
OHIO RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS 2014-2015

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Background

The Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) is a division of the Ohio Department of Public Safety. By statute, OCJS is the lead justice planning and assistance office for Ohio, administering millions of dollars in state and federal criminal justice funding every year. OCJS also evaluates programs and develops technology, training, and products for criminal justice professionals and communities.

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program, administered through the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), was created to help states and units of local government develop, implement, and improve treatment programs in correctional and detention facilities. OCJS was designated by Governor John Kasich to administer the FY 2014, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program for State Prisoners. The RSAT funds are used to support treatment services in addition to the services the prison or jail is already required to provide.

The goal of the RSAT Program is to break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand for, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs. RSAT enhances the capability of states and units of local government to provide residential substance abuse treatment for incarcerated inmates; prepares offenders for their reintegration into the communities from which they came by incorporating reentry planning activities into treatment programs and assists offenders and their communities through the reentry process through the delivery of community-based treatment and other broad-based aftercare services.

Ohio RSAT Programs

Five Ohio programs were awarded RSAT funding from October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015 for a total of \$222,784.11. All grantees were required to submit completed intake and discharge forms for eligible RSAT participants within their program during the grant period. Allocations for RSAT funds were made available for local correctional and detention facilities for either of the two following program areas:

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

- Operate at least six and no more than 12 months
- Provide residential treatment facilities set apart - in a completely separate facility or dedicated housing unit in a facility exclusively for use by RSAT participants - from the general correctional population
- Focus on the substance abuse problems of the inmate
- Develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills necessary to solve the substance abuse and related problems
- Require urinalysis and/or other proven reliable forms of drug and alcohol testing for program participants, including both periodic and random testing, and for former participants while they remain in the custody of the state or local government

Jail-Based Substance Abuse Treatment

- Program must last at least three months
- Focus on substance abuse problems of inmates

- If possible, jail-based programs should separate the treatment population from the general correctional population
- Develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills necessary to solve the substance abuse and related problems

Grantees were also required to provide aftercare services. These services involve coordination between the correctional treatment program and other social service and rehabilitation programs, such as education and job training, parole supervision, halfway houses, self-help, and peer group programs.

Methodology

Data collection cycle began on October 1, 2014 and ended on September 30, 2015. OCJS researchers relied on the participation of RSAT grantees to submit both intake and discharge forms¹ of their program participants on a monthly basis.

¹ A copy of both intake and discharge forms can be found at the conclusion of this document.

Ohio Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Programs last no more than 12 months, and treatment to offenders after release does not exceed one year. The jail-based programs last at least three months. A decrease in Ohio's annual federal RSAT funding allocation for the last funding year resulted in a fewer number of funded projects, which contributed to the slight reduction in the number of treatment slots available. OCJS's five active RSAT programs during the grant period were:

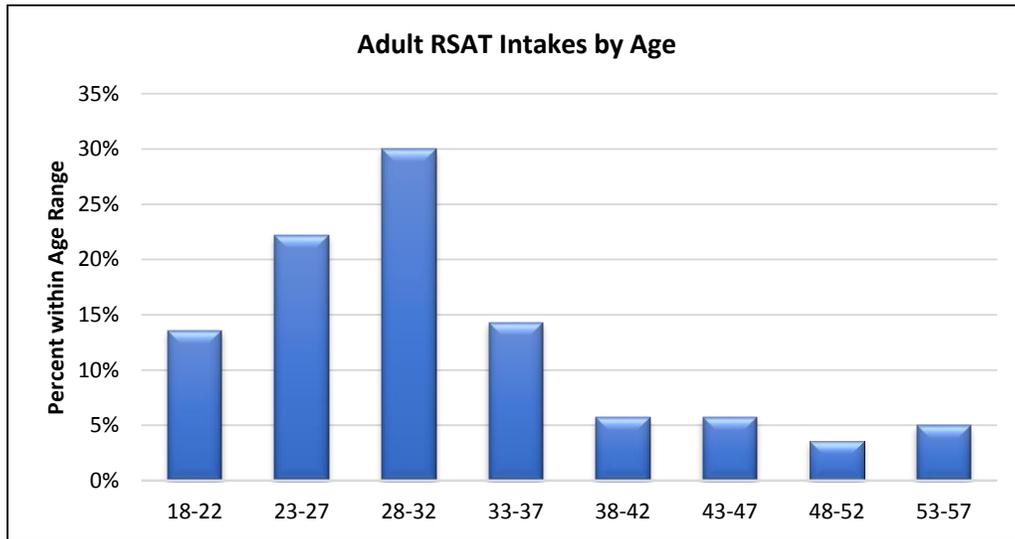
- **Alvis House Wellness Program:** The Alvis House Wellness Program is operated at the Alvis House Halfway House located in Columbus. The program is an integrated treatment model designed to increase clients' stability, promote independent living, and address individual needs, (e.g., depression, anxiety and adjustment disorders, along with addiction and recovery concerns). The program utilizes "EQUIP," a research-based, cognitive behavioral approach which addresses problems that often result from substance abuse, such as distorted thoughts, criminogenic behavior and family instability. Aftercare planning begins at intake and can include the client, program staff, family and the aftercare provider. Upon discharge, clients are provided additional aftercare information and have on-going contact with case managers, who establish a schedule for the client and arrange for transportation and other needs.
- **Women's Intensive Substance Abuse (WISA) Program:** The Women's Intensive Substance Abuse (WISA) Program has been providing gender specific substance abuse services to female offenders at the Eastern Ohio Correctional Center (EOCC) since 2002. EOCC is a community-based correctional facility serving eight rural Appalachian counties along the Ohio River. The program is based on the Forever Free Program currently in use at the California Institution for Women in Frontera. The program is based on the unique needs of female substance abusers including self-esteem, sexual abuse, family issues, grief issues, parenting, and employment skills, and is offered by female staff. Females admitted to the program must be deemed high risk by the Ohio Risk Assessment Score (ORAS). The treatment offered is gender specific and provides some unique methodologies. The program believes the women who have participated have reduced their criminality and the program has yielded some favorable results.
- **Ashtabula County Jail Treatment:** The Ashtabula County Mental Health Recovery Board administers the Jail Treatment program. The goal of the program is to reduce recidivism and increase abstinence. The project serves inmates at the county jail who are assessed as medium-high risk for criminal recidivism, meet clinical criteria for substance use disorders, and are sentenced to more than 90 days in jail. Referrals come from court, jail, probation/ parole, public defender or offenders. The program utilizes a treatment model based on Thinking for a Change (T4C), an evidence-based cognitive behavioral curriculum that integrates cognitive restructuring, social skills, problem solving and adheres to the RSAT best practices model. Persons accepted into the program participate in the development of an Individual Plan to address substance abuse treatment needs and criminogenic thinking/behaviors.

- **MonDay Therapeutic Community:** MonDay is a secure residential facility licensed by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC). Established in 1978, MonDay was the first community-based correctional facility in Ohio and served as the prototype for other facilities in the state. In 2011, the program transitioned from a Therapeutic Community to a Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Program. Treatment focuses on developing the cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational and other skills needed to address offenders' problems. The Chemical Dependency (CD) screening staff assesses all referred offenders' need for alcohol and other drug addiction treatment while they are in county jail. Based on the assessment, the clinical management team then reviews each case to determine a treatment plan. RSAT residents are referred to other levels of care based on individual treatment needs.
- **Talbert House:** Talbert House offers a continuum of substance abuse and mental health services for youth, providing a seamless transition from residential to outpatient and/or home-based services. Services include assessment, group, individual and family counseling, case management, and psychological testing. The program provided through RSAT works with females and males, ages 12-18, diagnosed with substance abuse/ dependency and/or co-occurring mental health disorders and are moderate to high risk for future involvement in the criminal justice system. The intensity and duration of services is based on the substance abuse needs and risk level. The total program duration of 6-12 months includes residential followed by step down to community based services.

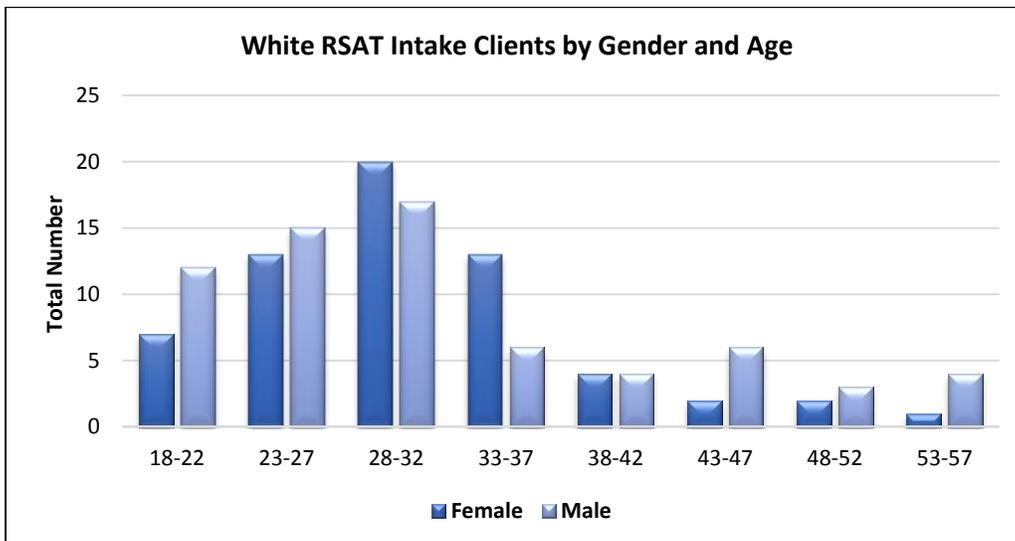
The following report will be an analysis of RSAT adult program participants only.

Intake Characteristics

From October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015, there were a total of 141 new adult RSAT specific clients served by four out of five Ohio programs. Males made up 55 percent of the total number of clients served. The average age of RSAT intake clients was 31.2 years.



During this time, the majority of clients served were identified as white, making up 91 percent of total intakes. Seventy-four percent of white female clients were between the ages of 23 and 37 years, while 57 percent of white male clients were between the ages of 23 and 37 years.



New RSAT clients were asked about their education and employment status at the time of their arrest. More than half of new RSAT clients were unemployed at the time of their arrest and approximately 43 percent of new clients had not obtained their High School Diploma/GED.

Education and Employment		
	Total	Percent
Education	141	
No High School Diploma/GED	61	43%
High School Diploma/GED	53	38%
Some College	19	14%
Associates/Vocational	6	4%
Bachelor's Degree	2	1%
Employment	141	
Unemployed	95	68%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/Disability	8	6%
Part-time (less than 35 hrs. per week)	17	12%
Full-time (more than 35 hrs. per week)	20	14%

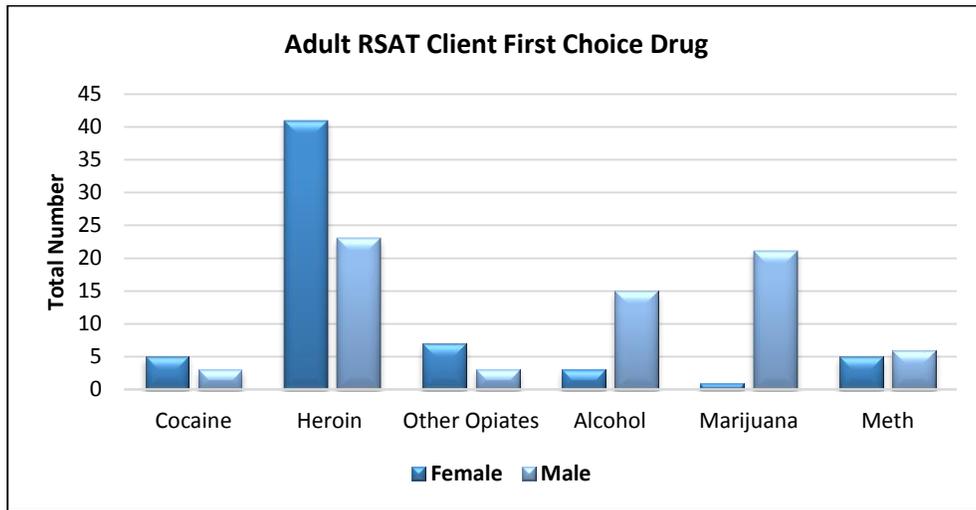
Clients were also asked about their marital status and number of dependents. The majority of clients identified their marital status as single and a little more than half disclosed they had between one and three dependents.

Family		
	Total	Percent
Marital Status	139*	
Single	98	71%
Married	21	15%
Divorced	20	14%
Dependents	141	
Zero	50	35%
1 - 3	75	53%
4 or more	16	11%

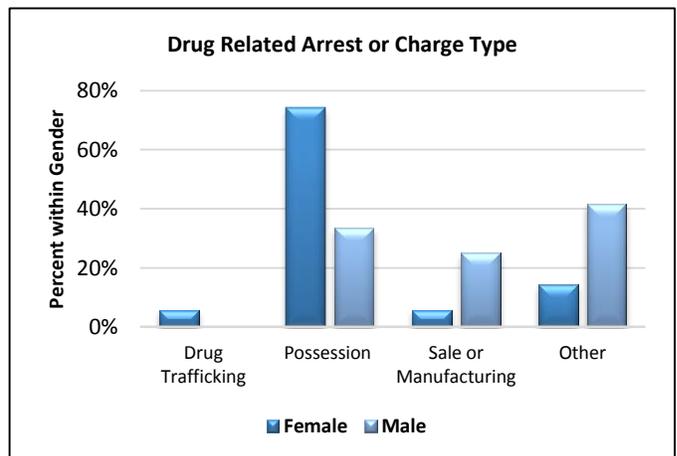
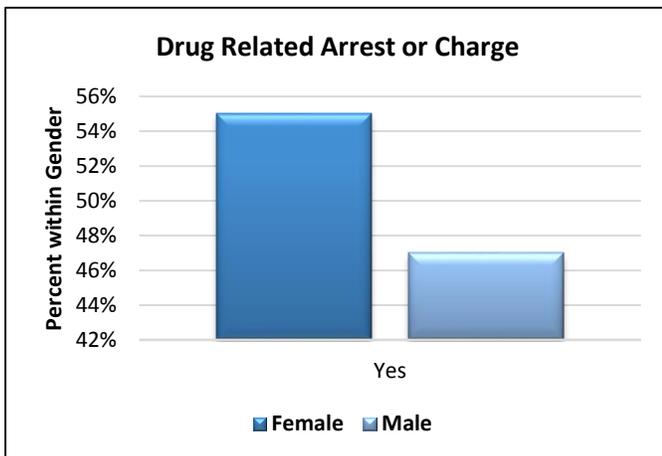
*Note total less than 141, information not clear or missing from two submitted intake forms.

Intake Characteristics: Substance Abuse History

Forty-five percent of new adult RSAT clients disclosed heroin as their first choice of drug. Approximately 64 percent of female clients disclosed heroin as their first choice drug, furthermore 63 percent of white females (of all females) disclosed heroin as their first choice drug at intake. Twenty-two percent of clients identified cocaine as their second choice of drug and alcohol was identified by 17 percent of clients.



Fifty percent of RSAT clients (55 percent female and 47 percent males) disclosed a drug related arrest and/or charge. Seventy-four percent of female clients disclosed that their arrests and/or charges were for possession, and furthermore, 77 percent of those arrests and/or charges were for possession of heroin.



Approximately 66 percent of RSAT clients (64 percent females and 68 percent males) were under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs at the time of their arrest. Fifty-two percent were under the influence of heroin.

Client Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs at Arrest		
	Total*	Percent
Alcohol or Drugs	92	
Heroin	48	52%
Alcohol	19	21%
Cocaine	9	10%
Marijuana	9	10%
Methamphetamines	21	23%

*Note there are several cases in which a client tested positive for more than one drug or alcohol at the time of arrest.

Seventy-six percent of clients (83 percent female and 70 percent male) disclosed having received at least one form of substance abuse treatment, prior to their arrest. However, only 36 percent of females and 38 percent of males, reported having successfully completed their most recent treatment program. Almost half of the new RSAT clients who received treatment previous to their most recent arrest, successfully completed their programs.

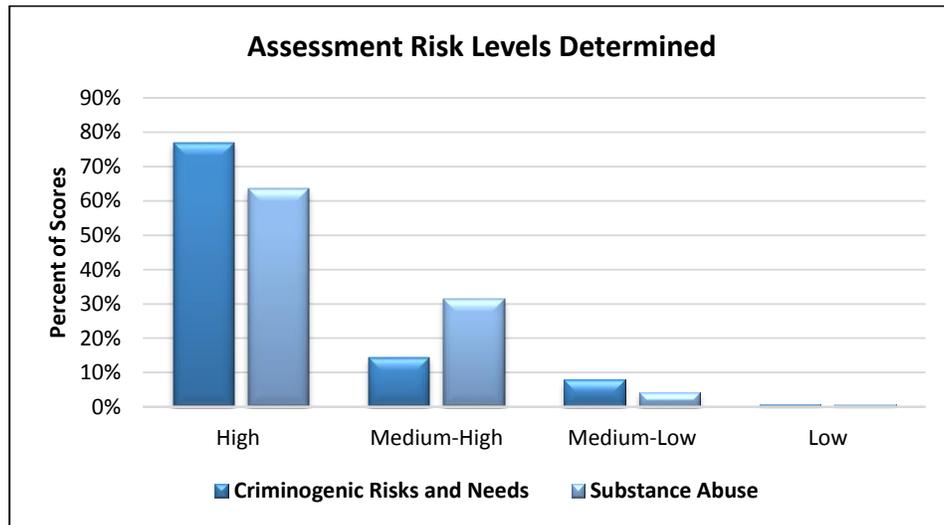
Clients Previous Substance Abuse Treatment		
	Total	Percent
Previous Treatment	106*	
1 - 2	68	64%
3 - 4	24	23%
5 - 6	10	9%
7 or more	4	4%
Successful Completion (of most recent treatment)	107	
Yes	52	49%
No	55	51%

*Note total less than 107, information not clear or missing from one submitted intake form.

Intake Characteristics: Intake Assessment

All new RSAT clients were assessed with the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS). The ORAS is a validated risk and need assessment tool, specifically catered to the Ohio criminal justice population. This tool can be used at pretrial, prior to or while on community supervision, at prison intake, and in preparation for reentry just prior to release from prison. About 39 percent of clients were assessed with the Texas Christian University assessment.

Approximately, 77 percent of participants were assessed to be high in their criminogenic risk and need and 64 percent of participants tested high in their risk assessment for substance abuse.



Discharge Characteristics

The average number of days in RSAT programming was 106.9 days. During the grant period, 65 percent of adult RSAT participants successfully completed programming. Participants who successfully completed the RSAT program averaged 122 days of programming.

RSAT Adult Discharges		
	Total	Percent
Type of Discharge	77	
Successful Completion	50	65%
Unsuccessful Termination	14	18%
Voluntary Withdrawal	7	9%
Unable to Participate	1	1%
Escape	3	4%
Other	2	3%

The average number of programming/treatment hours provided was 133.5 hours, and of the participants who successfully completed, an average of 147.3 hours were completed. Of the 50 RSAT participants who successfully completed programming, 94 percent completed group counseling and chemical dependency treatment programs. Thinking for Change was another popular program amongst RSAT grant recipients.

RSAT Adult Programming/Treatment		
	Total	Percent
Types of Programming and Treatment		
Group Counseling	47	94%
Individual Counseling	35	70%
AA/NA	20	40%
Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse	30	60%
Thinking for Change	46	92%
Chemical Dependency	47	94%
Community Service	18	36%
Residential Drug Abuse Program (RDAP)	14	28%
Obtained Employment	10	20%

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
Intake Form

1) Name of individual completing the form:

2) Name of Program:

Background/Demographic Information

3) Date of Intake:

4) ¹Case Number:

5) Age:

6) Race : White Black Native American Asian Other

7) Ethnicity: Hispanic

8) Gender: Male Female

9) Marital Status: Single Married (including those separated)
 Divorced Widowed

10) Total Number of Dependents:

11) Military Service History: Yes No

12) Highest Level of Education: No H.S. Diploma/GED H.S. Diploma/GED
 Some College Associates/Vocational
 Bachelors Masters Doctorate

13) Employment Status (prior to arrest):

Full-time (35+ hours a week) Part-time (less than 35 hours a week)
 Unemployed SSI/Disability

¹ Please make sure that the case number matches both the Intake and Discharge forms, this is important for keeping track of clients coming in and out of programming.

Substance Abuse History

14) Please list clients first and second preferred choice of drug(s):

15) Drug related arrest and/or charge? Yes No

a. What type of arrest and/or charge: Sale or Manufacturing Possession

Other (i.e. DUI), please specify:

b. Please list drug(s):

16) Client under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of arrest? Yes No

a. Please list drug(s):

17) As an adult, has the client received previous drug and/or alcohol treatment: Yes No

a. Was the most recent treatment a successful completion (achieved treatment plan goals)? Yes No

b. Total number of times client received drug or alcohol treatment as an adult:

Assessments

18) What Instrument(s) was/were used to assess the client's criminogenic risks and needs at intake?

19) What risk level was determined?

High Medium - High Medium - Low Low

20) Was the client assessed at intake for substance abuse? Yes No

a. If yes, did the client meet the DSM-V clinical diagnosis of a substance use disorder? Yes No

b. What risk level was determined?

High Medium - High Medium - Low Low

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Discharge Form

- 1) Name of individual completing the form:
- 2) Name of Program:
- 3) ¹Case Number:
- 4) Date of Discharge:
- 5) Total Number of Days in Program:
- 6) Type of Discharge:
 - Successful completion (achieved treatment plan goals)
 - Arrested for a new crime
 - Unsuccessful termination (violation of program/facility rules)
 - Probation/Parole violation
 - Convicted of a new crime
 - Deceased
 - Voluntary withdrawal from program
 - Escape
 - Unable to participate, due to reclassification, medical or return to court
 - Other (specify):
- 7) Criminal Justice placement upon release from program:
 - Probation
 - Parole
 - Jail
 - Prison
 - DYS Institution
 - Other (Non-Criminal Justice placement) and please specify:
- 8) Has continued drug/alcohol treatment been arranged for client? Yes No
- 9) What instruments were used to assess the offender's needs and risks at discharge?
- 10) What overall risk was determined?
 - High
 - Medium - High
 - Medium - Low
 - Low
 - Not Applicable

¹ Please make sure that the case number matches both the Intake and Discharge forms, this is important for keeping track of clients coming in and out of programming.

11) Please indicate the services in which the client participated while in the program (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Group Counseling | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Case Management | <input type="checkbox"/> High School Diploma/GED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Post-Secondary Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Vocational Training |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Job Seeking/Resume Classes | <input type="checkbox"/> Obtained Employment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Family Counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family Reunification | <input type="checkbox"/> Parenting Skills |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anger Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Community Service |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Restitution | <input type="checkbox"/> Victim Offender Mediation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Programming | <input type="checkbox"/> Reality Therapy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Milieu Therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> Strength Based Supervision |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AA/NA | <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Dependency Treatment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Training | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational Programming |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Substance Abuse Treatment (List Specific Program Names): <input type="text"/> | |

Cognitive/Mental Health Based Treatment (List Specific Program Names):

Reentry/Aftercare Programming (Please Explain):

Other (Please Specify):

12) Total Number of programming and/or treatment hours received:

13) Did the client test positive for the use of drugs while in the program? Yes No

a. Number of times client tested positive for the use of drugs:

b. Indicate the type of drug(s):