

# Latin America and the Caribbean: Chile an initiative implemented in treatment as alternatives to incarceration

THE KEY TO ADDRESSING SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS FOR  
PEOPLE IN CONTACT WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS  
COOPERATION

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# Regional Human Development Report 2013-2014 (UNDP)

«Citizen Security with a Human  
Face»:

Diagnosis and Proposals for  
Latin America

"Behind crime and violence"  
responds to a Latin American  
paradox:

**Why, in spite of the advances  
in regional growth and  
development indicators in the  
last decade, has objective and  
perceived insecurity  
increased?**

## Four sets of variables allow us to explain the vulnerabilities of Latin America to crime and violence:

1. the economic structure that has conditioned economic growth without quality and focused on consumption, insufficient social mobility, even generating an "aspirational crime" ;
2. changes in social institutions, such as the increase of single-parent families, high school desertion and accelerated urban growth;
3. the facilitators -weapons, alcohol and drugs
4. the lack of institutional capacities of the Latin American States, especially in the area of justice.

## Situation in Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Latin America and the Caribbean have high crime rates compared to the world and high rates of drug use
2. For citizenship of this continent, public safety and the phenomenon of drugs are priority
3. The governments of this region must respond to this priority need of citizens and be effective
4. These two phenomena, that of citizen insecurity and that of drugs, cause a lot of social suffering and among many things, it also destabilizes democracy
5. In this region of the Americas there are few alternatives to incarceration, it is generally the prison the fate of a convicted



# Some relevant data on Chile

- ▶ Chile has a population of 17.5 million
- ▶ 7.5 million live in the capital Santiago
- ▶ 16 regions and 350 municipalities
- ▶ U \$ 23,000 per capita, middle income country

# RISK, NEEDS and RESPONSIVITY MODEL (RNR)

It is being applied in Chile in problematic drug users in conflict with the criminal justice system

- ▶ In Chile the consumption of drugs is not criminalized, therefore, this model applies to offenders of ordinary crimes that also present a problematic use
- ▶ It is applied in different moments of the criminal process
- ▶ There are 100,000 people sentenced, 40,000 are in prisons and 60,000 people in sentences in alternative to incarceration (probation, parole, etc.)
- ▶ In Chile there is a system of alternatives to incarceration, and now these alternatives are being given content, especially if there is problematic consumption
- ▶ If there is an alternative to incarceration without programs that guarantee rehabilitation and reduce the risk of recidivism, for the citizens it seems impunity and does not support it. Citizens would prefer jail



## Treatment and rehabilitation programs in a population with problematic use of drugs in conflict with the criminal justice system

- I. Drug Courts of treatment in adolescents and adults offenders of criminal law (ordinary crimes that also have drug consumption, in Chile it is not a crime to consume drugs)
- II. Drug treatment and rehabilitation in Probation
- III. Drug Treatment and rehabilitation in parole (approved law, not yet implemented)
- IV. Treatment and rehabilitation of drugs in adolescent offenders in prisons, and in alternative to incarceration
- V. Drug Treatment and rehabilitation in prisons for adults with gender perspective

# **Treatment description in treatment centers specialized in problematic use in prisons**

## **Stages of High Threshold Treatment**

- ☐ Adaptation
- ☐ Treatment by axes
- ☐ Preparation for graduation
- ☐ Follow up - post release from prison

## **AXES TREATMENT**

Axis 1 Consumption pattern

Axis 2: Comorbid mental and physical disorders

Axis 3: Criminological dimension

Axis 4: Support networks

Axis 5: Social integration

Drug treatment and  
rehabilitation model and  
social integration in  
population with problematic  
drug use in conflict with the  
criminal justice system

# Model

- Comprehensive diagnosis
- Intervention plan:
  - -Repair
  - -Responsibility
  - -habilitation of competences
  - -Social integration

## What should be evaluated in offenders with problematic drug use

- The patterns of drug use

### Biopsychosocial areas:

- -Mental and physical health
- -Family functionality
- -Performance and occupational functionality
- -Relationships with peers
- -Social, economical and cultural situation
- The previous existence, appearance or reappearance of conflicts with the justice and the relation between drug and crime
- Clinical behavior of the sociocultural variable (evaluate the lifestyle "what is called" criminal thinking ", that is, a combination of attitudes and beliefs that sustain a lifestyle and criminal behavior)
- Motivational State



Recovery

Exclusion



Social  
integration

# RECOVERY IS:

- A process of change through which an individual achieves abstinence or a variation in the pattern of consumption improves their health, well-being and quality of life. It implies that the achievements made during a treatment process are sustained over time. (SAMHSA).
- Voluntary maintenance of a lifestyle that, in addition to considering abstinence, or a variation in the pattern of consumption, and health, incorporates the exercise of citizenship (Betty Ford Institute).



# EXCLUSION



A person is socially excluded if he "is prevented from participating fully in economic, social and civic life and / or if his income and other resources (personal, family and cultural) are so small that they prevent him from enjoying a standard of living considered acceptable by the society in which he lives "(Gallie and Paugam, 2002).

**Combination formed by the lack of economic resources, social isolation and limited access to social and citizen rights.**



## EXCLUSION:

- It is broad: it covers the dimensions, economic, political-legal and social-relational.
- Impediment to participate fully.
- That which is considered acceptable by the society in which they live.



The problematic consumption is considered as a deviant behavior of the individual, a symptom or external manifestation of an alteration.

The person is considered "sick"

The person with problematic use has difficulties to develop normal activities that take place in their environment, so it is normal to be excluded, even stigmatized.

## Deficit people



## People with Capacities

Problematic consumption is the product of the interaction between the individual conditions of people and the characteristics of the physical and social environment.

It is understood that there is an exclusion of these people, where both they and their environment should be responsible for actions to mitigate it.

Problematic consumption is not only the responsibility of the person who lives it, but also involves the social, political, cultural and economic environment.

# SOCIAL INTEGRATION

Reintegration?

Insertion?

inclusion?

Reinstatement?



## A definition:



Process of mutual changes both by the person himself, as well as by society. It means the contribution of those affected and of the community to achieve an equalization of opportunities, which allows equality and full participation of people with problematic substance use in life and social development.

The challenge is multisectoral, it requires a case management method that facilitates this integration with the different sectors, the case management professionals must have knowledge and skills in:

Social vulnerability

Problematic drug use

Criminology

Mental health disorders

Management with different sectors (good social skills)

Knowledge of gender and sexual diversity

Management of permanent motivational techniques

# **In summary, Talking about social integration is talking about:**



# Thank you.

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