1. One strategy is to reduce and control the supply of substances.
2. The other involves reducing the demand for those substances.

What sorts of activities reduce the supply or accessibility of alcohol and drugs? What sorts of activities reduce the demand for alcohol and drugs? Some may affect both supply and demand.

Elicit responses from participants regarding activities that reduce supply and that reduce demand. Write on flip chart or overhead. The purpose is to show how Criminal Justice and Substance Abuse Treatment activities affect supply and demand reduction.

As participants volunteer responses, probe participants whether an activity affecting supply might also affect demand and vice versa. (Those items are found in italics in the chart below).

Final list should include at least the following, and several may be in both columns

| <u>Reduce Supply</u> | <u>Reduce Demand</u> |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislation• Law enforcement• Interdiction• Sentencing• Incarceration• Community Supervision• <i>Treatment (of drug dealers)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education• Prevention• Treatment• <i>Incarceration</i>• <i>Community Supervision</i> |

Identify with participants which activities on the list are primarily associated with Criminal Justice and which with Substance Abuse Treatment. Both should be represented in each column. Use metaphor of keeping balance on the tightrope during discussion.

Reinforce that Criminal Justice and Substance Abuse Treatment contribute to supply AND demand reduction. That to be effective they have to support and help

balance each other's effort. Fill in as needed from script below.

Reduce and Control Supply

Criminal Justice is typically associated with supply reduction. Criminal Justice has two sides: the institutional side of prison and jail, and the community side of probation and parole.

Both sides of Criminal Justice are involved in the effort to reduce and control the supply of drugs. But as we've seen, they are also involved in demand reduction. Walking a tightrope involves keeping a balance. You can't be effective if you lean too far to one side.

The Criminal Justice system traditionally reduces the supply through:

- Legislation
- Law enforcement
- Interdiction
- Sentencing
- Incarceration
- Community supervision

However, many of these activities can serve both purposes. For example, Incarceration and Community supervision are also oriented toward demand reduction. Often prison is the only place a drug user receives treatment, which hopes to reduce demand. If the person is a drug trafficker, then successful intervention can help reduce supply. Innovative approaches such as Drug Courts are also focused on demand reduction.

Reduce Demand

Typically the Addictions Treatment system is associated with this effort and reduces the demand through:

- Education
- Prevention

- Treatment

But as we've seen, Criminal Justice activities also reduce demand.

The Criminal Justice systems and the Substance Abuse Treatment systems have found that tackling the problems caused by drugs requires working together on both supply and demand reduction. And by working together, the efforts of each system are more effective.

Partnership of Criminal Justice and SA Treatment- So Why Do We Work Together?

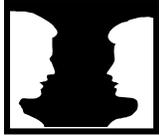
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Why do we work together?

- 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

- As many as 80% of incarcerated Americans in State and Federal prisons are involved with substance abuse
- Alcohol involved offenders are more likely to have committed a violent crime (in state prison one-third more likely than regular drug users, in federal prison more than twice as likely than regular drug users).
- Drug and violent offenses account for much of the increasing rate of incarceration among juveniles.
- Substance use is a challenge for 3 of 4 parolees. Violations related to substance abuse are among the more common reasons for re-incarceration.
- Inmates with substance abuse disorders are the most likely to be re-incarcerated. The more prior convictions, the more likely there is a substance abuse disorder present.

The point at which the Criminal Justice System and the Treatment system intersect is the substance abusing offender. As such, the Criminal Justice system and the Treatment system are partners in dealing with the



Dyads- Mission Statement Activity

20 minutes

Show 2.5

Mission Statement Activity

1. Identify the work:

- Offender incarceration
- Offender adjudication
- Offender treatment
- Offender community supervision
- Offender policing
- SA Education
- SA Treatment
- SA Prevention

2. Define the mission and purpose by asking:

And you do this because? . . . Because? . . . Because? . . . over and over until your partner reaches a final purpose or mission statement for the discipline.

3. Record and report

Have participants at each table pair up into CJ/Tx dyads and define their disciplines' mission and purpose on paper.

interlocking problem of substance abuse and crime.

DYAD- MISSION STATEMENT ACTIVITY

Why professional disciplines do what they do, the way they do, is based on their mission and the fundamental functions they serve. So what is your system's mission and purpose? Part of the answer lies in why *you* do what you do.

Have participants at each table pair up into CJ/Tx dyads and define their disciplines' mission and purpose on paper.

Pair up with a person from the other system or discipline at your table. In the next ten minutes you will help each other define the mission and purpose of your discipline. We will spend five minutes for each. Remember, there is no wrong answer.

First , find out and then check your partner's primary work activities, for example:

- Offender incarceration
- Offender adjudication
- Offender treatment
- Offender community supervision
- Offender policing
- Other criminal justice activities

OR

- Substance Abuse Education
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Substance Abuse Prevention
- Other substance abuse activities

Then help you partner define the underlying mission and purpose of his or her discipline. You can use any questions you think might help. The instructions suggest asking

↔ **Allow 10 minutes (5 minutes for each partner).**

Call time after five minutes and have partners switch.



Show 2.6

“And (job description, i.e. probation officers, or substance abuse counselors) do this because . . . ? “

You may need to ask more than once to help your partner reach a broad purpose or mission statement. Remember, you are trying to help define the mission and purpose of the discipline, not drive your partner crazy.

Write the mission or broad purpose down. Then switch. Each team has 10 minutes, 5 minutes each partner.

Brief Report out

Divide flipchart paper into two columns, Criminal Justice and Substance Abuse Treatment.

Elicit responses from a few participants and write on flipchart in appropriate column.

When possible, probe participant until mission is basic such as “to help people live healthy lives” or “to make my community safer” etc. The “missions” in the two columns should begin to look similar.

After a few report outs, move on to slide and lecture below. Ask those who have not reported if they came up with similar ones.

One Underlying Mission

Draw out and reinforce the commonalities between systems from the participants.

Missions

Criminal Justice

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

Treatment

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

Although they employ different strategies, underlying both systems is the desire to protect the safety and health of our communities, to ensure their wellbeing.

Fill in as needed from script below.

Criminal Justice mission:

Criminal Justice is charged with identifying and removing from society or controlling the risk to society represented by those individuals whose behavior makes them a threat to public safety. It is also charged with correcting that behavior. The mission of Criminal Justice involves:

- **Public safety:** Keeping the public safe and dealing with individuals whose behavior is considered a threat to that safety.
- **Control and supervision:** Placing the offender under the control and supervision of the Criminal Justice system as a consequence of criminal behavior. Corrections officers and P&P officers are responsible to the community for carrying out their assigned control and supervision functions.
- **Accountability:** Carrying out the court or parole board's mandate and being responsible for ensuring that the offender complies with these mandates.
- **Rehabilitation:** Promoting reduction in criminal behavior and an increase in pro-social behavior, which results in an acceptable level of social, emotional, physical, and economic functioning of the offender.

Addictions Treatment mission:

The Substance Abuse Treatment system is charged with identifying and rehabilitating those individuals and communities whose behavior makes them a threat to public health.

- **Public health:** Addressing substance abuse as a

WHAT AFFECTS THE TIGHTROPE?

20 minutes

Show 2.7

What affects the tightrope?

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

threat to public health and safety. Drug use is correlated with disease, accidents, and violence.

- **Rehabilitation:** Providing a mechanism for offenders to address recovery and to achieve an acceptable level of social, emotional, physical, and economic functioning.
- **Abstinence:** Helping to break the destructive cycle of addictive alcohol and other drug use.
- **Self-help:** Encouraging the use of self-help groups in reaching abstinence and recovery, e.g., Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA), other 12-step groups, mental health groups, anger management groups, etc.

WHAT AFFECTS THE TIGHTROPE?

Many things affect the ability of Criminal Justice and Treatment to keep their balance while walking on the tightrope. Some make it easier, some make it more difficult.

Cyclical Patterns of Drug Use

U.S. history shows patterns or cycles of high and low drug use. Patterns are also evident for particular drug preferences. Several causes.

Historically, the problems of substance abuse and addiction reveal patterns or repeated “cycles” of high and low drug use. This is true for alcohol, for stimulants such as cocaine, and for opioids such as morphine and heroin.

Many factors are associated with these cycles — patterns of enforcement; introduction or re-emergence of new drugs of abuse; and social upheavals. Because these cycles can take a couple of generations to complete, the problems seem new.

External and Internal Influences

National policy is affected by what happens outside our

Elicit examples from participants

borders. However, most significant changes affecting supply and demand reduction begin at the community level.

While national policy and action is affected by what happens outside our borders, most innovations that affect supply and demand reduction begin at the community level, where ideas are more easily transferred to action.

Also, use of substances becomes problematic on the local level first, and the legislative response usually begins there and leads to national legislation.

Public perception

Public opinion and politics of the moment will lean to one system over the other.

Sometimes the two strategies are mistakenly perceived as opposing efforts. Depending on the politics and public opinion of the moment, attention will favor one of the strategies over the other.

Influence of Research

Importance of research, especially when politicized and publicized, in both promoting and preventing effective collaboration.

Show 2.8

Lipton, Martinson and Wilks

Examined offender rehabilitation studies:

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

Research can have a powerful effect on us, especially when it becomes “politicized.” For example, in the 1970’s, crime rates and problems with substance abuse were increasing. Research evaluations of correctional efforts, especially a broad, retrospective study by **Lipton, Martinson and Wilks (1974)** concluded that “the field of corrections has not as yet found satisfactory ways to reduce recidivism by significant amounts.”

- **“What Works?”** Martinson, one of the study’s authors, became something of a media star when he summarized the findings in popular magazine articles and public debates, promoting his contention that

Show 2.9

“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

Show 2.10

“Nothing Works”

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

Show 2.11

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.

rehabilitation was impossible and that the rehabilitative goal of prisons should be abolished.

- **“Nothing Works”**: What politicians and the public heard was that “nothing works,” which was not exactly what the study suggested. However, Martinson’s articles were used as evidence that rehabilitation efforts in Criminal Justice should be discontinued. Ironically, instead of abolishing prisons, as Martinson recommended, emphasis was placed on increased incarceration and punishment to deter criminality. Martinson later recanted and published articles to that effect. By then, no one listened.

“Get Tough” Approach

For the next 20 years, opposition to Corrections-based treatment remained strong. The “war on drugs” gave rise to:

- increased spending on incarceration and building of prisons.
- tough anti-crime measures
- crackdown on drug abusers
- determinate sentencing

Results of the “Get Tough” Approach:

- Number of inmates in state and federal prisons has tripled since 1980 with 2,085,620 prisoners in Federal or State prisons or in local jails
- Alcohol and drugs are implicated in the incarceration of 80% of these individuals.
- Over 4 million adults are on probation, and about two-thirds of probationers are alcohol- or drug-involved.

Rehabilitation and Collaboration Validated

Need for treatment and collaboration became obvious

Eventually, attitudes began to change. The need for

Two Strategies, One Mission

Show 2.12

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

including drug abuse treatment for people in the Criminal Justice System as a way to reduce crime fueled the Crime Act of 1994 and provided substantial resources to Federal and State jurisdictions. Another strong signal validating the importance of collaboration between systems came from the American Probation and Parole Association’s 1996 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 with drug-involved offenders.”

What Works? Treatment Works!

Subsequent research has shown what works both in corrections and in treatment

Show 2.13

**What Works?
Treatment Works!**

Research indicates that quality treatment and aftercare:

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

Subsequent studies disproved the "nothing works" notion and helped identify what does work. Research shows that when treatment is well designed, sufficiently long, and linked to aftercare services in the community, the effects include the following:

- Reduction of drug use, criminality, and future incarceration.
- Reduction of cost, if compared to the cost of criminal activity, arrest, prosecution, incarceration, and health care.

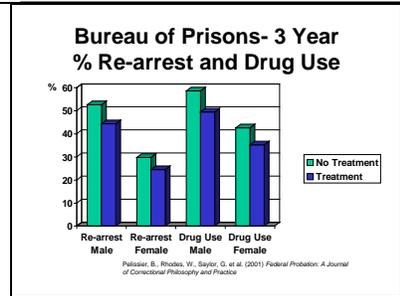
Examples of successful models

• ***Federal Bureau of Prisons Interim Report***

A few years ago, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) evaluated its residential drug abuse treatment programs. Initial data showed that when compared to offenders who

Show 2.14

Two Strategies, One Mission



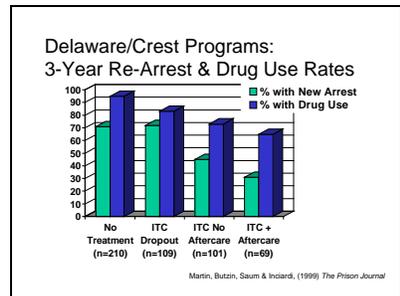
did not receive treatment, inmates who completed a residential drug abuse treatment program while institutionalized were less likely to be re-arrested and less likely to use drugs.

Therapeutic Community (TC)

One of the specific treatment models that have been most thoroughly researched is the Therapeutic Community (TC). It has proved an effective model for use with offenders both inside and outside of correctional institutions.

- **Delaware/Key-Crest TC Reincarceration Rates:** Treatment, even if not completed affects reincarceration and drug use rates. However, the lowest and most dramatic results are for program graduates who then received aftercare. Many studies, such as this one of the Delaware Crest program, demonstrate that aftercare linked to treatment dramatically increases positive outcomes and decreases recidivism even 3 years out.

Show 2.15



Treatment effectiveness depends on program

Not all treatment is good treatment. Effectiveness of treatment depends on program and how well it is run.

There are many other studies demonstrating that effective treatment programs have a significant impact on recidivism and drug use. However, treatment is a loosely defined term and can mean anything from brief drug education to intensive residential treatment. Not surprisingly, the effectiveness of a program varies considerably depending on the type of program and how well it is run.

Challenges to Effective Offender Treatment

- **Treatment models developed for non-offenders:**

Show 2.16

Challenges to Treatment

- Models developed for nonoffenders
- Offenders have multiple deficits
- Prison culture reinforces behavior cycle
- Need to integrate Criminal Justice system and Treatment system

Use of treatment models proven to succeed with offender populations is important.

One of the difficulties in treating offenders has been that many treatment models were developed for non-offender populations. While it's true that substance-abusing offenders are disconnected from society just as other addicts are, the difference lies in that many of these offenders have *never been part of mainstream society* or may have no desire to become part of it. This is why use of treatment models that have shown success with offender populations is important.

- **Multiple deficits:**

Offenders have many problems along with drug use and these must also be addressed for successful re-entry.

As we've discussed, offenders typically have multiple deficit areas in areas such as reading, learning, social skills, living and job skills that must be addressed to achieve success over the long run. Even if the offender quits using, if these other deficits aren't addressed, chances of success upon release are low.

- **Prison "culture":**

Offenders get acclimated to prison culture which reinforces criminogenic thinking

While it's true that correctional staff control the institution, it is largely inmates who control the "culture" inside the institution. This prison culture often reinforces the kind of thinking and behavior that got the offender incarcerated in the first place.

- **Need to integrate Criminal Justice system and Treatment system:**

Systems must work together, but often bureaucracy makes this difficult.

It is essential that systems involved with the offender work

Show 2.17

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

Show 2.18

Advantages of Treatment in Criminal Justice System

- Early intervention
- May be only treatment opportunity
- Mandated compliance
- Long-term savings for CJ system and taxpayer outweigh treatment cost

together so they can leverage their combined strengths. This isn't easy for large systems. All too often, isolation within each bureaucracy makes it easy to misunderstand or ignore each other's activities and mission. The result is that systems can inadvertently sabotage or cancel out each other's efforts instead of increasing each other's effectiveness through collaboration.

Characteristics of Effective Programs

Current research shows that a longer and more comprehensive treatment regimen increases the likelihood of the offender remaining drug and arrest free. The more effective programs share certain characteristics such as :

- sufficient length – 9 to 12 months is optimal for prison populations. In jail to community treatment, findings show that outcomes improve when treatment is at least 30-90 days followed by continuing community treatment.
- use of behavioral contracts
- counseling
- acquisition of new skills through role playing and modeling
- vocational training.
- treatment followed by effective aftercare.

Advantages of Treatment in Criminal Justice System

We know that treatment works. But what are advantages to treating substance-abusing offenders while still part of the Criminal Justice system?

- **Early intervention opportunity:**
Early treatment may shorten a career of drug use and crime

Drug abusers often come into contact with the

Criminal Justice system earlier than any other health or social system. Because crime is intertwined with alcohol and drug use, early treatment may shorten a career of drug use and crime.

- **May be only opportunity for treatment:**
The Criminal Justice system is perhaps the only place that substance-abusing offenders are likely to receive treatment.
- **Mandated compliance and participation:**
Research shows mandated treatment just as effective as voluntary treatment

Offenders are unlikely to volunteer for treatment. Research has shown that mandated treatment can be just as effective as voluntary treatment. The Criminal Justice system can mandate compliance. That increases the chance that the offender will stay and participate in treatment. Length of time in treatment also increases the chance of a positive outcome.

- **Cost reduction for the Criminal Justice system and taxpayer outweighs treatment cost:** Average cost for one-year residential treatment program that includes the elements necessary for effective treatment would add about \$6,500 to the cost of incarceration. That amount would be offset in the first year after release due to reduced:

✓ **Crime costs:** Property loss, victimization costs, police and legal systems.

✓ **Health costs:** Substance abusers have health needs that increase incarceration expenses, e.g., detox programs, mental and physical health care, and AIDS treatment.

Show 2.19

Cost Benefits

- **Reduced:**
 - crime costs
 - health costs
 - re-arrest and prosecution costs
 - incarceration costs
 - entitlement costs for children
- **Increased economic contribution**

CASA Report, 1998; NIDA, *Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment*, 1999

- ✓ **Re-arrest and prosecution costs:** Arrest, detention, prosecution.
- ✓ **Incarceration costs:** Almost \$100 million per day to incarcerate individuals with drug and alcohol problems.
- ✓ **Entitlement costs for offenders' children:** Including welfare and/or foster care.
- ✓ **Increased economic contribution:** In addition to cost reduction, the offender would be prepared for employment and, therefore, make an economic contribution to society.

Reentry Challenges

Once an offender is released, the challenges are daunting. Challenges parolees face often include lack of education, health problems, lack of job skills, mental illness, substance abuse, and tenuous family and community support. Yet successful reentry is essential to solving the problems of drugs and crime.

One mission- two strategies come together in SVORI

Innovative collaborations like the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative - SVORI increase the odds of successful reentry by addressing multiple needs.

The Goals of SVORI and of reentry are to:

- 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

Show 2.20

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>

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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

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

Hold up copies of SVORI materials or pass around for participants to look at

Show 2.22

SVORI Websites

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

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

Refer to initial flipchart page with Reduce Supply and Reduce Demand activities



Q&A



5 minutes

Conclusion

Substance abuse is among the most prevalent issues facing offenders including those participating in SVORI programs. For SVORI to meet its goals, Criminal Justice and Substance Abuse Treatment will need to work together in a coordinated and collaborative manner and take advantage of all the ingenuity, knowledge and talent each discipline offers. As we've discussed in this module, despite the differences inherent in the Criminal Justice and Substance Abuse Treatment systems, the fundamental mission of ensuring the well-being of our communities depends on both.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

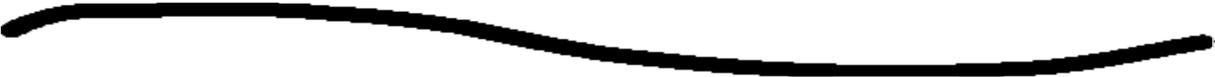
Does anyone have any questions?

Overheads



Module 2

Appendices



Module 2

DYAD ACTIVITY

You will work with a partner who is from a different system or discipline. Each will take a turn asking and recording partner's response,

1. Which of the following best describes your primary work activities:
 - ___ Offender incarceration
 - ___ Offender adjudication
 - ___ Offender treatment
 - ___ Offender community supervision
 - ___ Offender policing
 - ___ Other Criminal Justice activities

 - ___ Substance Abuse education
 - ___ Substance Abuse prevention
 - ___ Substance Abuse treatment
 - ___ Other Substance Abuse activities

2. Help your partner define the underlying mission and purpose of his or her discipline by asking:
 - *And (partner's job title i.e. probation officers or substance abuse counselors, etc.) do this because . . .?"*
 - Continue to ask questions until your partner reaches a final, broad purpose or mission statement. Remember, you are trying to help define the mission and purpose of the discipline, not drive your partner crazy.

3. Record this statement. Switch roles.