



RECOVERY WORKS: PHASE ONE POLICY BRIEF
Report to the Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction
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Prepared for Recovery Works by



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BACKGROUND

Recovery Works is a new program, started in November 2015 as part of House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1006, that is managed by the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration's (FSSA) Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA). The program provides vouchers to DMHA certified mental health and substance abuse providers in the community to treat individuals involved in the criminal justice system. The voucher program was designed to cover mental health and/or substance abuse treatment costs for participants without insurance or Medicaid. Participants must be over the age of 18, be a resident of Indiana, have a total household income equal to or less than 200% of the federal income poverty line, and have entered the criminal justice system with a current or prior felony conviction.

The overarching goal of Recovery Works is to reduce the number of individuals with substance abuse and mental health disorders entering the criminal justice system in Indiana but also to foster partnerships between criminal justice practitioners and behavioral health providers in order to supplement community supervision strategies.

In order to empirically examine the Recovery Works program, DMHA partnered with the Indiana University Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR) to conduct an evaluation. The CCJR is a part of the Indiana University Public Policy Institute (PPI) which is the research and outreach arm of the School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA). The full evaluation of Recovery Works consists of a mixed-methods multi-year study; however, this summary report details only the first phase of the study in which researchers examined administrative data from DARMHA—Data Assessment Registry Mental Health and Addiction—and linked these data up to information from the Indiana Department of Corrections (IDOC).

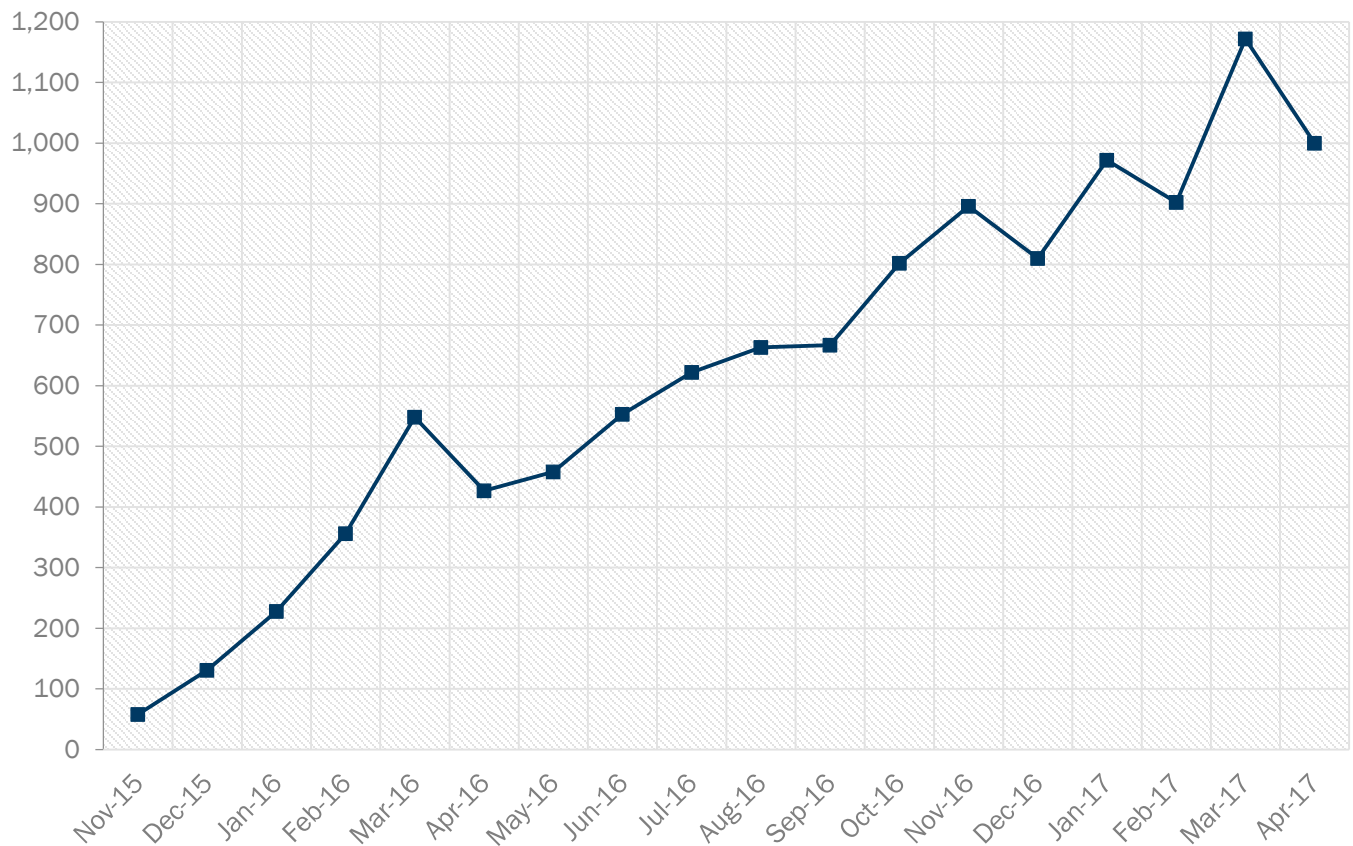
RECOVERY WORKS REFERRALS

From its inception in November 2015 through May 2017, there have been 12,040 clients enrolled in Recovery Works. Increases in enrollment have been consistent during this time period, with enrollment growing by more than 500% in the first year. The majority of Recovery Works referrals have come from probation and parole agencies, with the largest portion of clients located in Marion County.



FIGURE 1. Number of new Recovery Works clients by month

November 2015 to April 2017



RECOVERY WORKS CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Recovery Works clients were predominantly White Males with an average age of 34 years. Most clients were unmarried, unemployed, and had a High School degree or GED equivalent. Most of these clients did not have insurance and had an average family adjusted income of about \$7,500. Slightly more than half were in a permanent housing situation and about the same proportion had not been in the stable housing for the past six months.

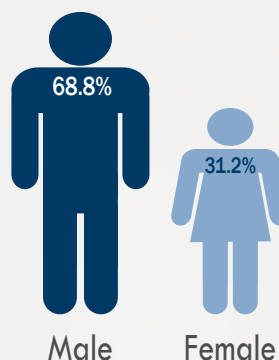
Social Characteristics (N=12,040)

Educational Level	
Less than HS	28.7%
HS Degree or GED	51.9%
Some College	15.0%
College Graduate	1.8%
Vocational	2.3%
Other	0.3%
Marital Status	
Single	61.6%
Divorced	17.8%
Married, Living together	10.4%
Married, Separated	6.8%
Unknown	2.0%
Widowed	1.1%
Employment Status	
Unemployed, looking for work	45.5%
Unemployed, not in labor force	12.2%
Employed, Full time 35+ hours/week	31.0%
Employed, Part-time	11.3%
Consumer Health Insurance	
None	49.8%
HIP	14.0%
Private Insurance	4.5%
Medicaid and/or Medicare	15.1%
Other/Unknown	16.6%

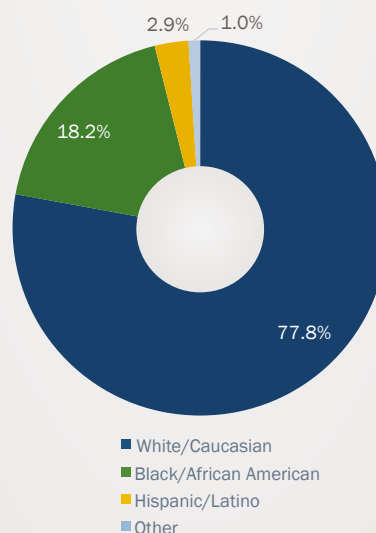


68.8% of clients are **Male**
77.8% are **White/Caucasian**

Demographics (N=12,040)



Average Age
34 years old



Housing Characteristics (N=12,040)

Housing Category	
Permanent Housing	28.7%
Temporary Housing	51.9%
Institutional Housing	15.0%
Homeless	1.8%
Other/Unknown	2.6%
Housing Stability	
Less than 6 months	61.6%
6 months to 1 year	17.9%
1 to 2 years	10.5%
More than 2 years	6.8%
Other/Unknown	3.2%



Less than **1/3** of clients were in a **permanent housing** situation

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG CLIENTS

The most common substances used by Recovery Works clients are alcohol, opioids, and marijuana. More than half of clients have a prior substance abuse treatment episode. Moreover, 17.5% of Recovery Works clients report having used a needle to inject

drugs and 13% report having shared a needle. Approximately 40% of clients had no prior substance abuse treatment episode.



Most common substances used by clients are **alcohol, marijuana, and opioids**



Average Age at First Use
18.9 years old



17.2% of clients have **used needles** to inject drugs

13.4% of clients have **shared a needle** to inject drugs

Additional Substance Use Indicators

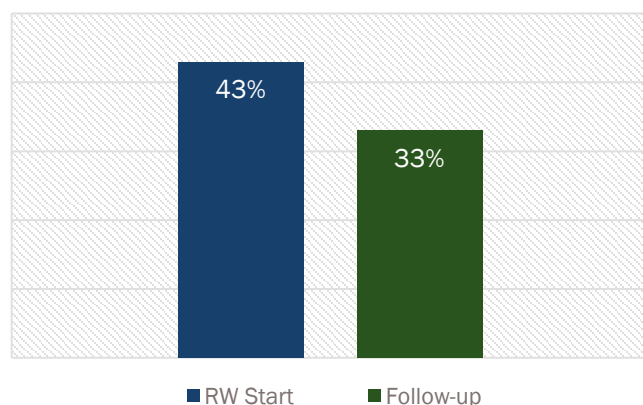
Primary Substance Use		Prior SA Treatment Episodes	
Alcohol	24.2%	None	40.8%
Opioids (Heroin/Rx Opiates)	23.7%	1 prior episode	30.3%
Marijuana	20.2%	2 to 5 prior episodes	26.0%
Methamphetamine	18.0%	6 to 10 prior episodes	2.2%
Cocaine/Crack	4.8%	11 to 20 prior episodes	0.6%
Tabacco	3.1%	21 or more prior episodes	0.2%
Benzodiazepines*	1.2%	* Benzodiazepines: any of a group of chemical compounds that are used as minor tranquilizers, such as diazepam (Valium) and chlordiazepoxide (Librium)	
Other	1.4%		
None/NA	3.4%		

RECOVERY WORKS CLIENT CHANGES

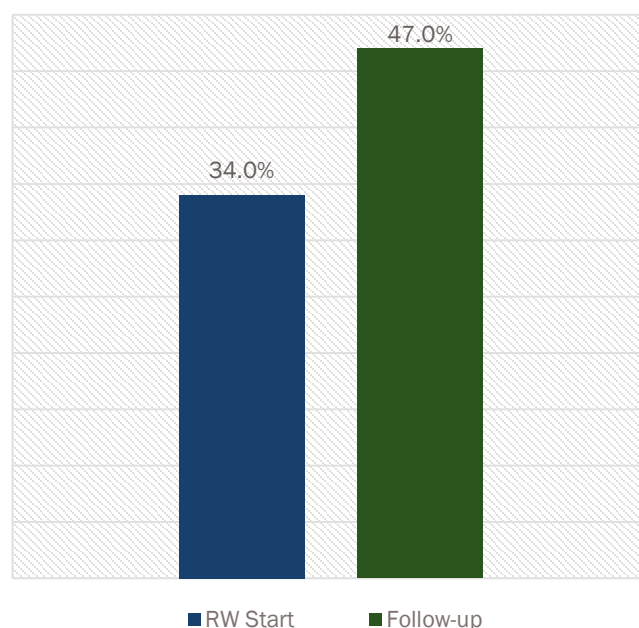
In order to examine changes over time, we restricted our follow-up period to those Recovery Works clients with at least 180 days (6 months) in the program (N=282). As more time elapses and the Recovery Works client sample size grows, we will be able to look at changes over a longer period of time and also determine how these changes are related to other outcomes.

Among those Recovery Works clients who have remained in the program for at least 6 months, there have been *statistically significant* increases in rates of employment and insurance coverage and decreases in self-reported arrest. While not statistically significant, there have also been increases in clients average family income and decreases in the percent of clients in permanent housing.

Changes in Uninsured (N=282)



Changes in Employment & Income (N=282)



CRIMINAL HISTORY & INCARCERATION RATE

In order to examine official records on criminal history and incarceration, we obtained data on all intakes to the DOC from January 1999 through April 2017.

In order to assess recidivism we looked at those Recovery Works clients who had *at least one year* at risk (i.e., enrolled Nov. 2015-Mar. 2016) and determined whether they were incarcerated in DOC within the year following Recovery Works enrollment. It is important to note that this represents a small portion of Recovery Works clients to date.

There are essentially two groups for which we are assessing recidivism: (1) all Recovery Works clients with a year at risk (n=1321) and (2) those who had previously been to DOC (n=571). Less than half (41.5%) of all clients had been in IDOC prior to Recovery Works enrollment.

Among the Recovery Works sample with one year at risk of incarceration in DOC (n=1321), ***the incarceration rate is 7.7%***. The average time to incarceration following Recovery Works start was 169 days, ranging from 15 days to 364 days. More than half (52%) were incarcerated on a technical violation.

In looking at the sample of clients with at least one year at risk who had previously been released from DOC (n=571), ***the re-incarceration rate is 13.8%***. Similar to the above sample, the average time was 165 days, ranging from 15 days to 364 days, and 57% were re-incarcerated on a technical violation.

Criminal Behavior

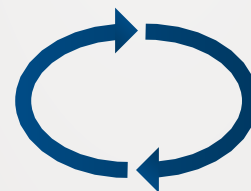
Prior DOC Release Count	
None	58.5%
1 priors	19.6%
2 to 5 priors	20.3%
6 to 10 priors	1.5%
11 or more priors	0.1%



42% of clients **had been in DOC** at some point prior to enrollment in Recovery Works



7.7% of clients with one year at risk **were incarcerated** after enrolling in Recovery Works



Of those clients, **13.8%** of them **were re-incarcerated**

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INCARCERATION

Having previously been to DOC was significantly associated with incarceration. Specifically, we found that 13.8% of those who were previously in DOC were incarcerated compared to 3.1% of those who were not ($\chi^2=52.76$, $p < .001$). Moreover, there were significant differences in the number of priors; those who were incarcerated had an average of 1.8 prior DOC stays compared to 0.8 for those who were not ($t=6.67$, $p < .001$).

There were no differences by gender or race/ethnicity; however, those who were incarcerated were significantly younger than those who were not (31 vs.

34; $t=3.65$, $p < .001$). There were also no differences by education, marital status, employment, insurance, self-reported arrests, prior substance abuse episodes, or any of the specific substances used. However, there were differences by income and housing measures. Specifically, those who were incarcerated made significantly less money than those who were not (\$4,076 vs \$6020; $t=1.96$, $p < .05$); those who were incarcerated were significantly less likely to have permanent housing than those who were not incarcerated (4.8% vs. 10.6%; $\chi^2=15.65$, $p < .001$); and those who were not in the same housing situation for 6 months were more likely to be incarcerated than those who were (9.5% vs. 5.3%; $\chi^2=7.84$, $p < .01$).

Factors Associated with Incarceration

	Incarcerated ¹ (n=102)	Not Incarcerated (n=1,219)
Mean		
Average Age ***	30.5	34.3
Adjusted Family Income**	4,076	6,020
Prior DOC Release Count ***	1.8	0.8
Percentage		
Prior DOC***		
Yes	13.8%	86.2%
No	3.1%	96.9%
Less than 6 months in Housing **		
Yes	4.8%	95.2%
No	10.6%	89.4%
In Permanent Housing ***		
Yes	9.5%	90.5%
No	5.3%	94.7%

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY



12,040
clients enrolled



Most common substances used by clients are **alcohol, marijuana, and opioids**



Clients were predominantly **White Males** with an average age of **34 years**



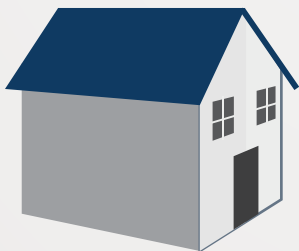
17% of clients have **used needles** to inject drugs, and **13%** have **shared a needle**



Majority of clients had a **High School degree** or equivalent, were unmarried, & unemployed



42% of clients **had been in DOC** at some point prior to enrollment in Recovery Works



Less than **1/3** of clients were in a **permanent housing** situation



7.7% of clients **were incarcerated** after enrolling in Recovery Works



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