

COMMUNITY PARTNERS REINVESTMENT (CPR) PROJECT

Serving young men returning to Multnomah County from prison. A project of Volunteers of America – Oregon

Funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the US Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Meyer Memorial Trust, and the Northwest Health Foundation.

PARTICIPANT DESCRIPTION

One hundred fifty-eight participants enrolled in CPR between November 2005 and June 30, 2008¹. At the time of their baseline interview, the typical participant was 22.6 years old and never married (96.6%). The participants identify themselves as white (58.5%), African American (34.7%), Native American (12.2%), and Hispanic or Latino (11.6%). Many were returning to the community from prison for the first time (76.2%). They were incarcerated for an average of over two years (25.6 months). Two-thirds have a high school diploma or a GED (63.3%). Over one-third of stopped their education between 8th and 11th grade (36.7%). CPR participants have a very high (60.0%) to high (38.8%) risk to recidivate, as measured by the *Level of Service/Case Management Inventory* (LS/CMI; Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2004).

PROJECT OUTCOMES THROUGH JUNE 30, 2008

Recidivism was lower for CPR participants than for other young men returning to Multnomah County from prison. (7/15/08: Comparison sample data has been requested from DOC. Outcomes will be updated when it is received.)

- Of the 80 CPR participants who were released at least *6 months prior to December 31, 2007*, only 2.5% (n=2) had been convicted of a felony within the six months following their release. Of the 293 offenders in the matched comparison sample, 4.4% (n=13) had been convicted of a felony within that same timeframe.
- Of the 51 CPR participants who were released at least *12 months prior to December 31, 2007*, only 9.8% (n=5) had been convicted of a felony in the 12 months following their release. Of the 252 offenders in the matched comparison sample, 11.1% (n=28) had been convicted of a felony within that same timeframe.

Risk factors for re-offending were reduced.²

- The overall risk of re-offending decreased significantly ($p < .001$), as measured by the LS/CMI administered by PSU at intake and follow-up. Seven of the eight LS/CMI subscales showing a reduction of risk were: *Education/Employment*, *Family/Marital*, *Leisure/Recreation*, *Companions*, *Alcohol/Drug Problem*, *Procriminal Attitude/Orientation*, and *Antisocial Pattern*. Six of the subscales showed a statistically significant decrease in risk at 6-months: *Education/Employment* ($p < .01$), *Leisure/Recreation* ($p < .01$), *Companions* ($p < .001$), *Procriminal Attitude/Orientation* ($p < .001$), *Antisocial Pattern* ($p < .001$) and *Family/Marital* ($p < .001$). The *Criminal History* subscale showed a statistically significant increase ($p < .001$) during that time. (17 of 90 respondents were in jail or prison at the time of their 6-month interview.) See detailed chart, next page.

Substance use and the severity of addiction were reduced.²

- 82.2% had not used illegal drugs in the past 30 days.
- 61.1% had not used alcohol or illegal drugs in the past 30 days.
- 88.9% had not experienced any alcohol or drug related health, behavioral or social consequences in the past 30 days.
- There was a statistically significant ($p < .05$) reduction in the severity of addiction, as measured by the *Addiction Severity Index* (ASI; McLellan et al., 1992), including statistically significant reductions in the following ASI composite scores: *Psychiatric Status* ($p < .05$), *Medical Status* ($p < .05$), and *Employment Status* ($p < .001$). There was a slight increase in the severity of four composite scores, *Alcohol Use*, *Legal Status* ($p < .05$), and *Family/Social Status*, though only one was statistically significant. There was no change in the Composite Score for *Drug Use*. See detailed chart, next page.

Mental health symptoms were reduced.²

There was a reduction of mental health symptoms, as measured by the *Behavior and Symptom Identification Scale* (BASIS-32; Eisen, 1991). There was a reduction in all subscales of the BASIS-32. The reductions in the *Impulsive-Addictive Behavior* Subscale and the *Depression-Anxiety* Subscale were statistically significant ($p < .05$). See detailed chart, next page.

Education, employment, and housing situations improved.²

- 56.7% were currently employed or attending school.
- 25.6% had a valid driver's license, and 23.3% had an automobile available to them on a regular basis.
- 68.8% had been living in their own or someone else's home.

Data Sources: Participant interviews conducted by PSU July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2008 (147 Baseline, 90 Six-month Follow-up interviews). Comparison sample provided by DOC, recidivism data provided by the Multnomah County Department of Community Justice.

¹That also enrolled in the evaluation conducted by PSU. Additional program participants may not have enrolled in the evaluation.

²For the 90 CPR participants interviewed both at Baseline and 6-months Post-Baseline

Risk of Re-offending at Baseline and 6-months Post-Baseline (n=90)

LS/CMI Risk Subscale	Average Score		Mean Difference ¹	Level of Risk
	Baseline	6-months Post-baseline		
Alcohol/Drug Problem (maximum score possible =8)	4.99	4.87	0.12	↔ in the Medium (4-5) Risk level
Antisocial Pattern (max. score=4)	3.49	3.10	0.39***	↘ in the High (3) Risk level
Companions (max. score=4)	3.19	2.24	0.94***	↘ from High (3) to Medium (2) Risk
Education/Employment (max. score=9)	5.81	5.10	0.71**	↘ in the High (5-6) Risk level
Family/Marital (max score=4)	2.76	2.00	0.76***	↘ in the Medium (2) Risk level
Leisure/Recreation (max. score=2)	1.70	1.44	0.26**	↘ in the Medium (1) Risk level
Procriminal Attitude/Orientation (max. score=4)	2.57	1.84	0.72***	↘ from Medium (2) to Low (1) Risk
Criminal History (max. score=8)	6.14	6.74	-0.60***	↗ in the High (6-7) Risk level
Total	30.64	27.34	3.30***	↘ from Very High (30-43) to High (20-29)

¹Baseline score minus 6-month score.

*p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Severity of Addiction at Baseline and 6-months Post-Baseline (n=90)

Addiction Severity Index Subscale ¹	Average Score ²		Mean Difference ³	Change in Severity
	Baseline	6-months Post-baseline		
Employment Status (n=89)	.88	.69	.19***	↘
Medical Status (n=90)	.04	.01	.03*	↘
Psychiatric Status (n=86)	.14	.10	.04*	↘
Drug Use (n=90)	.03	.03	.00	↔
Alcohol Use (n=89)	.05	.08	-.03	↗
Family Social Status (n=83)	.08	.09	-.01	↗
Legal Status (n=85)	.07	.13	-.06*	↗
Overall ASI Score (n=75)	.18	.16	.02*	↘

¹Subscale sample sizes differed due to a minimum number of missing items being required for the calculations.

²Higher scores indicate higher severity, maximum score = 1.

³Baseline score minus 6-month score.

*p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Mental Health at Baseline and 6-months Post-Baseline (n=90)

BASIS-32 Subscale	Average Score ¹		Mean Difference ²	Change in Severity
	Baseline	6-months Post-baseline		
Relation to self and others	.48	.34	.15	↘
Depression-anxiety	.41	.27	.15*	↘
Daily living skills	.33	.28	.05	↘
Impulsive-addictive behavior	.23	.13	.10*	↘
Psychosis	.06	.01	.05	↘
Overall Mean Score	.33	.26	.08	↘

¹Higher scores indicate more risk: 0=No Difficulty, 4 = Extreme Difficulty

²Baseline score minus 6-month score.

*p<.05