



Systematic Review of Programs for Justice-Involved Adults with SMI, Across the Sequential Intercept Model

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Purpose of Project

Research question:

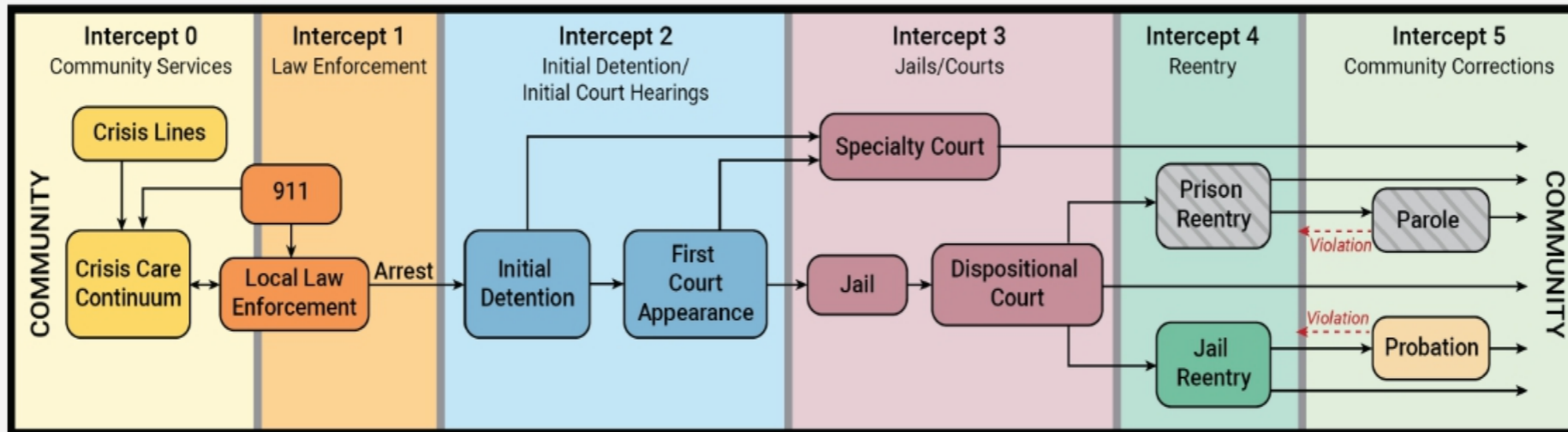
What is the evidence-base for programs designed to improve outcomes for adults with SMI who are involved in the justice system?

Project goals:

- 1) Review the literature to identify programs,
- 2) Evaluate the quality and strength of the evidence to identify “what works,” “what’s promising,” and “what’s not clear,”
- 3) Create an inventory.

The Sequential Intercept Model

Linear depiction of the Sequential Intercept Model



Source: Abreu et al., 2017. Used by permission.

What is a Systematic Review?

A systematic review:

- Uses a rigorous, scientific process to find, evaluate, and summarize large bodies of information into a key point --
 - **DOES AN INTERVENTION WORK?**
- Comparative and evidence-based science.
- Specific inclusion criteria that match the outcome of interest.

This study was unprecedented in its broad focus across the SIM.

Study Methodology



PHASE I – Strategic search

- Database search
- Grey literature search
- Reference mining & expert outreach

PHASE II – Review for inclusion

- Inclusion and exclusion criteria

PHASE III – Strength of the evidence

- Rating the quality of the evidence
- Evaluating the strength of the evidence

Phase 1 - Search



A. Academic journal databases

1. PubMed
2. Criminal Justice Abstracts
3. National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)

B. State agency websites

1. Department of Mental/Behavioral Health
2. Department of Corrections

C. Grey literature search

Phase 1 – Journal Search Terms

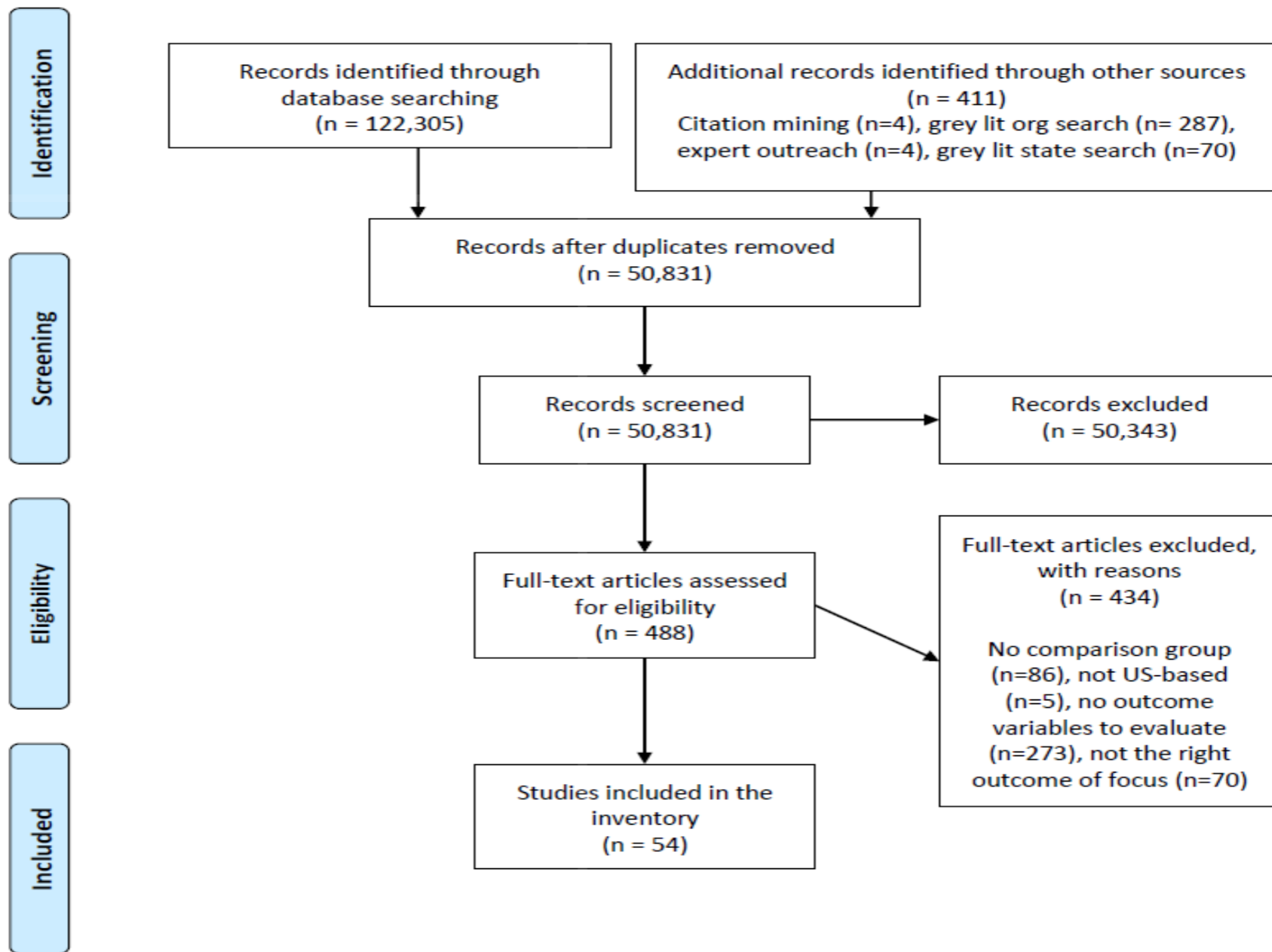
Mental Health Search Terms	
Mental illness, mental health, mental problems, serious mental illness, SMI, behavioral health, psychosis, depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, mental disorders, mood disorders, evidence-based, emerging practice, promising practice AND...	
Justice Category	Justice Search Terms
General justice terms	Criminal justice, justice system, crime, offender, defendant, incarcerated
Intercept 0 – Community Services	Community crisis services, crisis intervention, emergency department diversion, crisis care, mobile crisis outreach, hotline, crisis line
Intercept 1 – Law enforcement	Law enforcement, arrest, police response, police, dispatcher training, 911, first responders
Intercept 2 – Initial detention/court hearings	Detention, courts, court hearings, pretrial supervision, pretrial diversion, detain, mental health evaluation, forensic evaluation, judicial education, prosecution, bail
Intercept 3 – Jails/courts	Treatment courts, specialized courts, jail, prison, incarceration, corrections, correctional health, jail-based care, dockets, mental health court
Intercept 4 – Reentry	Reentry, transition, return to community, warm hand off, continuum of care, transition planning, release from jail, release from prison, release
Intercept 5 – Community supervision	Parole, probation, community supervision, revocation

Phase II - Screening for Inclusion

Inclusion criteria:

- US-based
- Adults with SMI or COD – 100% of the sample
- Published between 2009 and 2019
- *Must match our outcome variable!*
 - Person-level mental health
 - Person-level criminal justice
- *Must have a comparison group!!!*
- *The mental health intervention must have been designed for justice populations.*

PRISMA Flow Diagram of Included and Excluded Studies



Phase III – Quality and Strength of Evidence

Rating the *Quality* of the Evidence

- We reviewed the “research quality” (i.e., bias) of each included article.
- Used an adapted rating tool from AHRQ’s Evidence-based Practice Center

Overall Ratings
High
Medium
Low



Evaluating the *Strength* of the Evidence

WHAT WORKS

WHAT’S PROMISING

WHAT’S NOT CLEAR

Findings – Summary of the Inventory

Table 1. Inventory Results

Intercept	Unique Programs	Total Studies
0 – Community Services	5	6
1 – Law enforcement	2	2
2 – Initial Detention/Court	6	6
3 – Jails/Courts	9	23
4 – Reentry	11	13
5 – Probation & Parole	1	2
TOTAL	34	52

Inventory – Intercept 0 (1/2)

Program Name and Description	No. of Studies	Justice Outcomes	Mental Health Outcomes	Population (and Setting)
Intercept 0, Community Services				
Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (FACT) – FACT is an adaptation of the assertive community treatment model. Participants in the FACT program receive team-based mental health and substance abuse services, as well as support for housing, employment assistance, benefits applications, and advocacy. (Cusak, 2012)	1	Promising	Works	Adults with SMI and criminal justice risk (CJ-risk) (Community – California)
Rochester FACT Model – This modified version of a FACT program consists of four components, including high-fidelity ACT provided by a team of criminal justice staff, identification and targeting of criminogenic risk factors, use of legal authority to promote engagement in necessary interventions (legal leverage), and mental health–criminal justice collaboration to promote effective problem solving. (Lamberti, 2017)	1	Not clear	Promising	Adults with SMI or COD and CJ-risk (Community -New York)
Citizenship Project – Individuals are matched with a peer mentor and participate in a citizenship class component to enhance participants’ problem-solving and other life skills for daily living, their ability to establish social networks, and their knowledge of available community resources.	1	Not measured	Not clear	Adults with SMI and CJ-risk (Community - unspecified)

Inventory – Intercept 0 (2/2)

Program Name and Description	No. of Studies	Justice Outcomes	Mental Health Outcomes	Population (and Setting)
Intercept 0, Community Services				
Opening Doors to Recovery (ODR) – This is a team-based community mental health model that promotes hope, is person-centered, offers peer support, seeks to improve relationships in the family and with others, and capitalizes on participants’ strengths. (Compton, 2016)	1	Not clear	Not clear	Adults with history of psychiatric hospitalizations (Community – Georgia)
Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT) – AOT is treatment for individuals with SMI who are unlikely to live safely in the community without supervision and who are also unlikely to voluntarily participate in treatment. Some individuals for whom an AOT order is pursued can sign a voluntary service agreement in lieu of a formal court order. (Gilbert, 2010; Link, 2011)	2	Promising	Not measured	AOT patients with CJ-history (Community – New York City, NY)

Inventory – Intercept 1

Program Name and Description	No. of Studies	Justice Outcomes	Mental Health Outcomes	Population (and Setting)
Intercept 1, Law Enforcement				
<p>Co-Responder (police and mental health) Model - This co-responder model pairs up police officers with Boston Emergency Services Team (BEST) clinicians. The goal of the program is to provide community-based psychiatric crisis services to stabilize nonviolent persons experiencing psychiatric emergencies and divert them from jail. (Bonkiewicz, 2018)</p>	1	Not measured	Promising	<p>Nonviolent adults in crisis (Community - Boston, MA)</p>
<p>Respond, Empower, Advocate, and Listen (REAL) Program – REAL is a community-based, peer support program that assists people with SMI following a police encounter. A collaborative effort between police officers and mental health workers, REAL helps connect people with mental illness to mental health resources and develop long-term mental health plans. (Morabito, 2018)</p>	1	Not clear	Not clear	<p>Adults who recently had a mental health-related police encounter (Community - Lincoln, NE)</p>

Inventory – Intercept 2 (1/2)

Intercept 2, Initial Detention/Initial Court Hearings				
<p>Relationship-based Care Group – The relationship-based care post-booking program uses a philosophical approach to assume that the empathy, respect, and connectedness inherent in healthy relationships can be instrumental in engaging individuals in therapeutic activities and empowering them to take responsibility for their lives. (Rivas-Vazquez, 2009)</p>	1	Promising	Not measured	<p>Homeless adults with SMI with history of arrest</p> <p>(Community – Miami-Dade, FL)</p>
<p>Prosecutor-led Diversion – A jail diversion program coordinated by a county prosecutor’s office in which individuals were diverted towards mental health services including case management, community-based services, and housing supports. (Gill, 2017)</p>	1	Promising	Promising	<p>Adults with SMI and CJ risk</p> <p>(Community – Union County, NJ)</p>
<p>Statewide Jail Diversion Program – In this program, clinicians from community mental health agencies are based in the courts and work with police, prosecuting attorneys, and judges to identify people with SMI or a co-occurring substance use disorders who are appropriate candidates for diversion into community treatment. (Robertson, 2014)</p>	1	Not clear	Not clear	<p>Adults with SMI and CJ risk</p> <p>(Community – Connecticut)</p>

Inventory – Intercept 2 (2/2)

Intercept 2, Initial Detention/Initial Court Hearings				
<p>Advanced Supervision and Intervention Team Support (ASIST) – This is a specialized program designed for defendants with mental illness deemed “inappropriate” for the traditional diversion program. ASIST offers criminal justice supervision in conjunction with mental health treatment and support services. (Frisman, 2017)</p>	1	Not clear	promising	Adults with SMI and a recent charge (Community – Connecticut)
<p>Women’s Initiative for Success with Early Intervention (WISE) – WISE creates a pathway for women deemed incompetent to be diverted out of jail and into mental health treatment faster than the traditional evaluation for competency to stand trial pathway. (Coffman, 2017)</p>	1	Not clear	Not measured	Women with SMI and a misdemeanor charge (Community – Fulton County, GA)
<p>Community Reintegration Program (CRP), post-booking diversion – This CRP is a county-wide, post-booking outpatient treatment program for people arrested for a misdemeanor offense within the county. (Alarid, 2018)</p>	1	Promising	Not measured	Adults with SMI and a misdemeanor charge (Community - unspecified location)

Inventory – Intercept 3 (1/2)

Intercept 3, Jails/ Courts				
<p>Mental Health Courts (MCH) - Mental health courts (MHC) utilize treatment and services available in a given community to decrease confinement and of mentally ill offenders'; MHCs are a type of problem-solving court and are an alternative to traditional criminal court processing. (Anestis, 2014; Han, 2016; Henzel, 2018; Hiday, 2010 Hiday, 2013; Hiday, 2016; Lowder, 2015; LPA, 2013; Luskin, 2013; Ray, 2014; Rossman, 2012; Steadman, 2011; Yuan, 2018)</p>	13	Works	Works	Adults with mental illness (Community or courts-level, various locations)
<p>Court-based responses – Comparative evaluation of court-based responses to offenders with mental illnesses (Epperson, 2016)</p>	1	Promising	Promising	Adults with SMI (Cook County, IL)
<p>MISSION-CJ – “Maintaining Independence and Sobriety through Systems Integration, Outreach, and Networking–Criminal Justice,” (MISSION-CJ) is an intervention that targets co-occurring disorders and criminal justice risk factors within a mental health court. (Pinals, 2019; Smelson, 2015)</p>	2	Promising	Promising	Veterans and non-veterans with COD (Community – Massachusetts)
<p>Seeking Safety, Group Format (SS) – SS is a program developed to promote recovery in people with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorders. SS can be conducted in small group or individual formats. (Wolff, 2012; Zlotnick, 2009)</p>	2	Promising	Works	Adults with co-occurring PTSD and SUD (State prison, various locations)

Inventory – Intercept 3 (slide 2/2)

Intercept 3, Jails/Courts				
<p>Animal-Assisted Therapy (AAT) - This approach uses an animal as a tool while operating from the therapist's principle foundational method. In addition to AAT, therapy animals help individuals through animal assisted activities (AAA). AAAs provide social, educational, and recreational benefits for people during interactions. (Jaspersen, 2012)</p>	1	Not measured	Not clear	Women with mental illness (State prison – Utah)
<p>Iyengar Yoga - Iyengar yoga is a type of yoga that encourages the use of props (e.g., yoga blocks) to enable practitioners to perform poses effectively. Iyengar classes may include sitting and standing poses, stretches, twists, and breathing exercises, ending with relaxation. (Harner, 2010)</p>	1	Not measured	Not clear	Women with mental illness (State prison – unspecified location)
<p>Interpersonal Psychotherapy (IPT) – IPT is a treatment program that addresses interpersonal stressors and evaluates an interpersonal crisis as the proximal trigger for the current depressive episode and addresses it by helping individuals improve communication, mourn losses, or adapt to changes by building or better utilizing a social support network. (Johnson, 2012)</p>	1	Not measured	Not clear	Women with COD major depressive disorder (MDD) and SUD (State prison - Rhode Island)
<p>Modified Therapeutic Community for CODs (MTC) – This is a residency program with formal program activities multiple times a week for six months. This MTC was designed for CODs and to address criminal thinking and behavior; to recognize and respond to the interrelationship of substance abuse, mental illness, and criminality (triple recovery); and to use strategies for symptom management. (Sacks, 2012)</p>	1	Promising	Not measured	Men with COD (State prison - Colorado)
<p>Dual Diagnosis Offender Program (DDOP) – DDOP is a residential program inside a correctional facility. The goal of DDOP is to divert clients from incarceration and crime and enhance coordination of criminal justice and mental health services for the target population. The program provides integrated substance abuse and mental health group and individual treatment. (Iowa, 2011)</p>	1	Not clear	Not measured	Men with COD (State prison - Iowa)

Limitations

Study limitations:

- Scale of the systematic review
- Geography – limited to US
- Our outcome variables were not represented in many studies/established programs.
 - This is OK, it just changes what you capture

Gap Analysis Findings



Populations

- Rural areas
- LGBTQ, AI/AN, Asians, Latinos, etc.
- Other co-occurring health problems - intellectual or developmental disabilities, and HIV/AIDS

Equity Issues

- Structural and interpersonal barriers related to racial discrimination and economic status

Lack of Research

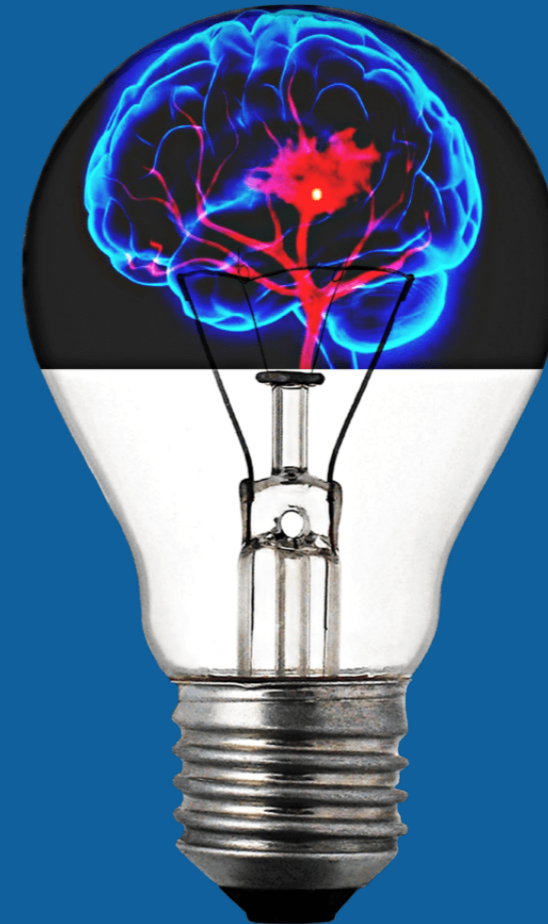
- Forensic patients (Intercept 2 - Courts)
- Jail-specific programs (Intercept 3)

Methodology

- Outcome variables
- Randomized control trial(s)

Take- Aways!

- Program evaluation is important for establishing that an intervention WORKS!
- Conducting research on mental health and criminal justice populations is messy, but it can be done!
- There are a variety of effective programs for different populations and innovation is possible!



QUESTIONS?

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