



# Culturally Competent Substance Abuse Treatment Project

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

**2013  
Culturally Competent  
Substance Abuse  
Treatment Project  
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# ***Culturally Competent Substance Abuse Treatment Project***

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*<http://iconsortium.subst-abuse.uiowa.edu>*

## 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. Two community-based agencies are providing services under the Culturally Competent Substance Abuse Treatment Project for the project year spanning July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013: Area Substance Abuse Council (ASAC), Cedar Rapids, serving African American and Hispanic/Latino clients; and Jackson Recovery Centers, Sioux City, serving Hispanic/Latino clients. The data in this report reflect activities in the 2012-2013 project year.

The agencies conducted 183 placement screenings with 173 individual clients, and admitted 121 clients to treatment. The following table shows the numbers of clients screened and admitted by program.

### Number of Clients Screened and Number Admitted by Agency

	Area Substance Abuse Council	Jackson Recovery Centers	TOTAL
Clients Screened	109	64	173
Clients Admitted to CCTP Treatment	80	41	121

Fifty-nine percent (58.7%) of clients admitted to the Culturally Competent Treatment Project were African American and twenty-nine percent (28.8%) were Hispanic or Latino. Eighty-one percent (81.0%) of clients were male and nineteen percent (19.0%) were female. The median age of clients admitted to the project was thirty-one (31.0) years; clients ranged in age from eighteen to sixty-five.

Sixty-nine Culturally Competent Treatment Project (CCTP) clients have been discharged from treatment. Forty-two percent (42.0%) successfully completed treatment and fifty-eight (58.0%) percent were discharged prior to completion of treatment. Forty-six (46.4%) of discharged clients left the program of their own accord prior to treatment completion.

### Numbers of Clients Discharged and Discharge Status

Discharge Status	TOTALS
Number of Clients with Successful Discharge	29
Number of Clients Discharged Prior to Treatment Completion	40
Total Number of Clients Discharged	69

It is recommended that participating agencies continue to assess the barriers to treatment completion experienced by members of their target minority groups and incorporate exit interviews and focus groups with clients discharged early. In addition, increased efforts to reach women, particularly Hispanic/Latino women, and address barriers to minority women entering treatment would be beneficial. It is also recommended agencies submit data that is as complete as possible on such factors as employment at admission and discharge in order to further assess possible reasons clients leave treatment early.



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## BACKGROUND

### Project Overview

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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. Cultural competence is defined for the Culturally Competent Substance Abuse Treatment Project (CCTP) as a set of congruent behaviors, attitudes, and policies that together enable a treatment program to work effectively with a specific population. CCTP pilot programs must provide substance abuse treatment services which address the unique cultural characteristics of the identified target population and alleviate any disparities in access or quality of care. The goal of the CCTP is to better meet the substance abuse treatment and recovery needs of individuals and families from diverse backgrounds in Iowa.

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, 2013. 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 hired bilingual Latino staff to provide assessment and treatment services. They also consulted with Jim Wuelfing, Director of Prevention and Recovery for the Massachusetts Council on Compulsive Gambling and writer/trainer of "Racism of the Well-Intended" workshops; and Art Woodard, Jr., MSW, Recovery Coach Trainer, 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) was selected to conduct an evaluation of the Culturally Competent Substance Abuse Treatment Project. Participating agencies 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. The data provided in this report are based on information obtained from those records and confirmed by the participating agencies. This evaluation report provides outcomes data for the 2012-2013 project year: July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013.

## OUTCOMES EVALUATION

### Client Screenings and Admissions

The agencies have conducted 183 placement screenings with 173 separate 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. Table 1 presents the number of clients screened and the number of clients admitted to the Culturally Competent Treatment Project (CCTP) during the 2012-2013 project year. Four additional Jackson Recovery Centers clients received some services from the CCTP treatment counselor although they were not admitted to the project.

**Table 1. Number of Clients Screened and Number Admitted**

	Area Substance Abuse Council	Jackson Recovery Centers	PROJECT TOTAL
Clients Screened	109	64	173
Clients Admitted to CCTP Treatment	80	41	121

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 1.5 placement screenings for every 1 client admitted, and Jackson Recovery Centers conducted 1.6 placement screenings for every 1 client admitted.

**Table 2. Ratio of Screenings to Admissions**

	Area Substance Abuse Council	Jackson Recovery Centers	PROJECT TOTAL
Placement Screenings Conducted	118	65	183
Ratio of Screenings to Admissions	1.5 : 1	1.6 : 1	1.5 : 1

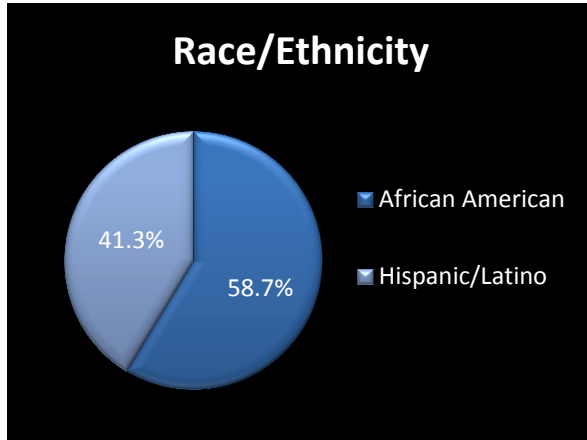


## Client Demographics – Project Totals

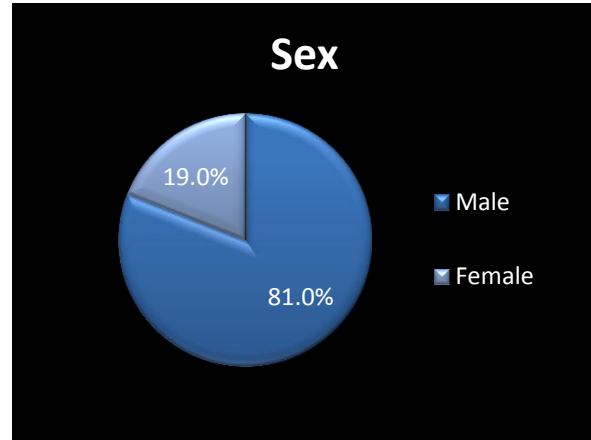
### Race/Ethnicity and Sex

Fifty-nine percent (58.7%) of clients admitted to the Culturally Competent Treatment Project were African American and forty-one percent (41.3%) were Hispanic or Latino. Eighty-one percent (81.0%) of clients were male and nineteen percent (19.0%) were female. Figures 1 through 3 provide visual presentations of race/ethnicity and sex breakdowns, respectively.

**Figure 1. Race/Ethnicity of Project Clients**

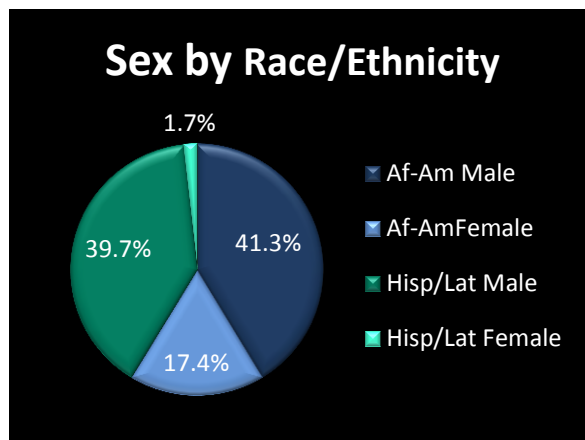


**Figure 2. Sex of Project Clients**



**Figure 3. Sex by Race/Ethnicity**

Less than two percent of clients admitted were Hispanic/Latino females.



### Age

The median age of clients admitted to the project was thirty-one (31.0) years. Table 3 on page 4 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	31.0	18	65

## **Client Demographics by Agency**

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### *Area Substance Abuse Council*

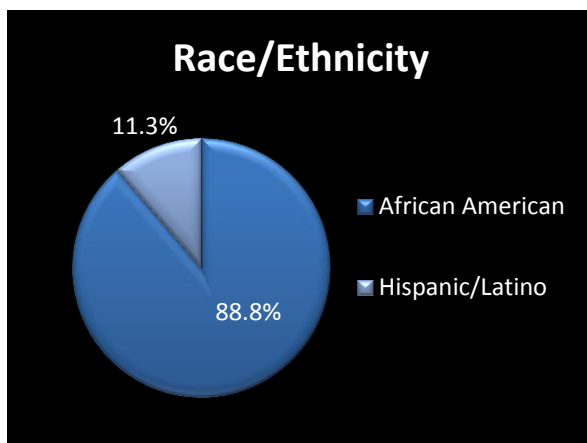
#### Race/Ethnicity of Area Substance Abuse Council Clients

Eighty-nine percent (88.8%) of clients admitted to the program at ASAC were African American and eleven percent (11.3%) were Hispanic or Latino. Figure 4 on page 5 provides a visual presentation of race/ethnicity breakdowns for ASAC clients.

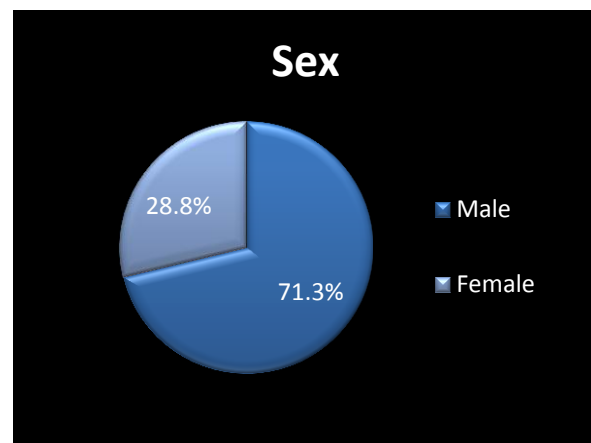
#### Sex of Area Substance Abuse Council Clients

Seventy-one percent (71.3%) of clients admitted to the program at ASAC were male; twenty-nine percent (28.8%) were female. Figure 5 on page 5 provides a visual presentation of sex breakdowns for ASAC clients.

**Figure 4. Race/Ethnicity of ASAC Clients**



**Figure 5. Sex of ASAC Clients**



#### Age of Area Substance Abuse Council Clients

The median age of clients admitted to the program at ASAC was thirty-two and one-half years (32.5) years. Table 4 on page 5 presents data on age of clients admitted to ASAC.



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

	Median	Range	
		Minimum (Youngest)	Maximum (Oldest)
Age of Clients at Admission	32.5	18	58

*Jackson Recovery Centers*

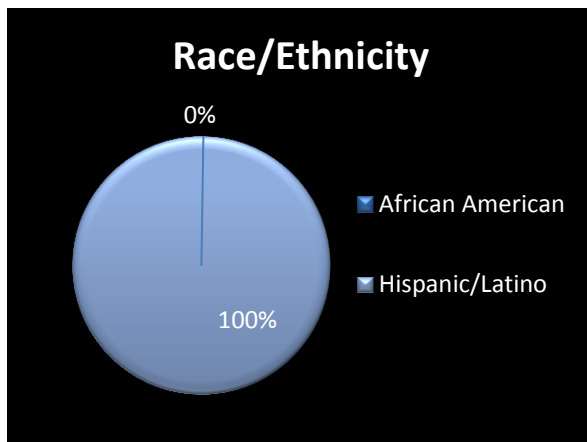
Race/Ethnicity of Jackson Recovery Centers Clients

One-hundred percent (100%) of clients admitted to the program at Jackson Recovery Centers the first half of the project year were Hispanic or Latino. Figure 6 on page 6 provides a visual presentation of race/ethnicity breakdowns for Jackson Recovery Centers clients.

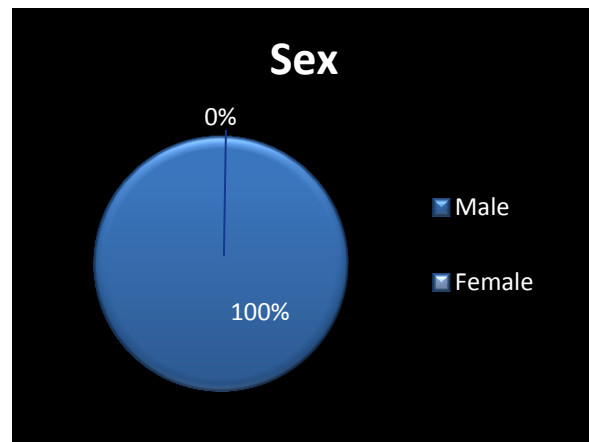
Sex of Jackson Recovery Centers Clients

One-hundred percent (100%) of clients admitted to the program at Jackson Recovery Centers were male. Figure 7 on page 6 provides a visual presentation of sex breakdowns for Jackson Recovery Centers clients.

**Figure 6. Race/Ethnicity of Jackson Recovery Centers Clients**



**Figure 7. 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 thirty years. Table 5 on page 6 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	30	19	65

## Client Discharges

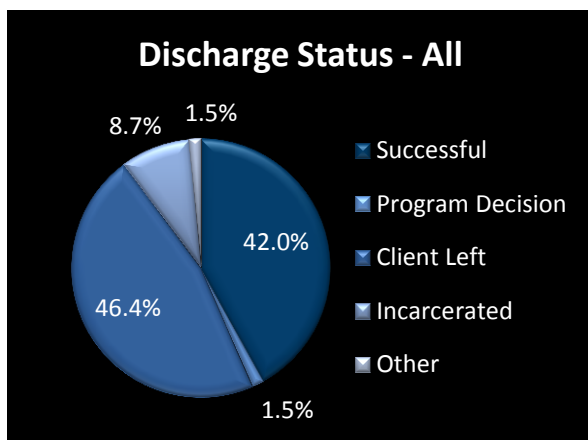
Sixty-nine Culturally Competent Treatment Project (CCTP) clients admitted during the project year have been discharged from treatment. Forty-two percent (42.0%) successfully completed treatment (having either fully or substantially completed their treatment plans), and fifty-eight percent (58.0%) were discharged prior to completion of treatment. Eighty percent (80.0%) of clients discharged prior to treatment completion left the program of their own accord. Table 6 presents data on the numbers of clients discharged, by discharge status.

**Table 6. Numbers of Clients Discharged and Discharge Status**

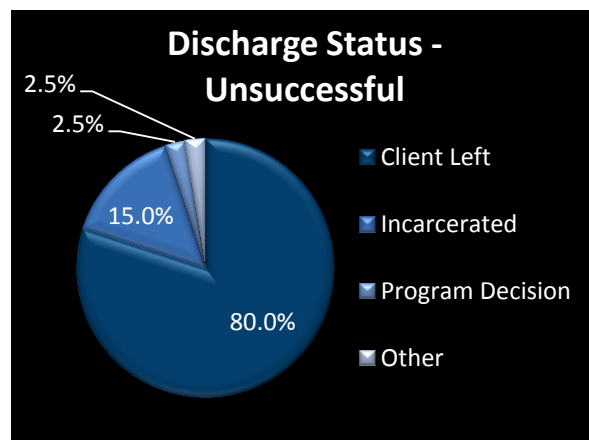
Discharge Status	TOTALS
Number of Clients with Successful Discharge	29
Number of Clients Discharged Prior to Treatment Completion	40
Total Number of Clients Discharged	69

Figures 8 and 9 provide visual presentations of client discharge status information. Figure 8 provides breakdowns of discharge status for all clients discharged. Figure 9 provides breakdowns of discharge status for clients discharged prior to treatment completion.

**Figure 8. Client Discharge Status – All Discharges**



**Figure 9. Client Discharge Status – Unsuccessful Discharges**



## CONCLUSION

Agencies screened 173 clients and admitted 121 clients to treatment under the Culturally Competent Substance Abuse Treatment Project (CCTP) between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2013. The Area Substance Abuse Council surpassed their annual goal for number of clients admitted. Jackson Recovery Centers did not meet their goal. During this project year, the Consortium discovered that Jackson Recovery Centers was not admitting all Hispanic/Latino clients to the project. A conference call was held with Consortium, IDPH and Jackson Recovery Centers staff to clarify the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the project. This resulted in Jackson Recovery Centers expanding their eligibility guidelines. The agency achieved 82% of their goal for number of clients admitted this project year, compared with 58% of their goal the previous project year.

Agencies appear to be admitting members of the racial/ethnic groups they intended to serve. Both agencies have admitted much higher percentages of males than females, and should continue increasing efforts to reach women, including identifying and addressing specific barriers to treatment for women of the targeted minority groups. Special emphasis should be placed on Hispanic/Latino women.

Sixty-nine clients have been discharged from treatment. Forty-two percent of those clients successfully completed treatment. Forty-six percent left the program on their own prior to treatment completion. During the 2011 – 2012 project year, the Consortium collaborated with agency staff to identify possible reasons why clients are leaving treatment prior to completion. One theory presented was that clients are leaving treatment because they become employed. The available data did not support that hypothesis. However, several records contained missing data regarding employment status at admission or discharge, so the results from the existing data are tentative.

### Recommendations:

- Agency staff should obtain and submit complete information on employment to assist in further exploring the hypothesis regarding clients leaving treatment due to obtaining employment.
- Conduct exit or post-discharge interviews with clients wherever possible to further assess reasons clients leave the program prior to completion.
- Conduct independently facilitated focus groups with clients discharged early to assess barriers to successful completion.
- Conduct focus groups among Hispanic/Latina women to determine ways to increase treatment saturation.

