

**Michigan Department of Corrections**  
**Field Operations Administration**  
**Office of Community Alternatives**  
**Substance Abuse Services Section**

This report is prepared pursuant to FY 2012 Appropriations Act for Substance Abuse Testing and Treatment Services [Public Act No. 63 of 2011 Section 405].

The department shall report on the expenditure of all funds appropriated by the substance abuse testing and treatment line item during fiscal year 2010-2011 and projected for fiscal year 2011-2012. The report shall include an explanation of anticipated year-end balance, the number of participants in substance abuse programs and the number of offenders on waiting lists for residential substance abuse programs. Information, where possible, shall be separated by MDOC administrative region and by offender type.

**SUBSTANCE ABUSE EXPENDITURES/SPENDING PLAN/PROJECTIONS**

	<b>FY 2011 EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>FY 2012 APPROPRIATED SPENDING PLAN</b>	<b>FY 2012 PROJECTED EXPENDITURES</b>
<b>TREATMENT</b>			
<u>OUTPATIENT</u>			
CFA	\$1,521,012	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000
FOA	\$3,042,029	\$4,350,000	\$4,350,000
Subtotal Outpatient	\$4,563,041	\$5,600,000	\$5,600,000
<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>			
FOA Residential	\$16,047,157	\$15,012,298	\$15,012,298
Drug Treatment Prison	\$1,231,348	\$481,781	\$909,081
Subtotal Residential	\$17,278,505	\$15,494,079	\$15,921,379
<b>TOTAL TREATMENT</b>	<b>\$21,841,546</b>	<b>\$21,094,079</b>	<b>\$21,521,379</b>
<b>DRUG TESTING</b>			
<u>DRUG TESTING</u>			
FOA Drug testing	\$929,256	\$940,000	\$940,000
FOA Urine Monitors	\$642,076	\$750,000	\$750,000
CFA Drug testing	\$193,252	\$220,000	\$220,000
<b>TOTAL DRUG TESTING</b>	<b>\$1,764,584</b>	<b>\$1,910,000</b>	<b>\$1,910,000</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES</b>			
CSS&M	\$136,747	\$88,000	\$88,000
Payroll Expenses	\$434,261	\$978,821	\$978,821
<b>TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE</b>	<b>\$571,008</b>	<b>\$1,066,821</b>	<b>\$1,066,821</b>
<b>TOTAL AUTHORIZATION</b>	<b>\$24,177,138</b>	<b>\$24,070,900</b>	<b>\$24,498,200</b>

Note: The amount shown above is \$427,300 more than the appropriation bill due to the availability of additional federal grant funds.

## Education & Treatment Admission by Service Category and Status for FY 2011

	Outpatient Treatment	Residential Treatment	Education	Assessment Only	Total
Prisoners	3,664	334	3,524	89	7,611
Parolees	4,873	2,745	0	801	8,419
Probationers	1,371	19	0	196	1,586
SAI participants	418	0	0	3	421
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,326</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>18,037</b>

### Number of Offenders Enrolled in Treatment by Service Category

Service Category	Admissions FY 2011
Prison-Based Education	4,117
Prison-Based Outpatient	4,823
Prison-Based Residential (RSAT)	514
Community-Based Outpatient – Parolees	6,083
Community-Based Outpatient – Probationers	1,476
Community-Based Residential – Parolees	3,111
Community-Based Residential – Probationers	23

### Number of Offenders on Waiting List for Residential Treatment Services

Service Category	Number on Waiting List	MDOC Region
Prison-Based Residential (RSAT)	224	Statewide
Community-Based Parolees	0	FOA Metro Region
Community-Based Parolees	0	FOA Outstate Region
Community-Based Probationers	0	FOA Metro Region
Community-Based Probationers	0	FOA Outstate Region

Note: MDOC is not currently operating a waiting list for community-based residential treatment.

*The department shall report on testing and treatment objectives, including program impact on offender behavior and success. Success means the offender has regularly reported to his or her agent, participated in all treatment, obtained employment or investigated all bona fide employment opportunities, obtained housing, obtained a state identification card, not returned to prison and has not been sentenced to jail for a new criminal offense.*

### **Substance Abuse Testing**

The goal of prison based drug testing is to detect and deter unauthorized use of controlled substances by conducting frequent, random drug testing and by applying a sanction to every instance of unauthorized drug use. Every two weeks, 1.5% of the population at each prison is randomly chosen to submit to a drug test. Additional testing or probable cause testing is performed if there is reason to suspect recent drug use. Testing is also performed if the prisoner is participating in high risk activities such as public works, gate pass or industry assignments.

Drug and alcohol use in Michigan's prison system is not extensive, even though substance abuse screening methods suggest that the majority of incoming prisoners have a drug and alcohol dependency problem. This rate has dropped dramatically over the years, from 8.9% in 1987 to .5% in 2011. Several factors have contributed to this decrease. The Department offers prison based treatment programs, probable cause testing has been encouraged when drug use is suspected, and there has been increased emphasis on applying sanctions for evidence of drug use. Since the rate for random testing is less than one percent, in January 2012 the Department discontinued random testing although will continue probable cause testing – this change will save the Department nearly \$100,000 annually.

The goal of community based drug testing is similar to that of prison based testing. That is, to detect and deter unauthorized use of controlled substances. Unlike prison based testing, the frequency of community based testing is driven by statutory requirements. Parolees who have a history of substance abuse and are on maximum or medium supervision are required to be tested twice per month. For a number of years the positive testing rate for this population averaged more than 20%. With the increased availability of treatment services, that rate dropped to 7.6% for FY 2011. For those offenders under probation supervision the need for testing is determined by the sentencing court. For FY 2011 the positive testing rate for the probation population was 14.1%. During FY 2011 the department conducted more than 600,000 substance abuse tests.

## **SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT OUTCOMES**

### **Prison Return Rate**

The following table represents the prison return rate for each program type at 12, 24 and 36 months after program completion or release to parole. The No Treatment comparison group represents those offenders who had a substance history but failed to participate in treatment during their period of incarceration. They may have either refused treatment or discharged prior to completing treatment. Prison return rates for the No Treatment comparison group are taken from a 2003 study completed by the University of Michigan Substance Abuse Research Center. Prison return rates for each of the treatment interventions are for those offenders that completed treatment in FY 2008.

Program Type	Prison Return Rate		
	12 months	24 months	36 months
No Treatment <sup>1</sup>	21%	43%	47%
Community-Based Outpatient	11.4%	21%	27.3%
Community-Based Residential	14.5%	25.3%	31.6%
Prison-Based Outpatient	14.9%	28.2%	35.9%
Prison-Based Residential (RSAT)	8.7%	20.8%	26.6%

### **Successful Completion of Substance Abuse Treatment**

The following table represents the completion rates for those offenders who participate in MDOC managed programs.

Program Type	Successful Completion	Unsuccessful	Other
Prison-Based Residential (RSAT)	75.8% (379)	20.9% (82)	3.3% (13)
Prison-Based Outpatient	84.1% (4,303)	2.8% (144)	13.1% (670)
Community-Based Outpatient	54.9% (3,159)	29.1% (1,674)	16.0% (918)
Community-Based Residential	74.8% (2,172)	20.8% (605)	4.4% (128)

The successful completion percentage rates are calculated by comparing the successful completions from treatment against all other offenders who did not complete treatment – this includes unsuccessful discharges from treatment as well as other reasons (e.g., transfers prior to completion, mutual staff/offender decision, death, etc.) for an offender to not complete treatment. Unsuccessful discharges from treatment may be a result of the offender absconding, rule breaking behavior in treatment, non-compliance in treatment, lack of progress in treatment, and no-shows to outpatient appointments.

<sup>1</sup> University of Michigan Substance Abuse Research Center, *Assessment of Prison and Community Based Treatment Programs*, July 2004

## **Housing**

All offenders participating in outpatient or residential programming are eligible for MDOC sponsored residential aftercare formerly known as transitional housing. These offenders may remain in residential aftercare for up to 90 days while they attain a stable residence and transition back into the community.

## **Other Success Factors**

Currently, the Department does not have a reliable method to collect data to determine whether the offenders have obtained a state identification card, if they have completed non-substance abuse related programming (e.g., job training, mental health treatment), “regularly” reported to the agent, investigated all “bona fide” employment opportunities, or if they have been sentenced to a jail term for a new criminal offense. Data collection and measurement for all these intermediate indicators of success is under development, as the OMNI database management system is expanded and enhanced via web-enabling.