

addiction treatment access in prisons

Access to effective addiction treatment within correctional facilities is a critical yet often overlooked aspect of the justice system. This article delves into the multifaceted challenges and opportunities surrounding addiction treatment access in prisons, exploring the prevalence of substance use disorders among incarcerated populations, the types of programs available, and the barriers that hinder widespread implementation. We will examine the evidence-based approaches proven to improve outcomes for individuals with substance use disorders, as well as the crucial role of continuity of care upon release. Understanding the complexities of addiction treatment access in prisons is vital for reducing recidivism, improving public health, and fostering a more rehabilitative justice system.

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Understanding Addiction Treatment Access in Prisons

Access to addiction treatment in prisons is a paramount concern for public health and criminal justice reform. Millions of individuals cycle through correctional facilities annually, and a significant proportion grapple with substance use disorders (SUDs). Ensuring robust addiction treatment access in prisons is not merely a matter of humanitarian concern; it is a strategic imperative for reducing crime, improving public safety, and addressing the societal burden of addiction. This article will explore the intricate landscape of addiction treatment access within the carceral system, highlighting the challenges, the successful interventions, and the pathways toward more comprehensive and effective care.

The Scope of Substance Use Disorders in Correctional Facilities

The prevalence of substance use disorders within prison populations is alarmingly high, significantly exceeding that in the general community. Incarcerated individuals often have extensive histories of drug and alcohol

use, with many first encountering the criminal justice system due to drug-related offenses. Understanding the depth and breadth of this issue is the first step in advocating for and implementing effective treatment strategies. The complex interplay between addiction, mental health, and criminal behavior necessitates tailored approaches within the correctional setting.

Prevalence of Substance Use Disorders Among Inmates

Studies consistently show that a substantial percentage of individuals entering correctional facilities have a current or past diagnosis of a substance use disorder. These disorders are often deeply entrenched, stemming from a variety of social, economic, and psychological factors. Many individuals may have initiated substance use at a young age, leading to a chronic pattern of dependence that continues into adulthood and the correctional system. This high prevalence underscores the urgent need for accessible and effective treatment interventions within prisons. Research indicates that individuals with SUDs are overrepresented in all aspects of the criminal justice system, from arrest to incarceration.

Co-occurring Mental Health Conditions

It is crucial to recognize that substance use disorders frequently co-occur with mental health conditions, such as depression, anxiety disorders, PTSD, and bipolar disorder. This phenomenon, known as dual diagnosis or co-occurring disorders, complicates treatment and requires integrated care approaches. Incarcerated individuals with co-occurring disorders often face greater challenges in achieving recovery and reintegrating into society. Addressing both the addiction and the mental health condition simultaneously is essential for successful outcomes and reduced recidivism. The lack of adequate mental health services within many correctional facilities exacerbates this issue, leaving many inmates without the comprehensive support they need.

Impact of Addiction on Criminal Behavior

Substance use disorders are intrinsically linked to criminal behavior. Many individuals engage in illegal activities to fund their drug or alcohol use, or their addiction impairs their judgment and impulse control, leading to involvement in the justice system. Providing effective addiction treatment within prisons can therefore disrupt this cycle, offering a pathway to desistance from crime. By addressing the underlying addiction, correctional facilities can play a vital role in public safety by reducing the likelihood of reoffending upon release. The criminal behavior often stems directly from the compulsion to use substances or the social networks associated with drug use.

Barriers to Effective Addiction Treatment Access in Prisons

Despite the clear need, several significant barriers impede the widespread availability and effectiveness of addiction treatment access in prisons. These challenges range from systemic funding issues and inadequate staffing

to the inherent limitations of the correctional environment. Overcoming these obstacles is critical to ensuring that incarcerated individuals receive the care they deserve and to maximizing the rehabilitative potential of the correctional system. Addressing these barriers requires a multi-pronged approach involving policy changes, increased investment, and a fundamental shift in the philosophy of corrections.

Funding and Resource Allocation

One of the most significant barriers to addiction treatment access in prisons is inadequate funding. Correctional systems often face budget constraints, leading to limited resources for staffing, program development, and the procurement of necessary treatment materials. Without sufficient financial investment, it becomes challenging to implement evidence-based programs that are both effective and scalable. This underfunding can result in long waiting lists for treatment, limited program capacity, and the inability to hire qualified addiction counselors and medical professionals. The cost-effectiveness of addiction treatment, in terms of reduced healthcare costs and recidivism, is often not fully appreciated in budget allocations.

Staffing and Training Deficiencies

A shortage of qualified and trained addiction counselors and medical staff within correctional facilities poses another major hurdle. Correctional officers, while essential for security, are typically not trained addiction specialists. The high turnover rate of specialized staff can further disrupt treatment continuity. Ensuring that correctional staff receive appropriate training in recognizing substance use issues and referring inmates for treatment is also a critical component. A lack of specialized training can lead to missed opportunities for intervention and a less effective treatment environment. The complex needs of individuals with SUDs require professionals with specific expertise.

Overcrowding and Security Concerns

Prison overcrowding can strain available resources and complicate the delivery of structured treatment programs. Security protocols, while necessary, can sometimes interfere with the therapeutic process, creating an environment that may not be conducive to open and honest engagement in treatment. Balancing security requirements with the need for a therapeutic milieu is a delicate act. The constant movement of inmates, security lockdowns, and limited interaction time can all negatively impact treatment engagement and progress. The correctional environment itself can be a source of stress for individuals attempting to manage their addiction.

Limited Program Availability and Variety

Not all correctional facilities offer comprehensive addiction treatment programs, and those that do may have limited capacity or a restricted range of services. Many programs may not be evidence-based or tailored to the specific needs of the incarcerated population. The lack of variety in treatment modalities can mean that individuals who would benefit from certain types of therapy, such as medication-assisted treatment (MAT), do not have

access to them. This can lead to unmet needs and poorer treatment outcomes. A “one-size-fits-all” approach rarely works for the diverse spectrum of addiction challenges.

Stigma and Resistance

Internal stigma within correctional facilities, as well as societal stigma surrounding addiction, can also be a barrier. Inmates may be reluctant to seek treatment due to fear of judgment from staff or other inmates. Furthermore, a correctional culture that prioritizes punishment over rehabilitation can hinder the acceptance and implementation of effective treatment services. Overcoming this resistance requires a commitment from leadership to foster a culture of recovery and to emphasize the rehabilitative aspects of addiction treatment. The perception that addiction is a moral failing rather than a treatable disease perpetuates stigma.

Evidence-Based Addiction Treatment Modalities in Prisons

The effectiveness of addiction treatment in correctional settings hinges on the implementation of evidence-based practices. These are treatment approaches that have been scientifically validated and shown to produce positive outcomes in reducing substance use, improving mental health, and decreasing recidivism. Ensuring that correctional facilities utilize these proven methods is paramount to achieving meaningful change for incarcerated individuals and for the communities they will eventually return to. The goal is to provide treatment that addresses the root causes of addiction and equips individuals with the skills to maintain sobriety.

Therapeutic Communities (TCs)

Therapeutic communities are residential, highly structured programs that utilize the community itself as the primary agent of change. In TCs, residents live together, participate in group therapy, and engage in a hierarchical system of responsibility and support. This model fosters a sense of accountability and provides a supportive environment for individuals to develop pro-social behaviors and coping skills. TCs have a long history of success in treating severe addiction and are well-suited for the structured environment of a correctional facility. The peer-to-peer support within a TC is a significant component of its effectiveness.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is a widely recognized and effective psychotherapy that helps individuals identify and change negative thought patterns and behaviors associated with substance use. CBT teaches practical coping strategies, problem-solving skills, and relapse prevention techniques. It is adaptable to various settings, including group and individual therapy within prisons. The focus on cognitive restructuring makes it a powerful tool for addressing the psychological underpinnings of addiction. CBT empowers individuals to take control of their thoughts and actions.

Motivational Interviewing (MI)

Motivational Interviewing (MI) is a client-centered counseling approach designed to help individuals explore and resolve their ambivalence about behavior change. MI is particularly effective for individuals who are not yet fully committed to recovery. By fostering intrinsic motivation, MI helps individuals identify their own reasons for change and build confidence in their ability to achieve sobriety. This approach is highly valuable in a correctional setting, where inmates may have varying levels of readiness for treatment. MI respects the autonomy of the individual.

Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT)

Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) combines FDA-approved medications, such as buprenorphine, methadone, and naltrexone, with counseling and behavioral therapies. MAT is highly effective for treating opioid use disorder and is increasingly being recognized for its benefits in treating alcohol use disorder. Providing MAT in prisons can significantly reduce withdrawal symptoms, cravings, and the risk of overdose upon release. Expanding access to MAT in correctional facilities is a critical step in addressing the opioid crisis and improving outcomes for individuals with OUD. The availability of MAT can dramatically improve treatment retention and reduce mortality rates.

Trauma-Informed Care

Given the high prevalence of trauma among incarcerated individuals, adopting a trauma-informed approach to addiction treatment is essential. Trauma-informed care recognizes the widespread impact of trauma and understands potential paths for recovery. It emphasizes physical safety, trustworthiness, choice, collaboration, and empowerment. Integrating trauma-informed principles into addiction treatment programs can create a more effective and healing environment for inmates, addressing the underlying factors that contribute to substance use. This approach acknowledges that addiction is often a coping mechanism for past trauma.

Implementing and Sustaining Addiction Treatment Programs

The successful implementation and long-term sustainability of addiction treatment programs within prisons require careful planning, dedicated resources, and ongoing evaluation. Moving beyond pilot projects to establish comprehensive, system-wide approaches is crucial. This involves not only the initial setup of programs but also ensuring their integration into the broader correctional system and adapting them to meet evolving needs. A focus on evidence-based practices, staff training, and strong leadership is key to achieving lasting positive change. Building capacity and fostering a culture of recovery are essential for long-term success.

Program Design and Integration

Effective addiction treatment programs should be designed to align with the specific needs and characteristics of the incarcerated population. This

includes tailoring interventions to address diverse substance use patterns, co-occurring disorders, and criminogenic risks. Programs should be integrated into the overall correctional system, with clear pathways for inmate referral, participation, and progression through different levels of care. Collaboration between clinical staff, correctional staff, and administrators is vital for seamless program delivery. The program design should consider the unique environment of a correctional facility.

Staff Training and Professional Development

Investing in comprehensive training and ongoing professional development for all staff involved in addiction treatment is non-negotiable. This includes not only addiction counselors but also correctional officers, medical staff, and program administrators. Training should cover evidence-based treatment modalities, motivational interviewing, trauma-informed care, and de-escalation techniques. Professional development opportunities help staff stay current with best practices and enhance their skills in supporting inmate recovery. Continuous training ensures that staff are equipped to handle the complex needs of individuals with SUDs.

Collaboration and Partnerships

Building strong collaborations with external community-based treatment providers, public health agencies, and advocacy organizations can significantly enhance addiction treatment access in prisons. These partnerships can provide valuable expertise, additional resources, and continuity of care upon release. Establishing referral networks and data-sharing agreements can help ensure that individuals transitioning out of prison have access to ongoing support and treatment. Collaborative efforts leverage the strengths of multiple organizations to create a more robust continuum of care. Partnerships can also bring innovative approaches into the correctional setting.

Data Collection and Program Evaluation

Rigorous data collection and ongoing program evaluation are essential for demonstrating the effectiveness of addiction treatment initiatives and for identifying areas for improvement. Key metrics to track include treatment participation rates, treatment completion rates, relapse rates, recidivism rates, and improvements in offenders' social and economic functioning. Using this data, programs can be refined, and their impact can be clearly communicated to stakeholders and policymakers. Evidence of success is critical for securing continued funding and support. Regular evaluation ensures accountability and continuous quality improvement.

Creating a Culture of Recovery

Beyond formal treatment programs, fostering a broader culture of recovery within correctional facilities can significantly impact an individual's journey. This involves promoting pro-recovery messaging, supporting peer support networks, and ensuring that correctional staff are trained to be supportive of recovery efforts. Creating an environment where recovery is valued and encouraged can increase inmate engagement in treatment and their

commitment to long-term sobriety. A culture of recovery shifts the focus from punishment to rehabilitation and personal growth. This cultural shift can permeate the entire institution.

Continuity of Care: Bridging the Gap from Prison to Community

A critical challenge in addiction treatment access in prisons is ensuring continuity of care upon an individual's release. The transition from a structured correctional environment back into the community can be a period of high risk for relapse and reoffending. Without seamless access to post-release treatment and support services, the gains made during incarceration can be quickly lost. Establishing robust connections to community-based resources is therefore paramount for long-term recovery and successful reintegration. This bridge from prison to community is a vital link in the chain of recovery.

Pre-Release Planning and Referrals

Effective pre-release planning is essential to facilitate a smooth transition. This includes identifying an individual's treatment needs, connecting them with appropriate community-based providers before release, and ensuring that all necessary paperwork and referrals are completed. Case managers play a crucial role in this process, working with inmates to develop personalized release plans that incorporate ongoing addiction treatment, housing, employment, and social support. Early intervention and planning significantly increase the likelihood of successful reintegration. The planning process should start well in advance of the release date.

Community-Based Treatment Services

Access to a range of community-based addiction treatment services is vital for individuals transitioning from prison. These services can include outpatient counseling, medication-assisted treatment clinics, support groups, and residential treatment programs. Partnerships between correctional facilities and community providers are key to ensuring that these services are readily available and accessible to individuals with a correctional history. Availability of these services directly impacts the ability of individuals to maintain sobriety and avoid returning to criminal behavior. The community resources must be robust and responsive.

Transitional Housing and Employment Support

Stable housing and meaningful employment are critical protective factors for individuals in recovery. Many individuals released from prison face significant barriers to obtaining both, which can increase their risk of relapse and recidivism. Programs that offer transitional housing and job training or placement services can provide the foundational support needed for successful reintegration. Addressing these basic needs can significantly improve an individual's ability to focus on their recovery and build a stable life. Employment provides not only income but also structure and purpose. Housing stability is a cornerstone of recovery.

Peer Support and Aftercare

Peer support, often provided by individuals in recovery themselves, can offer invaluable encouragement, guidance, and a sense of belonging. Aftercare programs, including ongoing counseling, support groups like Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA), and relapse prevention planning, are crucial for maintaining long-term sobriety. Connecting individuals with these resources upon release can significantly improve their chances of sustained recovery and prevent relapse. The shared experiences and understanding within peer support groups are profoundly impactful. Aftercare provides a safety net during the vulnerable post-release period.

Addressing Relapse and Overdose Prevention

Relapse is a common aspect of addiction, and communities need to be prepared to support individuals who experience it. Having accessible crisis intervention services and overdose prevention resources, such as naloxone (Narcan) distribution and training, is critical. Providing individuals with overdose reversal medication upon release can save lives. Education on recognizing the signs of overdose and how to administer naloxone should be a standard part of pre-release planning. This proactive approach can mitigate the devastating consequences of opioid overdose, which disproportionately affects individuals recently released from incarceration. The risk of overdose is significantly higher upon release due to diminished tolerance.

The Impact of Addiction Treatment Access in Prisons

The effective provision of addiction treatment within correctional facilities yields significant positive impacts, extending far beyond the individual inmate. These benefits encompass improvements in public health, reductions in crime and recidivism, and economic advantages for society. Investing in comprehensive addiction treatment within prisons is a proactive strategy that addresses complex social issues and contributes to safer, healthier communities. The ripple effects of successful treatment extend to families and the broader population. Understanding these impacts provides a strong case for increased investment and prioritization.

Reduced Recidivism Rates

One of the most compelling impacts of addiction treatment in prisons is its ability to significantly reduce recidivism rates. When individuals receive effective treatment for their substance use disorders, they are less likely to return to criminal activity upon release. This not only enhances public safety but also reduces the financial burden on the justice system, which incurs substantial costs related to arrest, prosecution, and incarceration. Studies consistently demonstrate a strong correlation between participation in substance abuse treatment and a lower likelihood of reoffending. Reduced recidivism means fewer victims of crime and more stable communities.

Improved Public Health Outcomes

Addressing substance use disorders within correctional facilities contributes to improved public health outcomes for both the incarcerated population and the community at large. Treatment can lead to reductions in the transmission of infectious diseases such as HIV and Hepatitis C, which are often associated with injection drug use. Furthermore, individuals who receive treatment are less likely to overdose and die from drug-related causes. By treating addiction, prisons can become a site for public health intervention, promoting healthier lifestyles and reducing the spread of disease. A healthier inmate population contributes to a healthier society upon release.

Enhanced Rehabilitation and Reintegration

Addiction treatment is a cornerstone of effective rehabilitation and successful reintegration into society. By addressing the underlying issues of addiction, correctional facilities can equip individuals with the tools, skills, and support systems necessary to build productive lives post-release. This includes fostering pro-social behaviors, improving decision-making abilities, and promoting personal responsibility. Individuals who complete treatment are more likely to find employment, maintain stable housing, and build positive social networks, all of which are crucial for long-term success. Rehabilitation is about more than just punishment; it's about fostering positive change.

Cost Savings to the Criminal Justice System

While there is an upfront cost associated with providing comprehensive addiction treatment, the long-term cost savings are substantial. Reduced recidivism means fewer arrests, trials, and periods of incarceration, all of which are expensive endeavors. Moreover, individuals who are in recovery are less likely to require costly emergency room visits or incur other healthcare expenses related to untreated addiction. Investing in treatment is a fiscally responsible approach that ultimately saves taxpayer dollars by preventing future criminal justice involvement and associated costs. The return on investment for addiction treatment in prisons is consistently positive.

Positive Impact on Families and Communities

The benefits of addiction treatment access in prisons extend to the families and communities of incarcerated individuals. When individuals overcome addiction, they are more likely to be stable parents, partners, and community members. This can lead to stronger family relationships, reduced child welfare involvement, and a more vibrant and safer community. The cycle of addiction and crime can be broken, creating a more positive future for generations to come. A focus on rehabilitation within prisons ultimately contributes to the well-being of society as a whole. Stronger families build stronger communities.

Conclusion: Enhancing Addiction Treatment

Access in Prisons

In conclusion, the imperative to enhance addiction treatment access in prisons is clear and multifaceted. Addressing the widespread prevalence of substance use disorders within correctional facilities is not only a matter of public health but also a critical component of effective criminal justice reform. By implementing evidence-based treatment modalities, overcoming systemic barriers, and ensuring continuity of care from incarceration to community reintegration, we can significantly reduce recidivism, improve public safety, and foster successful rehabilitation. The positive impacts of such investments resonate throughout individuals' lives, their families, and the communities they will eventually rejoin. A commitment to robust addiction treatment within prisons is a commitment to a more just, healthy, and secure society. Continued advocacy, strategic resource allocation, and a dedication to evidence-based practices are essential to realizing the full potential of addiction treatment access in prisons and building a future where recovery is not an exception, but the norm.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the primary challenges to providing addiction treatment access in prisons?

Key challenges include overcrowded facilities, insufficient funding, a shortage of qualified treatment professionals, varying state regulations, security concerns that can disrupt programming, and the stigma associated with addiction among both inmates and staff.

What types of addiction treatment are commonly offered in correctional facilities?

Commonly offered treatments include medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for opioid and alcohol use disorders, behavioral therapies like Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) and Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), individual and group counseling, and relapse prevention education.

How does the availability of addiction treatment in prisons vary by jurisdiction?

Availability varies significantly across states and even within different county jails. Some jurisdictions have robust, evidence-based programs, while others offer very limited or no formal treatment, relying more on self-help groups or basic counseling.

What is the role of Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) in prison addiction programs?

MAT, often using buprenorphine or naltrexone, is increasingly recognized as a highly effective treatment for opioid and alcohol use disorders. Its use in prisons aims to reduce withdrawal symptoms, cravings, and the risk of overdose upon release, improving patient stability.

What are the benefits of providing addiction treatment within correctional facilities?

Benefits include reduced recidivism rates, improved public safety, decreased healthcare costs within prisons, better inmate health and well-being, and a smoother transition back into the community, potentially reducing homelessness and unemployment.

How are incarcerated individuals prepared for continued addiction treatment after release?

Preparation often involves discharge planning, connecting individuals with community-based treatment providers, medication management upon release, and providing resources for housing, employment, and support services to ensure continuity of care.

What is the impact of trauma on the effectiveness of addiction treatment in prisons?

Many incarcerated individuals have experienced significant trauma, which is often intertwined with addiction. Trauma-informed care is crucial, meaning treatment approaches should acknowledge and address trauma's impact, offering a safer and more effective path to recovery.

What innovative approaches are emerging to improve addiction treatment access in prisons?

Emerging innovations include telehealth for counseling and psychiatric services, expanded use of MAT, peer support specialist programs, family involvement in treatment, and partnerships between correctional facilities and community-based treatment providers to create seamless transitions.

Additional Resources

Here are 9 book titles related to addiction treatment access in prisons, along with short descriptions:

1. "Correctional Psychology: Theory, Practice, and Research"

This comprehensive textbook explores the psychological aspects of incarceration, including the prevalence and impact of substance use disorders among incarcerated individuals. It likely delves into various therapeutic modalities and interventions that can be implemented within correctional settings to address addiction. The book would provide a strong theoretical foundation for understanding the challenges and opportunities in providing treatment access.

2. "Drug Treatment in Prisons: A Guide to Evidence-Based Practices"

This practical guide focuses on the implementation of proven addiction treatment programs within correctional facilities. It would detail evidence-based approaches such as therapeutic communities, cognitive-behavioral therapy, and medication-assisted treatment. The book aims to equip correctional staff, administrators, and clinicians with the knowledge to establish and manage effective drug treatment services behind bars.

3. "Invisible Chains: Overcoming Addiction and Rebuilding Life After Incarceration"

This title suggests a more personal and narrative approach, likely featuring stories of individuals who have navigated addiction and the criminal justice system. It would highlight the immense barriers to accessing consistent treatment during and after incarceration, while also showcasing paths to recovery and successful reintegration. The book aims to inspire hope and demonstrate the possibility of overcoming adversity.

4. "The Criminal Justice System and Substance Abuse: Policy, Practice, and Prevention"

This book would examine the intricate relationship between the criminal justice system and substance abuse at a systemic level. It would likely analyze policies related to drug offenses, sentencing, and the provision of treatment services within prisons. The author might advocate for policy changes that prioritize rehabilitation and treatment access over punitive measures.

5. "Beyond the Walls: Transitioning from Prison to Community with Addiction Support"

This title emphasizes the crucial post-release phase for individuals with addiction who have been incarcerated. It would explore the challenges of maintaining sobriety and accessing continued treatment upon returning to the community. The book likely offers strategies and resources for successful reentry, focusing on bridging the gap between prison-based care and community support systems.

6. "Addiction Treatment Behind Bars: Ethical and Practical Considerations"

This work would delve into the complex ethical dilemmas and practical hurdles involved in delivering addiction treatment within a correctional environment. It might discuss issues of consent, confidentiality, staff training, and resource allocation. The book would offer guidance on navigating these challenges to ensure equitable and effective treatment for incarcerated individuals.

7. "Models of Addiction Treatment in Correctional Settings: A Comparative Analysis"

This academic volume would present an in-depth comparison of different models of addiction treatment that have been implemented in prisons worldwide. It would analyze their effectiveness, scalability, and the factors contributing to their success or failure. The book would provide valuable insights for policymakers and program developers looking to optimize treatment delivery.

8. "The Role of Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) in Criminal Justice Settings"

This specialized book would focus specifically on the implementation and efficacy of Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) for opioid use disorder and other addictions within prisons. It would explore the benefits of MAT in reducing withdrawal symptoms, cravings, and recidivism. The author would likely address the logistical and attitudinal barriers to widespread MAT adoption in correctional facilities.

9. "Reforming Corrections: Pathways to Effective Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation"

This title suggests a book advocating for systemic reform within the prison system to prioritize addiction treatment as a core component of rehabilitation. It would likely critique current approaches and propose innovative solutions for expanding access to evidence-based care. The book aims to influence policy and practice towards a more treatment-focused

correctional model.

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