

Lead Agency: Community Justice

Program Contact: Thuy Vanderlinde

Program Offer Type: Existing Operating

Related Programs:

Program Characteristics:

Executive Summary

The Residential Alcohol and Drug (RAD) Program is an important public safety program that serves the County's juvenile justice population. RAD is a secure treatment program for high risk probation youth with serious drug and alcohol abuse, chronic offending behaviors, and mental health issues. RAD is a "last chance" resource for youth who have been unsuccessful in community-based treatment and are facing commitment to a youth correctional facility. In FY 2011, 7 out of 10 youth did not recidivate one year after leaving the program.

Program Description

RAD is an 18-bed secure residential treatment unit located in the Department of Community Justice's (DCJ) detention facility. The secure facility environment prevents highly addicted and impulsive clients from using drugs, reoffending or running away. The average length of stay is 126 days. It is co-managed by DCJ and Morrison Child and Family Services and provides intensive drug and alcohol services to high risk male and female juvenile probationers.

While in treatment, youth attend school, receive addiction treatment, mental health services, family therapy, life skills training and participate in pro-social activities that support sobriety. RAD differs from community-based alcohol and drug treatment programs by its ability to address delinquency, aggression and gang involvement as well as addiction and mental health issues. Clients are also offered the opportunity to complete restitution/community service, and are provided client-specific transition plans that support sobriety, school enrollment and vocational/employment placement.

National reports underscore the need to intervene with juvenile alcohol and drug abuse. Seventy-five percent of juvenile offenders have a history of substance abuse (Belenko, Sprott and Peterson 2004). Because of the developmental stage during adolescence, it is a time of heightened vulnerability to emotional, behavioral and substance use disorders (Rosser, Stevens and Ruiz 2005). The earlier a youth begins to use drugs, the more challenging it is to treat them. Therefore, adolescence is the most critical period for intervention efforts (Hse, Grella, Collins and Teruya 2003).

Performance Measures

Measure Type	Primary Measure	Previous Year Actual (FY10-11)	Current Year Purchased (FY11-12)	Current Year Estimate (FY11-12)	Next Year Offer (FY12-13)
Output	Number of youth served	64	75	65	65
Outcome	Percent of youth completed the treatment when exit	75.0%	0.0%	75.0%	75.0%

Performance Measure - Description

 **Measure Changed**

Outcome measure changed so no data for 'FY12 Purchased'.

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

	Proposed General Fund	Proposed Other Funds	Proposed General Fund	Proposed Other Funds
Program Expenses	2012	2012	2013	2013
Personnel	\$68,461	\$776,379	\$84,227	\$773,038
Contracts	\$225,528	\$564,757	\$317,875	\$564,757
Materials & Supplies	\$24,823	\$6,084	\$16,142	\$6,097
Internal Services	\$119,008	\$138,114	\$129,006	\$133,986
Total GF/non-GF:	\$437,820	\$1,485,334	\$547,250	\$1,477,878
Program Total:	\$1,923,154		\$2,025,128	
Program FTE	0.00	8.00	0.18	7.82
Program Revenues				
Indirect for dep't Admin	\$104,164	\$0	\$106,033	\$0
Intergovernmental	\$0	\$1,485,334	\$0	\$1,477,878
Total Revenue:	\$104,164	\$1,485,334	\$106,033	\$1,477,878

Explanation of Revenues

County General Fund plus Oregon Youth Authority Juvenile Crime Prevention (OYA JCP) funds \$719,516. This is the budgeted amount for second half of the FY11-13 biennium. Funding must be allocated to evidence-based programs; Behavioral Rehabilitation Services (BRS), a form of Medicaid \$758,362. Estimate based on FY12 CYE.

Significant Program Changes

Last year this program was: #50027A, Juvenile Secure Residential A&D Treatment (RAD) and 50027B