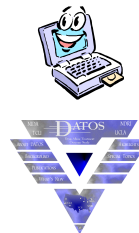


1999 Annual Report

“Commemorating 37 Years of Social Science Research”

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IBR Web site:
www.ibr.tcu.edu

DATOS Web site:
www.datos.org

This Annual Report presents a summary of IBR research for 1999. We also encourage you to visit the IBR and DATOS Web sites, where our research activities are reported with timely updates.

About IBR

Mission

To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of programs for reducing drug abuse and related problems.

Objectives

A multidisciplinary research approach encourages scientists from a variety of academic fields to apply their knowledge to problems that have broad societal implications. Bringing together qualified and dedicated research scientists to collaborate in a supportive environment promotes an exciting and productive research atmosphere. Collectively, these efforts are intended to 1) generate and disseminate research knowledge that impacts state and national policy decisions in the addictions field, 2) provide critical methodological and substantive research training for graduate students, 3) help Institute of Behavioral Research (IBR) faculty members achieve their highest professional and scientific potential, and 4) raise the research reputation and visibility of Texas Christian University (TCU) through professional publications and related scientific contributions.

Focus

For many years, research staff of the IBR have given special attention to evaluations of substance abuse and behavioral interventions provided by community-based programs, including prevention and treatment, and to the study of long-term addiction careers. Emphasis is given to naturalistic designs for studies in real-world settings and the use of advanced multivariate methodologies. Research interests have broadened in recent years to include related areas of significant public concern, such as drug abuse treatment for criminal justice populations as well as the spread of AIDS among injecting drug users and methods for reducing these and other high-risk behaviors. Other areas of interest include drug use in the workplace, organizational effectiveness, and work performance in the private and public sector.

History

The IBR was organized in 1962 by Dr. Saul B. Sells who served as its Director until his retirement. Dr. D. Dwayne Simpson, a member of the IBR faculty since 1970, became its new Director in 1982 when he temporarily moved the Institute to Texas A&M University. Reestablished at TCU in 1989, the IBR's mission and role in the University has remained essentially unchanged for more than three decades. In 1996, it was designated as a "Center of Excellence" at TCU. The research program provides valuable training opportunities in graduate and postgraduate education, contributing to the success of many former students and staff members in academic and applied research leadership positions today.

Organization

Although the Institute operates as a separate academic unit of the University, through common research training goals and interests it is closely affiliated with the Department of Psychology and other academic departments. Research Scientists in the IBR

Bringing together qualified and dedicated research scientists to collaborate in a supportive environment promotes an exciting and productive research atmosphere.

function much like other University faculty members; they may hold Adjunct Professor and Graduate Faculty appointments in the psychology department, serve on student thesis and dissertation committees, and teach formal courses when time and opportunities permit. Their special skills in advanced data management and multivariate analytic techniques provide the foundations for graduate training in evaluation research at TCU.

Facilities

Located on the East Campus of Texas Christian University, the IBR houses research faculty, staff, and student offices in a building that is convenient to the Department of Psychology. It contains its own library of selected books and monographs as well as a collection of over 25 journals central to its research mission. A large network of microcomputers meets the needs of research and training applications and is linked to the main University computer center and the World Wide Web. TCU's Mary Coats Burnett Library is located in an adjacent building.

Graduate Student Training Opportunities

Research training is an integral part of IBR's commitment to the conduct of quality behavioral research. Graduate and postgraduate training is carried out in close collaboration with the Department of Psychology and other departments at TCU. Since IBR does not award academic degrees, the student must meet all requirements of the department in which a degree is to be awarded.

IBR's training program emphasizes:

- ❖ Health services research, especially evaluation of drug abuse interventions
- ❖ Formulating original research plans and appropriate data collection instrumentation
- ❖ Collecting and editing data, creating research files, and management of large data systems
- ❖ Use of sophisticated analytic techniques, and publication of findings
- ❖ Combining theory with practice, and communicating applied implications of results

A limited number of stipends are awarded on a competitive basis.

Applications

Potential students should contact the Graduate Program at TCU's Department of Psychology, TCU Box 298920, Fort Worth, TX 76129 for application information. Specific interest in the IBR and its emphasis on applied evaluation research in the drug abuse field should be noted at the time of the contact. Based on this information, the IBR Director and faculty will be notified of the application and its status. (TCU Policies apply equally regardless of sex, religion, handicap, race, or ethnic origin.)

Texas Christian University

The University, founded in 1873, is an independent and self-governing institution that occupies a total of 71 buildings on a campus of 237 acres in southwest Fort Worth. It is composed of six schools and colleges, all fully accredited by their respective professional organizations. Together, there are 79 undergraduate, 39 masters, and 7 doctoral programs available to the student body of about 7,200 students. The campus is located within minutes of the downtown area, the historic "Old West" Stockyards, the nationally-recognized museum district, and the city zoo. The Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport is 30 minutes away. ■



**IBR
Web
Site**

www.ibr.tcu.edu

About IBR

Section provides a link to the TCU Psychology web page that includes information to receive a [Graduate Program](#) application online.

IBR's research program provides valuable training opportunities in graduate and postgraduate education.

Research Staff and Personnel

Faculty and Research Staff

Director
and Saul B. Sells
Professor of
Psychology

D. Dwayne Simpson (Ph.D., Experimental Psychology)

came to the Institute of Behavioral Research (IBR) at TCU in 1966 as a graduate student. He joined the faculty in 1970 and later assumed leadership responsibilities for the 20-year Drug Abuse Research Program (DARP) on effectiveness of the national community-based treatment system. After moving to Texas A&M University and serving as Professor of Psychology and Director of the Behavioral Research Program from 1982 to 1989, he returned to TCU as Professor of Psychology and Director of the IBR. In 1992, he was named the S. B. Sells Professor of Psychology. Simpson's principal research interests revolve around the effectiveness of drug abuse treatment in community-based and criminal justice settings, and methods for transferring research to practice. He currently directs several federally-funded projects that focus on therapeutic enhancement and program management strategies, improving the assessment of client attributes and treatment process, and development of more comprehensive evaluation models for understanding treatment effectiveness and client recovery stages. He serves on advisory boards for national research centers and other treatment evaluation projects, is on the editorial boards for professional journals, and is a Fellow in the American Psychological Association. Over 200 papers have been published from his research, and he has consulted with local, national, and international agencies about substance abuse and evaluation issues.

Associate Director
and Senior Research
Scientist

Lois R. Chatham (Ph.D., Clinical Psychology)

came to the IBR in 1989 from the US Department of Health and Human Services where she served as a member of the Senior Executive Service. She has worked at NIMH, NIDA, and NIAAA. In addition to being Associate Director of IBR, she is Co-Principal Investigator and Manager of the DATAR Project as well as Co-Principal Investigator of the Salvation Army First Choice Project. Areas of interest include specialized treatment interventions, gender differences in response to treatment, and use of alcohol by methadone maintenance clients, and the development of techniques for encouraging the incorporation of treatment research findings into clinical practice.

Associate Research
Scientist;
Workplace Project

Joel B. Bennett (Ph.D., Social Psychology)

joined the IBR in 1994 and is currently involved in the Workplace Project, studying drug use in the workplace. His research interests include attitudes towards substance abuse policy, work group (team) involvement in substance abuse, and the analysis of addiction at the level of corporate culture. He is designing and evaluating a training module for substance abuse prevention that integrates principles of organizational development with wellness programming. Methodological specializations include the design, delivery, and evaluation of training programs, large-scale survey and focus group designs, and the assessment of corporate culture.

Associate Research
Scientist;
DATOS Project

Kirk M. Broome (Ph.D., Experimental Psychology)

has been with the IBR since 1993, first as a graduate student and then as a Postdoctoral Research Associate in 1996-97. His research focuses primarily on statistical models of addiction, antisocial behavior, and treatment. His experience covers the design and analysis of treatment program evaluations, with special emphasis on structural equation modeling and hierarchical linear modeling. He is currently involved in data analysis and management for the DATOS project.

Associate Research
Scientist; Consultant,
CETOP Project

Michael L. Czuchry (Ph.D., Experimental Psychology)

began working with the IBR as a graduate student in January, 1993. Until August 1999, he was involved in data analysis, monitoring of treatment sessions, and administration of measures for the CETOP project. Currently he is serving as a consultant on the project. His research interests involve the use of cognitive enhancement tools in educational and treatment settings. Other areas of interest include the development of pedagogical games that may facilitate an openness and readiness for treatment or transition into aftercare.

Donald F. Dansereau (Ph.D., Cognitive Psychology)

has been on the faculty at Texas Christian University since 1969, where he is now Professor of Psychology and Senior Research Scientist in the IBR. He also is Principal Investigator for the CETOP (Cognitive Enhancements for the Treatment of Probationers) Project, a NIDA-funded research grant conducted in collaboration with the Tarrant County Community Corrections Department. Dansereau teaches graduate statistics and cognitive psychology, and his research focuses on cognitive approaches for improving education, drug abuse prevention, and treatment. His interests include the development of theoretical models on how individuals acquire and use complex information. Grants from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Department of Education, U.S. Army Research Institute, National Science Foundation, and National Institute on Drug Abuse have funded his work. His publications include over 120 papers.

Senior Research Scientist; Principal Investigator, CETOP Project

Sandra M. Dees (Ph.D., Experimental Psychology)

joined the IBR in 1992 and is the CETOP Project Manager. Dr. Dees, a licensed psychologist, came to TCU from the Fort Worth Independent School District where she developed a central special education student database and evaluated special education and substance abuse programs. At TCU, under the aegis of a National Institute on Drug Abuse project directed by Dr. Donald F. Dansereau, she conducted research targeting the use of cognitive tools in drug prevention activities for college students. Her work with IBR has focused on the development and use of cognitive strategies within a framework of substance abuse treatment in the criminal justice system.

Research Scientist; Project Manager, CETOP Project

Jack M. Greener (Ph.D., Industrial/Organizational Psychology)

joined the IBR in 1978 and supervised its industrial psychology research program until 1983. Since that time he has been an independent management consultant and was a Visiting Associate Professor of Psychology at Texas A&M University from 1986 to 1988. He rejoined the IBR in 1989. Dr. Greener's major interests are in industrial-organizational psychology, research methodology, measurement, and evaluation. Recent activities include job analysis surveys, data system management, electronic forms development, and substance abuse treatment evaluation research. He has directed contract research projects and published articles in professional journals in these areas.

Research Scientist; DATAR and Workplace Projects

Matthew L. Hiller (Ph.D., Experimental Psychology)

has been with the IBR since 1992, first as a graduate student and then as a Postdoctoral Research Associate in 1996-97. He is involved currently in the PTA, RSAT, and DATOS projects. His primary research focus is evaluating criminal justice strategies for dealing with substance abuse, especially residential community-based treatment. He also is interested in treatment process, outpatient methadone treatment, mental health issues faced by substance abusers, and public policy. He has experience conducting longitudinal studies and multivariate data analysis, implementing evaluation plans, and managing large-scale data systems.

Associate Research Scientist; Principal Investigator, RSAT Project (Criminal Justice)

George W. Joe (Ed.D., Research Design and Educational Measurement)

originally joined the IBR at TCU in 1969. In 1983 he became a Research Scientist in the Behavioral Research Program at Texas A&M University, and returned to TCU in 1989. His research has focused on the components of the treatment process, evaluation models for treatment effectiveness, etiology of drug abuse, and statistical methodology. As the senior statistician for the IBR, he is widely recognized for his expertise in the application of univariate and multivariate statistical methods, and in analytic modeling of data. He also is experienced in questionnaire development, sample selection, and survey research. His publications include approximately 75 articles in professional journals.

Senior Research Scientist; Senior Statistician; Co-Principal Investigator, DATOS Project

Danica K. Knight (Ph.D., Experimental Psychology)

joined the IBR in 1992. Previously, she had worked on the TCU Child Development Project performing longitudinal data collection, assessment construction, and analysis of developmental data. Her interests focus on the effects of substance abusing lifestyles on parenting and child development, and she has examined changes in family relations over time and how they are associated with drug abuse treatment process and outcomes in the DATAR Project. Currently, she is Principal Investigator

Associate Research Scientist; Principal Investigator, Women & Children Project

Research Staff and Personnel

tor for an evaluation of the Salvation Army First Choice Program and is examining the role of family functioning and social support systems in relation to drug abuse treatment outcomes for women and children.

Kevin Knight (Ph.D., Experimental Psychology)

Research Scientist;
Principal Investigator,
RSAT and TCUDS
Projects (Criminal
Justice)

joined the IBR faculty in 1991 and has contributed to the design and implementation of several longitudinal evaluations for treatment of probation and prison populations. As a result, he has worked closely with criminal justice agencies and data systems at national and regional levels. He is Co-Principal Investigator for the PTA Project and Principal Investigator for the RSAT and TCUDS Projects, and his primary research interest centers on the evaluation of substance abuse treatment in criminal justice settings. Other interests include relapse prevention, the development of client assessment and data management systems, the application of cognitive enhancement strategies to drug abuse counseling and education, and the study of treatment process.

Wayne E. K. Lehman (Ph.D., Experimental Psychology)

Research Scientist;
Principal Investigator,
Workplace Projects

was a Research Scientist with the Behavioral Research Program at Texas A&M University from 1982 to 1989, before returning to the IBR at TCU. He is Principal Investigator and Project Manager for the Workplace Project. His major research efforts focus on the assessment of employee drug use, the relationship of alcohol and drug use to job performance and the work environment, and development and evaluation of workplace substance use prevention training. Methodological specializations include design and implementation of large-scale survey studies, management of complex data systems, multivariate data analysis, structural equation modeling, and hierarchical linear modeling.

Grace A. Rowan-Szal (Ph.D., Behavioral Neuroscience)

Research Scientist;
DATAR and DATOS
Projects

joined the IBR faculty in 1990. As a recipient of a National Research Service Award from NIDA, she was a postdoctoral trainee at the University of Pennsylvania (Department of psychiatry and pharmacology) in 1988. While her early studies focused on animal models of drug dependence, Dr. Rowan-Szal's current research centers on behavioral treatment approaches for drug users. Her research interests include the development of client assessment and data management systems, treatment process, gender issues, and the investigation of alcohol and cocaine use among methadone clients. A special research area has been the development of a low-cost Contingency Management (CM) strategy for community-based drug treatment programs. Dr. Rowan-Szal's current focus includes the development and evaluation of technology transfer and training programs for these strategies and techniques.

Tiffany L. Sia (Ph.D., Experimental Psychology)

Associate Research
Scientist;
CETOP Project

has been with the IBR since 1995, first as a graduate student and then as a part-time research associate. She currently is working with research for the CETOP project and is also involved in the development of cognitive enhancements in both educational and treatment settings. Her interests include the implementation and investigation of pedagogical games and techniques aimed at facilitating clients' motivation for substance abuse treatment and facilitating client transition from treatment back into the community.

Norma G. Bartholomew (M.A., Communication and Public Address)

Research Associate;
DATAR and Workplace
Projects

joined the IBR in 1991. Her background is in community health education, professional training, and media. As part of the DATAR Project, she has developed psychoeducational intervention modules and counselor training programs in the areas of communication skills and assertiveness, human sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and aftercare. She serves as editor of the IBR newsletter, *Research Roundup*, and assists with program evaluation studies, publications, and technical reports.

Collaborating Scientists

Barry S. Brown (Ph.D., Clinical Psychology)

holds a faculty appointment with the University of North Carolina at Wilmington, and from there directs a research project on treatment aftercare services and AIDS prevention in Baltimore. In

1993, he was a Visiting Senior Scientist with the Institute of Behavioral Research after serving 17 years with the National Institute on Drug Abuse where he headed a variety of research units. He continues to work regularly with the IBR as an advisor and research collaborator on several studies, and currently chairs the Steering Committee for the Collaborative DATOS Project. Dr. Brown also is on a number of editorial and advisory boards, and has published more than 100 articles in the professional literature. Most importantly, he claims to be loved by small children and animals.

J. Thomas Payte (M.D., Addiction Medicine)

is the founder and medical director of Drug Dependence Associates in San Antonio. Early in his career, he became interested in the treatment of opioid addiction and began gaining experience with methadone maintenance treatment during its advent in the 1960s. He has integrated this modality with other behavioral techniques to offer his patients a comprehensive treatment approach. While primarily a clinician, Dr. Payte does related teaching, consulting, clinical research, and writing. He has served on the boards of directors of the American Society of Addiction Medicine and the American Methadone Treatment Association and serves on the advisory boards of the National Alliance of Methadone Advocates and the European Methadone Association. He is editor of the new *Journal of Maintenance in the Addictions*. Dr. Payte's professional interests include improving quality of care, treatment outcome measures, and advocating the need for expanded availability of treatment services for opioid-addicted patients.

Support Staff

Alan Crume

Computer Systems Consultant, maintains microcomputer hardware and network systems.

Virginia Dias

Administrative Research Assistant, maintains materials inventory and financial records for CETOP, interfaces with the On-site Coordinator, oversees purchasing, and provides Spanish translation, word processing, and graphics support.

Jean Fitzgerald

Editorial Assistant, provides clerical and technical support for data editors and researchers.

Leah Flowers

CETOP Administrative Research Assistant, maintains a tracking system for publications, manuscripts, and grant-produced materials, in addition to providing word processing, graphics, and editing support.

Elena Garcia

Administrative Research Coordinator, supervises clerical support staff, maintains personnel and financial records, and coordinates administrative and academic unit activities.

Linda Houser

Administrative Research Assistant, coordinates office and clerical functions and the activities of student assistants. Maintains inventory records and the IBR resource library.

Helen Huskey

Administrative Research Assistant, oversees secretarial and word processing services, as well as maintains publications and manuscript archives.

Mary Morton

On-site Coordinator for CETOP at a substance abuse treatment facility, acts as a liaison between university and facility personnel, maintains record files, and administers research measures.



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Staff Section

provides:

- Research Staff pages with photos and additional information
- [Graduate Research Assistants page](#)
- [Support Staff page](#)
- [Tribute to Dr. Saul Sells, IBR Founder](#)

Charlotte Pevoto (M.Ed., Instructional Technology)

Communications Specialist and Web Designer, manages and develops the IBR and DATOS Web sites; oversees design and production of IBR newsletters, special reports, training materials, and presentation graphics into printed and online publications.

Virginia Schmidt

Data Editor, edits incoming forms and data, resolves issues through communication with site data coordinators and maintains database records.

Barbara Thomsen

Supervisor of Editing Department and Logistics Coordinator for the Workplace Project training sessions and workgroup surveys.

Graduate Research Assistants

Jason Blankenship

TCU graduate student in Cognitive Psychology interested in graphic design and human factors relating to cognitive enhancement, particularly with respect to performance and memory. Jason assisted with the CETOP Project. He completed Ph.D. studies and graduated in May, 1999.

James Griffith

TCU graduate student in Quantitative Psychology interested in research methodology and psychometric theory. James contributed primarily to the DATAR Project. He completed Ph.D. studies and graduated in December, 1999.

Sarah Logan

TCU graduate student in Cognitive Psychology interested in program evaluation of residential drug treatment for addicted women and their children, the Women and Children Project. Other interests include personality and creativity.

Sandhya Rao

TCU graduate student in Social Psychology interested in program evaluation research in criminal justice settings. Her other interests include cognitive approaches to treatment enhancement. Sandhya assists with the RSAT Project.

Shawn Reynolds

TCU graduate student in Social Psychology interested in attitudes, particularly the impact of prejudice attitudes on the substance-abusing employee. He is also interested in work-group (team) diversity, drug and alcohol using subcultures, assimilation and acculturation, and cross-cultural psychology. Shawn assists with the Workplace Project.

Ryan Roark

TCU graduate student in Social Psychology interested in program evaluation and data management. Other interests include treatment modeling, early predictors of treatment outcomes, and current trends in substance abuse. Ryan assists with the DATAR Project.

Undergraduate Assistants

Laurie Goble
Kathleen Jeffery
Erin Kelley
Stephanie Loken
Orsolya Trizna
Si Weng (Amy) Van ■

Advisory and Service Activities

Kirk M. Broome

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), Washington, D.C. Statistical Procedures for SSI Evaluations

Matthew L. Hiller

Dallas County Juvenile Department

- Matching services to needs of youthful offenders

George W. Joe

National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Washington, D.C.

- Ad hoc member, Treatment Research Subcommittee
- Member, Drug Abuse Special Emphasis Panels

Kevin Knight

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), Washington, D.C.

- Concensus panel member

Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Corrections Program Office, Washington, D.C.

- Assessing the Effectiveness of Corrections Programs
- Enhancing Public Safety by Reducing Substance Abuse

Addiction Technology Transfer Centers, funded by the **Center for Substance Abuse Treatment**, Washington, D.C.

- National
- Pacific Southwest
- Northeastern States
- Mid-America

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

California Department of Corrections

Grants Application Reviewer: National Institute of Justice; National Institute on Drug Abuse

Journal Editorial Board: *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*

Wayne E. K. Lehman

National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Washington, D.C.

- Member, Epidemiology and Prevention Initial Review Group (NIDA-G)
- Member, Training and Career Development Review Committee
- Reviewer, NIH Social Services, Nursing, Epidemiology, and Methods Initial Review Group

Fort Worth Independent School District, Safe and Drug-free Schools and Communities Advisory Council.

D. Dwayne Simpson

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C. Drug Treatment in the Correctional System.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), Washington, D.C. National Advisory Panel for Improving and Strengthening the Treatment System.

Social Research Center, directed by Robert Battjes, D.S.W., **Friends Research Institute**, Baltimore, MD.

Persistent Effects of Treatment Studies (PETS), directed by Thomas McLellan, Ph.D., **Delta Metrics and University of Pennsylvania**, and Douglas Anglin, Ph.D., **UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center**, funded by **Center for Substance Abuse Treatment**.

National Treatment Outcome Research Study (NTORS), directed by Michael Gossop, Ph.D., **National Addiction Centre, The Maudsley**, London, funded by the **Department of Health**, England.

Journal Editorial Boards: *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, *Substance Use and Misuse*

Editorial Reviews by IBR Scientists:

Addiction, *Addictive Behaviors*, *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, *Archives of General Psychiatry*, *Criminology*, *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, *Evaluation and Program Planning*, *Journal of Applied Psychology*, *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *Psychiatric Services*, *Psychological Bulletin*, *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, *Substance Use and Misuse* ■

Projects

The DATAR Project – Phase 1

Improving Drug Abuse Treatment for AIDS-Risk Reduction

Highlights

[D. Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D.](#),

Principal Investigator

[Lois R. Chatham, Ph.D.](#),

Project Manager

Funded by:

National Institute on
Drug Abuse

Project Period:

Sept. 1989 to August 1995

Budgeted: \$7.7 million

DATAR Phase 1 studies provided the foundations for the “TCU Treatment Process Model” and demonstrated how cognitive and behavioral management strategies can be used to enhance treatment.

Project Summary

This project focused on the development of improved drug abuse treatment strategies to help reduce client dropout and relapse rates as well as AIDS-risky behaviors of injecting drug users (IDUs). It supported a network of treatment agencies in Texas in a collaborative effort to implement and evaluate new intervention strategies within the context of methadone maintenance services. The 5-year project provided treatment for approximately 1,000 IDUs in Texas.

The research objective was to isolate and evaluate separate components of the overall behavioral intervention process. A cognitive strategy, information and process mapping, was implemented with the help of other psychologists at TCU as a method for improving the psychoeducational and therapeutic process. This strategy was used by treatment counselors to improve the focus and organization of therapeutic efforts, as well as behavioral assessments, goal-setting, and decision-making practices of IDUs. The use of contingency management, involving client-contracted schedules of treatment and various incentives as positive reinforcers for changing target behaviors during and after treatment, was evaluated. Finally, the behavioral and psychological facilitation offered by life skills and ancillary training was assessed, including HIV/AIDS training to learn risk-reduction behaviors, assertiveness training (especially for women) to increase self-esteem and protection from risky drug use and sexual interactions, relapse prevention training to sensitize IDUs to psychological and environmental triggers for relapse and alternative coping strategies, and support network training to acquaint clients with self-help and treatment aftercare procedures and benefits in an effort to increase referral and attendance rates. Appropriateness and effectiveness of these methods were analyzed in relation to client characteristics.

Clients sociodemographic, family and cultural background, behavioral functioning, and psychological adjustment measures were examined as predictors at different stages of the intervention process. These were contained in a comprehensive battery of data collection instruments that were widely circulated and adopted for similar uses by other researchers across the country. Experimental and quasi-experimental methods were used to evaluate during-treatment and posttreatment outcomes as measured by length of treatment retention, behavioral performance (including urinalysis and self-report information), and psychological functioning. The study included follow-up interviews after treatment.

Results helped to develop treatment manuals and demonstrated ways to improve the quality and effectiveness of treatment for drug abusers. In addition, studies on treatment process have contributed to the measurement and understanding of motivational and engagement stages that lead to better treatment outcomes. ■

Selected DATAR Phase 1 Publications

Simpson, D. D., Joe, G. W., Rowan-Szal, G. A., & Greener, J. M. (1995). Client engagement and change during drug abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, 7(1), 117-134.

Joe, G. W., Dansereau, D. F., Pitre, U., & Simpson, D. D. (1997). Effectiveness of node-link mapping enhanced counseling for opiate addicts: A 12-month posttreatment follow-up. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 185(5), 306-313.

Simpson, D. D., Joe, G. W., Dansereau, D. F., & Chatham, L. R. (1997). Strategies for improving methadone treatment process and outcomes. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 27(2), 239-260.

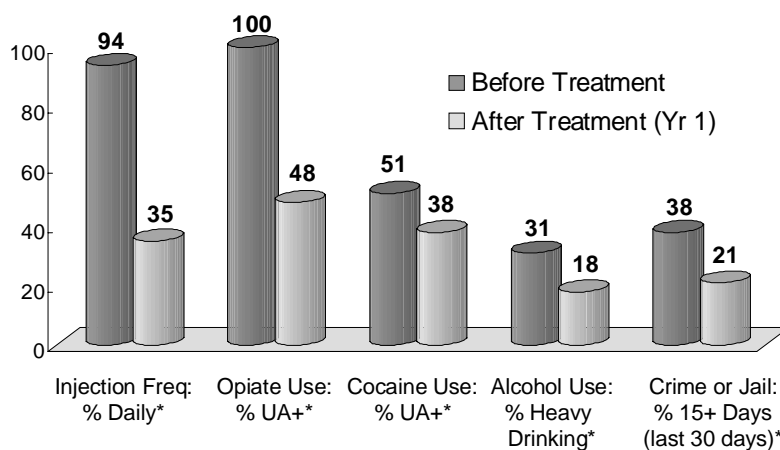
Simpson, D. D., Joe, G. W., & Rowan-Szal, G. A. (1997). Drug abuse treatment retention and process effects on follow-up outcomes. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 47, 227-235.

Simpson, D. D., Joe, G. W., Rowan-Szal, G. A., & Greener, J. M. (1997). Drug abuse treatment process components that improve retention. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 14(6), 565-572.

Chatham, L. R., Hiller, M. L., Rowan-Szal, G. A., Joe, G. W., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). Gender differences at admission and follow-up in a sample of methadone maintenance clients. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 34(8), 1137-1165.

Joe, G. W., Simpson, D. D., Greener, J. M., & Rowan-Szal, G. A. (1999). Integrative modeling of client engagement and outcomes during the first 6 months of methadone treatment. *Addictive Behaviors*, 24(5), 649-659.

Behavioral Changes from Before to After Methadone Treatment in DATAR (N=435)



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Projects Section

has a web page for each research project with:

Highlights, Project Summaries, Selected Publications, and links to other web sections that may include:

- **Forms** — Download data collection instruments in Adobe PDF format free of charge.
- **Newsletters** — Read articles in quarterly issues of *Research Roundup* and featured *Research Summaries*.
- **Manuals** — Download sample first chapters from treatment manuals in PDF.
- **Web Posters** — View conference materials online in slide and animated presentations.
- **Publications** — Browse a complete list of project publications with searchable abstracts.

The DATAR Project – Phase 2

Improving Drug Abuse Treatment Assessment and Research

Highlights

[D. Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D.](#),
Principal Investigator
[Lois R. Chatham, Ph.D.](#),
Co-Principal Investigator

Funded by:

National Institute on
Drug Abuse

Project Period:

Sept. 1995 to July 2000

Budgeted: \$4.8 million

**DATAR Phase 2
includes plans for
further
counseling
improvements
and easy-to-use
manuals.**

Project Summary

This 5-year project continues work begun in 1989 and focuses on the development of improved drug abuse treatment to help reduce client dropout and relapse rates in a population of opiate-dependent injection drug users (IDUs). It implements and evaluates new intervention strategies for methadone maintenance services being provided by Drug Dependence Associates (Dr. Thomas Payte, Medical Director) in San Antonio. The DATAR Project funds additional treatment services (static capacity for approximately 120 outpatients) at a time when public financial support for these services has been unstable.

The overall research objective is to isolate and evaluate significant components of the therapeutic intervention process. Using a three-part strategy, the project investigates ways to improve counseling procedures, improve client engagement and focus—especially early in treatment—and address special counseling needs of clients. Improvement of counseling procedures builds on the use of a cognitive learning approach—called node-link mapping—found in earlier DATAR work to be effective for improving the counseling process and client retention. Further refinements and applications focused on including abbreviated mapping strategies for addressing crisis issues and enhancing client skills in defining problems and making decisions. To improve client engagement and focus early in treatment, cognitive guides (using mapping) were developed for the purpose of increasing client self-examination and for strengthening their treatment involvement and commitment as evidenced by session attendance and urinalysis results. The impact of treatment intensity variations and combinations of individual and group counseling during different treatment stages are being studied. A scale designed to measure the role *Simpatía* has on client engagement and retention has been added to the assessment battery. To address the special needs of clients, manual-driven psychoeducational curricula are being tested dealing with issues such as improved communication skills and increased awareness of sexual health issues for men, improved parenting skills for both men and women, as well as a structured curricula developed specifically for the purpose of motivating clients to reduce cocaine use. To further strengthen our repertoire of engagement strategies a contingency management program utilizing small rewards for positive behaviors are being implemented during the first 90 days of treatment.

Finally, the project focuses on treatment process and outcomes. The effects of both external and internal treatment factors on outcomes are being examined. To do this, a series of studies are being conducted to investigate individual differences (including motivation and other elements of cognitive functioning) related to treatment engagement and mapping success, the role of gender and cultural issues in the treatment process, and the relationship of outcomes during and after treatment with the level of services provided and counselor alliance. Follow-up interviews with all clients are being conducted 18 months after admission to treatment. ■

Selected DATAR Phase 2 Publications

Bartholomew, N. G., Hiller, M. L., Knight, K., Nucatola, D. C., & Simpson, D. D. (in press). Effectiveness of communication and relationship skills training for men in substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*.

Griffith, J. D., Rowan-Szal, G. A., Roark, R. R., & Simpson, D. D. (in press). Contingency management in outpatient methadone treatment: A meta-analysis. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*.

Rowan-Szal, G. A., Chatham, L. R., & Simpson, D. D. (in press). Importance of identifying cocaine and alcohol dependent methadone clients. *American Journal on Addictions*. ■

Psychoeducational Treatment Interventions from DATAR

To order these manuals, contact the **Lighthouse Publications Web Site** (<http://www.chestnut.org/li/publications/index.html>), phone (309) 827-6026, or FAX (309) 829-4661.

Bartholomew, N., Chatham, L. R., & Simpson, D. D. (1994, revised). *Manual for Time Out! For Me: An Assertiveness/Sexuality Workshop Specially Designed for Women*. Bloomington, IL: Lighthouse Institute Publishing.

Bartholomew, N. G., & Simpson, D. D. (1996). *Manual for Time out! For Men: A communication skills and sexuality workshop for men*. Bloomington, IL: Lighthouse Institute Publishing.

Bartholomew, N. G., Simpson, D. D., & Chatham, L. R. (1993). *Manual for Straight Ahead: Transition Skills for Recovery*. Bloomington, IL: Lighthouse Institute Publishing.

Dansereau, D. F., Dees, S. M., Chatham, L. R., Boatler, J. F., & Simpson, D. D. (1993). *Manual for Mapping New Roads to Recovery: Cognitive Enhancements to Counseling*. Bloomington, IL: Lighthouse Institute Publishing. ■



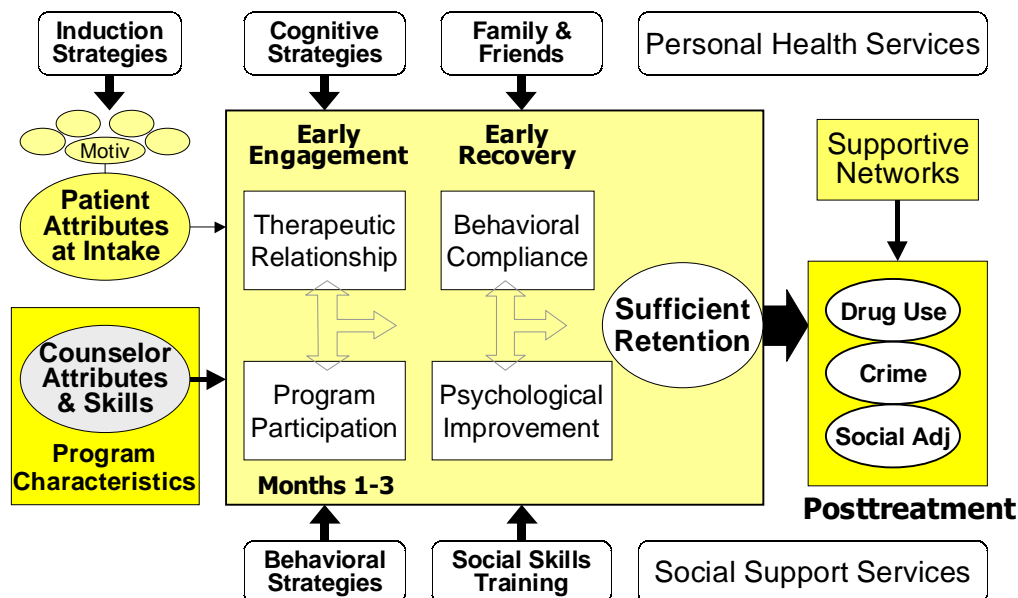
**IBR
Web
Site**

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Other **DATAR Project** materials provided in:

- **Forms** — Download (in PDF) the [TCU Methadone Outpatient Treatment forms](#) and [Simpatia Scale](#).
- **Newsletters** — Download (in PDF) *Research Summaries* on "[Effective Treatment](#)", "[Contingency Management](#)", and "[Data Collection System](#)."
- **Manuals** — Download (in PDF) sample first chapters from treatment manuals developed in DATAR.
- **Web Posters** — View several online presentations that summarize DATAR findings.
- **Publications** — Examine lists of **DATAR** publications arranged [by year](#) and [topic](#) (with abstracts).

TCU Model for Treatment Process and Outcomes



The DATAR Project – Phase 3

Transferring Drug Abuse Treatment and Assessment Resources

Highlights

[D. Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D.](#),
Principal Investigator

Funded by:

National Institute on
Drug Abuse

Project Period:

Sept. 1999 to July 2004

Budgeted: \$3.7 million

Motivational readiness, personnel attributes, institutional resources, and organizational climate are key factors in “technology transfer.”

Project Summary

Field-based drug abuse treatment research conducted at Texas Christian University (TCU) has contributed to the broad base of literature supporting its effectiveness and the use of comprehensive client and service assessments for evaluation purposes. In addition, we have developed and assessed several types of cognitive and behavioral interventions for improving client engagement and outcomes. The evidence and procedures of using these intervention strategies have been published in journals, books, and manuals as well as presented at many conferences and workshops (see our Web site at www.ibr.tcu.edu). Years of practical experience, however, declare that dissemination of research findings (especially in printed form alone) is seldom sufficient for getting an intervention fully implemented and incorporated as part of a program’s “treatment culture.” In the face of competing demands on staff time and resources, treatment programs often are reluctant to incorporate new technology or clinical procedures unless forced by regulations or otherwise convinced that significant benefits will accrue. In order for research findings to be translated into practice, technology transfer is in desperate need of attention. This does not mean just another study of dissemination methods or more commentary on how to do it! Research is needed that is programmatic, pragmatic, and comprehensive. Towards this goal, we were recently awarded a new grant by NIDA, entitled “Transferring Drug Abuse Treatment and Assessment Resources” (DATAR-3).

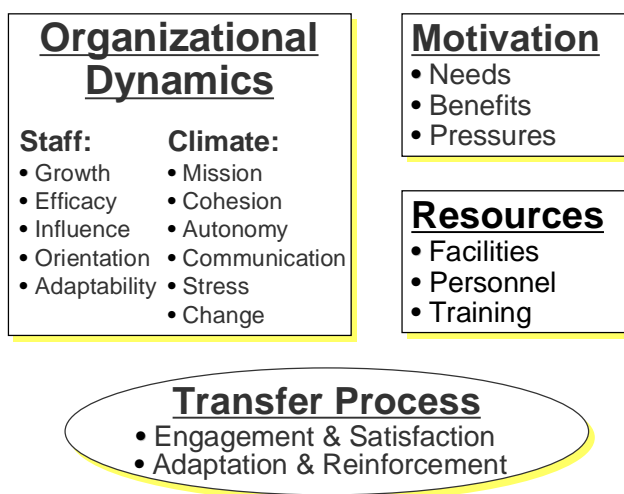
By working closely with a large network of substance abuse treatment programs, four interrelated phases of studies are planned that will focus on dimensions of treatment program management and service delivery. All are based specifically on treatment enhancement research we have carried out during the past 10 years and conceptually integrated in a “treatment process model.” These four areas include 1) program monitoring of client performance measures, 2) intervention manuals that address special needs of clients, 3) a cognitive-based tool to improve counseling, and 4) a behavioral protocol for increasing early engagement of clients. The evaluation design for each phase of study is integrated with repeated assessments (i.e., from the program director and clinical staff) of **motivational readiness, personnel attributes, institutional resources, and organization climate**; these key measures will be used in technology transfer prediction models. Follow-up assessments of the implementation of new innovations will be based on information collected from clients and staff as well as related records from individual programs.

Our objectives are to 1) develop a comprehensive assessment instrument for *organizational readiness for change*, based on motivation and personality attributes of program leaders and staff, institutional resources, and organizational climate, 2) document the predictive validity of this instrument across four different types of innovations, 3) examine changes in organizational readiness over time in relation to interventions designed to raise motivation, 4) develop and test the effectiveness

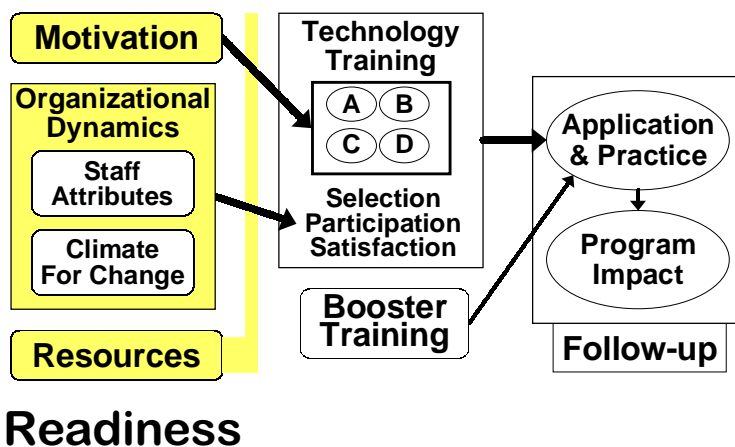
of transfer strategies that address different levels of readiness for change, 5) assess the differential effectiveness of various transfer strategies for innovations that vary in complexity, counseling demands, and organizational resource requirements, and 6) in the case of partial or complete failure to adopt an innovation, identify the reasons involved. Repeated assessments of organizational climate and attitudes across successive phases of the project will provide evidence concerning “systemic” changes in readiness for and perceived value of treatment innovations. Our hypotheses are that staff attributes (particularly motivational readiness) and organizational factors largely determine the success of technology transfer activities. We also expect that readiness to change can be increased over time through the use of communication that explains the rationale and purpose of innovations, and clear illustrations (with peer influences) on implementation.

The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse currently funds 193 programs and has agreed to be a major collaborator in this research. We also are working with a national network of drug treatment organizations that are interested in participating in this research program on technology transfer. ■

Organizational Considerations



Model of Organizational Change



Repeated assessments of organizational climate and attitudes across successive phases of the project will provide evidence concerning “systemic” changes in readiness for and perceived value of treatment innovations.

The DATOS Project

Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Studies Research Center

Highlights

[D. Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D.](#),
Principal Investigator
[George W. Joe, Ed.D.](#),
Co-Principal Investigator

Funded by:

National Institute on
Drug Abuse

Project Period:

Sept. 1995 to August 2000

Budgeted: \$2.14 million

**National treatment
evaluation studies
such as DATOS help
guide policy
development at
state and federal
levels.**

Project Summary

The National Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Studies (DATOS) is a 5-year collaborative research project, funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). It brings together four teams of scientists to explore separate but complementary research themes. As part of this initiative, the TCU research team is exploring issues of client retention and engagement in treatment, including the significance of selected client and program variables on retention, treatment process, and program compliance. Also, factors associated with client motivation for treatment and client perceptions of treatment are being examined to better understand their impact on program retention.

The National Development and Research Institutes of North Carolina (NDRI-NC) team, with Dr. Robert L. Hubbard as Principal Investigator, is examining issues involving the selection of treatment by drug users, including client needs, access to services, and support and impediments to treatment selections. In addition, NDRI-NC will look at factors related to service delivery and client subtypes. UCLA's Drug Abuse Research Center (Dr. M. Douglas Anglin, Principal Investigator) is exploring factors in the addiction and treatment careers of drug abusers that influence response to treatment, including the relationship of background variables and drug use histories on decisions to enter treatment. The UCLA team also plan to test models of the process of addiction (initiation, progression, cessation, and relapse) among treatment clients. The Services Research Branch at NIDA, with Dr. Bennett Fletcher serving as Principal Investigator, is focusing on issues significant to policy development including cost-benefit analyses, the changing nature of drug abuse treatment clients and the implications for treatment programming and services, and the relations of client economic conditions to treatment performance.

Within their identified research themes, DATOS investigators are examining treatment process, retention, and outcome in relation to four variable domains identified as having particular significance for contemporary drug abuse treatment. These include HIV risk behaviors, cocaine use, psychiatric comorbidity, and criminal justice status and activity. Sequential waves of studies will be undertaken to look deeper into these research themes and variable domains described.

Core data for the DATOS project includes client information from 10,010 admissions to 96 treatment programs that participated between 1991 and 1993 in this third national evaluation study, representing outpatient methadone, outpatient drug free, long-term residential, and short-term inpatient services. One-year posttreatment follow-up with DATOS clients has been analyzed and 5-year follow-up studies are being conducted. ■

Selected DATOS Project Publications

Simpson, D. D. & Curry, S. J. (Editors). (1997). Special issue: Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study (DATOS). *Psychology of Addictive Behavior*, 11(4), 211-337.

Simpson, D. D., & Brown, B. S. (editors). (1999). Special issue: Treatment process and outcomes studies from DATOS. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 57(2), 81-174.

Simpson, D. D., Joe, G. W., Fletcher, B. W., Hubbard, R. L., & Anglin, M. D. (1999). Treatments for cocaine addiction: A national evaluation of outcomes. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 56, 507-514.

Joe, G. W., Simpson, D. D., & Broome, K. M. (1998). Effects of readiness for drug abuse treatment on client retention and assessment of process. *Addiction*, 93(8), 1177-1190.

Broome, K. M., Flynn, P. M., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). Psychiatric comorbidity measures as predictors of retention in drug abuse treatment programs. *Health Services Research*, 34, 791-806.

Broome, K. M., Simpson, D. D., & Joe, G. W. (1999). Patient and program attributes related to treatment process indicators in DATOS. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 57(2), 127-135.

Joe, G. W., Simpson, D. D., & Broome, K. M. (1999). Retention and engagement models for different treatments modalities in DATOS. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 57(2), 113-125. ■



DATOS
Web
Site

www.datos.org

IBR hosts and manages an entire web site that focuses on the coordinated research of the four DATOS research centers. The site features current information and includes sections for [Highlights](#), [Special Topics](#), [Web Posters](#), and [Publications](#).

DATOS Research Centers

◆ Treatment Selection, Access, and Utilization

Robert Hubbard, Ph.D.
NDRI, Inc.
Raleigh, North Carolina

◆ Treatment Engagement and Retention

Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D.
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

◆ Addiction and Treatment Careers

Douglas Anglin, Ph.D.
University of California
Los Angeles, California

◆ Applications and Policy Development

Bennett Fletcher, Ph.D.
NIDA
Rockville, Maryland

The Women and Children Project

Evaluating the Effectiveness of a Residential Treatment Program for Women and Their Children

Highlights

[Danica K. Knight, Ph.D.](#),
Principal Investigator
[Lois R. Chatham, Ph.D.](#),
Co-Principal Investigator

Contract with:

The Salvation Army First
Choice Program, Fort Worth

Funded from:

Center for Substance Abuse
Treatment through the
Texas Commission on
Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Project Period:

October 1995 to Sept. 2000

Budgeted: \$667,520

Research goals include the evaluation of agency services as well as individual and family factors that may impact treatment.

Project Summary

The focus of the 5-year Women and Children Project is to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment services provided to substance abusing women and their dependent children at the Salvation Army's First Choice Program in Fort Worth. Women who enter this 12-month residential program live with their children in small apartments on the First Choice campus and participate in a comprehensive treatment program. They receive individual, group, and family therapy, special assistance in relapse prevention, nutrition, and vocational training, and are connected with a variety of local agencies designed to assist them in securing housing, employment, and health care following graduation from the program. Children also receive special services and are integrated into the treatment program through special activities, play therapy, and family therapy. Child care is provided for children younger than school age.

The research goals of the Women and Children Project are to evaluate the services provided by the agency and examine individual, family, and treatment-related factors that impact substance abuse problems and facilitate recovery. To accomplish these goals, a variety of data collection instruments are administered at intake, regular intervals during treatment, and follow-up conducted at 6 and 12 months after discharge.

Evaluation of treatment services includes documenting the type and intensity of services received by women and children, evaluating the effectiveness of several specialized interventions, including a newly developed IBR module entitled *Partners in Parenting*. Examination of factors relating to substance abuse and recovery is being conducted in three phases. Phase 1 focuses primarily on collecting information concerning the unique characteristics and needs of the sample. It includes combining collected information with a national sample of similar programs. Phase 2 focuses on examining relationships between client/child characteristics at admission, treatment participation, and during-treatment outcomes. Studies conducted in this phase seek to identify client and family characteristics that predict retention and treatment participation. The effectiveness of IBR modules and other treatment components, such as parenting skills training, are also to be examined during this phase. Phase 3 will investigate the relatively longer-term impact of various treatment components by examining outcome measures at follow-up.

The project is currently in Phase 2 and has yielded useful information about women and children as they enter treatment. Alcohol and crack/cocaine are the primary drugs of choice among these women. A large percentage have psychosocial problems and nearly all report a history of victimization. Approximately half of the children also have a history of victimization and a large percentage exhibit behavior problems. A recent study of the predictors of treatment completion

indicates that clients who report higher education levels, less deviant friends, and no arrests in the 6 months prior to treatment are more likely to complete program requirements. Studies planned for Phases 2 and 3 will place special emphasis on the identification of intergenerational patterns of parenting, family relationships, and psychosocial functioning. This work will rely on client self-reports of childhood relationships, current coping skills, and family environment, along with assessments of the children's level of functioning. ■

Women and Children Project Publications

Knight, D. K., Hood, P. E., Logan, S. M., & Chatham, L. R. (1999). Residential treatment for women with dependent children: One agency's approach. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 31(4), 339-351.

Technical Report:

Hood, P., Knight, D. K., & Logan, S. M. (October 1999). *Mutually beneficial collaboration: Using evaluation to improve service delivery*. Submitted for publication.

Partners in Parenting Workshop manual:

Bartholomew, N. G., Knight, D. K., & Chatham, L. R. (1999). *Partners in Parenting*.

The manual focuses on identified concerns of recovering parents and encourages learning and skills building in key areas such as parent-child communication, developmental expectancies, guidance, and discipline. The 8-session workshop consists of structured group meetings that allow parents to practice and discuss their experiences with parenting strategies. When piloted, the module received high ratings by both counselors and clients. Future studies of the module's effectiveness will examine pre- and post-workshop evaluations of family functioning and client parenting skills. This project plans to make the manual available from **Lighthouse Publications**, with a sample first session available for downloading from the IBR web site. ■



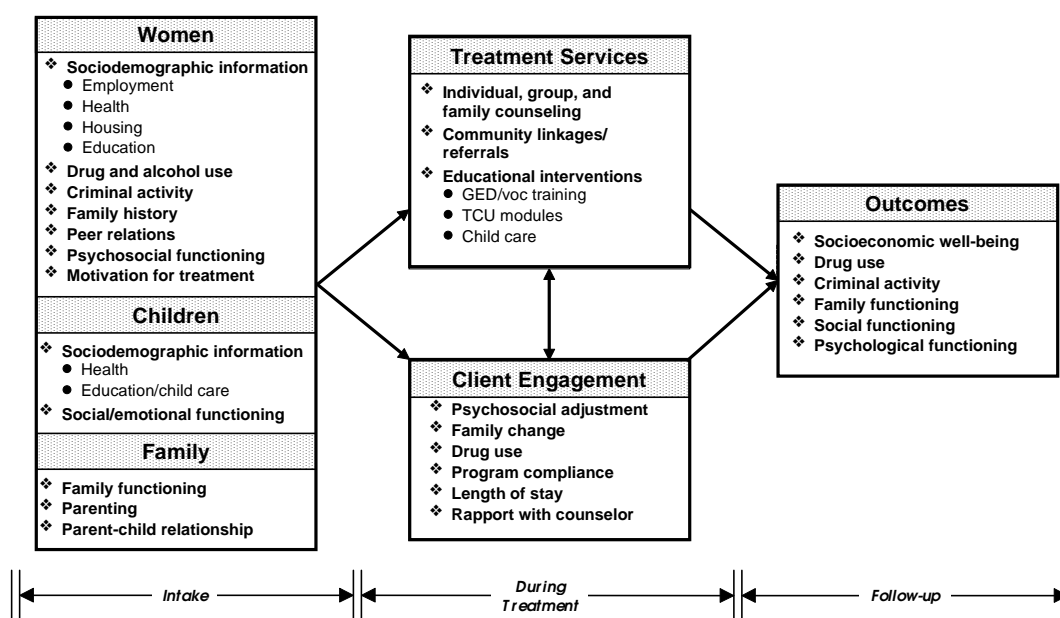
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Other [Women and Children Project](#) materials provided in:

- **Forms** — Download (in PDF) [Women and Children Residential Treatment forms](#) free of charge.
- **Web Posters** — View "[Correlates of Retention in a Women and Children's Drug Treatment Program.](#)"
- **Manuals** — Look for the upcoming sample session (in PDF) of the *Partners in Parenting* workshop manual.
- **Publications** — Download (in PDF) the featured technical report, "[Mutually beneficial collaboration: Using evaluation to improve service delivery.](#)"

Assessment Domains and Plans for Outcome Studies



The CETOP Project

Cognitive Enhancements for the Treatment Of Probationers

Highlights

[Donald F. Dansereau, Ph.D.](#),
Principal Investigator
[D. Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D.](#),
Co-Principal Investigator
[Sandra M. Dees, Ph.D.](#),
Project Manager

Funded by:

National Institute on
Drug Abuse

Project Period:

Sept. 1994 to August 2000

Budgeted: \$2.3 million

CETOP's objectives include the evaluation of enhanced treatment components designed to improve probationer functioning and outcomes.

Project Summary

The focus of the 5-year CETOP (Cognitive Enhancements for Treatment of Probationers) research project is to study the impact of enhancing mandated substance abuse treatment with cognitive/behavioral tools. The project is located in the Tarrant County Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (SATF). This facility provides 4 months of intensive residential treatment to 420 probationers each year.

Program components include 1) a modified therapeutic community approach, 2) counseling to provide professional guidance and support in recovery efforts, 3) special induction and transition sessions to plan for treatment, and later, for recovery maintenance, and 4) life skills instruction and recovery education activities.

Node-link mapping, motivational tools, cognitive skills activities, and scripted collaboration are the core elements of the cognitive enhancement system. **Node-link mapping** and associated visual representation strategies are designed to enhance communication and understanding. These techniques are simple methods of eliciting, representing, and organizing information so that relationships between ideas, feelings, and actions can be easily recognized and understood.

Motivational tools have been designed to enhance the induction and transition phases of treatment. A series of self-study booklets provide **training in the cognitive skills** (e.g., decision making, problem solving) that are the “basics” of life skills.

The final element consists of a set of strategies structured to encourage **cooperative activities** among probationers. Probationers working together on a specific task can help each other clarify and elicit ideas and feelings, detect “glitches” in thinking, provide emotional support, develop alternative perspectives, and improve decision-making.

These tools are being used independently and interactively to enhance the drug abuse treatment components at the SATF.

Responses of residents receiving enhanced treatment are compared to those receiving standard treatment components. During-treatment and follow-up, a series of measures are used to assess reactions to treatment. The comprehensive battery of measures developed in the DATAR Project has been modified and extended for use in this project.

Four studies have been conducted. The first three focused on enhancements to counseling, induction/transition, and life skills education, respectively. The overall research design was cumulative in the sense that enhancements developed and tested in each study became a regular part of treatment for all probationers entering the SATF during later studies. The fourth study examined the effectiveness of the enhancements with special populations (e.g., females). ■

Findings

Mapping. Mapping-enhanced counseling, in contrast to standard counseling, produces more positive perceptions of counseling session depth and increases group participation. In addition, mapping residents give more favorable ratings to their counselors, fellow residents, security staff, and their own efforts and abilities to benefit from treatment.

Induction and Transition. Residents who received these “readiness and re-entry” activities rated their communities as significantly more engaged in treatment and more helpful to them than those receiving the standard treatment. They rated themselves as more involved in treatment, and gave higher ratings to the treatment program and personnel, and those with lower levels of educational experience who received these activities rated their confidence and motivation higher than did a similar group in the standard program.

The Cognitive Skills Series. These materials constituted the third phase of research. Results are currently being analyzed. ■

Selected CETOP Project Publications

Blankenship, J., Dansereau, D. F., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). Cognitive enhancements of readiness for corrections-based treatment for drug abuse. *The Prison Journal*, 79(4), 431-445.

Czuchry, M., & Dansereau, D. F. (1999). Node-link mapping and psychological problems: Perceptions of a residential drug abuse treatment program for probationers. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 17(4), 321-329.

Czuchry, M., Sia, T. L., & Dansereau, D. F. (1999). Preventing alcohol abuse: An examination of the "Downward Spiral" game and educational videos. *Journal of Drug Education*, 29(4), 323-335.

Czuchry, M., Dansereau, D. F., & Sia, T. L. (1998). Using peer, self-, and counselor ratings to evaluate treatment process. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, (30)1, 81-87.

Newbern, D., Dansereau, D. F., & Pitre, U. (1999). Positive effects on life skills motivation and self-efficacy: Node-link maps in a modified therapeutic community. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 25(3), 407-423.

Pitre, U., Dansereau, D. F., Newbern, D. & Simpson, D. D. (1998). Residential drug-abuse treatment for probationers: Use of node-link mapping to enhance participation and progress. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 15(6), 535-543.

Ratcliff, C. R., Czuchry, M., Scarberry, N. C., Thomas, J. C., Dansereau, D. F., & Lord, C. R. (1999). Effects of directed thinking on intentions to engage in beneficial activities: Actions vs. reasons. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 29(5), 994-1009.

Sia, T. L., Czuchry, M., & Dansereau, D. F. (1999). Considering personal strengths: The Effect of three different methods on mood, arousal, and self-esteem. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 29(6), 1151-1171. ■



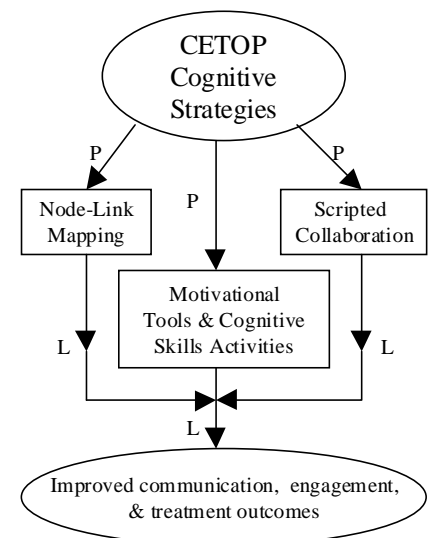
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Other [CETOP Project](#) materials provided in:

- **Manuals** — Download (in PDF) sample chapters of the node-link mapping training manual, *Mapping New Roads to Recovery*, counseling technique used in CETOP.
- **Publications** — Examine complete details of CETOP publications in the list, "[Drug Abuse Treatment: Criminal Justice Evaluation Studies](#)" (with abstracts).

Sample Node-Link Map



MAP LEGEND: P= Part L= Leads to

The Criminal Justice Projects

Project 1: Prison-Based Treatment Assessment (PTA)

Highlights

[D. Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D.](#),
Principal Investigator
[Kevin Knight, Ph.D.](#),
Co-Principal Investigator

Phase 1 funded by:

Texas Commission on Alcohol
and Drug Abuse

Project Period:

Feb. 1994 to August 1995

Budgeted: \$349,813

Phase 2 funded by:

National Institute of Justice

Project Period:

March 1996 to Feb. 1998

Budgeted: \$177,728

The “Texas Criminal Justice Treatment Initiatives” for corrections-based treatment have drawn national attention as farsighted and progressive attempts to break the crime and drug connection.

Project Summary

The relationship between substance abuse and crime and its impact on society is well documented. As levels of illicit drug use have increased, so have numbers of drug distribution offenses as well as other serious crimes. Not surprisingly, the majority of the offenders committing crimes such as assault and robbery have a history of substance abuse. Until recently, most of these offenders in Texas were left untreated and often returned to substance abuse and crime after incarceration. For example, during the first part of this decade, Texas witnessed the rearrest of 60% of its parolees and probationers and the return of 85% to drug use within 3 years after being released.

Treatment of substance abusers in prison settings, however, has been gaining interest throughout the United States, and the Texas Criminal Justice System has been a leader in this area by its progress toward establishing thousands of treatment beds in state correctional facilities. As part of the landmark legislation signed into law in 1991, the “Texas Criminal Justice Treatment Initiatives” have established 800 In-Prison Therapeutic Community (ITC) treatment beds and another 5,000 beds for probationers with substance abuse problems. Each provides 9 months of primary treatment, followed by mandatory participation in community-based Transitional Treatment Centers (TTCs). These Centers require up to 3 months of residential treatment followed by 12 months of nonresidential treatment after release from prison. The Texas Initiatives created one of the largest treatment systems in the nation and has been viewed as a farsighted and progressive attempt to break the crime and drug connection.

Because scientific assessment and evaluation of the ITC is vital, the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) contracted with TCU to carry out the first phase of the Prison-Based Treatment Assessment (PTA) Project. It was completed during 1995 and included the collection of baseline data on 293 ITC clients during the weeks immediately prior to their release from the Kyle New Vision Chemical Dependency Treatment Facility (south of Austin). Data related to treatment process issues (such as program structure and counseling activities) and psychosocial functioning also were collected. The Kyle ITC had an 80% graduation rate and the treatment sample included prison inmates who were appropriately selected for drug abuse treatment. Six and 12-month face-to-face follow-up interviews were collected with Kyle ITC graduates as well as with approximately 100 other Texas prison parolees identified as having a substance abuse problem who did not participate in the Kyle ITC program. Hair samples were obtained in conjunction with face-to-face interviews to determine whether drugs were used in the previous 90 days. The second phase of the evaluation was funded in June 1996 by the National Institute of Justice for conducting further analyses of the prison-based treatment process and 12-month follow-up data. Follow-up interview data indicate that the Kyle ITC graduates, particularly those who completed the aftercare program, had lower relapse and recidivism rates than did the comparison sample. ■

Selected PTA Project Publications

Knight, K., Simpson, D. D., Chatham, L. R., & Camacho, L. M. (1997). An assessment of prison-based drug treatment: Texas' in-prison therapeutic community program. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 24(3/4), 75-100.

Knight, K., Hiller, M. L., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). Evaluating corrections-based treatment for the drug-abusing criminal offender. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 31(3), 299-304.

Griffith, J. D., Hiller, M. L., Knight, K., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). A cost-effectiveness analysis of in-prison therapeutic community treatment and risk classification. *The Prison Journal*, 79(3), 352-368.

Hiller, M. L., Knight, K., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). Prison-based substance abuse treatment, residential aftercare, and recidivism. *Addiction*, 94(6), 833-842.

Knight, K., Simpson, D. D., & Hiller, M. L. (1999). 3-year reincarceration outcomes for in-prison therapeutic community treatment in Texas. *The Prison Journal*, 79(3), 337-351. ■



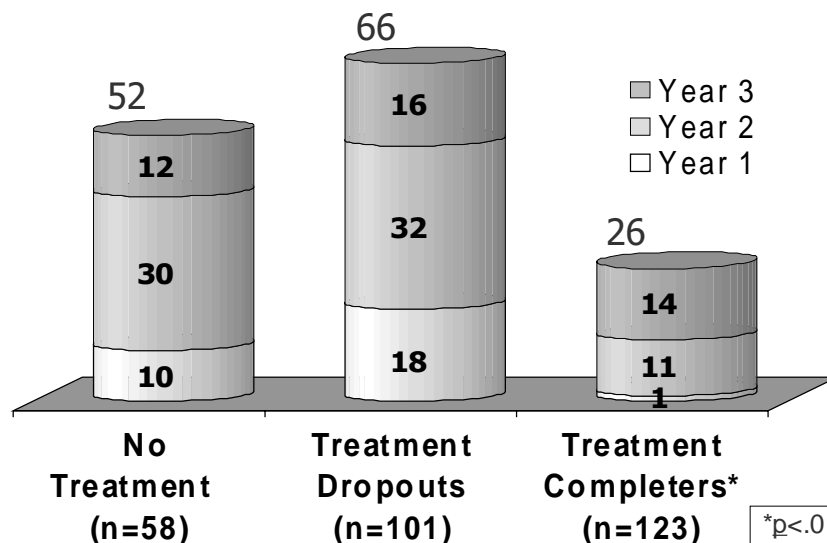
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Other [Criminal Justice Projects](#) materials provided in:

- **Forms** — Download (in PDF) the [Correctional Residential](#) (PTA) and [Outpatient](#) (RSAT) treatment forms free of charge.
- **Newsletters** — Download (in PDF) the *Research Summary* on "[Drug Treatment Outcomes for Correctional Settings](#)."
- **Web Posters** — View the presentation, "[Correctional Treatment in Community Settings](#)."
- **Publications** — Examine the entire list of Criminal Justice publications in, "[Drug Abuse Treatment: Criminal Justice Evaluation Studies](#)" (with abstracts).

'High-Severity' Inmates in Texas: 3-Year Return-to-Custody Rates (%)



The Criminal Justice Projects

Projects 2 & 3:

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)

Highlights

[Matthew L. Hiller, Ph.D.](#),
Principal Investigator
[Kevin Knight, Ph.D.](#),
Co-Principal Investigator

Funded by:

National Institute of Justice

Process Project Period:

Sept. 1998 to Nov. 1999

Budgeted: \$59,946

Outcome Project Period:

Nov. 1999 to Nov. 2001

Budgeted: \$99,400

Scientific evaluations are needed to help guide future policy and funding decisions at both state and national levels.

Projects Summary

According to a recent Bureau of Justice Statistics report, 5.4 million Americans nationwide were under correctional supervision in 1995, including about 1.6 million in prisons and jails. However, the majority of individuals were under supervision in community corrections (3.1 million on probation, 700,000 on parole). Texas had the largest number of probationers (400,000), surpassing California, Florida, and New York. Of these, most were felony (56%) or driving while intoxicated (felony or misdemeanor, 32%) offenders.

National data also indicates the majority of new arrestees have substance abuse problems. Data from the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, formerly the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) system, showed that about 68% tested positive for one or more illicit drugs at the time of their arrest in 1996. Accordingly, the criminal justice system is considered one of the most important gateways to the treatment delivery system. A recent study from the DATOS Project showed clients who were under legal pressure remained in community-based long-term residential treatment longer, thereby improving posttreatment outcomes.

Many states are increasing resources for corrections-based treatment of criminal offenders with substance abuse problems. Similar programs were used in the 1970s, with the most visible being the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) program. In 1991, Texas adopted a major initiative (House Bill #2335) which authorized the development of a statewide network of community corrections-based residential substance abuse treatment facilities, or SATFs. The IBR has established an evaluation program for one of the first SATFs in Texas, the Dallas County Judicial Treatment Center (DCJTC).

The DCJTC is an intermediate sanctions facility located in Wilmer (on the southern edge of Dallas). It provides 228 treatment beds (70% male, 30% female) for drug-involved felony probationers court-mandated to the program in lieu of incarceration. In addition to a 6-month primary care residential phase, the DCJTC also includes 2-to-3 month residential and 6-month outpatient aftercare components. Probationers receive substance abuse treatment, life skills training, relapse prevention, and educational and vocational training in a modified therapeutic community setting. Early investigations conducted by the IBR showed that program graduates had lower rearrest rates than did program non-completers, both at 6 months and 1 year after treatment discharge. Longer follow-up evaluations are in progress. ■

Selected RSAT Project Publications

Hiller, M. L., Broome, K. M., Knight, K., & Simpson, D. D. (in press). Measuring self-efficacy among drug-involved probationers. *Psychological Reports*.

Hiller, M. L., Knight, K., & Simpson, D. D. (in press). Risk factors that predict treatment dropout from a corrections-based therapeutic community. *The Prison Journal*. ■

Project 4: TCU Drug Screen (TCUDS)

Project Summary

Although most criminal justice agencies across the United States have become invested in treating drug-abusing offenders in the past decade, the demand for treatment resources has continued to exceed availability. Not only must officials decide who should have access to limited treatment services, but they also need to determine the most appropriate type and intensity of treatment in which a drug-involved offender should be placed. These critical decisions are complicated even further in large correctional systems such as the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), which processes over 3,300 new inmates per month. For these agencies, improved drug abuse screening and treatment referral protocols are essential.

The primary goal of this proposal, therefore, is to examine closely the psychometric properties and validity of the Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCUDS), an experimental instrument in early stages of implementation at several large correctional settings. Initially, the manner in which the TCUDS is being used in the TDCJ-Institutional Division and the TDCJ-State Jail Division will be explored and documented. Psychometric criteria for this instrument also will be established, particularly focusing on the internal consistency of the scale. In addition, the evaluation will include an assessment of the concurrent validity of the TCUDS with the ASI Drug Dependence scale. During the latter part of the project, normative data will be gathered on levels of inmate pre-incarceration drug use and will include prominent subgroups defined by sociodemographic and criminal background variables. Also, a preliminary outcome evaluation will examine the predictive validity of the TCUDS.

Ultimately, this project is expected to help in the development of a reliable and valid drug screen that can be used to assess the severity of drug use problems and guide efficient and effective treatment decisions within correctional settings. ■

Highlights

[Kevin Knight, Ph.D.](#),
Principal Investigator
[D. Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D.](#),
Co-Principal Investigator

Funded by:
National Institute of Justice

Project Period:
Jan. 1999 to Dec. 2000
Budgeted: \$234,757



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Other [TCUDS Project](#)
materials provided in:

- **Forms** — Download (in PDF) the [TCU Drug Screen](#) free of charge.
- **Newsletters** — Read the front page article, "TCU Drug Screen simplifies prison assessment," from the Summer 1998 issue of *Research Roundup* (available as [HTML](#) or download in [PDF](#)).

Drug Treatment Needs in Texas

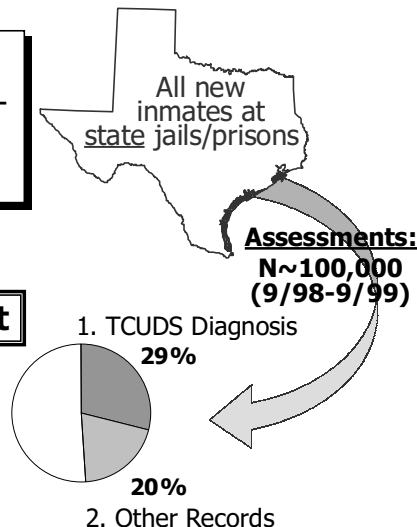
TCU Drug Screen (TCUDS):

Short assessment (2 pages) for --

- Drug problems/dependence
- Treatment history/needs

49% referred to treatment

- In-prison TC (ITC)
 - Brief interventions
 - 12-step groups
 - Drug education



National data indicates that 2 out of 3 new arrestees have substance abuse problems.

The Workplace Projects

Project 1: Employee Surveys on Drug Use and Organizational Climate

Highlights

[Wayne E. K. Lehman, Ph.D.](#),
Principal Investigator
[D. Dwayne Simpson, Ph.D.](#),
Co-Principal Investigator

Funded by:

National Institute on Drug Abuse

Phase 1 Project Period:

Sept. 1988 to August 1991

Budgeted: \$600,000

Phase 2 Project Period:

Sept. 1991 to August 1997

Budgeted: \$2.8 million

The objectives were to obtain estimates of drug use prevalence among employees and to identify factors which contribute to drug use and impaired job performance.

Project Summary

Concern about drug abuse in the United States work force has increased in recent years because of its serious implications for worker productivity and health. The causes and prevalence of drug use in different work settings presumably reflect greater social acceptance of some forms of drug use, increased availability of drugs, and factors in the workplace such as stress and boredom. Although objective data concerning the size or effects of drug use in the work site are limited, larger numbers of employers are implementing mandatory drug testing programs to identify drug users.

This project addressed the need for empirical information and for a clearer understanding of this complex problem. Data in the first phase of the research were obtained from confidential self-report questionnaires completed by a sample of 2,000 employees in a large southwestern city in the U.S. The project was extended under a 5-year grant which added a second large municipal workforce and a smaller suburban municipality, and replicated the survey over a 3-year interval at the two larger sites. Approximately 3,400 surveys were completed in the three sites in the second phase.

The surveys included information on employee background, organizational climate and working conditions, self-reported drug use on and off the job, perceived drug use among co-workers, attitudes toward drug use and related policies on drug testing, employee well-being, and job performance indicators such as absenteeism, sick days, accidents, and health care costs.

Participation in the study was voluntary and precautions were taken to insure confidentiality of responses.

The long-term objectives of the projects were to develop tools for assessing substance abuse risk in the workplace and to identify factors which contribute to drug use and impaired job performance. Major findings have been that personal background factors, particularly general deviance indicators, are the strongest predictors of personal substance use, and that substance use has strong associations with negative job behaviors (e.g. psychological withdrawal, antagonistic behaviors, accidents, and exposure to workplace violence). The complex role of policy, work group processes, and organizational culture also have been examined. Findings show that employee tolerance for co-worker substance use, attitudes toward discrete policy components, and work group drinking climates are each predictive of risk for substance-use related problems.

Results of this project led to the development of a prevention training program that is designed to address work group cultures and permissive attitudes that tolerate or enable employee substance use. ■

Project 2: Drug Use in the Workplace: A Prevention Training Program

Project Summary

The purpose of this 3-year project is to refine, implement, and evaluate a team-based substance abuse prevention program for work settings. The program is designed to increase employee awareness of issues relating to workplace alcohol and other drug use and its consequences. Because these issues and consequences occur within an organizational context, the training addresses specific factors that aggravate employee substance use and prevent effective policy implementation. These factors include supervisor/co-worker relations, stress, work group climate, and organizational change.

Three samples will be used to implement and evaluate the program: 1) a medium-sized suburban municipal workforce, 2) three high-risk departments from a large municipality, and (3) a police department.

The specific goals of this project are: 1) to develop a participatory substance abuse prevention training program for the workplace which addresses work cultures that tolerate and enable employee substance use problems and their impact on productivity and wellness; 2) to implement this enhanced training program in different work settings; 3) to evaluate the program in terms of specific training goals, including awareness of policy and work group substance use, and employee skills at reducing enabling behaviors and tolerance; 4) to assess whether these individual goals of training are associated with a reduction in substance abuse and related problems for individuals and work groups; and 5) to produce training manuals documenting the content and implementation of the training program that can be used by other organizations. A manual to train trainers also will be produced. ■

Selected Workplace Project Publications

Bennett, J. B., & Lehman, W. E. K. (1998). Workplace drinking climate, stress, and problem indicators: Assessing the influence of team work (group cohesion). *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 59, 608-618.

Lehman, W. E. K., Farabee, D. J., & Bennett, J. B. (1998). Perceptions and correlates of co-worker substance use. *Employee Assistance Quarterly*, 13, 1-22.

Forst, J. K., & Lehman, W. E. K. (1997). Ethnic differences in the workplace environment by employees in two municipal workforces. *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences*, 19, 84-96.

Bennett, J. B., & Lehman, W. E. K. (1996). Employee attitude crystallization and substance use policy: Test of a classification scheme. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 26(4), 831-864.

Lehman, W. E. K., Farabee, D. J., Holcom, M. L., & Simpson, D. D. (1995). Prediction of substance use in the workplace: Unique contributions of demographic and work environment variables. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 25, 253-274.

Holcom, M. L., Lehman, W. E. K., & Simpson, D. D. (Winter, 1993). Employee accidents: Influences of personal characteristics, job characteristics, and substance use. *Journal of Safety Research*, 24, 205-221. ■

Highlights

[Wayne E. K. Lehman, Ph.D.](#),
Principal Investigator

Funded by:
National Institute on Drug Abuse

Project Period:
March 1998 to Feb. 2001
Budgeted: \$1.1 million



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Other [Workplace Projects](#) materials provided in:

- **Newsletters** — Read the front page article, "Workplace training project enters year 2," from the Spring 1999 issue of *Research Roundup* (available as [HTML](#) or [download in PDF format](#)).
- **Publications** — Examine the entire list of [Workplace publications](#) in, "Drugs in the Workplace" (with abstracts).

Publications and Presentations

Bennett, J. B., & Lehman, W. E. K. (1999). Employee exposure to coworker substance use and negative consequences: The moderating effects of work group membership. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 40*, 307-322.

Bennett, J. B., Lehman, W. E. K., & Forst, J. K. (1999). Change, transfer climate and customer orientation: A contextual model and analysis of change-driven training. *Group & Organization Management, 24*(2), 188-216.

Blankenship, J., Dansereau, D. F., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). Cognitive enhancements of readiness for corrections-based treatment for drug abuse. *The Prison Journal, 79*(3), 431-445.

Broome, K. M., Flynn, P. M., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). Psychiatric comorbidity measures as predictors of retention in drug abuse treatment programs. *Health Services Research, 34*(3), 791-806.

Broome, K. M., Joe, G. W., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). HIV risk reduction in outpatient drug abuse treatment: Individual and geographic differences. *AIDS Education and Prevention, 11*(4), 293-306.

Broome, K. M., Simpson, D. D., & Joe, G. W. (1999). Patient and program attributes related to treatment process indicators in DATOS. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 57*, 127-135.

Chatham, L. R., Hiller, M. L., Rowan-Szal, G. A., Joe, G. W., & Simpson,

D. D. (1999). Gender differences at admission and follow-up in a sample of methadone maintenance clients. *Substance Use & Misuse, 34*(8), 1137-1165.

Czuchry, M., & Dansereau, D. F. (1999). Node-link mapping and psychological problems: Perceptions of a residential drug abuse treatment program for probationers. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 17*(4), 321-329.

Farabee, D., Prendergast, M., Cartier, J., Wexler, H., Knight, K., & Anglin, M. D. (1999). Barriers to implementing effective correctional drug treatment programs. *The Prison Journal, 79*(2), 150-162.

Griffith, J. D., Hiller, M. L., Knight, K., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). A cost-effectiveness analysis of in-prison therapeutic community treatment and risk classification. *The Prison Journal, 79*(3), 352-368.

Hiller, M. L., Knight, K., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). Prison-based substance abuse treatment, residential aftercare, and recidivism. *Addiction, 94*(6), 833-842.

Hiller, M. L., Knight, K., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). Risk factors that predict dropout from corrections-based treatment for drug abuse. *The Prison Journal, 79*(4), 411-430.

Joe, G. W., Simpson, D. D., & Broome, K. M. (1999). Retention and patient

engagement models for different treatment modalities in DATOS. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 57*, 113-125.

Joe, G. W., Simpson, D. D., Greener, J. M., & Rowan-Szal, G. A. (1999). Integrative modeling of client engagement and outcomes during the first 6 months of methadone treatment. *Addictive Behaviors, 24*(5), 649-659.

Knight, D. K., Hood, P. E., Logan, S. M., & Chatham, L. R. (1999). Residential treatment for women with dependent children: One agency's approach. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, 31*(4), 339-351.

Knight, D. K., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). Family assessment. In P. J. Ott, R. E. Tarter, & R. T. Ammerman, (Eds.), *Sourcebook on substance abuse: Etiology, epidemiology, assessment, and treatment* (pp. 236-247). Boston, MA: Allyn & Bacon.

Knight, K., Hiller, M. L., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). Evaluating corrections-based treatment for the drug-abusing criminal offender. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, 31*(3), 299-304.

Knight, K., Simpson, D. D., & Hiller, M. L. (1999). 3-Year reincarceration outcomes for in-prison therapeutic community treatment in Texas. *The Prison Journal, 79*(3), 337-351.

Newbern, D., Dansereau, D. F., & Pitre, U. (1999). Positive effects on life skills motivation and self efficacy: Node-link



Updated comprehensive lists of IBR publications, arranged by year and research activity, are maintained in the [Publications](#) section of the IBR Web site (www.ibr.tcu.edu). The section also provides [searchable abstracts](#) of over 125 IBR journal articles published from 1990 to the present.

maps in a modified therapeutic community. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 25(3), 407-423.

Sia, T. L., Czuchry, M. L., & Dansereau, D. F. (1999). Considering personal strengths: The effect of three different methods on mood, arousal, and self-esteem. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 29(6), 1151-1171.

Simpson, D. D., & Brown, B. S. (Eds.). (1999). Special Issue: Treatment process and outcome studies from DATOS. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 57(2).

Simpson, D. D., Joe, G. W., Fletcher, B. W., Hubbard, R. L., & Anglin, M. D. (1999). A national evaluation of treatment outcomes for cocaine dependence. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 56, 507-514.

Simpson, D. D., Wexler, H. K., & Inciardi, J. A. (Eds.). (1999). Special Issue: Drug treatment outcomes for correctional settings, Part 1. *The Prison Journal*, 79(3).

Simpson, D. D., Wexler, H. K., & Inciardi, J. A. (Eds.). (1999). Special Issue: Drug treatment outcomes for correctional settings, Part 2. *The Prison Journal*, 79(4).

TECHNICAL REPORTS

Chatham, L. R., Bartholomew, N. G., Nucatola, D. C., & Greener, J. M. (1999). *TCU manuals survey: IBR technical report*. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, Institute of Behavioral Research.

Hiller, M. L., Knight, K., & Simpson, D. D. (1999). Annual report on 1998 admissions: Dallas County Judicial Treatment Center. Fort Worth, Texas: Texas Christian University, Institute of Behavioral Research.

Hood, P., Knight, D. K., & Logan, S. M. (October 1999). Mutually beneficial collaboration: Using evaluation to improve service delivery. IBR Technical Report. Submitted for publication. ([Available for downloading in PDF format at the IBR Web site.](#))

Knight, D. K., & Logan, S. M. (1999). *Client characteristics associated with treatment completion: A report to The Salvation Army First Choice Program*. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, Institute of Behavioral Research.

Knight, D. K., & Logan, S. M. (1999). *The Salvation Army First Choice Program: A description of services provided to women in residential treatment*. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, Institute of Behavioral Research.

Knight, D. K., & Logan, S. M. (1999). *The Salvation Army First Choice Program: Descriptive statistics at admission*. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, Institute of Behavioral Research.

Logan, S. M., & Knight, D. K. (1999). *The Salvation Army First Choice project: Descriptive statistics at follow-up*. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, Institute of Behavioral Research.

IN PRESS

Bartholomew, N. G., Hiller, M. L., Knight, K., Nucatola, D. C., & Simpson, D. D. (in press). Effectiveness of communication and relationship skills training for men in substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*.

Bennett, J. B., & Lehman, W. E. K. (in press). The relationship between problem co-workers and quality work practices: A case study of exposure to sex, drugs, violence, and stress. *Work & Stress: An International, Multidisciplinary Quarterly of Stress, Health, and Performance*.

Broome, K. M., Simpson, D. D., & Joe, G. W. (in press). Relapse to opioid and cocaine use following methadone treatment. In F. M. Tims, C. G. Leukefeld, & J. J. Platt (Eds.), *Relapse and recovery processes in the addictions*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Czuchry, M., Sia, T. L., & Dansereau, D. F. (in press). Preventing alcohol abuse: An examination of the "Downward Spiral" game and educational videos. *Journal of Drug Education*.

Griffith, J. D., Rowan-Szal, G. A., Roark, R. R., & Simpson, D. D. (in press). Contingency management in outpatient methadone treatment: A meta-analysis. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*.

Hiller, M. L., Broome, K. M., Knight, K., & Simpson, D. D. (in press). Measuring self-efficacy among drug-involved probationers. *Psychological Reports*.

Hiller, M. L., Simpson, D. D., Broome, K. M., & Joe, G. W. (in press). Legal status at intake and posttreatment incarceration: 12-Month follow-up of methadone treatment. *Journal of Maintenance in the Addictions*.

Knight, K., Hiller, M. L., Broome, K. M., & Simpson, D. D. (in press). Legal pressure, treatment readiness, and engagement in long-term residential programs. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*.

Melnick, G., De Leon, G., Hiller, M. L., & Knight, K. (in press). Therapeutic communities: Diversity in treatment elements. *Substance Use & Misuse*.

Rowan-Szal, G. A., Chatham, L. R., Joe, G. W., & Simpson, D. D. (in press). Services provided during methadone treatment: A gender comparison. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*.

Rowan-Szal, G. A., Chatham, L. R., & Simpson, D. D. (in press). Importance of

identifying cocaine and alcohol dependent methadone clients. *American Journal on Addictions*.

Rowan-Szal, G. A., Joe, G. W., & Simpson, D. D. (in press). Treatment retention of crack and cocaine users in a national sample of long term residential clients. *Addiction Research*.

Simpson, D. D., Joe, G. W., Greener, J. M., & Rowan-Szal, G. A. (in press). Modeling year 1 outcomes with treatment process and posttreatment social influences. *Substance Use & Misuse*.

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

Simpson, D. D. (1999, January). *Making connections between treatment process and outcomes*. Invited Wm. McGlothlin Memorial Lecture at UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center, Los Angeles, CA.

Simpson, D. D. (1999, January). *Measurement of treatment process and outcomes*. Invited presentation at RAND Drug Policy Research Center, Santa Monica, CA.

Simpson, D. D. (1999, January). *Overview of findings from DATOS*. Director's Briefing at the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Rockville, MD.

Bennett, J. B., & Lehman, W. E. K. (1999, March). *The team risk-management approach*. Paper presented at the Work, Stress, & Health meeting sponsored by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health and the American Psychological Association, Baltimore, MD.

Hiller, M. L., Knight, K., & Simpson, D. D. (1999, March). *Predicting retention in corrections-based treatment*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), Orlando, FL.

Knight, K. (1999, March). *Residential substance abuse treatment programs*. Invited roundtable participant at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), Orlando, FL.

Lehman, W. E. K., & Bennett, J. B. (1999, March). *A team-based approach for substance abuse prevention: A workplace training*. Paper presented at the Work, Stress, & Health meeting sponsored by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health and the American Psychological Association, Baltimore, MD.

Rowan-Szal, G. A. (1999, March). *Assessment of cocaine and alcohol dependent methadone clients*. Paper presented at the meeting of the Texas Research Society on Alcoholism, Dallas, TX.

Simpson, D. D. (1999, March). *Using treatment process to improve retention*. Invited presentation at NIDA-NDRI Conference, HIV/AIDS Services in Drug Abuse Treatment: Expanding Research and Practice, Bethesda, MD. [Dr. Simpson's [presentation is available online](#) at the IBR web site in the **Web Posters** section.]

Blankenship, J., & Dansereau, D. F. (1999, April). *The differential effectiveness of techniques for identifying personal strengths*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Southwestern Psychological Association, Albuquerque, NM.

Knight, K. (1999, April). *Enhancing the California Department of Correction's screen for drug problems*. Invited presentation at the Custodial Classification and Clinical Assessment: Bridging the Gap meeting, sponsored by the San Diego Addiction Technology Transfer Center and the Center, San Diego, CA.

Knight, K. (1999, April). *First National Addiction Technology Transfer Center (ATTC) research to practice teleconference: Domestic violence/criminal justice*. Invited presentation at the National ATTC Network and the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Albany, NY.

Knight, D. K., Broome, K. M., & Logan, S. M. (1999, April). *Correlates of victimization among children of substance-abusing women*. Presented at the bi-annual meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Albuquerque, NM.

Knight, D. K., & Logan, S. M. (1999, April). *Parental responsibility as a predictor of retention among women in substance abuse treatment*. Presented at the bi-annual meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, Albuquerque, NM.

Logan, S. M. (1999, April). *Using visual metaphors to enhance therapeutic writing*. Paper presented at the Southwestern Psychological Association Conference, Albuquerque, NM.

Weldon, C. A., & Dansereau, D. F. (1999, April). *Thought team: Using perspective taking in problem-based writing*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Southwestern Psychological Association, Albuquerque, NM.



Several online presentations of IBR conference materials are provided in the [Web Posters](#) section of the IBR Web site (www.ibr.tcu.edu).

Bennett, J. B. (1999, May). *Team-oriented approach to workplace substance abuse prevention*. Invited presentation at NIDA Conference, Drugs and the Workplace: Planning the Research Agenda, Bethesda, MD.

Chatham, L. R., Rowan-Szal, G. A., & Greener, J. M. (1999, May). *A summary of major DATAR 2 findings*. Invited presentation for treatment and field staff, J. T. Payte Associates, San Antonio, TX.

Wexler, H., & Knight, K. (1999, May). *TC outcome research: An overview*. Invited presentation at the Training on Therapeutic Community (TC) Program Design and Implementation meeting, sponsored by the Office of Justice Program, Corrections Programs Office, Washington, DC.

Dansereau, D. F. (1999, June). *Node-link mapping strategies for drug abuse counseling: Transfer and evaluation*. Invited panel presentation at the 16th Annual Meeting of the Association for Health Services Research, Chicago, IL.

Rowan-Szal, G. A. (1999, June). *Contingency management and relapse prevention training in a sample of cocaine-using methadone clients*. Poster presented at the College on Problems of Drug Dependence annual meeting in Acapulco, Mexico.

Rowan-Szal, G. A. (1999, June). *Treatment engagement and contingency management in a sample of methadone clients*. Invited presentation to the Contingency Management Working Group during the College on Problems of Drug Dependence meeting in Acapulco, Mexico.

Simpson, D. D. (1999, June). *Purpose of treatment outcome studies, Overview of national treatment outcome studies in the U.S., and Treatment process for modeling outcomes*. Three invited presentations at

the National Treatment Outcome Research Study (NTORS) Conference hosted by Action on Addiction, London, England.

Knight, K., Hiller, M. L., Simpson, D. D., & Wexler, H. K. (1999, July). *Drug treatment for offenders: An overview of research findings*. Paper presented at the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) annual conference on Criminal Justice and Research Evaluation, Washington, DC.

Knight, K., & Wexler, H. (1999, July). *In-prison therapeutic community outcome research*. Invited presentation at the Training on Therapeutic Community (TC) Program Design and Implementation meeting, sponsored by the Office of Justice Program, Corrections Programs Office, Columbus, OH.

Knight, K. (1999, August). *Corrections-based drug treatment: An overview of research findings*. Invited presentation at the Bureau of Prisons Training Seminar, Fort Worth, TX.

Simpson, D. D. (1999, September). *An overview of drug treatment outcomes*. Invited presentation to Center for Substance Abuse Treatment Advisory Panel for Improving and Strengthening the Treatment System, Washington, DC.

Simpson, D. D. (1999, September). *Drug treatment outcomes and process in correctional settings*. Invited presentation to 4th Annual Privatizing Correctional Facilities Conference, Las Vegas, NV.

Hiller, M. L., Knight, K., & Simpson, D. D. (1999, November). *Predicting lack of engagement in correctional substance abuse treatment*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Knight, K., Hiller, M. L., Broome, K. M., & Simpson, D. D. (1999, November). *An evaluation of the TCU Drug Screen*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology (ASC), Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Rowan-Szal, G. A., & Chatham, L. R. (1999, November). *TCU data system and clinical applications*. Invited workshop for methadone treatment, J. T. Payte Associates, Dallas, TX.

Simpson, D. D. (1999, November). *Drug treatment outcomes and process monitoring in correctional settings*. Invited presentation at the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, Washington, DC.

Simpson, D. D. (1999, November). *Making use of drug treatment research*. Invited presentation to the National Meeting of Addiction Technology Transfer Centers, Washington, DC.

Simpson, D. D. (1999, November). *Organizational structure and operations in the IBR*. Invited presentation to the Social Research Center, Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD.

Simpson, D. D. (1999, November). *Outcomes of drug treatment and aftercare in correctional populations*. Invited presentation to the Social Research Center, Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD.

Simpson, D. D. (1999, November). *TCU studies of drug treatment outcomes and process*. Invited presentation to the Social Research Center, Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD.

Knight, K. (1999, December). *Evaluating the criminal offender*. Invited presentation at the CSAT Treatment Capacity Expansion and HIV/AIDS Outreach Grantees' Workshop, Washington, DC. ■



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