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Некоторые результаты исследования психологических услуг, предоставляемых заключенным, осужденным за преступления, связанные с наркотиками и психологическими веществами, в Монголии

In recent years, crimes related to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances have become one of the most pressing global challenges, generating multifaceted negative consequences across social, economic, public health, and security domains. In Mongolia, the incidence of such crimes has also shown a steady upward trend, as clearly evidenced by official statistics from the past three years. Specifically, 229 cases were recorded in 2022, 239 cases in 2023, and 254 cases in 2024, indicating a consistent annual increase compared to previous years (Mongolia, 2024).

Judicial statistical data further reveal a significant rise in both drug-related offenses and the number of individuals convicted of these crimes. In 2024, compared to the preceding year, the number of recorded offenses involving the illegal use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances increased by 0.6%, while the number of convicted offenders rose markedly by 21.5%. This trend reflects a growing proportion of prisoners incarcerated for drug-related crimes within correctional institutions, thereby intensifying the demand for effective psychological and rehabilitative services. (Mongolia, 2025)

Type of Crime	Number of Crimes (2023)	Number of Crimes (2024)	Change (Number)	Change (%)	Number of Convicted Offenders (2023)	Number of Convicted Offenders (2024)	Change (Number)	Change (%)
Illegal use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	176	177	+1	+0.6	195	237	+42	+21.5

Source: Judicial General Council of Mongolia (2025).

According to the table data, the number of recorded crimes related to the illegal use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances increased marginally from 176 to 177 between 2023 and 2024, representing an increase of one case or 0.6 percent. This indicates that the overall growth in the number of such crimes remained relatively stable and at a low level. However, the number of individuals convicted for these offenses rose markedly from 195 to 237, reflecting an increase of 42 persons or 21.5 percent, which constitutes a noteworthy

trend (General Executive Agency of Court Decision Enforcement, 2024).

This discrepancy may suggest qualitative changes in the structure of drug- and psychotropic substance-related crimes, such as an increase in the number of offenders per case, a rise in group-based or organized forms of offending, or enhanced detection, supervision, and enforcement efforts by law enforcement authorities. In other words, although the total number of recorded cases has remained relatively stable, the scope of individuals involved

in such crimes appears to be expanding, indicating an increasing level of social harm and broader negative societal impact.

Therefore, these indicators demonstrate that policies aimed at combating drug-related crimes should not be limited solely to strengthening law enforcement measures. Rather, they underscore the necessity of implementing comprehensive, targeted interventions for drug-dependent individuals, including prevention strategies, psychological and social work services, rehabilitation, and reintegration programs tailored to specific risk groups.

Drug-related crime is not merely an issue confined to the domain of legal accountability; instead, it represents a complex phenomenon shaped by multiple interrelated factors, including substance dependence disorders, psychological addiction, behavioral changes, and the influence of social environments. The World Health Organization defines substance use disorder as a chronic, relapsing condition characterized by significant impairments in behavioral control and emotional regulation (WHO, 2019). Accordingly, psychological services provided to incarcerated individuals convicted of drug-related offenses play a crucial role in preventing recidivism and enhancing their capacity for successful social reintegration.

International research indicates that psychological services targeting incarcerated individuals with substance use disorders are primarily grounded in evidence-based interventions such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), Motivational Interviewing (MI), and group-based therapeutic approaches (Beck et al., 2011; Miller & Rollnick, 2013). These interventions aim to enhance individuals' understanding of the interrelationships among thoughts, emotions, and behaviors, thereby facilitating the modification of high-risk and maladaptive behavioral patterns.

Mongolia has progressively integrated into the international legal framework for combating narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Specifically, the country acceded to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) in 1991 (United Nations, 1961), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971) in 1999 (United Nations, 1971), the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988) in 2001 (United Nations, 1988), and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) in 2008 (United Nations, 2000). Through accession to these international instruments, Mongolia has assumed explicit obligations and responsibilities to prevent drug-related crimes, regulate illicit trafficking, and implement effective treatment and rehabilitation measures.

Within the framework of these international instruments, the Government of Mongolia enacted the Law on Control over the Circulation of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in 2002 (Parliament, 2002) and established the legal responsibility framework for such offenses through the Criminal Law, initially enacted in 2002 and subsequently amended in 2015 (Parliament, Criminal Law [Revised Edition], 2015). Furthermore, Article 222 of the Law on the Execution of Court Decisions (Parliament, Law on the Execution of Court Decisions, 2017) mandates the organization of compulsory training within correctional facilities targeting the behavior of inmates with habitual use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and alcoholic beverages. This provision constitutes a critical policy measure aimed at promoting rehabilitation and preventing recidivism.

Additionally, the Guideline on Psychological Services, approved under Order A/110 of the Director General of the General Authority for Court Decision Execution (GACDE, 2021, <https://cd.gov.mn/>), specifies professional procedures, methods, formats, and implementation

steps for psychological services to ensure the mental stability of all incarcerated individuals and to address pressing psychological issues, thereby regulating the daily activities of psychologists in correctional settings.

Furthermore, the Psychological Service Guidelines for Working with Inmates Convicted of Offenses Related to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, approved under Order A/231 of the Director General of the General Authority for Court Decision Execution (GACDE, 2019), stipulates that professional psychological services should be provided to inmates involved in the illegal manufacture, acquisition, possession, transport, distribution, sale, or cross-border trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The guidelines aim to positively influence inmates' motivations, attitudes, and behaviors, facilitate the development of independent living skills, and support their reintegration as responsible members of society.

Although the provision of psychological support within correctional facilities is formally recognized in legal instruments and is intended to be delivered by qualified professionals, in practice, the availability of human resources and the system for assigning specialized staff remain insufficient. As a result, in some instances, psychological services are provided not only by social workers and psychologists but also by personnel without relevant professional training who hold other administrative positions within the correctional system.

However, when psychological services targeting inmates convicted of offenses related to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are planned and implemented continuously, tailored to the specific needs of the target group, they have the potential to produce positive outcomes. Therefore, the present study aims to examine the current status and some observed outcomes

of psychological services provided to this population in Mongolia, with the objective of identifying the actual needs and pressing issues requiring attention.

Across Mongolia, a total of 25 centralized correctional facilities provide social and psychological services to inmates, staffed by 67 social workers and 34 psychologists.

The study targeted 58 professionals, including senior social workers, social workers, and psychologists, who provide psychological services in 22 correctional facilities operating under both open and closed regimes. Collected data were processed and analyzed using SPSS version 25.

Table 1

Age distribution of the professionals participating in the study (percentage)

N	Age Group (years)	Percentage of Participants (%)
1	18–25	19.0
2	26–35	39.7
3	36–45	36.2
4	46–55	5.1
Total	—	100

Table 1 presents the age distribution of professionals who participated in the study. The majority of respondents were aged 26–35, accounting for 39.7% of the total participants. This was followed by the 36–45 age group, which comprised 36.2% of the sample, indicating that the age structure of participants is concentrated in the young to mid-career range. Participants aged 18–25 represented 19% of the sample, reflecting a relatively low involvement of newly recruited professionals. Meanwhile, the 46–55 age group accounted for only 5.1%, suggesting limited participation of senior professionals.

These findings indicate that the age structure of the surveyed professionals is concentrated in a labor-active and professionally experienced cohort, highlighting the importance of practical experience and professional competence

in delivering social and psychological services within correctional institutions.

Figure 1. Gender distribution of psychologists and social workers in correctional facilities (percentage)

Figure 1 illustrates the gender composition of psychologists and social workers employed in correctional facilities. Among the 58 participants included in the study, 68.3% were female and 28.3% were male, indicating a predominance of female professionals in the field of correctional social and psychological services.

This distribution may reflect the professional characteristics of social work and psychological services, where activities often require interpersonal engagement and psychological support, areas in which female professionals are more frequently involved. Moreover, this gender imbalance could influence service delivery, interaction patterns, and the overall quality of correctional services, suggesting that future policy and human resource planning should take gender composition into consideration.

Figure 2. Location distribution of professionals in correctional facilities (percentage)

Figure 2 illustrates the distribution of study participants according to their workplace within correctional facilities. The results indicate that 75% of the professionals work in regional facilities, while 21.7% are based in the capital city, suggesting that the majority of human resources for social and psychological services are concentrated in local correctional institutions.

This spatial distribution likely reflects the territorial spread of correctional facilities, the inmate population, and the demand for services, which appears to be higher in regional locations. Compared to the capital, regional facilities may face relatively greater challenges in terms of workload, human resource availability, and access to professional support. Therefore, future human resource policies, training programs, and methodological support should be planned regionally, and the capacity of professionals in local facilities should be strengthened to enhance the quality and accessibility of social and psychological services.

Table 2

Distribution of Professionals by Occupation and Official Position
(Number of Staff)

Occupation	Senior Social Worker	Social Worker	Psychologist	Other	Total
Legal Specialist	5	14	12	2	33
Psychologist	1	4	1	1	7
Social Worker	3	4	4	5	16
Medical Doctor	-	1	-	1	2
Total	9	23	17	9	58

Table 2 presents the distribution of study participants' professional qualifications in relation to their current official positions. Among the total 58 staff members, 33 hold a legal background. Of these, 5 serve as senior social workers, 14 as social workers, 12 as psychologists, and 2 occupy other positions while providing psychological services. This indicates that personnel with a legal foundation constitute a relatively

high proportion of staff delivering social and psychological services.

Among the 7 staff members with a psychology qualification, 1 works as a senior social worker, 4 as social workers, 1 in a psychologist position, and 1 occupies another position while providing psychological services. Additionally, of the 16 social workers, 3 serve as senior social workers, 4 as social workers, 4 as psychologists,

and 5 occupy other positions, contributing to related services. Furthermore, 2 staff members with a medical qualification are employed as social workers and in other positions, as shown in the table.

These findings indicate that social and psychological services within correctional facilities are not confined to a single professional discipline but rather rely on the participation of specialists from multiple fields. In particular, services provided to inmates convicted of drug- and psychotropic substance-related offenses involve complex and multifaceted needs, highlighting the importance of professional knowledge, practical skills, continuous development, situational assessment, and adaptability.

However, more than 50% of the professionals working in the social and psychological departments of Mongolian correctional facilities—specifically 33 staff members—hold a legal background, indicating an imbalance in the professional composition of human resources. This underscores the need to pay closer attention to sectoral policy and workforce planning.

Accordingly, the systematic training, professional development, and sustainable employment of social work and psychological specialists are critical for enhancing the quality and effectiveness of social and psychological services in correctional institutions.

Table 3

Comparison of Staff Working with Inmates Convicted of Drug- and Psychotropic Substance-Related Offenses by Years of Service in the General Executive Department of the Court (GEDC) and Social-Psychological Departments (Number of Staff)

№	Years of Service in GEDC	≤1 year	1–3 years	4–6 years	7–9 years	10–15 years	>16 years	Total
1	Years of Service in Social-Psychological Departments							
2	≤1 year	6	–	–	–	–	–	6
3	1–3 years	2	11	–	–	–	–	13
4	4–6 years	1	5	5	–	–	–	11
5	7–9 years	4	2	–	–	–	–	6
6	10–15 years	3	4	2	–	–	–	12
7	>16 years	2	2	2	1	3	–	10
8	Total	18	24	9	1	6	–	58

Table 3 presents the distribution of social workers and psychologists who work with inmates convicted of drug- and psychotropic substance-related offenses, comparing their total years of service in the General Executive Department of the Court (GEDC) and their years of service in the social-psychological departments. The data indicate that, among the 58 staff members surveyed, there is a noticeable difference between overall organizational experience and experience specifically within their professional specialty.

The results show that 10 staff members with over 16 years of service in GEDC have only 1–15 years of experience in the social-psychological departments. This suggests that a portion of personnel possess extensive experience in the broader organizational context but have comparatively recently transitioned into specialized social and psychological work. Such patterns may reflect the structural characteristics of internal staff rotations and human resource management within correctional institutions.

On the other hand, when examining the duration of service within the social-psychological departments, the majority of surveyed staff members (42 individuals) reported having worked in these departments for one year or less, or between one and three years. This indicates a potential challenge regarding the continuity and stability of personnel in this specialized area. Working with inmates convicted of drug- and psychotropic substance-related offenses requires highly specialized skills and professional experience; therefore, relatively short tenure in these roles may negatively affect the quality and effectiveness of the services provided.

According to Order No. A/110 issued by the Director of the General Authority for Court Decision Execution, the «Guidelines for Psychological Services» stipulate that all inmates serving sentences in correctional facilities are to receive psychological support aimed at maintaining psychological stability and addressing urgent mental health issues. The guidelines specify the sequence, methods, formats, and implementation procedures of professional activities and regulate the daily responsibilities of psychologists.

Furthermore, Order N A/231, also issued by the Director of the General Authority for Court Decision Execution, establishes the «Methodology for Providing Psychological Services to Inmates Convicted of Drug- and Psychotropic Substance-Related Offenses». This methodology is designed to positively influence the motivations, attitudes, and behaviors of inmates who have committed offenses such as illegal production, acquisition, possession, transportation, shipment, sale, or cross-border trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances. It aims to support inmates in developing independent, law-abiding lives and in becoming responsible, socially accountable citizens through professional psychological interventions.

Thus, the results presented in this table underscore the need to systematically enhance the professional experience of specialists working in the social and psychological services units of correctional facilities, align the overall work experience of all staff with relevant professional competencies, and establish a structured training system specifically aimed at working with inmates with substance use disorders.

Table 4

Participation of Professionals in Training and Level of Training Outcomes in Delivering Services to Inmates Convicted of Drug- and Psychotropic-Related Offenses (Frequency)

Participation in Training	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Total
Yes	4	2	7	7	0	20
No	0	0	0	0	0	38
Total	4	2	7	7	0	58

Table 4 presents the participation of professionals providing services to inmates convicted of drug- and psychotropic-related offenses in relevant training programs, as well as their assessment of training outcomes. Among the 58 participants in the study, 20 attended training designed to enhance knowledge and skills related to drugs and psychotropic substances, including working with individuals who use or transport such substances, while 38

participants reported not having attended any such training.

Of the 20 participants who attended training, 7 rated the outcomes as «Moderate» and 7 as «High», indicating that 14 professionals considered the training to be reasonably effective. Conversely, 6 participants rated the training outcomes as «Very Low» or «Low», suggesting potential gaps in the relevance or practical applicability of the training content.

Notably, no participants rated the training as «Very High», highlighting the need to further enhance the content, scope, and practical significance of training programs in this field.

These findings indicate that the number of professionals trained to work with inmates convicted of drug- and psychotropic-related offenses is insufficient, and the effectiveness of the training is inconsistent. This situation may negatively impact the capacity of correctional social and psychological services, as well as the potential for positive behavioral change among clients. Therefore, it is essential to regularly organize competency-based training programs tailored to service needs, implement practice-oriented and case-based training methodologies, and establish a robust system for evaluating training outcomes.

Figure 3. Distribution of Professionals Required for Collaboration in Providing Services to Inmates Convicted of Drug- and Psychotropic-Related Offenses (Percentage)

Figure 3 illustrates the participants' perspectives on the professionals required for collaboration when providing services to inmates convicted of drug- and psychotropic-related offenses. The results indicate that 13.3% of respondents considered collaboration with a psychiatrist necessary, 8.3% identified the need to work with a psychotherapist, and 6.7% emphasized the importance of cooperating with a trainer specialized in this field.

Moreover, nearly half of the respondents (48.3%) highlighted that effective service provision for inmates involved in drug- and psychotropic-related offenses requires a multidisciplinary team approach, including psychotherapists, psychiatrists, and specialized trainers, underscoring the critical importance of coordinated, professional collaboration.

These findings indicate that interventions with inmates convicted of drug- and psychotropic-related offenses cannot be

limited solely to the level of social workers or psychologists. Instead, they highlight the necessity for a multidisciplinary service model that integrates therapeutic, psychotherapeutic, and behavioral modification approaches. Accordingly, establishing specialized, collaborative teams within correctional social and psychological services, and supporting the participation of relevant professionals at both policy and organizational levels, is essential for ensuring service quality and sustainability.

Figure 4. Prevalence of challenges encountered among inmates convicted of drug- and psychotropic-related offenses (percentage).

Figure 4 presents the frequency of difficulties observed among inmates convicted of drug- and psychoactive substance-related offenses. According to the assessments of the study participants, 41% of clients were reported to exhibit psychological and behavioral issues, indicating that working with this target group requires a high level of professional knowledge and skills. In contrast, 18.3% of respondents reported no observable difficulties among their clients.

Notably, 40% of participating professionals indicated that they were unsure about the types of difficulties their clients experienced. This finding is particularly significant, as it suggests insufficient professional assessment and diagnosis in the field of working with inmates convicted of drug- and psychoactive substance-related offenses, and may also reflect a lack of professional preparedness and capacity among some of the staff providing these services.

These findings indicate that providing effective services to inmates convicted of drug- and psychoactive substance-related offenses cannot be limited to the level of social workers and psychologists alone. Rather, it requires a team-based approach involving specialized professionals such

as psychiatrists and psychotherapists. Therefore, it is essential to introduce standardized professional assessment and diagnostic methodologies within the correctional social and psychological service system, improve the professional structure and competencies of human resources, ensure continuous training and methodological support, and strengthen staff capacity.

Figure 5. Motivation for Change among Inmates Convicted of Offenses Related to Drugs and Psychoactive Substances (Percentage)

Figure 5 illustrates the motivation for change, expressed as a percentage, among inmates convicted of offenses related to drugs and psychoactive substances. The study results indicate that 8.3% of clients were assessed as having a very high motivation to change, 11.7% as high, and 36.7% as moderate, showing that the majority of participants – 56.7% – demonstrated moderate to high motivation for change. In contrast, 6.7% were rated as having low motivation, and 13.3% as having no desire to change, highlighting the significant role of personal initiative and psychological disposition in inmate rehabilitation. Additionally, 20% of the staff involved in the study did not determine their clients' motivation to change, suggesting the need for greater attention to the rigor of assessment systems, professional experience, and methods of data collection.

These findings indicate that, although a subset of inmates demonstrates no motivation to change, the overall predominance of motivation to change represents a positive outcome. It suggests that continuous professional services, delivered through a collaborative team involving psychologists, psychiatrists, and instructors, can significantly reduce the risk of recidivism during the reintegration of inmates into society. Therefore, standardizing the system for assessing inmates' motivation to change, along

with providing continuous monitoring and consistent support, is essential for enhancing the effectiveness of social and psychological services.

Figure 6. Evaluation of Outcomes Using the «Psychological Service Methodology» among Inmates Convicted of Offenses Related to Drugs and Psychoactive Substances (Percentage)

Figure 6 presents the evaluation of the effectiveness of the «Psychological Service Methodology» for inmates convicted of offenses related to drugs and psychoactive substances, as assessed by correctional social workers and psychologists. This methodology was approved by Order A/231 of the Director General of the General Executive Agency of Court Decisions in 2019 and defines standardized procedures for organizing psychological services for inmates convicted of drug- and psychoactive substance-related offenses. The study results indicate that:

5% rated it as highly effective

18.3% as effective

35% as moderately effective

10% as minimally effective

8.3% as ineffective

Overall, 58.3% of participating professionals rated the methodology as moderately or highly effective, demonstrating that its practical application yields a measurable impact. However, 18.3% of respondents rated it as minimally effective or ineffective, indicating the need for further detailed investigation.

These results indicate the need for continuous refinement of the methodology for working with inmates convicted of offenses related to drugs and psychoactive substances, including enhancement through professional training and practical experience, as well as the development of a case-based support system. Therefore, improving the methodology not only at the policy or document level but also in practical, effective application is essential for increasing the impact of reintegration efforts for inmates returning to society.

The results of this study, which examined the experience, training, and professional qualifications of specialists working in the social and psychological services of correctional institutions in Mongolia, as well as the characteristics of inmates and the effectiveness of services provided, lead to the following conclusions:

Among the 58 staff members who participated in the study, the majority (75.9%) were aged 26-45, and 68% were female. Regarding their workplace, 75% of participants were employed in provincial institutions, while 21.7% worked in the capital city. In terms of professional education, over half (33 individuals) held qualifications in law, highlighting a shortage of personnel specialized in social work and psychology.

To improve the services provided to inmates with drug and psychoactive substance-related offenses, it is essential to ensure the availability of specialized personnel and to develop systematic training and professional development programs. Establishing such a framework is a priority for enhancing the quality and effectiveness of social and psychological interventions in correctional settings.

Among the 58 staff members who participated in the study, 42 had 1-3 years of experience working in social and psychological services, while 16 had 10-15 years or more of experience. Although the overall tenure within the General Executive Agency of Court Decisions is relatively long, the duration of work specifically in the professional field is comparatively short.

This suggests that a coordinated approach, in which specialized and skilled staff, units, and professionals work together, can ensure that the delivery of services remains continuous and yields consistently positive outcomes.

Twenty staff members participated in training on providing services to inmates convicted of offenses related to drugs and psychoactive substances, of whom

14 assessed the training as moderately or highly effective. However, 38 staff members had not participated in any such training, highlighting the need to expand professional development in this area.

These findings indicate that the number of professionals trained in working with inmates involved in drug- and psychoactive substance-related offenses is insufficient, and the outcomes of existing training are inconsistent. This situation negatively affects both the capacity of social and psychological services within correctional institutions and the positive behavioral changes of clients. Therefore, it is essential to organize regular, needs-based professional training, design training methods that are practice-oriented and case-based, and develop a system to evaluate the effectiveness of training programs.

The majority of professionals indicated that providing services to inmates requires collaboration with a specialized team, including psychotherapists, psychiatrists, and experienced instructors. Notably, 48.3% of participants emphasized the necessity of such collaboration, demonstrating that these services cannot be effectively delivered solely at the level of social workers and psychologists.

According to the participants' assessments, 41% of inmates exhibited psychological and behavioral issues, while 18.3% were considered free of such difficulties. Moreover, 56.7% of clients showed moderate or higher motivation to change, which represents a positive outcome. However, 20% of participants reported being unsure, highlighting the need to strengthen assessment systems and enhance professional capacity.

In evaluating the outcomes of using the «Psychological Service Methodology», 58.3% of participating professionals rated it as moderately or highly effective, while 18.3% assessed it as minimally effective or ineffective. This indicates the need for improvements in practical implementation and the quality of training.

The experience, level of professional qualification, training, and implementation of services by specialists in the social and psychological departments of correctional institutions in Mongolia require continuous development of professional knowledge and skills. Working with inmates involved in drug- and psychoactive substance-related offenses necessitates the involvement of multidisciplinary professional teams, ongoing professional training, and the application of practice-based methodologies to ensure services are effective and sustainable.

Therefore, enhancing human resource policies, training systems, and service standards within correctional institutions, along with establishing a system for monitoring, evaluating, and supporting services at all levels, is essential for improving reintegration outcomes and reducing the risk of recidivism.

Recommendations

1. Strengthening the Capacity of Professional Staff

Among specialists working in the social and psychological departments of correctional institutions in Mongolia, 58.6% hold qualifications in law, indicating a shortage of personnel specialized in social work and psychology. Therefore, it is recommended to:

Develop training and practical internship systems in social work, psychology, and psychiatric care.

Establish a system to assess the level of professional competence among staff.

Design and implement training programs for newly appointed staff in social and psychological departments to provide theoretical knowledge and practical skills.

2. Expanding Multidisciplinary and Cross-Sectoral Collaboration

The study findings indicate that service provision for inmates requires the involvement of specialized teams, including psychiatrists, psychotherapists,

and experienced instructors. Accordingly, it is recommended to:

Establish a system for multidisciplinary teams within correctional facilities.

Define roles, standards for collaboration, and operational procedures for team members.

Organize regular consultations and case discussions among professionals to facilitate knowledge and experience exchange.

3. Establishing a System for Assessing Inmate Conditions

Forty percent of participants reported that they were unsure about the difficulties experienced by their clients, highlighting a weakness in the current assessment system. Therefore, it is recommended to:

Implement standardized methodologies for assessing inmates' psychological, behavioral, and social needs.

Regularly use both quantitative and qualitative methods to evaluate inmates' motivation to change.

Apply assessment results in practice to plan individualized, client-centered services.

4. Improving Training Content and Effectiveness

The inconsistent outcomes among staff who participated in the study and training indicate a need to enhance the quality of training. Accordingly, it is recommended to:

Conduct practice-based, case-oriented training focused on providing services to inmates with drug- and psychoactive substance-related offenses.

Update training content in alignment with international best practices and standards.

Collaborate regularly with relevant agencies and institutions to ensure continuity and consistency.

5. Reducing the Risk of Recidivism

Although the majority of inmates demonstrate moderate to high motivation to change, continuous support remains necessary. Therefore, it is recommended to:

Develop a model for continuous support services and systematically implement reintegration programs for inmates.

Establish a system to regularly monitor and evaluate service outcomes to reduce the risk of recidivism.

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Принцип добровольности при применении пенитенциарной probation

На основании ст. 3 Федерального закона «О probation в Российской Федерации»¹ (далее – Федеральный закон № 10) одним из принципов применения probation является добровольность.

В связи с этим возникает научный и практический интерес к изучению пределов действия данного принципа при реализации пенитенциарной probation в исправительных центрах (изолированных участках, функционирующих как исправительные центры) (далее – ИЦ (ИУФИЦ)) и исправительных учреждениях (далее – ИУ).

В ч. 1 ст. 5 Федерального закона № 10 под пенитенциарной probation понимается вид probation, применяемый к осужденным в учреждениях, исполняющих наказания в виде принудительных работ или лишения свободы, и представляющий собой совокупность мер, направленных на исправление осужденных, а также на подготовку осужденных, отбывающих наказания в виде принудительных работ или лишения свободы, к освобождению из этих учреждений.

Как видим, законодатель использует формулировку «исправление осужденных» без перечисления направлений деятельности, осуществляемых со стороны администрации ИЦ (ИУФИЦ) и ИУ, для достижения обозначенного процесса. Предстоит уточнить сферы

деятельности, которые могут входить в меры пенитенциарной probation.

Анализируя содержание ч. 2 ст. 13 Федерального закона № 10, приходим к выводу, что пенитенциарная probation осуществляется по следующим основным направлениям:

1) проведение социальной и воспитательной работы с осужденными к наказаниям в виде принудительных работ или лишения свободы, оказание им психологической помощи в соответствии с уголовно-исполнительным законодательством;

2) социальная реабилитация осужденных, отбывающих наказание;

3) подготовка осужденных к освобождению из учреждений, исполняющих наказания, и оказание осужденным содействия в получении социальной помощи, трудовом и бытовом устройстве.

Далее подробно остановимся на соотношении социальной и воспитательной работы как направлений пенитенциарной probation с основными средствами исправления осужденных: привлечением к труду и получением общего образования.

Так, в п. 5 раздела II «Социальная и воспитательная работа с осужденными к принудительным работам» приказа Министерства юстиции Российской Федерации от 29 ноября 2023 г. № 350 «О ресоциализации, социальной адаптации и

¹ О probation в Российской Федерации : Федеральный закон от 06.02.2023 № 10-ФЗ (в ред. Федерального закона от 23.07.2025 № 239-ФЗ).