

Drug Treatment in Prison

Program description:

This broad grouping of programs includes therapeutic communities and cognitive behavioral treatment for offenders who are diagnosed as chemically dependent. Therapeutic communities typically last 6 to 12 months in a structured, residential setting. These meta-analytic results were last updated in 2006.

Typical age of primary program participant: 28

Typical age of secondary program participant: N/A

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes Measured	Primary or Secondary Participant	No. of Effect Sizes	Unadjusted Effect Sizes (Random Effects Model)			Adjusted Effect Sizes and Standard Errors Used in the Benefit-Cost Analysis					
			ES	SE	p-value	First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
						ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	P	21	-0.17	0.02	0.46	-0.17	0.02	30	-0.17	0.02	40

Benefit-Cost Summary

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2011). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in Technical Appendix 2.	Program Benefits					Costs	Summary Statistics			
	Parti- cipants	Tax-payers	Other	Other Indirect	Total Benefits		Benefit to Cost Ratio	Return on Invest- ment	Benefits Minus Costs	Probability of a positive net present value
	\$0	\$3,834	\$9,860	\$1,883	\$15,577	-\$4,603	\$3.38	22%	\$10,974	100%

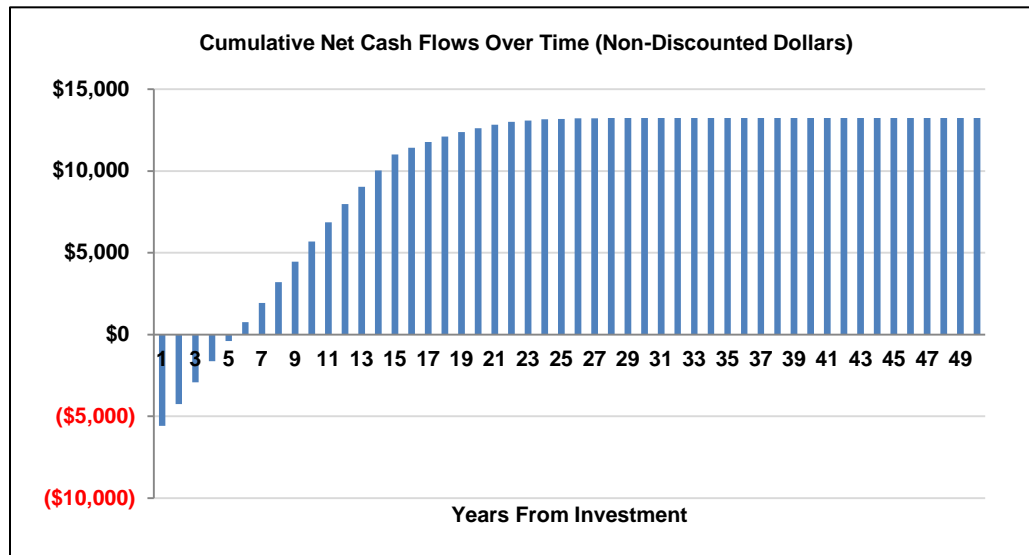
Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of Benefits	Benefits to:					Total Benefits
	Parti- cipants	Tax- payers	Other	Other In- direct		
Crime	\$0	\$3,834	\$9,860	\$1,883		\$15,577

Detailed Cost Estimates

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta-analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in Technical Appendix 2.	Program Costs			Comparison Costs			Summary Statistics	
	Annual Cost	Program Duration	Year Dollars	Annual Cost	Program Duration	Year Dollars	Present Value of Net Program Costs (in 2011 dollars)	Uncertainty (+ or - %)
	\$4,601	1	2011	\$0	1	2011	\$3,981	10%

Source: Estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.



Multiplicative Adjustments Applied to the Meta-Analysis

Type of Adjustment	Multiplier
1- Less well-implemented comparison group or observational study, with some covariates.	1.00
2- Well-implemented comparison group design, often with many statistical controls.	1.00
3- Well-done observational study with many statistical controls (e.g., instrumental variables).	1.00
4- Random assignment, with some implementation issues.	1.00
5- Well-done random assignment study.	1.00
Program developer = researcher	0.36
Unusual (not "real-world") setting	0.50
Weak measurement used	0.80

The adjustment factors for these studies are based on our empirical knowledge of the research in a topic area. We performed a multivariate regression analysis of 96 effect sizes from evaluations of adult and juvenile justice programs. The analysis examined the relative magnitude of effect sizes for studies rated a 1, 2, 3, or 4 for research design quality, in comparison with a 5 (see Technical Appendix B for a description of these ratings). We weighted the model using the random effects inverse variance weights for each effect size. The results indicated that research designs 1, 2, and 3 should have an adjustment factor greater than 1 and research design 4 should have an adjustment factor of approximately 1. Using a conservative approach, we set all the multipliers to 1.

In this analysis, we also found that effect sizes were statistically significantly higher when the program developer was involved in the research evaluation. Similar findings, although not statistically significant, indicated that studies using weak outcome measures (such as technical violations) were higher.

Studies Used in the Meta-Analysis

Aos, S., Phipps, P., & Barnoski, R. (2005, January). *Washington's drug offender sentencing alternative: An evaluation of benefits and costs* (Document No. 05-01-1901). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Belenko, S., Foltz, C., Lang, M. A., & Sung, H.-E. (2004). Recidivism among high-risk drug felons: A longitudinal analysis following residential treatment. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 40*(1/2), 105-132.

Daley M., Love C. T., Shepard D. S., Petersen C. B., White K. L., & Hall F. B. (2004). Cost-effectiveness of Connecticut's in-prison substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 39*(3), 69-92.

Division of Management and Budget Planning and Research Section. (1988). *Substance abuse treatment program: Evaluation of outcomes and management report* (Document No. NCJ 114266). Tumwater: Washington State Department of Corrections, Author.

Field, G. (1985). The Cornerstone Program: A client outcome study. *Federal Probation, 49*(2), 50-55.

Gransky, L. A., & Jones, R. J. (1995, September). *Evaluation of the post-release status of substance abuse program participants*. Chicago: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Hall, E. A., Prendergast, M. L., Wellisch, J., Patten, M., & Cao, Y. (2004). Treating drug-abusing women prisoners: An outcomes evaluation of the Forever Free program. *The Prison Journal 84*(1), 81-105.

Hanson, G. (2000, October). *Pine Lodge intensive inpatient treatment program*. Tumwater: Washington State Department of Corrections, Planning and Research Section.

Studies Used in the Meta-Analysis

- Klebe, K. J., & O'Keefe, M. (2004, October). *Outcome evaluation of the Crossroads to Freedom House and Peer I therapeutic communities* (Document No. 208126). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.
- Knight, K., Simpson, D. D., & Hiller, M. L. (1999). Three-year reincarceration outcomes for in-prison therapeutic community treatment in Texas. *The Prison Journal*, 79(3), 337-351.
- Mosher, C., Phillips, D. (2001, November). *Program evaluation of the Pine Lodge pre-release residential therapeutic community for women offenders in Washington State, final report* (Document No. 196670). Pullman: Washington State University, Social and Economic Sciences Research Center.
- Oregon Department of Corrections. (1996). *Evaluation of the Powder River and Turning Point alcohol and drug treatment programs*. Salem, OR: Author.
- Pelissier, B., Rhodes, W., Saylor, W., Gaes, G., Camp, S. D., Vanyur, S. D., & Wallace, S. (2000, September). *TRIAD drug treatment evaluation project final report of three-year outcomes: Part 1*. Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, Office of Research and Evaluation.
- Porporino, F. J., Robinson, D., Millson, B., & Weekes, J. R. (2002). An outcome evaluation of prison-based treatment programming for substance users. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 37(8-10), 1047-1077.
- Prendergast, M. L., Hall, E. A., Wexler, H. K., Melnick, G., & Cao, Y. (2004). Amity prison-based therapeutic community: 5-year outcomes. *The Prison Journal*, 84(1), 36-60.
- Swartz, J. A., Lurigio, A. J., & Slomka, S. A. (1996). The impact of IMPACT: An assessment of the effectiveness of a jail-based treatment program. *Crime and Delinquency*, 42(4), 553-573.
- Tunis, S., Austin, J., Morris, M., Hardyman, P., & Bolyard, M. (1996, May). *Evaluation of drug treatment in local corrections* (Document No. NCJ 159313). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.
- Welsh, W. N. (2003, May). *Evaluation of prison-based therapeutic community drug treatment programs in Pennsylvania*. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency.
- Wexler, H. K., Falkin, G. P., & Lipton, D. S. (1990). Outcome evaluation of a prison therapeutic community for substance abuse treatment. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 17(1), 71-92.
- Wexler, H. K., Falkin, G. P., Lipton, D. S., & Rosenblum, A. B. (1992). Outcome evaluation of a prison therapeutic community for substance abuse treatment. In C. G. Leukefeld & F. M. Tims (Eds.), *Drug abuse treatment in prisons and jails* (pp. 156-174). Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.