

Adults with Behavioral Health Needs and Criminal Justice Contact

Workshop on Health and Incarceration
National Research Council

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Today's Presentation

Prevalence of Behavioral Health Disorders in Criminal Justice System

The Risk-Need-Responsivity Model and Behavioral Health

Outstanding Research Questions



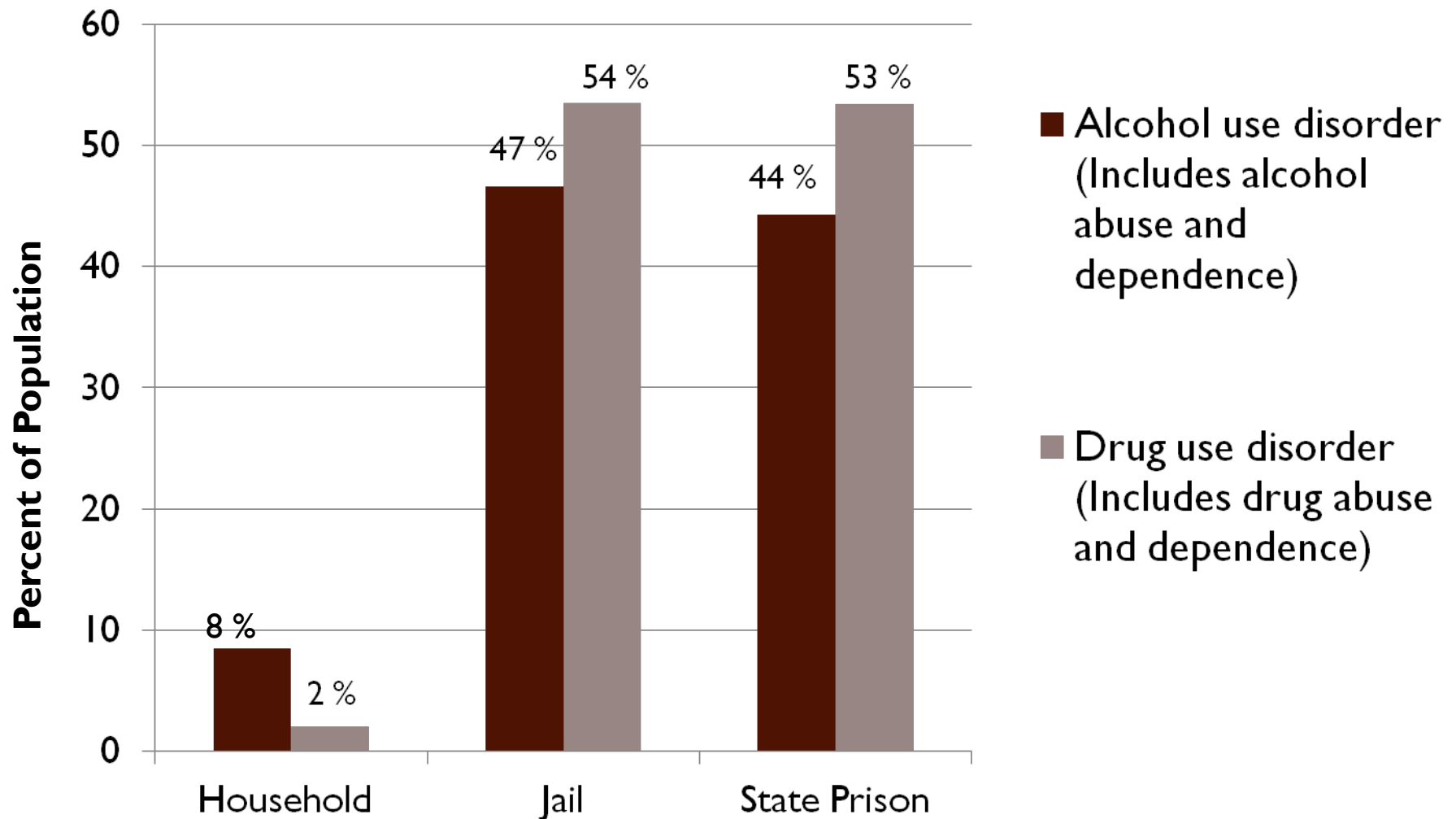
Serious Mental Illnesses (SMI): An Issue in Jails and Prisons Nationwide

Serious Mental Illnesses in General Population and Criminal Justice System



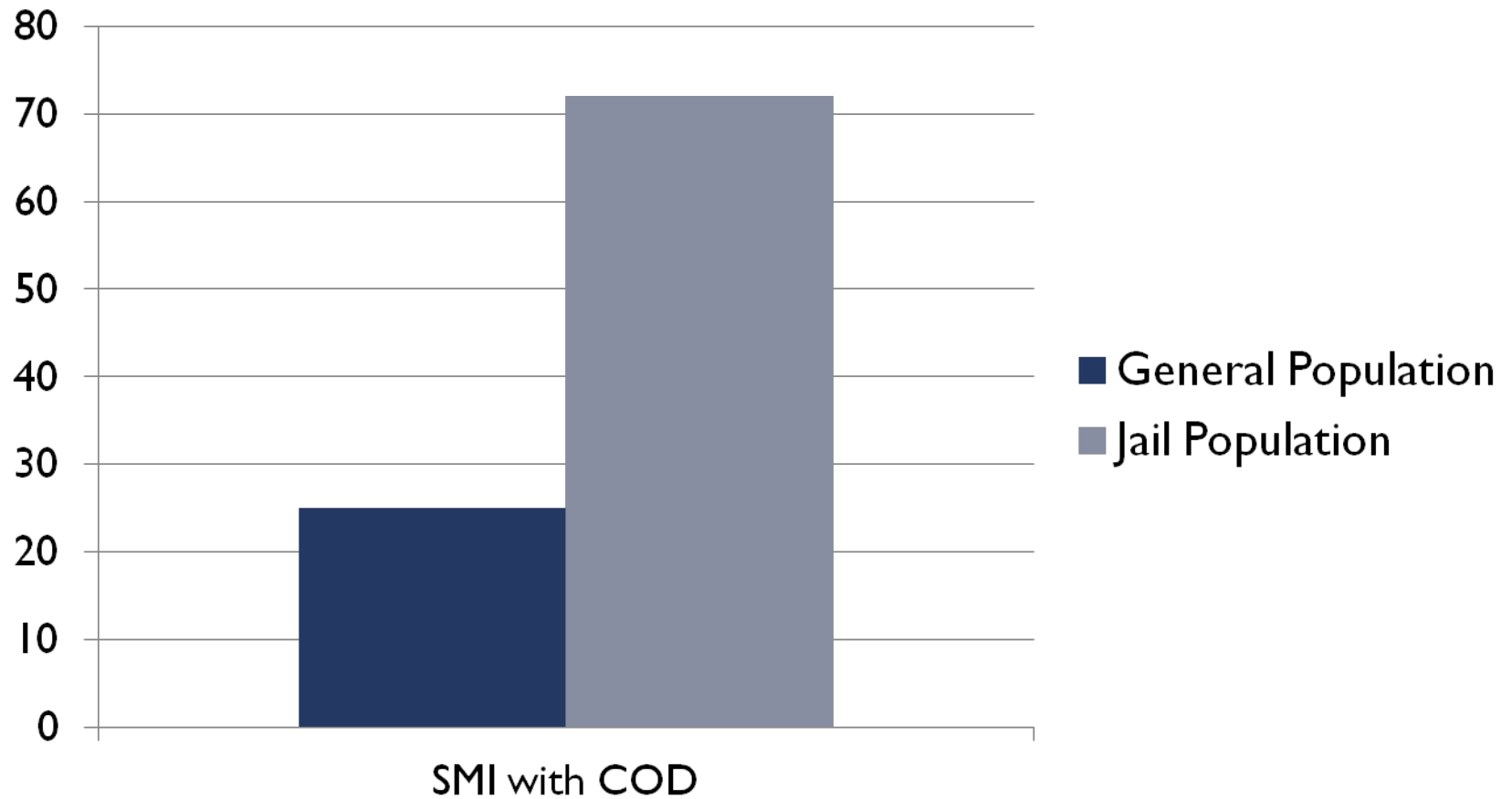
Source: General Population (Kessler et al. 1996), Jail (Steadman et al, 2009), Prison (Ditton 1999)

Alcohol and Drug Use Disorders: Significant Factor in Jail and Prisons



Source: Abrams & Teplin (2010)

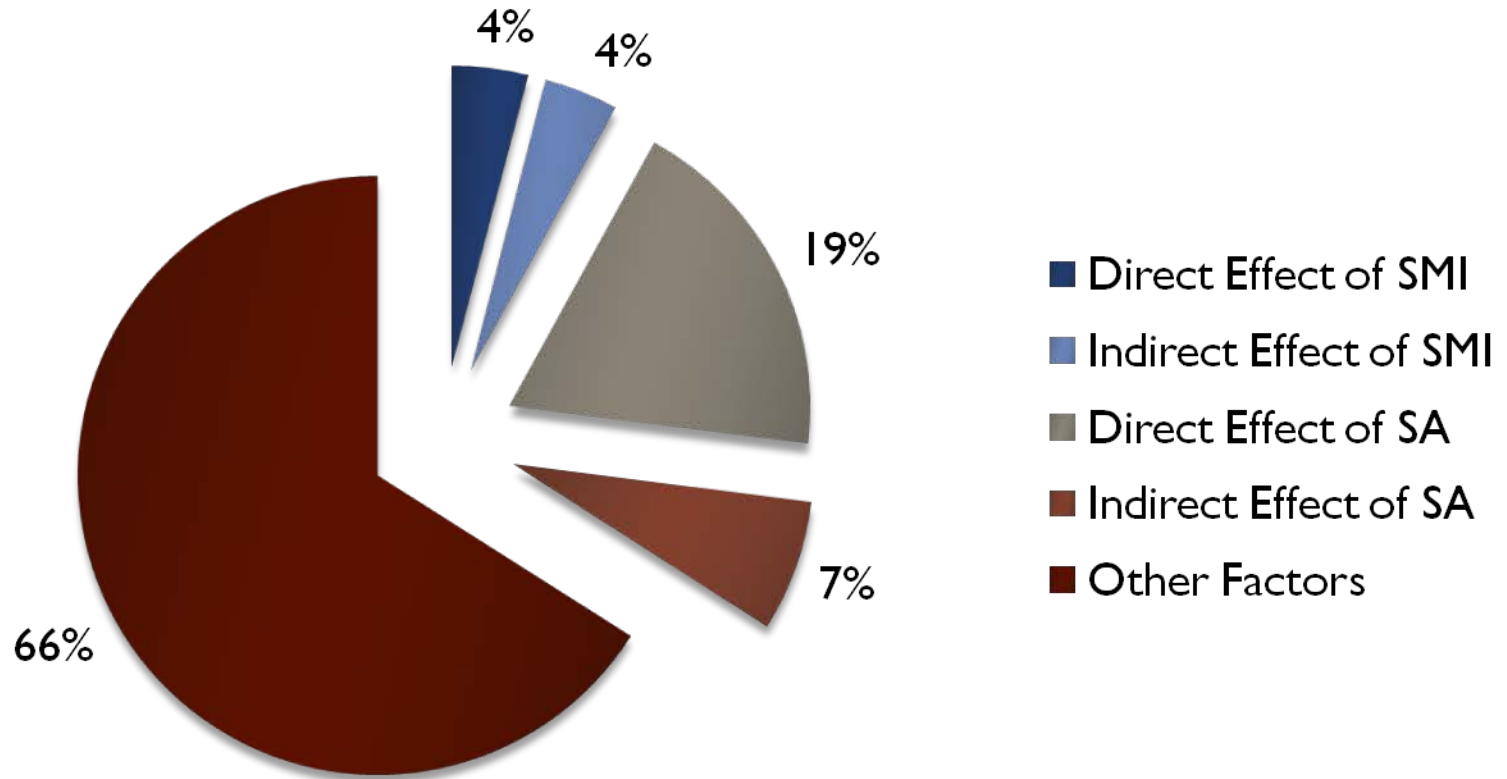
Co-occurring Substance Use and Mental Disorders are Common



Source: General Population (Kessler et al. 1996), Jail (Steadman et al, 2009), Prison (Ditton 1999), James (2006)

Incarceration is Not Always a Direct Product of Behavioral Disorders

**Raters code 113 post-booking jail diversion cases:
How likely is it that the inmates' offenses were a result of
serious mental illness (SMI) or substance abuse (SA)?**



What Factors Contribute to Risk for Incarceration?

Static Risk Factors

Criminal history (number of arrests, number of convictions, type of offenses)
Current charges
Age at first arrest
Current age
Gender

Central Eight Dynamic Risk Factors

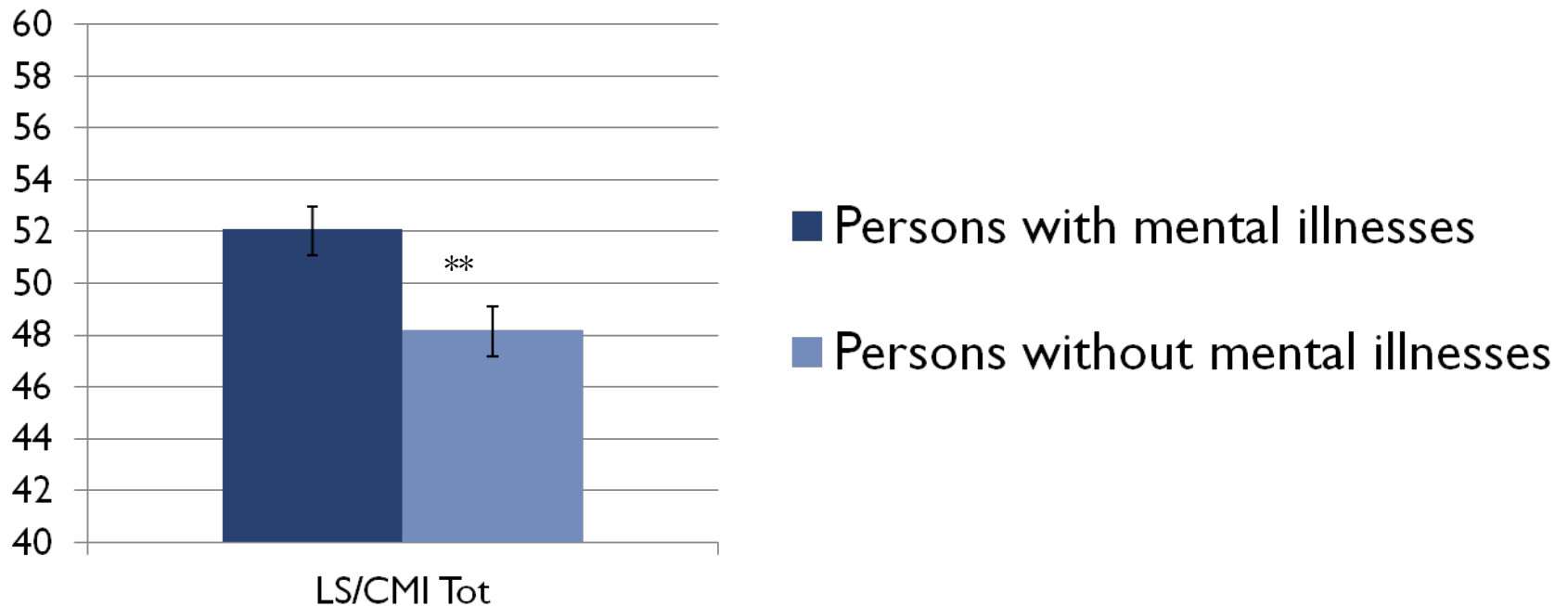
Anti-social attitudes
Anti-social friends and peers
Anti-social personality pattern
Substance abuse
Family and/or marital factors
Lack of education
Poor employment history
Lack of pro-social leisure activities

Each Dynamic Criminogenic Risk Factor has Associated Need

Risk Factor	Need
History of antisocial behavior	Build alternative behaviors
Antisocial personality pattern	Problem solving skills, anger management
Antisocial cognition	Develop less risky thinking
Antisocial attitudes	Reduce association with criminal others
Family and/or marital discord	Reduce conflict, build positive relationships
Poor school and/or work performance	Enhance performance, rewards
Few leisure or recreation activities	Enhance outside involvement
Substance abuse	Reduce use through integrated treatment

Source: Andrews (2006)

Those with Mental Illness Have Significantly *More* “Central 8” Dynamic Risk Factors



....and these predict recidivism more strongly than mental illness

Source: Skeem, Nicholson, & Kregg (2008)

Risk-Need-Responsivity Model as a Guide to Best Practices

- **RISK PRINCIPLE:** Match the intensity of individual's intervention to their risk of reoffending
- **NEEDS PRINCIPLE:** Target criminogenic needs, such as antisocial behavior, substance abuse, antisocial attitudes, and criminogenic peers
- **RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE:** Tailor the intervention to the learning style, motivation, culture, demographics, and abilities of the offender. Address the issues that affect responsivity (e.g., mental illnesses)

Differential Program Impact by Risk

Average Difference in Recidivism by Risk
for Ohio Halfway House Offenders

Low Risk

+ 3 %

**Moderate
Risk**

- 6 %

**High
Risk**

- 14 %

*Presentation by Latessa, "What Works and What Doesn't in Reducing Recidivism: Applying the Principles of Effective Intervention to Offender Reentry"

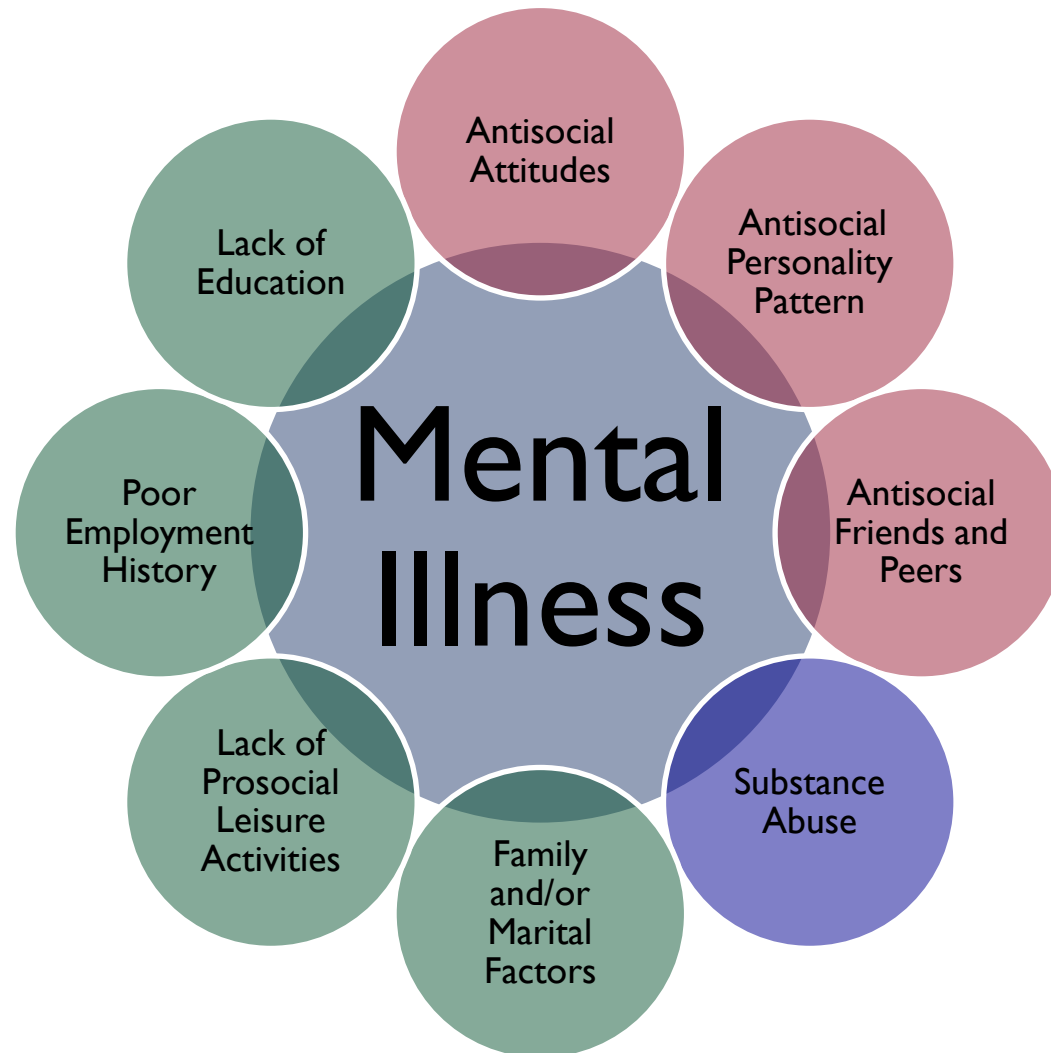
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Responsivity: You can't address dynamic risk factors without attending to mental illness



ADULTS WITH **BEHAVIORAL HEALTH NEEDS** UNDER CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION:

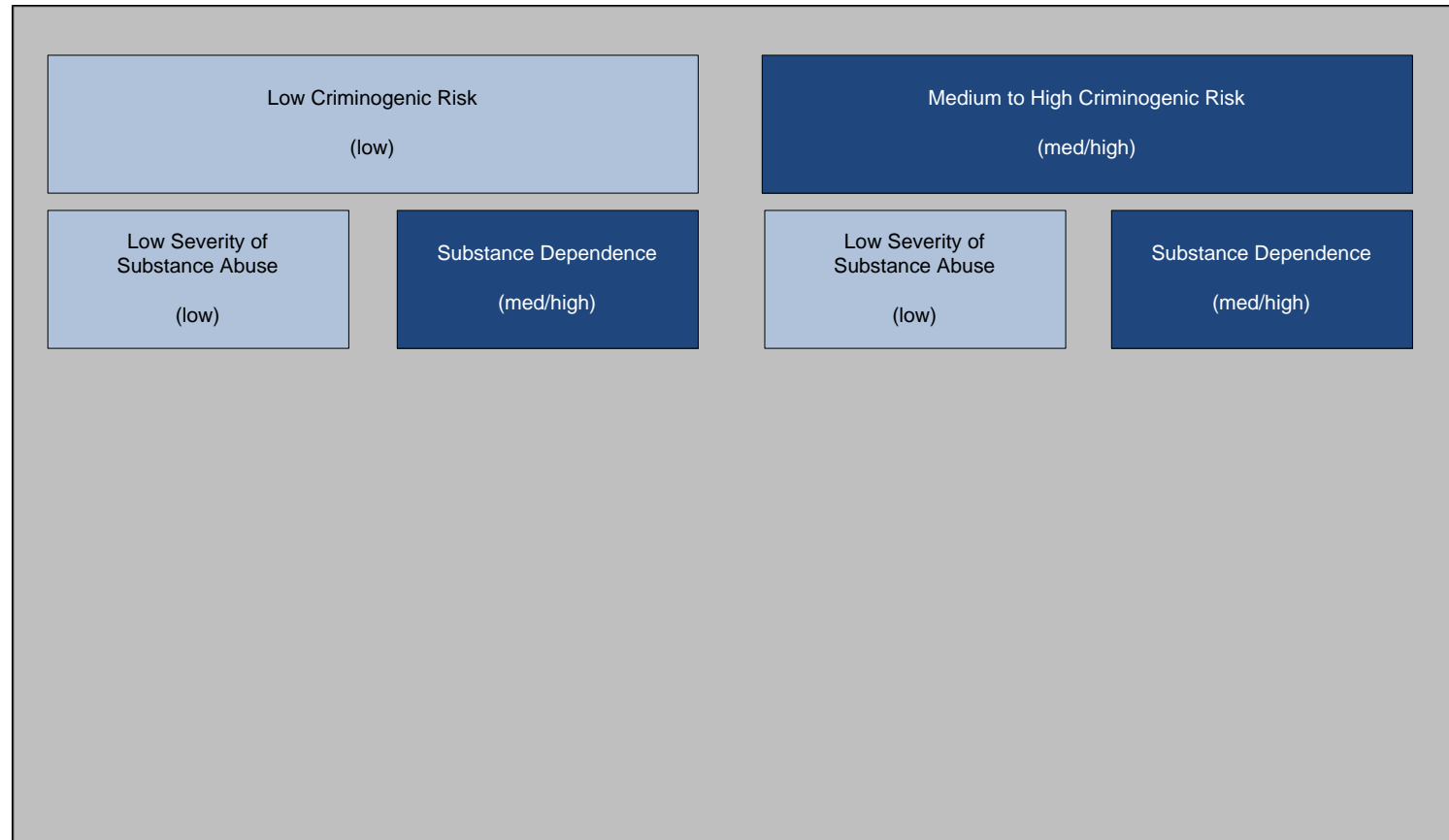
A Shared Framework for Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Recovery



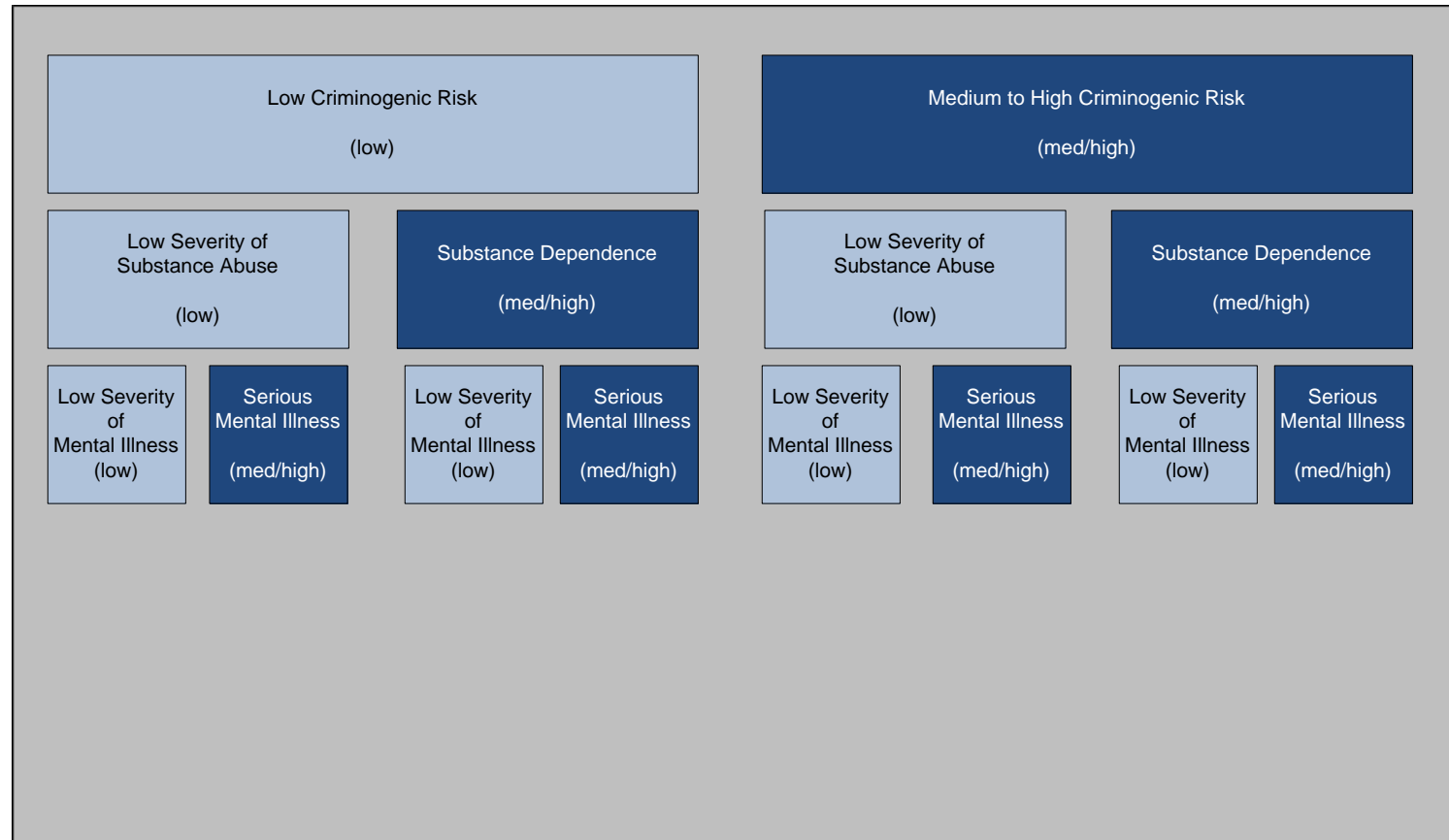
Framework to Address SA and MH Needs of Individuals under CJ Supervision



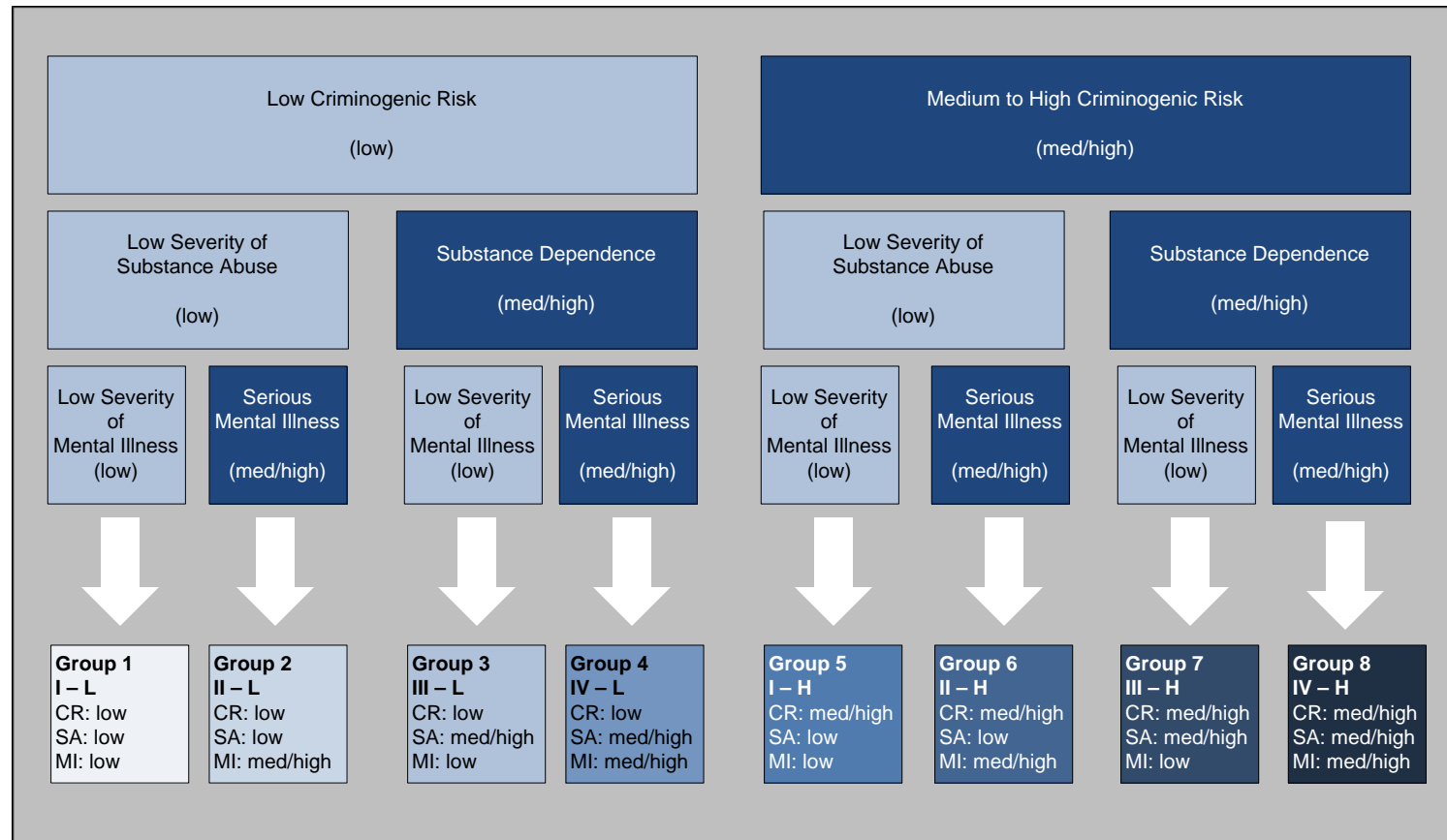
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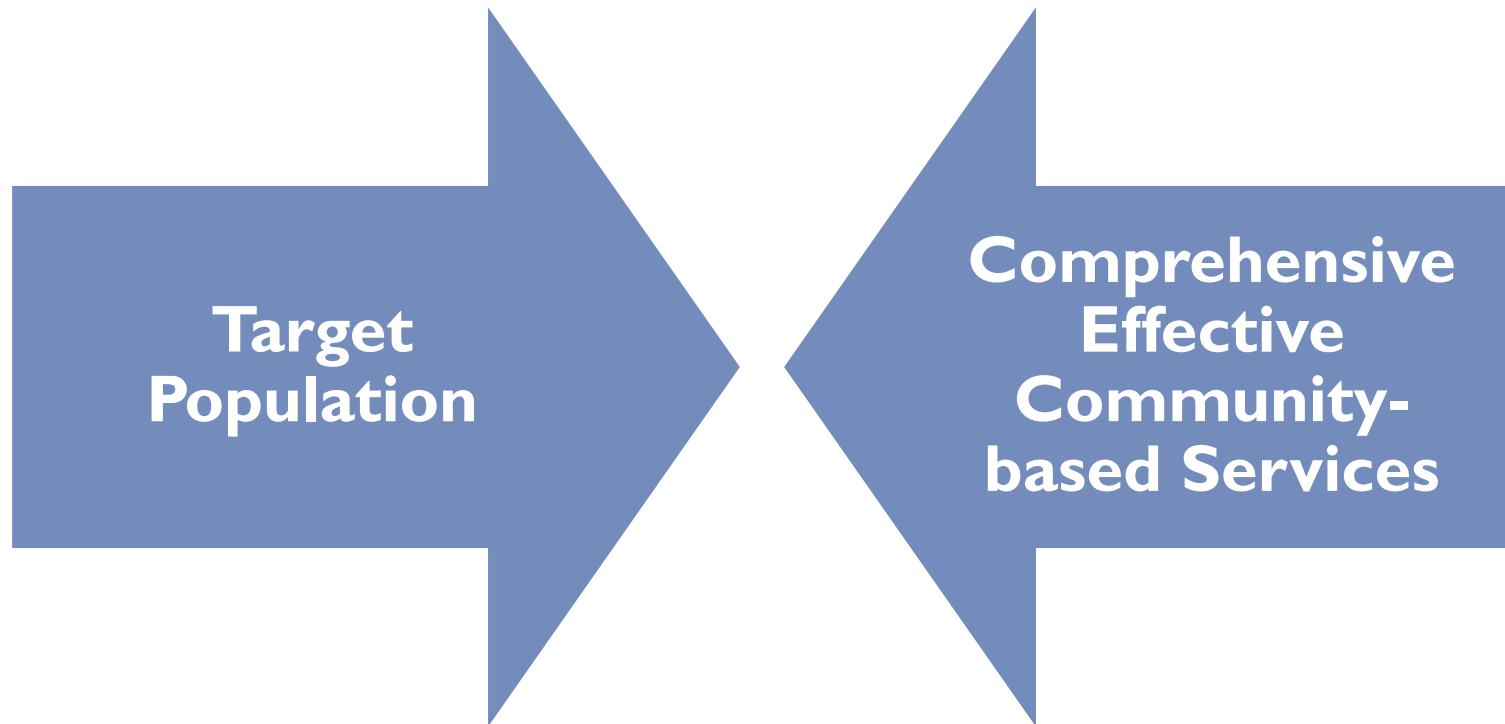
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Two Critical Components



Evidence-Based Practices for Justice Involved Persons with Behavioral Disorders

(Adapted from COCE, 2005)

Evidence-Based Practices	
For Persons with Substance Dependence and less severe Mental Illnesses – Subgroups 3 and 7	For Persons with Serious Mental Illnesses and Substance Dependence – Subgroups 4 and 8
Motivational Enhancement Therapy	Integrated Dual Disorder Treatment
Contingency Management Techniques	Supported Housing
Medication Assisted Therapies	Psychopharmacologic Interventions
Relapse Prevention	Assertive Community Treatment
Repetition and Skills-Building	Illness Management and Recovery Skills
Client Participation in Mutual Self-Help Groups	Supported Employment
Cognitive–Behavioral Therapeutic Techniques	Cognitive Behavioral Therapeutic Techniques

Outstanding Research Questions :

What are the best screening and assessment tools to gauge individuals' criminogenic risk and needs together with substance abuse and mental health needs

How can the evidence based practices in corrections and behavioral health be integrated to have the greatest impact on public health and safety outcomes?

How can existing and potential new resources (e.g. ACA) be used to address the criminogenic and health needs of individuals in contact with the criminal justice system?

Thank You!

