



Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Impact of Screening and Brief Intervention Grants in Seven States: Substance Use, Criminal Justice, and Education/Employment Outcomes at 6-month Follow-Up



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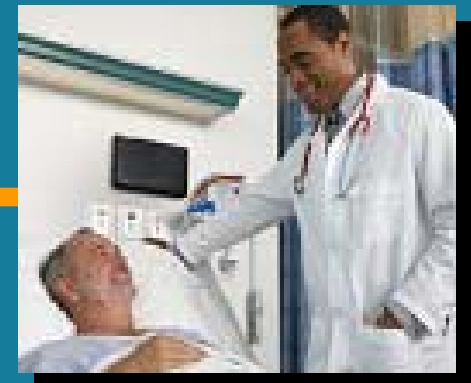
Learning Objectives

- Describe the key components of SAMHSA's Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral and Treatment (SBIRT) Cooperative Agreements.
- Identify at least four of SAMHSA's National Outcome Measures (NOMS) relevant to CSAT's discretionary grant programs.
- Estimate the impact of SBIRT programs on individuals screened for substance use disorders in select states six months after their initial screening.



The SBIRT Program and Grantees

SAMHSA CSAT





Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral and Treatment (SBIRT)

SBIRT enhances State substance abuse treatment service systems by expanding the State's continuum of care to include screening, brief intervention, referral, and brief treatment (SBIRT) in general medical and other community settings

- community health centers
- trauma care centers
- schools and student assistance programs
- occupational health clinics
- hospitals and emergency departments





SBIRT Goals

- Increase access to care for persons with substance use disorders and those at risk of substance use disorders
 - Foster a continuum of care by integrating prevention, intervention, and treatment services
 - Improve linkages between health care services and alcohol/drug treatment services
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SBIRT: Core Clinical Components

- **Screening:** Very brief screening that identifies substance related problems
- **Brief Intervention:** Raises awareness of risks and motivation of client toward acknowledgement of problem
- **Brief Treatment:** Cognitive behavioral work with clients who acknowledge risks and are seeking help
- **Referral:** Referral of those with more serious addictions





SBIRT Cooperative Agreement Awards

FFY 2003 Cooperative Agreement Awards Made to Six States and One Tribal Organization



California	\$3.485m
Cook Inlet Tribal Council	\$1.672m
Illinois	\$3.500m
New Mexico	\$3.500m
Pennsylvania	\$2.970m
Texas	\$3.500m
Washington	\$2.970m

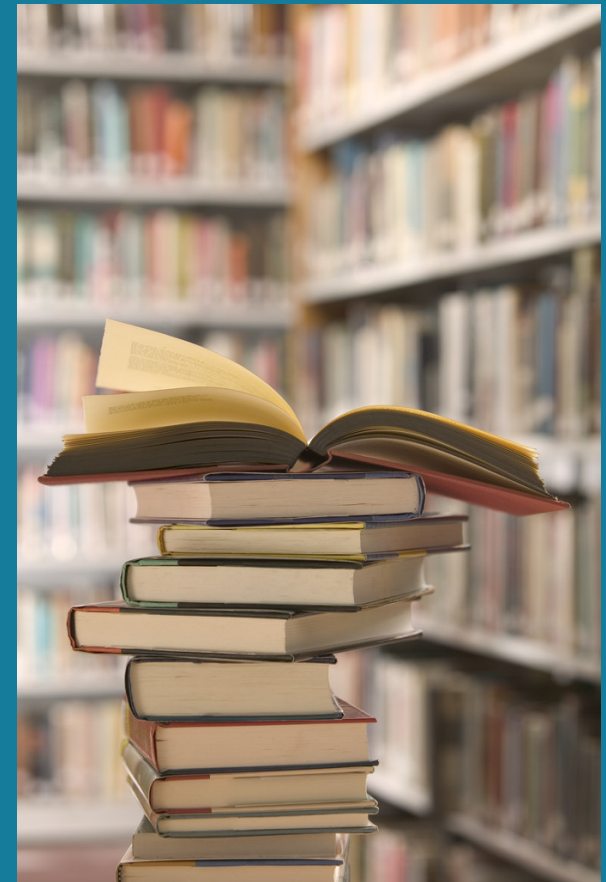


Awards are renewable for up to five years,
depending on performance and availability of funding.



Method

- Approach
- GPRA and SOMS/NOMS
- Reporting Measures





Approach

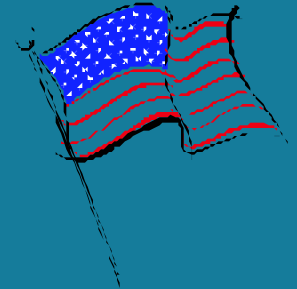
- This paper presents the first round of treatment outcomes for seven SBIRT grantees located in Alaska, California, Illinois, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington.
- **Design:** The analysis studied reporting measures at intake and follow-up.
- **Data:** Based on 455,705 intakes in FY 2005 and 2006.

Reporting measures:
Abstinence, health consequences, criminal justice, and employment/education.



The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993

- All SAMHSA programs must collect and report performance data
- Links resources and management decisions to program performance



- Focus on the results of activities, such as real gains in employability, safety, responsiveness, and program quality.

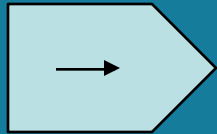
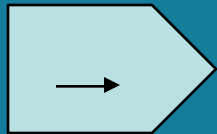
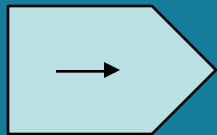


NOMS-National Outcome Measures

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration National Outcome Measures (NOMS)

DOMAIN	OUTCOME	MEASURES		
		Mental Health	Substance Abuse	
			Treatment	Prevention
Reduced Morbidity	Abstinence from Drug/Alcohol Use	NOT APPLICABLE	Reduction in/no change in frequency of use at date of last service compared to date of first service ▶	30-day substance use (non-use/reduction in use) ▶ Perceived risk/harm of use ▶ Age of first use ▶ Perception of disapproval/attitude ▶
	Decreased Mental Illness Symptomatology	Under Development	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE
Employment/Education	Increased/Retained Employment or Return to/Stay in School	Profile of adult clients by employment status and of children by increased school attendance ▶	Increase in/no change in number of employed or in school at date of last service compared to first service ▶	Perception of workplace policy; ATOD-related suspensions and expulsions; attendance and enrollment
Crime and Criminal Justice	Decreased Criminal Justice Involvement	Profile of client involvement in criminal and juvenile justice systems	Reduction in/no change in number of arrests in past 30 days from date of first service to date of last service ▶	Alcohol-related car crashes and injuries; alcohol and drug-related crime
Stability in Housing	Increased Stability in Housing	Profile of client's change in living situation (including homeless status) ▶	Increase in/no change in number of clients in stable housing situation from date of first service to date of last service ▶	NOT APPLICABLE
Social Connectedness	Increased Social Supports/Social Connectedness ¹	Under Development	Under Development	Family communication around drug use

Go to Priority Program Matrix Reports





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National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

DOMAIN	OUTCOME	MEASURES		
		Mental Health	Substance Abuse	
			Treatment	Prevention
Access/Capacity	Increased Access to Services (Service Capacity)	Number of persons served by age, gender, race and ethnicity ▶	Unduplicated count of persons served; penetration rate-numbers served compared to those in need ▶	Number of persons served by age, gender, race and ethnicity
Retention	Increased Retention in Treatment - Substance Abuse	NOT APPLICABLE	Length of stay from date of first service to date of last service ▶ Unduplicated count of persons served ▶	Total number of evidence-based programs and strategies; percentage youth seeing, reading, watching, or listening to a prevention message
	Reduced Utilization of Psychiatric Inpatient Beds - Mental Health	Decreased rate of readmission to State psychiatric hospitals within 30 days and 180 days ▶	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE
Perception of Care	Client Perception of Care ²	Clients reporting positively about outcomes ▶	Under Development	NOT APPLICABLE
Cost Effectiveness	Cost Effectiveness (Average Cost) ²	Number of persons receiving evidence-based services/number of evidence-based practices provided by the State	Number of States providing substance abuse treatment services within approved cost per person bands by the type of treatment	Services provided within cost bands
Use of Evidence-Based Practices	Use of Evidence-Based Practices ²		Under Development	Total number of evidence-based programs and strategies



SAMHSA/CSAT uses the NOMs to:

- Report on
 - the status of grant activities
 - people served
 - services provided and
 - participant outcomes
- Address accountability and performance monitoring



Reporting Measures

- The analysis studied select NOMS measures at program entry and six-month follow-up.
- The reporting measures:
 - **abstinence** from alcohol or illicit drugs in the last 30 days;
 - **health/behavioral/social consequences** experienced no alcohol or illegal drug related health, behavioral, social consequences
 - **criminal justice** status (reports of no arrests within the last 30 days); and
 - **employment/education** status (reports of current employment or school attendance).



Findings: Client characteristics

- 55 percent female
- 50 percent White, 19 percent African American, 31 percent Hispanic
- 34 percent currently employed or attending school
- 8 percent involved in the criminal justice system
- Drug use
 - 53 percent alcohol use,
 - 25 percent marijuana,
 - 13 percent cocaine,
 - 6 percent methamphetamine and
 - 5 percent heroin



Findings: BI, BT and RT

- Of all intakes,
 - 77 percent received screening only services and
 - 16 percent received Brief Intervention (BI) services.
- Of those individuals who reported greater drug/alcohol use severity,
 - 3 percent received Brief Treatment (BT) services and
 - 4 percent were referred to specialty treatment services.





GPRRA Findings

Data collected six months post intake showed that clients appeared to be having positive outcomes on several different measures.

- Alcohol and drug use decreased
- Employment increased
- Criminal justice involvement has decreased



NOMS Measures at 6-month follow-up

- Abstinence

The percentage of BI clients who reported that they did not use alcohol or illicit drugs increased from 16 percent at intake to 40 percent at 6-month follow-up.

- No Health/Behavioral/Social Consequences

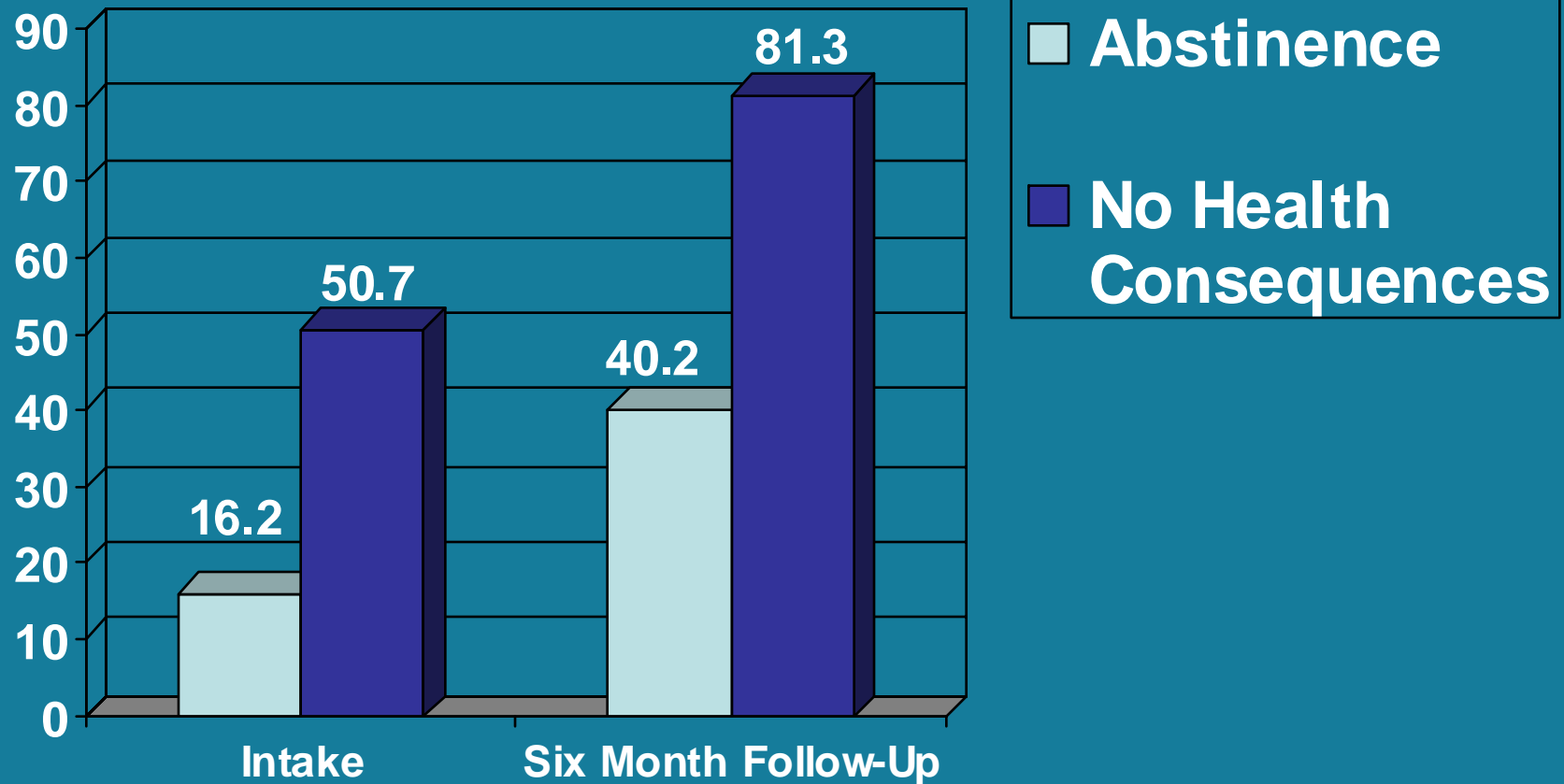
The percentage of BI clients who experienced no alcohol or illegal drug related health, behavioral, social consequences increased 60 percent



Self-Report of Health Behaviors

Abstinence and lack of adverse health consequences at six-month follow-up

Percentage of BI Clients





NOMS Measures – Criminal Justice and Employment/Education

For those receiving SBIRT services:

- Criminal justice status improved 3.5 percent and
- Employment/education status improved 20 percent.

GPRA Measures	Intake	6-Month Follow-up	Rate of Change
Crime and Criminal Justice: had no involvement with the criminal justice system	91.9%	95.1%	3.5%
Employment/ Education: were currently employed or attending school	37.4%	44.8%	19.8%



Discussion

- SBIRT clients report significant decreases in substance use six months after treatment entry
- For those who report the highest level of substance use, participation in SBIRT programs is associated with positive treatment outcomes
- Concern:
What is known of the validity of GPRA data?



Discussion

- More health services research is needed in the area of treatment effectiveness of SBIRT programs,
- Particularly for those individuals who use illicit drugs.



NOMs – Using the Data



- Analyze trends in outcome measures
- Foster continuous program and policy improvement
- Know whether goals are being met
- Promote evidence based practices
- Report results to stakeholders