

Substance Abuse Treatment for Adults in the Criminal Justice System: Major Treatment Issues and Approaches

Chapter 5

1. Belenek and Peugh (1998) and Peters (1993) showed that all of the following are potential psychosocial problems that contribute to their substance abuse issues EXCEPT _____.
 - a. interpersonal difficulties with family members
 - b. co-workers
 - c. difficulty managing anger
 - d. problems finding and maintaining gainful employment.

2. Many clients will be reluctant to discuss _____ without prompting.
 - a. physical abuse
 - b. homelessness
 - c. emotional abuse
 - d. lack of employment

3. _____ is among the skills most underdeveloped in offender clients.
 - a. Empathy
 - b. Social skills
 - c. Emotional regulation
 - d. Basic problem solving

4. According to Antonowicz and Ross (1994), _____ is/are the crimogenic needs of criminal justice clients.
 - a. substance abuse and criminal thinking
 - b. criminal thinking alone
 - c. substance abuse treatment
 - d. violation of human rights

5. All of the following are strategies that can assist clients/offenders to recognize thinking errors EXCEPT _____.
 - a. specialized therapeutic community programs
 - b. group monitored exercises
 - c. peer and staff confrontations within treatment group
 - d. cognitive behavioral group interventions

6. _____ is a common thinking error that sees things only one way.
- Power thrust
 - Pride
 - Closed channel
 - Rigid thinking
7. The counselor's goal when addressing an angry and hostile client is _____.
- broaden affect identification
 - reduce angry feelings
 - mindfulness for clients
 - ground techniques for client
8. Interventions that address emotions should encompass which of the following?
- identifying the goals the anger is serving
 - minimizing the feelings
 - deflecting where the anger is coming from
 - focusing the shorter view (e.g. maintaining self-focused processes)
9. An immediate identity crisis once an offender is in jail may experience is the grappling with the _____.
- being away from family
 - shame and stigma of being labeled a criminal
 - loss of freedom
 - loss of personal rights
10. Offenders who have _____ need to learn new ways of thinking about themselves.
- adopted the criminal identity
 - adopted the stigmas of being incarcerated
 - developed depression and low self-esteem
 - developed defensiveness
11. Offenders often experience a great deal of _____ over how their criminal justice involvement has impacted their children.

- a. shame
 - b. regret
 - c. guilt
 - d. introspection
12. _____ can be very effective at getting criminal justice clients to treatment if it includes incentives and client choice.
- a. Confrontation
 - b. Coercion
 - c. Empathy
 - d. Legal threats
13. All of the following are suggestions by the consensus panel to address criminal justice clients' resistance when approaching a client EXCEPT _____.
- a. understanding
 - b. sensitivity
 - c. honesty
 - d. empathy
14. Broome and Colleagues (1996a) found that high self-esteem and _____ were associated with a significant reduction in recidivism by clients on probation.
- a. confidence
 - b. therapist empathy
 - c. counselor competence
 - d. counselor alliance
15. "Coercion" means _____.
- a. force offender into treatment.
 - b. manipulating the offender into program participation
 - c. threatening offender into program participation
 - d. using incentives and sanctions to encourage program participation.
16. Hiller et al (1999b) found all of the following correlated with early dropout from treatment in criminal justice settings EXCEPT _____.
- a. high levels of anxiety
 - b. cocaine dependence

- c. lower levels of efficacy
- d. All of the above

17. According to Field (1986), offenders demonstrate _____.

- a. low excitement needs coupled with poor delayed gratification
- b. high excitement needs paired with poor delay of gratification
- c. low excitement needs couple with high delayed gratification
- d. high excitement needs paired with high delayed gratification.

18. _____ can often give feedback in ways the client can readily assimilate.

- a. Therapist
- b. Friends
- c. Family
- d. Peers

19. Relapse prevention is defined as _____ by Gorski and Kelly (1996).

- a. a systematic method of teaching recovering patients to recognize and manage relapse warning signs.
- b. a plan to encourage exposure to substances to build personal psychological resistance
- c. a systematic method of teaching clients to recognize distorted thinking.
- d. a systematic method of confronting a client about adherence to abstinence

20. Many of the “transformational” aspects in _____ are similar to effective treatment components.

- a. relapse prevention plans
- b. religion
- c. empathy
- d. confrontation