Effective Substance Abuse Treatment in The Criminal Justice System

Redonna K. Chandler, Ph.D.
Acting Director, Division of Epidemiology, Services and Prevention Research
National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIH

Addiction and Criminal Justice Forum
April 29, 2014
The National Institute on Drug Abuse

World’s largest funding source for substance abuse research

Treatment is the Key
drugabuse.gov
Outline

• Substance Use in the Criminal Justice System

• CJ involvement provides an opportunity to provide treatment

• **Treatment works**: it improve lives, reduces recidivism, saves money, and builds strong communities
Substance Use in the Criminal Justice System

Treatment is the Key
drugabuse.gov
The High Costs of Corrections

- In FY 2010 the United States spent $80 billion in direct expenditures for corrections:
  - Local governments: $26 billion
  - States: $46 billion
  - Federal government: $7.7 billion

Source: Kyckelahn and Martin, 2013, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts, 2010 - Preliminary, Bureau of Justice Statistics
Since 2005, combined federal, state, local adult correctional population has been over 7 million.
Incarceration for Drug Offenses Disproportionately Affects Minority Populations

Sources:
Drugs & Crime

Adults

- 69% regularly use
- 56% use in month preceding offense
- 32% using @ time of offense
- 53% meet criteria for SUD

Juveniles

- 70% prior drug use
- 50% test positive for drugs
- 23% meet criteria for SUD

Illicit Drugs

- 66% regularly use
- 33% using @ time of offense

Alcohol

- 40% regularly use
- 80% with violent offenses

Sources: BJS, 2004; Belenko & Logan, 2003; Mulvey et al, 2010
Justice Populations aren’t getting treatment

**Need Treatment**
- 5,613,739 adults
- 253,034 juveniles

**GET Treatment**
- 7.6% adults
- 21.5% juveniles

While incarcerated, few receive treatment

Federal Prison
- Drug Dependence or Abuse: 63%
- Other Programs: Education, self-help: 11%
- Treatment from a Professional: 26%

State Prison
- Drug Dependence or Abuse: 67%
- Other Programs: Education, self-help: 23%
- Treatment from a Professional: 10%

When they do, it often is not evidence based

Infectious Diseases in the Correctional System

Each year:

- **14%** of all people in the US with HIV
- **33%** of those with HCV
- **40%** of those with Tuberculosis

pass through correctional facilities.

Source: Spaulding et al. (2009); Hammett, Harmon, & Rhodes (2002). AJPH, 92 (11), 1789-1794.
Prevalence of Health Screening & Services in Adult CJ

% Facilities Providing Service

- HIV/AIDS Testing
- TB Screening
- Hep C Screening
- HIV Tx, Counseling

Criminal Justice Involvement is an Opportunity to Intervene

Treatment is the Key
drugabuse.gov
What has been the historic approach to addressing drugs & crime?

Public Health Approach
- disease
- treatment

Public Safety Approach
- illegal behavior
- punish

High Attrition

High Recidivism
New Approach: Integrating Public Health and Public Safety

Collaborate to blend functions of criminal justice and treatment systems to optimize outcomes

Opportunity to avoid incarceration or criminal record

Community-based treatment

Goal: Get people to treatment

Consequences certain and immediate

Close supervision

Goal: Reduce recidivism
Addressing Drug Abuse in the Criminal Justice System

ARREST/ PRETRIAL
PROSECUTION (Court, Pre-Trial Release, Jail)
ADJUDICATION (Trial)
SENTENCING (Fines, Community Supervision, Incarceration)
CORRECTIONS (Probation, Jail, Prison)
COMMUNITY REENTRY (Probation, Parole, Release)

Intervention Opportunities

Screening/ Referral/ Brief intervention
Diversion
Drug Courts
Community Treatment
TASC

Drug Court
Terms of Incarceration
Probation Conditions
Deferred sentence

Drug treatment
Aftercare
Housing
Employment
Mental Health
Half-way House
TASC

NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse
The Science of Drug Abuse & Addiction
Benefits of integrated system: The potential to *save lives*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</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>MVA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVD</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benefits of integrated system: The potential to reduce recidivism

California Prison Program:
5-Year Return-to-Custody Rates (%)

- Prison TC Drop-outs: 87%
- Prison TC Only: 83%
- Aftercare Completer: 42%

Benefits of integrated system: The potential to reduce recidivism

Texas Prison Program:
3-Year Return-to-Custody Rates (%)

- No Treatment (n=103)
- Prison+Aftercare (n=169)

Treating Addiction in the Criminal Justice System is **Cost-Effective**

- **Cost to society of drug use = $197 billion/year** (Carnevale/DOJ, 2011)
- **2/3 of this cost due to drug-related crime** (Belenko et al., 2005; ONDCP, 2001)
- **Every $1 invested in treatment yields up to $7 in reduced crime-related costs** (Ettner et al., 2006)
- **Drug courts and Prison treatment + aftercare is cost effective** (McCollister et al., 2003, 2004)
Substance Abuse Treatment Works
What is Addiction?

• A developmental brain disease expressed as a compulsive behavior.

• The continued use of a drug despite negative consequences.
Addiction Is A Disease Of The Brain

Decreased Brain Metabolism in Drug Abuse Patient

No Cocaine Abuse

Cocaine Abuser

Brain Activity
High
Low
What is drug treatment?

A Chronic Care Approach to Drug Treatment

- Screening and Brief Intervention
- Initial Services
- Sustain & Manage
- Assessment
- Therapeutic Interventions
- “Prescription” for Services
- Behavioral Counseling and Medications

Recovery/Chronic Care Management
# Effective Treatment for Adult Offenders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not Effective</th>
<th>Effective</th>
<th>Promising</th>
<th>Research Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boot Camp</td>
<td>Residential TC’s</td>
<td>Moral Reasoning</td>
<td>Re-entry Courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensive Supervision</td>
<td>Cognitive Behavioral Therapy</td>
<td>Biofeedback/Desensitization</td>
<td>Triage Models of Service Delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic Case Management</td>
<td>Contingency Management</td>
<td>Relaxation/Counter Stress</td>
<td>New Medications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lengthy Incarceration</td>
<td>Pharmacotherapy (medication)</td>
<td>Recovery Check-ups</td>
<td>Role of CJ Professionals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harsh Punishment</td>
<td>Drug Courts</td>
<td>Computer delivered treatment</td>
<td>Peer Navigators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-help (as primary treatment)</td>
<td>Motivational Enhancement</td>
<td>Patient Navigators</td>
<td>Integrated Models of Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug education</td>
<td>After-care/Transition Plans</td>
<td></td>
<td>Implementation of Effective Treatments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relapse Prevention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-help (coupled with treatment)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Components</td>
<td>Prevention Interventions</td>
<td>Treatment Interventions</td>
<td>Research Needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change Behaviors &amp; Cognitions</td>
<td>Strengthening Families Program</td>
<td>Brief Strategic Family Therapy</td>
<td>Juvenile Drug Courts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involve Family</td>
<td>Big Brothers Big Sisters Community-Based Mentoring Program</td>
<td>Functional Family Therapy</td>
<td>Medication for Older Adolescents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build Motivation</td>
<td>Positive Action</td>
<td>Multisystemic Therapy</td>
<td>Mentoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reward Change</td>
<td>Family Matters</td>
<td>Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (A-CRA)</td>
<td>Technology Facilitated Intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set Goals</td>
<td>STARS for Families</td>
<td>Multidimensional Family Therapy (MFT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build Skills</td>
<td>Strong African American Families</td>
<td>Teen Intervene (TI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Continuing Care is Important

Delaware Correctional System 3 Years Post-Release

Drug-Free

Comparison (n=210)

CREST Dropouts* (N=109)

CREST Completers* (n=101)

CREST Completers + Aftercare* (N=69)

Arrest-Free

Martin, Butzin, Saum, & Inciardi (1999)
What is the role of medication?
Methadone Experiment: 6 Mo Post Release (N=201)

- Release Referral to Methadone Treatment
- Methadone Treatment on Release
- Methadone both Pre- & Post-Release

Gordon, M.S., Kinlock, T.W., Schwartz, R.P., O'Grady, K.E., 2008, *Addiction*
Summary

- Substance use disorders are prevalent in criminal and juvenile justice systems
- Involvement = opportunity to intervene
- *All* adolescents in the juvenile justice system warrant intervention
- Medications & behavioral therapies *effectively* address addiction in this population
- Sustained treatment is important
- More research is needed
www.drugabuse.gov

Redonna K. Chandler, Ph.D.
rchandle@nida.nih.gov