

Obstacles to Successful Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Drug Use Offenders

Journal:	<i>Journal of Criminological Research, Policy and Practice</i>
Manuscript ID	JCRPP-06-2022-0027.R1
Manuscript Type:	Research Paper
Keywords:	Resettlement, Drug use offenders, Rehabilitation, Public perceptions, Attitude Towards Prisoners Scale, Mixed-methods

SCHOLARONE™
Manuscripts

MANUSCRIPT DETAILS

TITLE: Obstacles to Successful Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Drug Use Offenders

ABSTRACT:

This preliminary small-scale research aimed to achieve an insight into drug use offenders' rehabilitation experiences both in and out of prison, as well as considering how perceptions of the public may inhibit their successful reintegration into society.

A mixed-methods approach was utilised, with five semi-structured interviews conducted alongside the distribution of the Attitudes Toward Prisoners questionnaire (Melvin et al., 1985) among the general public (n= 106) in the North-West region of England.

Participants recalled a mixture of experiences, highlighting the presence of contraband in prisons to be an inhibiting factor of successful rehabilitation. Additionally, participants expressed the need for more support when preparing for release such as confirmation of accommodation and possible employment. Questionnaires also indicated the public to perceive offenders negatively (M= 76, SD= 16.99), thus presenting a further challenge in the resettlement of drug use offenders.

CUST_RESEARCH_LIMITATIONS/IMPLICATIONS__(LIMIT_100_WORDS) :No data available.

Findings highlight that improving practices to decrease the presence of contraband in prisons, monitoring an individual's use of methadone, preparing an individual for their release from prison, and educating the public, would reduce some of the obstacles experienced by drug use offenders.

CUST_SOCIAL_IMPLICATIONS_(LIMIT_100_WORDS) :No data available.

This study outlines some of the obstacles that drug use offenders experience when attempting to end their drug use activity and criminal engagement.

Obstacles to Successful Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Drug Use Offenders

Abstract

Purpose – This preliminary small-scale research aimed to achieve an insight into drug use offenders' rehabilitation experiences both in and out of prison, as well as considering how perceptions of the public may inhibit their successful reintegration into society.

Design/methodology/approach – A mixed-methods approach was ~~used~~utilised, with five semi-structured interviews ~~being~~ conducted ~~and~~ alongside the distribution of the Attitudes Toward Prisoners questionnaire (Melvin *et al.*, 1985) among the general public (n= 106) in the North-West region of England.

Findings – Participants recalled a mixture of experiences, highlighting the presence of contraband in prisons to be an inhibiting factor of successful rehabilitation. Additionally, participants expressed the need for more support when preparing for release such as confirmation of accommodation and possible employment. Questionnaires also indicated the public to perceive offenders negatively (M= 76, SD= 16.99), thus presenting a further challenge in the resettlement of drug use offenders.

Practical Implications – Findings highlight that improving practices to decrease the presence of contraband in prisons, monitoring an individual's use of methadone, preparing an individual for their release from prison, and educating the public, would reduce some of the obstacles experienced by drug use offenders.

Originality – This study outlines some of the obstacles that drug use offenders experience when attempting to end their drug use activity and criminal engagement.

1
2
3 **Keywords** – rehabilitation, resettlement, public perceptions, drug use offenders, Attitude
4
5 Towards Prisoners Scale, Mixed-methods
6
7

8 **Paper type** – Research paper
9
10
11
12
13
14

15 **Introduction**

16
17
18 Across England and Wales for the year ending March 2020, it is estimated that 1 in 11 people
19
20 aged 16 to 59 self-reported to have taken illicit drugs, equating to 3.2 million people (Office for
21
22 National Statistics, 2020). Additionally, in 2020/21, there were 210,000 drug offences recorded
23
24 by the police in England and Wales (Allen and Tunnicliffe, 2021). These figures highlight the
25
26 vast presence of illicit drugs within society. However, ~~clearly~~-identifying how illicit substances
27
28 are linked to criminal behaviour is challenging as factors like individual differences and context
29
30 are linked to criminal behaviour is challenging as factors like individual differences and context
31
32 complicates the relationship (Pudney, 2003; Brochu *et al.*, 2018; Rolando *et al.*, 2021).
33
34 Consequently, this lack of understanding ~~may~~-inhibits the successful rehabilitation of drug use
35
36 offenders and their subsequent experiences both in and out of prison. This can have additional
37
38 repercussions on an individual's success once they begin their re-entry into society, with public
39
40 perceptions further inhibiting their progress.
41
42

43
44 This paper is based on a small-scale final year dissertation project carried out at undergraduate
45
46 level. The study aimed to investigate ~~the~~-experiences of drug use offenders thus providing an
47
48 insight into their rehabilitation both in and out of prisons in the North-West of England.
49
50 Additionally, public perceptions of offenders were explored to allow for additional context of
51
52 the research findings and identify further ~~possible~~-barriers that drug use offenders may face.
53
54 Identification of these potential obstacles leads to recommendations that may aid the
55
56 rehabilitation and resettlement of drug use offenders, subsequently, reducing recidivism.
57
58
59
60

Drug Use and Criminal Behaviour

Psychopharmacology considers the role of drugs on neurobiology and how substances influence areas of the brain responsible for behaviour, emotions, and cognitive functioning (Ettinger, 2017; Stahl, 2012). Focusing on the direct and indirect effects of chemical changes in the brain due to drugs, psychopharmacology exposes specific behaviours which leads a person to commit crime (Kuhns and Clodfelter, 2009; Bennett and Holloway, 2005). For example, the immediate short-term effects of cocaine results in increased levels of dopamine thus amplifying feelings of euphoria, but also impairing judgment and creating feelings of irritability, which over a long time, could lead to the development of psychosis (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2021). Due to these changes in personality and cognitive functioning, the possibility of an individual committing a criminal act becomes feasible.

Copes et al (2015) identified drug use to be connected to violent offences. As after interviewing 30 car-jackers, some participants reported physiological changes after engaging in drug use, reporting like feelings of anger, irritability and irrational thoughts thus highlighting connections between drug use and criminal activity. However, only having a sample of car-jackers, limits generalisability of the findings to individuals who commit other types of offences. Hakansson and Jesionowska (2018) further investigated how different types of offenders engage in different substance use patterns. Violent offenders were found more likely to engage in drug use for the purposes of sedation, while acquisitive offenders reported using heroin and cocaine. Therefore, drug use can be linked to various offences, being argued to share a broad relationship with criminal behaviour. The emergence of Psychopharmacology is valuable, being applied to help understand how drug use and crime relate to one another and

1
2
3 provide insight into cognitive intervention methods aimed to reduce impulsivity which may
4
5 lead to offending (Shideman and Solberg, 2015).
6
7

8 Societal factors have also been explored in relation to drug use and crime (Gorsuch and Butler,
9
10 1976; ~~Simpson, 2003; Seddon, 2006~~; Stockdale *et al.*, 2007). Early globalisation has been
11
12 blamed for the increase in drug use as gaining illicit substances became easier as supplies
13
14 ~~arrived~~ from other countries arrived in large quantities (Seddon, 2006). The influence of social
15
16 relationships has also been investigated by Ali *et al.* (2012) who, after interviewing 500 male
17
18 drug users, discovered that peer pressure to be a contributing factor in 26.3% of cases, ~~peer~~
19
20 ~~pressure was a factor for why individuals engaged in drug use~~. In addition, when recording self-
21
22 administration behaviours of cocaine using in rats, Smith (2012) found higher usage when rats
23
24 were socially housed then alone. Hence, the presence of peers can influence the likelihood of
25
26 an individual using drugs, possibly linking to Social Learning Theories (Leonard, 2002).
27
28
29
30
31

32 On the other hand, crime and drug use may relate to economic factors. Engaging in crime
33
34 becomes a route to finance drug use (Brunelle *et al.*, 2000; Felson and Staff, 2015), especially
35
36 for those who feel the need to use drugs several times throughout the day to avoid psychological
37
38 and physiological withdrawal symptoms (Bennett and Holloway, 2005). Those of high socio-
39
40 economic status ~~are also likely to engage in the use of~~ illicit substances (Bretteville-Jensen,
41
42 2011), contradicting the popular belief that it is primarily the unemployed living in the poorest
43
44 neighbourhoods who engage in drug use (Seddon, 2006). Therefore, comprehending the impact
45
46 of economic factors is complex, highlighting the need for future studies to explore this
47
48 ~~relationship~~ further.
49
50
51
52
53

54 The connection between drug use and crime is difficult to comprehend with attempts to
55
56 understand which behaviour occurs first, raising further questions ~~and complications~~ of how
57
58 the two interlink. However, implementing a Reciprocal Model which is bi-directional (Bennett
59
60

and Holloway, 2005) is beneficial as this approach promotes the perspective of drug use causing criminal behaviour, and vice versa. Hence, ~~adopting this model is useful as it acknowledges an intricate shared relationship between the two. Subsequently, implementing this view also~~ allows for a holistic approach and openness when examining drug use and crime together. Having considered how drug use and crime may interact, reviewing rehabilitation techniques aimed to tackle the two ~~seems is~~ beneficial.

Rehabilitation Techniques

Rehabilitation is a mixture of programs, treatments and intervention methods which intend to aid an individual in overcoming issues connected to their offending, reduce recidivism, and break the cycle of drug use (Ubah, 2003; Newburn, 2007). Many strategies currently exist ~~that try to~~ rehabilitate drug use offenders, such as ~~random drug testing~~, therapeutic interventions, and gate mentors (House of Commons, 2012). One popular method often implemented ~~to aid in rehabilitation~~ is the use of a methadone program or methadone replacement therapy (Robertson and Daniels, 2012).

Introduced by the Integrated Drug Treatment System (IDTS) in England, opioid substitutes became available to drug use offender populations in July 2006 as a new approach to combine clinical and psychosocial elements of rehabilitation (Marteau *et al.*, 2010; Asher, 2013; Public Health England, 2017). Individuals are encouraged to use an opioid substitute (typically methadone or buprenorphine) instead of illicit drugs and reduce the strength of the opioid overtime, thus resulting in the individual no longer being drug dependent as well as stopping their ~~engagement in~~ criminal behaviour (Asher, 2013; Public Health England, 2017). These methods have led to less bullying in prisons, a decrease in drug related violence, and higher levels of engagement from offenders with their treatment process, therefore facilitating stability

of their behaviour (Asher, 2013). Nevertheless, difficulties in managing users due to their own specific individual needs can limit the effectiveness of these strategies and so, without regular reviewing, possible modifications that would improve an individual's rehabilitation success is ignored (Leukefeld and Tims, 1993). The allocation of resources and stigma can also have a negative impact (Klingemann, 2020). Sondhi and Day (2012) found that while male prisoners ~~did have had~~ high expectations of the IDTS, they felt ~~their~~ treatment ~~they received~~ did not match their prior assumptions. ~~Additionally~~ Moreover, offenders often continue to use illicit substances despite taking a substitute (Newman, 2014), consequently failing to reduce their drug use and related criminal activity. Furthermore, the ease of which offenders claim to increase their dosage by simply asking the relevant doctor (Asher, 2013), contradicts the belief that drug substitutes ~~like methadone~~ are often prescribed at low levels (Patel, 2010). Therefore, gaining an insight into rehabilitation techniques from a drug use offenders' perspective, offers unique insight into the true rehabilitation processes implemented in and outside prisons, ~~along with highlighting possible areas of improvement~~. Additionally, considering ~~the supplementary factor of~~ public perceptions of drug use offenders, allows for supplementary understanding of added obstacles that impact their rehabilitation and resettlement.

Public Perception

Once released from prison, it can prove difficult for a drug use offender to adjust ~~to the new social world they find themselves in~~ causing possible mental health implications (Bahr et al, 2012), difficulties in finding employment (O'Reilly, 2014; Sered and Norton-Hawk, 2019), and securing housing (Clark, 2007; Lutze *et al.*, 2014). Bahr *et al.* (2012) suggests that offenders who obtain social support, are motivated, and distance themselves from crime, have better quality experiences of rehabilitation and resettlement. Therefore, attitudes held by the general

1
2
3 public ~~and wider society~~ towards offenders, may affect this process. Public perceptions of
4
5 offenders were measured by Melvin *et al.* (1985) who aimed to gauge how the public view
6
7 those reintegrating back into society. To do so, the Attitude Towards Prisoners (ATP) Scale
8
9 was created enabling a “standardized, psychometrically sound instrument” (Melvin *et al.*,
10
11 p.242) to measure such attitudes. Students, residents, and prisoners completed the questionnaire
12
13 allowing for understanding of how different groups perceive offenders. Melvin *et al.* (1985)
14
15 found residents within the community had the lowest ~~negative attitudescores, suggesting~~
16
17 ~~offenders to be deviant individuals~~. Kjelsberg *et al.* (2007) also implemented the ATP and
18
19 reached similar conclusions, finding offenders to be viewed negatively by members of the
20
21 public.
22
23
24
25

26
27 These negative perceptions ~~held by the public~~ emphasises possible obstacles which may inhibit
28
29 the successful reintegration of offenders. Such beliefs held by the public could lead to self-
30
31 fulfilling prophecies (Merton, 1948) and labelling (Newburn, 2007), ultimately causing
32
33 individuals to return to drug use and criminal activity. Therefore, gaining ~~an~~ understanding of
34
35 drug use offenders experiences ~~in and out of prison~~ first-hand, allows for in-depth exploration
36
37 of their rehabilitation and resettlement. Subsequently, recommendations can be made to
38
39 overcome these challenges thus enhancing an offender’s likelihood of success and reducing
40
41 recidivism.
42
43
44
45

46 47 48 49 **Materials and Methods**

50
51
52 A mixed-methods approach was applied using semi-structured interviews and a questionnaire.
53
54 ~~The i~~Interviews aimed to collect rich detailed information related to a drug use offender’s
55
56 experiences in and out of prison, while the questionnaire measured public perceptions of
57
58 offenders. Ethical approval was gained by the Ethics Committee Board at University Campus
59
60

1
2
3 Oldham, with further efforts to follow guidelines by the Ethics Committee of the British
4
5 Psychological Society (2009).
6
7
8
9
10

11 *Instruments*

12 *Experience of the Drug Use Offender*

13
14
15
16
17
18 A semi-structured interview schedule was developed to enable for an understanding of ~~the~~
19 events experienced by ~~the~~ drug use offenders. The schedule focused on six key areas:
20 upbringing, criminal background, drug use history, experience inside prison, experience outside
21 prison, and individual motivation. Open-ended questions allowed for unstructured responses
22 that were rich with qualitative information of the individual's attitudes and opinions (Rosenblatt
23 and Shelley, 2011). Caution was taken to ensure that no avoid leading questions ~~were asked,~~
24 ~~and questions were suitable for the research aims wanting to be achieved.~~ Those who were
25 interviewed met the specific criterion of being 1) an offender, 2) an addict to drug substances,
26 3) currently being placed on a methadone program and 4) being aged 18 or over. A self-
27 selecting sampling method was implemented to recruit both males and females. On approaching
28 a local pharmacy, a supported vetting process also occurred to ensure ~~that~~ participants suited
29 met the inclusion criteria and were willing to voluntarily take part ~~within the study.~~
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48

49 *Public Perception*

50
51
52 To measure ~~how the~~ public views of drug use offenders, the Attitudes Toward Prisoners (ATP)
53 (Melvin *et al.*, 1985) questionnaire was implemented that consists of 36 items ~~which require~~
54 a Likert Scale response ranging from 1 (disagree strongly) to 5 (agree strongly). The
55 questionnaire satisfies test-retest reliability and internal consistency (Melvin *et al.*, 1985)
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 therefore being a ~~useful and~~ reliable tool to measure public perceptions of offenders.
4
5
6 Questionnaires were administered to individuals above the age of 18. An opportunity sampling
7
8 method was used with questionnaires being distributed in ~~the selected areas of~~ a local pharmacy,
9
10 children's play ~~center~~ centre, and annual scouting event. It was hoped that this sampling
11
12 technique would lead to a multitude of people containing various ages, cultures, and professions
13
14 for example.
15
16
17
18
19
20

21 *Procedure*

22 23 24 *Interviews*

25
26
27 An agreement was made with a local pharmacy to grant the use of their consultation room, thus
28
29 allowing for a confidential space to conduct ~~the~~ interviews. Participants volunteered to take
30
31 part, being recruited after undergoing the vetting process to ensure that they met the inclusion
32
33 criteria. An initial conversation ~~explained to the~~with participants outlined the purpose of the
34
35 study and interview~~ing~~ process. After confirmation that participants were still willing to
36
37 continue, a subsequent interview with the primary researcher (XX) was arranged and consent
38
39 form completed. Participants were reminded throughout that they could refuse to answer any
40
41 questions that they wished to and that they could withdraw at any time.
42
43
44
45

46
47 Each interview lasted a minimum of 30 minutes, with participants being reassured that ~~any~~
48
49 information provided would be kept confidential. A full debrief was executed once the
50
51 interview ended, ~~this included~~ which included sharing details of the acting supervisor (XX) and
52
53 contact information for relevant support charities. A final appointment was arranged a few
54
55 weeks later to allow for member checking. This provided support that the conclusions drawn
56
57 from the analysis process, reflected participants viewpoints thus increasing the creditability of
58
59 results (Koelsch, 2013; Birt *et al.*, 2016). Interviews were transcribed verbatim and analysed
60

1
2
3 using Thematic Analysis to identify themes and patterns within the data (Attride-Sterling, 2001;
4
5 Clarke and Braun, 2017). A reflective journal was also kept with the purpose of accomplishing
6
7 bracketing (Newman and Tufford, 2010).
8
9

10 11 12 13 14 *Questionnaires*

15
16
17 Questionnaires were distributed in a local pharmacy and play ~~center~~ centre by the managers of
18
19 the establishments. The District Commissioner of a North-West borough of the Scouting
20
21 Association also agreed to distribute questionnaires at an annual general meeting. After reading
22
23 an information sheet, participants confirmed their consent and completed the questionnaire.
24
25
26 ~~Questionnaires were completed~~ then and there, ~~taking full advantage of the opportunity~~
27
28 ~~sampling method~~. Questionnaires were analysed in accordance with the scoring instructions
29
30 (Melvin *et al.*, 1985). This involved reversing the responses of 19 selected items, then adding
31
32 all the 36 items together before subtracting a constant of 36 to give a final score. Final scores
33
34 are expected to range from 0 to 144, with the higher the score, the more positive attitudes ~~are~~
35
36 towards offenders (Melvin *et al.*, 1985).
37
38
39
40
41
42
43

44 **Findings**

45
46
47 A total of five individuals (four males and one female) were interviewed and 106 questionnaires
48
49 completed. In relation to the participants interviewed, there were a range of offences committed
50
51 with times scales of incarceration varying from 16 weeks to 21 months. Most participants had
52
53 committed ~~offences that can be categorised as~~ summary offences like burglary, theft, and
54
55 shoplifting, being that are handled at a magistrates' court and often ~~leading~~ to short-term
56
57 sentences (Crown Prosecution Service, 2018). Two participants committed more serious
58
59
60

1
2
3 offences such as perverting the court of justice and assaulting ~~another individual with~~ using a
4 hammer. Variation also existed in the type of drugs used ranging from class C painkillers (such
5 as co-codamol) and class B substances (like cannabis and amphetamines), to class A substances
6
7 (such as cocaine, heroin, magic mushrooms, and ecstasy).
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15

16 *Experience inside Prison*

17
18
19 Generally, participants appeared relaxed when discussing how they spent their time in prison.
20
21 All participants outlined recreational activities being available like table tennis and pool, as
22
23 well as some vocational activities related to developing skills or gaining educational
24
25 qualifications. However, if desired, they could choose to work in the prison aiding in the overall
26
27 maintenance of the facility and possibly gaining some financial rewards:
28
29
30

31
32 “Painting and decorating, maths and English, stuff like that” (Participant H)
33
34

35 Nonetheless, limitations relating to levels of engagement and motivation emerged as an obstacle
36
37 to taking advantage of these opportunities:
38
39

40
41 “I just kept myself to myself” (Participant W)
42
43

44 Two participants attempted to explain why offenders lack motivation, claiming that once being
45
46 released and seeking employment, employers would not recognise the qualifications ~~which an~~
47
48 ~~individual may have~~ achieved whilst in prison:
49
50

51
52 “When you go, they’ll offer you a choice between a menial job or education... there a time
53
54 filler let’s put it that way but there not really anything you can come outside and say ‘oh look
55
56 at this certificate’, it’s not worth what it’s printed on basically” (Participant M)
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Some of the rehabilitation strategies promoted by the House of Commons (2012) did emerge
4
5 such as random drug tests, drug free recovery wings, group counselling sessions, and the
6
7 implementation of a methadone program. Nevertheless, participants revealed that available
8
9 intervention methods ~~available to individuals in prison~~ varied depending on the location and
10
11 level of security of the facility. Additionally, the presence of contraband ~~that enabled for illicit~~
12
13 ~~drug use to continue~~ was outlined as a major obstacle. Participants recalled in detail many of
14
15 the methods used to smuggle illicit drugs into prison, ranging from tennis balls filled with drugs
16
17 being thrown over perimeter walls, to ~~the riskier technique of~~ drugs being exchanged during
18
19 visits with family and friends despite the presence of drug detection dogs and body searches:
20
21
22

23
24
25 “People can get them off visits... usually the girlfriend or a baby or they’ll pass it through
26
27 their mouth yeh when they’re kissing, or they’ll pass it under the tables” (Participant M)
28
29

30 Four participants ~~also~~ held the opinion ~~that of~~ prison officials ~~are being~~ aware ~~that of~~ drugs
31
32 entering ~~the prisons regularly~~, casting concern on additional factors that may ~~be hindering~~ an
33
34 individual’s ability to resolve their drug use habits and ultimately, criminal behaviour:
35
36

37
38 “You can’t get drugs in a prison without the warden not knowing about it... He’ll know
39
40 that there’s drugs’ going in that prison” (Participant H)
41
42

43 Participants recollection of their experiences while in prison highlights some of the
44
45 barriers that exist in relation to existing current rehabilitation processes.
46
47
48
49
50

51 *Preparing Offenders for Release*

52

53
54 All participants agreed that they were given short notice of their release, sometimes being told
55
56 on the actual day itself. This proves problematic for drug use offenders, limiting the amount of
57
58 time they have to find suitable accommodation thus increasing the risk of recidivism (Hamilton
59
60

1
2
3 et al, 2014), as well as causing distress due to the sudden change in environments and
4
5 circumstances (Bahr et al, 2012):
6
7

8 “They tell you to go and say you gotta go today, if you’ve done long enough in jail, they’ll
9 tell you to go to probation and that’s it, on the day” (Participant H)
10
11

12
13 “They kick you out with one week’s worth of money and that’s it... you’re going out to
14 nothing” (Participant M)
15
16
17

18
19 After being released, all participants had continued the methadone program, returning daily to
20 their local pharmacy to collect the drug substitute. Two individuals had reduced in strength, but
21 all participants ~~were indicated their motivations motivated that they were going to reduce and~~
22 ~~eventually finish using stop their~~ methadone ~~use~~. Two participants disclosed ~~having~~ previously
23 ~~stopping~~ all drug use but explained how they had relapsed due to stressful personal events.
24 However, they expressed their determination to end all drug use again. Common themes
25 emerged ~~in~~ in relation to an individuals’ motivation to stop using illicit substances, with the role
26 of close family members seeming crucial, especially for the female participant who wished to
27 regain custody of her son:
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38

39
40 “I wanted my son home that’s the only time I’ve stopped... I wanted my son home”
41
42 (Participant W)
43
44
45

46 Other participants explained that they felt they had grown too old to be a drug user:
47
48

49 “I think I’ve finally grown out of it” (Participant MS)
50
51

52 ~~Some participants had specific reasons for stopping their drug use, such as their personal~~
53 ~~health. For instance, one~~ Another participant ~~spoke of -wanting to end their drug use after~~
54 ~~had suffering~~ a heart attack ~~which acted as a cue to action, therefore linking, thus~~
55 ~~linking~~ with ~~the ideology of~~ the Health Belief Model ~~as this event could be considered a~~
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 cue to action (Carpenter, 2010; Jones *et al.*, 2015). ~~Regardless, e~~Contradicting accounts
4 existed when recalling the level of support available ~~to a drug use offender upon~~
5 ~~participants once~~ released. Two participants explained being offered a detox, while the
6 other three were directed to visit local drug and alcohol services. ~~That being~~
7 ~~said~~ Nonetheless, all ~~had been were~~ instructed to meet with a parole officer.
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

19 *Reintegration and Public Perceptions*

20
21 All participants revealed that upon being released ~~and among the public, that~~ they felt they were
22 viewed differently by the public. Some participants believed ~~that~~ this was due to their drug use
23 behaviour, while others felt it was due to because of their criminal history. ~~Regardless of which~~
24 ~~component they believed created a differed perception of them~~, all participants felt that due to
25 their history, their chances of being successful in finding employment or housing, were greatly
26 reduced:
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34

35
36 “I mean no one’s look at my criminal record, look at my CV, no one’s going to employ
37 me” (Participant M)
38
39
40

41 These feelings ~~and experiences~~—discussed by participants, supports previous literature
42 documenting how offenders are stigmatized (LeBel, 2012; Moore *et al.*, 2015; Moore *et al.*,
43 2018). The existence of negative perceptions held by the public was also supported through
44 the quantitative element of this research. In total, ~~a~~ 106 people completed the ATP with a mean
45 score of 76 (SD= 16.99) being calculated (see Figure 1). Normal distribution of the data was
46 presumed due Central Limits Theorem which states when the sample size is large than thirty
47 (n>30), the data allows for certainty to larger populations (n>100) (Jolliffe, 1995).
48 Nevertheless, a Kolmogorov Smirnov test, further demonstrated normal distribution, D (106) =
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60 0.96, $p = .018$.

1
2
3
4
5
6 [Figure 1 here]
7
8
9
10
11

12 A mean score of 76 illustrates the public holding a negative view of offenders who re-enter
13 ~~back into~~ society, further strengthening findings by Melvin *et al.* (1985) and Kjelsberg *et al.*
14 (2007), as well as ~~reinforcing echoing~~ participants experiences ~~which they~~ recalled in their
15 interviews. ~~Additionally, t~~These views create obstacles to a drug use offenders' rehabilitation,
16 linking to labelling (Lanier and Restivo, 2015) and self-fulfilling prophecies (Merton, 1948)
17 which consider how an individual may continue to engage in deviant behaviour to ~~meet adhere~~
18 ~~to~~ perceived stereotypes.
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

32 Discussion

33
34
35 This preliminary study aimed to explore the experiences of drug use offenders both in and out
36 of prison, as well as their re-entry into society upon their release. ~~As reported by~~Like -Sondhi
37 and Day (2012), who also conducted interviews but with a much larger sample of 96,
38 participants recalled incidents that display a discrepancy between rehabilitation expectations
39 and the ~~actual~~-lived experiences of drug use offenders. Findings highlight that more could be
40 done ~~both~~ inside prison and when an offender is released to overcome obstacles that impact
41 successful rehabilitation, such as: the presence of contraband ~~in facilities~~, the availability of
42 personal development opportunities varying based on the location and level of prison, the small
43 timescale of offenders being notified of their released, and negative perceptions held by the
44 public.
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 While current methods enforced by the government attempt to discourage offenders from using
4
5 drugs in prison, the ~~perseverance of individuals to gain illicit drugs through risky presence of~~
6
7 contraband ~~techniques~~ tremendously impedes the likelihood of a drug use offender adhering to
8
9 the ~~suggested~~ rehabilitation programs ~~provided by prison facilities~~. For example, in 2010, it
10
11 was reported that 15 seizures were made of the synthetic cannabinoid substitute ‘Spice’ in
12
13 prison facilities in England and Wales (The Centre for Social Justice, 2015). Seizures have
14
15 since risen to 136 in 2011 and 4261 in 2016 (The Forward Trust, 2016). More control and
16
17 prevention methods could be implemented to try and deter or prevent contraband entering
18
19 prisons like having thorough body searches, the presence of drug detection dogs, regular cell
20
21 searches and possible restrictions on substances which prisoners may be able to purchase, thus
22
23 limiting the ability for individuals to create their own drug substitutes.
24
25
26
27
28

29 Furthermore, despite the ~~ideology belief~~ of the dosage of methadone an offender receives being
30
31 controlled and dictated by a qualified doctor, participants commented on the ease of which they
32
33 were able to request changes to their dosage. While this is consistent with findings from Asher
34
35 (2013), the data used in their study was only gathered from two prisons located in the North of
36
37 England. Similarly, participants in this study had only been incarcerated in three different
38
39 prisons also located in the North of England. Consequently, this limits the applicability of the
40
41 findings to all facilities in the UK. Future research could aim to investigate the administration
42
43 of methadone programs in other prisons across the UK, specifically in the South of England.
44
45 Nonetheless, the This defective process of doctors abiding by the requests of ~~the an individual~~
46
47 offender without thorough investigation and evaluation of their circumstances is a clear issue.
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
272
273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327
328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
358
359
360
361
362
363
364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457
458
459
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473
474
475
476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500
501
502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524
525
526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555
556
557
558
559
560
561
562
563
564
565
566
567
568
569
570
571
572
573
574
575
576
577
578
579
580
581
582
583
584
585
586
587
588
589
590
591
592
593
594
595
596
597
598
599
600
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
608
609
610
611
612
613
614
615
616
617
618
619
620
621
622
623
624
625
626
627
628
629
630
631
632
633
634
635
636
637
638
639
640
641
642
643
644
645
646
647
648
649
650
651
652
653
654
655
656
657
658
659
660
661
662
663
664
665
666
667
668
669
670
671
672
673
674
675
676
677
678
679
680
681
682
683
684
685
686
687
688
689
690
691
692
693
694
695
696
697
698
699
700
701
702
703
704
705
706
707
708
709
710
711
712
713
714
715
716
717
718
719
720
721
722
723
724
725
726
727
728
729
730
731
732
733
734
735
736
737
738
739
740
741
742
743
744
745
746
747
748
749
750
751
752
753
754
755
756
757
758
759
760
761
762
763
764
765
766
767
768
769
770
771
772
773
774
775
776
777
778
779
780
781
782
783
784
785
786
787
788
789
790
791
792
793
794
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
807
808
809
810
811
812
813
814
815
816
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
824
825
826
827
828
829
830
831
832
833
834
835
836
837
838
839
840
841
842
843
844
845
846
847
848
849
850
851
852
853
854
855
856
857
858
859
860
861
862
863
864
865
866
867
868
869
870
871
872
873
874
875
876
877
878
879
880
881
882
883
884
885
886
887
888
889
890
891
892
893
894
895
896
897
898
899
900
901
902
903
904
905
906
907
908
909
910
911
912
913
914
915
916
917
918
919
920
921
922
923
924
925
926
927
928
929
930
931
932
933
934
935
936
937
938
939
940
941
942
943
944
945
946
947
948
949
950
951
952
953
954
955
956
957
958
959
960
961
962
963
964
965
966
967
968
969
970
971
972
973
974
975
976
977
978
979
980
981
982
983
984
985
986
987
988
989
990
991
992
993
994
995
996
997
998
999
1000

1
2
3 Better preparing individuals for their release is also needed. Participants spoke of often being
4 told of their release at short notice or on the day itself. These experiences are consistent with
5 more contemporary research, such as Jamin *et al.* (2021) who found the preparation of an
6 offender's release to be poor. These findings come from a larger multi-country study that
7 involved 104 prisoners and recently released people being interviewed and participating in
8 focus groups. Therefore, this highlights the continued issue of offenders being unsuccessfully
9 prepared for their release, supporting the findings of this smaller scale piece of research.
10
11 Providing accommodation and ~~possible~~ employment upon their release was ~~also~~ a common
12 suggestion from participants to decrease their drug use and ~~reidivism~~reoffending. Indeed,
13 employment would allow for an individual to gain economical security through legitimate
14 means while also reducing the amount of leisure time an individual has to engage in drug use
15 and criminal activity. ~~Thus, supporting offenders to find employment and housing upon their~~
16 ~~release could contribute towards breaking of the cycle of re-offending and drug use.~~

17
18
19 Changing public perceptions of a drug use offender proves the most difficult factor to improve
20 and may take a lengthy amount of time. Unlike previous studies that have utilised the ATP to
21 make comparisons between specific groups, such as prisoners, prison staff, and college students
22 (Melvin *et al.*, 1985; Kjelsberg *et al.*, 2007), this project aimed to explore perceptions held by
23 the overall general public. As such, allowing anybody above the age of 18 to participate was
24 hoped to lead to an inclusive sample. Although participants were not asked to disclose their
25 demographic characteristics. Consequently, while normal distribution was judged to be
26 obtained, it is difficult to conclude the extent of which a diverse sample was achieved. Future
27 researchers should attempt to overcome this by asking participants to report their demographic
28 characteristics which would allow for an increased understanding of their sample, as well as
29 providing additional avenues of data analysis by comparing ATP scores in relation to
30 demographic qualities.

1
2
3 ~~Although Despite~~ advancements ~~have been made with changes~~ in legislation, such as it now
4
5 being against the law to refuse to employ someone due to their previous convictions unless
6
7 deemed appropriate (Home Office, 2022), more is still needed to change public opinions.
8
9
10 Participants spoke of feeling like they were viewed differently upon being released, linking to
11
12 labelling theory (Lanier and Restivo, 2015) and self-fulfilling prophecies (Merton, 1948).
13
14 Educating~~Providing education~~ the public on how labelling and self-fulfilling prophecies can
15
16 lead to stigma and marginalization (Goffman, 1963; Saladino *et al.*, 2021), would raise
17
18 awareness of the barriers ~~that~~ inhibiting the successful rehabilitation and resettlement of drug
19
20 use offenders. This would further highlight to the public how encouraging individuals to end
21
22 their cycle of drug use and criminal behaviour, is also beneficial to society as doing so would
23
24 reduce the wider negative consequences of crime and drug use activity.
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

32 *Limitations*

33
34
35 While the research ~~conducted~~ successfully met the intended aims, some limitations can be
36
37 identified. Firstly, it can be argued that the small interview sample prevented full saturation of
38
39 the qualitative data ~~to be achieved~~, thus inhibiting the possible emergence of further themes
40
41 (Brunce *et al.*, 2006). Additionally, having interviewed only one woman may have resulted in
42
43 potential sex differences relating to experiences of drug use offenders to be unidentified. ~~Thus,~~
44
45 ~~Future~~ research should aim to investigate if male and female drug use offenders are exposed
46
47 to similar rehabilitation techniques and experiences. Furthermore, the number of questionnaires
48
49 completed (n= 106) could be considered small-scale. Nevertheless, considering ~~the context of~~
50
51 the study, ~~being was~~ an undergraduate dissertation, it is suggested that sample sizes are
52
53 appropriate for what was ~~expected and~~ achievable at the time. ~~Nonetheless~~ However, future
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 research should seek to replicate this study on a larger scale, with the added inclusion of
4
5 individuals from across ~~England~~the UK, not just the North-West region.

6
7
8 Also, while questionnaires successfully gained ~~an~~ broad-understanding of public perceptions,
9
10 concerns were raised by a couple of participants about the type of offender ~~the~~ questions related
11
12 to. Participants explained that depending on the ~~facts~~-details of the offence, their perceptions
13
14 would alter. Future research should aim to explore how public perceptions ~~of criminal~~
15
16 ~~behaviour~~-may change based on the specifics of ~~the~~-an offence and characteristics of the
17
18 offender. Moreover, the creation of a scale that explicitly explores perceptions toward drug use
19
20 offenders, would also be advantageous. Furthermore, the way questionnaires were completed
21
22 (then and there in public) could raise concerns of social desirability (Odendaal, 2015)-~~and~~
23
24 ~~influencing participants responses~~. Thus, future researchers could ~~aim to~~ overcome this by
25
26 encouraging participants to provide their responses in private, possibly through implementing
27
28 an online questionnaire that can be accessed by participants when they are alone. Alternatively,
29
30 ~~future~~ researchers could ~~also seek to~~ include an additional instrument, like the Marlowe-Crowne
31
32 Social Desirability Scale (Crowe and Marlowe, 1960), in the hopes of being able to identify if
33
34 someone produces socially desirable answers; ~~such~~-~~If so, their~~ data could then be removed to
35
36 enhance the ~~quality and~~ credibility of the acquired data.
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46

47 **Conclusion**

48
49
50 Overall, this small-scale mixed-methods research aimed to explore rehabilitation and
51
52 resettlement experiences of drug use offenders, as well as considering public perceptions of this
53
54 offender group. Multiple recommendations are made based on the findings gathered such as
55
56 improving practices to decrease the presence of contraband in prisons, continued monitoring of
57
58 an individual's use of methadone, providing additional support when preparing a drug use
59
60

offender for and upon their release, as well as educating the public on barriers that obstruct the resettlement of drug use offenders. Further research is still needed on a larger scale to compare rehabilitation experiences of individuals in different facilities located in the UK and different between the sexes, as well as along with examining how details of an offence may alter public perceptions ~~of drug use offenders~~. Nonetheless, this study contributes to knowledge surrounding the rehabilitation and the resettlement experiences of drug use offenders.

References

- Ali, T., Siddique, F., and Mann, A.A. (2012), "Influence of Social Factors on Drug Use Behaviour in Punjab, Pakistan", *Pakistan Journal of Nutrition*, Vol. 11 No. 11, pp. 1099-1100.
- Allen, G. and Tunicliffe, R. (2021), "Drug crime: Statistics for England and Wales", available at: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9039/> (accessed 03 May 2022)
- Asher, H. (2013), "Methadone Prescribing in Local Prisons in England" *Drugs and Alcohol Today*, Vol. 13 No. 4, pp. 234-243. <https://doi.org/10.1108/DAT-04-2013-0018>
- Attride-Stirling, J. (2001), "Thematic Networks: An Analytic Tool for Qualitative Research" *Qualitative Research*, Vol. 1 No. 3, pp. 385-405. <https://doi.org/10.1177/146879410100100307>
- Bahr, S., Davis, C. and Ward, C. (2012), "The Process of Offender Reintegration: Perceptions of What Helps Prisoners Re-enter Society", *Criminology and Criminal Justice*, Vol. 13 No. 4, pp. 446-469. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1748895812454748>
- Bennett, T. and Holloway, K. (2005), *Crime and Justice: Understanding Drugs, Alcohol and Crime*, Open University Press, Berkshire, England.

- 1
2
3 Bretteville-Jensen, A.L. (2011), "Illegal Drug Use and The Economic Recession – What Can
4 we Learn fFrom The Existing Research?", *International Journal of Drug Policy*, Vol. 22
5
6
7 No. 5, pp. 353-359. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2011.03.009>
8
9
10
11 Brezina, T. and Topalli, V. (2012), "Criminal Self-Efficacy: Exploring the Correlates and
12
13
14 Consequences of a "Successful Criminal" Identity", *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, Vol. 39
15
16
17 No. 8, pp. 1042-1062. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854812438345>
18
19
20 Brit, L., Scott, S., Cavers, D., Campbell, C. and Walter, F. (2016), "Member Checking: A Tool
21
22
23 to Enhance Trustworthiness or Merely a Nod to Validation?", *Qualitative Health Research*,
24
25
26 Vol. 26 No. 13, pp. 1802-1811. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1049732316654870>
27
28
29 Brochu, S., Brunelle, N., and Plourde, C. (2018), *Drugs and Crime: A Complex Relationship*,
30
31
32 University of Oxford Press, Ottawa, United States.
33
34
35 Brunce, A., Guest, G. and Johnson, L. (2006), "How Many Interviews Are Enough?: An
36
37
38 Experiment with Data Saturation and Variability", *Family Health International*, Vol. 18 No.
39
40
41 1, pp. 59-82. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1525822X05279903>
42
43
44 Brunelle, N., Brochu, S. and Cousineau, M. (2000), "Drug-crime relations among drug-
45
46
47 consuming juvenile delinquents: A tripartite model and more", *Contemporary*
48
49
50 *Drug Problems*, Vol. 27 No. 4, pp. 835-866. <https://doi.org/10.1177/009145090002700406>
51
52
53
54 Carpenter, C.J. (2010), "A Meta-Analysis of the Effectiveness of Health Belief Model
55
56
57 Variables in Predicting Behaviour", *Health Communication*, Vol. 25 No. 8, pp. 661-669.
58
59
60 Clark, L.M. (2007), "Landlord Attitudes toward Renting to Released Offenders", *Federal*
Probation, Vol. 71 No. 1, pp. 20-30. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10410236.2010.521906>

Clarke, V. and Braun, V. (2017), "Thematic Analysis", *The Journal of Positive Psychology*,
Vol. 12 No. 3, pp. 297-298. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17439760.2016.1262613>

- 1
2
3 Copes, H., Hochstetler, A. and Sandberg, S. (2015), "Using a Narrative Framework to
4 Understand the Drugs and Violence Nexus", *Criminal Justice Review*, Vol. 40 No. 1, pp. 32-
5
6 46. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0734016814560436>
7
8
9
10 Crown Prosecution Service. (2018), "Summary Offences and the Crown Court", available at:
11
12 <https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/summary-offences-and-crown-court> (accessed 03
13
14 May 2022).
15
16
17 Crowne, D. P., and Marlowe, D. (1960), "A new scale of social desirability independent of
18
19 psychopathology", *Journal of Consulting Psychology*, Vol. 24 No. 4, pp. 349-354.
20
21 <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0047358>
22
23
24
25 Ethics Committee of the British Psychological Society. (2009). *Code of Ethics and Conduct*.
26
27 The British Psychological Society.
28
29 Ettinger, R.H. (2017), *Psychopharmacology*, Taylor & Francis, New York, United States.
30
31 Felson, R.B. and Staff, J. (2015), "Committing Economic Crime for Drug Money", *Crime &*
32
33 *Delinquency*, Vol. 63 No. 4, pp. 375-390. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128715591696>
34
35
36
37 Goffman, E. (1963), *Stigma. Notes on the Management of Spoiled Identity*, Prentice-Hall Inc,
38
39 New Jersey.
40
41
42 Gorsuch, R.L. and Butler, M.C. (1976), "Initial drug abuse: A review of Ppredisposing Ssocial
43
44 Ppsychological Ffactors", *Psychological Bulletin*, Vol. 83 No. 1, pp. 120-137.
45
46 <https://doi.org/10.1037/0033-2909.83.1.120>
47
48
49
50 Hakansson, A. and Jesionowska, V. (2018), "Associations Between Substance Use and Type
51
52 of Crime in Prisoners with Substance Use Problems – A Focus on Violence and Fatal
53
54 Violence", *Substance Abuse & Rehabilitation*, Vol. 9, pp. 1-9.
55
56 <https://doi.org/10.2147/SAR.S143251>
57
58
59
60

Hamilton, Z.K., Lutze, F.E. and Rosky, J.W. (2014), "A Multisite Outcome Evaluation of Washington State's Reentry Housing Program for High Risk Offenders", *Criminal Justice and Behaviour*, Vol. 41 No. 4, pp. 471-491. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854813510164>

Home Office. (2022), "Check If You Need To Tell Someone About Your Criminal Record", available at: <https://www.gov.uk/tell-employer-or-college-about-criminal-record/what-information-you-need-to-give> (accessed 04 May 2022).

House of Commons. (2012), "Drugs: Breaking the Cycle", available at: <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201213/cmselect/cmhaff/184/18409.htm> (accessed 04 May 2022)

[Jamin, D., Vanderplassen, W., Sys, O., Jauffret-Roustide, M., Michel, L., Trouiler, P., Neisa, A., Homen, M., Mendes, V. and Stover, H. \(2021\), "My First 48 Hours Out: Drug Users' Perspectives on Challenges and Strategies upon Release from Prison", *Harm Reduction Journal*, Vol. 18 No. 32. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12954-021-00480-w>](#)

Jolliffe, I.T. (1995), "Sample Sizes and the Central Limit Theorem: The Poisson Distribution as an Illustration", *The American Statistician*, Vol. 49 No. 3, p. 269. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2684197>

Jones, C.L., Jensen, J.D., Scherr, C.L., Brown, N.R., Christy, K. and Weaver, J. (2015), "The Health Belief Model as an Explanatory Framework in Communication Research: Exploring Parallel, Serial, and Moderated Mediation", *Health Communication*, Vol. 30 No. 6, pp. 566-576. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10410236.2013.873363>

Kjelsberg, E., Rustad, A.B. and Skoglund, T.H. (2007), "Attitudes towards Prisoners, as Reported by Prison Inmates, Prison Employees and College Students", *Biomed Central Public Health*, Vol. 7, pp. 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-7-71>

- 1
2
3 Klingemann, H. (2020), "Successes and Failures in Treatment of Substance Abuse: Treatment
4 System Perspectives and Lessons from the European Continent", *Nordic Studies on Alcohol*
5 *and Drugs*, Vol. 37 No. 4, pp. 323-337. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1455072520941977>
6
7
8
9
10
11 Koelsch, L.E. (2013), "Reconceptualizing the Member Check Interview", *International*
12 *Journal of Qualitative Methods*, Vol. 12 No. 1, pp. 168-179.
13 <https://doi.org/10.1177/160940691301200105>
14
15
16
17
18 Kuhns, J. B. and Clodfelter, T. A. (2009), "Illicit drug-related psychopharmacological violence:
19 The current understanding within a causal context", *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, Vol.
20 50 No. 12, pp. 69-78. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2008.11.001>
21
22
23
24
25
26 Lanier, M.M. and Restivo, E. (2015), "Measuring the Contextual Effects and Mitigating Factors
27 of Labeling Theory", *Justice Quarterly*, Vol. 32 No. 1, pp. 116-141.
28 <https://doi.org/10.1080/07418825.2012.756115>
29
30
31
32
33 LeBel, T. P. (2012), "Invisible stripes? formerly incarcerated persons' perceptions of stigma",
34 *Deviant Behavior*, Vol. 33 No. 2, pp. 89-107.
35 <https://doi.org/10.1080/01639625.2010.538365>
36
37
38
39
40 Leonard, D.C. (2002), *Learning Theories, A to Z*. Greenwood Publishing Group Incorporated,
41 Connecticut, United States.
42
43
44
45 Leukefeld, C.G. and Tims, F.R. (1993), "Drug Abuse Treatment in Prisons and Jails", *Journal*
46 *of Substance Abuse Treatment*, Vol. 10, pp. 77-84. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0740-](https://doi.org/10.1016/0740-5472(93)90103-9)
47 [5472\(93\)90103-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0740-5472(93)90103-9)
48
49
50
51
52
53 Lutze, F. E., Rosky, J. W. and Hamilton, Z. K. (2014), "Homelessness and Reentry: A Multisite
54 Outcome Evaluation of Washington State's Reentry Housing Program for High Risk
55 Offenders", *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, Vol. 41 No. 4, pp. 471-491.
56 <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854813510164>
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Marteau, D., Palmer, J. and Stover, H. (2010), "Introduction of the Integrated Drug Treatment
4 System (IDTS) in English Prisons", *International Journal of Prisoner Health*, Vol. 6 No. 3,
5
6 pp. 117-124.
7
8

9
10
11 Melvin, K.B., Grambling, L.K. and Gardener, W.M. (1985), "A Scale to Measure Attitudes
12 Towards Prisoners". *Criminal Justice and Behaviour*, Vol. 12 No. 2, pp. 241-253.
13
14 <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854885012002006>
15
16

17
18 Merton, R.K. (1948), "The Self-Fulfilling Prophecy", *The Antioch Review*, Vol. 8 No. 2, pp.
19
20 193-210. <https://doi.org/10.2307/4609267>
21
22

23
24 Moore, K. E., Milam, K. C., Folk, J. B. and Tangney, J. P. (2018), "Self-stigma among criminal
25 offenders: Risk and protective factors", *Stigma and Health (Washington, D.C.)*, Vol. 3 No.
26
27 3, pp. 241-252. <https://doi.org/10.1037/sah0000092>
28
29

30
31 Moore, K.E., Stuewig, J.B. and Tangney, J.P. (2015), "The Effect of Stigma on Criminal
32 Offenders' Functioning: A Longitudinal Mediation Model", *Deviant Behavior*, Vol. 37
33
34 No. 2, pp. 196-218. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01639625.2014.1004035>
35
36

37
38 National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2021). "Cocaine DrugFacts", available at:
39
40 <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugfacts/cocaine> (accessed 04 May 2022).
41
42

43
44 Newburn, T. (2007), *Criminology*. Willan Publishing, London, England.
45

46
47 Newman, P. and Tufford, L. (2010), "Bracketing in Qualitative Research", *Qualitative Social*
48
49 *Work*, Vol. 11 No. 1, pp. 80-96. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1473325010368316>
50

51
52 Newman, R. (2014), "Effectiveness of Methadone Treatment for Heroin Addiction", *The*
53
54 *British Journal of Psychiatry*, Vol. 204 No. 3, pp. 240-245.
55
56 <https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.204.3.241>
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 O'Reilly, M.F. (2014), "Opening Doors or Closing Them?: The Impact of Incarceration on the
4 Education and Employability of Ex-Offenders in Ireland", *The Howard Journal of Criminal*
5
6 *Justice*, Vol. 53 No. 5, pp. 468-486. <https://doi.org/10.1111/hojo.12086>
7
8

9
10
11 Odendaal, A. (2015), "Cross-cultural Differences in Social Desirability Scales: Influence of
12 Cognitive Ability", *SA Journal of Industrial Psychology*, Vol. 41 No. 1, pp. 1-13.
13
14 <https://doi.org/10.4102/sajip.v41i1.1259>
15
16

17
18
19 Office for National Statistics (2020), "Drug Misuse in England and Wales: year ending March
20 2020", available at:
21
22 [https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/drugmis](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/drugmisuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020#frequency-of-drug-use-in-the-last-year)
23
24 [useinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020#frequency-of-drug-use-in-the-last-year](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/drugmisuseinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020#frequency-of-drug-use-in-the-last-year)
25
26 (accessed 03 May 2022)
27
28

29
30
31 Patel, K.K. (2010), "Reducing Drug-Related Crime and Rehabilitating Offenders: Recovery
32 and Rehabilitation for Drug Users in Prison and on Release: Recommendations for Action"
33 available at: [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-patel-report-reducing-drug-](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-patel-report-reducing-drug-related-crime-and-rehabilitating-offenders)
34
35 [related-crime-and-rehabilitating-offenders](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-patel-report-reducing-drug-related-crime-and-rehabilitating-offenders) (accessed 04 May 2022).
36
37
38

39
40 Public Health England (2017), "An Evidence Review of the Outcomes that can be Expected of
41 Drug Misuse Treatment in England", available at:
42
43 [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_d](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/586111/PHE_Evidence_review_of_drug_treatment_outcomes.pdf)
44
45 [ata/file/586111/PHE_Evidence_review_of_drug_treatment_outcomes.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/586111/PHE_Evidence_review_of_drug_treatment_outcomes.pdf) (accessed 03
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

51
52
53 Pudney, S. (2003), "The Road to Ruin? Sequences Of Initiation to Drugs and Crime in Britain",
54
55 *The Economic Journal (London)*, Vol. 113 No. 486, pp. C182-C198.
56
57 <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0297.00107>
58
59
60

- 1
2
3 Robertson, J.R. and Daniels, A.M. (2012), "Methadone Replacement Therapy: Tried, Tested,
4 Effective?", *The Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh*, Vol. 42 No. 1,
5 pp. 133-138. <https://doi.org/10.4997/JRCPE.2012.210>
6
7
8
9
10 Rolando, S., Asmussen Frank, V., Duke, K., Pisarska, A., Graf, N. and Beccaria, F. (2021), "'I
11 like money, I like many things'. The relationship between drugs and crime from the
12 perspective of young people in contact with criminal justice systems", *Drugs-: Education,*
13 *Prevention & Policy*, Vol. 28 No. 1, pp. 7-16.
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23 Rosenblatt, H.J. and Shelley, G.B. (2011), *Systems Analysis and Design*, Cengage Learning,
24 Boston, United States.
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
- Saladino, V., Mosca, O., Petruccielli, F., Hoelzlhammer, L., Lauriola, M., Verrastro, V. and Cabras, C. (2021), "The Vicious Cycle: Problematic Family Relations, Substance Abuse, And Crime in Adolescence: A Narrative Review", *Frontiers in Psychology*, Vol. 12, pp. 673954-673954. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.673954>
- Seddon, T. (2006), "Drugs, Crime and Social Exclusion: Social Context and Social Theory in British Drugs-Crime Research", *British Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 46, pp. 680-703. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azi079>
- Sered, S. and Norton-Hawk, M. (2019), "Triple Jeopardy: Women's Employment Struggles Postincarceration", *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, Vol. 58 No. 4, pp. 261-280. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10509674.2019.1596191>
- Shiderman, A.B. and Solberg, L.B. (2015), "Cosmetic Psychopharmacology for Prisoners: Reducing Crime and Recidivism through Cognitive Intervention", *Neuroethics*, Vol. 8 No. 3, pp. 315-326. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12152-015-9242-7>

1
2
3 ~~Simpson, M. (2003), “The Relationship Between Drug Use and Crime: A Puzzle Inside an~~
4 ~~Enigma”, *International Journal of Drug Policy*, Vol. 14 No. 4, pp. 307-319.~~

5
6
7
8
9 Smith, M.A. (2012), “Peer Influences on Drug Self-administration: Social Facilitation and
10 Social Inhibition of Cocaine Intake in Male Rats”, *Psychopharmacology*, Vol. 224, pp. 81-
11 90. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00213-012-2737-6>

12
13
14
15
16 Sondhi, A. and Day, E. (2012), “An assessment of SERVQUAL as a measure of service quality
17 in English male prisons: Perceptions and expectations of the Integrated Drug Treatment
18 System (IDTS)”, *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*, Vol. 19 No. 2, pp. 171-180.
19
20
21
22 <https://doi.org/10.3109/09687637.2011.635728>

23
24
25
26 Stahl, S.M. (2012), “Psychotherapy as an Epigenetic ‘Drug’: Psychiatric Therapeutic Target
27 Symptoms Linked to Malfunctioning Brain Circuits with Psychotherapy as Well as with
28 Drugs”, *Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics*, Vol. 37, pp. 249-253.
29
30
31
32 <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2710.2011.01301.x>

33
34
35 Stockdale, S.E., Wells, K.B., Tang, L., Belin, T.R., Zhang, L. and Sherbourne, C.D. (2007),
36
37 “The Importance of Social Context: Neighborhood Stressors, Stress-Buffering Mechanisms,
38 and Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Disorders”, *Social Science & Medicine*, Vol. 65 No.
39 9, pp. 1867-1881. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2007.05.045>

40
41
42
43
44
45 The Centre for Social Justice. (2015). “Drugs in Prison” available at:
46 <https://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk/library/drugs-in-prison> (accessed 04 May 2022)

47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
The Forward Trust. (2016), “Prison Seizures of ‘legal highs’ increased by 30 times in five
years”, available at: <https://www.forwardtrust.org.uk/news-story/prison-seizures-of-legal-highs-increased-by-30-times-in-five-years/> (accessed 02 May 2022).

1
2
3 Ubah, C. (2003), "Reaffirming the Limits of Offender Rehabilitation but with Caution",
4
5 *Criminal Justice Studies*, Vol. 16 No. 3, pp. 197-203.
6

7
8 <https://doi.org/10.1080/0888431032000151853>
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

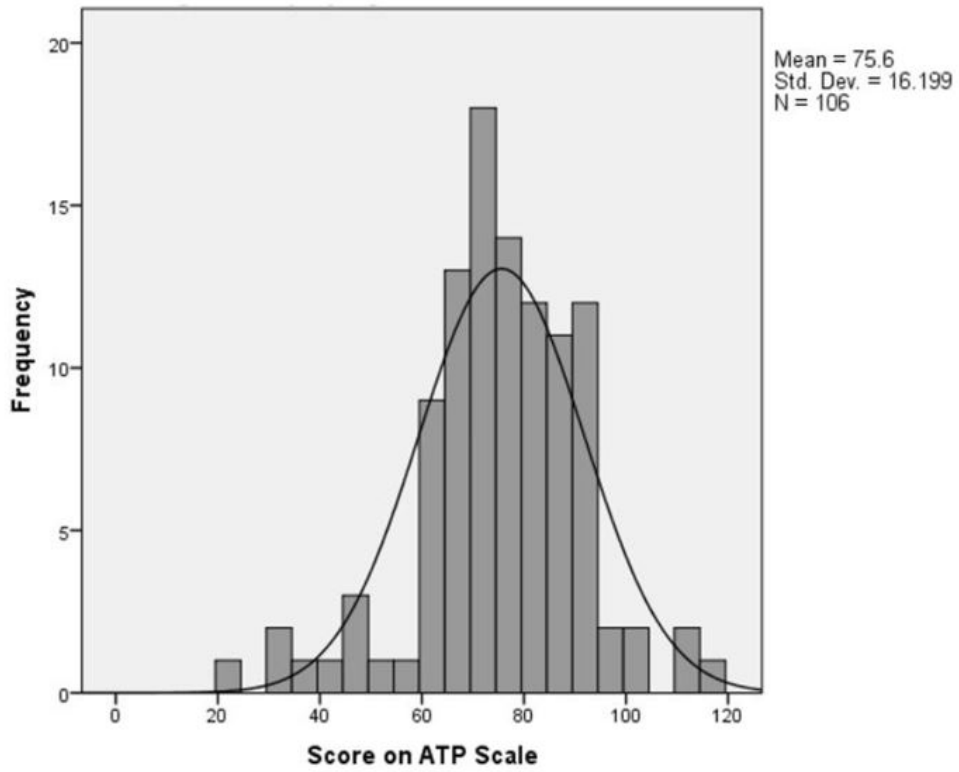


Figure 1: Histogram Displaying Attitude Towards Prisoners (ATP) Scores

Figure 1: Histogram Displaying Attitude Towards Prisoners (ATP) Scores

188x167mm (96 x 96 DPI)