

MICHIGAN 2007 STATE SNAPSHOT

Introduction: The Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) is responsible for managing federal and state funds available to support substance use disorder treatment, prevention, and recovery services, as well as substance abuse education and law enforcement activities on behalf of residents throughout the state.

Scope of Problem: Recent federal surveys indicate that about 1 out of 10 residents (about 837,000 persons) in Michigan, age 12 and older, are either dependent on or have abused alcohol or an illicit drug sometime during the past year. These surveys also indicate that a majority of these residents were not able to receive needed treatment services. While there are many funding sources that pay for such services, a large number of residents can only receive necessary substance use disorder treatment services through funds managed by the state.

TREATMENT QUICK FACTS

Treatment Clients

Persons served in FY 2007:

71,729 clients

Gender:

Male	65.4 %
Female	34.6 %

Age:

12 - 17	5.7 %
18 - 35	47.9 %
36 - 54	42.1 %
55 and older	4.3 %

Race/Ethnicity:

White	63.1 %
African Amer./Black	30.4 %
Hispanic	2.8 %
Native American	1.3 %
Multiracial/Other	2.4 %

Primary Substance Reported at Admission:

Alcohol	41.9 %
Marijuana	19.3 %
Cocaine	16.1 %
Heroin	14.2 %
Other Opiates	6.4 %
Methamphetamine	0.8 %
All Others	1.3 %

Treatment and Recovery: Services available to Michigan residents, through funds managed by the state, are provided by 16 regional coordinating agencies (CAs). By law, these agencies are responsible for developing comprehensive plans for substance use disorder services in their community, contracting with local providers to offer those services, providing technical assistance as needed, and evaluating/assessing services in their region. Services are designed to help people remain alcohol and drug free, obtain or regain employment, stay out of the criminal justice system, find stable housing, and enter into recovery. Over 50 licensed providers offer specialized treatment services, including related ancillary services, to women and their children. Case management and recovery support services are being implemented to help maintain positive results following discharge from treatment. From fiscal year (FY) 2007 client data, Michigan reported the following outcomes:

- **Of those reporting drinking alcohol daily at their first date of service, 79.9% reported a reduction in their use at their last date of service (70.7% reported complete abstinence).**
- **Of those reporting daily substance use at their first date of service, 81.7% reported a reduction in their use at their last date of service (66.5% reported complete abstinence).**
- **Nearly 60% of clients who reported being homeless at the time of their admission into treatment found a more stable living situation by the time they were discharged.**
- **Over 5,000 clients who were unemployed and seeking work at the time of their admission into treatment found employment by the time they were discharged.**
- **Nearly 80% of all clients discharged from treatment had attained at least one positive outcome (became abstinent, found employment or found stable housing).**
- **Over 4,000 fewer clients reported an arrest in the 30 days prior to their discharge from treatment than within the 30 days prior to their admission.**
- **CAs reported 123 drug-free births to women receiving substance use disorder treatment services, and 73.4% of pregnant women reported being abstinent at time of discharge.**

Prevention: Services provided to Michigan residents, by the 16 regional CAs, include those targeted to populations such as high-risk youth, underage drinkers, the socio-economically disadvantaged, and parents/caregivers. Over 90% of all programming for these services is evidence-based. Michigan reported the following prevention outcomes:

- Results from the Michigan Youth Risk Behavioral Survey of students in grades 9 through 12 indicate that, from 1997 to 2005 (the most recent survey), there is a statistically significant decline in reported violence and drug use. Key findings include reductions in: students who ever had a drink of alcohol during their life (11% reduction); students who ever tried smoking (30% reduction); and students who ever smoked marijuana (22% reduction). Results also showed students reported a decrease in past thirty day use, in the age of onset, and in any recent use of alcohol or drugs on school property.
- The 2007 Synar Survey results showed that the sales rate of tobacco products to underage individuals has fallen from 41% in 1997 to 15.3% in 2007.

PREVENTION QUICK FACTS

Persons served in FY 2007:

Over 600,000

Between 2002 and 2006, national household survey data showed statistically significant reductions among 12 to 17 year olds in Michigan, for use of the following substances within the past thirty days:

Alcohol use	17% reduction
Tobacco Product use	16% reduction
Marijuana use	21% reduction
Illicit Drug use	16% reduction

EDUCATION QUICK FACTS

Persons served in FY 2007:

Over 2.2 million school-aged youth in both public and private schools received alcohol, tobacco, and other drug and violence prevention programs and services through SDFSCA funding.

Over 215,000 parents also received direct services to help keep their children safe and drug free.

Over 10,000 youth received drug and/or violence prevention services in an after-school/summer setting.

Education: The ODCP administers the Title IV, Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA) funds, pursuant to the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. These funds are awarded to schools and communities to provide evidence-based drug and violence prevention programs. The funds are split into two grant processes: *SDFSCA School Formula Grants* and *Governor's Discretionary Grants (GDG)*. The GDG funds are used for populations that need special services or additional resources such as youth in juvenile detention facilities, runaway or homeless children and youth, pregnant and parenting teenagers, school dropouts, children of parents in substance use disorder treatment, and children of incarcerated parents.

Law Enforcement: The ODCP administers the *Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG)*, as well as the *Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Grant (RSAT)*, in Michigan. Thus, the ODCP has the responsibility of awarding these funds to create criminal justice programs, and

enhance and improve criminal justice practices throughout the state. These efforts include: Drug Courts, Multi-jurisdictional Drug Teams, Local Correctional Resources, Community Policing/Prosecution Strategies, Family and Domestic Violence Strategies, and Juvenile Intervention Strategies. Results from FY 2007 programs include:

- 500 participants successfully completed treatment services in jails and detention centers, with approximately 14,623 jail days averted.
- Michigan drug teams solved 2,062 drug-related crimes.
- 1,071 firearms were seized during drug raids.
- The Michigan Department of Corrections RSAT program maintained an average utilization of 85% (eligible prisoners agreeing to participate), and experienced a greater than 77% successful completion rate.

LAW ENFORCEMENT QUICK FACTS

Persons served in FY 2007:

2,143 participants received treatment services through 19 drug courts.

900 participants received treatment services in jails and detention centers.

333 delinquent youth were provided intensive intervention services.

540 children were provided assistance when drug raids were conducted in homes.

Expenditures for Services: In FY 2007, total statewide expenditures reported for substance use disorder treatment and prevention services in Michigan were over \$136 million (this includes funding from all federal, state, and local sources). The *Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant*, at \$57 million, makes up a large portion of these funds and is the backbone of Michigan's publicly funded substance use disorder treatment, prevention, and recovery system. While *SAPT Block Grant* funding has remained about the same during the past five years, the number of persons admitted into treatment programs has increased by 21.8%.

In FY 2007, each school district was allocated funds, through \$10 million in *SDFSCA School Formula Grants*, to provide prevention programs to youth during school hours. Over \$2.5 million in *Governor's Discretionary Grants* were made available for both after-school and summer prevention programs. In FY 2007, *Byrne JAG* totaled over \$10 million in federal funds, a 17% decrease from FY 2006. During this period \$1.8 million was provided to the State Court Administrative Office to fund priority population drug courts.

A Solid Economic Investment

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), in 2002, the cost to U.S. society of illicit drug abuse, alcohol, and tobacco exceeds \$500 billion annually including healthcare, criminal justice, and lost productivity. Successful drug use disorder treatment can help reduce this cost, related crime, and the spread of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and other infectious diseases. It is estimated that for every dollar spent on addiction treatment programs, there is a \$4 to \$7 reduction in the cost of drug-related crimes. With some outpatient programs, total savings can exceed costs by a ratio of 12:1. *Investing in addiction services reduces costs and helps Michigan residents regain their lives and families.*

Increased Efficiency: The average cost per person served was reduced from \$1,104 in FY 2005 to \$1,015 in FY 2007, while the number of persons receiving treatment for substance use disorders increased by 6,697 (10.7%) and the percent of clients either completing their treatment program or transferring to another program to continue their treatment remained about the same (increase of about 2%). These savings were a result of changes in treatment practices, streamlining the access system, revisions in the authorization practices, and other improvements made locally.

Impaired Driving: There has been a reduction in estimated costs to Michigan, over the past 20 years, from \$6.6 billion to \$2.3 billion in FY 2007. This \$4.3 billion in savings comes as deaths fell by 57%, injuries by 75%, and miles driven increased by 37%.

Treatment Saves Money: Based on a conservative \$50,000 estimate of health care costs for a drug-affected infant, the 123 drug-free births to women in treatment in FY 2007 resulted in a savings to Michigan during the year of \$6 million. Additionally, through Law Enforcement treatment efforts, it is estimated that just over \$1 million was saved by averting 14,623 jail days.