

Center for Integrated Behavioral Health Policy

Department of Health Policy, The George Washington University Medical Center

Why the Revolving Door?

Deterrence and Behavior Change

National Partnership on Alcohol Misuse and Crime

September 24, 2008

Hilton Washington Embassy Row

Washington, DC

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Transforming practice. Expanding access. Improving health.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
AND HEALTH SERVICES



How important is
abstinence?

What are we trying to accomplish?

- Deterrence?
- Behavior change?
- Punishment?
- Prevention?

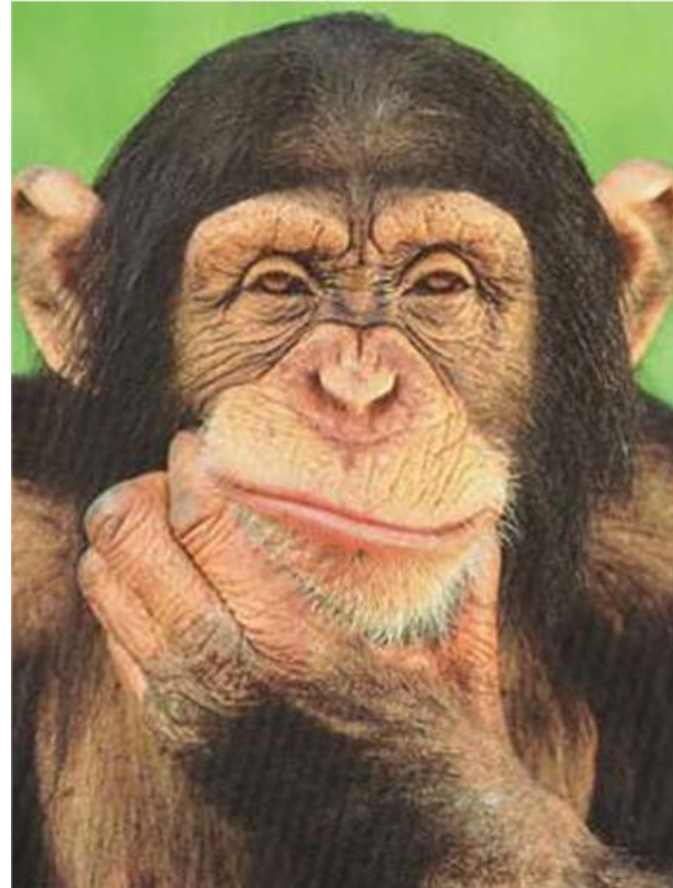
State Power

- Restrict movement
- Restrict pleasurable activities
- Require payment of fines and fees



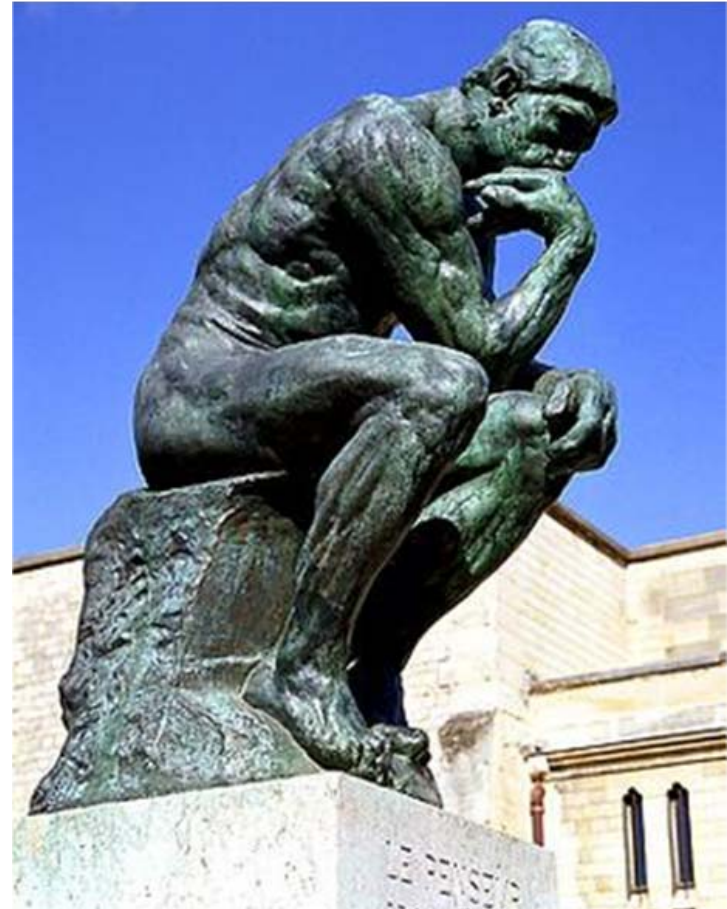
Thinking About Deterrence

- Threat of punishment deters bad behavior
 - ▶ Rationality
 - ▶ Cause and effect
 - ▶ Perception of fairness
 - ▶ Risk of detection



Thinking About Addiction

- Compulsion
- Ignore negative consequences
- Denial



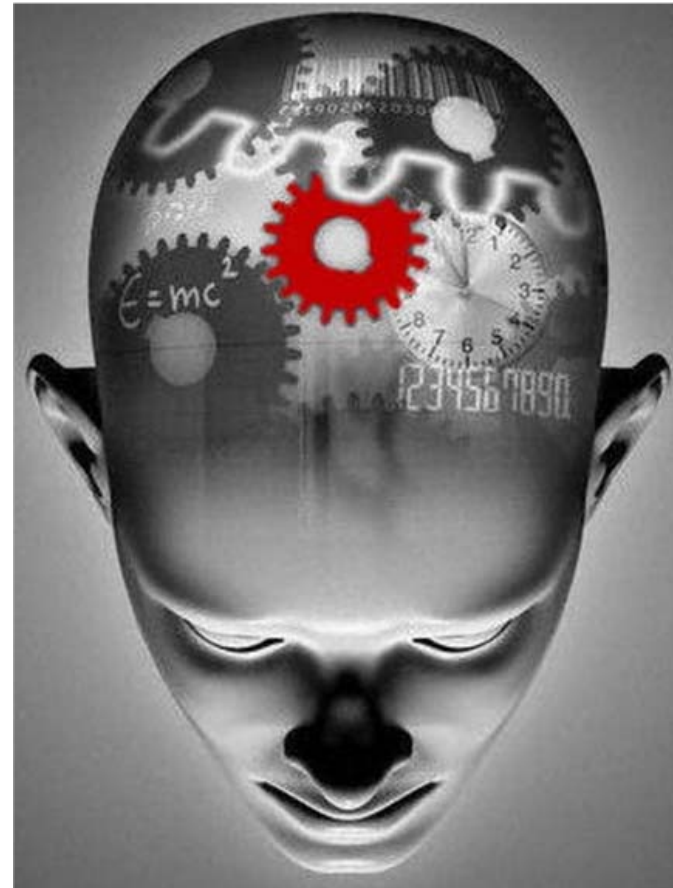
A Problematic Pattern

- Focus on deterrence
- Limited assessment
- Same intervention for everyone
- Limited treatment
- Ineffective treatments

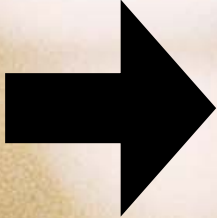


Cognitive Behavioral Model

- Social learning
- Rewards and costs
- Stages of change



Preventing Relapse

- Trigger
 - Lapse
 - Relapse
- 
- Coping
 - Self-efficacy
 - Reduced risk

Deterrence & Addiction



A pathway to prison -- or worse.

Two Models

- Deterrence

- ▶ Detention

- ▶ Fines

- Cognitive Behavioral

- ▶ Coaching

- ▶ Therapy

Alcohol-related Crime

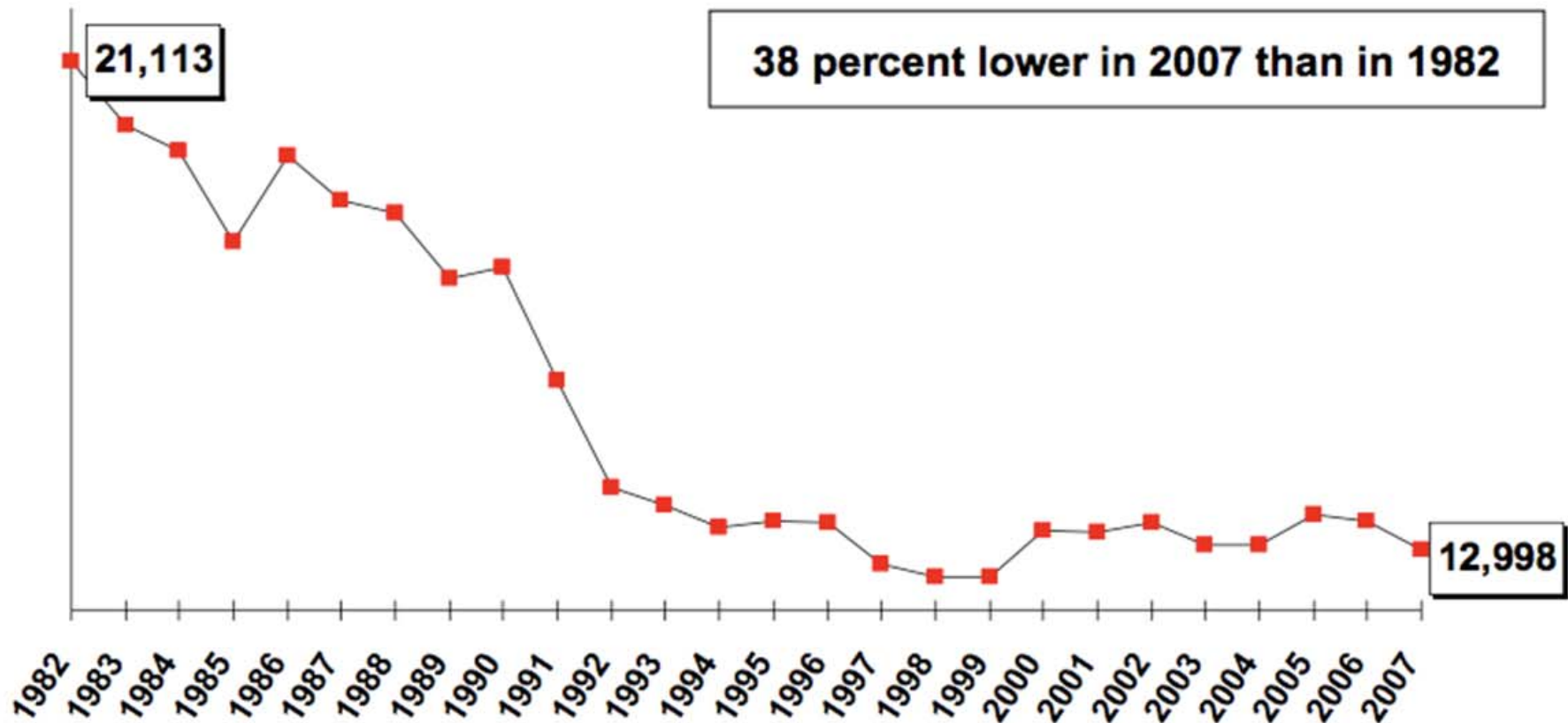
- Impaired driving
- Violence
- Property offenses



Spectrum of Offenders

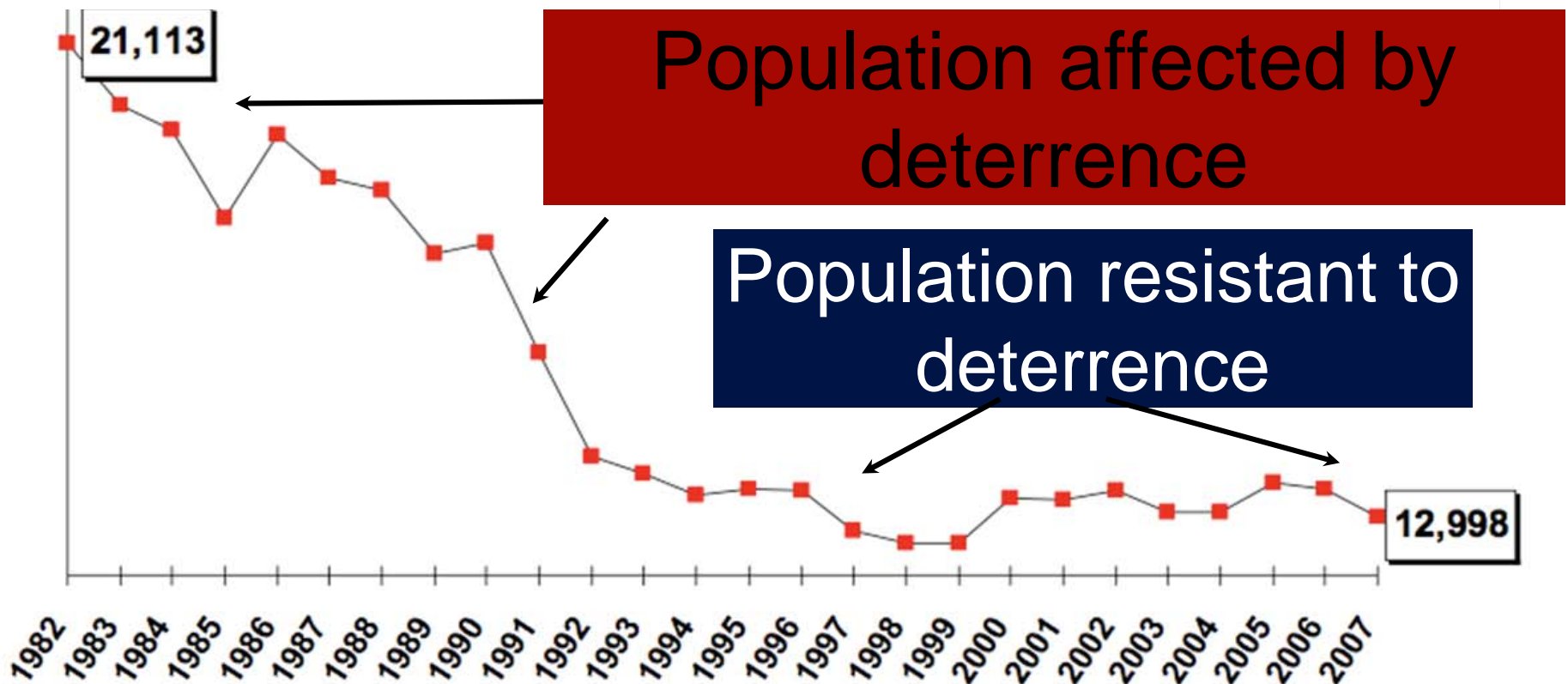


Total Fatalities in Drunk-Driving Crashes



Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher.

Reason for Plateau



Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Drunk-driving fatalities represent the total number of fatalities (occupants and nonoccupants) in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving a driver or motorcycle rider with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher.

Spectrum of Alcohol Problems

5%
(6.25 million)
Harmful Use
Exceed daily limits.
Related problems.

3%
(3.75 million)
Dependence
Daily or near-daily heavy drinking.
Related problems.
Withdrawal.

1%
(1.25 million)
Chronic Dependence
Almost daily heavy drinking.
Related problems.
Withdrawal.
Chronic or relapsing.

70%
(87.5 million)
No Problem
Never exceed daily limits.

21%
(26.25 million)
At Risk
Exceed daily limits.

5%
Harmful Use

Unlabeled categories (orange and red)

The Need for Abstinence

- Not always necessary
- Short-term vs. Long-term
- Support for behavior change
- Effective part of relapse prevention

Effective Response to Alcohol-related Crime



Deterrence & Prevention

- Social marketing
- Regulation
- Enforcement



Screening & Assessment

- Golden opportunity to identify problems
- Screen
- Assess
- Determine appropriate intervention



Recovery Support

- Individual and group therapy
- Medical monitoring and medication
- Technology as part of relapse prevention
 - ▶ Interlock
 - ▶ Testing
 - ▶ Remote alcohol monitoring

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