Delivering Primary Healthcare in Community Justice Settings: Motivational Interviewing brief Interventions to Reduce Alcohol Consumption in Hazardous Drinkers

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Aim of Talk

• To give a brief overview of current evidence for alcohol screening and brief interventions to reduce alcohol consumption for hazardous drinkers in Community Criminal Justice Settings (CJS) in the UK

• How Screening and Motivational Interviewing Brief Interventions may be used for those charged with alcohol-related offences in opportunistic teaching moments in CJS practice
Scientific Background

• 25% prevalence rate of Alcohol Use Disorders (AUD) in the UK population (HSCIC, 2015)

• British Crime Survey estimates that up to 50% of violent crime is related to AUD (Flatley, Kershaw, Smith Chaplin, et al., 2010)

• Higher prevalence rates of problem AUD in criminal justice settings (Parkes, MacAskill, Brookes, Jepson, et al., 2011)

• Complex relationship between alcohol use and offending behaviours (Boden, Fergusson & Horwood, 2012)
Alcohol Brief Intervention and the CJS: What is Known

- A recent UK systematic review on the prevalence of AUD and the effectiveness of BI across CJS settings (Custody Suite, Prison and Probation) ranged from 51% to 95%  
  - (Newbury-Birch, McGovern, Birch, O’Neill, et al., 2016)

- Limited evidence of effectiveness of BI for reduced alcohol consumption

- However, SIPS Trial found reduction in offending rates (Newbury-Birch, Coulton, Bland, Cassidy, et al., 2014)
Other Evidence

• More focussed intensive interventions such as Motivational Interviewing (MI) are effective in reducing alcohol consumption and related harms in CJS settings (Tobutt & Milani, 2010; Andrews & Bonta, 2010)

• There is alcohol SBI focusing on young people (18-30) in the CJS (Foxcroft, Smith, Thomas & Howcutt, 2015; Patton & Boniface, 2015)
Gaps in the Evidence of Alcohol SBI & the CJS

• University of Surrey, University of Winchester & University of Southampton are proposing to undertake a mapping exercise of the offender (and victim) journey (from ‘crime’ to ‘time’) in UK CJS settings

• To determine novel opportunities (locations, sub-populations – young people) to identify AUD and deliver MI SBI
Health & Justice Care Pathway

Care Not Custody
- If primary issue is health need then divert to community-based care e.g. Liaison & Diversion Programme

Care in Custody
- NHS Commissioned Healthcare in Secure & Detained Settings

Care After Custody
- ‘Through the gate’ work;
- Ensure continuity of care- GP care summary record etc.
- Role of Probation Service Providers
Summary

- Limited evidence of SBI in CJS to reduce alcohol consumption and related harms in the UK

- Opportunity to use MI SBI in CJS to reduce alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm by mapping the UK offender’s journey to ascertain opportunities for novel intervention
References


