

Priority: Safety **Lead Agency:** Community Justice
Program Offer Type: Existing Operating **Program Contact:** Kathleen Treb
Related Programs: 25082A, 25098, 50032, 50035, 50038, 50046A, 50049, 25082B, 50046B

Program Characteristics:

Executive Summary

During 2003, 85% of the women arrested and booked into the Multnomah County jail system tested positive for drugs. Women account for 33% of the drug/alcohol treatment episodes in Multnomah County and 4% of these women are pregnant at the time they begin treatment (Wu and Nice, A & D Treatment Report-Feb 2005). This program provides 40 residential, drug/alcohol treatment beds for high-risk female offenders in a facility that can also accommodate children. The community treatment provider has been in existence for over 15 years and works collaboratively with DCJ to treat women with addictions and criminality. The research is clear that women in women-only treatment programs spend more time in treatment and are twice as likely to complete treatment than women in mixed-gender programs (Copeland & Hall, 1992). Additionally, programs that provide family therapy, that provide childcare and child-rearing services have improved outcomes with regard to treatment completion and reduction or re-offending (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2006).

Program Description

This program uses evidence-based practices to address addiction, mental health issues, parenting, healthy relationships, criminality, employment and job search resources and relapse prevention counseling. Regular communication and coordination with the Probation and Parole Officer (PPO) is maintained to develop, implement and monitor treatment and supervision plans.

Programs providing family therapy, childcare and child-rearing services have improved outcomes with regard to treatment completion and reduction or recidivism (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2006). Four women may bring their children to treatment with them to this program and many of the mothers there have open cases with the courts and the State Department of Human Services (DHS). Additionally, because many of the women in the program are of childbearing age, it is conceivable that treating their addiction may prevent a drug-addicted child from being born and improve the likelihood children will receive the care they need to be healthy family members.

Program Justification

Residential treatment is one of the primary strategies linked to both the Safety and Basic Living Needs Priorities. Women in women-only treatment programs spend more time in treatment and are twice as likely to complete treatment than women in mixed-gender programs (Copeland & Hall, 1992). An internal evaluation of residential treatment programs in 2005 indicated that women who exited treatment after a stay of 90 days or more had a 46% reduction in re-arrest rates. NIDA reported in its 2006 report that drug abuse treatment is cost effective in reducing drug use and bringing about cost savings associated with healthcare, crime and incarceration. It has been conservatively estimated that there are over 500 people waiting to get into publicly funded residential treatment on any one day. These 40 beds will serve the most serious women offenders in our community.

Performance Measures

Measure Type	Primary Measure	Previous Year Actual (FY06-07)	Current Year Purchased (FY07-08)	Current Year Estimate (FY07-08)	Next Year Offer (FY08-09)
Output	Number of offenders in residential treatment annually.	147	38	160	160
Outcome	Percent reduction in pre/post treatment arrests.	81.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Outcome	Percent of offenders admitted to housing that is safe and stable upon exit.	75.0%	65.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Outcome	Percent of offenders that are moving toward self-sufficiency.	64.0%	60.0%	61.0%	60.0%

Performance Measure - Description

 **Measure Changed**

The current year purchased figure of 38 represented the number of available women's beds per day not the number of offenders in residential treatment; Recidivism is a measure of re-arrest data one year post successful program exit compared to one year pre-admit; The percent of offenders admitted to housing that is safe and stable upon exit compares pre-admit to exit data; The percent of clients moving toward self-sufficiency is represented by the number of clients successfully completing residential services that indicated a need for economic services at intake and received them at their exit.

Legal/Contractual Obligation**Revenue/Expense Detail**

	Proposed General Fund	Proposed Other Funds	Proposed General Fund	Proposed Other Funds
Program Expenses	2008	2008	2009	2009
Contracts	\$1,441,096	\$0	\$1,548,914	\$0
Subtotal: Direct Exps:	\$1,441,096	\$0	\$1,548,914	\$0
Administration	\$76,274	\$0	\$80,822	\$0
Program Support	\$161,558	\$41,181	\$191,345	\$43,268
Subtotal: Other Exps:	\$237,832	\$41,181	\$272,167	\$43,268
Total GF/non-GF:	\$1,678,928	\$41,181	\$1,821,081	\$43,268
Program Total:	\$1,720,109		\$1,864,349	
Program FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Program Revenues				
Program Revenue for Admin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Revenue:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Explanation of Revenues

County General Fund

Significant Program Changes

Last year this program was: #50048, Addiction Services - Adult Women Residential 35 Beds
This program offer for fiscal year 2009 purchases 40 beds of treatment.