

Program # 50021 - Juvenile Secure Residential A&D Treatment (RAD)

Version 2/17/2006 s

Priority: Safety
Program Offer Type: Existing Operating
Related Programs: 50011, 50014, 50015, 50017, 50020

Lead Agency: Community Justice
Program Contact: Wayne Scott

Program Characteristics:

Executive Summary

RAD is a secure residential treatment program for high-risk probation youth who have serious drug abuse and mental health problems. The program serves up to 60 youth per year and it is a unique "last-chance" resource for youth who have failed out of community-based treatment and are facing commitment to a youth correctional facility. RAD works: according to most recent data, 72% of youth treated in RAD stayed crime-free in the year following treatment.

Program Description

Residential Alcohol and Drug (RAD) Unit is a 60-120 day secure, evidence-based program that serves high-risk teens who have serious alcohol and drug problems. Typically clients are too delinquent to be served safely in the community, have runaway histories, and are at imminent risk of commitment to a state youth correctional facility. At any given time 50-75% of RAD's clients are gang members. Mainstreaming them into the community non-profit system exposes more vulnerable social service clients to a public safety risk. Staff provide clinical assessments, individual, family, group treatment, and transition planning. The RAD Unit differs from residential treatment in the community: it addresses drug abuse and mental illness; it focuses on changing delinquent thinking and behavior; and it is locked to prevent runaway behavior. Currently RAD serves fifteen youth (males and females) at one time. In December 2005, thirteen youth were on the waiting list, with the first opening anticipated in February 2006.

Program Justification

RAD is an evidence-based, early intervention program that provides drug abuse and mental health services to high-risk delinquent youth. In RAD, youth receive counseling and intervention services that alter their criminal thinking and behavior and reduce re-offending. A substantial body of research shows that correctional drug treatment programs like RAD lower re-offense rates and the use of juvenile detention (Field, 1995; Schwartz et. al., 1996; Wexler et. al., 1990). RAD is also tailored to address the unique treatment needs and safety risks of high risk youth who have not been able to succeed in community-based treatment programs. As a result of this early intervention, RAD lessens the number of youth who remain in the juvenile system and later commit crimes as adults: 72% of youth treated in RAD stayed crime-free in the year following treatment.

Performance Measures

Measure Type	Primary Measure	Previous Year Actual (FY04-05)	Current Year Purchased (FY05-06)	Current Year Estimate (FY05-06)	Next Year Offer (FY06-07)
Output	Number of youth served by RAD.	51	60	66	50
Outcome	Percent reduction in arrest one yr pre/post program participation.	82%	80%	58%	60%
Outcome	Percent of youth who do not recidivate one year post program exit.	72%	70%	61%	60%

Performance Measure - Description

Recidivism is measured by new criminal referral.

Legal/Contractual Obligation

ORS 419C.001 mandates county juvenile systems to provide "a continuum of services that emphasize the prevention of further criminal activity by the use early and certain sanctions, reformation and rehabilitation programs and swift and decisive intervention in delinquent behavior." The best practices research in juvenile corrections supports a balance of supervision, sanctions, and services to reduce crime and to help youth become productive citizens. It also underscores the need to address one of the most powerful factors behind juvenile crime: alcohol and drug abuse. ORS 419.441 authorizes the juvenile court to "order that the youth offender undergo psychiatric, psychological or mental health evaluation. If warranted by the mental condition of the youth offender, the court may order that the youth offender undergo appropriate care or treatment."

Revenue/Expense Detail

	Proposed General Fund	Proposed Other Funds	Proposed General Fund	Proposed Other Funds
Program Expenses	2006	2006	2007	2007
Personnel	\$362,944	\$291,455	\$302,103	\$346,086
Contracts	\$235,646	\$408,193	\$266,588	\$443,193
Materials & Supplies	\$80,317	\$3,779	\$77,134	\$3,067
Internal Services	\$31,841	\$74,375	\$11,118	\$58,951
Subtotal: Direct Exps:	\$710,748	\$777,802	\$656,943	\$851,297
Administration	\$0	\$0	\$88,207	\$23,941
Program Support	\$0	\$0	\$262,746	\$0
Subtotal: Other Exps:	\$0	\$0	\$350,953	\$23,941
Total GF/non-GF:	\$710,748	\$777,802	\$1,007,896	\$875,238
Program Total:	\$1,488,550		\$1,883,134	
Program FTE	0.00	0.00	3.35	4.65
Program Revenues				
Indirect for dep't Admin	\$32,287	\$0	\$39,459	\$0
Intergovernmental	\$0	\$777,802	\$0	\$851,297
Program Revenue for Admin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenue:	\$32,287	\$777,802	\$39,459	\$851,297

Explanation of Revenues

This program is funded by county general fund \$656,943; and for those youth who are enrolled in Oregon Health Plan, program costs are offset by revenue from Behavioral Rehabilitation Services (BRS), a form of Medicaid \$638,980. BRS revenue is based on reimbursement of \$119.19/day with a 98% Medicaid eligibility; State Oregon Youth Authority Diversion \$138,874, and state Juvenile Crime Prevention Basic \$35,839. In accordance with the Children's Mental Health Redesign, RAD receives funding through a collaborative arrangement between Verity, CareOregon and county general fund, which enables the county to increase federal financial participation (Medicaid) in funding treatment services for delinquent youth \$37,604.

Significant Program Changes

Last year this program was: #50050A, RAD-Juvenile Secure Residential A&D Treatment