

ELEVENTH NATIONAL TASC CONFERENCE ON
Drugs & Crime
 SEPTEMBER 26-29, 2004 • ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA • SHERATON NATIONAL HOTEL

Safer Communities: Drug Policy and Criminal Justice

Kevin Knight, Ph.D.
 TCU Institute of Behavioral Research

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TCU Institute of Behavioral Research
 at Texas Christian University

A National Research Center
 for addiction treatment studies
 in community and correctional settings

NEW - The Research Roundup Spring 2004 issue highlights the induction and cognitive-enhancement of the TCU Project.

TCADA service provider applications call for use of the TCU Treatment Model and related resources, including:

- TCU Treatment Model
- Organizational Change IS
- Challenging Research IS
- Treatment Assessment IS
- Service of TCU Assessments IS

Feature Presentations: Handouts are available for in-site conference presentations.

TCADA Project Focus on developing the Treatment Costs and Organizational Planning Information system for drug treatment providers (Research Roundup Newsletter Spring/Summer 2003 issue).

CS-DATS Project: NIDA's cooperative agreement for the Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies, include the IBR as one of its National Research Centers.

Update on Forum: TCU Treatment Assessment Forums are available for community and correctional treatment. These forums include the Spanish language version of the TCU/UCI CUI and the TCU/CJCSI.

Research Summaries give brief conceptual overviews of IBR studies and resources. These focus on treatment process and outcome, organizational change, assessment, readiness and induction, mapping, special interventions, and

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INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AT TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Research Summary

Focus on Drug Treatment in Correctional Settings

TCU Model of Treatment and Outcomes

Dr. Christine Simpson, Ph.D.
 Director of U.S. Study Professor of Psychology

We recently concluded the third decade of large-scale public funding for community-based drug abuse treatment in the United States. Over these years, basic and applied research in this area has been critical and integral to an unprecedented rate, based in part on the implementation of federal support in the form of the establishment of one national drug abuse treatment center. Beginning in the early 1970s with the Drug Abuse Treatment Program (DAP), followed by the Treatment Outcome Research Study (TORS) a decade later, and continuing through the 1990s with the Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Studies (DATOS), national attention has been maintained on the importance of this research and evidence showing just how effective the study of treatment in various settings. These special projects comprise only part of the large body of evidence

Drug Treatment Outcomes for Correctional Settings
 (The Prison Journal, September/December, 1999)

- 1.8 million inmates were in U.S. jails & prisons in 1998 - that's 461 per 100,000 adults (up from 292 in 1990)
- Drug offenses are a leading cause of these increases
- Approximately 2 out of 3 arrestees have drugs in urine
- Approximately 2 out of 3 inmates admit drug histories, but under 15% receive systematic treatment in prison

(IBR and NJ statistics cited in Simpson, Winder, & Isenack, 1999, The Prison Journal)

Note from the Editors

The latest research studies in drug abuse treatment, community, and correctional settings published in The Prison Journal (1999). They contain 11 pages of research on the impact of drug use on crime, and the effectiveness of treatment. Other related studies include an overview review of the literature on drug abuse in correctional populations, a review of assessment, and a review of interventions that use the treatment model and program. Highlights include an overview of the literature on assessment, and a review of interventions that use the treatment model and program. These studies are summarized to enhance the published articles by more detailed study.

Dr. Christine Simpson, Ph.D., Director of the IBR & U.S. Study Professor of Psychology
 Kevin Knight, Ph.D., Research Director

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Safer Communities

Public Health

- Reduction in relapse rates

Public Safety

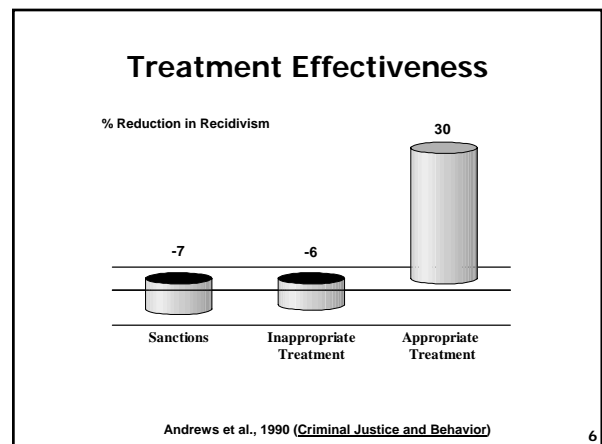
- Reduction in recidivism rates

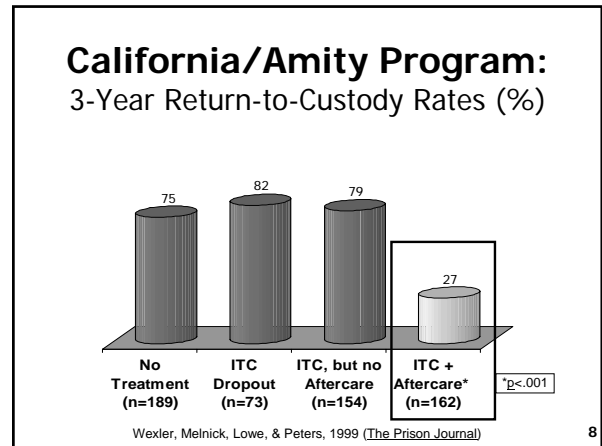
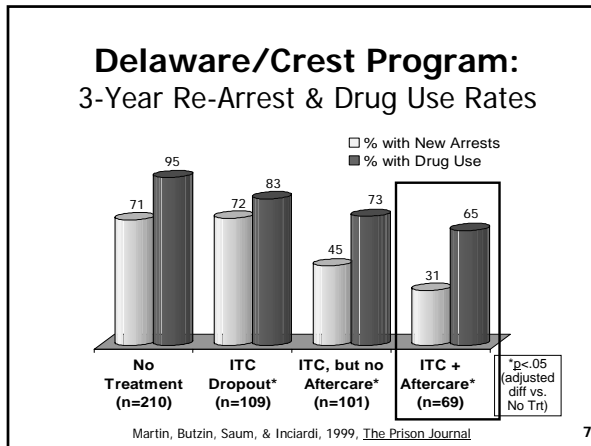
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Effective Treatments

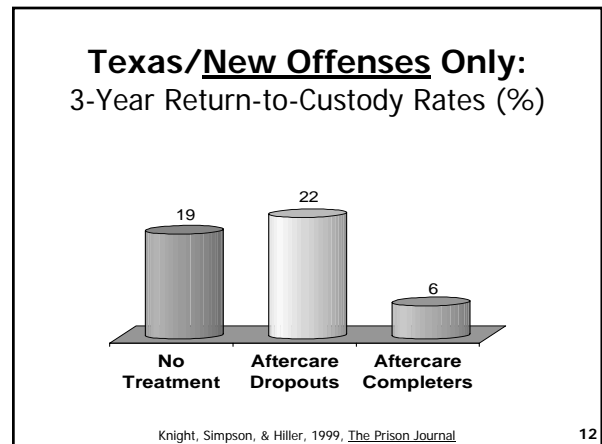
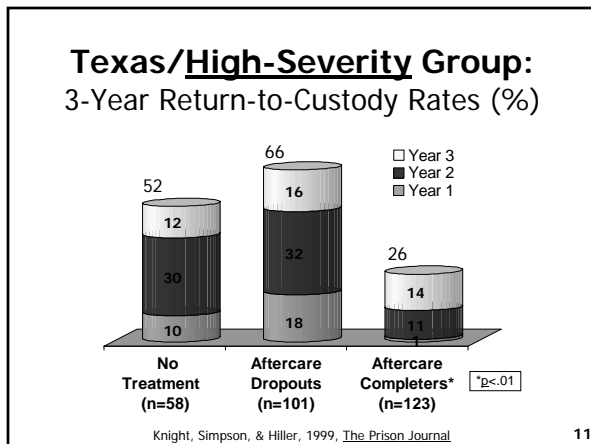
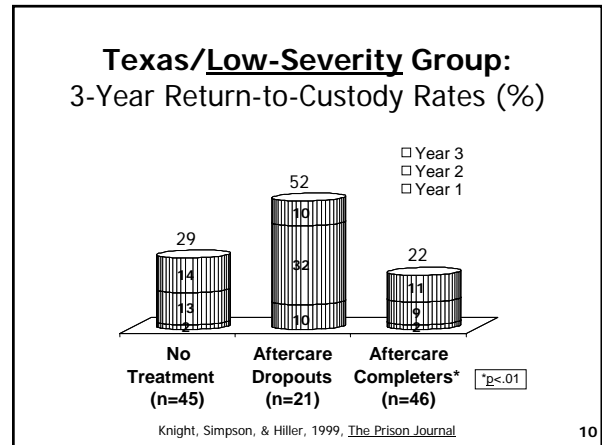
- Adherence to prescribed medications
- Adherence to recommended behavioral changes (e.g. diet, exercise, etc.)
- Relapse factors

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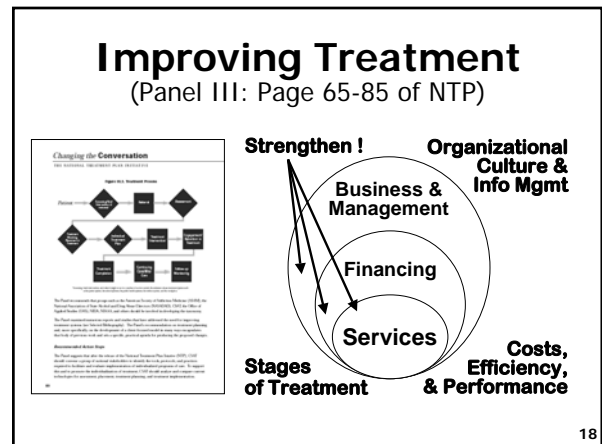
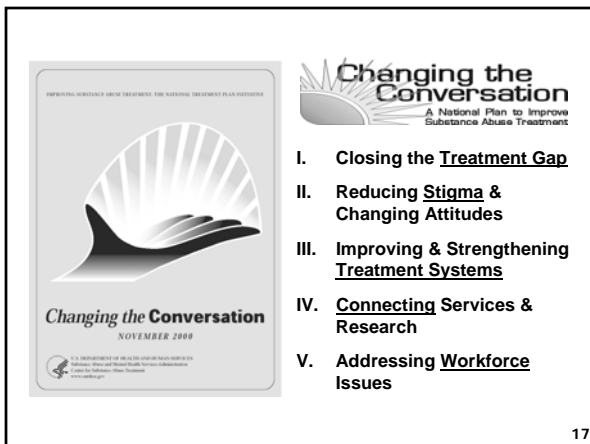
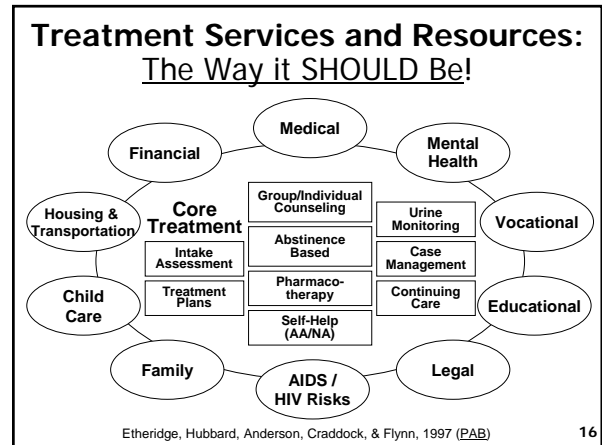
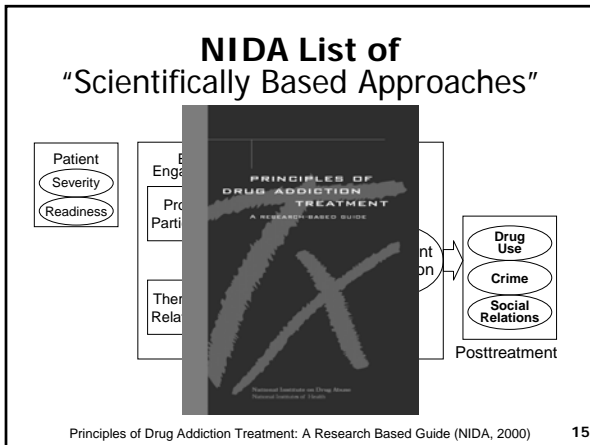
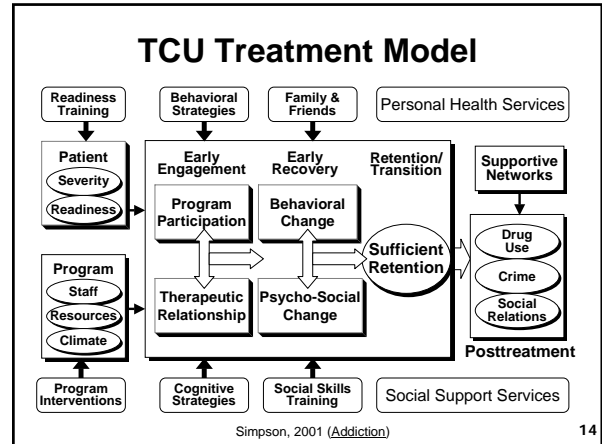
**Target Higher Risk Offenders
 with Intensive Levels of
 Treatment Services**



Effective treatment is a continuum based on a comprehensive set of services.

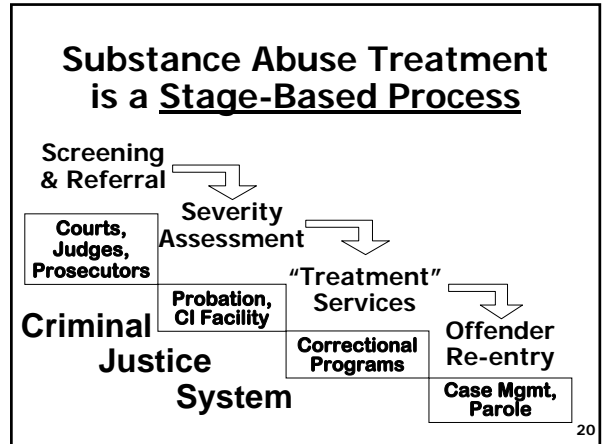
It is NOT a discrete event or program!

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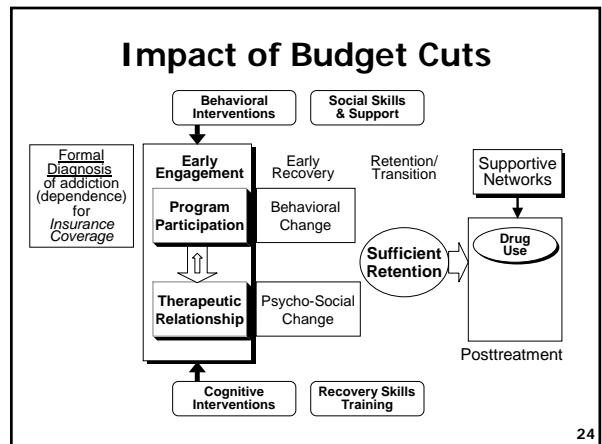
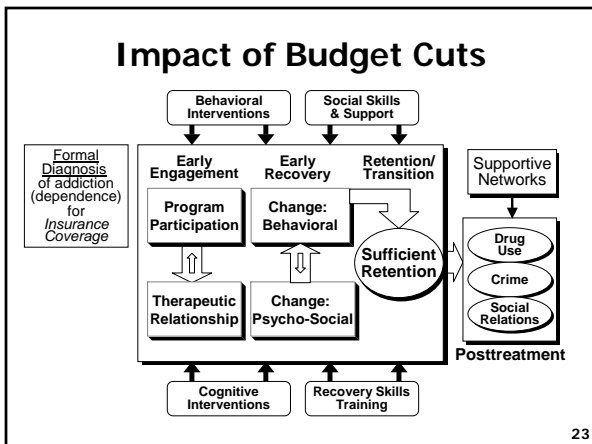
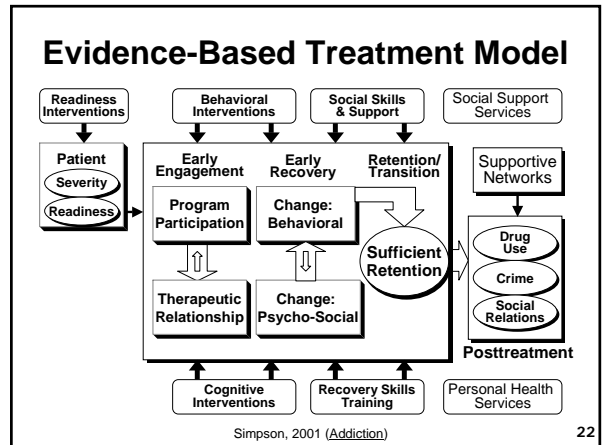


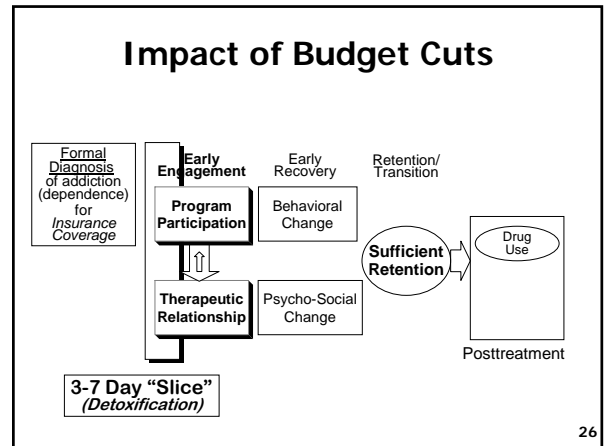
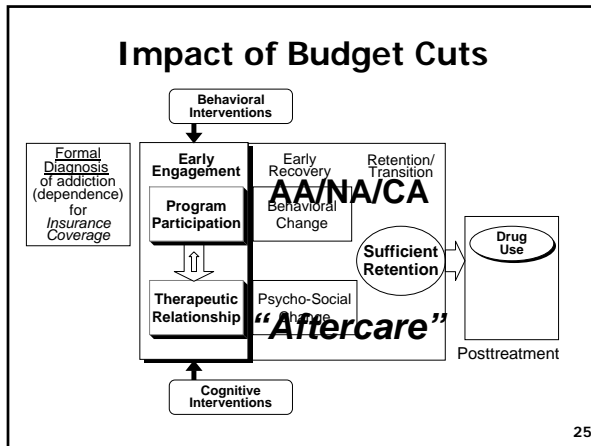
Target the Entire System

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- ### Threat from Growing Economic Pressures
- ◆ Restricts “needs” criteria
 - ◆ Minimizes treatment duration
 - ◆ Reduces outcome accountability
 - ◆ Limits “intervention” opportunities
 - ◆ Shifts “aftercare” to community
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National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health

22.2 million Americans *needed* treatment last year

3.3 million *received* treatment last year
 . for 1.9 million, treatment was "self-help"

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