

Inter-Agency Partnerships as Part of a Seamless System of Care For Substance-Using Offenders

Curtis J. VanderWaal, Ph.D.
Institute for Prevention of Addictions
Andrews University

Faye S. Taxman, Ph.D.
Bureau of Governmental Research
University of Maryland, College Park

2003 Conference on Health Services Research in Substance Abuse
October 22-24, 2003
Atlanta, GA

Purposes

- Describe a seamless system of care for drug-using offenders
- Present preliminary research findings on a clinical trial of one such approach
- Identify management principles and policies that can guide cooperation and integration between these two primary systems.

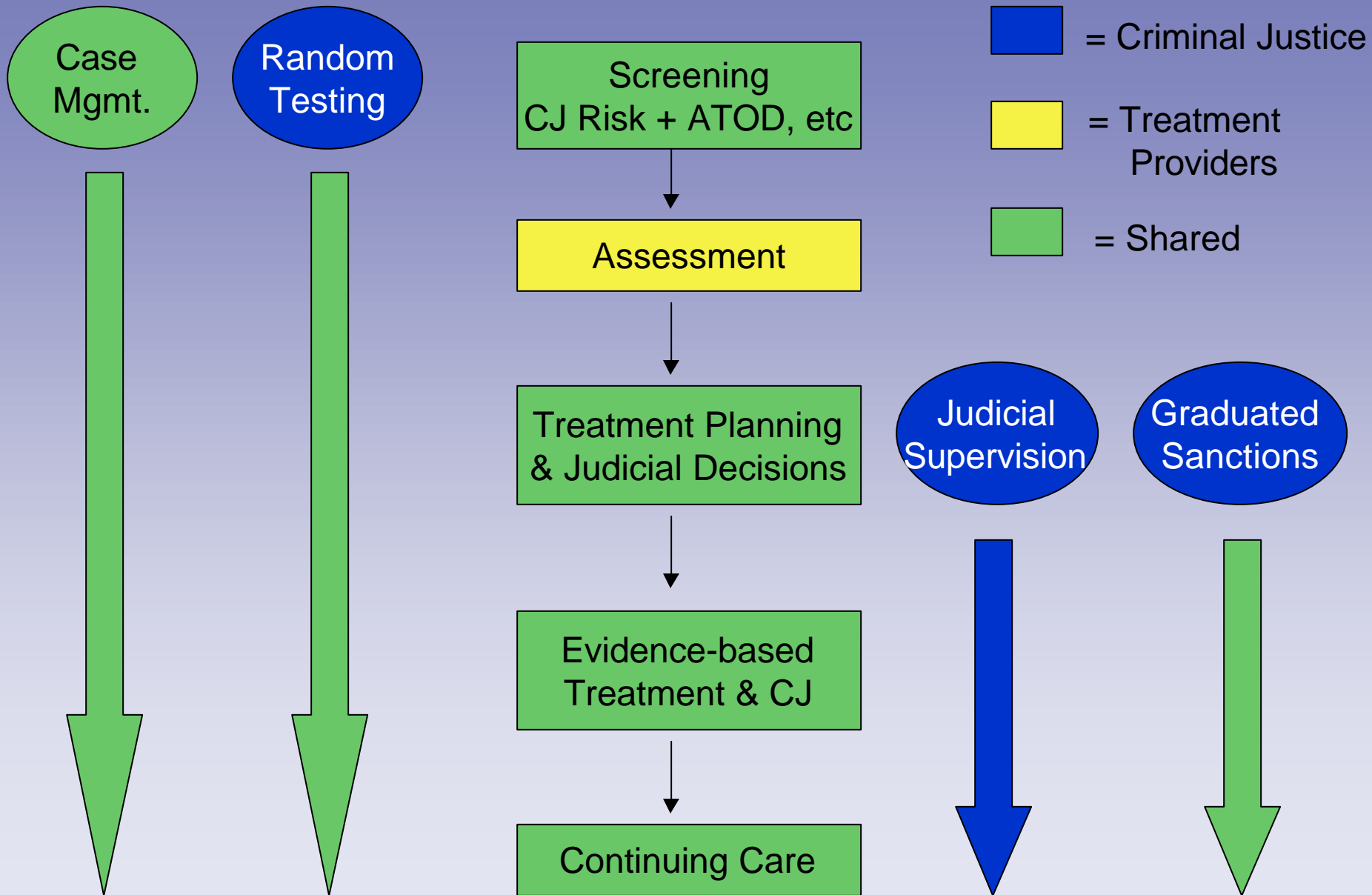
Background

- Almost 6.5 million adults are involved in the criminal justice system; nearly 70 percent with substance abuse issues (Department of Justice, 2001; Mumola, 1999).
- By 2001, overall incarceration rates in federal and state prisons were over four times higher than in 1980 (Brown, et al., 1996; Harrison & Beck, 2002).
- Two-thirds of both adult male and female felony arrestees had an illegal drug in their bodies at the time of arrest; close to 50% were drug dependent and 75% were alcohol dependent (ADAM, 2000).

Why Criminal Justice System?

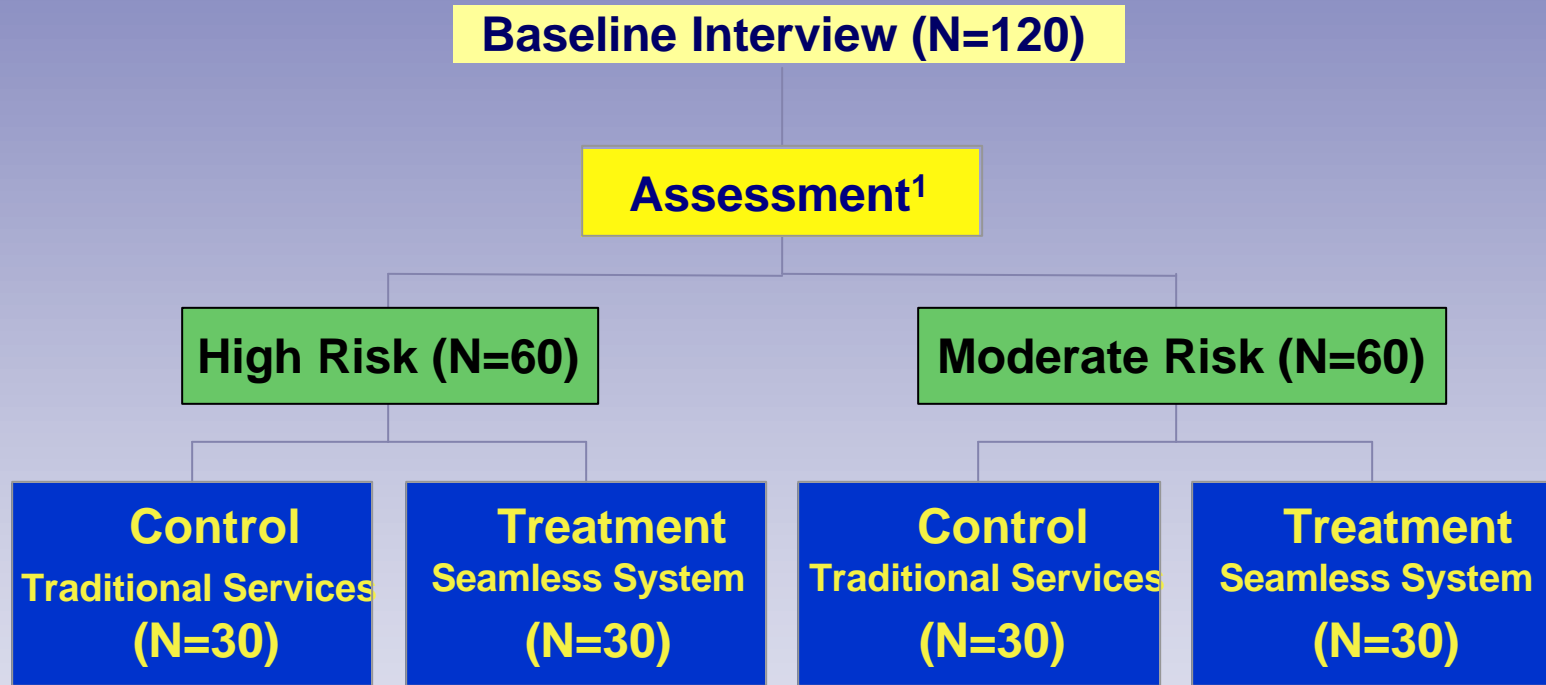
- Criminal justice system serves as an optimal location for increasing compliance with substance abuse treatment (Leukefeld & Tims, 1990; Lipton, 1995)
 - Coerced treatment works (Hubbard et al., 1998; Inciardi et al., 1997; Wexler, 1995)
 - Length of time in treatment increases treatment success (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1999)
 - Treatment completion improves outcomes
- Typical delivery system (referral process) limits access to, and utilization of, treatment services (Andrews et al., 1990; Gendreau, 1996; Taxman, 2002; Thanner & Taxman, 2003)

Seamless Inter-Agency Collaboration Model



Research Design

The larger study is a multi-year, multi-site randomized trial experiment of four sites (see Weisburd and Taxman, 2000). The current study presents preliminary findings of first year outcomes from one site in Alexandria, VA



Follow-up Interviews completed approximately 12 months post baseline

N = 108, Response Rate = 90%

¹ Risk Assessment Tool modeled after the Wisconsin model (see Van Voorhis and Brown, 1997)

Study Methods

- Personal interviews with clients (n=120)
- Review of official arrest records
- Collection of urine samples
- Interviews with probation and parole staff (n=18)
- Review of agency financial and budget records

Seamless System

- On-site assessment for treatment and accelerated entrance into treatment
- Two levels of intensive cognitive behavior therapy (e.g. group therapy, individual therapy, and aftercare)
- Co-run group therapy session
- All offender therapy session
- Intense supervision at least 2 times per week
- Drug testing 3x/month
- Graduated sanctions

Traditional Supervision

- Referral for assessment at public health agency
- Four-week drug education classes
- Intense supervision at least 2 times per week
- Drug testing 3x/month
- Graduated sanctions

Randomization was Successful

Variable	Control	Treatment
	N=60	N=60
Males	82%	83%
Blacks	97%	90%
Mean Age at baseline (Std.)	32.2 (9.8)	32.8 (9.1)
Married	7%	7%
Divorced/Separated	18%	16%
Never Married	75%	76%
Mean days worked past 39 (Std.)	11 (11.4)	11.5 (11.2)

Treatment Status at Follow-up by Randomization Assignment

High Risk	Control Group N=56		Treatment Group N=52	
% Treatment Participation (not AA/NA or Education)	32		***94	
Length of Time to First Treatment Entrance (Mos.)	3.5(208)		***1.7(2.4)	
Length of Time in TX	1.3(2.5)		***5.4(4.7)	
Moderate Risk	MR (N=28)	HR (N=28)	MR (N=25)	HR (N=27)
% TX Participation (not AA/NA or Education)	36	29	^^100	*/^^89
Length of time in TX (Mos.)	3.0(2.4)	4.1(3.3)	1.8(2.7)	^^1.6(2.1)
Length of time in TX (Mos.)	1.8(3.1)	.82(1.5)	^^6.6(4.2)	^^/*4.4(4.9)

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses are standard deviations.

Within Randomized Group **p≤.01 *p≤.05 *p≤.10

Between Risk Groups ^^p≤.01 ^^p≤.05 ^p≤.10

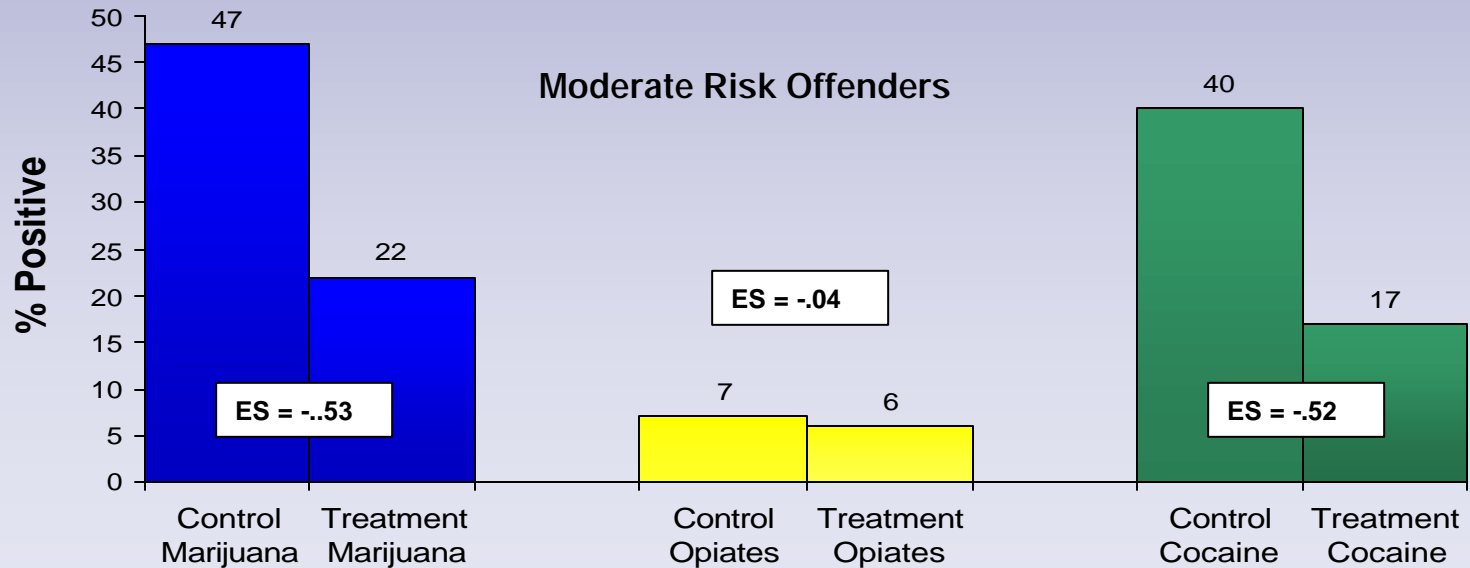
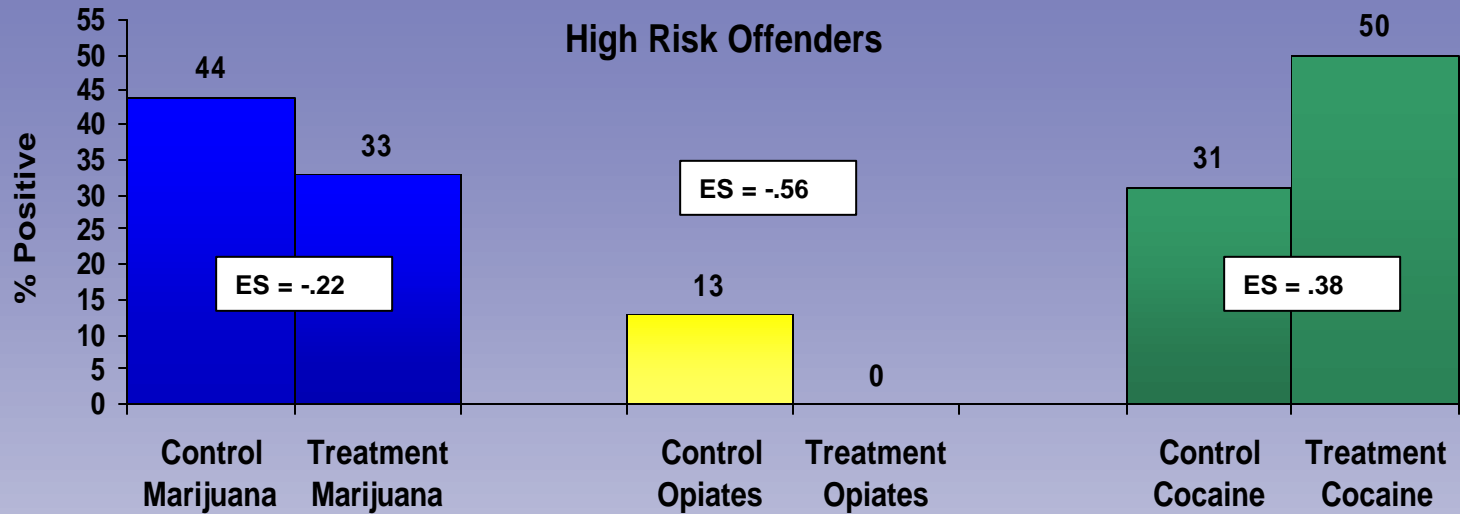
Criminal Justice Outcomes At 12 Month Follow-Up

- No main effects: 58% (Control) vs. 55% (Tx)
- ES differences noted for High Risk offenders

High Risk	Control N=28	Treatment N=28	Sig.	ES	Power
% Any Arrest	72	54	.17	.37	.38
Mean number of arrests	1.64(1.35)	.93(1.05)	.04	.59	.68
% Violation of probation	36	25	.17	.24	.22
Days to first new criminal arrests	287(126)	302(120)	.65	.12	.13
Moderate Risk	Control N=27	Treatment N=25	Sig.	ES	Power
% Any Arrest	44	57	.39	-.25	.22
Mean number of arrests	.93(1.17)	1.05(1.36)	.74	-.09	.16
% Violation of Probation	15	10	.24	.15	.14

Number in parenthesis are standard deviations




Drug Use for 12-month Post Baseline



Results

- Lower number of overall arrests, fewer VOP, and greater arrest-free time for the seamless group - notably for high-risk treatment
- Reviewing ES differences, the treatment group improved relative to control group
- Findings support the principle of responsivity: those assessed as high-risk respond more to treatment

Selected Management Principles and Corresponding Challenges

- **Treatment and Criminal Justice Systems Must Collaborate & Function as a Team** 
- **Target Offenders for Treatment Where Treatment Can Work**
- **Use Treatment Matching Practices (e.g. risk screens)**
- **Create a Treatment Process and Extend the Length of Time in Treatment** 
- **Sanction Non-Compliant Behavior and Reward Positive Behavior** 
- **Role Redefinition of Probation/Parole Staff**
- **Sharing Information for Tx Progress Decisions is Difficult**
- **Failure to Use Contingency Management Concepts**

References

- Andrews, D. A., Zinger, I., Hoge, R.D., Bonta, J., Gendreau, P., & Cullen, F.T. (1990). Does correctional treatment work? A clinically relevant and psychologically informed meta-analysis. *Criminology*, 28(3), 369-397.
- Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM). (2000, July). *1999 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*. Retrieved from <http://www.adam.nij.net/files/INTO.pdf>.
- Brown, J. M., Gilliard, D. K., Snell, T. L., Stephan, J. J., & Wilson, D. J. (1996). *Correctional populations in the United States, 1994 [NCJ 160091]*.
- Department of Justice. (2001, August). National correctional population reaches new high: Grows by 126,400 during 2000 to total 6.5 million adults. *Department of Justice press release, BJS 202/3070784*.
- Gendreau, P. (1996). Offender rehabilitation: What we know and what needs to be done. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 23, 144 - 161.

References

- Harrison, P. M., & Beck, A. J. (2002, July). Prisoners in 2001. *Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*. Washington, DC, NCJ 195189.
- Hubbard, R. L., Collins, J. J., Rachal, J. V., & Cavanaugh, E. R. (1998). The criminal justice client in drug abuse treatment. In C. G. Leukefeld & F. M. Tims (Eds.), *Compulsory treatment of drug abuse: Research and clinical practice [NIDA Research Monograph 86]*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Inciardi, J. A., Martin, S. S., Butzin, C. A., Hooper, R. M., & Harrison, L. D. (1997). An effective model of prison-based treatment for drug involved offenders. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 27(2), 261-278.
- Leukefeld, C. G. and F. M. Tims. 1990. Compulsory treatment for drug abuse. *International Journal of the Addictions*, 25, 621-640.
- Lipton, D. (1995). CDATE: Updating the effectiveness of correctional treatment 25 years later. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 22(1/2), 1-20.
- Mumola, C. (1999). *Substance abuse and treatment, state and federal prisoners, 1997*. [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/satsfp97.pdf>., NCJ 172871.

References

- National Institute on Drug Abuse (1999). *Principles of drug addiction treatment: A research-based guide*. DHHS Publication No. 00-4180.
- Taxman, F. (2002). Supervision -- Exploring the dimensions of effectiveness. *Federal Probation*, 66(2), 14-27.
- Thanner, M. & Taxman, F. (2003). Responsivity: The value of providing intensive services to high-risk offenders, *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 24, 137-147.
- VanHooris, P. & Brown, P. (1997). *Risk assessment in corrections*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Justice Programs.
- Weisburd, D. & Taxman, F. (2000). Developing a multi-center randomized trial in criminology: The case of HIDTA. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 16(3), 315-340.
- Wexler, H. (1995). The success of therapeutic communities for substance abusers in American prisons. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 27, 56-66.

Further Information

- Festinger, D.S., Marlowe, D.B., Lee, P.A., Kirby, K.C., Bovasso, G., & McLellan, A.T. (2002). Status hearings in drug court: when more is less and less is more. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 68, 151-157.
- MacKenzie, D.L. (2000). Evidence-based corrections: Identifying what works. *Crime and Delinquency*, 37(4), 347-368.
- McBride, D.C., VanderWaal, C.J., & Terry-McElrath, Y.M. (September 2003). The Drugs-Crime Wars: Past, Present, and Future Directions in Theory, Policy, and Program Interventions. In Brownstein, H.H.(Ed.), *Toward a Drugs and Crime Research Agenda for the 21st Century*. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, NCJ 194616. Available at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/194616.htm>
- Petersilia, J. (1999). A decade of experimenting with intermediate sanctions: What have we learned? *Perspectives*, 23(1), 39-44.
- Sherman, L., Gottfredson, D., MacKenzie, D., Eck, J., Reuter, P. & Bushway, S. (1997). *Preventing crime: What works, what doesn't, what's promising: Report to Congress*. Washington, DC: Office of Justice Programs.
- Simpson, D.D., Wexler, H. & Inciardi, J. (1999). Drug treatment outcomes for correctional settings, Part 1." *The Prison Journal* 79(3), 291-293.

Further Information

- Taxman, F. (1999). “Unraveling “What Works” for Offenders in Substance Abuse Treatment Services.” *National Drug Court Institute Review*, 11(2), 93-134.
- Taxman, F. & Bouffard, J. (2000). The importance of systems in improving offender outcomes: New frontiers of treatment integrity. *Justice Policy Journal*, 2(2), 37-58.
- Terry-McElrath, Y.M., McBride, D.C., VanderWaal, C.J.& Ruel, E. (August 2002). Integrating criminal justice, treatment and community agencies to break the drugs-crime cycle. Corrections Today, 78-83.
- VanderWaal, C.J., McBride, D.C., Terry, Y.M., & Van Buren, H. (2001). Breaking the Juvenile Drug-Crime Cycle. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, NCJ 186156.