



Effectiveness of a Jail-based Treatment Program for Individuals with Co-occurring Disorders

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Background

- The prevalence rates of COD in the criminal justice system are significantly higher than the rates in the general population (SAMHSA, 2002).
- Robbins and Regier (1991) found 4 X the rate of mental illness and as much as 7 X the rate of substance abuse among inmates.
- COD estimates range from 3-13% in prison populations (Edens, Peters, & Hills, 1997, Godley, Finch, Dougan, McDonnell, McDermeit, & Carey, 2000).

Study Question

Does participation in an in-jail COD treatment program:

1. Reduce recidivism upon discharge;
and

2. Increase participation in community-based COD treatment?

Significance of Study

- Although numerous COD treatment programs exist in prisons, very few studies evaluate the program or complete follow-up with the clients.
- This in-jail treatment program provided the opportunity to evaluate a brief intervention that included a 1-year follow up of engagement in community COD treatment and jail recidivism.

Methods

- Observational Study Design
- Time period: June 1, 2002 - December 30, 2007
- Participants screened for COD upon entry into jail to determine eligibility for the study
- Participation was voluntary – 100% of persons eligible for the study participated
- Post-Discharge Examined:
 - re-incarceration rates; and
 - continuity/engagement in outpatient treatment.

COD Intervention

- Initial evaluation & on-going assessments were completed by a psychiatrist
- Individual counseling
- Psycho-education
- Group counseling
- Support groups
- Medication management
- Sessions varied according to need
- Treatment duration based on individual needs

Study Participant Demographics

- N=261
- 74% white
- 57% male
- Average age: 37
- High school education: 91%
- Primary Drugs of Choice:
 - Crack/cocaine: 34%
 - Alcohol: 29%
 - Heroin: 21%

Mental Health Diagnoses

- Personality Disorders: 60%
- Depression Disorders: 50%
- Participants also reported:
 - Drug use disorder (83.9%)
 - Alcohol use disorder (73.9%)

Study Outcomes

- There was no difference in the national re-incarceration rates of 67% and our study sample; however, our sample was at higher risk due to their COD diagnosis.
- 41.6% of the study participants' re-incarcerations were for technical violations related to probation.

Sociodemographics		N	%	Mean (sd)
Gender (%)	Male	149	57.1	
	Female	112	42.9	
Race (%)	Caucasian	194	74.3	
	African American	53	20.3	
	Other	14	5.4	
Age				37.3 (9.1)
Marital Status (%)	Never Married	129	49.4	
Education (%)	High School Graduate	237	90.8	

Clinical Characteristics		N	%	Mean(sd)	
Drugs of Choice (%)	Crack/cocaine	89	34.1		
	Alcohol	76	29.1		
	Heroin and Other Opiates	54	20.7		
	Cannabinoids	24	9.2		
	Other	18	6.9		
	Mental Health Diagnoses ¹ (%)	Personality disorder	157	60.2	
Depressive disorder		132	50.6		
Bipolar Disorder		62	23.8		
Anxiety Disorder		47	18.0		
D & A Diagnosis		Drug use disorder	219	83.9	
		Alcohol use disorder	192	73.9	
Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) score				36.9 (5.5)	
¹ Multiple diagnoses could be selected for each individual.					

History	N	%	Mean(sd)
Previous Behavioral Health Treatment Experiences (%)			
Any Outpatient	214	81.9	
Any Residential	169	64.8	
Any Hospital Based	93	35.6	
Previous Incarcerations (%)			
Non-violent Crime	144	55.2	
Drug Related	128	49.0	
Probation Violation	171	65.5	
Violent Crime	78	29.9	
Any Incarceration	245	93.9	

In-Jail Treatment Characteristics	N	%	Mean (sd)
Length of Stay in Program (weeks)			8.5 (6.3)
Number of Group Sessions			7.3 (6.5)
Number of Individual Sessions			4.9 (2.7)
Progress in Treatment			
Completed 0 goals	96	36.8	
Completed 25-50%	109	41.7	
Completed 75-100%	56	21.5	
Receipt of Psychotropic Rx During Incarceration (%)	140	53.6	
Reasons for Program Discharge (%)			
Released from Jail	139	53.3	
Completed Treatment	73	28.0	
Other	49	18.8	

Outcomes

Outcomes	N	%
<i>Enrollment in community based TX program (n=135)</i>		
COD	64	47.4
MH	21	15.6
COD & MH	37	21.5
MH & D & A	13	9.6
<i>Recidivism (n=178)</i>		
Drug Related	34	19.1
Violation Related	21	11.8
Other	60	
Drug & Violation	46	25.8
Reason not specified	17	9.6

Significant Factors Associated with Recidivism

<i>Sociodemographics</i>	OR	95% CI	P value
Gender (1=Male)	0.41	0.18-0.89	0.02

<i>Clinical Characteristics</i>	OR	95% CI	P value
GAF	1.07	1.00-1.15	0.042
Mental Health Disorders (1= Yes) Bipolar Disorder	0.26	0.09-0.79	0.01
AD Disorders (1= Yes) Drug Use Disorder	3.44	1.36-8.68	0.008
Alcohol Use Disorder	2.02	1.01-4.06	0.04

<i>History</i>	OR	95% CI	P value
Previous Incarcerations (1= Yes) Parole/Probation Violation	2.85	1.40-5.77	0.003

<i>In-Jail treatment characteristics</i>	OR	95% CI	P value
Number of Treatment sessions (Group + Individual)	0.95	0.91-0.99	0.04

Significant Factors Related to Engagement in Community-based Treatment

	Enrollment in Community-based TX Program		
<i>Sociodemographics</i>	OR	95% CI	P value
Gender (1=Male)	0.52	0.26-1.04	0.06
<i>History</i>	OR	95% CI	P value
Previous Treatment Experiences (1=Yes) Outpatient MH	4.83	2.55-9.16	<.0001
Previous Incarcerations (1=Yes) Violent	0.45	0.23-0.89	0.02

Summary of Findings

- There is a high % of individuals with COD in the Beaver County Jail.
- There was a high rate of engagement in the in-jail treatment program even though incentives to participate were not offered.
- There was reduced recidivism for persons who had longer treatment periods in the jail treatment program.
- There was no significant relationship between length of time spent in jail treatment and engagement in community programs.

Study Limitations

- The Beaver County jail population is not representative of the national jail population:
 - There are more women in the Beaver County jail (25% vs 12.9%); and
 - % of African Americans in the Beaver County jail is greater (60% vs 38.6%).

Study Limitations

- Results from an observational study, with no comparison group, suffers from methodological weaknesses with respect to causality.
- Inability to interpret the relationship between engaging in community treatment & decreased recidivism.