



Overview of the Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies

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CJ-DATS Vision

*To improve outcomes
for offenders with substance use disorders
by improving the integration of drug abuse treatment
with public safety and public health systems*

Need for CJ-DATS

- **Burden of illicit drug use on the criminal justice system is high**
 - Over 6.6 million adults (1 in 32 persons) are on probation, in jail/prison, or on parole in the U.S.
 - In 1999, 61% of federal inmates were sentenced for drug offenses, up from 53% in 1990.
 - From 1986 to 1997, time served for drug offenses increased from 20.4 to 42.5 months.
 - From 1990 to 1999, the number of drug offenders in state prisons increased by 69% from 148,600 to 251,200.

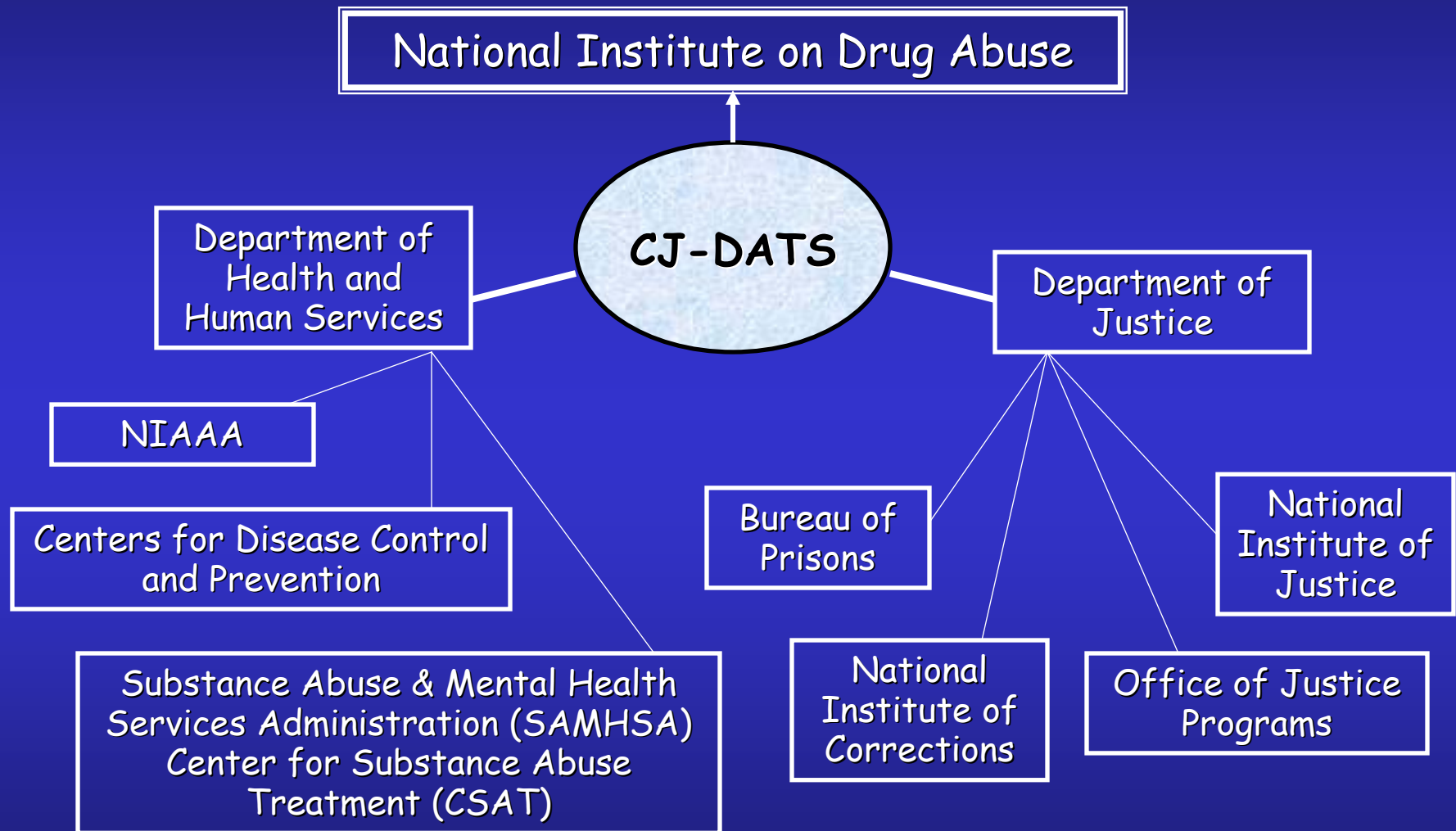
Need for CJ-DATS

- **Re-entry of drug-disordered offenders into society poses multiple challenges**
 - More than 600,000 offenders are released from prison in the United States every year.
 - Nearly a third of those released in 1998 were drug offenders (up from 11% in 1985).
 - Three-fourths released from state prisons have a history of substance abuse. Less than a third received treatment in prison.
 - Parole supervision increasingly focuses on surveillance over rehabilitation.

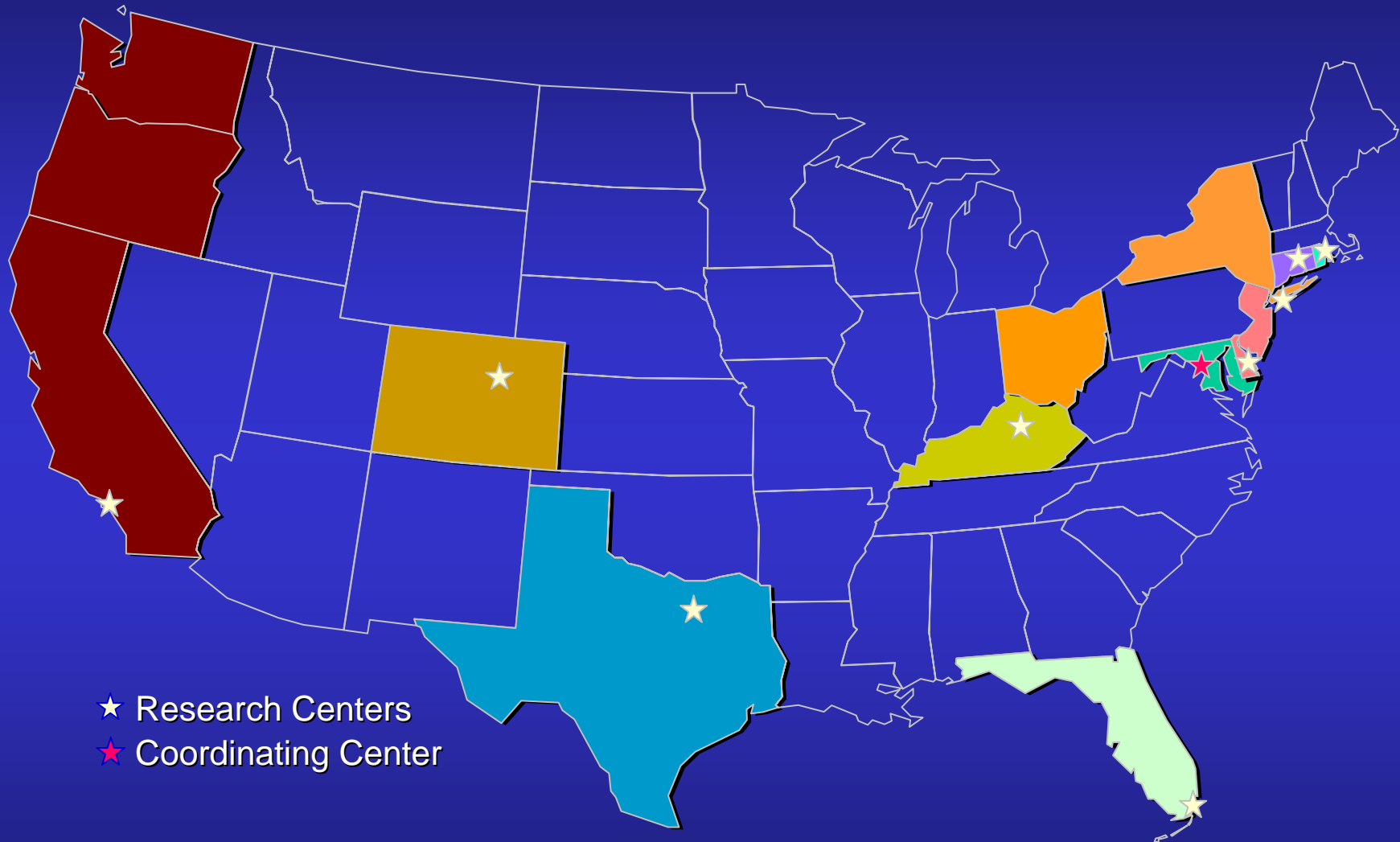
CJ-DATS Goals

- ✓ Research on successful integration of drug treatment with criminal justice
- ✓ Tests of alternative intervention strategies for criminal justice-involved drug abusers
- ✓ Useful and practical information easily accessible to criminal justice and treatment professionals

Federal Partners



CJ-DATS Research Sites



- ★ Research Centers
- ★ Coordinating Center

CJ-DATS Research Sites

Central States Research Center

Carl G. Leukefeld, D.S.W.
University of Kentucky

Connecticut Research Center

Linda K. Frisman, Ph.D.
CT Dept of Mental Health & Addiction Services

Florida Research Center

Howard A. Liddle, Ph.D.
University of Miami

Mid-Atlantic Research Center

James A. Inciardi, Ph.D.
University of Delaware Ctr for Drug & Alcohol Studies

Midwest Research Center

Nancy Jainchill, Ph.D.
National Development & Research Institutes

Pacific Coast Research Center

Michael L. Prendergast, Ph.D.
UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Program

Rhode Island Research Center

Peter D. Friedmann, M.D.
Lifespan Hospitals and Brown University

Rocky Mountains Research Center

Harry K. Wexler, Ph.D.
National Development & Research Institutes

Southwest Research Center

D. Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D.
TCU Institute of Behavioral Research

CJ-DATS Coordinating Center

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

NIDA Collaborating Scientist

Bennett W. Fletcher, Ph.D.
National Institute on Drug Abuse

Organizational Structure for CJ-DATS



CJ-DATS Research Priorities

- ***Current practice*** – Treatment and services delivered to offenders with substance use disorders, and how services are linked or coordinated with criminal justice.
- ***Screening and referral*** – Assessment of treatment needs, and tests of models to link, coordinate, and deliver services to offenders with substance use disorders.
- ***Program modification and intervention*** – Integration and coordination of treatment services with CJ practices and requirements.
- ***Treatment engagement and retention*** – How the offender engages in process of recovery, including relationship between CJ sanctions and treatment processes.

CJ-DATS Research Priorities

- ***Community programming*** – Coordinating community-based drug abuse treatment and other health and social services for criminal justice-involved individuals.
- ***Structured re-entry*** – Integrating drug treatment with CJ supervision requirements, e.g., continuity of care models, linkages between prison / parole and treatment.
- ***Special populations*** – Specific offender groups, such as women, offenders with multiple severe problems, and adolescents.
- ***Organizational and contextual factors*** – Organizational change and decision-making processes. Environmental influences (peer networks, family, community).

Research Strategy

- Conduct rigorous scientific studies of offender populations across multiple settings including jails, prisons, and in the community.
- Use multi-site studies to increase knowledge about feasible evidence-based practices.
- Develop and test research-based systems-level models that integrate public health and public safety approaches.

CJ-DATS Studies: Overview

13 Studies:

- Screening and Assessment
- Re-Entry Interventions (Adult and Adolescent)
- HIV/Hepatitis Risk-Reduction Interventions
- Understanding Systems

www.cjdats.org > Brief Reports

Screening and Assessment

- Performance Indicators for Corrections (PIC)

Test reliability of assessment tools to track changes in inmate attitudes, mental processes, expectations, compliance, adherence, and satisfaction through program phases.

- Inmate Pre-Release Assessment (IPASS)

Test instrument to be used to inform decisions regarding level of supervision and treatment needs for paroled offenders.

Screening and Assessment

- Criminal Justice Co-Occurring Disorders Screening Instrument (CJ-CODSI)

Develop and test a brief screening instrument that identifies individuals with COD and that can be self-administered or administered by staff without mental health training.

Re-Entry Interventions (Adult)

- Step'n Out

Test whether improved integration between parole and community treatment systems and use of behavioral management improves treatment adherence, drug use, and crime outcomes among drug-involved parolees.

- Transitional Case Management (TCM)

Test whether a strengths case management model increases participation in community treatment and other services following prison treatment and improves drug use and crime outcomes.

Re-Entry Interventions (Adult)

- Targeted Interventions for Corrections (TIC)

Adapt evidence-based brief interventions and test their effectiveness with correctional populations. Post manualized protocols on the web for free.

Re-Entry Interventions (Adolescent)

- Three Re-Entry Strategies for Drug-Abusing Juvenile Offenders

Evaluate reentry programs for adolescents with substance use problems returning to their home communities from corrections-based treatment facilities. Test a family-based intervention and a cognitive restructuring program against standard services.

- Facilitating Adolescent Offenders' Reintegration from Juvenile Detention to Community Life

Test an innovative two-phase, cross-context family-based intervention (Multidimensional Family Therapy) for drug-abusing offenders within juvenile detention and as they return to the community upon release.

HIV/Hepatitis Risk-Reduction Interventions

- HIV/HCV/HBV Prevention for Drug-involved Offenders During Reentry

Evaluate the effectiveness of a peer-based, multi-media, interactive intervention for parolees to reduce drug and sex risks for HIV/HCV/HBV, tailored to gender/ethnic groups

- Restructuring Risky Relationships-HIV

Develop and test an intervention that helps incarcerated women about to reenter the community recognize and change relationship thinking errors in order to reduce their HIV risk behaviors.

Understanding Systems

- National Criminal Justice Treatment Practices Survey

Provide information on goals and mission, organizational structure, level of cross- and interagency integration and communication, organizational climate and culture, and other factors that influence how drug abuse treatment services are provided to adult and adolescent drug-using offenders.

- Survey of Co-Occurring Substance Use and Mental Disorder Treatment Facilities in Criminal Justice Settings

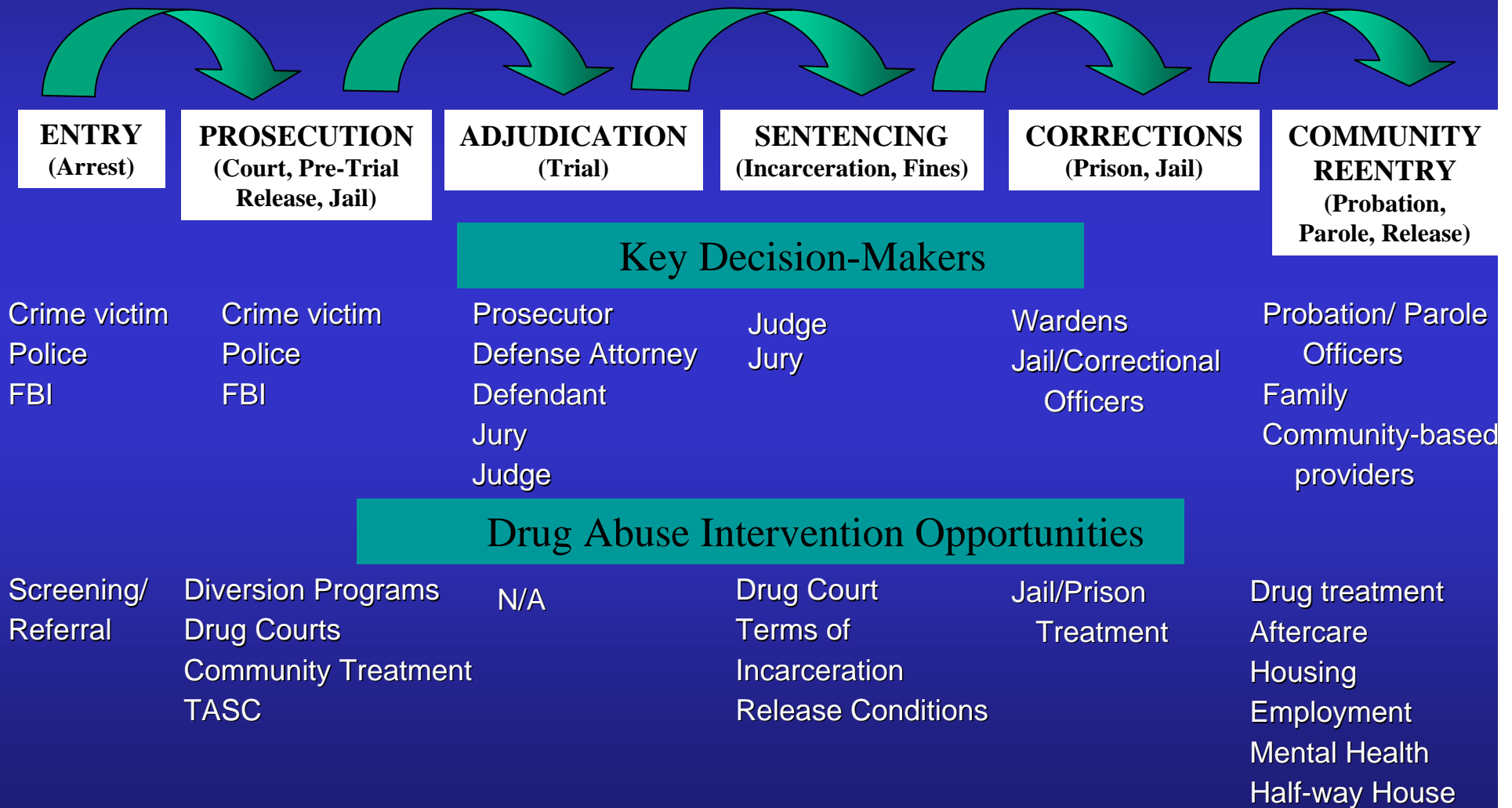
Provide information concerning services and organizational policies and practices that affect treatment for offenders with co-occurring disorders.

Understanding Systems

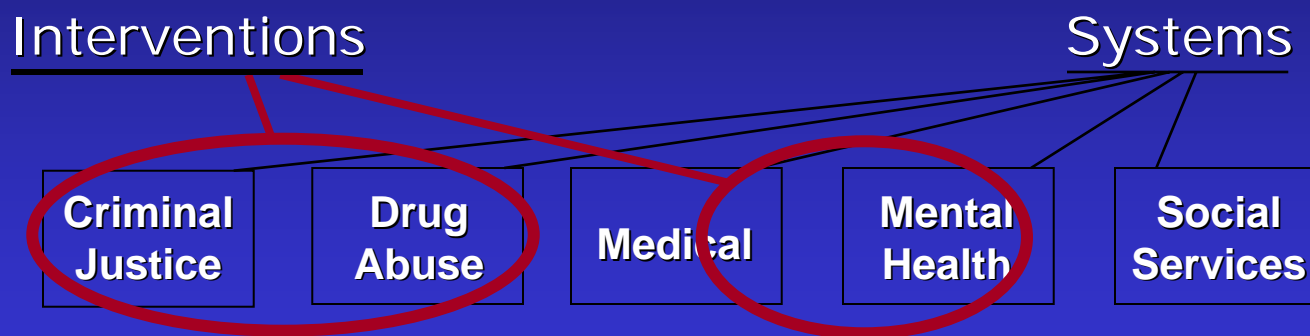
- e-Court

Address practical needs involving monitoring and reporting on drug courts nationally, and build basic knowledge about technology transfer and the role of technology in advancing program implementation and effectiveness.

Key Stakeholders and Drug Abuse Intervention Opportunities



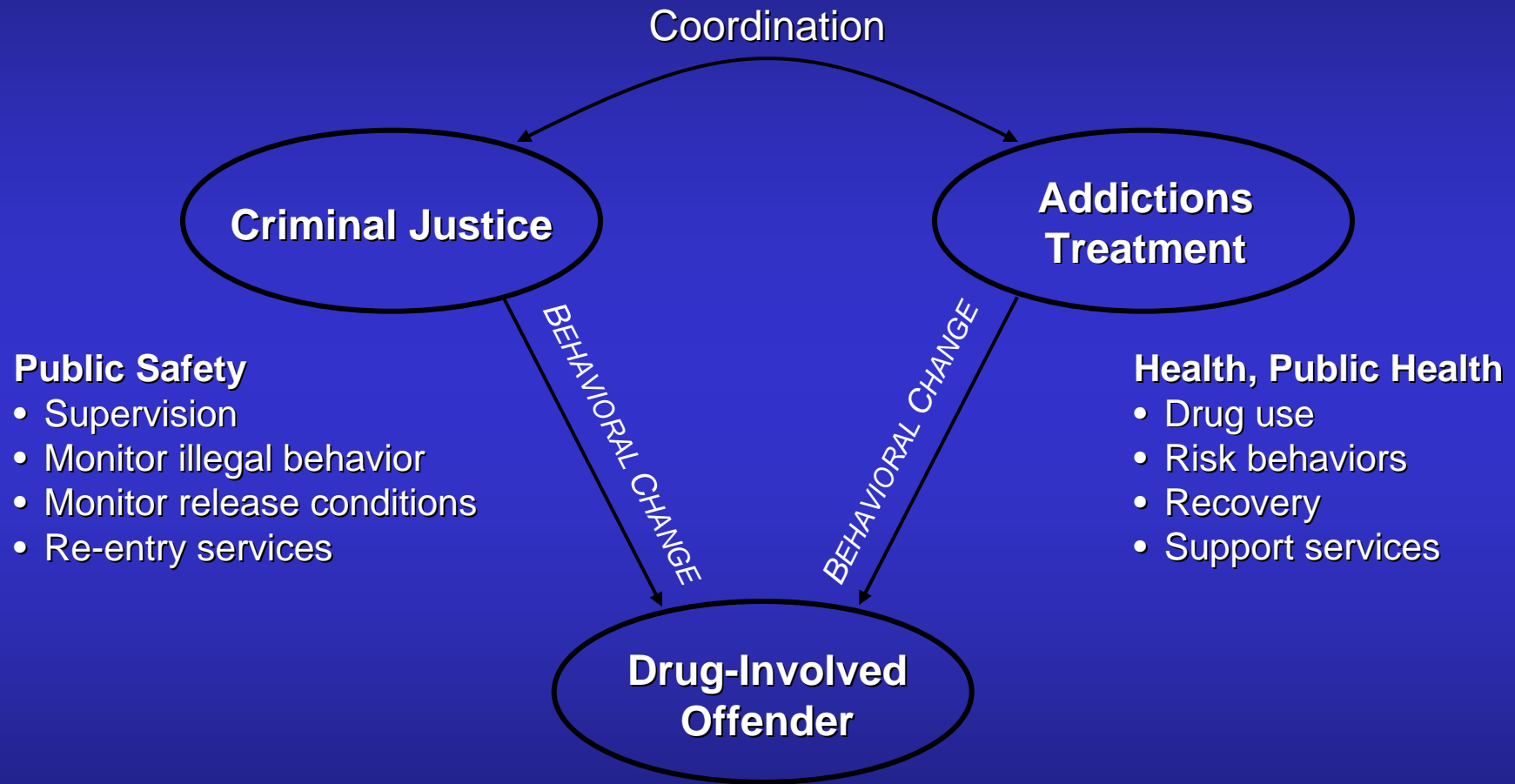
Need for Systems Thinking



System - Intervention Interactions

- Individuals interact with multiple systems.
- The effectiveness of an intervention may depend upon its functional relationship with other systems.
- Improving interventions may require improving system-intervention relationships.
- **Therefore, the relationship of interventions across systems should be studied.**

Services and Systems Issues



Potential Areas for Collaboration

- Develop joint publications
 - using existing data from both networks
 - on a common issue or problem
- Add common questions to protocols within each network
- Collaborate on new studies that build on the infrastructure of both networks

Thank You

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