



# Crisis Intervention Training (CIT)

***The benefits of CIT-trained staff for reducing behavioral challenges in prison residents with mental health issues***

**Agency:** Pennsylvania Department of Corrections State Correctional Institution (SCI) Greene

**Pilot Duration:**  
08/31/16–11/30/16

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**Context**  
Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) teaches corrections staff to respond appropriately to situations involving incarcerated individuals with mental health disorders, but not all staff have been trained.

**Key Finding**  
A mental health unit structured with only CIT-trained staff experienced fewer informal (lower-level) misconducts than a similar unit without CIT-trained staff.

\*BetaGov trains agency personnel to become research-savvy "Pracademics" who lead trials.

## Background

More than half of prison residents have a diagnosed mental health disorder. Some correctional institutions have established training programs to prepare staff for interactions with persons diagnosed with mental health conditions. Efforts are focused on resolving crisis and reducing disruptive behaviors. Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) is an intensive four-day program to teach corrections officers skills and methods for interacting with this population.

## Pilot Design

In a small feasibility pilot, SCI Greene randomly assigned two pods in a Residential Treatment Unit (RTU), housing persons with mental health diagnoses. All staff in the intervention condition pod were CIT trained, whereas staff in the control condition pod were not. All other procedures remained identical.

## Results

The table shows baseline characteristics and outcomes. The groups differed in custody/risk level, which may have influenced the outcomes because higher custody levels indicate a greater potential for problem behavior. Outcome analysis revealed no differences between the groups

rates of higher level misconducts that required a formal hearing, whereas the intervention group had a lower percentage of informally resolved misconducts. The control group also reported more grievances. Of specific interest is that a lower number of the intervention group were transferred to specialized units due to problem behavior or for psychiatric observation. These results indicate a benefit of CIT for correctional staff and provide justification for a randomized controlled trial.

## Baseline Characteristics and Outcome Results

	Intervention; n=98	Comparison; n=96
Custody level 3	39.8%	22.9%
Custody level 4	25.5%	45.8%
Mental health diagnosis	76.5%	80.2%
Misconducts	2.9%	5.8%
Informal Resolutions*	0.6%	2.9%
Grievances*	0	5
Transfer to psyc observation	10	20
Transfer to seg housing	3	6

\*statistically significant difference (p<0.05)

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