Examining Criminal Justice Client Outcomes

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Public Safety
- 730 prisoners/100,000 US residents
- Recidivism rates are high: US-52%.

Public Health
- 95% relapse rate within 3 years after prison is typical, with many having chronic hepatitis C.

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Examining CJ Client Outcomes: Distal Outcomes

Overdose Deaths

Death Among Recent Inmates of the Washington State Corrections Compared to Other State Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Death Cause</th>
<th>Relative Risk of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overdose</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver Disease</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Binswanger et al. NEJM 2007;356:157-165

Examining CJ Client Outcomes: Distal Outcomes

Treatment Can Reduce Recidivism

(review of 154 studies)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Reduction in Recidivism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Treatment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


And Reduce Drug Use

Delaware/Crest Program

3-Year Re-Arrest & Drug Use Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of Subjects</th>
<th>% of Those Arrested</th>
<th>% of Those Using Drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trt</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Martin, Buitin, Suam, & Incardi, 1999 (The Prison Journal)
But Only When It Includes Aftercare
Texas/New Offenses Only:
3-Year Return-to-Custody Rates (%)

What about Community-based Treatment?

Drug Abuse Reporting Program
First National Evaluation of Treatment Effectiveness

Funded by the NIDA

Sells, Simpson, Demaree, & Joe
6 books & 150 papers published (funded 1970-1990)

Daily Opioid Use:
% in Year 1 After Discharge

Examining CJ Client Outcomes:
Proximal Outcomes
Treatment Outcome Prospective Study
Second National Evaluation of Treatment Effectiveness

1979-81
10 Cities
37 Programs
~11,000 Patients
All treatment types
Follow-up: 1 year
2 year
3-5 year


“Treatment Process” in TOPS
- Comparisons between 21 MM programs
- Programs with Longer Retention had -
  - Better assessment & program planning
  - Higher MM dose & better UA monitoring
  - Comprehensive (“wrap-around”) services
  - Higher patient ratings for “meeting needs”

Similar findings for other modalities

Joe, Simpson, & Hubbard, 1991, *Substance Abuse*

Duration of Care
- Research Has Shown -
  - Longer stay = better outcomes
  - 90 days may be minimum duration
  - “Aftercare” shown effective
- Current Treatment -
  - Most care is less than 30 days
  - Only “aftercare” available is AA/NA

Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Studies
The Third National Evaluation of Treatment Effectiveness

Special Issues: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors (Dec 97)
Drug and Alcohol Dependence (Summer 99)
Article in press: Archives of General Psychiatry (pending)

Long-Term Residential (LTR) Treatment
Changes from Before to After Treatment

% of DATOS Sample (N=676)

Hubbard, Craddock, Flynn, Anderson, & Etheridge, 1993, *PAB*
Retention Predicts Outcomes

- Findings Consistent from National Studies
  - 1970s (44,000 admissions in DARP)
  - 1980s (11,000 admissions in TOPS)
  - 1990s (10,000 admissions in DATOS)
  - Also in England’s NTORS (1990s)!
- Conclusions from Major Reviews
  - Institute of Medicine (’90, ’96, & ’98)

Examining CJ Client Outcomes: A Different Perspective

Not “Does Treatment Work?”
but “What Works?”
Need to Research Treatment Process
What Leads to Better Retention?

Many Pieces to the Puzzle

“Process Model” for Treatment

Likelihood Ratios for “Next Stages”

Process Model for Time in LTR Treatment

User

Engage & Commit

Sustain Efforts

Begin Changes

Quitter: Drugs & Crime

Simpson, 2002, 2004 (J Substance Abuse Treatment)

Etheridge, Hubbard, Anderson, Craddock, & Flynn, 1997 (PubH)

Joe, Simpson, & Broome, 1999, Drug & Alcohol Dependence

Simpson, 2002, 2004 (J Substance Abuse Treatment)

LTR: Long-term Residential; ODF: Outpatient Drug Free; OMT: Outpatient Methadone Treatment

Joe, Simpson, & Broome, 1999, Drug & Alcohol Dependence

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Simpson, 2002, 2004 (J Substance Abuse Treatment)

Etheridge, Hubbard, Anderson, Craddock, & Flynn, 1997 (PubH)
TCU Motivation Scales: Stages of Treatment Readiness

Simpson & Joe, 1993, Psychotherapy

Example of Outcomes You Might Expect to Find

- Months 1-12 after treatment:
  - More clean and sober friends
  - Less use, homelessness, violence and victimization
  - Less illegal activity and incarceration
- Years 1-3 after treatment:
  - Virtual elimination of illegal activity and illegal income
  - Better housing and living situations
  - Increasing employment and income
  - Better cognitive functioning
- Years 4-7 after treatment:
  - More social and spiritual support
  - Better Mental Health
  - Housing and living situations continue to improve
  - Dramatic rise in employment and income
  - Dramatic drop in people living below the poverty line

Source: Dennis, Foss & Scott (2007)

NIDA Research-Based Guide

For Criminal Justice Populations


www.ibr.tcu.edu

Construction Ahead

Motivation
Emotion
Judgment

Cerebellum

Other Outcomes?

Drugs of Abuse and Developmental Problems are Linked

Note: Judgment is last to develop!