

The impact of recovery housing on people with a felony history in intensive outpatient treatment

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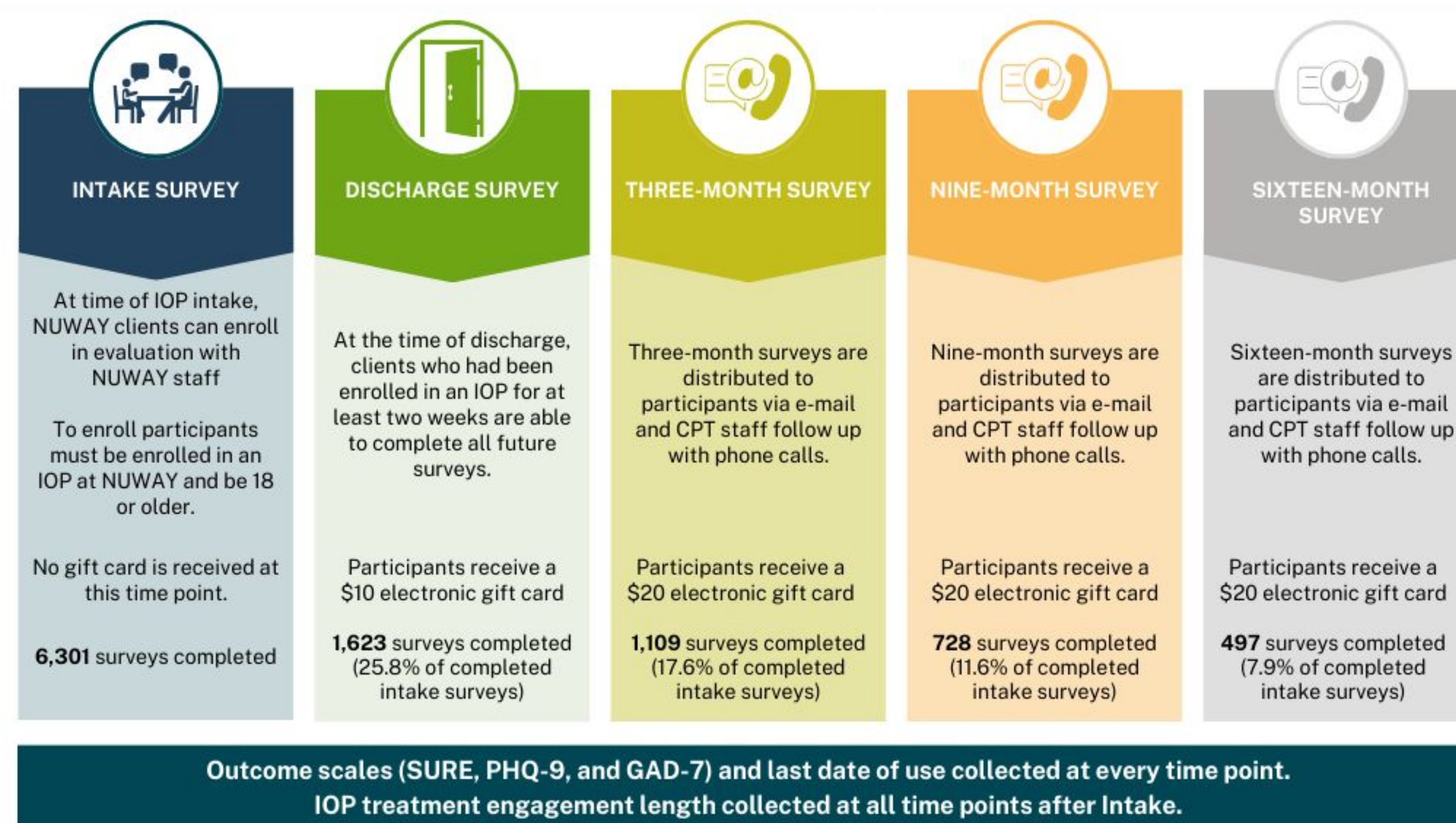
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QUESTIONS

- Q1. Among adults attending an intensive outpatient program (IOP) or co-occurring disorders, who is more likely to have a felony history?
- Q2. To what extent do people with a felony history utilize recovery housing during IOP treatment?
- Q3. Does utilization of recovery housing during treatment impact outcomes for people with a felony history?
- Q4. What housing and treatment resources are accessed after discharge from IOP by people with a felony history?

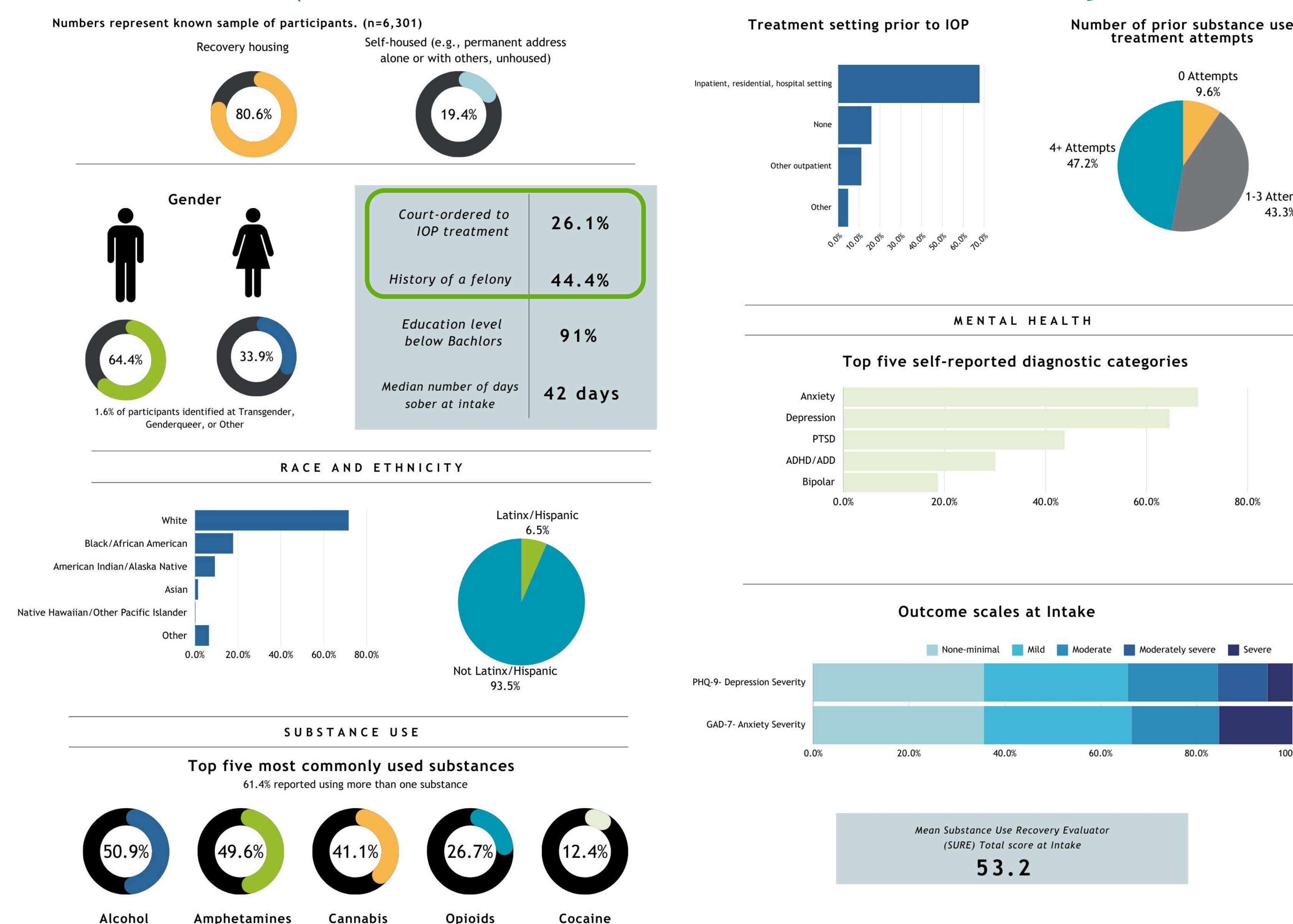
SETTING AND METHODS

- NUWAY House, Inc. (NUWAY®), a Minnesota-based nonprofit treatment organization offering intensive outpatient services (IOP) for adults (18+) living with co-occurring disorders.
- The agency provided up to \$700/month toward recovery residence fees in ~100 independently-operated homes to those in need of a safe/sober living environment while in IOP.



Analysis:
Q1-3: Logistic regression, adjusting for confounders (odds ratios, 95% CI)
Q4: Chi-square tests of independence

SAMPLE (n = 6301, 2793 with a felony history)



RESULTS (*<0.05, **<0.01, ***<0.001)

Q1:

Characteristic (Reference=no felony)	Adjusted OR	95% CI	p [†]
Sex			
Male	0.45	0.35-0.57	***
Female	1.00		
Age			
35 years > 35+ years	2.16	1.77-2.64	***
Race			
White only	2.65	2.10-3.36	***
Amer. Indian/Alaska Native only	2.54	1.60-2.84	***
Asian only	1.18	0.80-2.29	0.63
Other only	1.00	0.64-1.56	0.29
Multiracial	1.43	1.05-1.94	**
Education			
Some H.S.	1.09	0.83-1.44	0.53
H.S. diploma	0.72	0.54-0.96	**
Some college	0.58	0.38-0.87	**
Associate or technical degree	0.28	0.16-0.50	***
Bachelors	0.35	0.17-0.74	**
At least some graduate school	0.25	0.12-0.52	***
Age of first substance use			
15+ years	0.67	0.50-0.92	*
# of prior SUD treatment attempts			
0	1.87	0.98-3.57	0.08
1+ 3-4	3.43	1.79-6.57	***
Past year substances used			
Alcohol			
Yes	0.55	0.44-0.68	***
No	1.00		
Opioids			
Yes	1.08	0.90-1.30	0.43
No	1.00		
Amphetamines			
Yes	1.96	1.59-2.43	***
No	1.00		
Stimulants			
Yes	0.56	0.41-0.77	***
No	1.00		
Treatment setting prior to intake			
None	0.75	0.56-0.98	**
Inpatient, hospital setting	1.18	0.84-1.67	0.33
Other outpatient	1.17	0.71-1.92	0.54
Other	1.00		
Psychiatric diagnostic category			
Depressive disorder			
No	0.96	0.77-1.21	0.75
Yes	0.80	0.63-1.01	0.06
Anxiety disorder			
No	0.80	0.63-1.01	0.06
Yes	1.55	1.26-1.91	**
Posttraumatic stress disorder			
No	0.98	0.86-1.48	0.94
Yes	1.31	1.09-1.57	**
Schizophrenia/Schizoaffective			
No	0.88	0.60-1.28	0.53
Yes	1.17	0.86-1.59	0.31
ADHD/ADD			
No	1.31	1.09-1.57	**
Yes	0.88	0.60-1.28	0.53
Eating disorder			
No	1.17	0.86-1.59	0.31
Yes	1.17	0.86-1.59	0.31
Personality disorder			
No	1.17	0.86-1.59	0.31
Yes	1.17	0.86-1.59	0.31
Court ordered to treatment			
Yes	2.69	2.17-3.33	***
No	1.00		

Q2:

Characteristic (Reference = self-housed)	Adjusted OR	95% CI	p [†]
Felony history	0.52	0.35-0.77	**

Q3:

Characteristic	PHQ-9 (any improvement in score vs. no improvement)	GAD-7 (any improvement in score vs. no improvement)	SURE Total (any improvement in score vs. no improvement)
Felony history, no recovery housing	Ref	Ref	Ref
No felony history, no recovery housing	0.83-3.12	0.68-2.52	0.42
Felony history, recovery housing	1.39	0.60-1.80	0.88
No felony history, recovery housing	1.60	0.91-2.82	0.11

Q4:

Figure 1. Percentage of participants lost to follow-up (n=6301 at intake)

Figure 2. Percentage of participants receiving professional services for a substance use disorder post-discharge from IOP

Figure 3. Housing status by time point

MAIN FINDINGS



1. Participants with a felony history were more likely to be: Male Older Non-white Less educated Court-ordered to treatment Use amphetamines in the last year Report a diagnosis of PTSD or ADD/ADHD Have more previous treatment attempts for SUD First use a substance at a younger age.
2. Those with a felony history were less likely than those without a history to live in recovery housing during treatment, but those who did were more likely than those who did not to discharge “successfully” from the IOP, and to have more sober days upon discharge.
3. Those with a felony history were lost to follow-up more than those without.
4. Less than half of survey respondents with a felony history reported receiving treatment at three-month follow-up and beyond post discharge.
5. The percentage of those with a felony history in recovery residences decreases and those in permanent addresses increases post discharge.