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ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION: ELEMENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE POLICY

Alternatives to Incarceration: Elements of an Effective Policy



OAS/CICAD 58th Session
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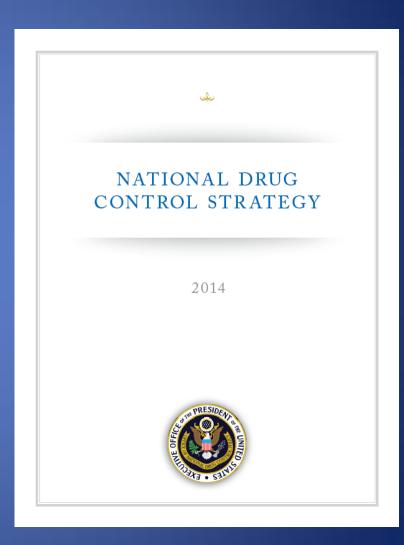
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National Drug Control Strategy

- The U.S. President's science-based plan to reform drug policy:
 - 1) Strengthen Efforts to Prevent Drug Use in Our Communities
 - 2) Seek Early Intervention Opportunities in Health Care
 - 3) Integrate Treatment into Health Care and Expand Support for Recovery
 - 4) Break the Cycle of Drug Use, Crime, Delinquency, and Incarceration
 - 5) Disrupt domestic Drug Trafficking
 - 6) Strengthen International Partnerships
 - 7) Improve Information Systems





Breaking the Cycle of Drug Use and Crime

Drug use is a public health issue, not just a criminal justice problem

- We cannot arrest our way out of the drug problem
- Support evidence-based alternatives to incarceration –
 both pre- and post-trial
- Utilize behavioral and medical assisted treatment for justice involved individuals with substance use disorders, in and out of prison
- Help formerly incarcerated individuals reenter society by removing the full range of obstacles to housing, education, work and health care

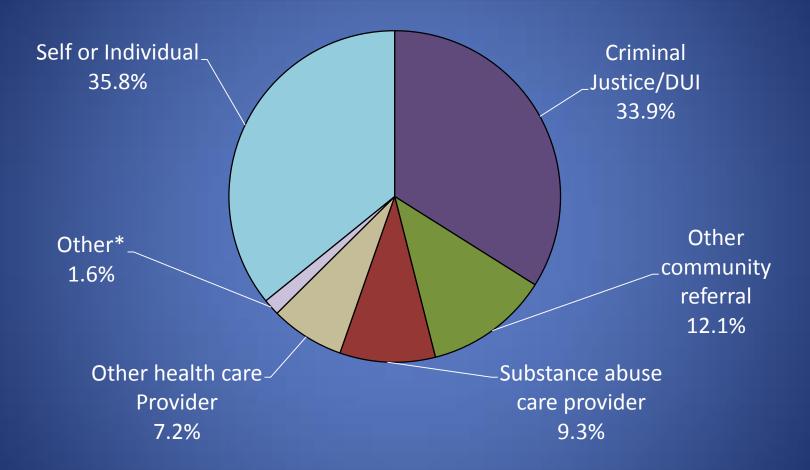


The Challenge & Response in the U.S.

- Nearly 7 million adults on probation, parole, or incarcerated in jail or prison.¹
- In many cases, individuals with substance use disorders are sent to jail or prison when drug treatment—or alternatives such as drug courts—can achieve **better outcomes at reduced costs**.
- Support a **range of interventions** for individuals with substance use disorders at every stage of the criminal justice system.
- DOJ's Smart on Crime Initiative pursues modifications to Federal charging policies for low-level nonviolent offenders, sentencing reform, and addressing persistent disparities in impact of the criminal justice system.



Sources of Referral to Treatment, 2012



Total 2012 admissions = 1.7 million

*Other referrals include school (educational) and employer EAP.

Source: SAMHSA, 2012 Treatment Episode Data Set (July 2014).



Guidance from U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs

- Recommends that governments review their drug sentencing practices to ensure they allow for alternatives to incarceration.
- Calls for mechanisms to "break down the silos" between health and justice agencies so they can work together better to provide health services for those under criminal justice supervision.
- Highlights need to train justice officials on the effectiveness of evidence-based treatment for substance use disorders.
- Encourages sharing of best practices and research on alternatives to incarceration for those with substance use disorders.
- Outcome: Resolution provides guidance to all governments these reforms clearly aligned with U.N. Conventions.



Effective Programs Address...

- 1. Stigma
- 2. Laws & Policies
- 3. Funding
- 4. Technical Capacity
- 5. Individual Assessment



1. Stigma



- Addict
- Hitting Bottom
- Junkie

- Drunk
- Addict
- Alcoholic





Knowledge of Addiction: 20th Century *Versus* 21st Century Approach

Myths & Misconceptions

- Morally Flawed
- Lacking in Willpower
- PunitiveResponses

What Does the Science Tell Us?

- Disease of the Brain
- Health Problem
- Therapeutic Responses



2. Laws & Policies





Addressing Those Already in Prison

Early Release: DOJ recently announced the release of 6,000 inmates through the retroactive application of sentencing guidelines.

--Transition via halfway houses, home confinement

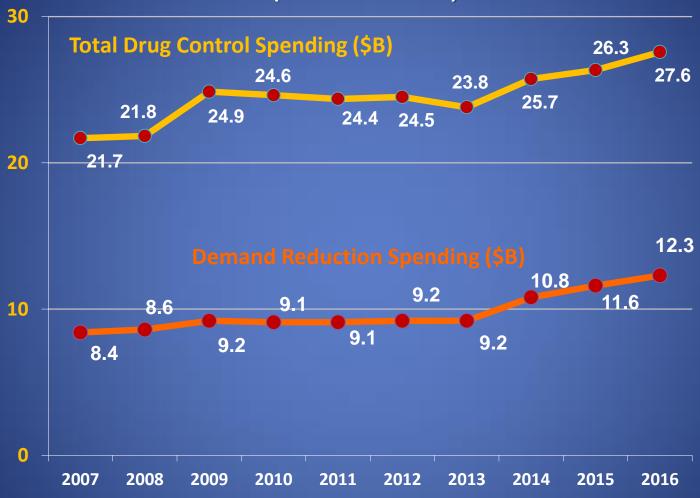
Treatment: A range of treatment options is provided in Federal prisons, including MAT, residential, etc.

- --Transition Services assure a continuation of treatment after prison to help ensure effective re-entry.
- --DOJ also funding increased mental health services in Federal prisons and reentry aid to states to support their ongoing reform efforts.



3. Funding

(Dollars in Billions)



NOTE: The years denoted are fiscal years (FY); FY 2015 information represents enacted Budget authority, and FY 2016 information represents Budget authority requested by the President.



4. Technical Capacity

- ✓ Medications are an important element of treatment for many patients, especially for individuals with opioid use disorders and are combined with counseling and other behavioral treatments
- ✓ Behavioral therapies—including individual, family, or group counseling—are the most commonly used forms of substance use treatment
- ✓ **Drug use** during treatment must be **monitored** continuously, as lapses during treatment do occur
- ✓ Treatment programs should test patients for the presence of HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B and C, Tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, as well as provide targeted risk-reduction counseling, linking patients to treatment if necessary



5. Individual Assessment

- ✓ No single treatment is appropriate for everyone
- ✓ Many individuals with substance use disorders also have co-occurring mental health disorders
- ✓ Effective treatment attends to multiple needs of the individual, not just his or her substance use disorder
- ✓ An individual's treatment and services plan must be assessed continually and modified as necessary to ensure that it meets his or her changing needs



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