

Drug-involved Individuals in the Criminal Justice System

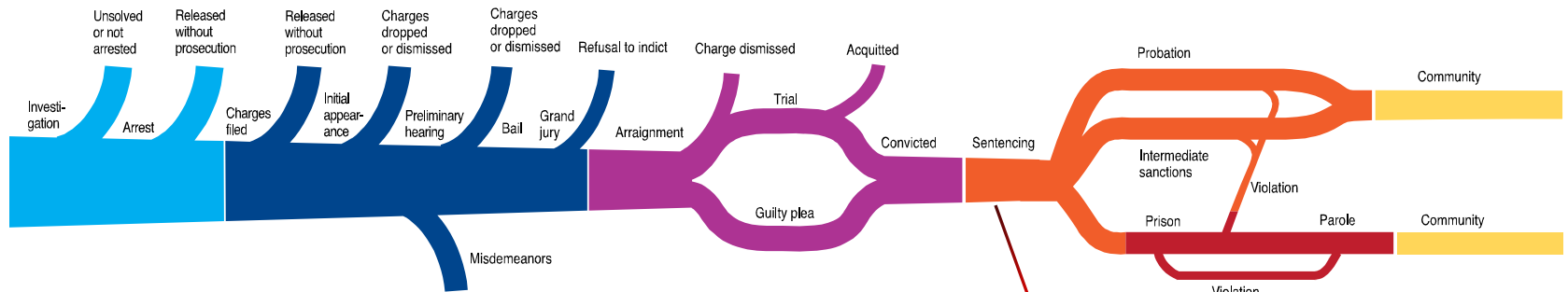
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Drugs and the CJS

- CJS = Catchment area for people with SUD
- CJS entities often lack resources to respond in rehabilitative manner, at scale
 - Fiscal constraints
 - Lack intersystem partnerships and collaborations
- Mission incongruence and silos
 - Between / among CJS entities
 - Between / among medical and behavioral health care providers, human service providers, CJS entities

Continuum of Criminal Justice Interventions

Opportunities to Address Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders, from Arrest through Release



Law Enforcement

- Crisis Intervention Teams

Prosecution / Pre-trial

- Drug Education / Drug Schools / Deferred Prosecution
- Jail-based Services (Day Reporting)
- Electronic Monitoring
- Pre-trial Supervision
- Day / Evening Reporting

Adjudication

- Problem-Solving Courts
 - Domestic Violence Court
 - Drug Courts (Adult and Juvenile)
 - Family Court
 - Mental Health Court
 - Prostitution Court
 - Veterans' Court
- TASC (available in all IL jurisdictions)

Incarceration / Parole

- Treatment in Jail or Prison
- Reentry Case Management

Sentencing / Community-based Supervision

- Graduated Incentives / Sanctions
- Treatment Readiness Groups
- TASC Programs
- Drug / Specialized Probation
- Day / Evening Reporting
- Reentry Management
- Peer Support

Drugs and the CJS

- Problem drug use elevated in CJS population
 - Diagnosable SUD
 - 8% of general population
 - 45-53% of people in prison
 - 68% of people in jail
 - Substance-involved
 - 85% of people in prison / jail
 - 86% of male arrestees in Chicago test + for any drug
- Why so elevated?
 - Drug crimes – drug use is itself illegal
 - Other crimes to support symptoms of SUD
 - Drug policies

Drugs and the CJS

- CJS involvement disproportionately impacts people of color – *particularly related to drugs*
 - Drug use rates similar among racial/ethnic groups

Race / Ethnicity	Current Illicit Drug Use Prevalence 2011
African American	10%
White	9%
Hispanic	8%

- African Americans 7.6 times more likely than whites to be arrested for marijuana possession in IL
- Arrest rate for marijuana possession grew 14% for whites but 51% for African Americans in IL (2001-10)

Drugs and the CJS

- African Americans make up 57% of IDOC inmates but only 15% of IL population

Race / Ethnicity	Illinois 2011	IDOC 2011
African American	15%	57%
White	63%	30%
Hispanic	16%	13%

- African Americans make up 67% of Cook Co. Jail admissions but only 25% of Cook Co. population

Race / Ethnicity	Cook Co. 2012	Cook Co. Jail Admissions 2012
African American	25%	67%
White	43%	14%
Hispanic	25%	19%

Drugs and the CJS

- Illinois controlled substance arrests increased dramatically but have receded
 - Mid 1980s: 20,000
 - 1998: almost 60,000
 - 2008: over 30,000
- Number in prison / jail for drug offenses between 1980 and 2010 increased dramatically
 - State prisons: 19,000 v. 242,200
 - Federal prisons: 4,700 v. 97,500
 - Jails: 17,200 v. 167,00

Drugs and the CJS

- Few get treatment in CJS in jail or prison
 - 7% of jail inmates with SUD
 - 15-17% of prison inmates with SUD
 - 10% of all individuals supervised by IDOC
- Recidivism = revolving door
 - Across the U.S.
 - 2/3 of prisoners re-arrested in 3 years
 - 52% of prisoners return to prison in 3 years
 - IL: 47% of IDOC releasees return to prison in 3 yrs
 - 21% of people admitted to Cook Co. Jail 2007-11 accounted for 50% of all admissions

Drugs and the CJS

- Illegal drug use costs U.S. taxpayers \$193 billion per year
 - Costs associated with health = \$11.4 billion
 - Costs associated with crime = \$113.3 billion
 - Costs associated with lost productivity = \$68.4 billion

Public Safety Risk and Behavioral Intervention Needs

	Low Risk	High Risk
High Need	<p>ACCOUNTABILITY, TREATMENT & HABILITATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive Behavioral Intervention Moderate CJS Supervision to Engage in Services 	<p>TREATMENT & HABILITATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive Behavioral Intervention Intensive CJS Supervision
Low Need	<p>ACCOUNTABILITY & HABILITATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-Intensity Behavioral Intervention Low-Intensity CJS Supervision 	<p>PREVENTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low- Moderate Intensity Behavioral Intervention Intensive CJS Supervision

Public Safety Risk and Behavioral Intervention Needs

	Low Risk	High Risk
High Need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status hearings ▪ Treatment & habilitation ▪ Compliance is proximal ▪ Restrictive consequences ▪ Positive reinforcement ▪ Agonist medication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Noncompliance hearings ▪ Treatment & habilitation ▪ Treatment is proximal ▪ Positive reinforcement ▪ Agonist medication
Low Need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ V.O.P. / status calendar ▪ Abstinence is proximal ▪ Psychosocial habilitation ▪ Restrictive consequences ▪ No AA or MET ▪ Antagonist medication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secondary prevention ▪ Abstinence is proximal ▪ No AA or MET ▪ Individual counseling or stratified groups

Drugs and the CJS

- IL programs and models for diversion with treatment for CJS populations
 - Drug school
 - Drug School Act (55 ILSC 130, 2008)
 - Cook Co. SADAP
 - 83% success (no drug re-arrests within three years) among graduates
 - \$2 million saved per year through prosecutorial diversion from conviction

Drugs and the CJS

– TASC probation

- Illinois Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependency Act, Article 40: *Treatment Alternatives for Justice Clients* (20 ILSC 301/40)
- 55% greater treatment completion rates for TASC clients referred by Illinois courts and probation departments compared to other addiction treatment clients referred by the justice system (2008)
- 71% reduction in arrests for drug and property crimes among TASC's court- and probation-referred clients two years after enrollment (2005)

Drugs and the CJS

- Problem-solving courts
 - 730 ILCS 166 – Drug Court Treatment Act (2002)
 - 730 ILCS 167 – Veterans and Servicemembers Court Treatment Act (2010)
 - 730 ILCS 168 – Mental Health Court Treatment Act (2008)
 - Cook Co. Mental Health Court (2004-11):
 - Arrests decreased 81%
 - Days in custody decreased 71%
 - The program saved taxpayers \$4.2 million in custody costs
 - Recidivism rates dropped significantly

Drugs and the CJS

- Justice reinvestment strategies (Redeploy Illinois, Adult Redeploy Illinois)
 - Adult Redeploy Illinois – 730 ILCS 190/1 (Crime Reduction Act of 2009)
 - By Dec. 2012, diverted 838 IDOC-bound, non-violent offenders
 - Redeploy Illinois – 730 ILCS 110/16.1 (2004)
 - Years 1-6: Reduced commitments to IDJJ by 51% within their communities, diverting 882 youth from IDJJ

Drugs and the CJS

- IL programs and models for reentry
 - Sheridan and Southwestern Drug Treatment and Reentry Prison Programs
 - 71% of Sheridan participants entering treatment completed it successfully
 - Program completers 44% (Sheridan) and 48% (Southwestern) less likely than comparison group to return to prison within 3 years Sheridan (2004-10)
 - Moms and Babies Program
 - Since 2007, only 1 of 50 moms has returned to prison following participation

Drugs and the CJS

- New financing for treatment via health care reform = major opportunity for individuals, the CJS, treatment providers, health care systems / providers

Drugs and the CJS

- Clinical best practices
 - Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)
 - Motivational enhancement therapy (MET)
 - Contingency management
 - Motivational interviewing (MI)
 - Case management
- Criminal thinking interventions
 - “Thinking for a Change” (NIC)

Drugs and the CJS

- Treatment modalities
 - Peer support
 - Outpatient
 - Intensive outpatient
 - Short-term inpatient
 - Long-term inpatient
 - Medication-assisted therapy

Drugs and the CJS

- Case management
 - Supports engagement in treatment and recovery support services
 - Addresses:
 - Gaps between treatment episodes
 - Transition from incarcerated setting to community
 - Basic needs
 - Habilitative needs (job, housing, etc.)

Drugs and the CJS

- SAMHSA TIP 44 & others
 - <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK14168/>
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) CJ-DATS
 - NIDA established CJ-DATS (Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies) as a cooperative research program to explore issues related to the complex system of offender treatment services . Through CJ-DATS, NIDA recommends clinical intervention strategies:
 - <http://www.cjdats.org/>
- NIDA Principles of Tx for CJS Populations
 - <http://drugabuse.gov/infofacts/cjtreatment.html>

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