

**THE IOWA
CONSORTIUM**
FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

CULTURALLY COMPETENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROJECT

YEAR-END EVALUATION REPORT

JULY 1, 2011- JUNE 30, 2012

**IOWA CONSORTIUM FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52242-5000**

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JULY 1, 2011- JUNE 30, 2012

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On July 1, 2010, the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) received a general fund appropriation from the Iowa Legislature (House File 2526) to implement pilot projects providing culturally competent substance abuse treatment. The two community-based agencies providing services under the Culturally Competent Substance Abuse Treatment Project for the project year spanning July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 are the Area Substance Abuse Council (ASAC), Cedar Rapids and Jackson Recovery Centers, Sioux City.

The agencies conducted 187 placement screenings with 173 individual clients, and admitted 121 clients to treatment during the 2011-2012 project year.

Number of Clients Screened and Admitted by Agency

| | Area Substance Abuse Council | Jackson Recovery Centers | TOTAL |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Clients Screened | 125 | 48 | 173 |
| Clients Admitted to CCTP Treatment | 92 | 29 | 121 |
| Annual Target for Admissions | 75 | 50 | 125 |

Nearly two-thirds (63.6%) of clients admitted to the Culturally Competent Treatment Project this project year were African American and approximately one-third (35.5%) were Hispanic or Latino. Less than one percent (0.8%) were both African American and Hispanic. There were almost 5 males to every 1 female (83.4% males; 16.5% females) in the program. The median age of clients admitted to the project was thirty-two (32.0) years; clients ranged in age from 17 to 69 years.

Seventy-seven Culturally Competent Treatment Project (CCTP) clients were discharged from treatment during the project year. Forty-five percent (45.4%) of discharged clients successfully completed treatment. Slightly less than half (48.1%) of all clients discharged left the program of their own accord without completing treatment.

Numbers of Clients Discharged and Discharge Status

| Discharge Status | TOTALS |
|--|--------|
| Number of Clients with Successful Discharge | 35 |
| Number of Clients Discharged Prior to Treatment Completion | 42 |
| Total Number of Clients Discharged | 77 |

It is recommended that participating agencies further assess the barriers to treatment completion experienced by members of their target minority groups and continue to increase efforts to reach women and address barriers to minority women entering treatment. The Consortium conducted an analysis to assess whether clients are leaving treatment early due to obtaining employment. However, data from available records were incomplete. Results of an analysis of the complete records were mixed and did not fully support that hypothesis.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... | i |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | ii |
| INTRODUCTION..... | 1 |
| Project Overview | 1 |
| OUTCOMES EVALUATION..... | 2 |
| Client Screenings and Admissions | 2 |
| Client Demographics – Project Totals | 3 |
| Race/Ethnicity | 3 |
| Sex | 3 |
| Age..... | 3 |
| Client Demographics by Agency | 4 |
| Area Substance Abuse Council | 4 |
| Jackson Recovery Centers | 5 |
| Client Discharges | 6 |
| CONCLUSION | 7 |

INTRODUCTION

Project Overview

On July 1, 2010, the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) received a general fund appropriation from the Iowa Legislature (House File 2526) to implement pilot projects providing culturally competent substance abuse treatment. Through a competitive request for proposals process, IDPH awarded funds to two community-based substance abuse treatment providers to implement culturally competent substance abuse treatment programs through June 30, 2012.

The agencies providing services under the Culturally Competent Substance Abuse Treatment Project are:

- Area Substance Abuse Council (ASAC), Cedar Rapids; and
- Jackson Recovery Centers, Sioux City

ASAC's program targets African American and Hispanic/Latino clients and uses the Matrix Model and the Black Children of Drug Addicted Parents (BCODAP) curriculum. ASAC is training all agency staff using Darold Wing Sue's cultural competency materials.

Jackson Recovery Centers' program targets Hispanic/Latino clients and uses the Matrix Model and the Love and Logic parenting curriculum. Jackson Recovery Centers is consulting with Jim Wuelfing and Art Woodard on increasing staff cultural competency.

The objectives of the Culturally Competent Substance Abuse Treatment Project (CCTP) are to:

- increase substance abuse treatment options for targeted cultural, ethnic, or racial populations;
- provide substance abuse treatment services using evidence-based methods or curricula that have demonstrated positive outcomes with the target population;
- identify barriers and work with community supportive services to assist clients in participating in and completing treatment services;
- assess CCTP effectiveness and client outcomes by maintaining contact with clients for six months after discharge;
- disseminate information about the project including, but not limited to, programming, lessons learned, community involvement, and outcomes;
- train substance abuse treatment staff to work more effectively with the target population; and
- measure cultural competence and cultural satisfaction of clients, family members, and staff by administration of pre- and post-surveys.

The Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation (Consortium) conducts the evaluation of the Culturally Competent Substance Abuse Treatment Project. Participating agencies are to submit client screening, admission, and discharge records to IDPH's Central Data Repository (CDR) through the state's electronic substance abuse reporting system. IDPH provides project-related client records to the Consortium monthly from the CDR. However, Jackson Recovery Centers experienced problems with its data submission system and no records appeared in the CDR files from IDPH. Therefore, data provided in this report for ASAC are based on information obtained from CDR records. Data provided for Jackson Recovery



Centers are based on information from files obtained directly from that agency. This evaluation report provides outcomes data for the 2011-2012 project year.

OUTCOMES EVALUATION

Client Screenings and Admissions

The agencies conducted 187 placement screenings with 173 individual clients who met the preliminary criteria for admission to the Culturally Competent Treatment Project (some individuals were screened more than once during the project year). One-hundred twenty-one clients have been admitted to treatment since July 1, 2011. Table 1 presents the number of clients screened and the number of clients admitted to the Culturally Competent Treatment Project (CCTP), based on records from IDPH's Central Data Repository and from Jackson Recovery Centers. Table 1 also provides annual target admission numbers to indicate progress toward goals.

Table 1. Number of Clients Screened and Admitted

| | Area Substance Abuse Council | Jackson Recovery Centers | PROJECT TOTAL |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Clients Screened | 125 | 48 | 173 |
| Clients Admitted to CCTP Treatment | 92 | 29 | 121 |
| Annual Target for Admissions | 75 | 50 | 125 |

As mentioned above, some clients were screened more than once during the reporting period. Table 2 presents data on the number of placement screenings conducted and the ratio of screenings conducted to the number of clients admitted. ASAC conducted 1.4 placement screenings for every 1 client admitted, and Jackson Recovery Centers conducted 1.9 placement screenings for every 1 client admitted.

Table 2. Screenings Conducted and Ratio of Screenings to Admissions

| | Area Substance Abuse Council | Jackson Recovery Centers | PROJECT TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Placement Screenings Conducted | 131 | 56 | 187 |
| Ratio of Screenings to Admissions | 1.4 : 1 | 1.9 : 1 | 1.5 : 1 |



Client Demographics – Project Totals

Race/Ethnicity

Nearly two-thirds (63.6%) of clients admitted to the Culturally Competent Treatment Project this project year were African American, approximately one-third (35.5%) were Hispanic or Latino, and less than one percent (0.8%) were both African American and Hispanic/Latino.

Sex

Eighty-three percent (83.4%) of clients were male and seventeen percent (16.5%) were female. Figures 3 and 4 provide visual presentations of race/ethnicity and sex breakdowns, respectively.

Figure 1. Race/Ethnicity of Project Clients

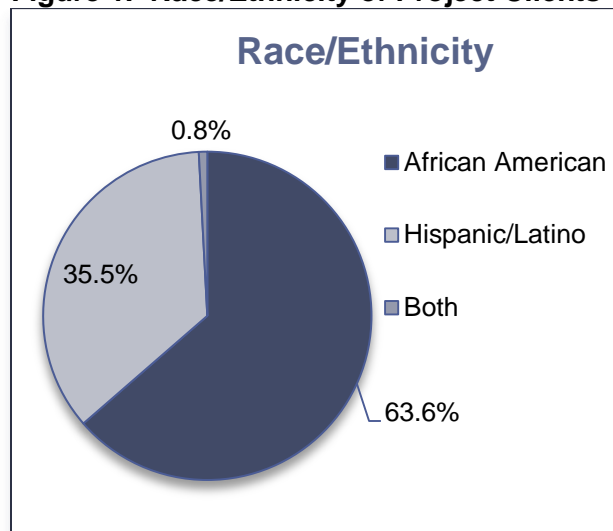
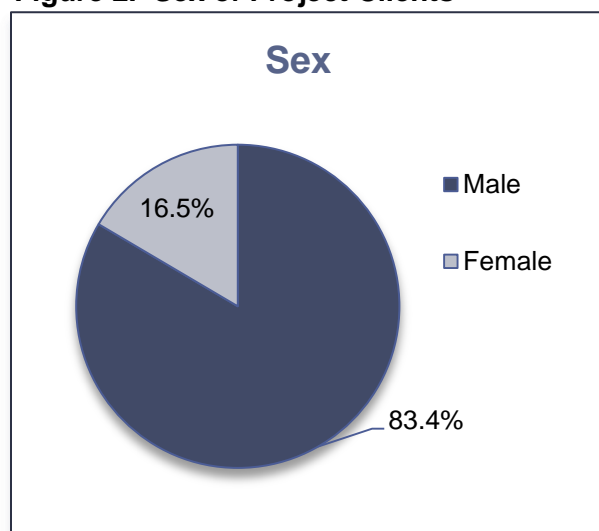


Figure 2. Sex of Project Clients



Age

The median age of clients admitted to the project was thirty-two (32.0) years. Table 3 presents data on age of clients admitted to the project.

Table 3. Client Age at Admission

| | Median | Range | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Minimum (Youngest) | Maximum (Oldest) |
| Age of Clients at Admission | 32.0 | 17 | 69 |

Client Demographics by Agency

Area Substance Abuse Council

Race/Ethnicity of Area Substance Abuse Council Clients

Eighty-four percent (83.7%) of clients admitted to the program at ASAC this project year were African American, fifteen percent (15.2%) were Hispanic or Latino, and one percent (1.1%) were both African American and Hispanic/Latino. Figure 3 provides a visual presentation of race/ethnicity breakdowns for ASAC clients.

Sex of Area Substance Abuse Council Clients

More than three-fourths (78.3%) of clients admitted to the program at ASAC were male. Figure 4 provides a visual presentation of sex breakdowns for ASAC clients.

Figure 3. Race/Ethnicity of ASAC Clients

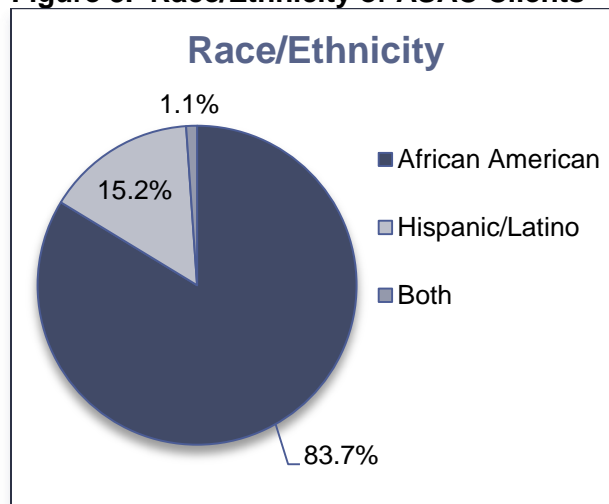
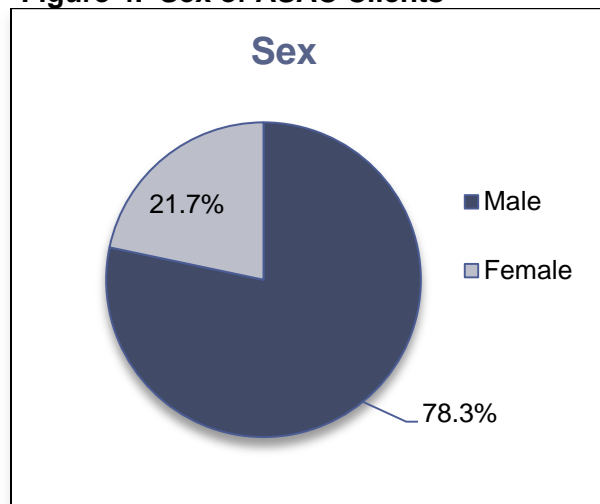


Figure 4. Sex of ASAC Clients



The median age of clients admitted to the program at ASAC was twenty-nine (29.0) years. Table 4 presents data on age of clients admitted to ASAC.

Age of Area Substance Abuse Council Clients

Table 4. Client Age at Admission – Area Substance Abuse Council

| | Median | Range | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Minimum (Youngest) | Maximum (Oldest) |
| Age of Clients at Admission | 29 | 17 | 61 |



Jackson Recovery Centers

Race/Ethnicity of Jackson Recovery Centers Clients

One-hundred percent (100%) of clients admitted to the program at Jackson Recovery Centers this project year were Hispanic or Latino. Figure 5 provides a visual presentation of race/ethnicity breakdowns for Jackson Recovery Centers clients.

Sex of Jackson Recovery Centers Clients

All of the clients admitted to the program at Jackson Recovery Centers during this project year were male. Figure 6 provides a visual presentation of sex breakdowns for Jackson Recovery Centers clients.

Figure 5. Race/Ethnicity of Jackson Recovery Centers Clients

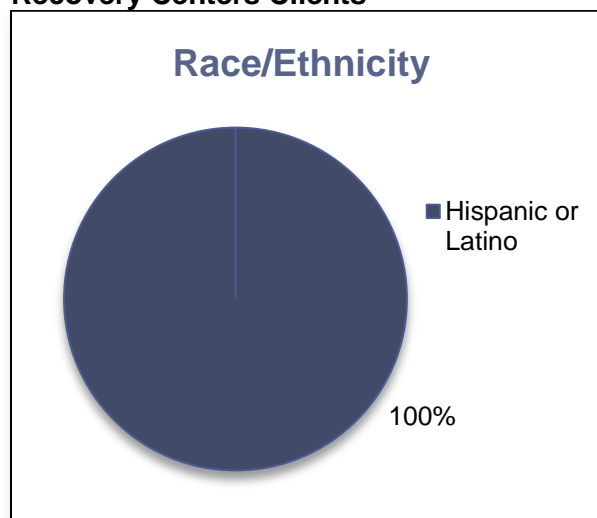
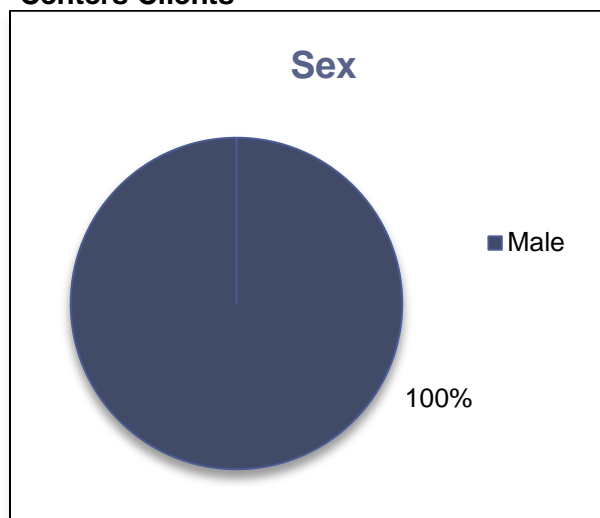


Figure 6. Sex of Jackson Recovery Centers Clients



Age of Jackson Recovery Centers Clients

The median age of clients admitted to the program at Jackson Recovery Centers was forty-two (42.0) years. Table 5 presents data on age of clients admitted to Jackson Recovery Centers.

Table 5. Client Age at Admission – Jackson Recovery Centers

| | Median | Range | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Minimum (Youngest) | Maximum (Oldest) |
| Age of Clients at Admission | 42 | 20 | 69 |



Client Discharges

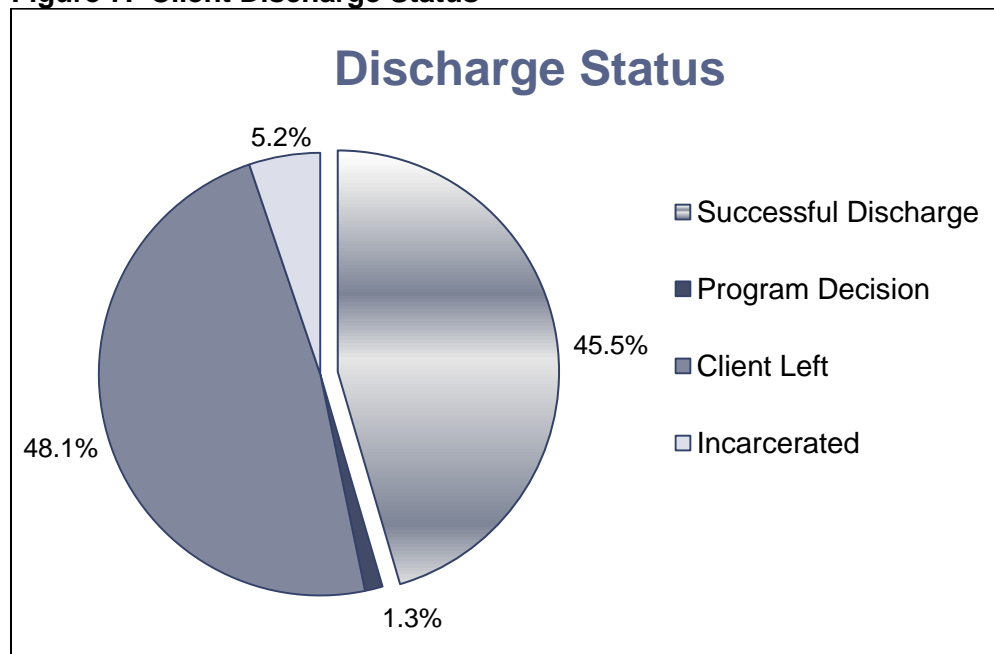
Seventy-seven Culturally Competent Treatment Project (CCTP) clients admitted during the project year were discharged from treatment. Forty-five percent (45.5%) successfully completed treatment (having either fully or substantially completed their treatment plans), and fifty-five percent (54.5%) were discharged prior to completion of treatment. Table 7 presents data on the numbers of clients discharged, by discharge status.

Table 6. Numbers of Clients Discharged and Discharge Status

| Discharge Status | TOTALS |
|--|--------|
| Number of Clients with Successful Discharge | 35 |
| Number of Clients Discharged Prior to Treatment Completion | 42 |
| Total Number of Clients Discharged | 77 |

Forty-eight percent (48.1%) of discharged clients left the program of their own accord without completing treatment. Figure 9 provides a visual presentation of client discharge status information.

Figure 7. Client Discharge Status



Data on client employment status were examined to determine whether clients were leaving treatment early due to obtaining employment. However, nearly one-third (32.1%) of client discharge records did not contain data on employment at discharge. Of the missing data, 99.5% were from unsuccessful discharges. Therefore, it was not possible to conduct a direct analysis of the issue. Using discharge records containing employment status, data indicate that

there was some tendency for clients to maintain the same employment status at discharge as they had at admission. For those clients whose employment status remained the same, those employed full time showed a slight tendency to complete treatment successfully. However, where employment status changed, those whose employment status increased (e.g., from not employed to employed, or from part time to full time employment) had a greater likelihood of completing treatment successfully. Although much of the data was missing, those data that exist do not suggest that unsuccessful discharges were due to clients gaining employment.

CONCLUSION

Based on records agencies entered into the state's substance abuse reporting system and submitted directly to the Consortium, agencies conducted placement screenings with 173 clients and admitted 121 clients to treatment under the Culturally Competent Substance Abuse Treatment Project (CCTP) between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. The Area Substance Abuse Council exceeded its target goal for number of clients served (number of admissions), whereas Jackson Recovery Centers did not meet its target goal for clients served.

Agencies appear to be admitting members of the racial/ethnic groups they intended to serve. The percentage of males admitted to treatment remains much higher than the percentage of females admitted, and all of Jackson Recovery Centers' clients were male. Both agencies should continue increasing efforts to reach women, including identifying and addressing specific barriers to treatment for women of the targeted minority groups.

Of clients admitted to the project this year, 77 have been discharged from treatment. Forty-five percent of discharged clients successfully completed treatment. Forty-eight percent of discharged clients left of their own accord prior to treatment completion. While project staff suspected that people who left treatment on their own were leaving due to gaining employment, the data were incomplete and the results of the analysis of available data did not suggest that that was the case. Wherever possible, agencies should attempt to identify and record the employment status at discharge of clients leaving the program against medical advice.

It should be noted that all conclusions discussed here are preliminary and are based on a small sample size. Outcomes may change as larger numbers of clients are admitted to the project.

