

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

This report is prepared by the pursuant to FY 2013 Appropriations Act for Substance Abuse Testing and Treatment Services [Public Act No. 59 of 2013 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 2012-2013 and projected for fiscal year 2013-2014. 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 Services - Expenditures/Spending Plan/Projections
FY 2014

	FY 2013 Expenditures	FY 2014 Appropriation	FY 2014 Spending Plan	FY 2014 Projections
TREATMENT				
OUTPATIENT				
CFA	\$1,407,879		\$2,000,000	\$1,463,741
FOA	\$4,170,000		\$4,500,000	\$4,300,000
Subtotal Outpatient	\$5,577,879		\$6,500,000	\$5,763,741
RESIDENTIAL				
FOA Residential	\$13,770,105		\$9,876,491	\$10,650,102
Drug Treatment Prison - JCS	\$465,000		\$0	\$0
Drug Treatment Prison - WHV	\$613,938		\$650,000	\$703,491
Drug Treatment - DRC	\$175,848		\$2,227,280	\$2,236,701
Subtotal Residential	\$15,024,891		\$12,753,771	\$13,590,294
TOTAL TREATMENT	\$20,602,770		\$19,253,771	\$19,354,035
DRUG TESTING				
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FOA Drug testing	\$999,970		\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
FOA Urine Monitors	\$584,655		\$775,000	\$775,000
CFA Drug testing	\$35,240		\$70,000	\$40,000
TOTAL DRUG TESTING	\$1,619,865		\$1,845,000	\$1,815,000
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
CSS&M	\$144,166		\$100,000	\$91,380
Payroll Expenses	\$1,347,865		\$1,167,829	\$1,106,185
Other - OSA	\$0		\$0	\$0
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE	\$1,492,031		\$1,267,829	\$1,197,565
TOTAL AUTHORIZATION	\$23,714,666	\$22,366,600	\$22,366,600	\$22,366,600
RESTRICTED FUNDS				
CFARSAT/COOPER ST	\$0			
RSAT	\$185,084	\$220,000	\$220,000	\$220,000
TOTAL RESTRICTED FUNDS	\$185,084	\$220,000	\$220,000	\$220,000
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	\$23,529,582	\$22,146,600	\$22,146,600	\$22,146,600
TOTAL AUTHORIZATION	\$23,714,666	\$22,366,600	\$22,366,600	\$22,366,600

Education & Treatment Admission by Service Category and Status for FY 2013

	Outpatient Treatment	Residential Treatment	Education	Assessment Only	Total
Prisoners	4,404	443	2,937	71	7,855
Parolees	7,881	3,143	0	1,260	12,284
Probationers	1,705	33	0	297	2,035
SAI participants	408	0	0	0	408
TOTAL	14,398	3,619	2,937	1,628	22,582

Number of Offenders Enrolled in Treatment by Service Category

Service Category	Admissions FY 2013
Prison-Based Education	5,847
Prison-Based Outpatient	8,888
Prison-Based Residential (RSAT)	825
Community-Based Outpatient – Parolees	14,173
Community-Based Outpatient – Probationers	*
Community-Based Residential – Parolees	6,275
Community-Based Residential – Probationers	*

Note: MDOC is unable to report the number of probationers enrolled in residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment services due to data base limitations.

Number of Offenders on Waiting List for Residential Treatment Services

Service Category	Number on Waiting List	MDOC Region
Prison-Based Residential (RSAT)	77	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. Programmatic Success means the offender obtained employment, has enrolled or participated in a program of education or job training, or has investigated all bona fide employment opportunities, obtained housing and obtained a state identification card.

Substance Abuse Testing

The goal of prison based drug testing is to detect and deter unauthorized use of controlled substances by conducting drug testing and by applying a sanction to every instance of unauthorized drug use. Since the rate for random testing was 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. 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 consistently declined over the years, from 8.9% in 1987 to 6.6% in 2013. Since random drug testing is no longer conducted in the prison system the positive testing rate of 6.6% represents for cause testing in 2013. 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.

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 6.2% for FY 2013. For those offenders under probation supervision the need for testing is determined by the sentencing court. For FY 2013 the positive testing rate for the probation population was 12.4%. During FY 2013 the department conducted more than 615,000 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 2010.

Program Type	Prison Return Rate		
	12 months	24 months	36 months
No Treatment ¹	21%	43%	47%
Community-Based Outpatient	12.9%	21.7%	26.7%
Community-Based Residential	16.4%	29.6%	37.3%
Prison-Based Outpatient	13.7%	27.8%	36.3%
Prison-Based Residential (RSAT)	10.4%	21.6%	31.0%

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
Prison-Based Residential (RSAT)	83.6% (373)	16.4% (73)
Prison-Based Outpatient	96.4% (3,660)	3.8% (154)
Community-Based Outpatient	62.9% (3,568)	37.1% (2,105)
Community-Based Residential	80.5% (2,536)	19.5% (613)

The successful completion percentage rates are calculated by comparing the successful completions from treatment against offenders who were unsuccessful discharges from 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.

Housing

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

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

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.