

# Technical Information

# ***SAMHSA***

Substance Abuse and Mental Health  
Services Administration

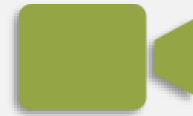
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**LIVE**

This webinar is now live.



It is being recorded.



Please remain muted.



# Welcome

## Central East PTTC Webinar

### Prevention for Criminal Justice-Involved Populations Part 1: Understanding the Unique Needs of Diverse Populations

*The Central East PTTC is housed at the Danya Institute in Silver Spring, MD*

Oscar Morgan  
Acting Executive Director

Deborah Nixon Hughes  
Project Director



Central East (HHS Region 3)

PTTC

Each TTC Network includes 13 centers.



Network Coordinating Office

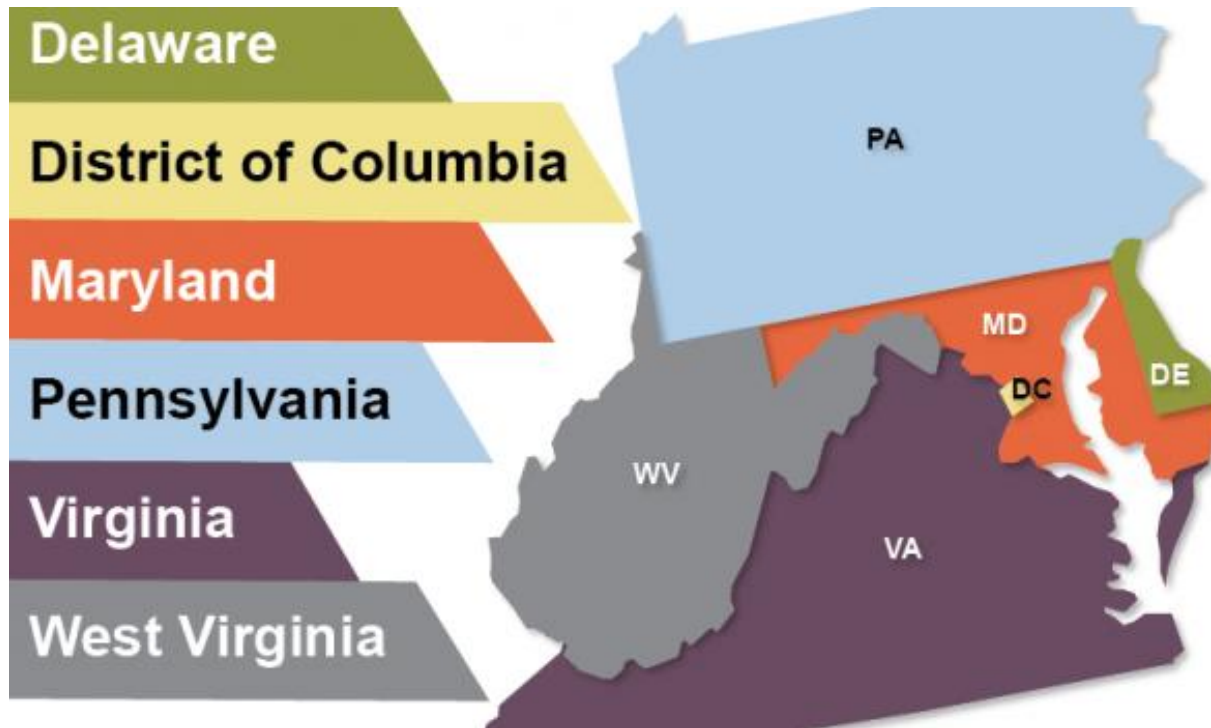
National American Indian and Alaska Native Center

National Hispanic and Latino Center

10 Regional Centers (aligned with HHS regions)

# Central East Region

## HHS REGION 3



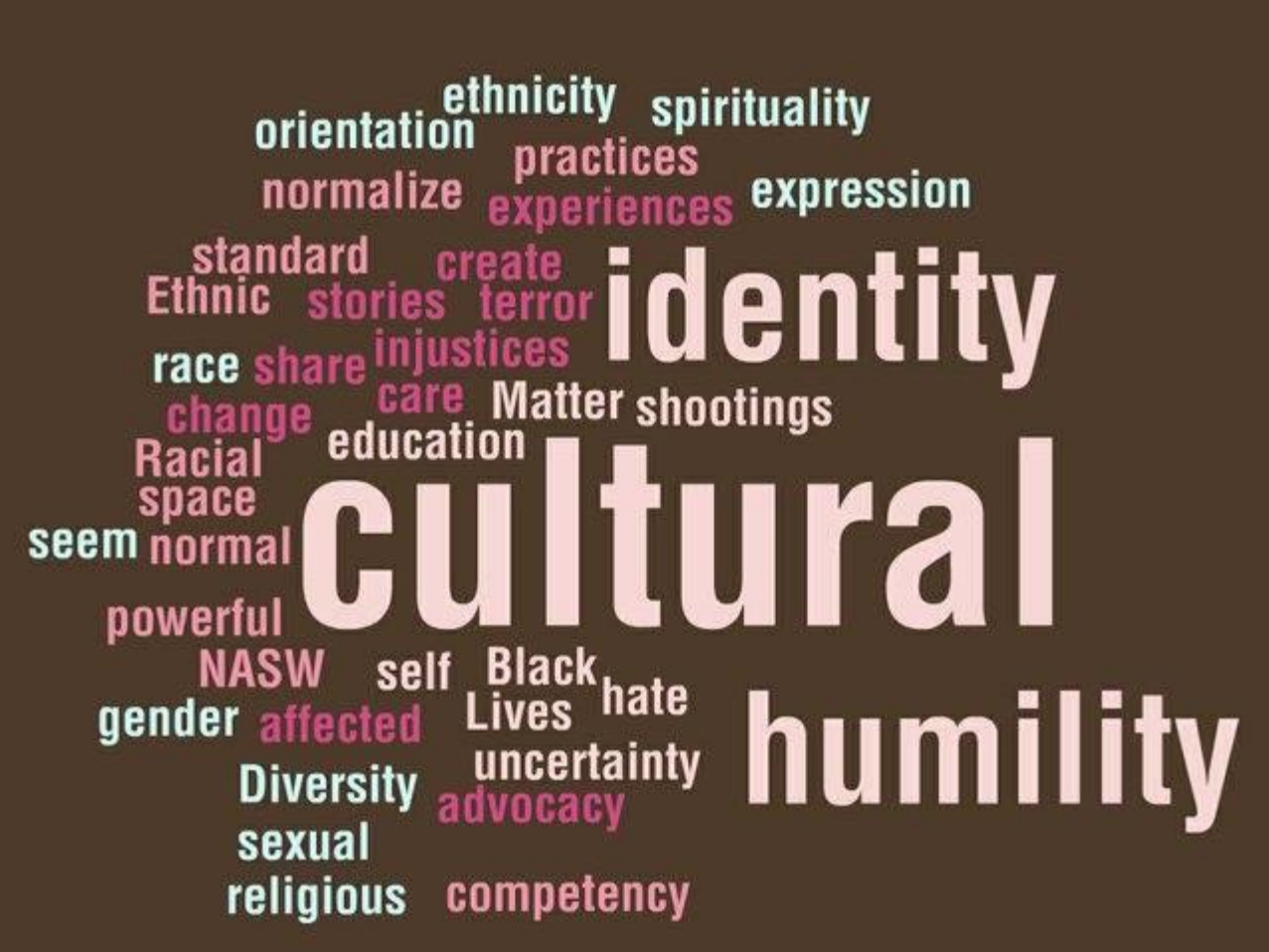
The use of affirming language inspires hope.

**LANGUAGE MATTERS.**

**Words have power.**

**PEOPLE FIRST.**

The PTTC Network uses affirming language to promote the application of evidence-based and culturally informed practices.



# PTTC Mission



To Strengthen **the Capacity of the Workforce to Deliver Evidence-Based Prevention Strategies and Facilitate Opportunities for Preventionists to Pursue New Collaboration Opportunities, which include Developing Prevention Partnerships and Alliances**



# Central East PTTC Specialty Area

Engaging and Collaborating with Primary Care Providers for Substance Use Prevention





# Eligibility

Behavioral health and health care providers, consumers, families, state and local public health systems and other stakeholders

**Consistent with  
Regional, State  
and Local  
Needs**

**No cost**

**Data Driven**

**EBPs provided  
by Subject  
Matter Experts**



# PTTC Focus Areas

- Opioid/harm reduction strategies
- Suicide prevention and substance use overdoses
- Youth vaping/tobacco
- Youth alcohol and suicide
- Health equity and the elimination of disparities
- Trauma
- Workforce leadership development series-  
strategic planning/SPF; data-informed decision-  
making; environmental strategies



# Other Resources in Region 3



Central East (HHS Region 3)

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ATTC

Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network  
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



Central East (HHS Region 3)

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MHTTC

Mental Health Technology Transfer Center Network  
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



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Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network

Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

# Prevention for Criminal Justice Involved- Populations Part 1: Understanding the Unique Needs of Diverse Populations

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January 12, 2022



# Presenters



Josh Esrick  
*Presenter*



Lauren Pappacena  
*Presenter*



# Learning Objectives

- Discuss the risk-need responsivity model and how it can be adapted to prevention needs
- Understand the various intercept points where individuals encounter the justice system and can receive services
- Summarize the unique risks associated with justice system involvement
- Review the service needs of children of incarcerated parents



# Two-Part Webinar Series

- Part 1 (Today)
  - Provide background on ways to identify and understand criminal justice-involved (CJ) populations
  - Discuss the substance use risks of CJ populations and their dependents
- Part 2 (January 19)
  - Discuss evidence-based strategies for serving CJ populations



# Defining the CJ Population

- Many sub-populations, which we can define and organize through the...
  - Risk/need responsivity theory and quadrant approach and the...
  - Sequential intercept model
- Intended for treatment but can be adapted to prevention!





# Risk/Need Responsivity (RNR) Theory

- RNR triages individuals to programming based on
  - **Criminogenic risk:** Risk for recidivism or treatment failure (prognostic risk) AND
  - **Criminogenic need:** Disorders/conditions, such as substance use or mental health disorders (SUD/MHD), that can be responsible for criminal behavior



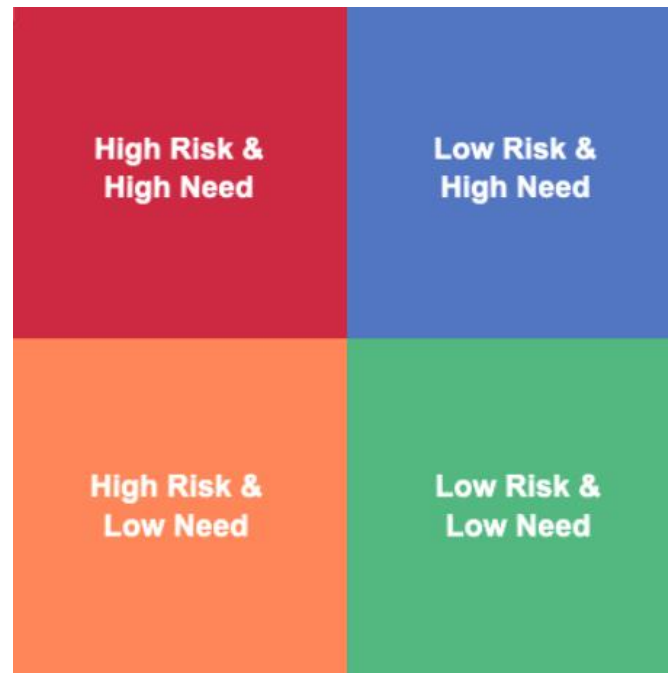
# Risk/Need Responsivity Theory

- Negative outcomes may result from misaligning individuals to inappropriate services, such as...
  - Misallocated resources
  - Negative peer influences
  - Over-treating
  - Under-treating



# Quadrant Model

- Based on RNR
- Integrates substance use and criminal behaviors to identify treatment responses



# Quadrant Model

- High risk and high need
  - Have serious risk factors for recidivism or treatment failure, have severe SUD/MHD, and other pressing social service needs
- High risk and low need
  - Have serious risk factors for recidivism or treatment failure, do not have severe SUD/MHD, may have other pressing social service needs



# Quadrant Model

- Low risk and high need
  - Do not have serious risk factors for recidivism or treatment failure, but have severe SUD/MHD and other pressing social service needs
- Low risk and low need
  - Do not have serious risk factors for recidivism or treatment failure and do NOT have severe SUD/MHD or other pressing social service needs



# What About Prevention?

- We can adapt the quadrant model for...
  - **Universal Prevention:** Providing less intensive prevention services to the large low risk/low need population
  - **Selective Prevention:** Serving at-risk (for use) groups among the higher risk/higher need populations
  - **Indicated Prevention:** Preventing heavy or chronic use from developing
    - Most frequent need among CJ populations

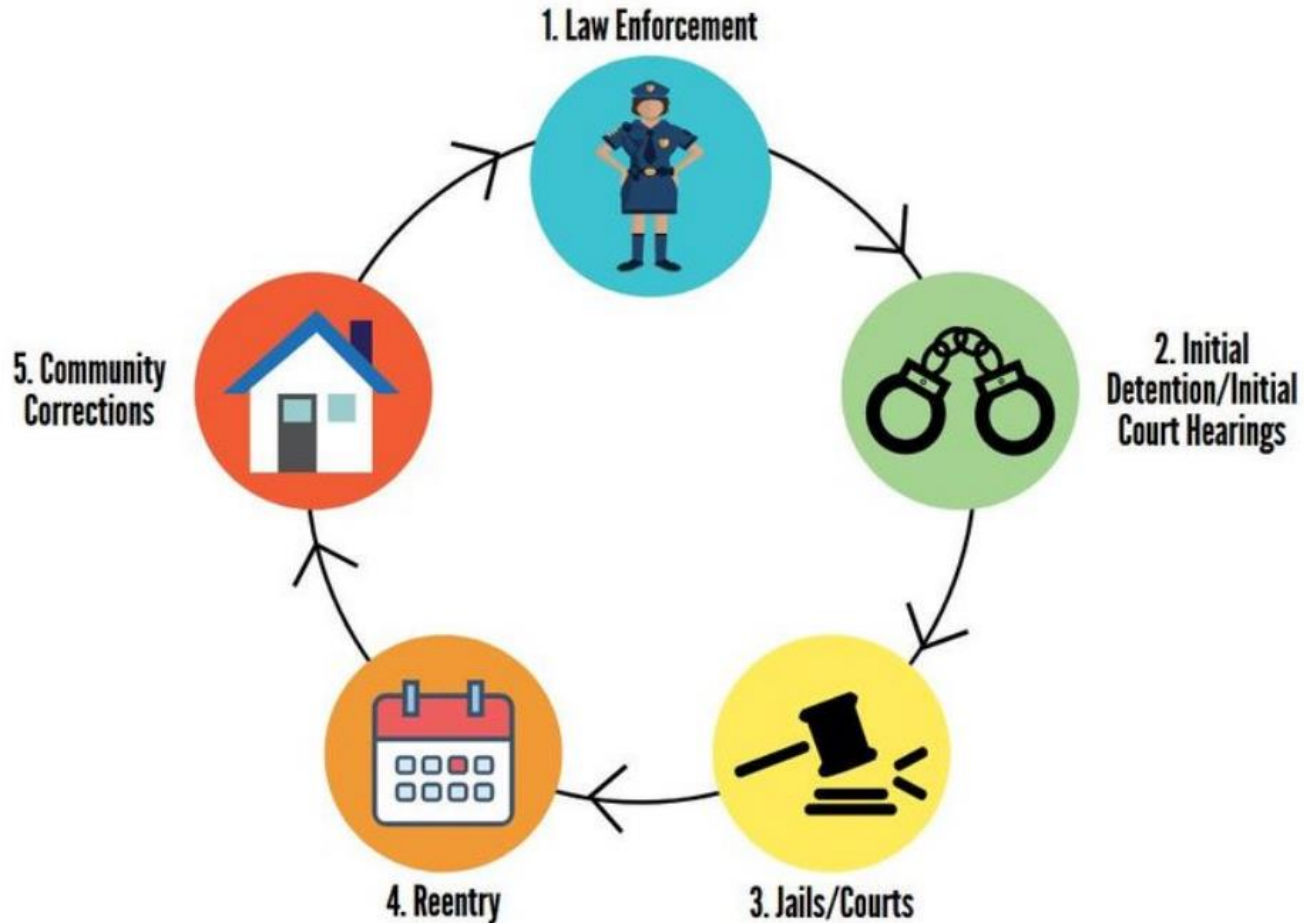


# Sequential Intercept Model

- Outlines “intercepts” where individuals may encounter the justice system
- Can be used as a community strategic planning tool to understand how individuals navigate through the justice system
- Can be used to assess available resources and gaps in services

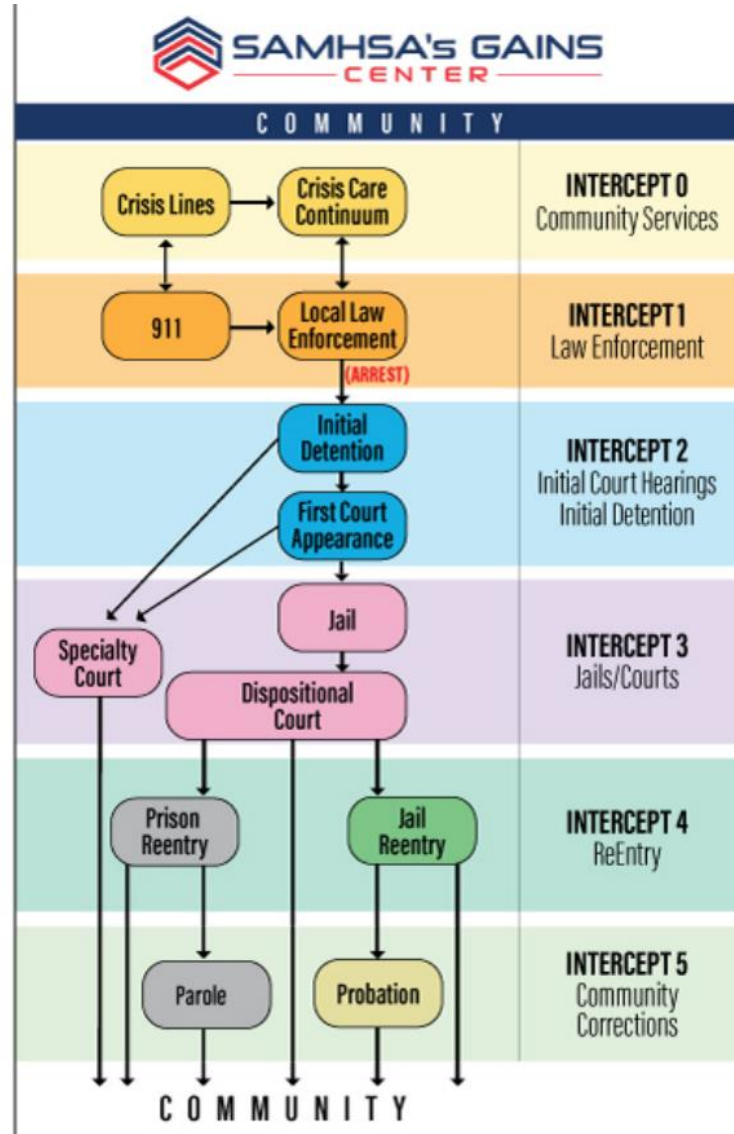


# Sequential Intercept Model





# Sequential Intercept Model



# The ARK

<https://ark.nadcp.org/>



# Program Examples by Intercept

- Pre-Arrest
  - Community oriented policing and crisis intervention teams
- Pretrial
  - Pre-arraignment screening units
- Community Corrections
  - Juvenile/adult drug courts
- Incarceration
  - Peer programs for self-harm and suicide prevention
- Reentry
  - Overdose education and naloxone access



# What About Prevention?

- Prevention professionals should consider...
  - The different intervention settings and individual obligations within intercepts
  - Which CJ organizations and staff could collaborate within intercepts
  - How interventions/strategies can address increased risks associated with certain intercepts



# What About Prevention?

- RNR principles and the Quadrant Model can be applied throughout SPF, but particularly:
- Step 3 through assessing...
  - *Importance*: Risk factors and exploring how they may contribute to priority problems in the community
  - *Changeability*: Available resources to address the risk/need combination and if a program/practice exists to address that combination



# What About Prevention?

- Step 4 through assessing...
  - *Fidelity*: Degree to which a non-justice specific program/practice can be delivered as intended for a CJ population
  - *Adaptation*: How much and in what ways a program/practice can be adapted for working with a CJ population or within a given intercept



# Justice System-Associated Risk and Protective Factors

- Substance Use
- Overdose
- Suicidal Ideation



# Substance Use Factors

- Substance use is extremely high among many CJ populations
  - 85% of incarcerated individuals have an active SUD or were incarcerated for a drug-involved crime (NIDA)
- Nearly all the Social Determinants of Health associated with substance use risk are also associated with CJ-involvement risk (Caruso)





# The Social Determinants of Health

“Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks” (HHS)

## Social Determinants of Health



Social Determinants of Health  
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 Healthy People 2030



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# Examples of Relevant SDOH (Caruso)

- Low socioeconomic status during childhood
- Increased exposure to violence or maltreatment during childhood and adolescence
- Domestic violence exposure as an adult
- Lack of access to housing and physical and behavioral health services as an adult
- Lack of nutrition or environmental health
- Lack of educational attainment



# Overdose Risk Factors

- CJ-involved populations are at substantial risk for an overdose after re-entry
  - 12.7x at greater risk than the general population in the first 2 weeks (Waddell et al)
- Overdose risk outside the re-entry intercept is also high (Binswanger et al)



# Overdose Risk Factors Post-Reentry (Grella et al)

- Relapse due to lack of social supports, medical comorbidities, or inadequate economic support
- Pervasive exposure to substances in new living environments
- Intentionality related to stressors
- Unintentionality related to decreased tolerance
- Lack of access to protective factors
- Lack of access to or education on naloxone



# Suicide Risk Factors

- Adults at the pretrial intercept are at a substantially increased risk of suicide (Bryson et al)
  - Over one third of deaths in jails are due to suicide (BJS)
  - Evidence suggests being arrested is a unique stressor



# Suicide Risk Factors

- Suicide rate during incarceration has significantly increased since 2013 (BJS)
  - Almost double the national rate in 2018
  - May be a correlation between longer sentences and increased risk
- Other CJ intercepts not associated with increased risk (Bryson et al)





# Children of Incarcerated Parents



# Children of Incarcerated Parents

- An estimated 5 million children in the US have had at least one parent incarcerated at least once (ChildTrends)
  - African American children almost twice as likely as White children to experience this (11.5% vs. 6%)
  - Children from households with lower socioeconomic status, lower levels of parental educational attainment, and living in rural areas also more likely





# Risks to Children

- Parental incarceration often considered an adverse childhood event (ACEs) (ChildTrends)
- Can increase traumatic stress in multiple ways and lead to additional ACEs
  - Children with an incarcerated parent experience an average of 2.7 additional ACEs compared to other children with an average of 0.7 ACEs
  - More than half lived with someone with a substance use disorder



# Risks to Children

- Parental arrest and subsequent incarceration can be a major trauma for children, leading to increased risk of (HHS):
  - Reduced socioeconomic status
  - Poor academic performance
  - Aggressive behaviors
  - Depression
  - Delinquency
  - Substance use



# Conclusion

- Criminal justice-involved individuals form a variety of diverse populations
- Important to understand the divergent needs of these various populations to better target services
- Services are necessary due to the high and unique risks these populations face; their children also often face increased risks
- We'll talk more about what prevention services can be provided in Part 2 next week



# Contact Us



Central East (HHS Region 3)

PTTC

Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network  
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

*a program managed by*



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