

Justice Involved Veterans Recidivism and The Impact of Veteran Treatment Courts (VCTs)





Presenter Info



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Learning Objectives

By the end of this module, you will be able to do the following:



Understand the origins of Veteran Treatment Courts (VTCs)



Understand some benefits and limitations of VTCs and determine eligibilities and exclusions



Understand recommendations for expanding the positive benefits of VTCs and overcoming some limitations







What Are VTCs



Non-adversarial solutions-based justice initiatives for Veterans



Problem solving courts based in part on the drug court model



First VTC created in 2008 in Buffalo NY by Judge Robert T. Russell







What Are VTCs (Cont'd)

Modeled after the
Buffalo Drug Treatment
Court which Judge
Russell also
implemented in 1995



500+ in 40 states, 25 VTCs in Pennsylvania

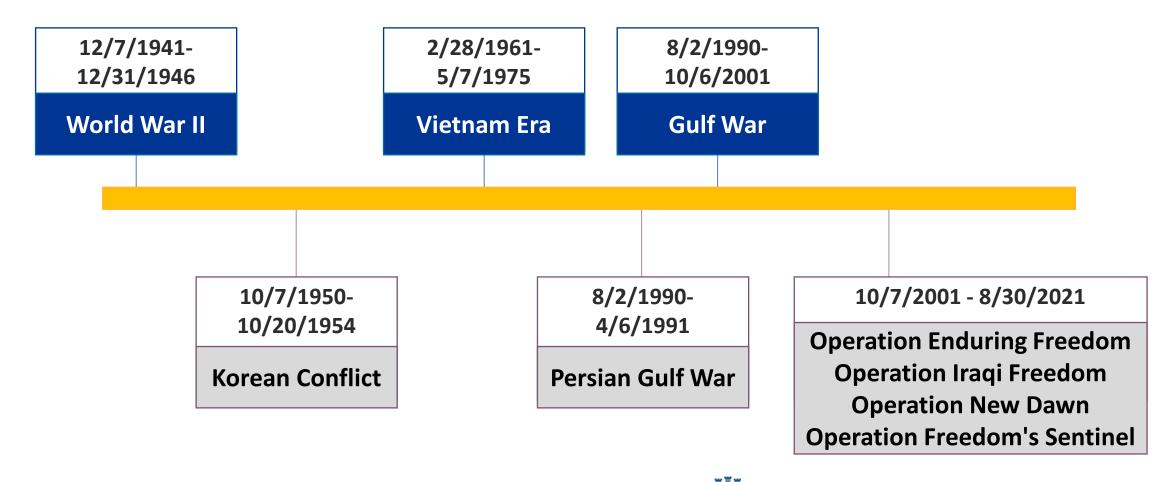


5 in the 15 counties covered by NWPAVSPP





Eras of Service







Primary Eras of Service For Veterans Impacted by VTCs

Pre - OEF/OIF/OND/OFS

• There is limited research available although the VA states that while "draft era vets are less likely to be incarcerated than vets from the All-Volunteer force, Two thirds of incarcerated vets were from the era 1974-2000"

OEF/OIF/OND/OFS

Treatment courts
 emerged in the wake of
 operations OEF, OIF and
 OND as well as Operation
 Freedom's Sentinel in
 Afghanistan (OFS)





Impact of VTCs on OEF/OIF/OND/OFS Veterans

OEF/OIF/OND and OFS Veterans account for 6% of incarcerated Veterans, a number that is projected to increase as more veterans are identified

As of publishing of the article, an estimated 96,300 males in state prison and 9,100 in federal prison were Veterans. Those numbers were predicted to increase and are likely an underestimate

An estimated 74% of male veterans in state prison and 77% of those in federal prison received an honorable discharge or a general discharge under honorable conditions





Article Overview and Research

"Waging War on Recidivism Among Justice-Involved Veterans: An Impact Evaluation of a Large Urban Veterans Treatment Court"

This study was "an impact evaluation regarding recidivism among participants of a large urban VTC program"







Article Overview and Research

Many states have passed legislation or administrative orders creating VTCs

VTCs are currently the fastest growing specialty court across the country

The efficacy of VTCs has not been fully researched though their expansion continues





Article Overview and Research (Cont'd)

The effects of specialty courts are most often measured by the outcome of recidivism that is often defined as a new arrest after participation in the program begins.

VTC participants were compared with an analogous group of offenders, or a control group

Random assignment to the VTC is not possible, an equivalent comparison group was utilized to provide an adequate assessment of whether participation in the VTC program results in lower recidivism





Article Overview and Research (Cont'd)

The VTC studied limits participation to Veterans with non-violent misdemeanors which differs from the majority

VTC participants receive mental health & substance use disorder treatment, as well as housing, vocational training and transportation services

A new arrest does not automatically lead to termination from the VTC, and relapse is expected and accounted for

Continued participation requires adherence to a tailored treatment regimen







Research Findings

 VTC programs were beneficial in reducing re-arrest up to 36 months after program entry, though these results must be interpreted with specific limitations in mind









Research Findings



 Previous statistics reveal that criminal histories of veteran and non-veteran inmates are similar (Mumola, 2000), there are no existing data on the recidivism rates of justice-involved veterans specifically







Research Findings

 "This study indicates that VTCs may be a viable tool in slowing the revolving door of the criminal justice system while getting justice-involved veterans the treatment and services they need" (Shura et al., 2019)





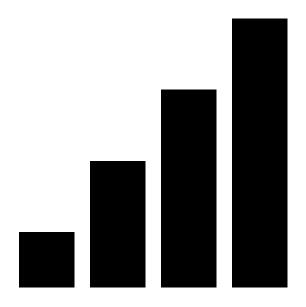




Research Findings (Cont'd)

Some VTC Strengths:

 The VTC studied reported high outcomes for all participants and a 100% success rate for Black Veteran participants

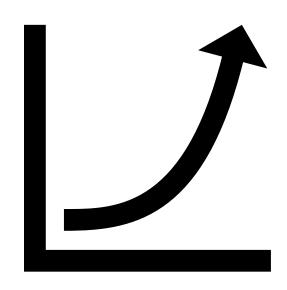








Research Findings (Cont'd)



Some VTC Limitations/opportunities:

- Half of respondent VTCs reported having no database to track and evaluate outcomes
- Recidivism is not uniformly defined







Research Limitations



True experimental design not possible

2

Sample size error

3

Lack of Random assignment





Research Recommendations

Single- and multisite evaluations must be conducted to determine whether certain VTC programs and/or program components affect different types of veteran offenders differently

Additional measures including, but not limited to, motivation to treatment and reasons for participant opt-out and termination, must be included in future studies





Research Recommendations

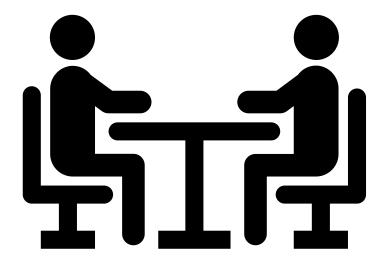
Finally, program creators and administrators must carefully conceptualize their program components and focus on effective implementation

Researchers and practitioners must effectively collaborate with the ultimate goals of increasing outcomes in mind.





Discussion



- For counties with VTCs, how are outcomes reported?
- Considering the limitations and potential of VTCs, How can PA VTCs better serve PA Veterans?





References

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