

Characteristics Table for The Clinical Question: What are the best interventions for offenders with substance misuse problems?

Comparisons Included in this Clinical Question

Cognitive behavioural intervention versus control
AUSTIN1997
DUGAN1998
JOHNSON1995
KINLOCK2003

Characteristics of Included Studies

Methods	Participants	Outcomes	Interventions	Notes
<p>AUSTIN1997</p> <p>Study Type: RCT</p> <p>Blindness: Open</p> <p>Duration (days): Mean 140</p> <p>Followup: 1-year</p> <p>Setting: US, San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Santa Rosa</p> <p>Community (Probation)</p> <p>Notes: Details on randomisation not reported.</p> <p>Info on Screening Process: Details not reported.</p>	<p>n= 135</p> <p>Age: Mean 36</p> <p>Sex: all males</p> <p>Diagnosis: 100% Offenders</p> <p>Exclusions: - Male offenders who were neither sentenced to probation or released from prison with the mandatory condition that they participate in drug treatment.</p> <p>Notes: Drug offenders; 41% for treatment and 44% for control had offences for drug-related crimes with robbery as the second most common offence. Participants were mandated for drug treatment through testing rather than specific drug related offences.</p> <p>Baseline: No significance test reported; participants similar at pre-assessment.</p>	<p>Data Used</p> <p>Recidivism (12 months)</p> <p>Notes: TAKEN AT: recidivism data collected 1-year termination from both programmes.</p> <p>RECIDIVISM: number of arrests.</p>	<p>Group 1 N= 70</p> <p>Reasoning and Rehabilitation - Bi-weekly session for 20 weeks. Delivered by probation. Group therapy.</p> <p>Group 2 N= 65</p> <p>Drug treatment programme - 3 phases each with a 4 month duration. Random urine tests. Weekly substance abuse counselling meetings. Individualised treatment plan.</p>	
<p>Results from this paper:</p> <p>1.1 Well covered</p> <p>1.2 Not reported</p> <p>1.3 Not addressed</p> <p>1.4 Not addressed</p> <p>1.5 Adequately addressed</p> <p>1.6 Not addressed</p> <p>1.7 Well covered</p> <p>1.8 Not applicable</p> <p>1.9 Adequately covered</p> <p>1.10 Poorly addressed</p> <p>2.1 +</p>				
<p>DUGAN1998</p> <p>Study Type: RCT</p> <p>Type of Analysis: Completers</p> <p>Blindness: Open</p> <p>Duration (days): Mean 40</p> <p>Setting: US</p> <p>Prison (maximum security)</p> <p>Notes: Details on randomisation not reported</p> <p>Info on Screening Process: Details not reported</p>	<p>n= 117</p> <p>Age: Mean 30</p> <p>Sex: 106 males 11 females</p> <p>Diagnosis: 100% Offenders</p> <p>Exclusions: Inmates who did not indicate alcohol drug dependency</p>	<p>Data Used</p> <p>Offences, mean number</p> <p>Notes: TAKEN AT: pre- and 2 year follow-up.</p> <p>DROP OUTS: none reported</p>	<p>Group 1 N= 61</p> <p>Cognitive and behavioural - Cognitive based therapy based on therapeutic communities and cognitive skills training within rational emotive therapy. Group therapy. Deconditioning, cognitive restructuring, alternating behaviours.</p> <p>Group 2 N= 56</p> <p>TAU - Treatment as usual in prison services.</p>	

only available for treatment group.

Results from this paper:

- 1.1 Adequately addressed
- 1.2 Adequately addressed
- 1.3 Not reported adequately
- 1.4 Not addressed
- 1.5 Not reported adequately
- 1.6 Adequately addressed
- 1.7 Adequately addressed
- 1.8 Not reported
- 1.9 Adequately addressed
- 1.10 Not applicable

JOHNSON1995

Study Type: RCT

Blindness: Open

Duration (days):

Followup: 4-month

Setting: Probation

n= 134

Age:

Sex: all males

Diagnosis:

Exclusions: Those not referred after initial drug screening for Addiction Severity Index diagnosis whose drug problem score was not 5+

Data Used

Revocations/absconsions
Notes: TAKEN AT: 8-months, average (includes intervention time i.e. since intake into programme).

Group 1 N= 47

Cognitive skills - Specialised Drug Offender Programme = drug offenders probation programme with max caseload of 50 + cognitive model (group therapy, 35 sessions x 2 hour).

Group 2 N= 51

Specialized drug offender program - drug offenders probation programme with max caseload of 50. No additional training.

Group 3 N= 36

TAU - Regular probation services; caseload of 160.

Results from this paper:

- 1.1 Well covered
- 1.2 Adequately covered
- 1.3 Not addressed
- 1.4 Not addressed
- 1.5 Adequately addressed
- 1.6 Not addressed
- 1.7 Adequately addressed
- 1.8 [Not reported]
- 1.9 Not addressed
- 1.10 Not applicable

2.1 +

KINLOCK2003

Study Type: RCT

Type of Analysis: Completers

Blindness: Open

Duration (days):

Setting: US
Prison

Info on Screening Process: 188 entered the study, 96% of eligible participants provided consent

n= 170

Age:

Sex: 118 males 52 females

Diagnosis:

100% Offenders

Exclusions: - did not have a history of drug abuse
- pre-release status not between 6 to 9 months to serve before parole
- did not have at least 1 year parole supervision following release
- not a resident in Baltimore City following release

Baseline: No significant differences at baseline

Data Used

Institutional misconduct - incident reports

Group 1 N= 88

Cognitive and behavioural - Individual therapy. Target irrational beliefs and maladaptive behaviour. Skills training. 6 months weekly interventions, 60 minutes.

Group 2 N= 82

Control - Attention control - brief counselling sessions, monthly, 30 minute sessions. Passive therapist.

Results from this paper:

- 1.2 Adequately addressed
- 1.3 Not reported adequately
- 1.4 Not addressed
- 1.5 Not addressed
- 1.6 Adequately addressed
- 1.7 Adequately addressed
- 1.8 Not reported
- 1.9 Adequately addressed
- 1.10 Not applicable

Characteristics of Excluded Studies

Reference ID	Reason for Exclusion
EASTON2007	Domestic violence.

References of Included Studies

AUSTIN1997 (Unpublished Data Only)

Austin, J., Robinson, B., Elms, B., et al. (1997) The evaluation of two models of treating sentenced federal drug offenders in the community. *International Journal of Offender Rehabilitation and Comparative Criminology*, 36, 247-262.

DUGAN1998 (Published Data Only)

Dugan, J.R. & Everett, R.S. (1998) An experimental test of chemical dependency therapy for jail inmates. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 42, 360-368.

JOHNSON1995 (Published Data Only)

Johnson, G. & Hunter, R.M. (1995) Evaluation of the specialized drug offender program. In *Thinking Straight: The Reasoning and Rehabilitation Program for Delinquency Prevention and Offender Rehabilitation* (eds. R.R. Ross & R.D. Ross), pp. 214-234. Ontario: Air Training and Publications.

KINLOCK2003 (Published Data Only)

Kinlock T.W., O'Grady, K.E. & Hanlon, T.E. (2003) The effects of drug treatment on institution behavior. *The Prison Journal*, 83, 257-276.

References of Excluded Studies

EASTON2007 (Published Data Only)

Easton, C., Mandel, D., Babuscio, T. (2007B) Differences in treatment outcome between male alcohol dependent offenders of domestic violence with and without positive drug screens. *Addictive Behaviors*, 32, 2151-2163.

*Easton, C.J., Mandel, D.L., Hunkele, K.A., et al. (2007) A cognitive behavioral therapy for alcohol-dependent domestic violence offenders: an integrated substance abuse-domestic violence treatment approach (SADV). *The American Journal on Addictions*, 16, 24-31.