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DRUG TREATMENT IN THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA MR. MARC-ARTHUR HYPPOLITE





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Drug Treatment in the Correctional Service of Canada

Presentation to the 46th Regular Session of CICAD

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Outline of Presentation

- Overview of the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC)
- The importance of drug treatment for offenders
- Drug treatment services offered by the Correctional Service of Canada in institutions and in the community
- The impact of drug treatment on community reintegration and outcomes
- Conclusions Well-designed programs can improve public safety outcomes
- Closing



Overview of the Correctional Service of Canada

- CSC is responsible for administering the sentences of all adult offenders in Canada who receive a term of 2 years or more, as determined by the courts.
- This represents approximately 13,200 federally incarcerated offenders and 8,000 offenders in the community.
- CSC operates 58 institutions, 16 community correctional centres and 71 parole offices.
- CSC operates an Addictions Research Centre that has a corporate mandate to bring direct focus on the problem of substance abuse among federal offenders.



The Importance of Drug Treatment for Offenders

- It is important to recognize that prison services around the world house the highest concentration of serious substance abusers in society.
- CSC data indicate that 80% of offenders in federal custody have a substance abuse problem.
- There is a very strong relationship between substance abuse and crime. Over 50% of all crime committed by Canadian federal offenders is associated either directly or indirectly with alcohol and other drugs.



Drug Treatment Services Available in the Correctional Service of Canada

1. Systematic Assessment

- CSC operates a Computerized Assessment of Substance Abuse (CASA) at all intake centres to identify the nature, extent and severity of offenders' substance abuse problems.
- The results of the CASA drives the development of program plans for each offender that lead from institutional program needs through community programming and maintenance.
- Of the 80% of offenders who have a substance abuse problem, the CASA results indicate that 34% require high intensity substance abuse programming, 18% require moderate intensity and 26% require low intensity.



Drug Treatment Services Available in the Correctional Service of Canada

2. Substance Abuse Programs – Institutions

- Current programs include high and moderate intensity programs as well as booster programs for release preparation.
- A Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program is available to offenders who are opiate dependent.
- Specialized programs for women and culturally unique groups (e.g., Aboriginal offenders).



Drug Treatment Services Available in the Correctional Service of Canada

3. Substance Abuse Programs – Community

 Low intensity and maintenance programs are available in the community to form a continuum of care from the institution through to the community.



The Impact of Drug Treatment on Offender Re-entry

- Studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of CSC's national substance abuse programs in significantly reducing recidivism.
- A study in 2009 indicated that participants in all intensity levels had lower rates of re-offending in comparison to a untreated comparison group.
- For example, high intensity substance abuse program participants were 45% less likely to return to custody with a new offence and 63% less likely to return with a new violent offence.
- Substance abuse treatment returns \$7 to the government for each dollar invested (Conference Board of Canada).

Conclusions



- Substance abuse problems are very prevalent among offenders and closely linked with the commission of crimes.
- Effective substance abuse interventions are those that are research-based, matched to the severity of the offender's substance abuse problems and take into account the unique programming needs of special populations such as women and Aboriginal offenders.
- Well-designed, well-implemented, and well-managed substance abuse programs can have a significant impact on improving public safety by reducing general recidivism and violent reoffending.