

Billings City Administration Weekly Report

June 28, 2019

1) **Public Safety Levy** – Determining the scope of our 2020 public safety levy will be a challenge. Our team is working to present a “scope” of the project for the city council to review, change, adopt etc. We need to resist the temptation to define the problem and solutions prior to answering several questions and reviewing the data that currently exist:

- a. How safe is Billings? How does our crime and safety data compare to peer cities around the country? What data will we use to measure safety?
- b. Specifically define the problems and solutions.
- c. What programs and systems need to change to improve outcomes?
- d. At a minimum, we are looking at the criminal justice system (PD, Legal, courts etc.); Code Enforcement system; FD systems; 911/Communication.
- e. Until answers to a, b and c are narrowed, we cannot reasonably estimate the cost. The 2020 budget deficit is not a clear indication of the needs.

I suspect investments need to be made in PD, FD, legal, courts, code enforcement, addiction, homelessness, rehabilitation, incarceration etc.

The purpose of items 2 and 3 in this report is to review feedback our citizens have given the City over the past decade regarding public safety. I also included a 2019 presentation that is loaded with statistical data on substance abuse.

2) **2016, 2012, 2009 National Citizen Survey (NCS) Data** – See the results from the linked statistically valid 2016, 2012, 2009 NCS <https://ci.billings.mt.us/1506/Citizen-Survey-Results> . In 2016 Billings chose cities with a population of 85,000 – 115,000 in the Western US as our Benchmark communities for the survey.

2016 NCS Conclusion:

Residents are positive about their quality of life. A vast majority of residents rated their overall quality of life positively and about three-quarters rated Billings as an excellent or good place to live. Around 7 in 10 respondents are pleased with their neighborhoods and think Billings is an excellent or good place to raise children. Most respondents plan on remaining in Billings for the next five years and would recommend living in Billings to others.

Economy is an important area of focus for the community. Billings respondents indicated that Economy should be an important area of focus over the next two years. About 6 in 10 residents reported they were pleased with the overall economic health of the city, the quality of business and services, shopping opportunities and Billings is a good place to work. More than half of residents rated employment opportunities in Billings as excellent or good, a rating higher than seen in comparison communities and a rating that increased from 2012 to 2016. Almost all residents had purchased goods or services in Billings in the last 12 months and roughly a quarter of residents indicated that they were optimistic that the economy would have a positive effect on their income. Additionally, around 7 in 10 residents indicated that they worked within the boundaries of Billings, a level higher than other communities across the nation.

Safety is a priority. Residents indicated that Safety is an important facet for Billings to focus on in the coming years. Respondents felt safest in their neighborhoods and the least safe in Billings overall. A majority of residents felt safe overall in Billings and in Billings' downtown/commercial area (a rating that decreased since 2012); however, these ratings were lower than what was reported in other communities across the nation. Safety services such as fire and ambulance/EMS were rated positively by 8 in 10 residents and similar to comparison communities. Meanwhile, other Safety related services such as police, crime prevention and fire prevention were rated lower than seen elsewhere. When asked about the most pressing issue in Billings to be addressed in the coming year, nearly 4 in 10 residents stated public safety concerns.

2016 Technical Appendices

I extracted "Safety" data from the survey appendices.

Table 72: Community Characteristics by Facet

Safety	% Positive	Rank	# benchmark cities	Comparison
Overall feeling of safety in Billings	55%	231	257	Lower
In your neighborhood during the day	92%	205	316	Similar
In Billings' downtown/commercial area during the day	68%	251	268	Lower

Table 74: Governance by Facet

Safety	% Positive	Rank	# benchmark cities	Comparison
Police services	61%	375	406	Lower
Fire services	86%	287	330	Similar
Ambulance or emergency medical services	85%	264	313	Similar
Crime prevention	42%	300	320	Lower
Fire prevention and education	62%	234	255	Lower
Animal control	50%	258	305	Similar
Emergency preparedness (services that prepare the community for natural disasters or other emergency situations)	46%	215	253	Similar

Table 76: Participation by Facet

Safety	% Positive	Rank	# benchmark cities	Comparison
Stocked supplies in preparation for an emergency	31%	95	149	Similar
Did NOT report a crime to the police	63%	152	165	Lower
Household member was NOT a victim of a crime	79%	226	242	Similar

2012 and 2009 NCS Public Safety Results

Public Safety Results pages 22 – 26 <https://www.ci.billings.mt.us/DocumentCenter/View/21652/City-of-Billings-Report-of-Results-FINAL-2012-2?bidId=>

- 3) **Substance Use in Yellowstone County** – the attached data was presented May 10, 2019 to the Substance Use CONNECT group.
- 4) **Montana Infrastructure Coalition (MIC)** – Billings hosted the MIC Annual Meeting today. The board voted to conduct its own research on the effects of tax reform. This will allow MIC to be proactive in HB 35 interim study. Councilmember Clark attended the interim committee meeting in Helena yesterday while I covered today's MIC meeting. This may be the best opportunity for Billings to influence meaningful tax reform in MT over the past 20 years.
- 5) **Meetings/Task Forces/Presentations etc.**
 - a. SBURA, Tuesday, July 2 7:00 PM Billings Sports Plex, 5000 Southgate Drive.

Have a great weekend!

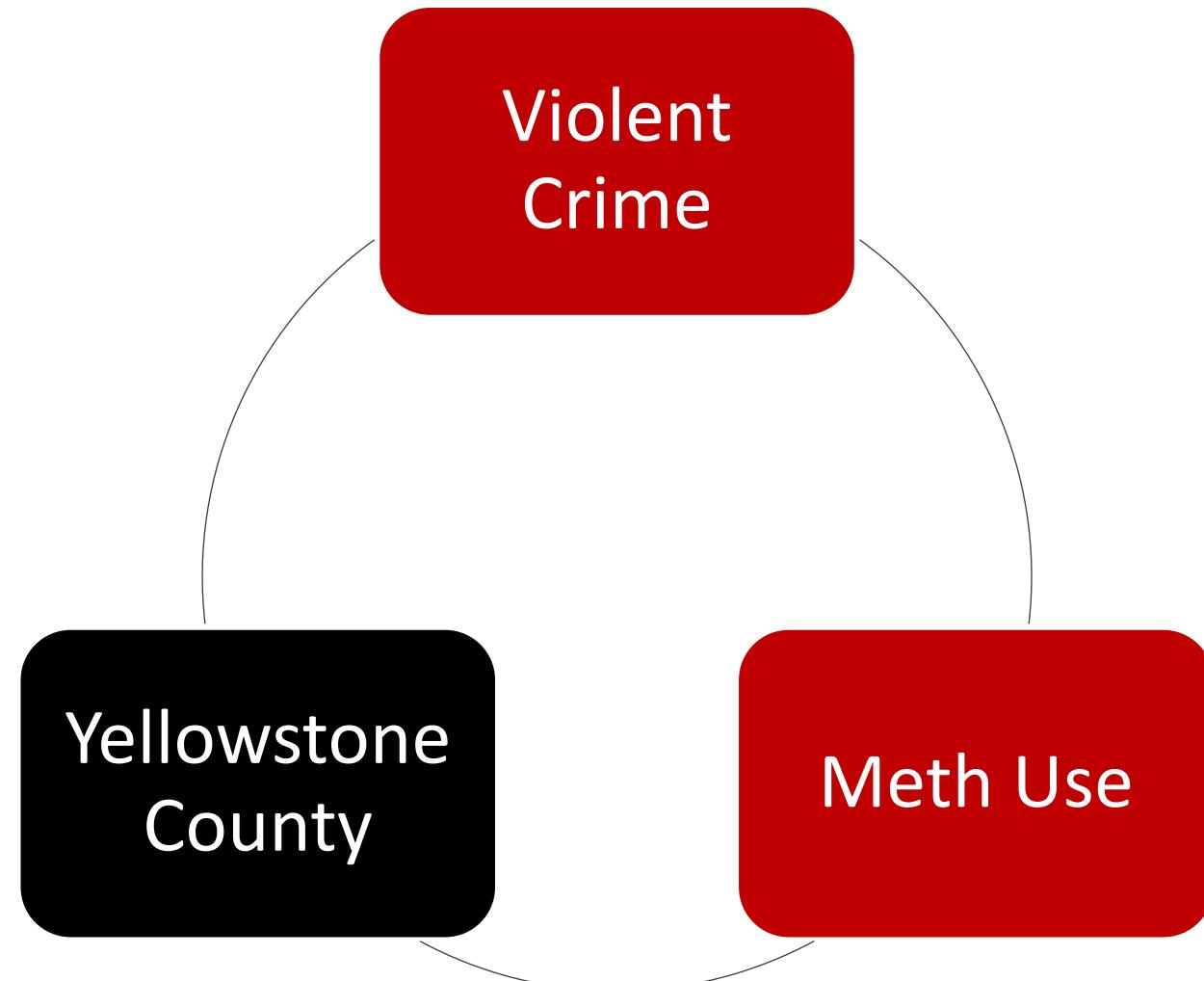
Substance Use CONNECT Meeting | May 10th, 2019

SUBSTANCE USE IN YELLOWSTONE COUNTY

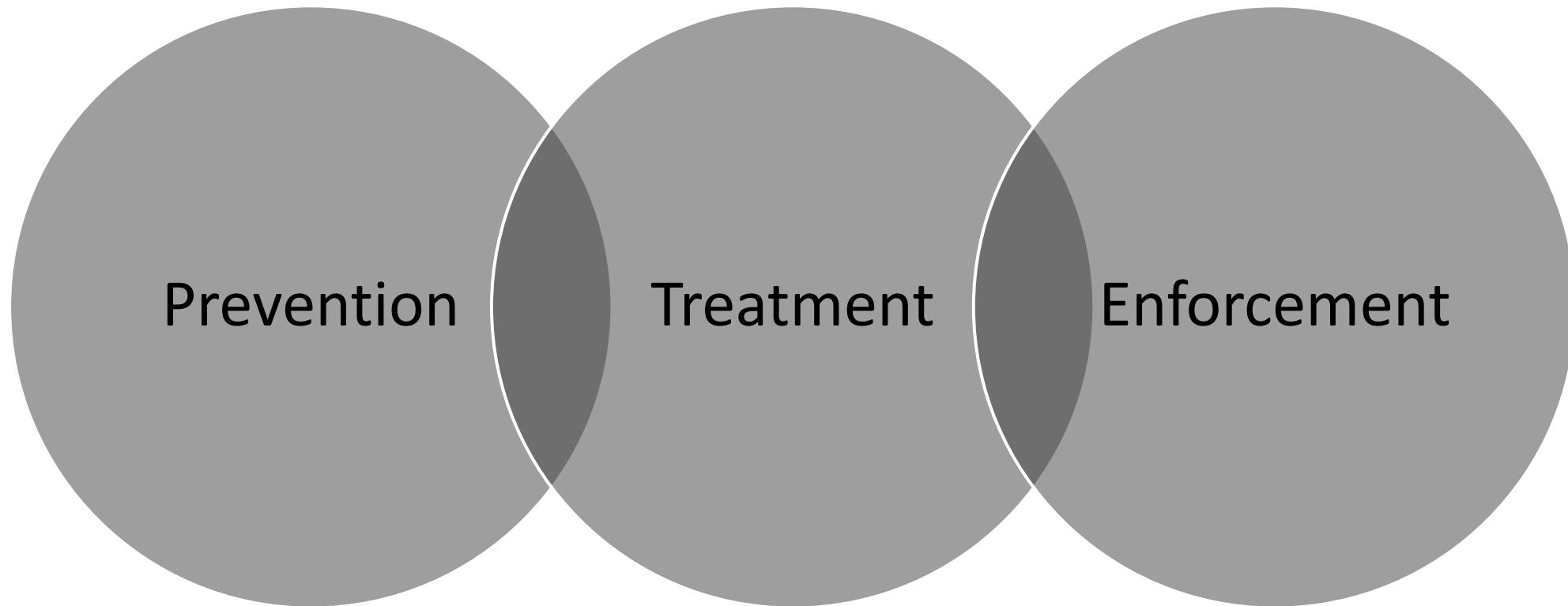
With a focus on methamphetamine related violent crime

presented by
KATIE LOVELAND MPH, MSW
Loveland Consulting LLC

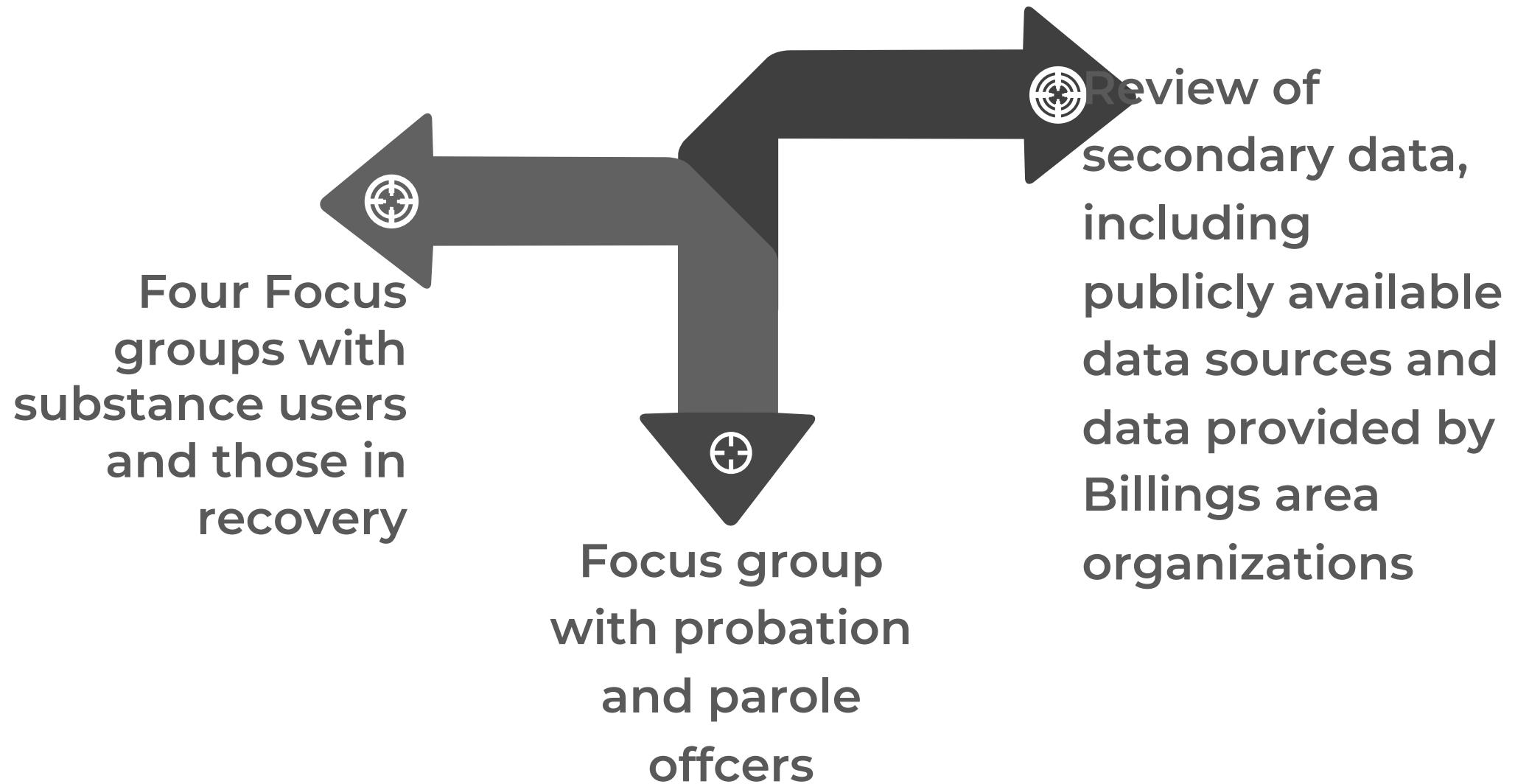
Substance Use CONNECT



Substance Use CONNECT



METHODOLOGY

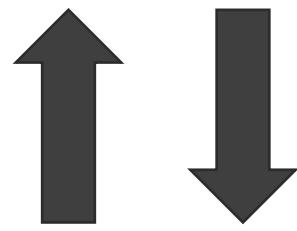


Acknowledgements

- All organizations who provided data
- Chris Evans, Jan Begger, Lenette Kosovich, and Shelley Thomson for arranging focus groups
- Nick Fonte and Amy Trad

Limitations

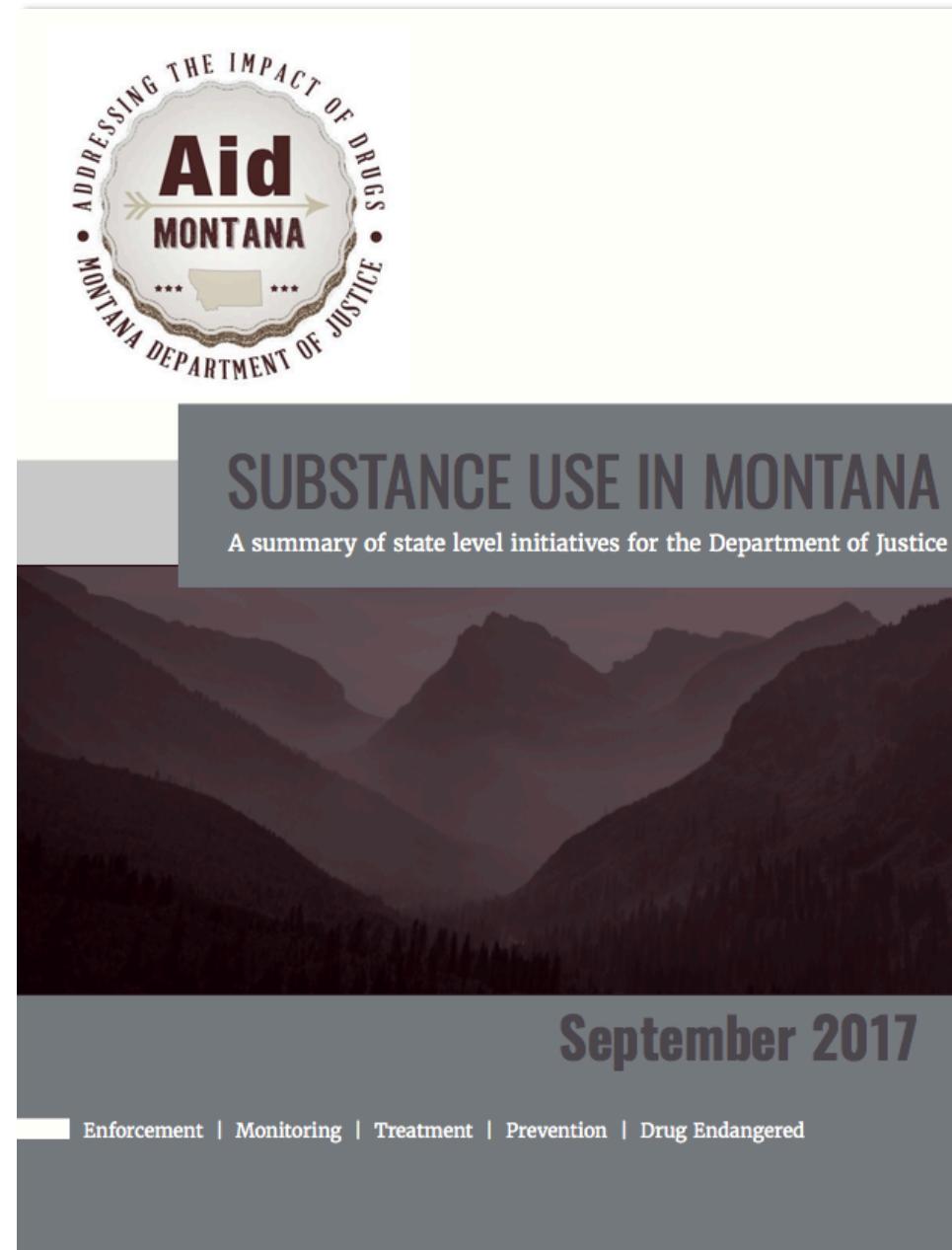
- Preliminary analysis-final report to be published in July- *help me with accuracy*
- Not all systems represented-*help me fill in the gaps*
- For some systems, we need to improve DATA QUALITY and CASE IDENTIFICATION
- Teasing out SYSTEMS issues versus UNDERLYING causes and rates

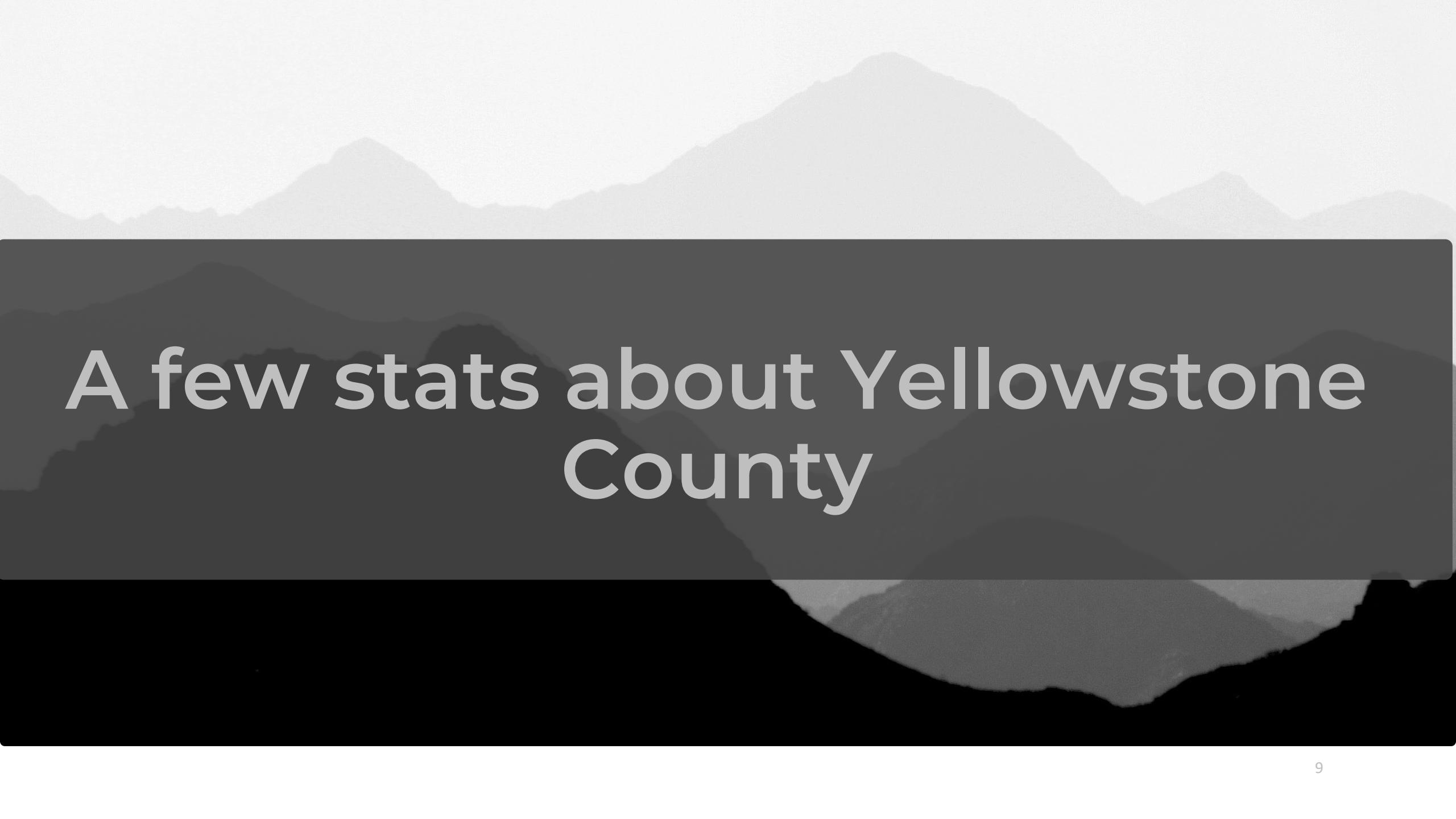


Population
captured by the
system

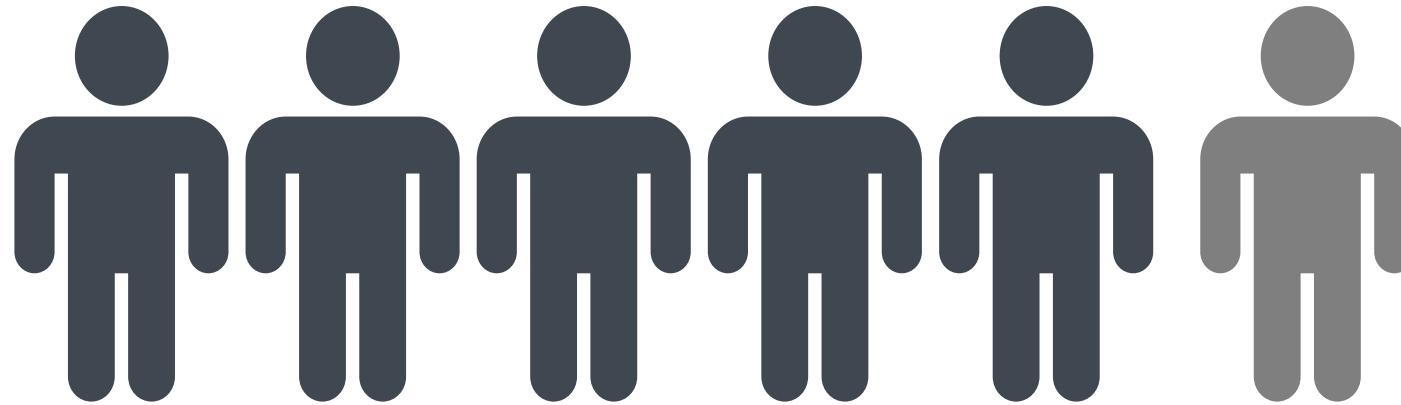
Population
using substances

For more information at the state level





A few stats about Yellowstone County



One out of every six
Montanans lives in
Yellowstone County

Since 2010, the total population of Yellowstone County has grown



The American Indian population has grown

The Hispanic population has grown

9%

20%

27%



Living in poverty

10%

Young children living in poverty

19%

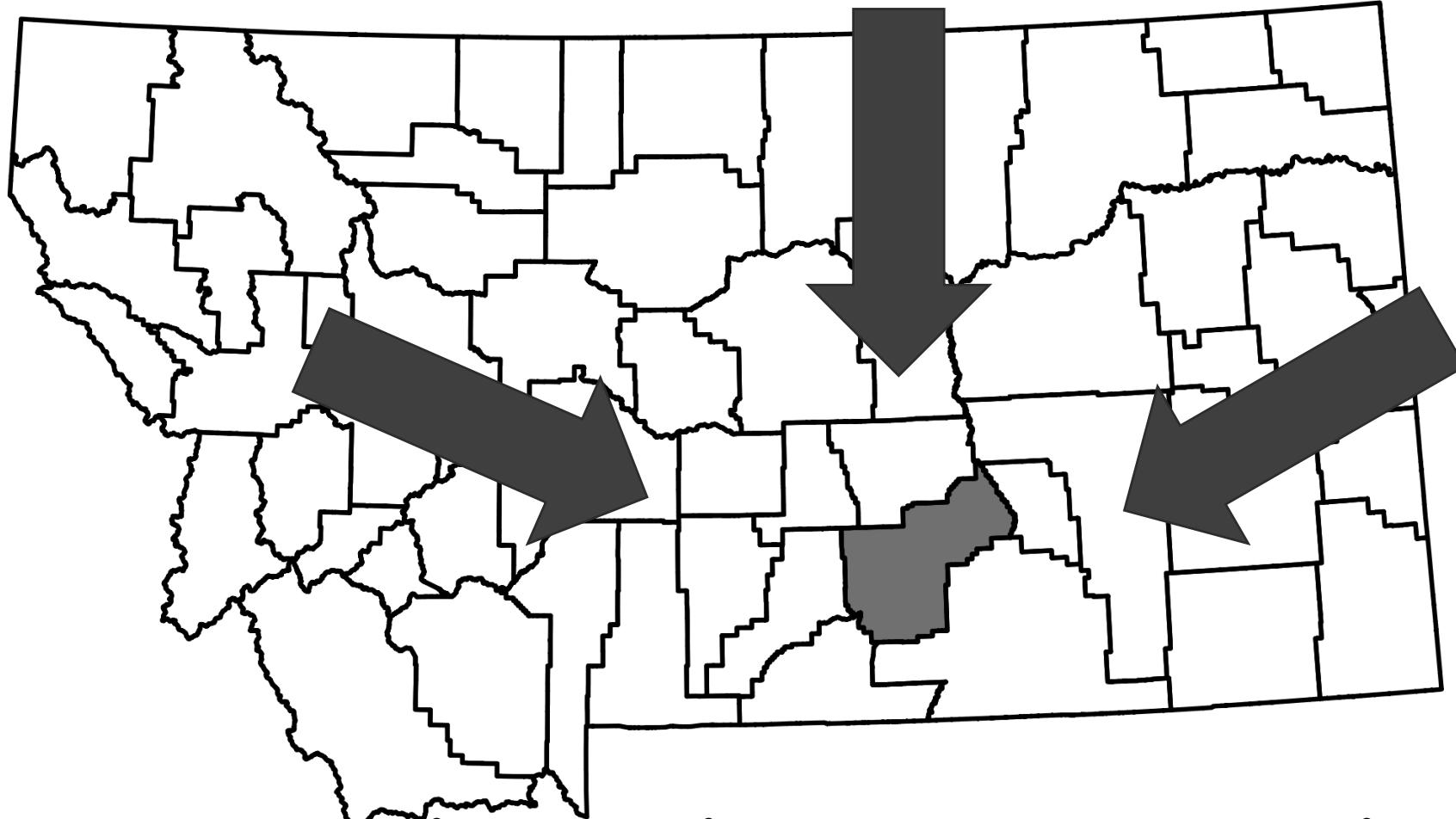


**High school education
or less (age 25+)**

37%

**Renters with housing cost
burden**

45%



Yellowstone is a regional hub for services, but where possible, I limited my analysis to residents of Yellowstone County

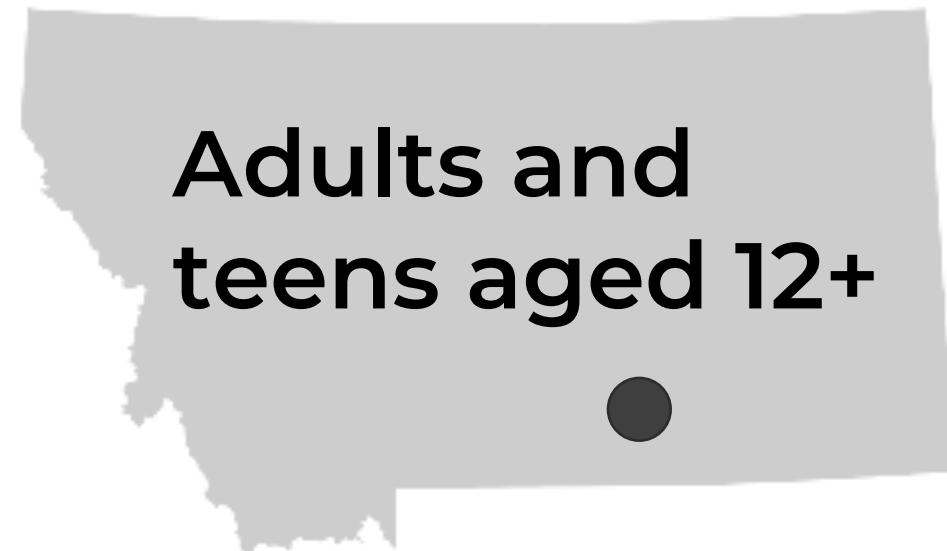


What we know about addiction in Yellowstone County

Substance Use Disorders
are common in our
community

9,500

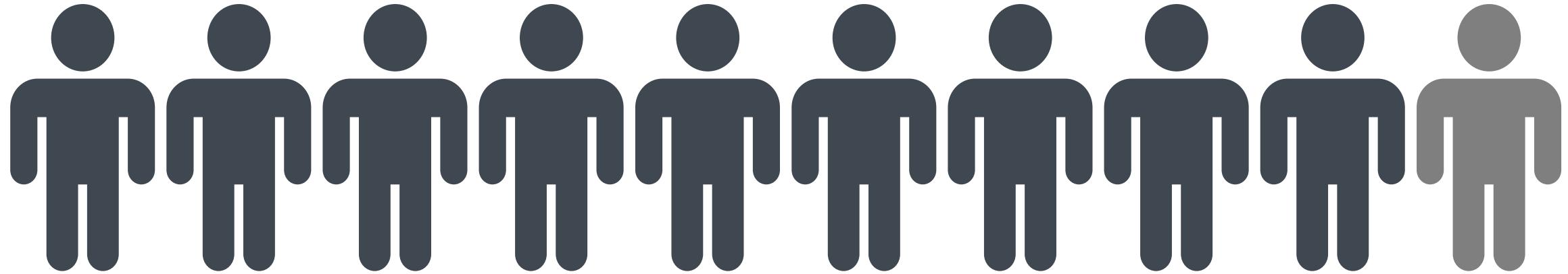
dependent on or
abusing alcohol



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015-2016

4,073

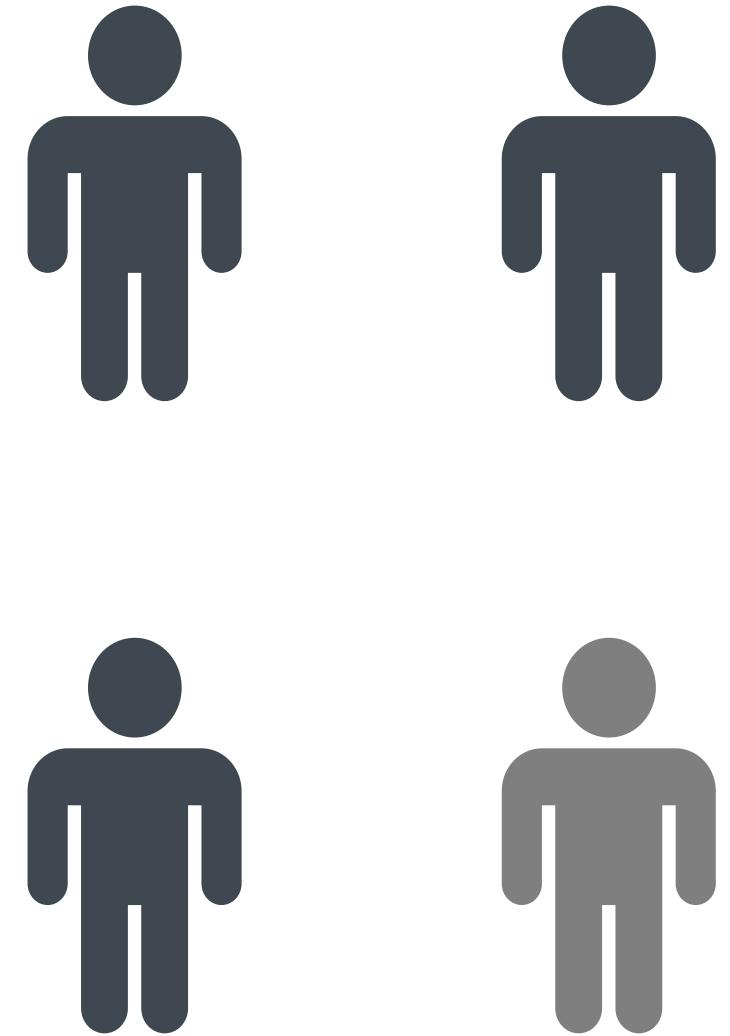
dependent on or
abusing illicit drugs



One in ten Yellowstone
County adults is
dependent on or abusing
alcohol or illicit drugs.

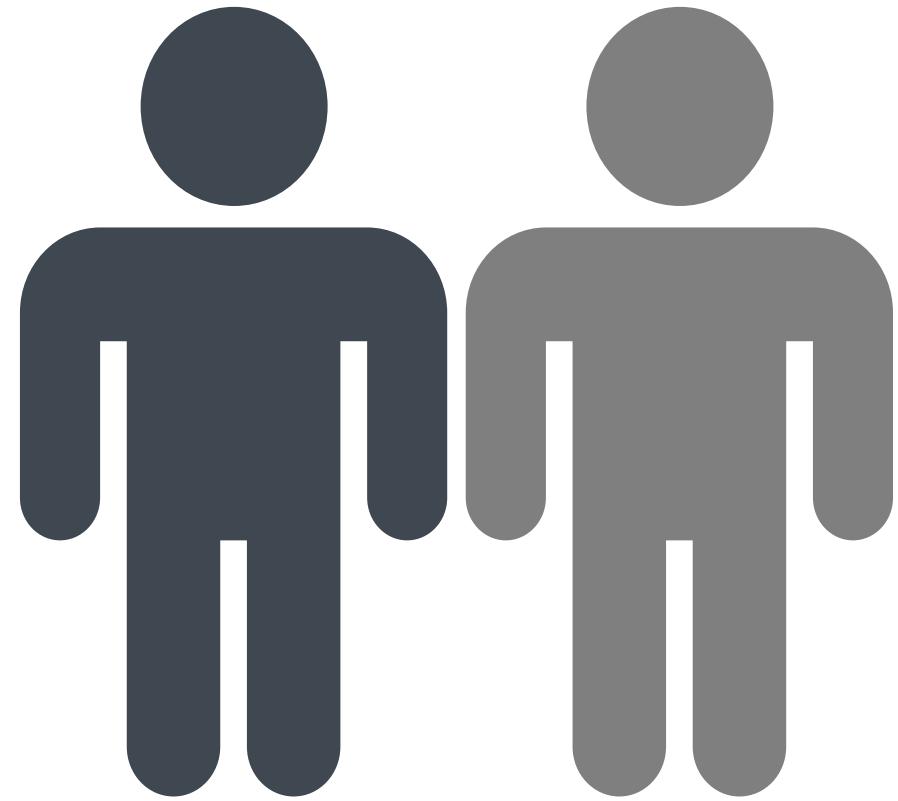
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015-216

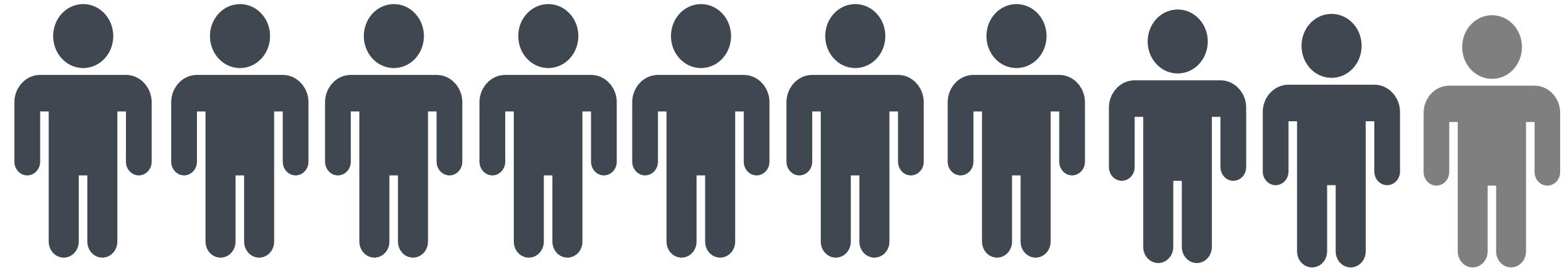
One in four
young adults
used illicit
drugs in the
last month



Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012-2014

Nearly one in
every two
Yellowstone
County
residents says
their life has
been negatively
affected by
substance use



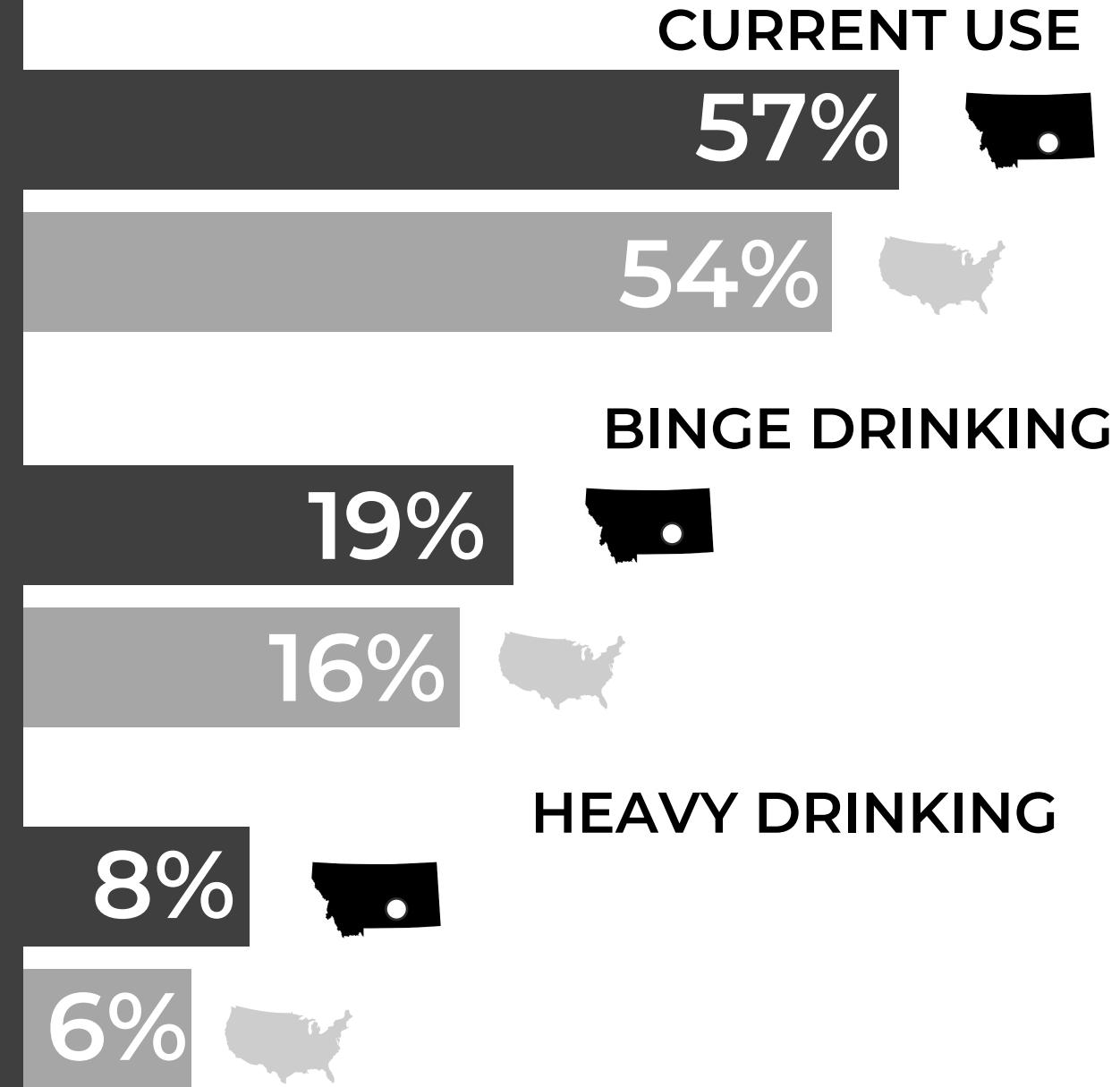


Nine out of every 10 health stakeholders in Yellowstone County rates substance use as a major or moderate problem.

Source: PRC CHNA Survey 2016-2017

Alcohol misuse and abuse
is the most common form
of SUD

Yellowstone
County's rates
of alcohol use,
binge drinking,
and heavy
drinking are all
higher than
those in the US

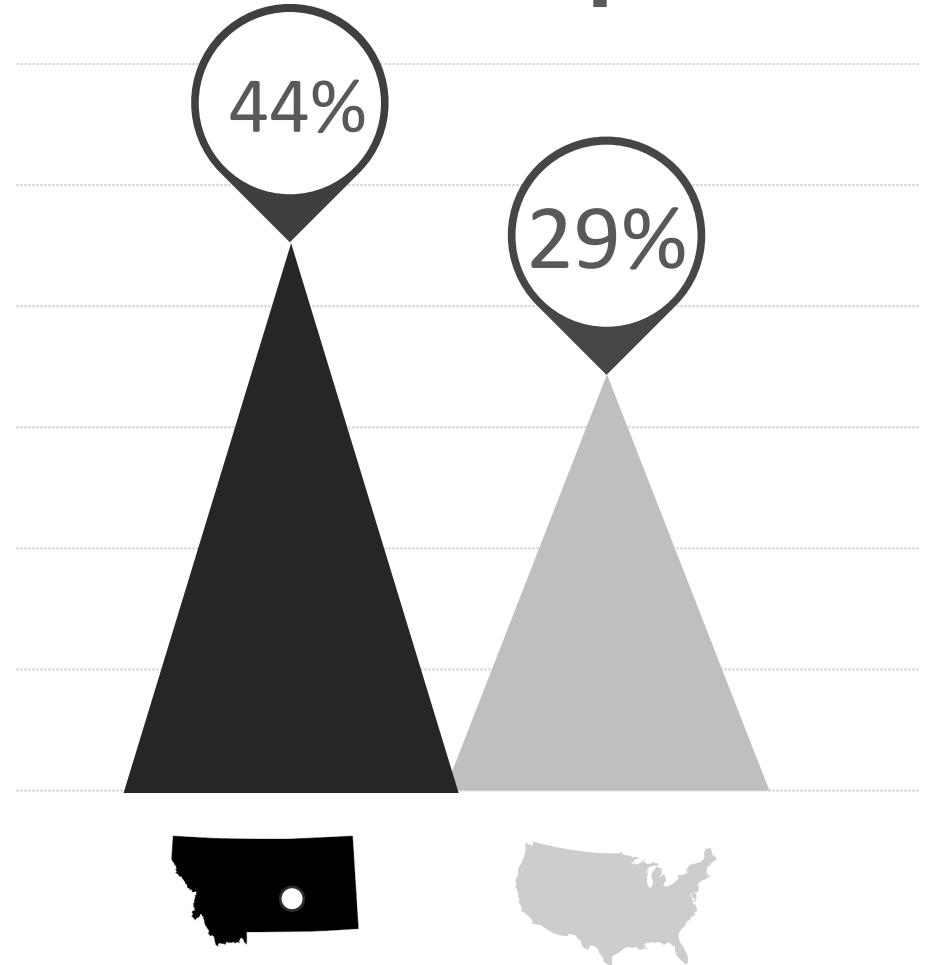


Two out of
every five
high school
students
reports
alcohol use
in the last
month

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

Three out of
every five of
students
who report
drinking also
engage in
binge
drinking
behavior.

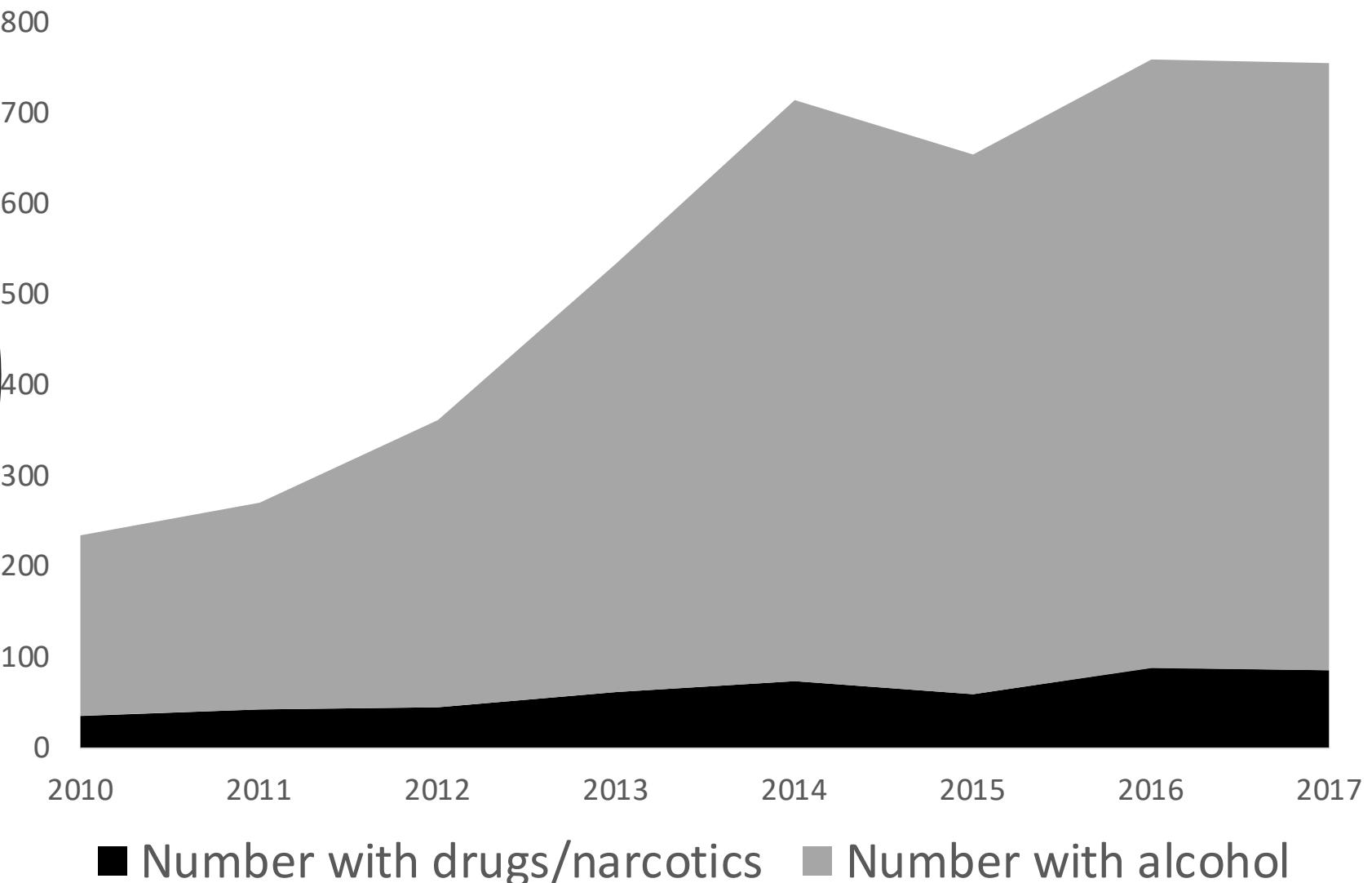
Percent of traffic fatalities that are alcohol impaired



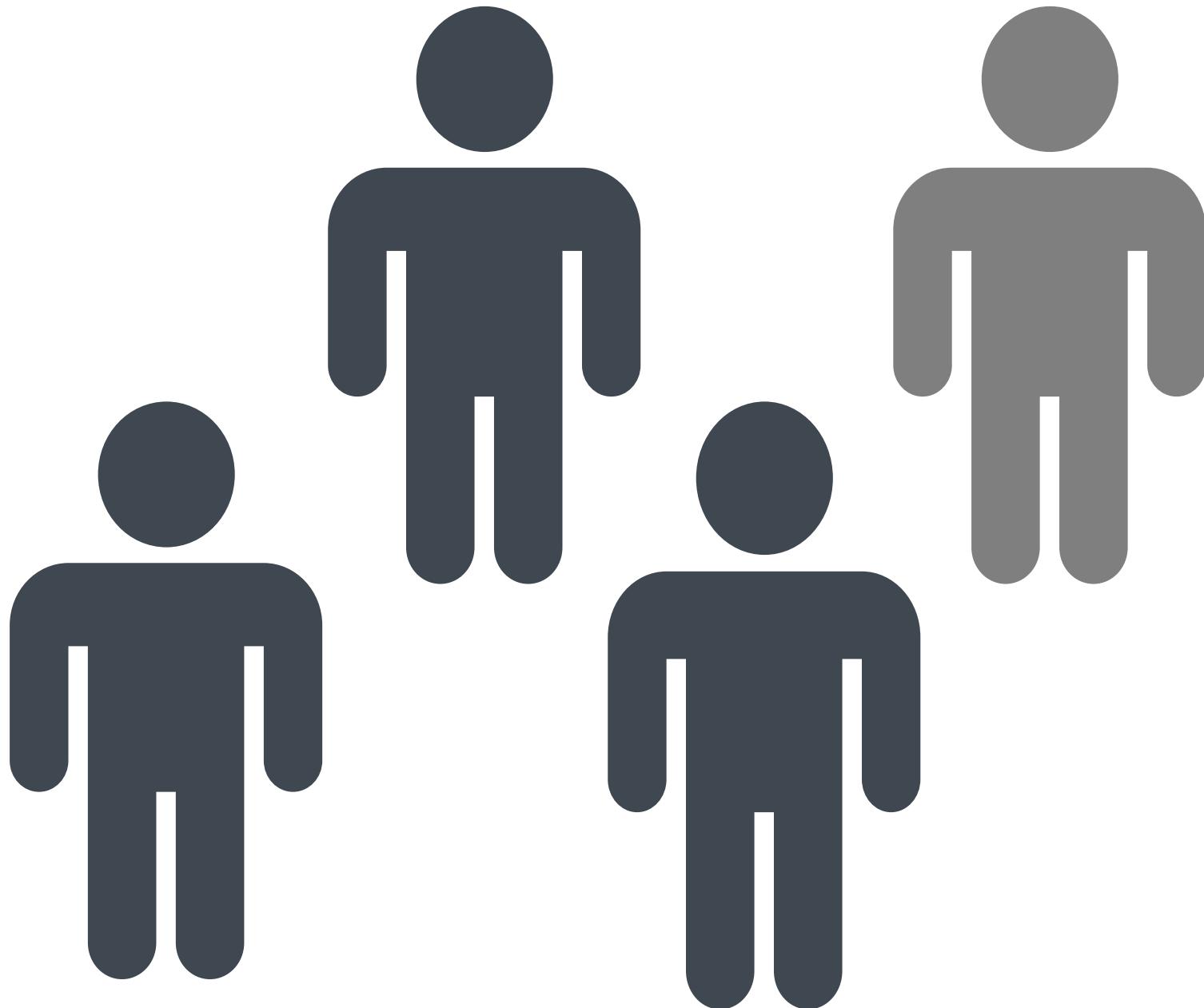
Alcohol is a key driver of Yellowstone County's traffic fatality rate which is almost twice that of the US

DUI Offenses are
sharply up in
Yellowstone
County-217%
increase 2010-
2017

Number of DUIs in Yellowstone County, 2010-2018



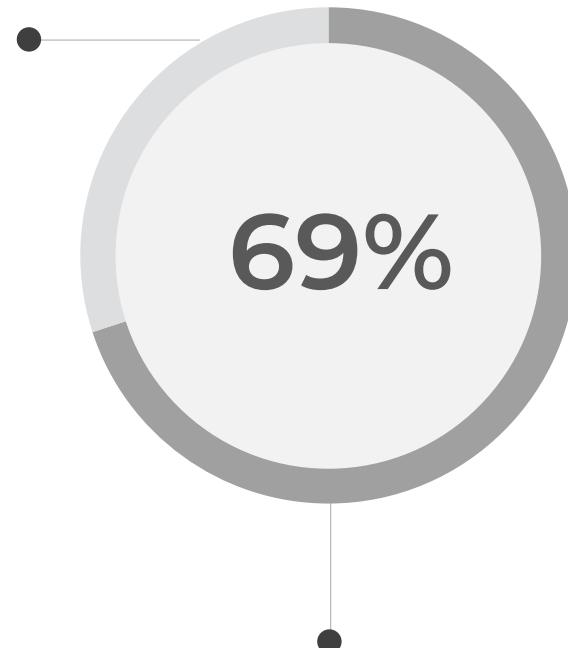
Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug.



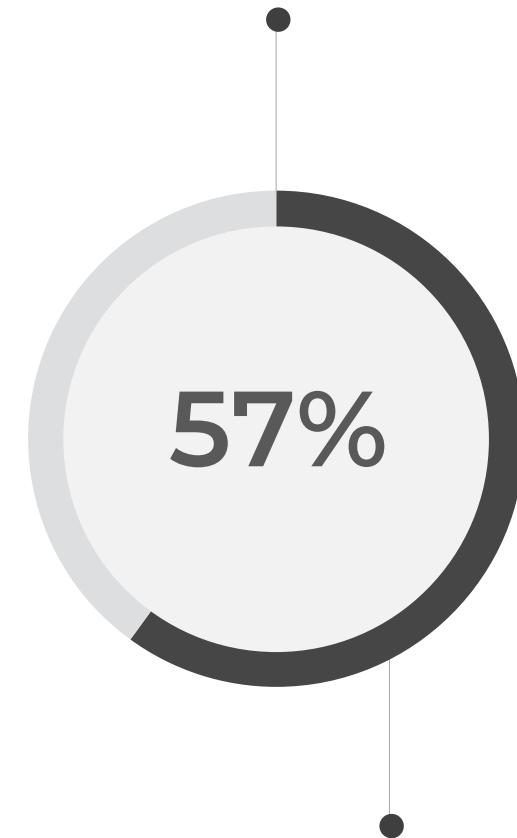
One in four high school students and young adults used marijuana in the last month.

Marijuana
constitutes
the majority
of criminal
drug
violations in
Montana

1748 of 2539 violations



Year 2015



Year 2005

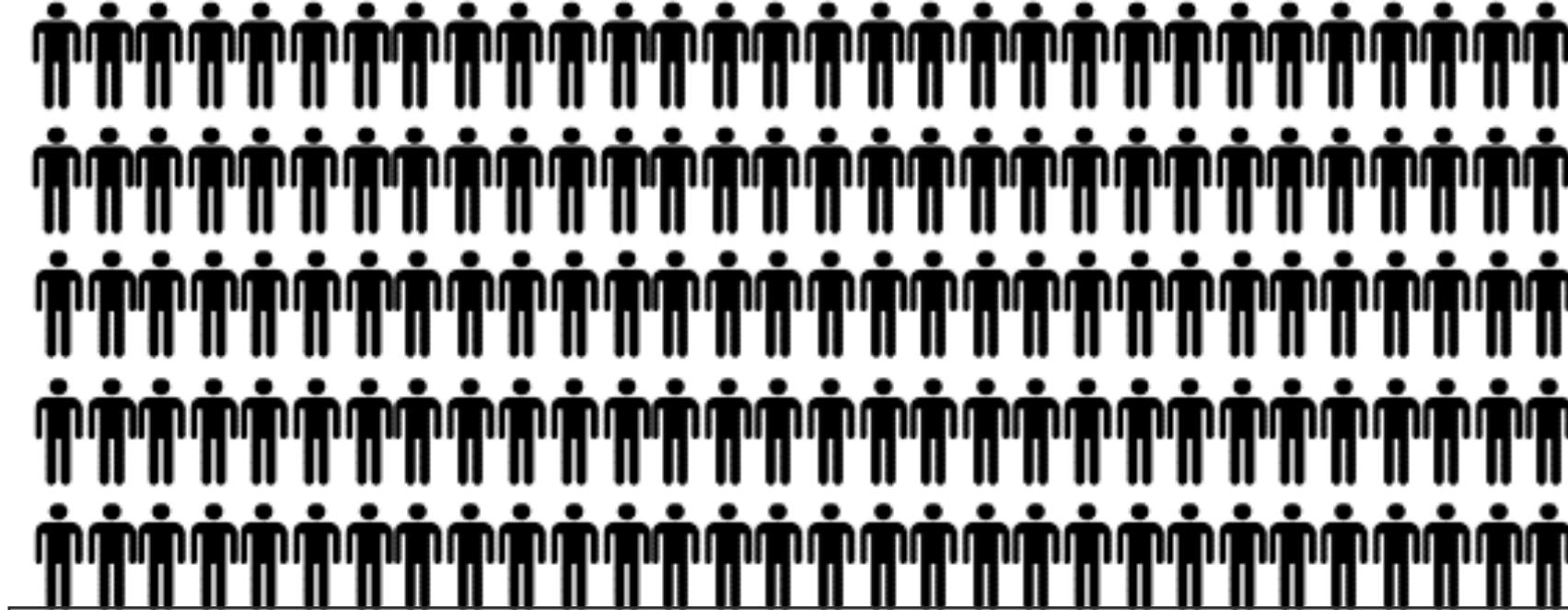
2256 of 3959 violations

Opioids are the most
deadly illicit drug used
in Yellowstone County.

Yellowstone
County has
74 opioid
prescriptions
for every 100
residents



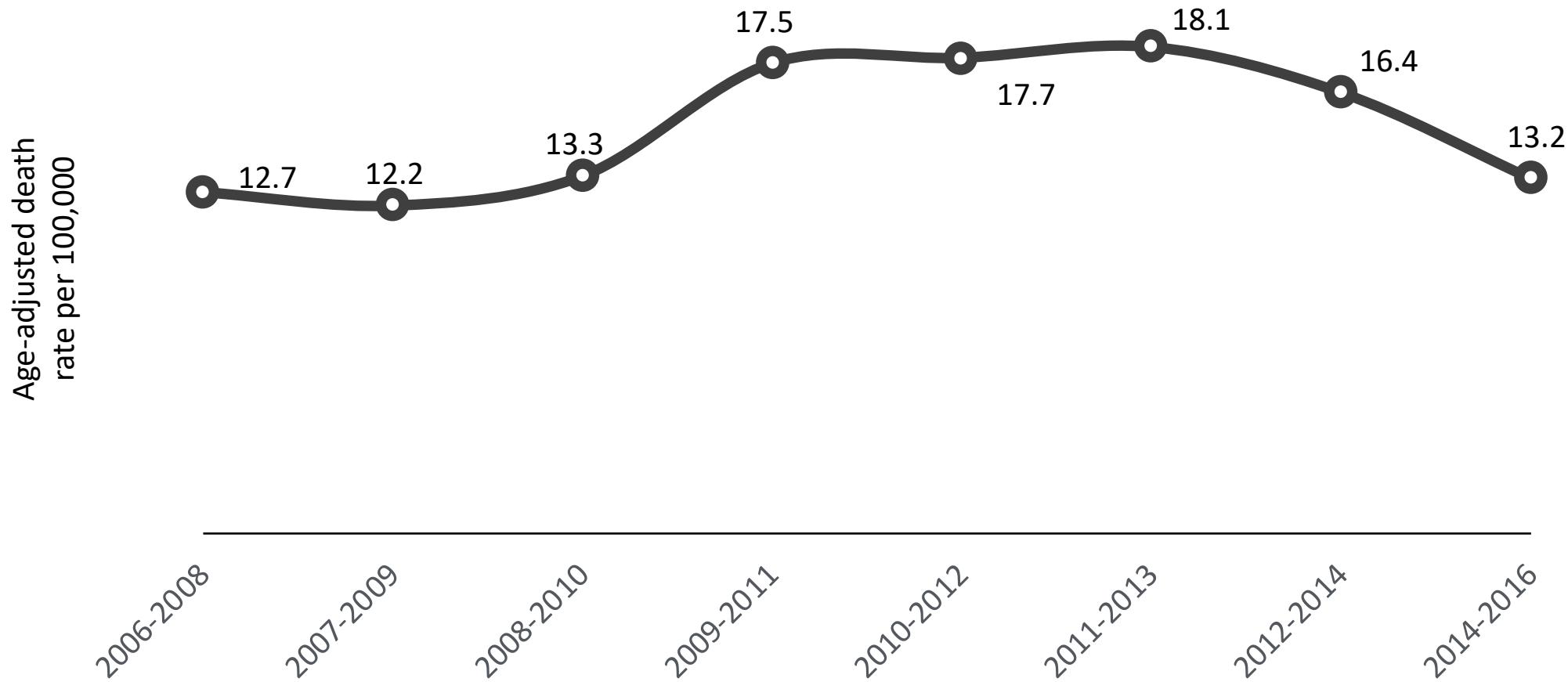
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



About 40% died of
opioid overdose.

240 people
died from
drug
overdose
in
Yellowstone
County from
2008-2018.

The drug overdose death rate in Yellowstone County has not risen as sharply as in the US in recent years



Prescription opioid abuse as a drug of choice is down in Yellowstone County

Source: Rimrock Annual Report, 2018

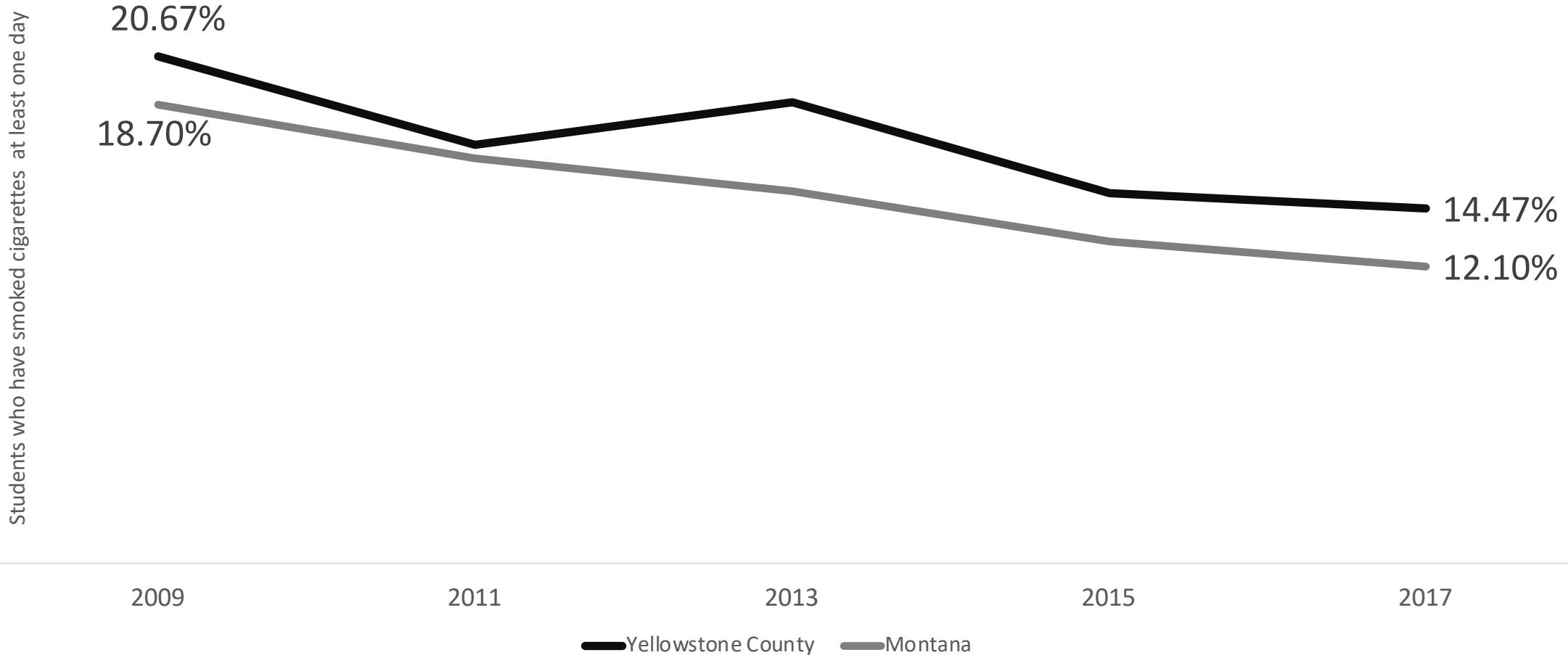
“Prescription opioid abuse as a drug of choice is down in Yellowstone County” was the #4 drug of choice for Rimrock clients in 2016 and the #6 in 2017 and #7 in 2018.

Seeing a
slight rise in
heroin use,
but meth
still
dominates

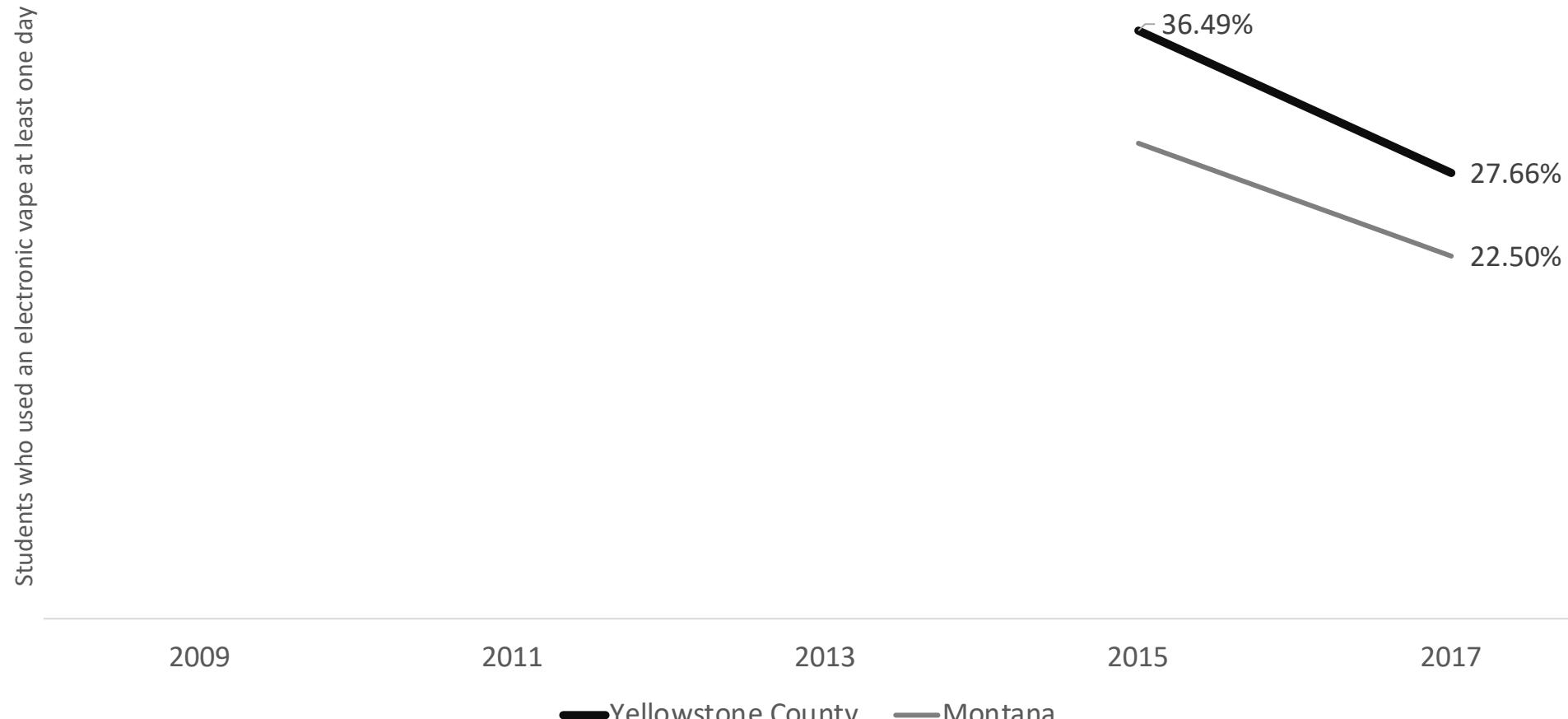
DRUG USE AMONG YOUTH
IS DOWN*, THOUGH
THERE ARE STILL HIGH
RISK GROUPS

(*EXCEPT FOR MARIJUANA)

High School Students: 30 Day Cigarette Use

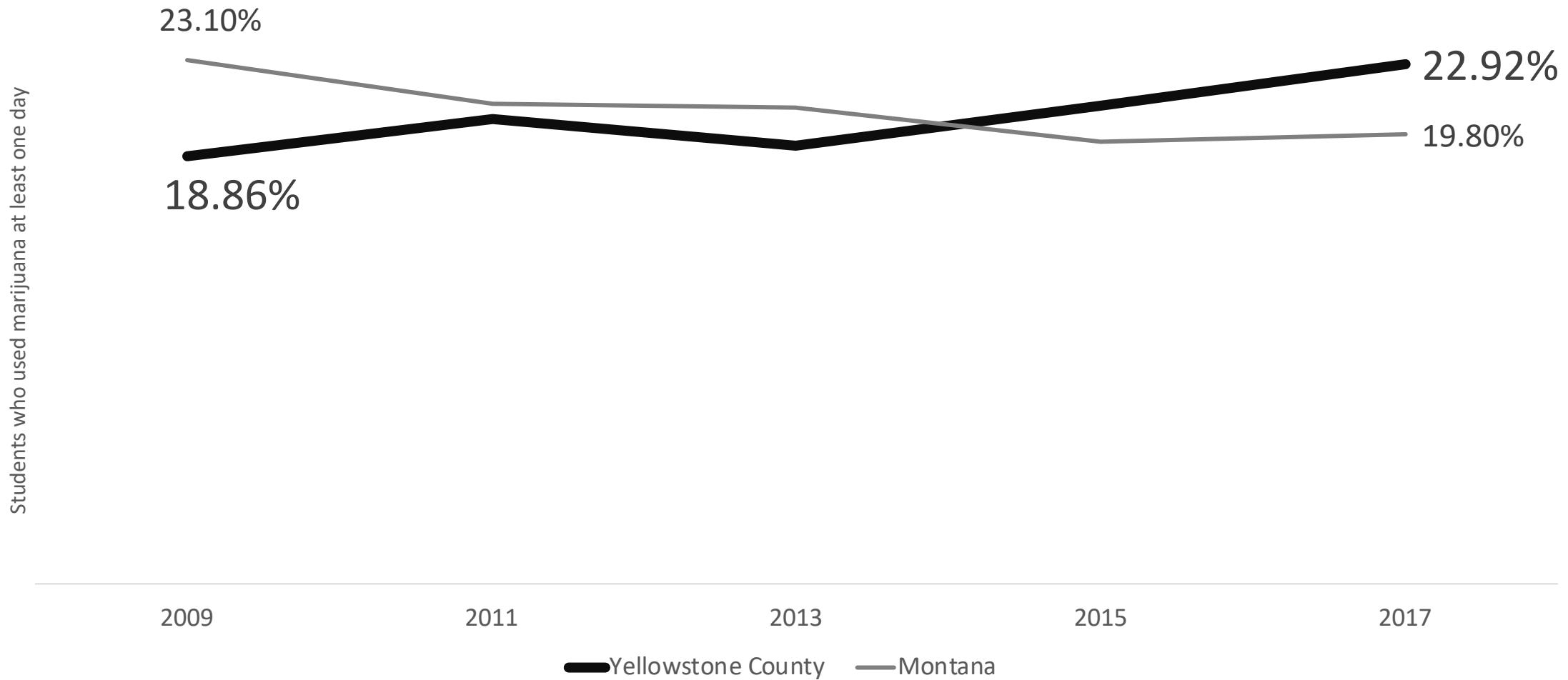


High School Students: 30 Day Electronic Vape Use



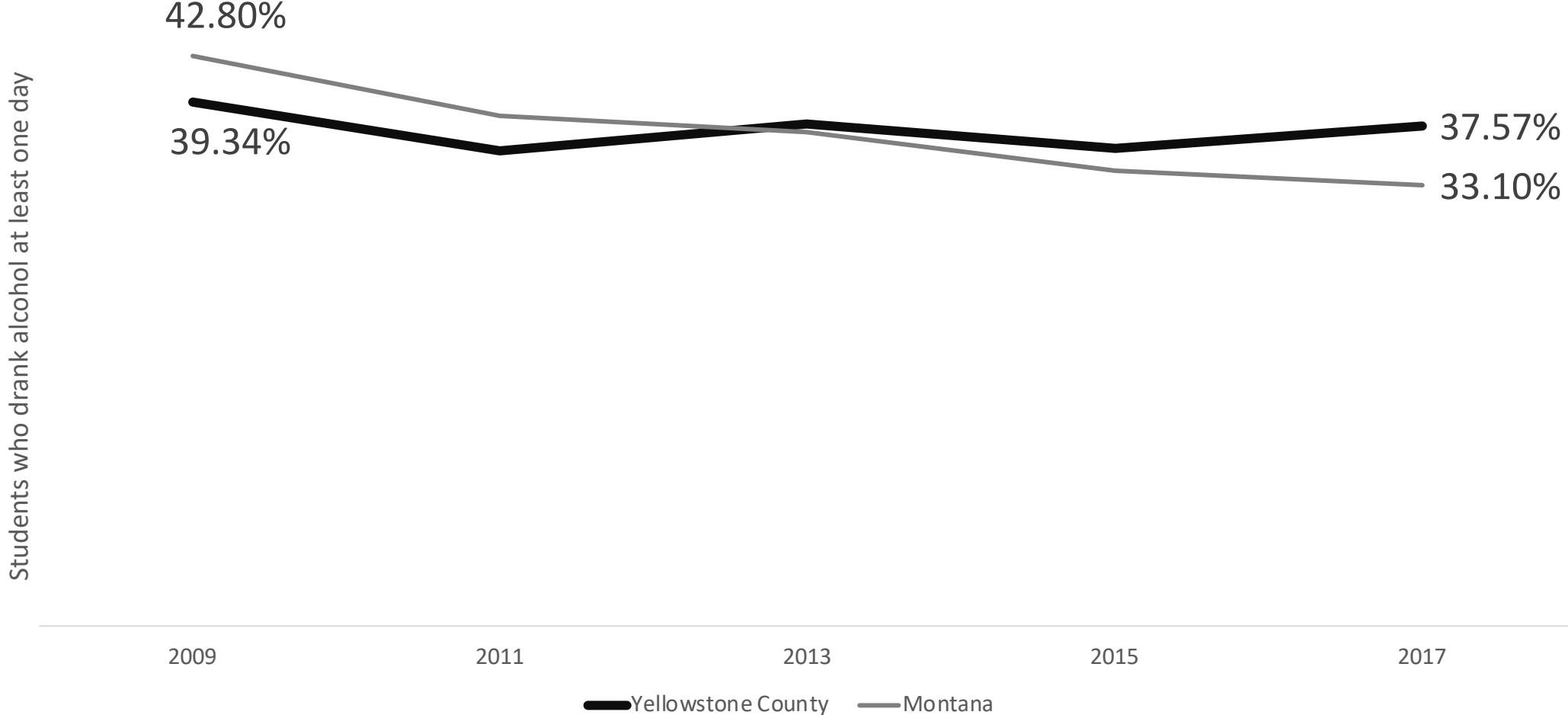
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

High School Students: 30 Day Marijuana

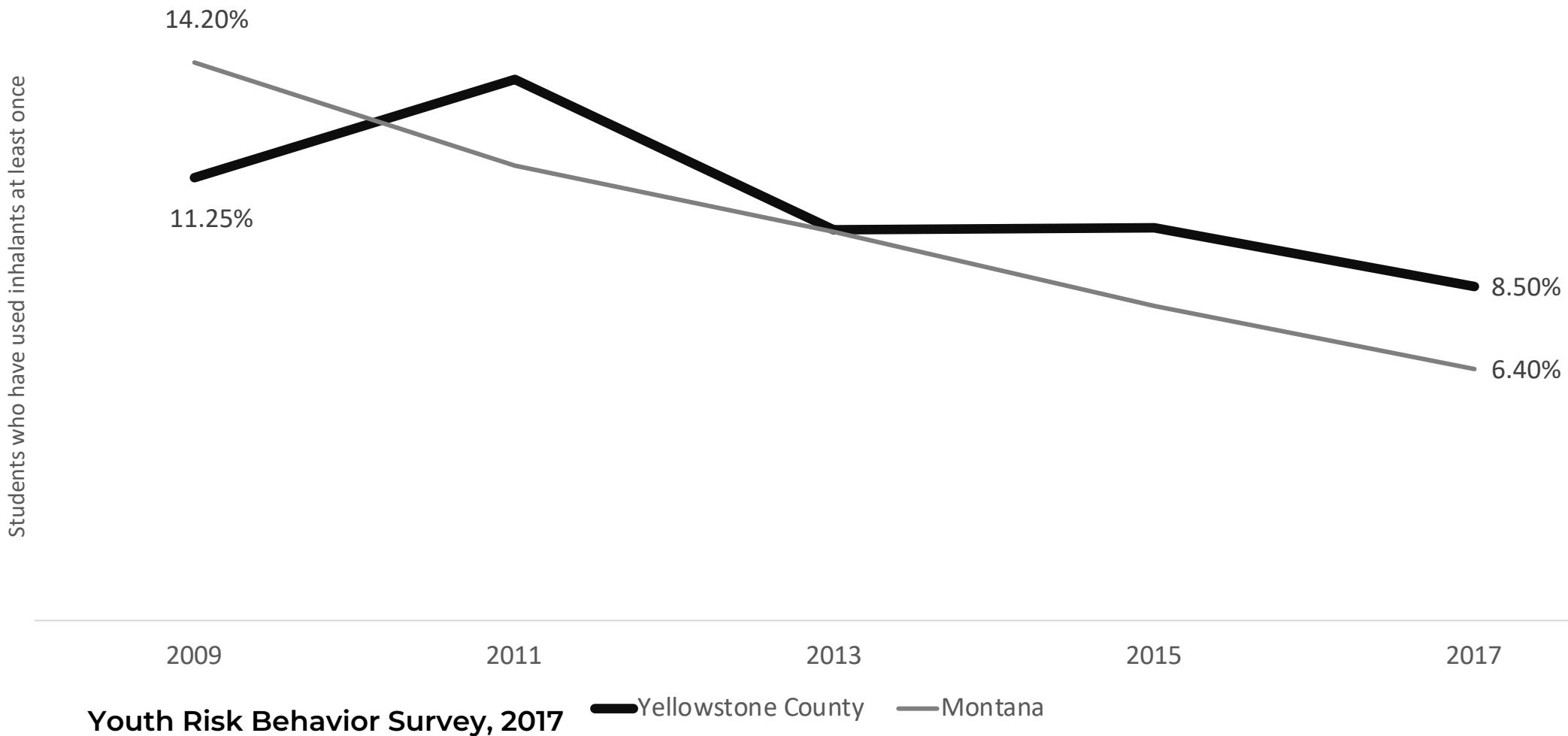


Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

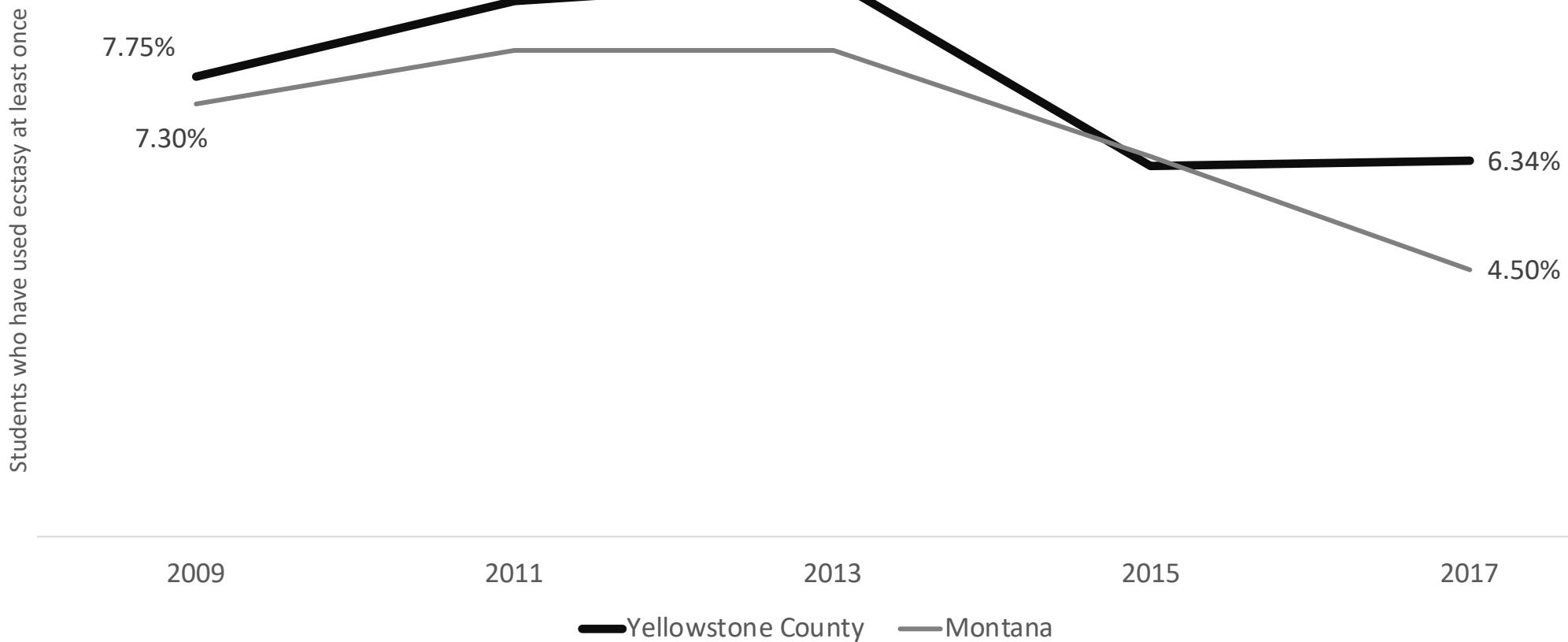
High School: 30 Day Alcohol Use



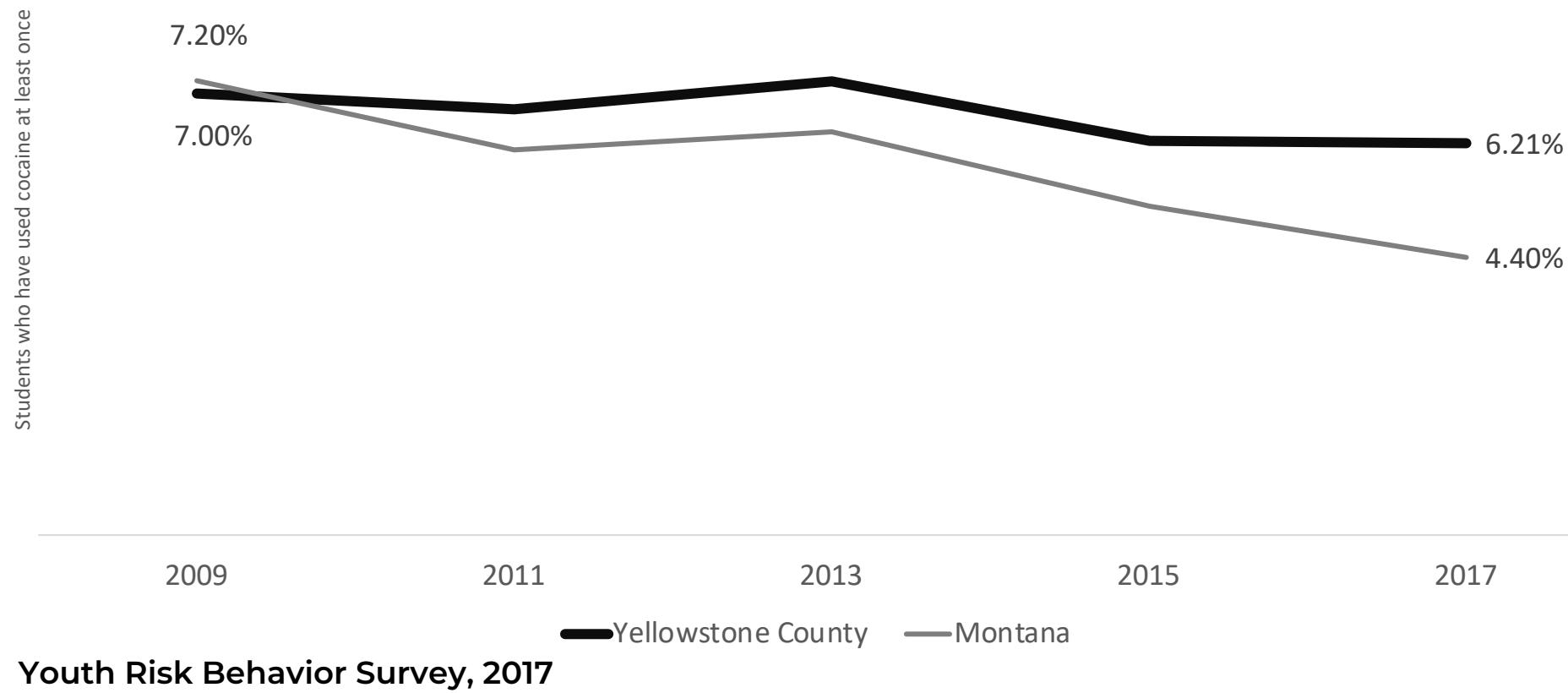
High School Students: Lifetime Inhalants Use



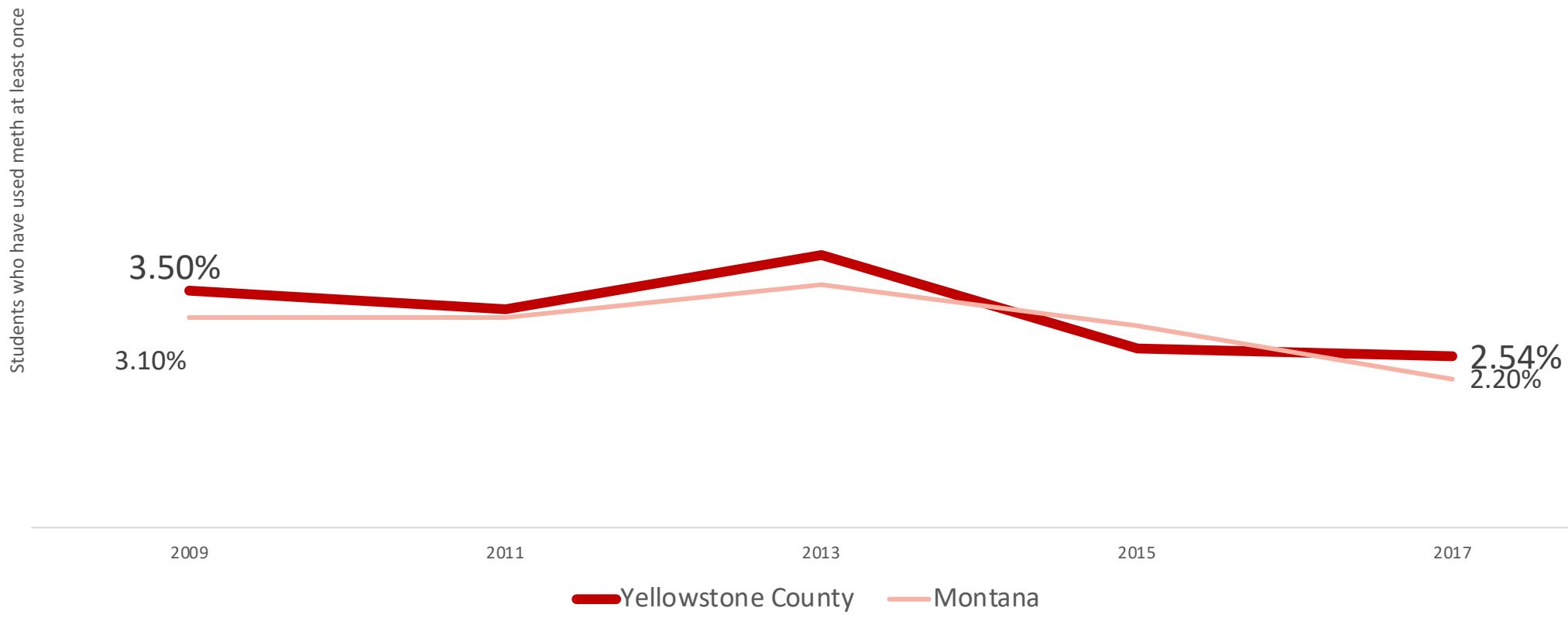
High School Students: Lifetime Ecstasy Use



High School Students: Lifetime Cocaine Use

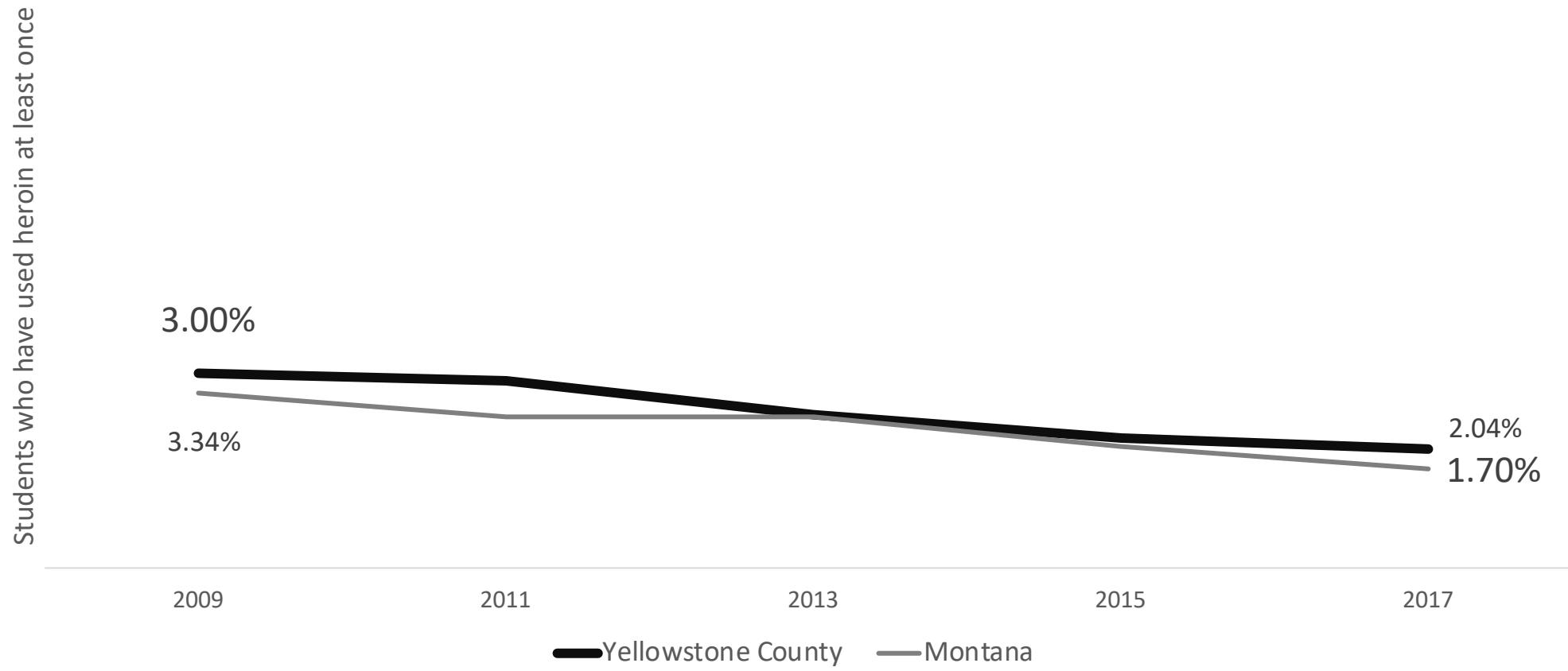


High School Students: Lifetime Methamphetamine Use

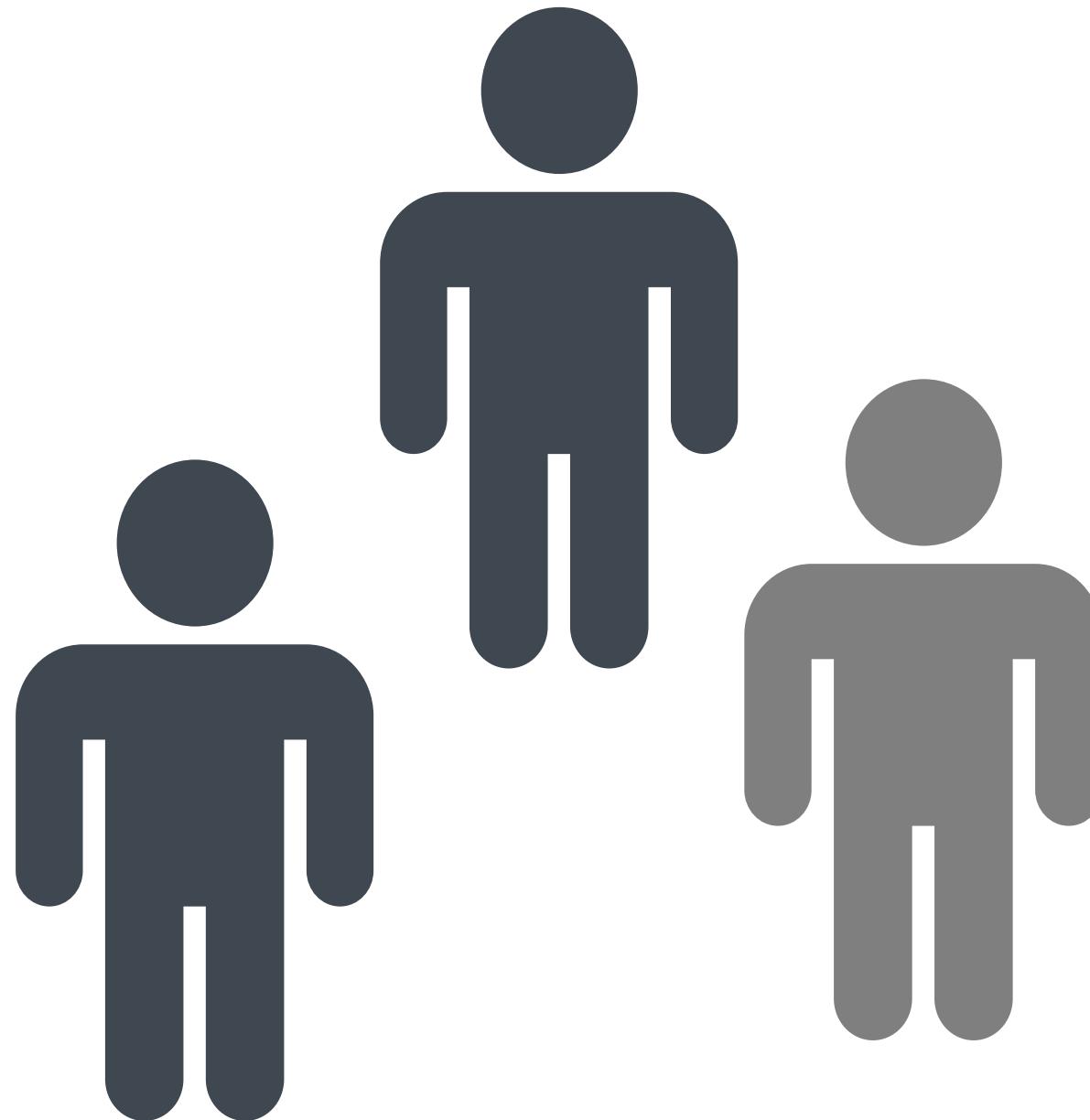


Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2017

High School Student: Lifetime Heroin Use

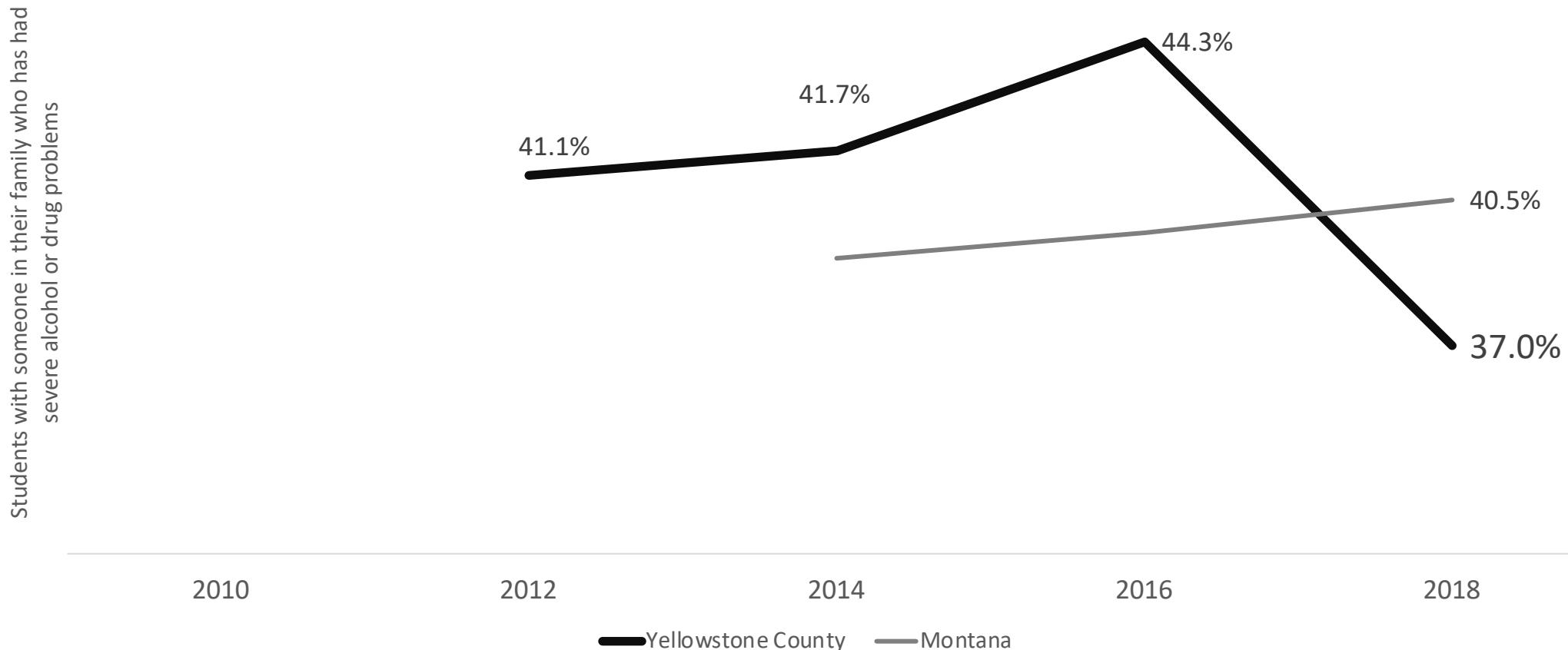


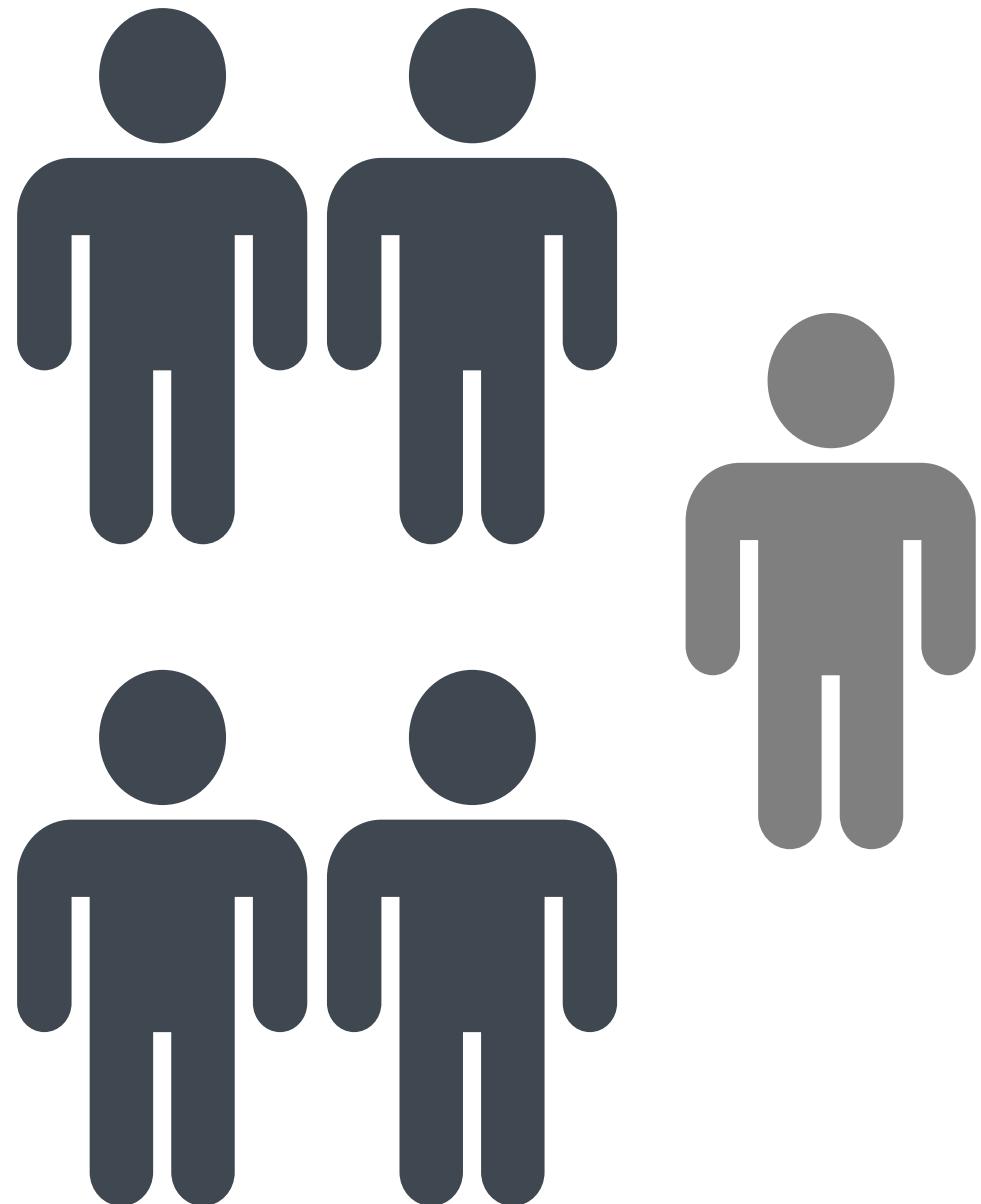
There is a high-risk minority of teens with easy access to drugs and family members or friends who use



One in three high school students personally knows an adult who has used marijuana, cocaine or other drugs in the last year.

More than one in three teens indicates that someone in their family has severe alcohol or drugs problems

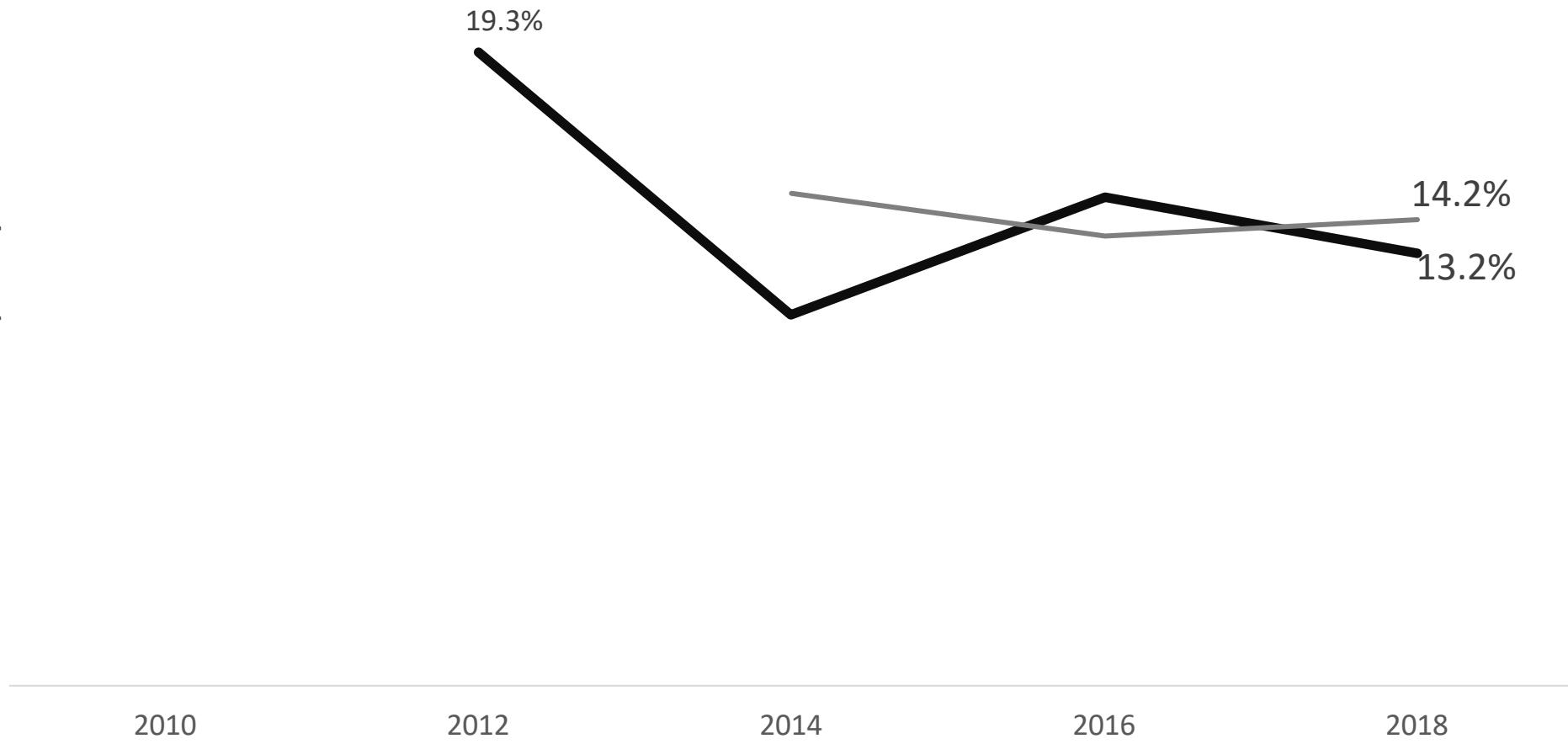




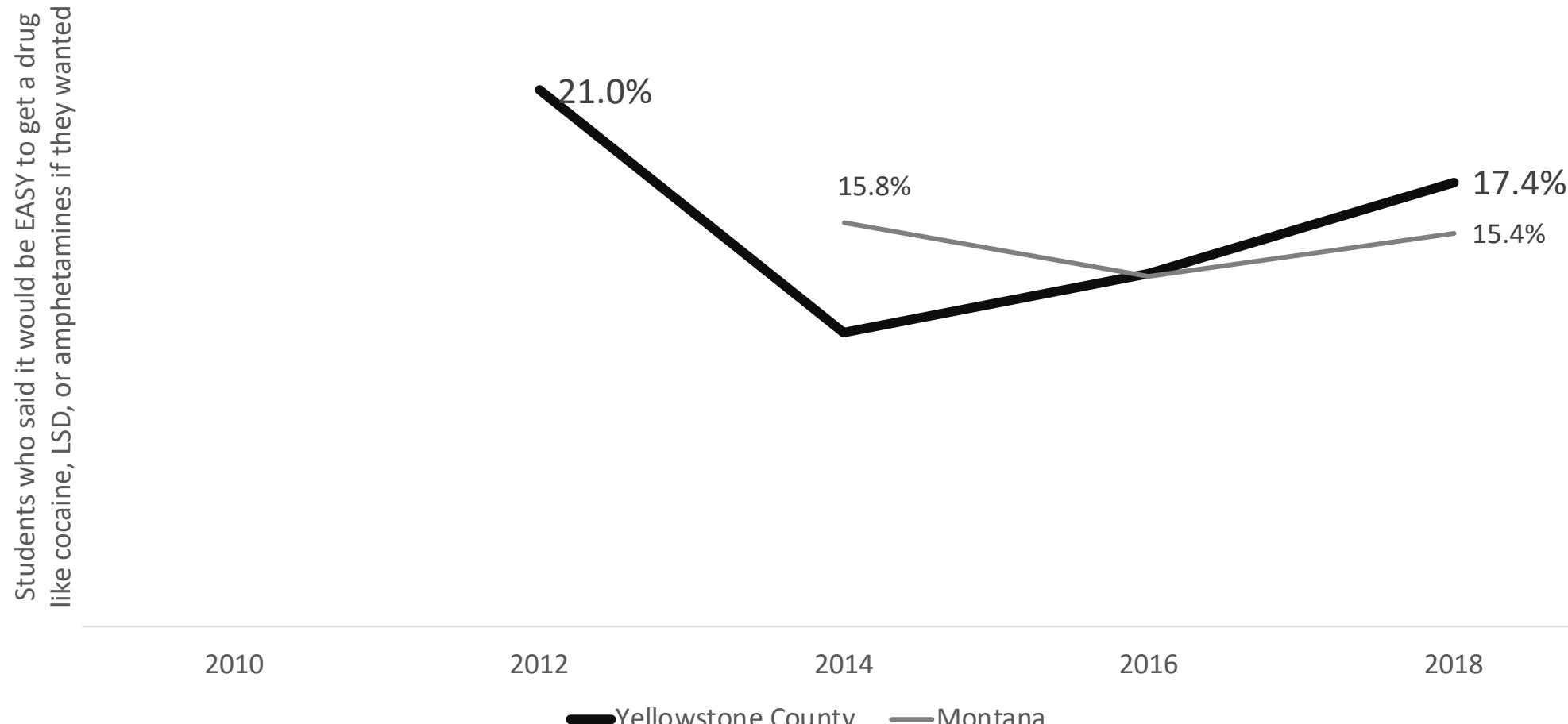
One in five teens personally knows at least one adult who has dealt or sold drugs in the past year.

13% of teens have a close friend who has used meth, cocaine or other illegal drugs in the past year

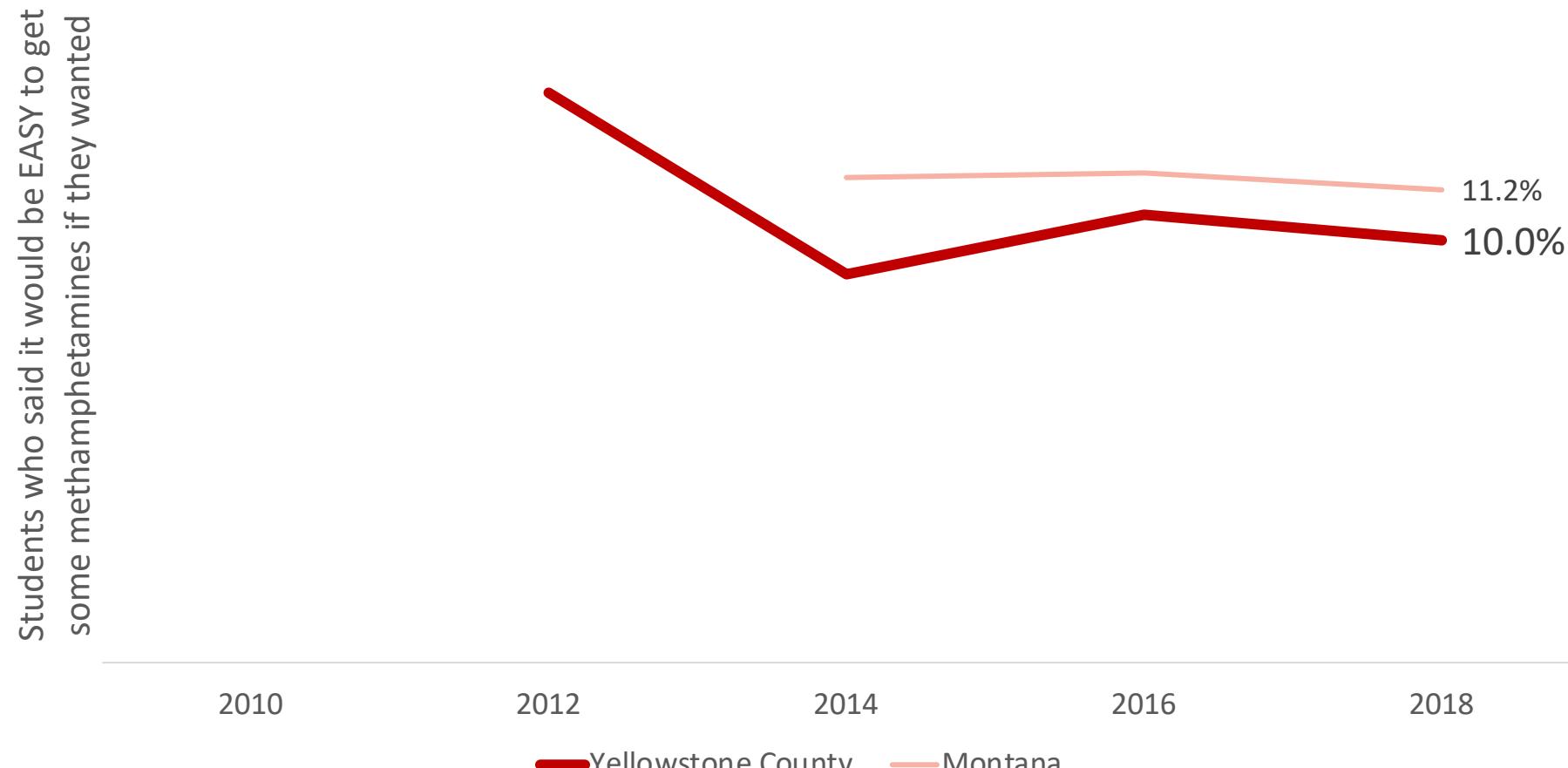
Students who had at least one of their four closest friends use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs in the past year



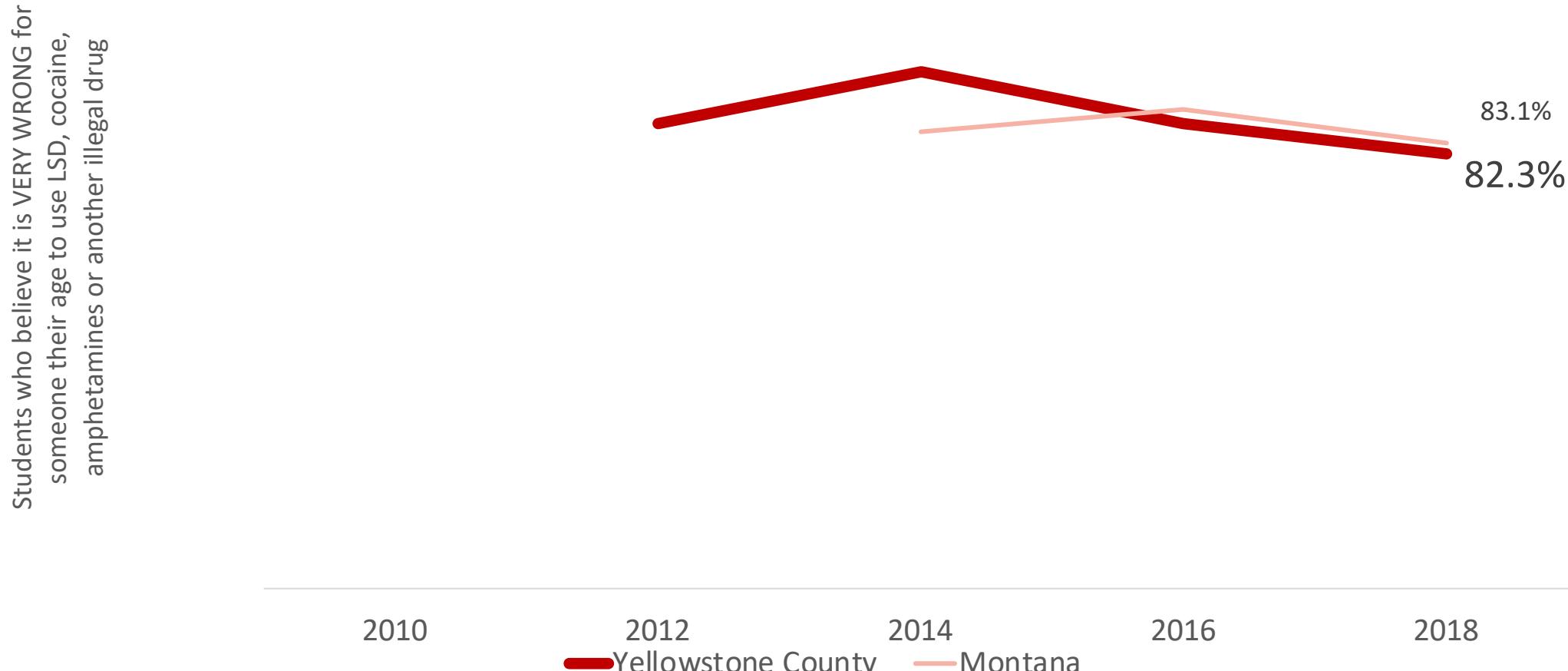
One in six teens reports that it would be easy to get a illicit drugs if they wanted to



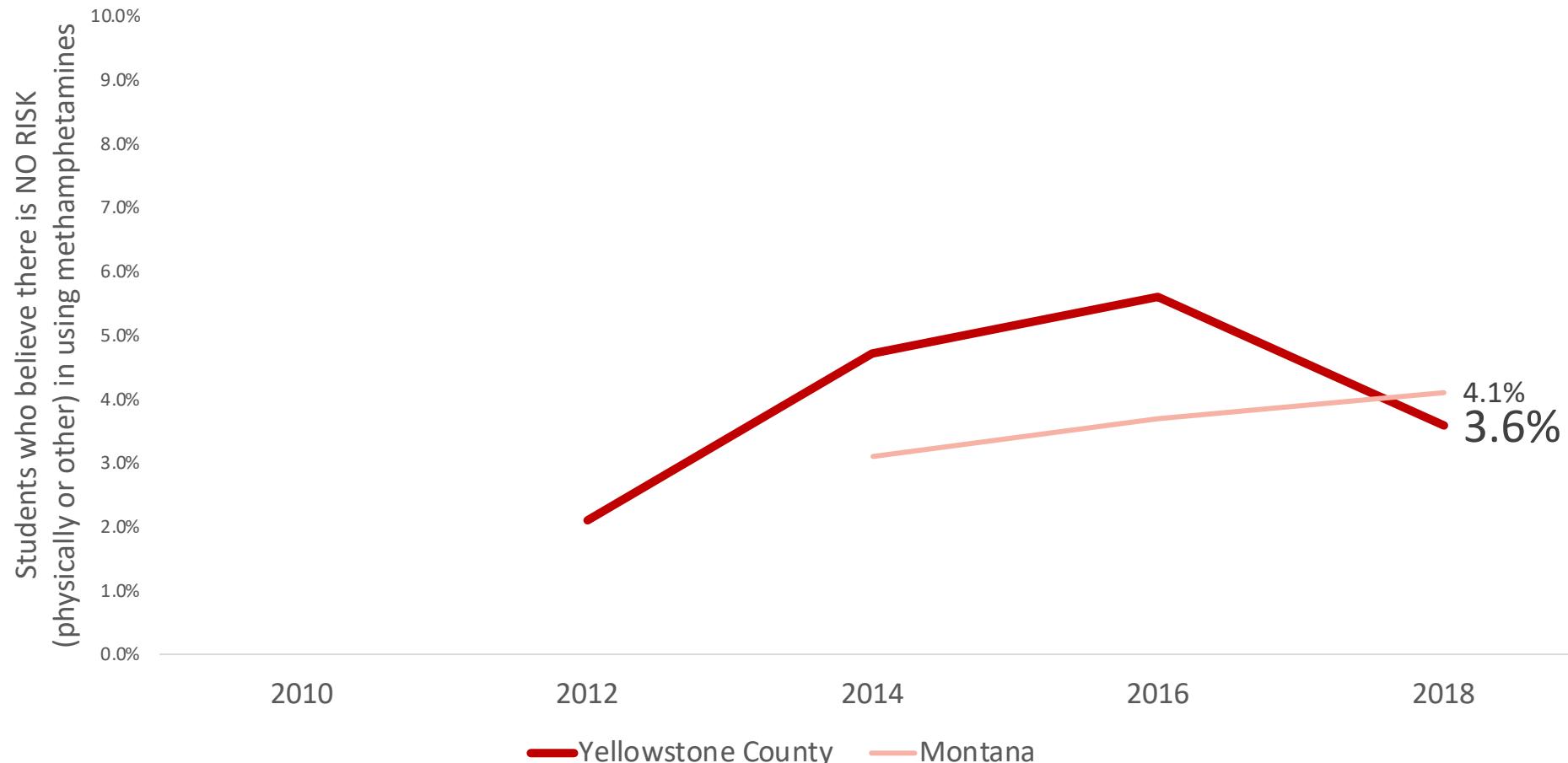
One in ten teens reports that it would be easy to get meth if they wanted to



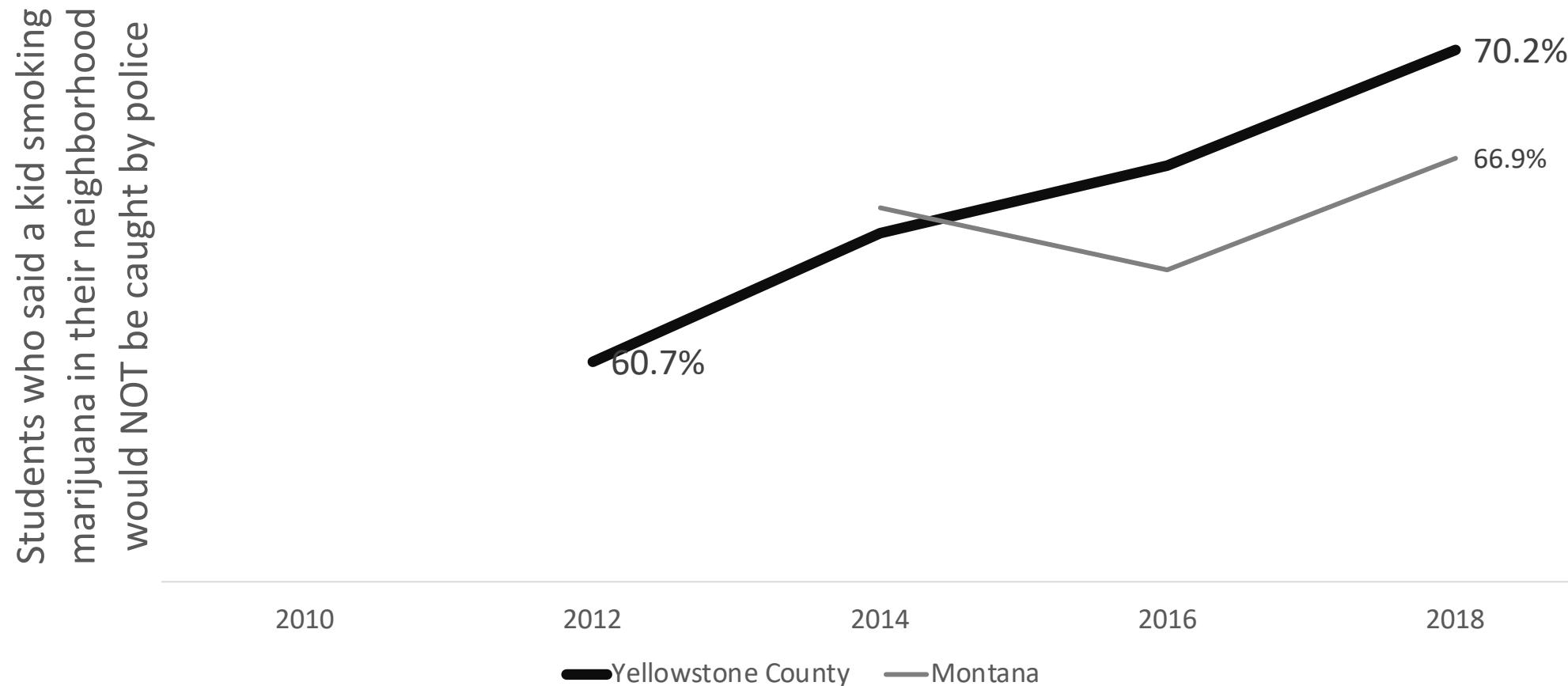
About one in five teens does not believe it is very wrong for someone their age to use meth, cocaine or other illegal drugs



Most teens perceive that there are risks related to using meth



Most teens do not believe a kid using marijuana in their neighborhood would be caught by law enforcement



Substance use disorder is a
CHILDHOOD onset disease
with an etiology rooted in
trauma.

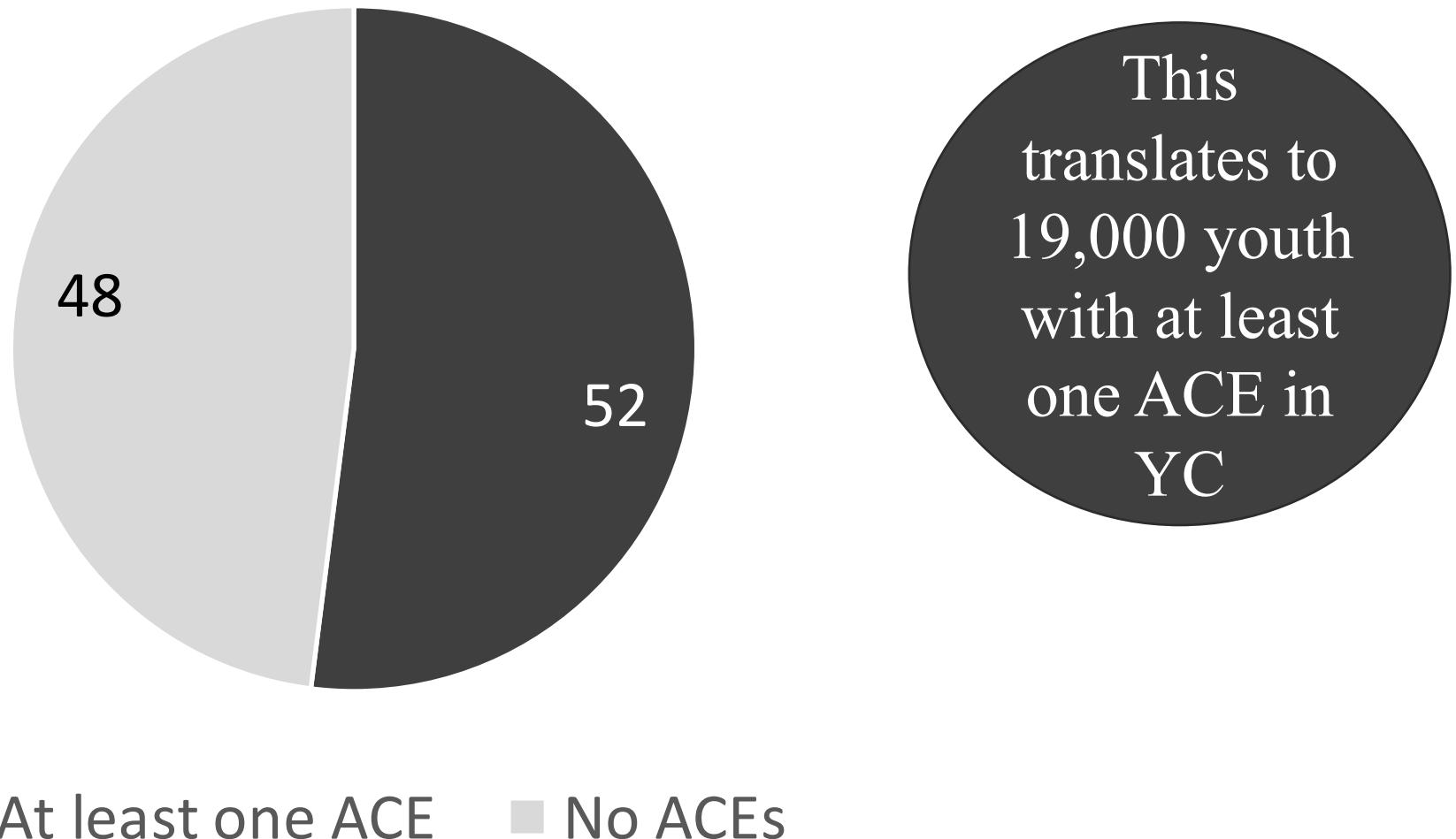
In one focus group with individuals in treatment in Billings, all participants except one indicated their first use was between 10-12 years old.

According to SAMHSA
“trauma is an almost universal experience of people with mental and substance use disorders.”

Source: Correlates of Lifetime Exposure to One or More Potentially Traumatic Events and Subsequent Posttraumatic Stress among Adults in the

United States: Results from the Mental Health Surveillance Study, 2008-2012

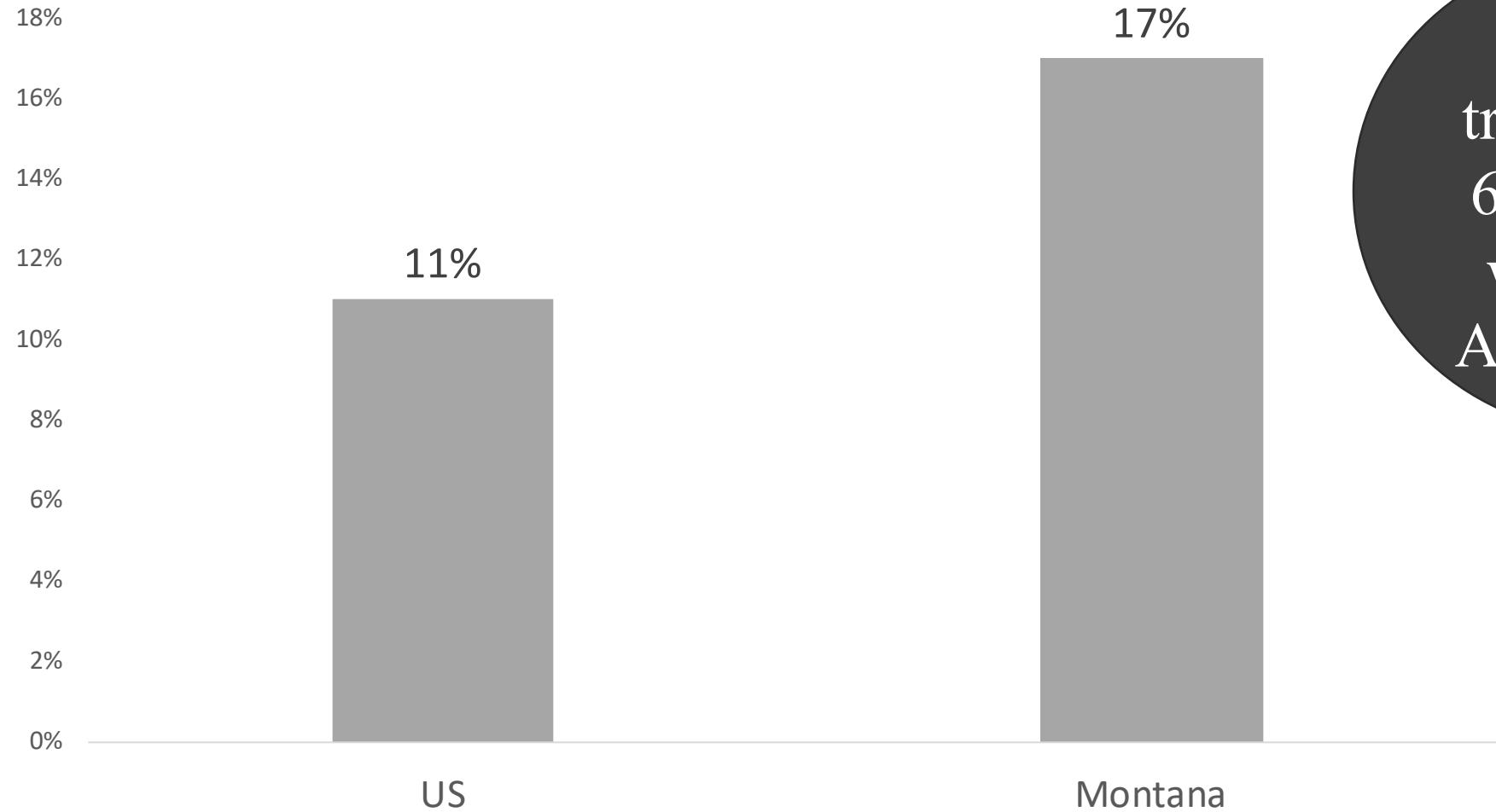
More than half of all children in Montana have one or more Adverse Childhood Experience



Source: National Survey of Children's Health, 2014

■ At least one ACE ■ No ACEs

Children in Montana are more likely to have three or more ACEs than children in the US



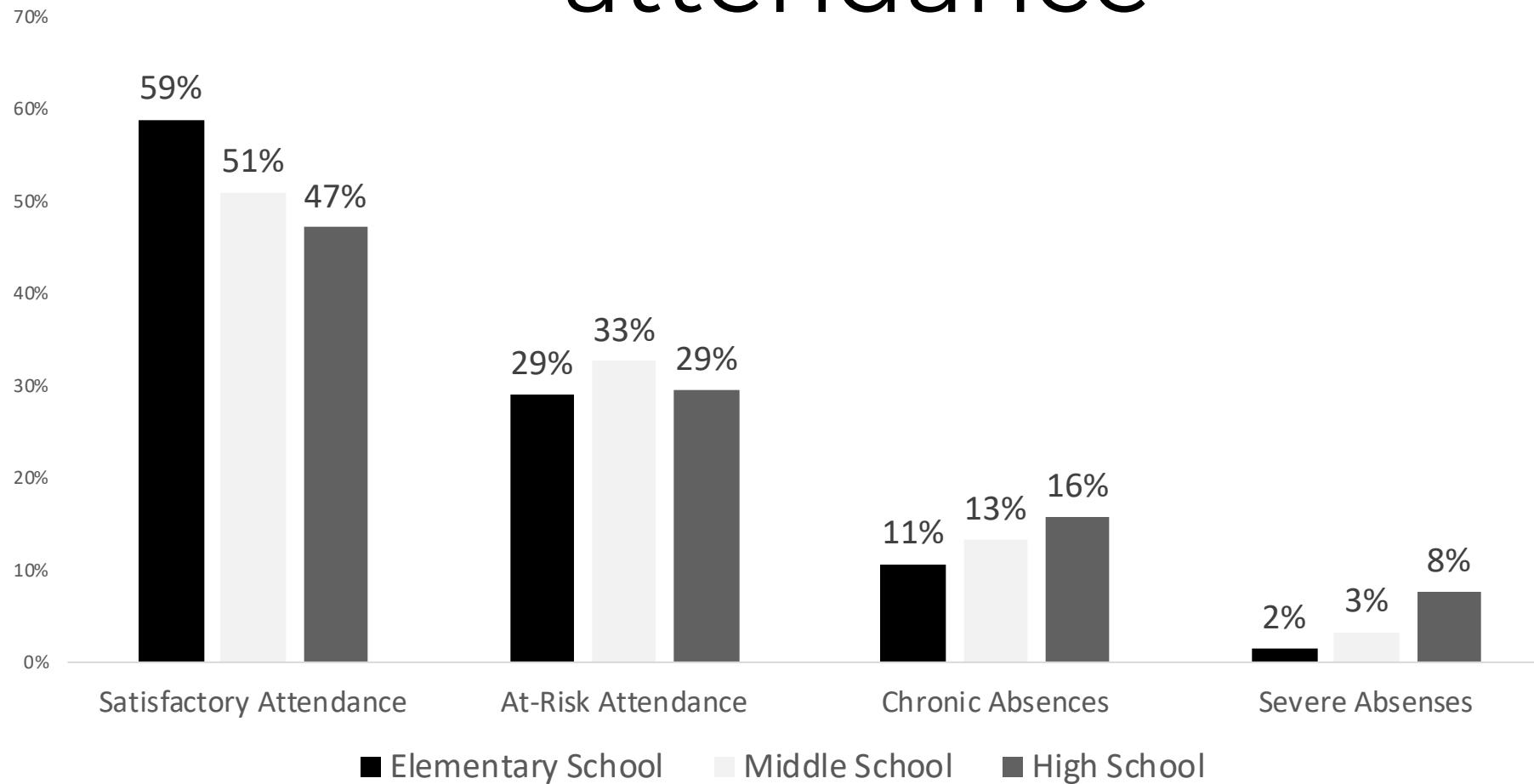
This
translates to
6300 youth
with three
ACEs in YC

Focus group feedback on prevention

- Many people that are screened for drug court had a history of trauma and many were impoverished when they were young, they never had a chance to make their lives bigger and better.
- Individuals grow up with seeing their parents, siblings and family members utilize drugs. It is just normal for them and easy to access.
- Young people do not understand the consequences of drug use, and don't take it seriously.
- Alcohol is what really starts people using in a lot of cases too, people start getting high because they start getting high when they're drunk

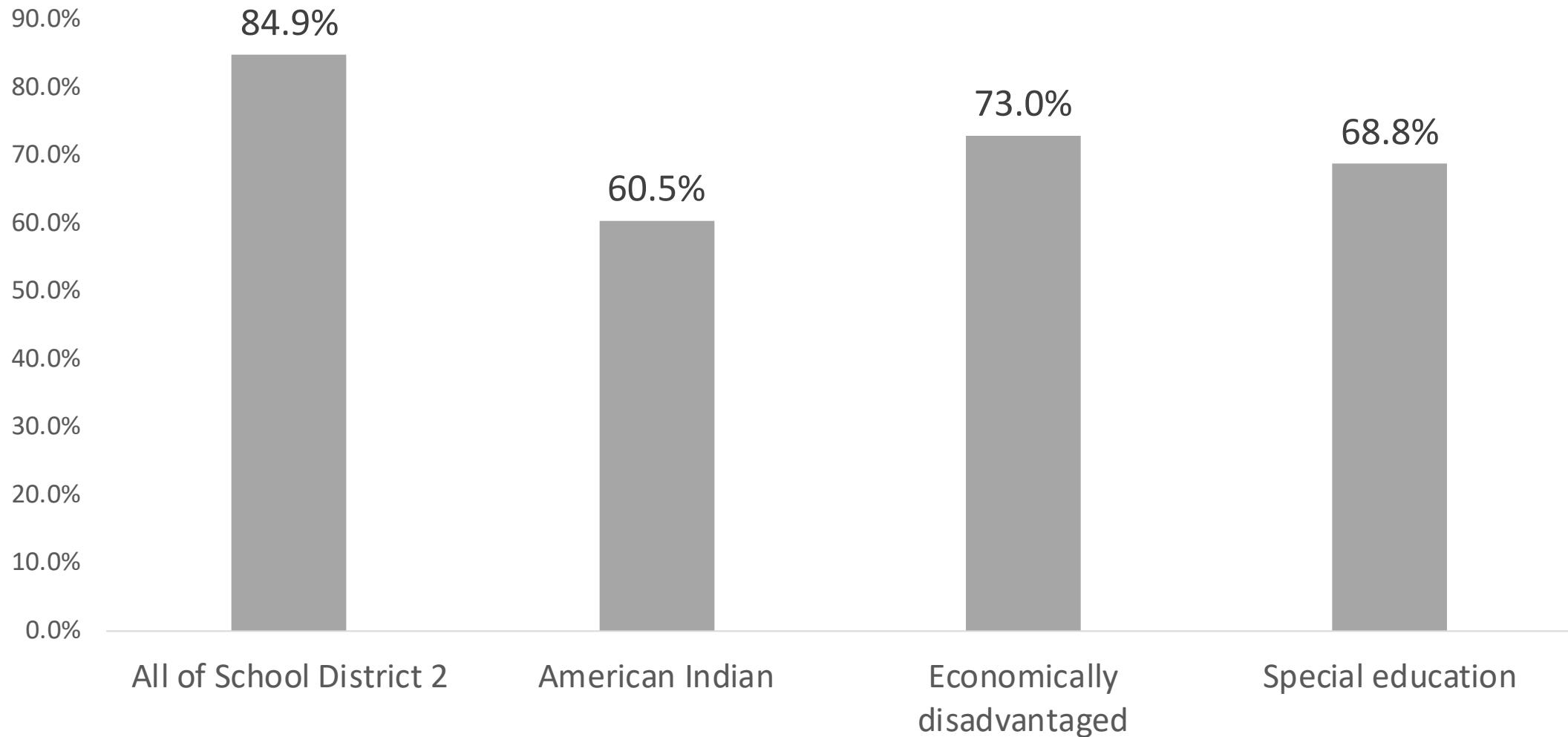
We have tools to identify
high risk youth in need of
intervention in real time

Two in five elementary school students are at-risk based on attendance



Source: United Way

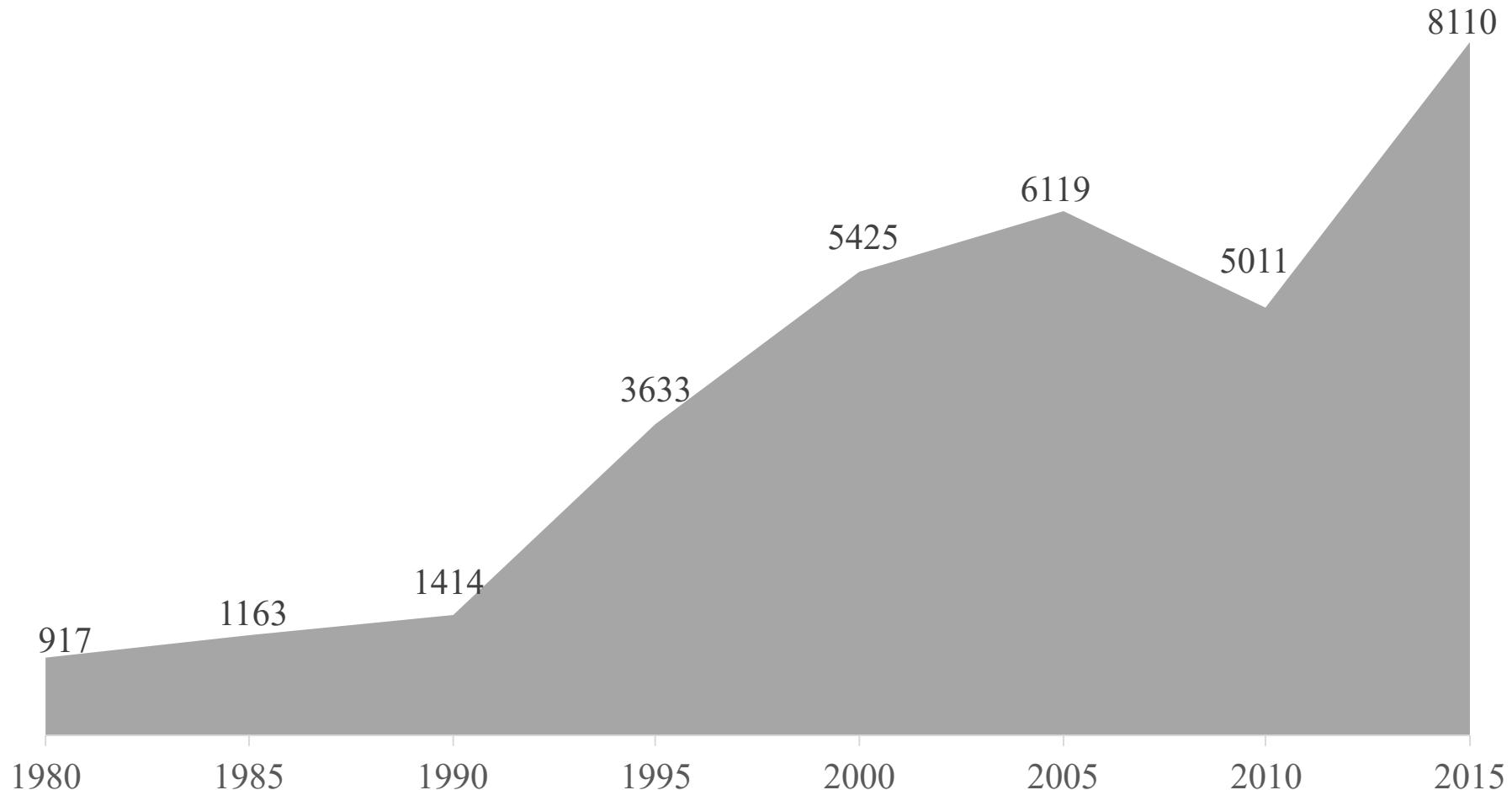
About 163 students failed to graduate from SD2 in 2018



Source: United Way

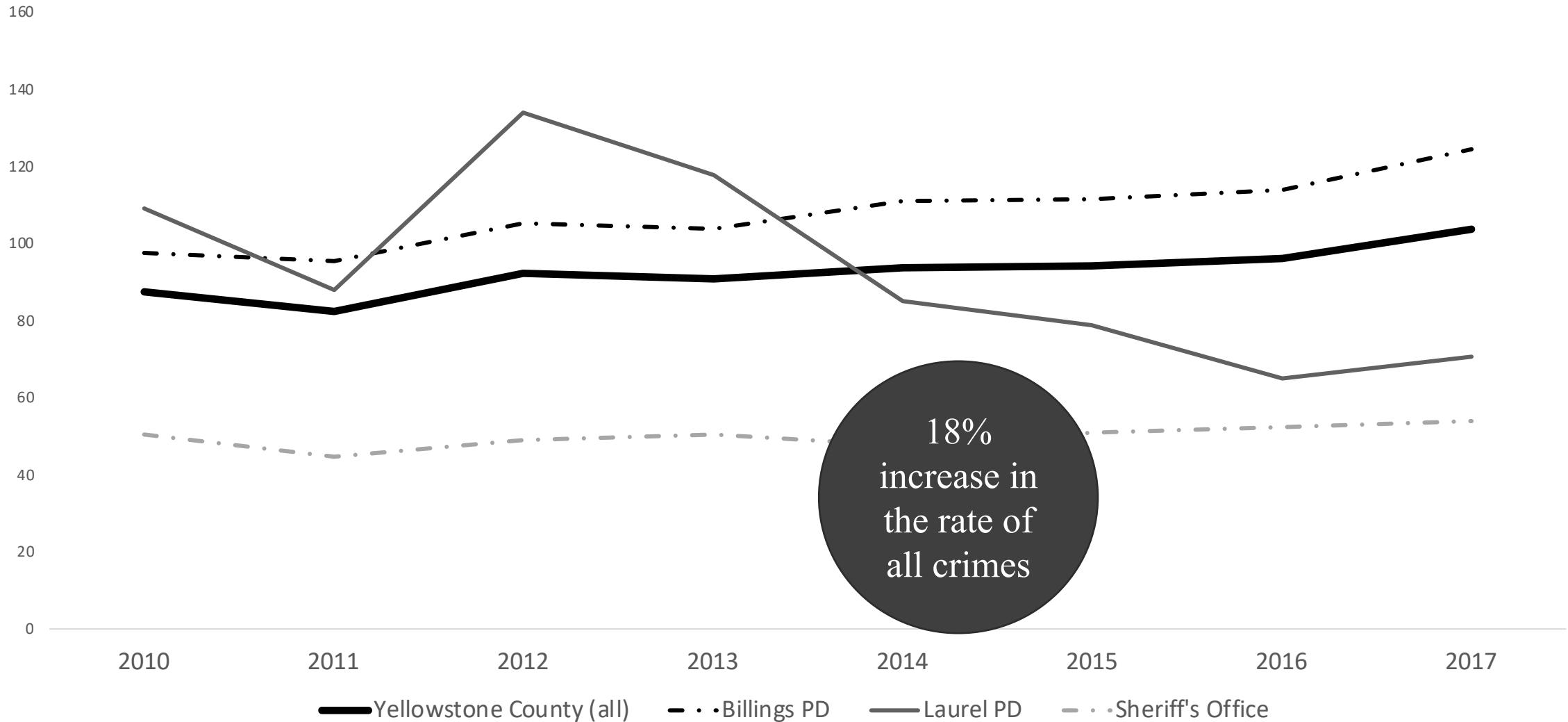
Montana's justice system
is increasingly driven by
substance use-related
crimes.

Total Annual Drug Offenses, Montana, 1980-2018

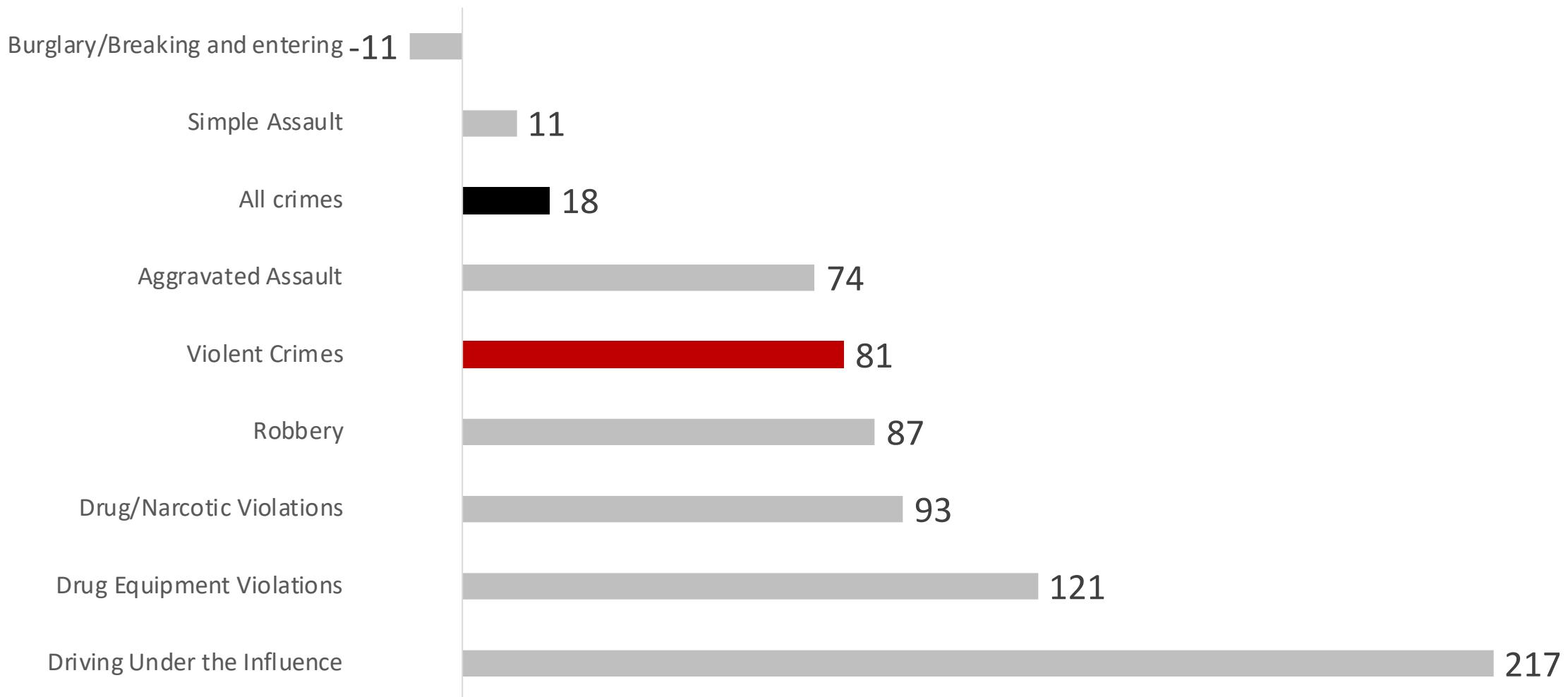


559%
increase
from
1980 to
2015

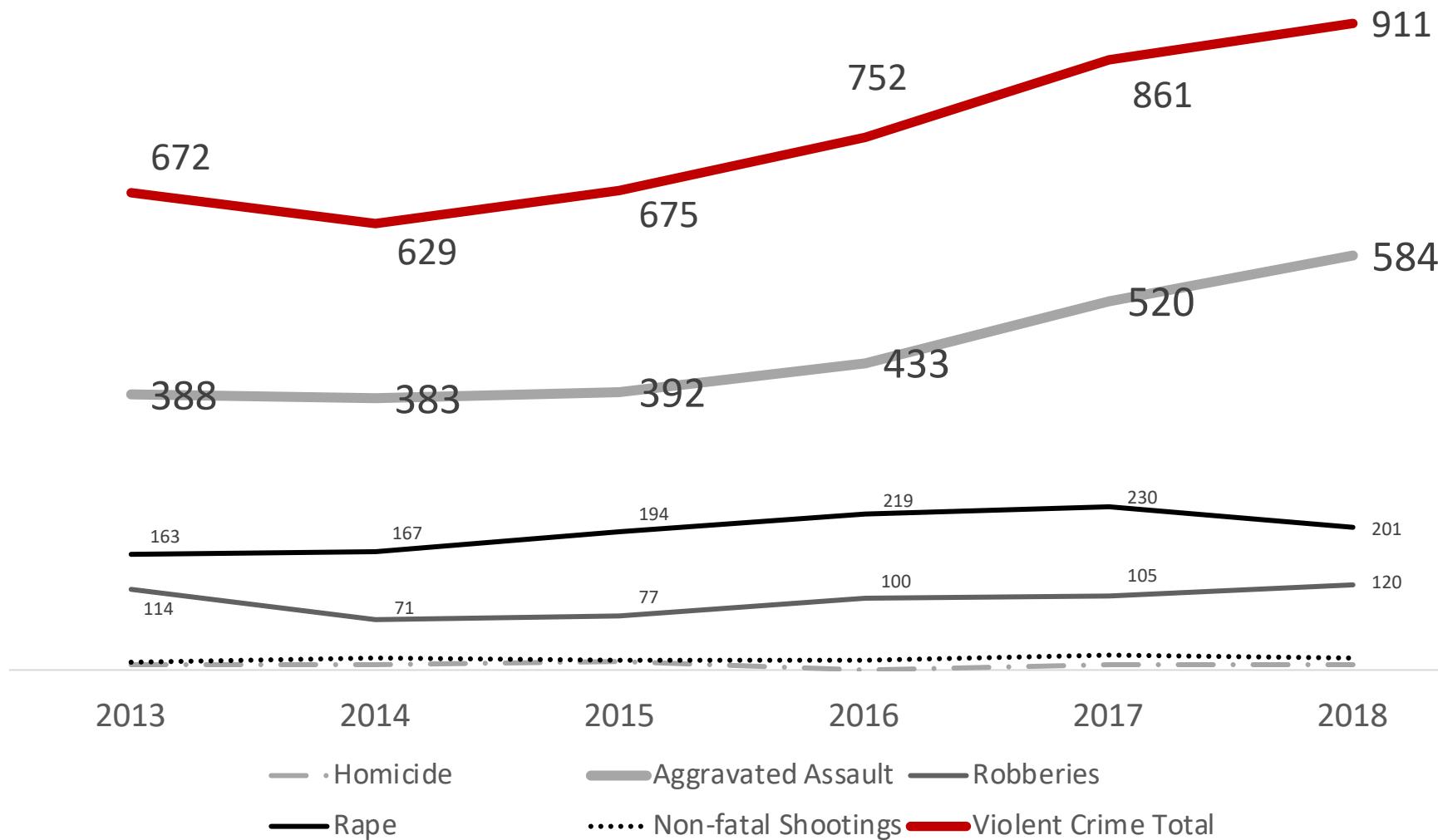
Rate of all crimes per 1000, Yellowstone County, by jurisdiction, 2010-2017



Percent change from 2010 to 2017 in various crime categories, Yellowstone County

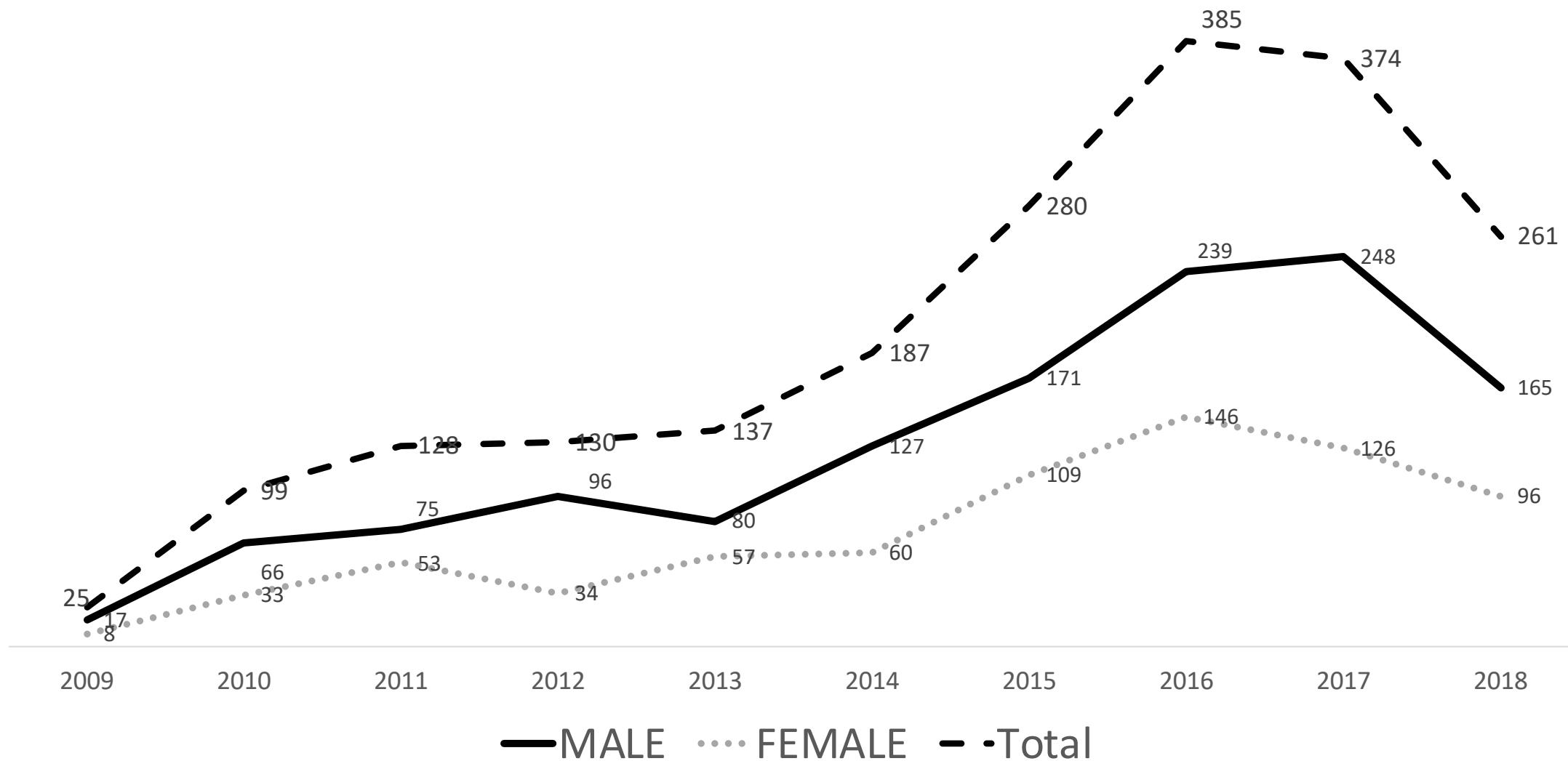


Number of violent crimes annually in Yellowstone County, 2013-2018



Source: MTIBRS-Montana Board of Crime Control

The number of felony convictions in Yellowstone County for substance use related offenses has spiked in recent years



Source: Montana Department of Corrections

Top 5 Adult Felony Conviction Offenses

Possession of
drugs

Criminal
endangerment

Felony DUI

Theft

Burglary

Possession of
drugs

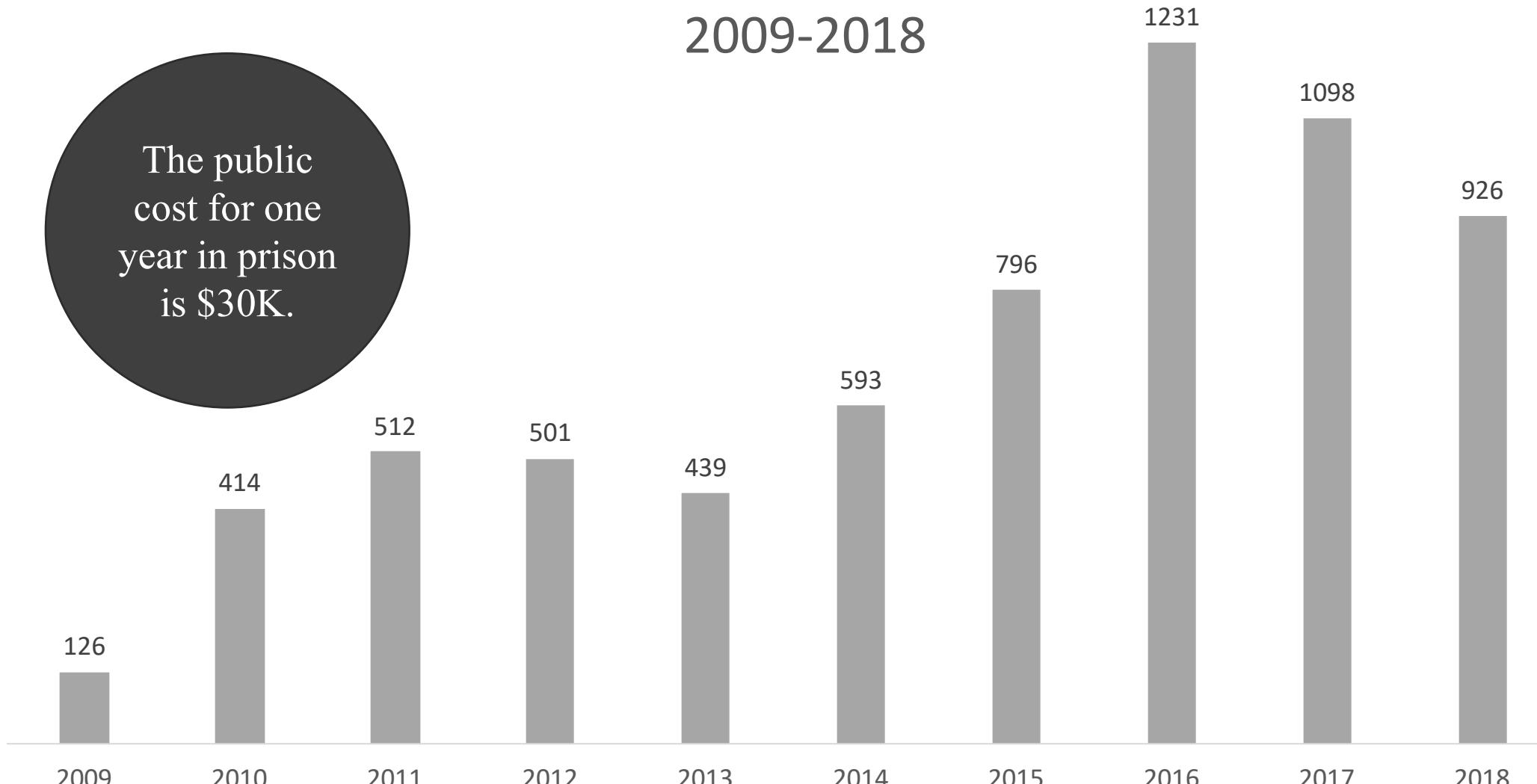
Criminal
endangerment

Theft

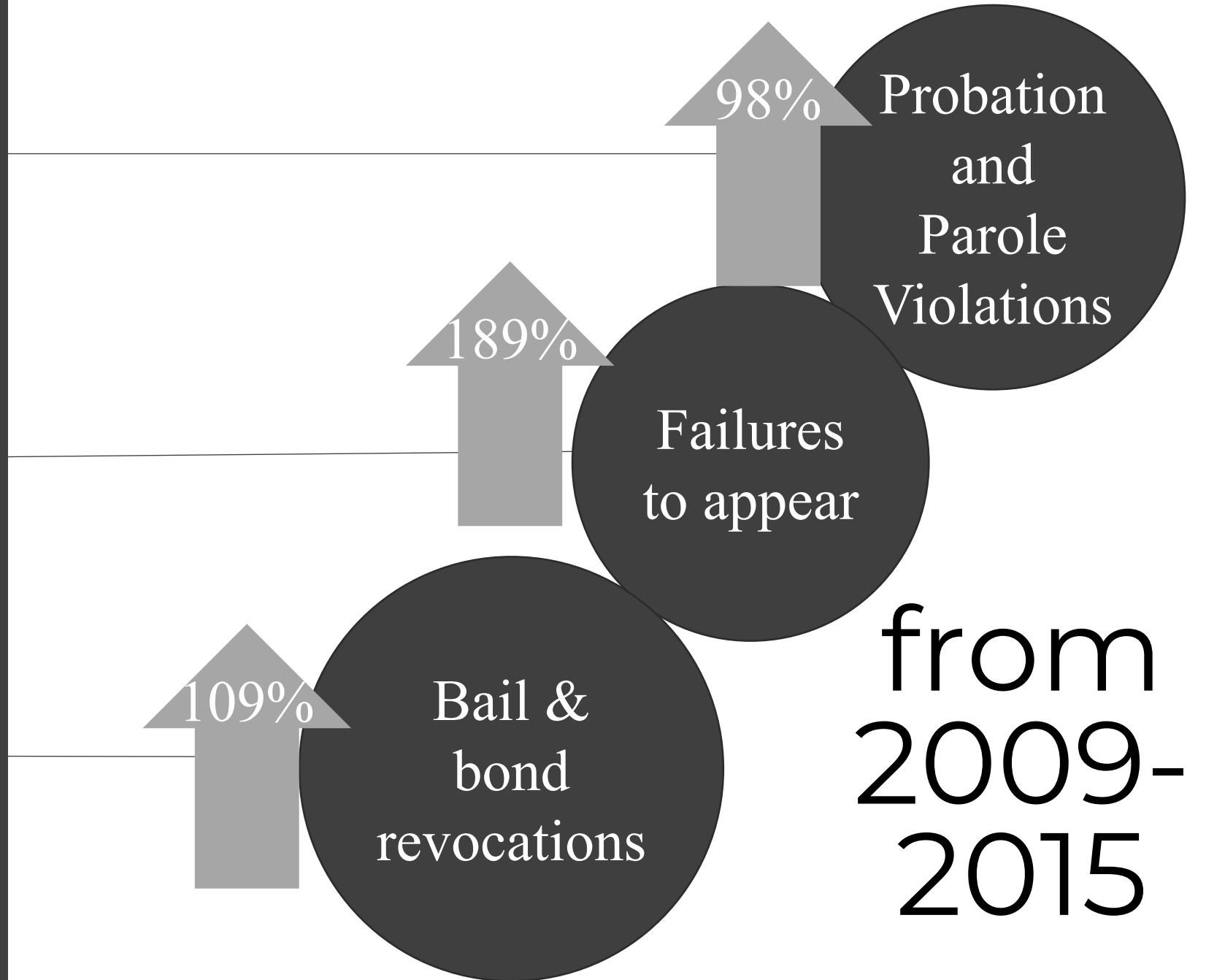
Distribution
of drugs

Felony DUI

Number of total years of prison sentences for substance use related felony convictions in Yellowstone County, 2009-2018



A justice system driven by SUD related crimes experiences more

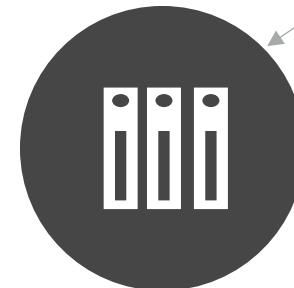


SUD cases are overloading Montana's justice system



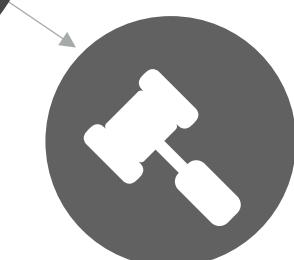
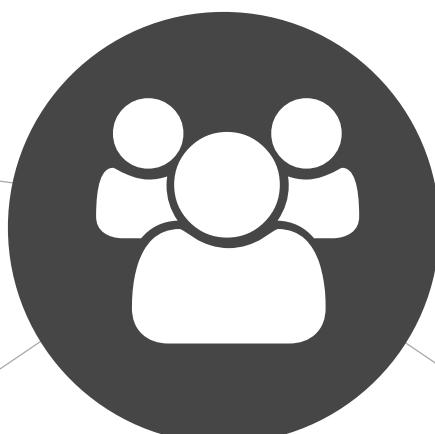
PRISONS

At capacity-female population has grown 30% since 2012



JAILS

67% increase in MT's jail population from 2011-2013



COURTS

District court case filings have increased 21% since 2009



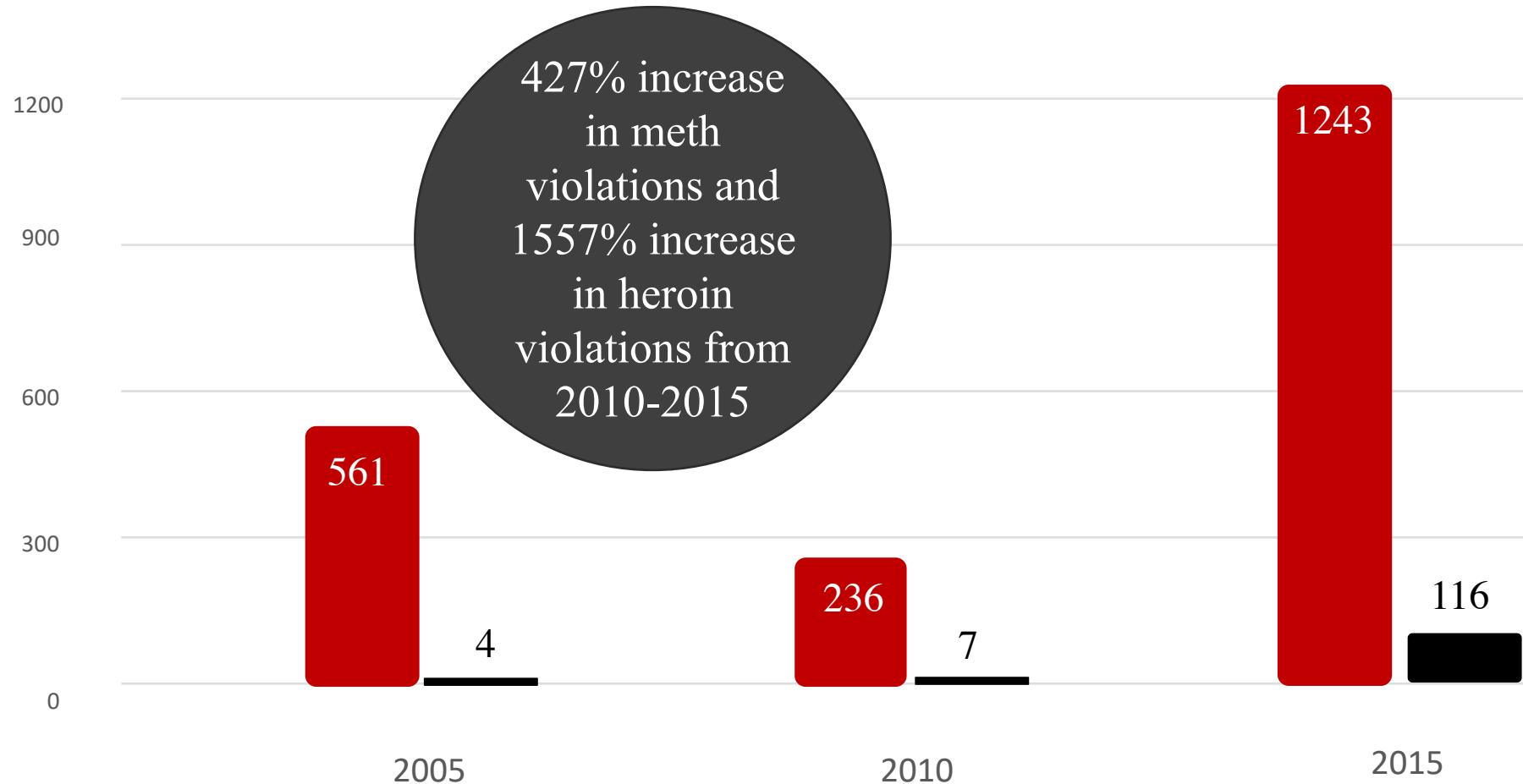
PUBLIC DEFENDER CASES

Criminal case duration has increased to 1.5 years

Methamphetamine is a key driver of justice system involvement and correlated with an increase in violent crime.

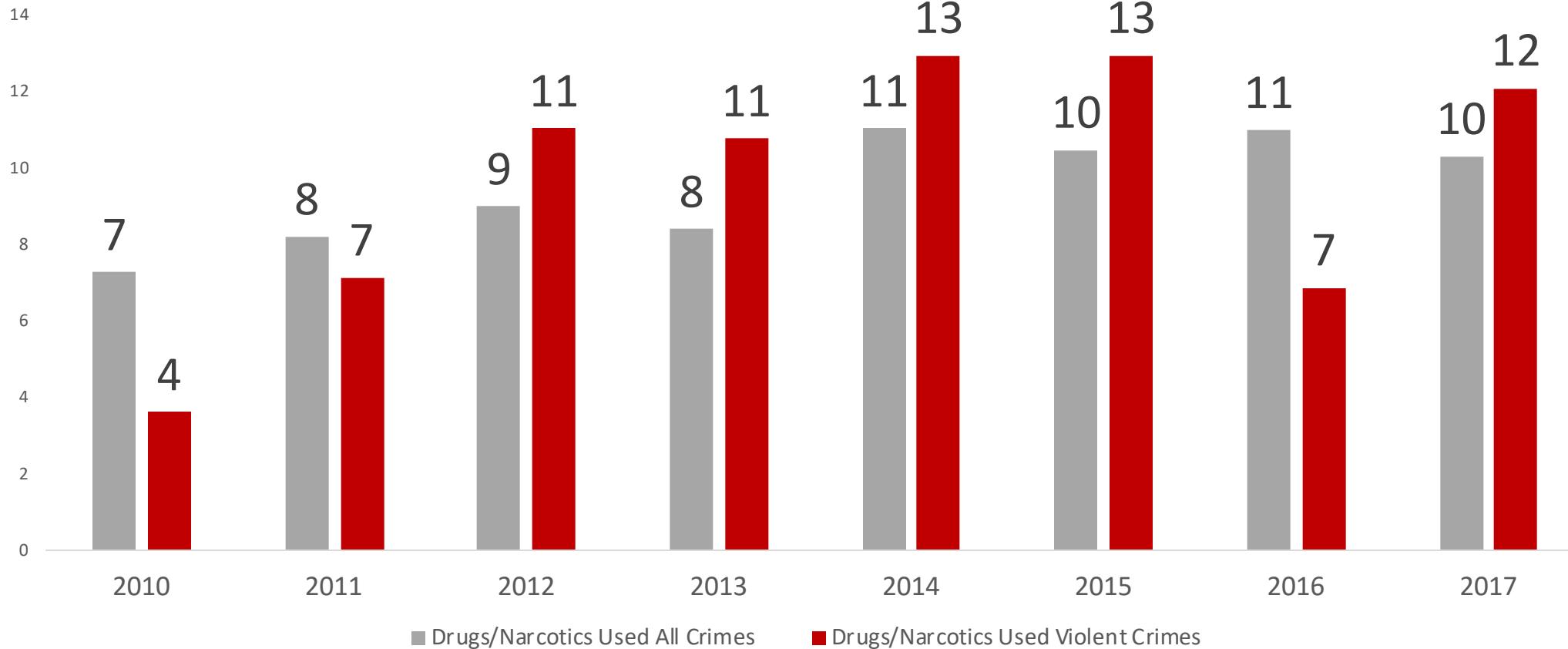
*Though alcohol is still a big deal

METHAMPHETAMINE AND HEROIN VIOLATIONS



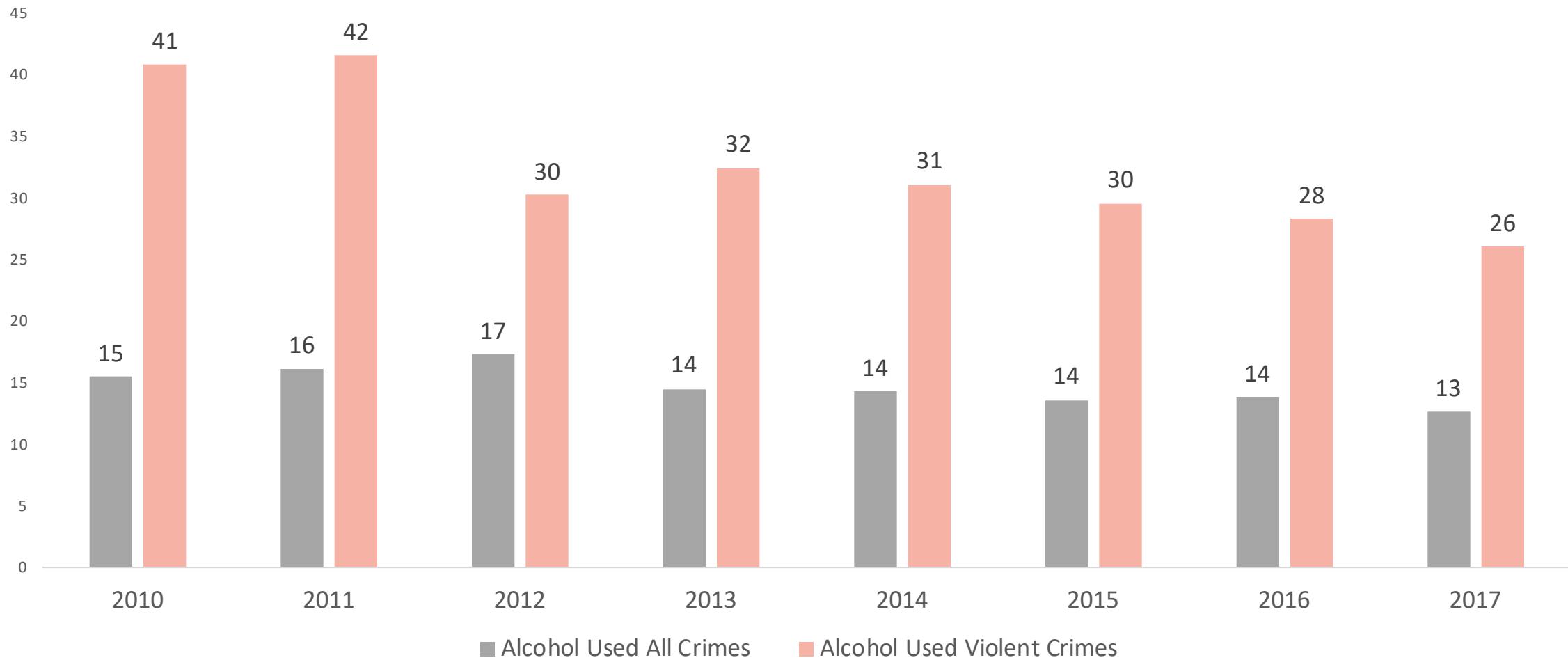
Source: Montana Board of Crime Control

Percent of all and violent crimes where drugs/narcotics were used, Yellowstone County, 2010-2018

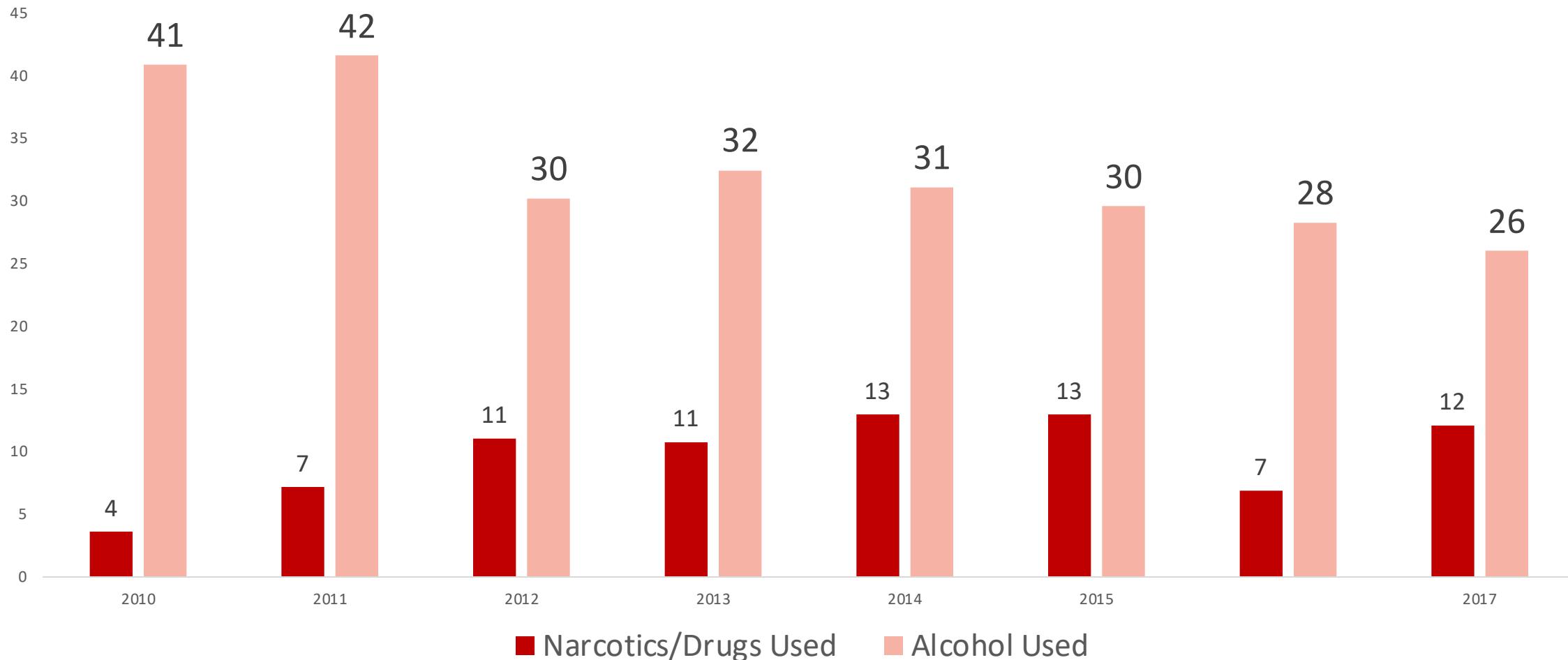


Source: MTIBRS-Montana Board of Crime Control

Percent of all and violent crimes where alcohol was used, Yellowstone County, 2010-2018

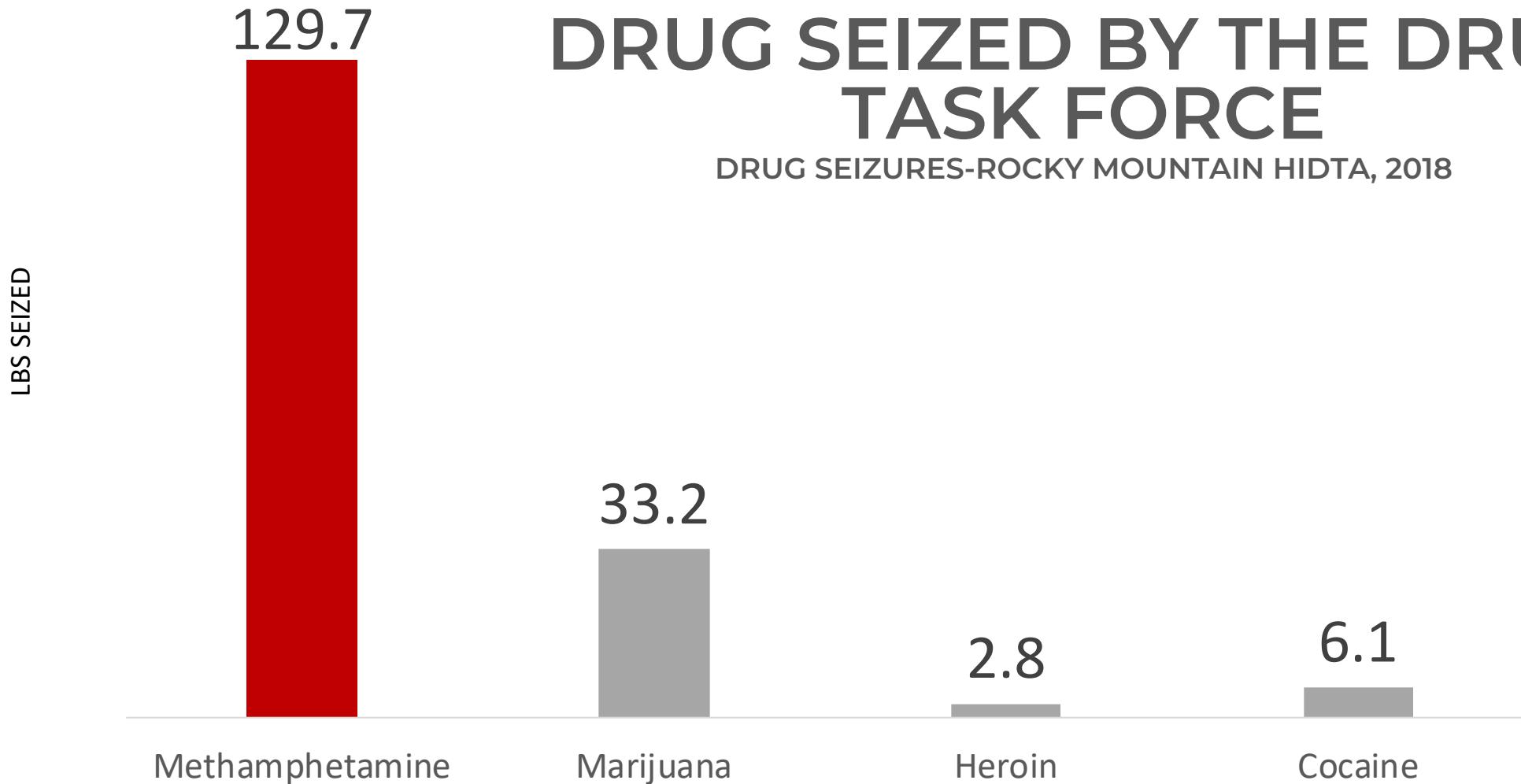


Percent of Index Violent Crimes with User using Narcotics/Drugs and Alcohol, Yellowstone County, 2010-2018



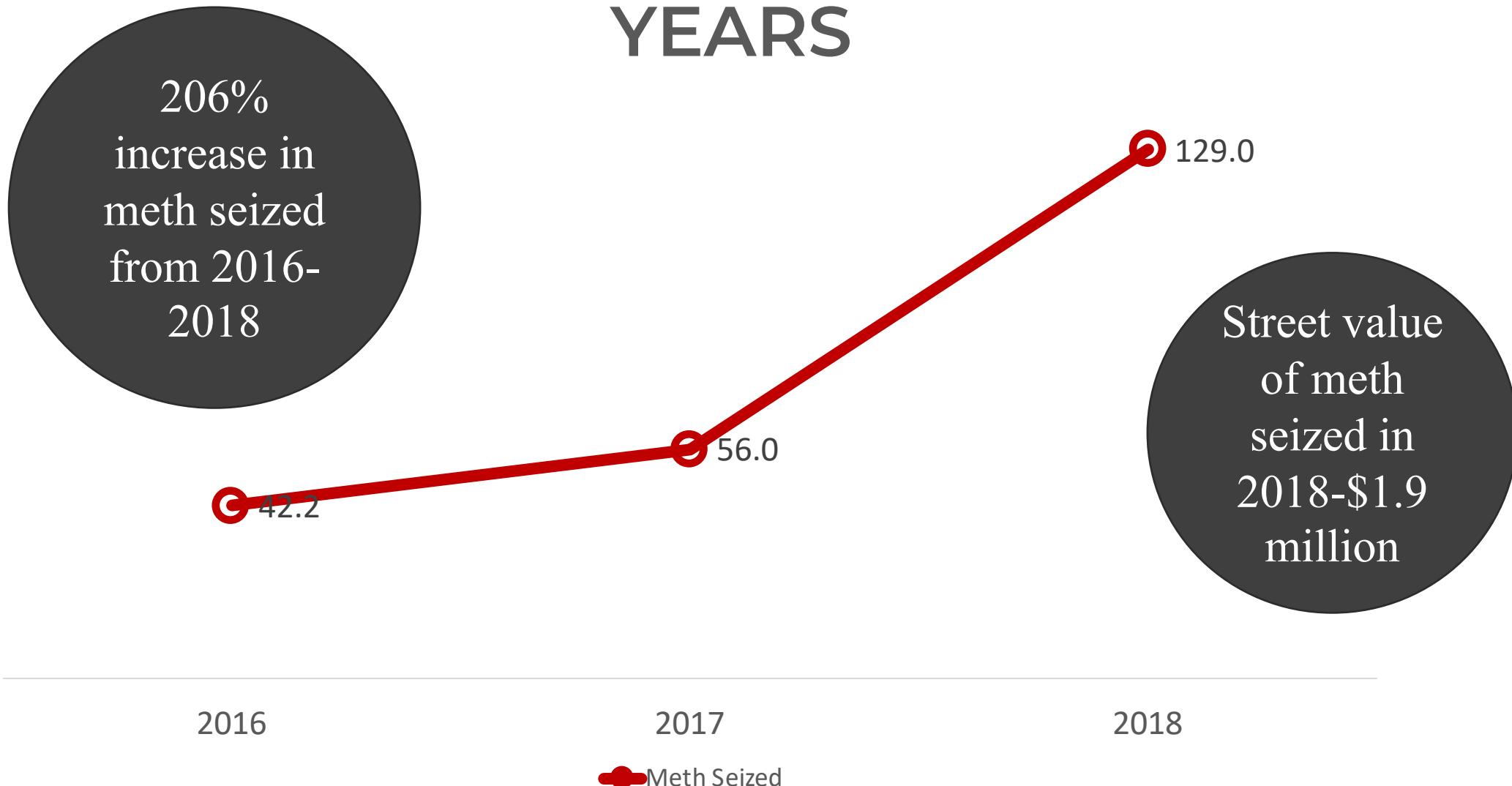
METH IS THE MOST COMMON DRUG SEIZED BY THE DRUG TASK FORCE

DRUG SEIZURES-ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA, 2018



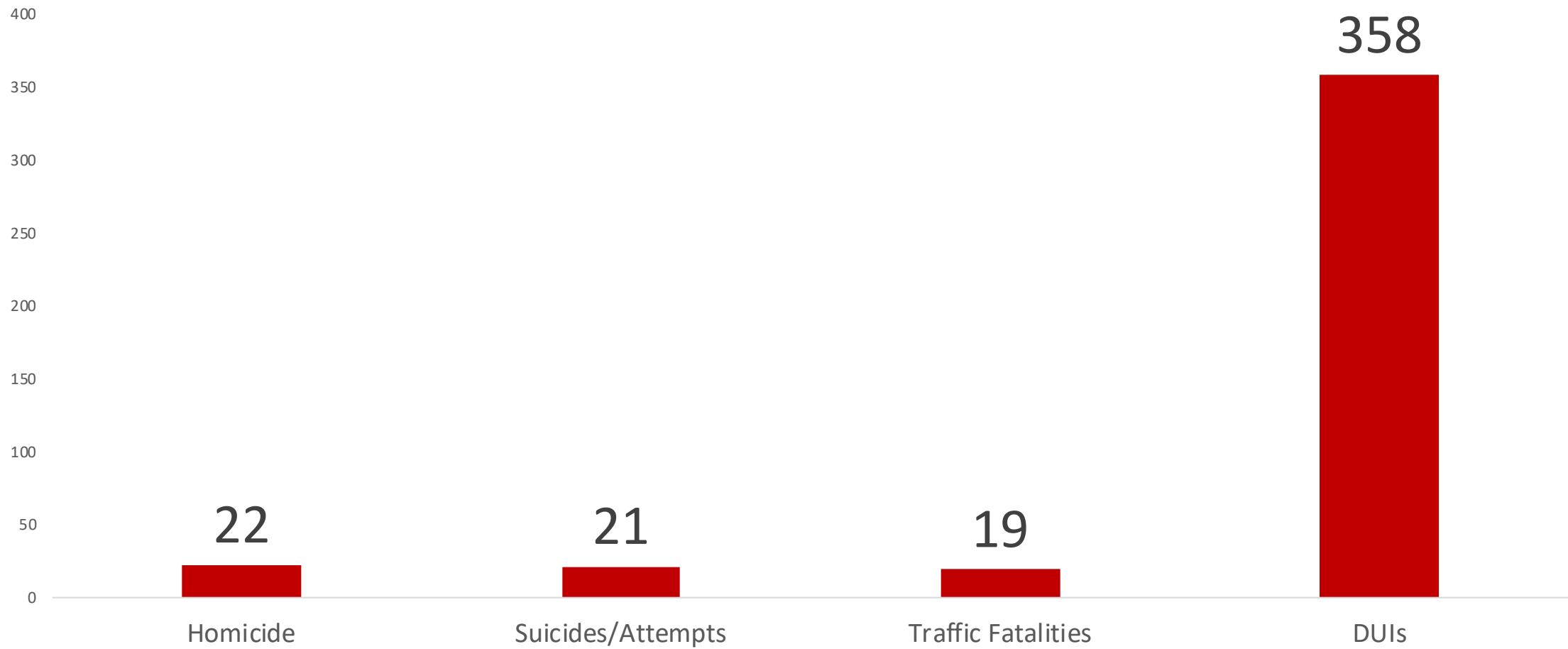
Source: Billings Police Department 2018 Annual Report

THE AMOUNT OF METH SEIZED BY THE HIDTA HAS INCREASED IN RECENT YEARS



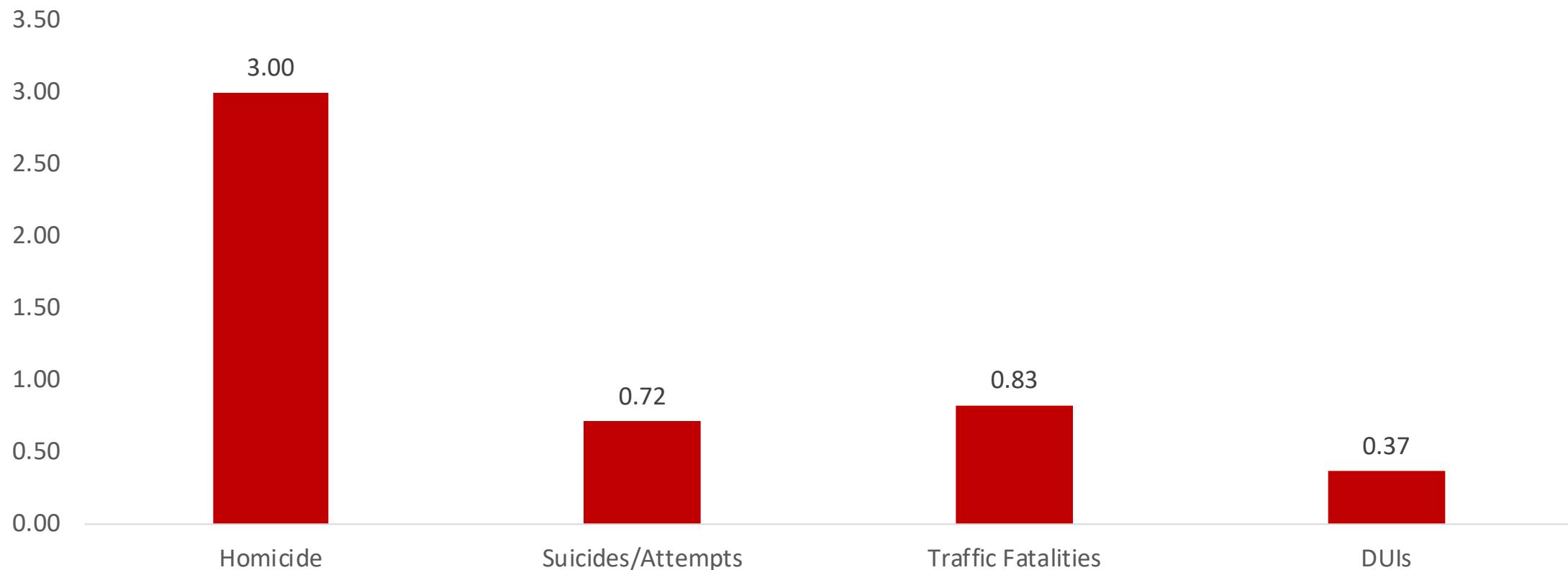
The State Lab has detected meth in over 400 cases since 2010-and detected meth concentrations are higher in more violent crime types

Type of cases with a positive methamphetamine screen in by the Montana State Lab, Yellowstone County, 2010-2018



Source: Montana State Lab, Montana DOJ

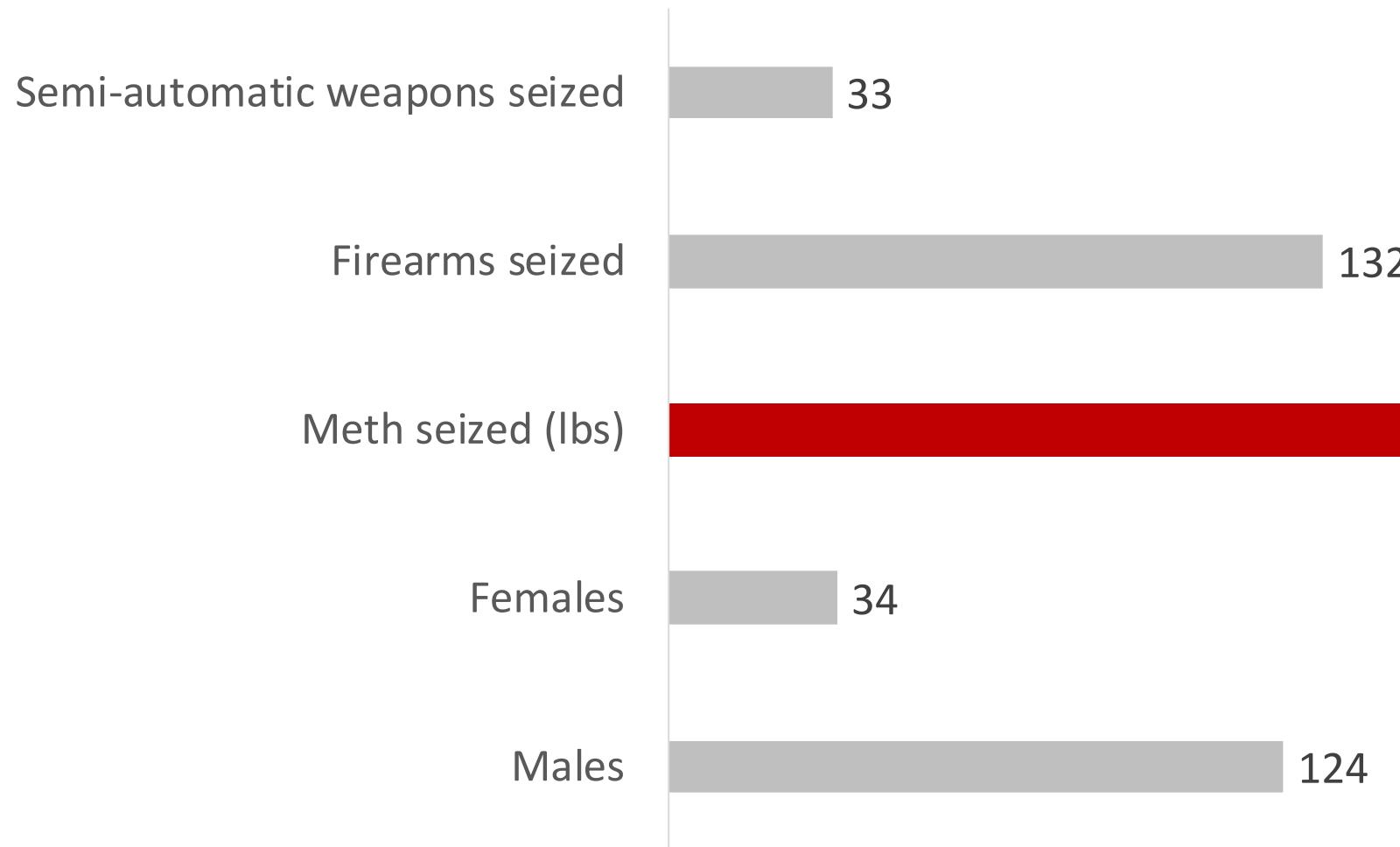
Average detected methamphetamine concentration (mg/L), by case type, Yellowstone County, 2010-2018



Source: Montana State Lab, Montana DOJ

Project Safe Neighborhood, led by the US Attorney's Office, has been targeting violent meth traffickers since late 2017

Federal charges through Project Safe Neighborhoods since Q4, 2017



Source: US Attorney's Office, Billings

Focus Groups: Why meth?

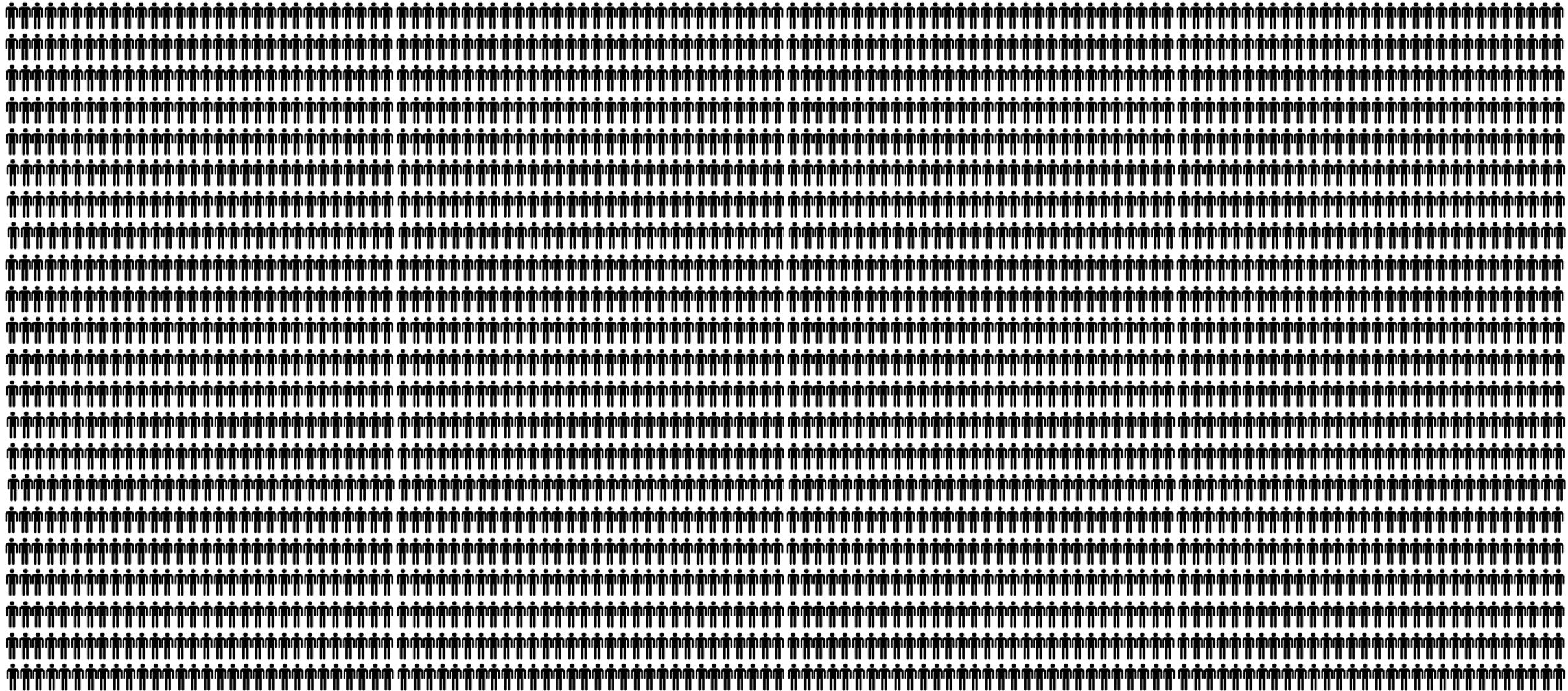
- Very easy to obtain and cheap to buy (and sell to maintain your habit)
- Meth use happens in family systems and social networks that are hard to break free from
- Users know it doesn't stay in your system very long (unlike marijuana) so may use it to avoid positive tests
- Some women see it as a way to lose weight
- Many individuals are poly substance users. Take marijuana or heroin to come down from meth.
- “Meth will take everything from you until all you have left is the drug.”

Focus Groups: Why meth and violent crime?

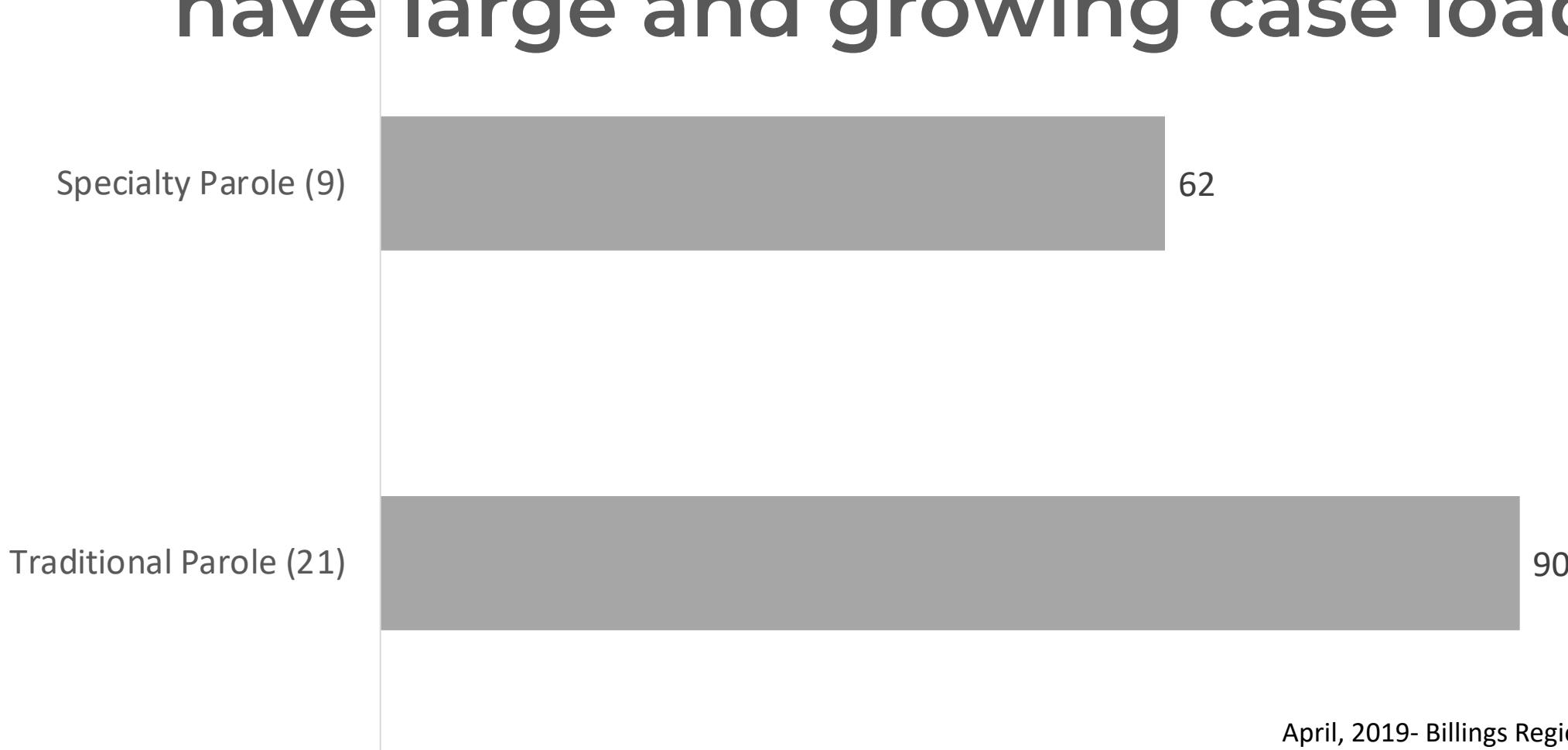
- Meth is a stimulant that exacerbates already angry behavior. “I was never a violent person, but when I used meth I experienced and perpetuated violence”
- The meth feels a lot stronger than it used to be and you don’t know what’s going to happen when you use it. There’s serious delusion about your confidence when on the drug. It gives you a huge false sense of confidence. You don’t understand consequences and think you are invincible.
- Meth has changed a lot in recent years. Today you don’t know what you’re going to get when you look for crystal meth because it can have MDMA, bath salts, etc.
- Greater purity creates dependence more quickly and escalates violence
- People who are using meth aren’t sleeping, are paranoid, are agitated, they’re not eating, and all of their relationships are gone

The Department of Corrections is increasingly releasing substance use offenders to community monitoring, stressing existing systems

Billings Probation and Parole monitors almost 2500 offenders

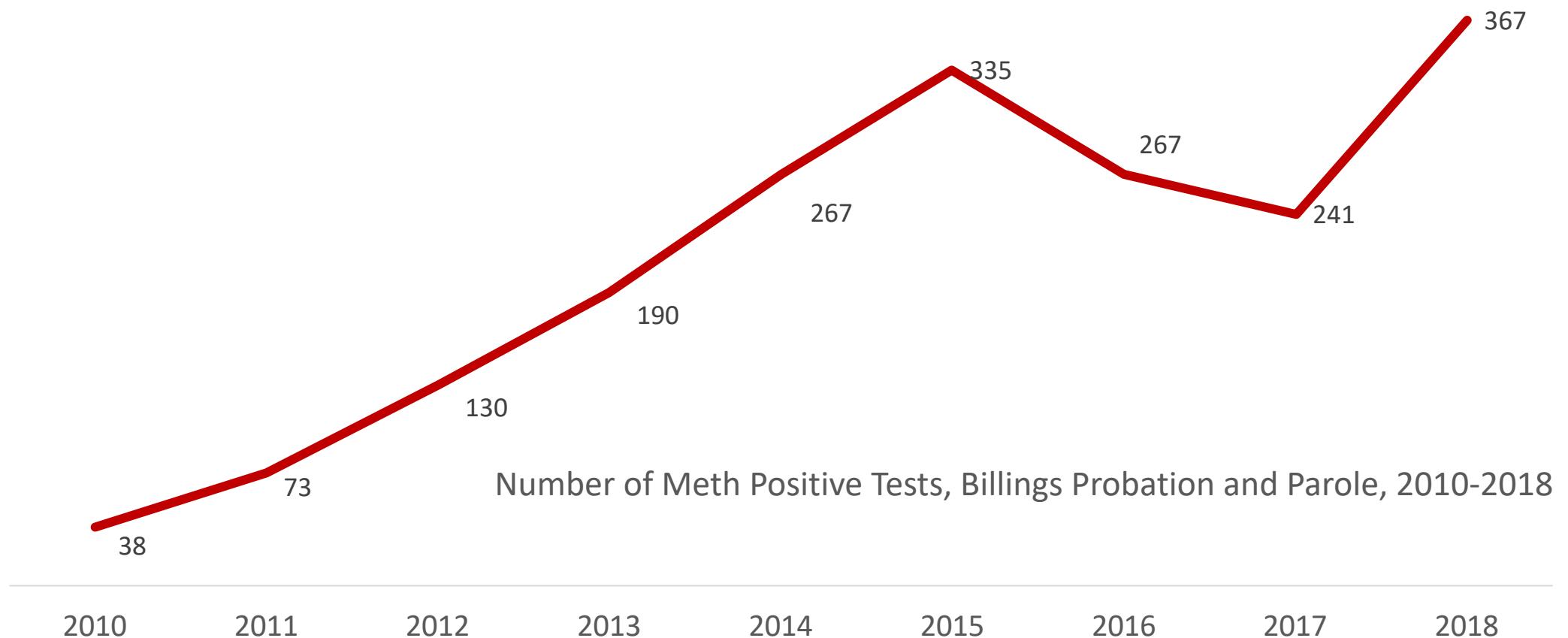


Adult probation and parole officers have large and growing case loads



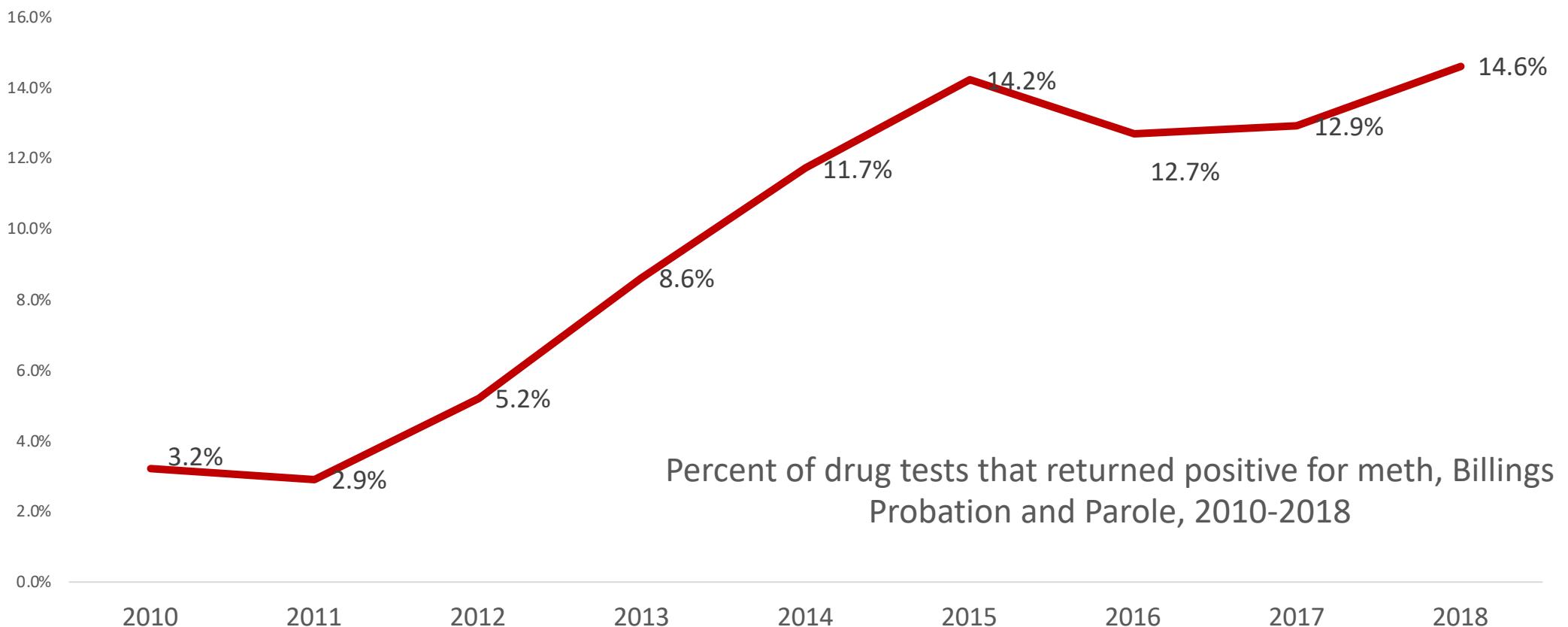
April, 2019- Billings Region 4

The number of positive meth tests among probation and parole participants in Yellowstone County has increased 865% since 2010, in part because the number of tests has doubled



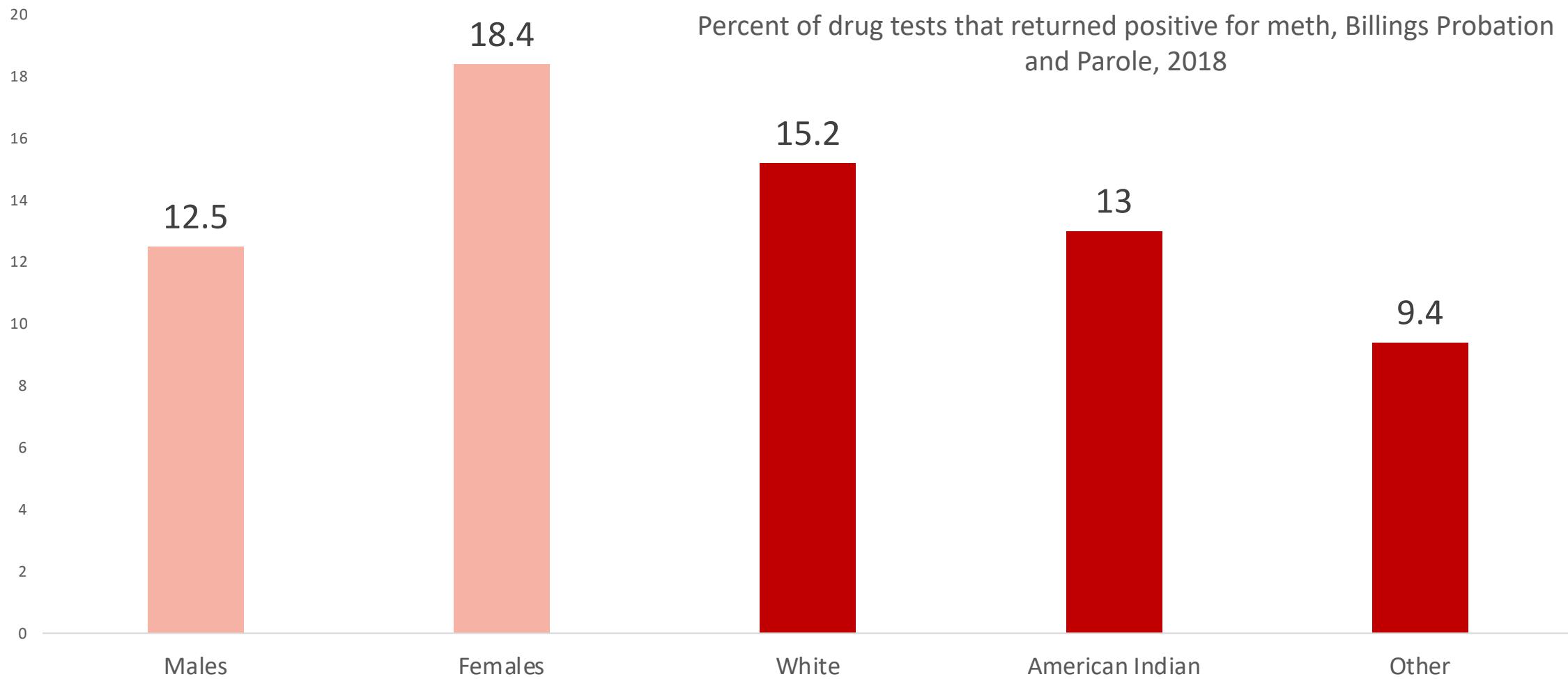
Source: Montana Department of Corrections

The likelihood that a drug test will return positive for meth has increase 4 fold

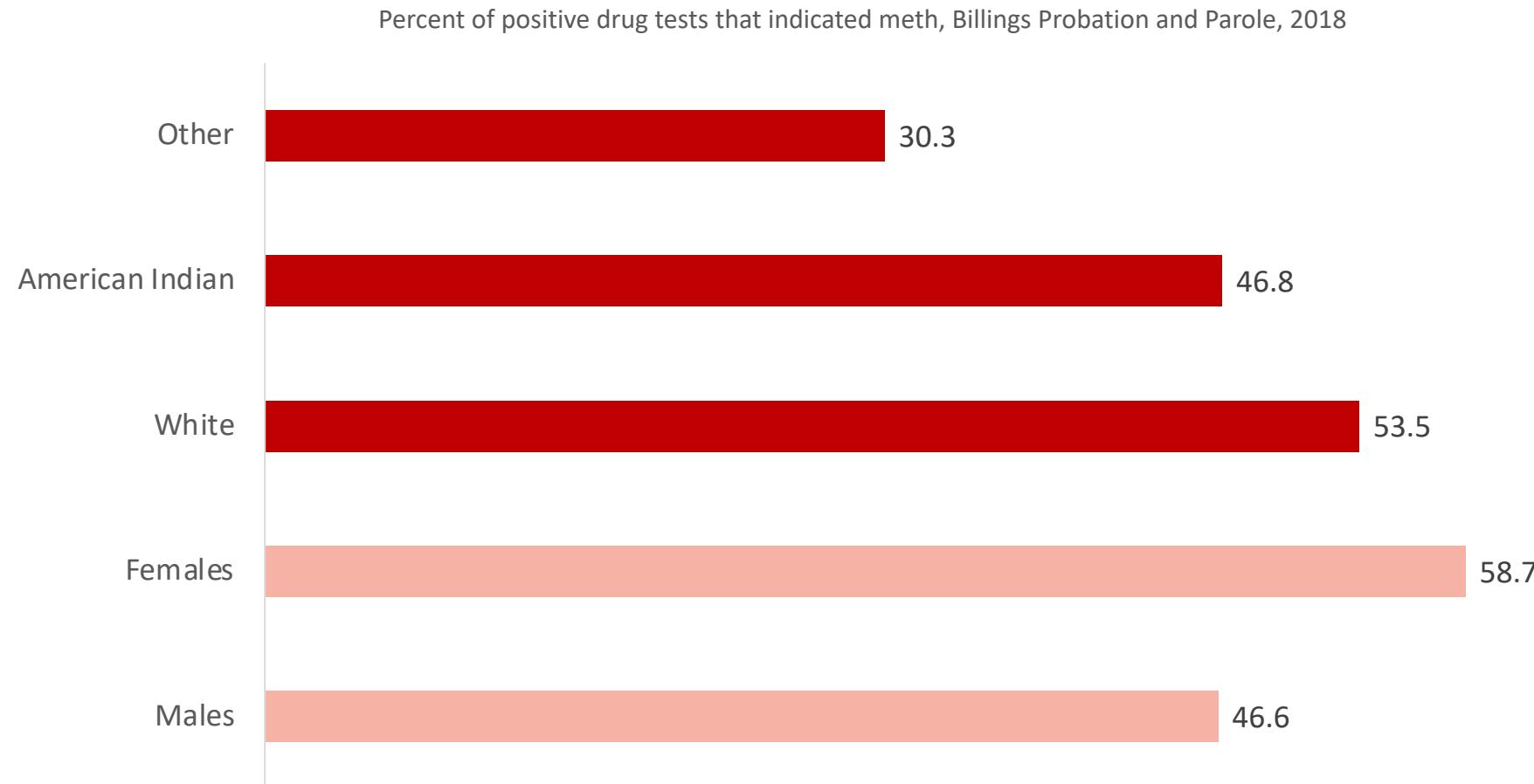


Source: Montana Department of Corrections

Individuals on probation and parole who are white and female are more likely to have positive meth tests



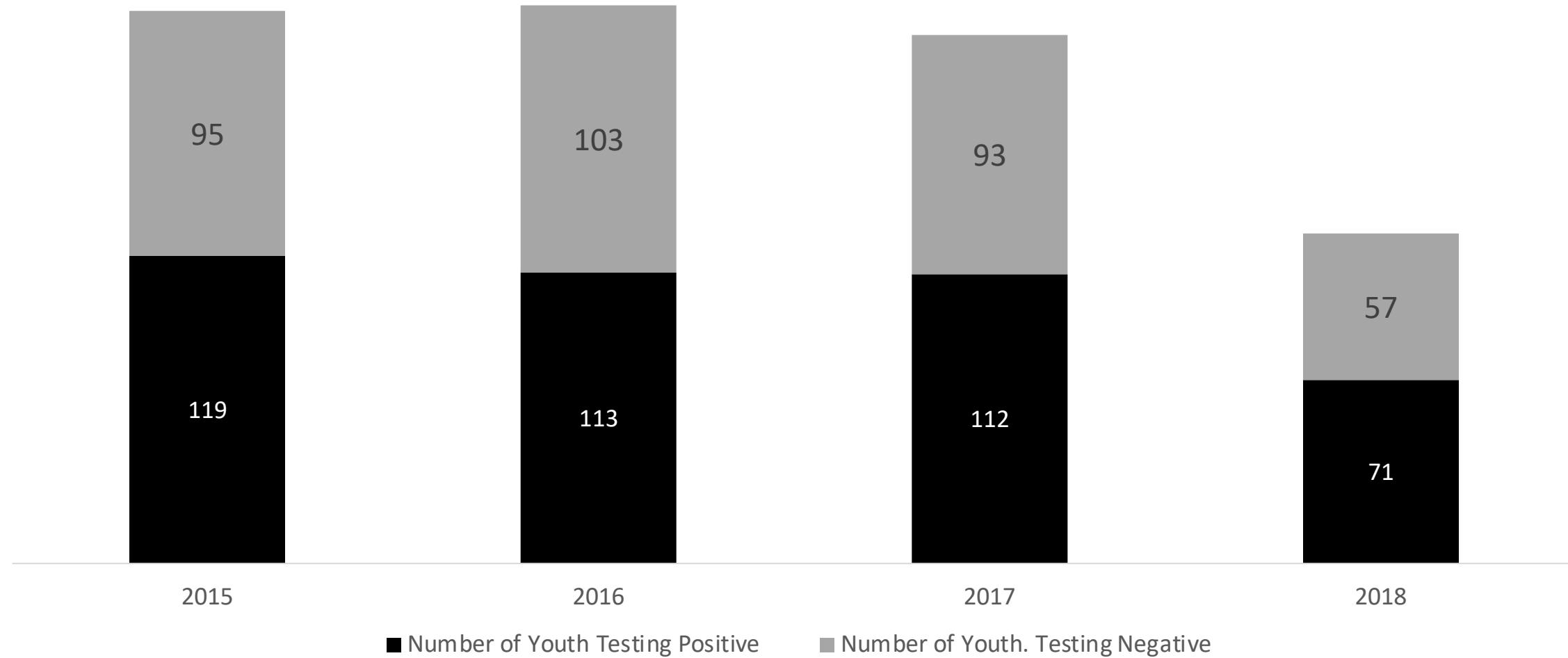
For most groups of probationers/parolees, 1 out of 2 positive drug tests indicates meth use



Source: Montana Department of Corrections

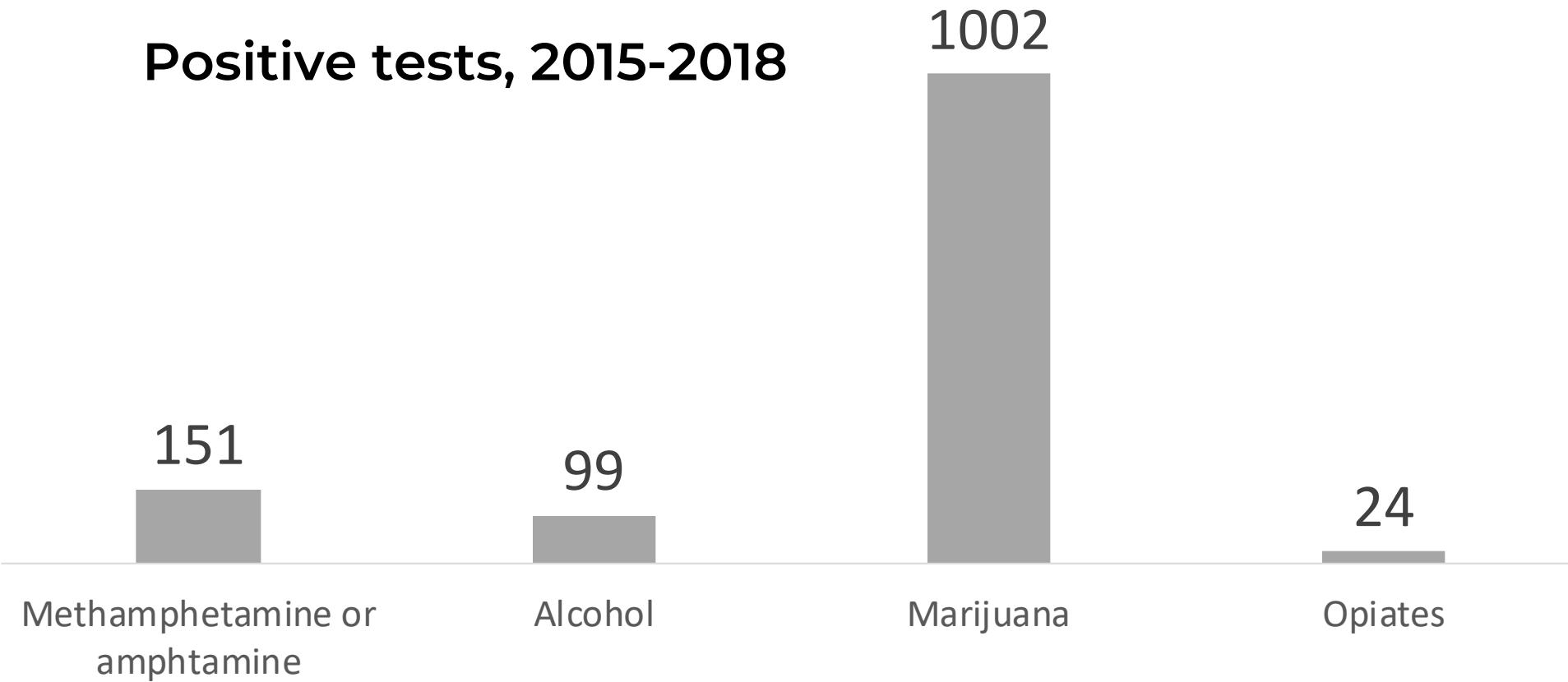
Youth Probation and Parole

More than half of Yellowstone County youth on probation who are tested for substances, test positive



Source: Montana Juvenile Probation

The most common substance used among youth on probation is marijuana.



Source: Montana Juvenile Probation

Focus Groups: Probation and Parole

- Montana DOC has made recent changes, releasing more drug offenders into the community, but the funding for probation and parole monitoring has not increased
- “There is never a cap on how many people we serve, but we don’t get more FTEs or funding. We can’t effectively monitor our complex clients in this environment.”
- Methamphetamine has made the job more dangerous and time consuming

Focus Groups: Probation and Parole

- It is difficult to get a chemical dependency evaluation. Billings Probation and Parole has hired two LACs to alleviate and try to improve these shortfalls
- Because of jail overcrowding, “Population using knows that the threat of incarceration is not really on the table.”
 - Can not longer use 72 hour hold in the jail, so individuals have to get clean on the streets.
 - Role of probation and parole often bleeds into social work and case management. Could use more funding, training or staff with these actual skills. Our cases would benefit from case management and support.

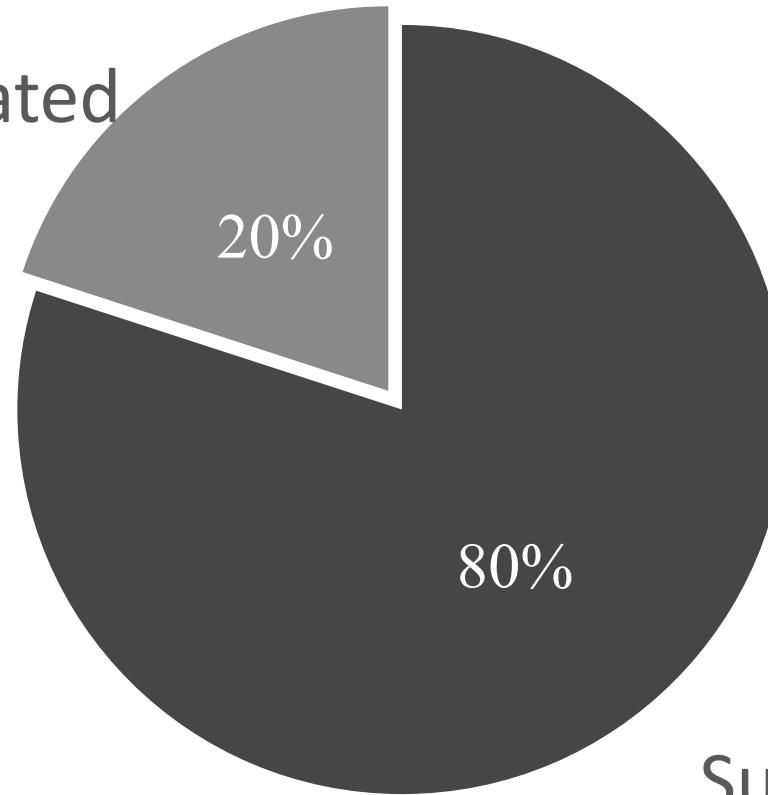
Focus Groups: Users on P and P

- Some very positive relationships with Probation and Parole Officers, some very negative.
- If you're using you don't want to check in with your PO because you're afraid to tell them you're using again, but the system forces you to lie to survive.
- Repeated theme: Support for enhanced monitoring like ESP. Having frequent monitoring can help with sobriety, especially if it is coupled with receiving other kinds of support like housing, child welfare, employment

Methamphetamine is a key contributor to child welfare concerns in Yellowstone County.

THE MAJORITY OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES PLACEMENTS HAVE SUD INDICATED

Substance use not indicated

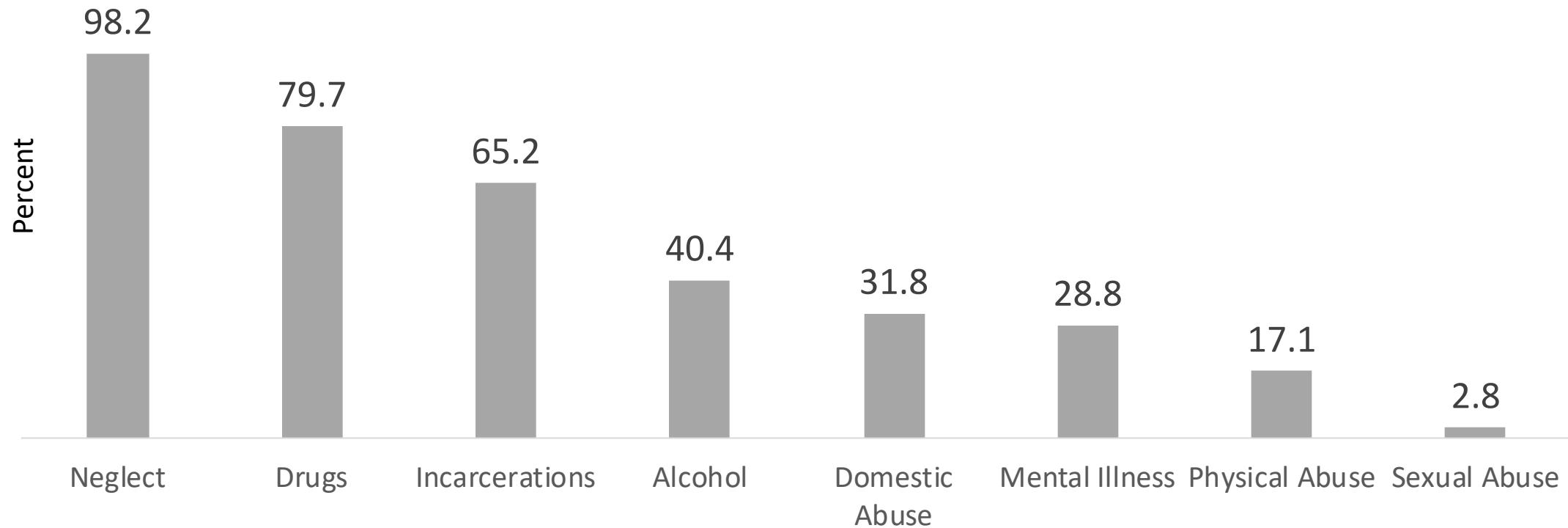


Substance indicated

Source: Yellowstone County Attorney's Office

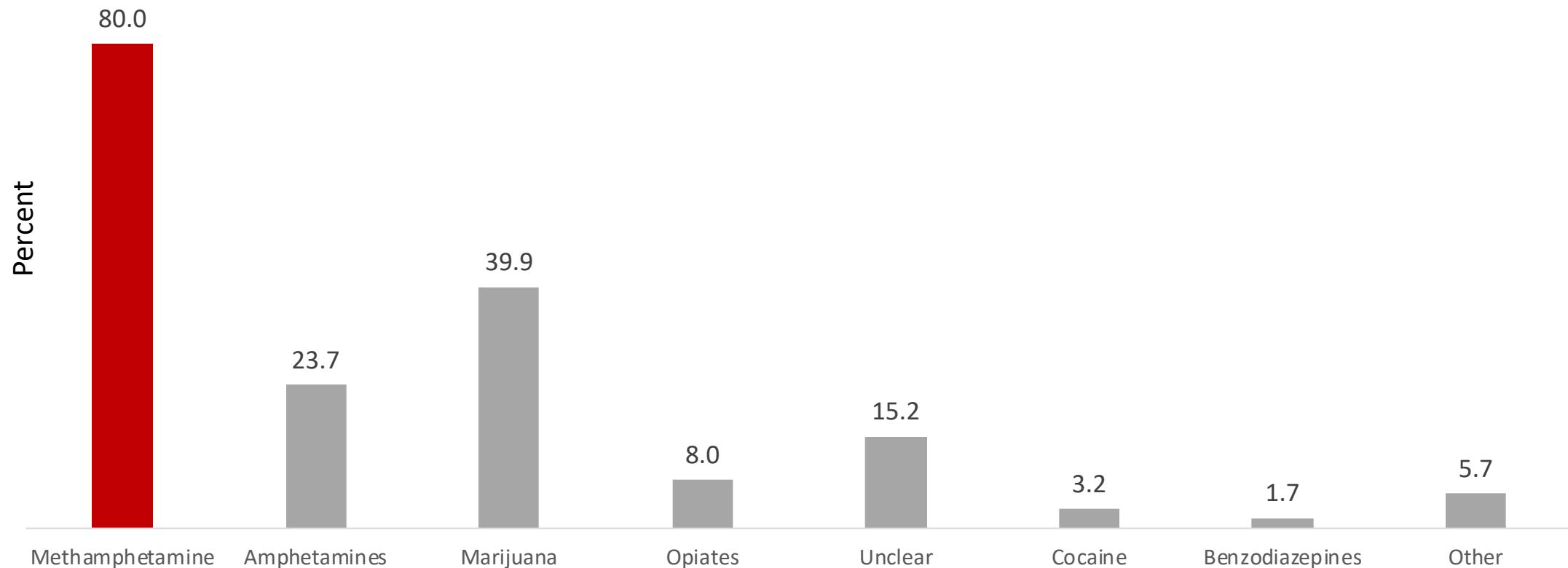
THE MAJORITY OF DEPENDENT NEGLECT CASES IN YELLOWSTONE COUNTY HAVE SUD INDICATED

Contributing factors in Dependent Neglect Cases, Yellowstone
County Attorney's Office, 2018, Percent

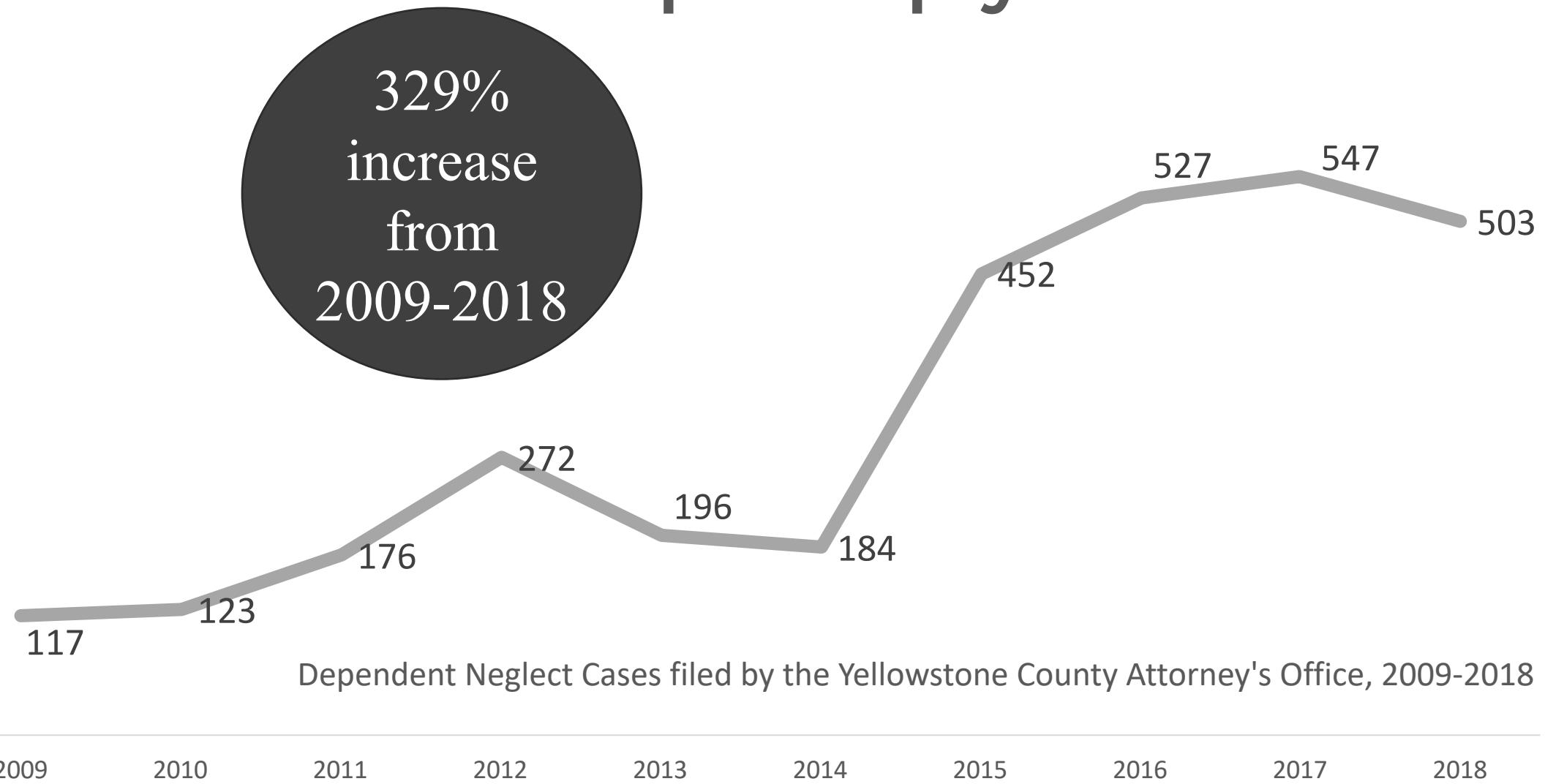


THE MOST COMMON SUBSTANCE INDICATED IN DEPENDENT NEGLECT CASES IN YELLOWSTONE COUNTY IS METHAMPHETAMINE

Illicit substances indicated in Yellowstone County Attorneys Dependent Neglect
Drug-Related Cases, 2018, Percent

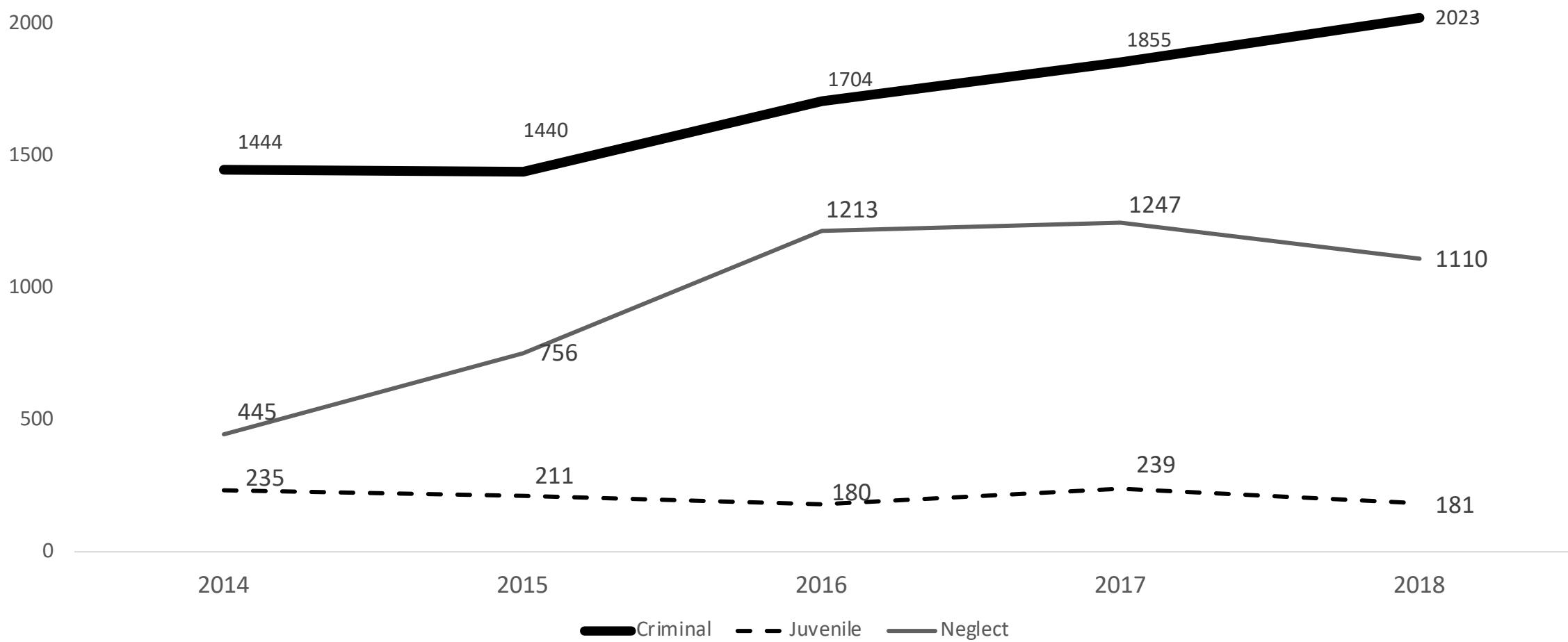


Dependent Neglect District Court Filings are up sharply



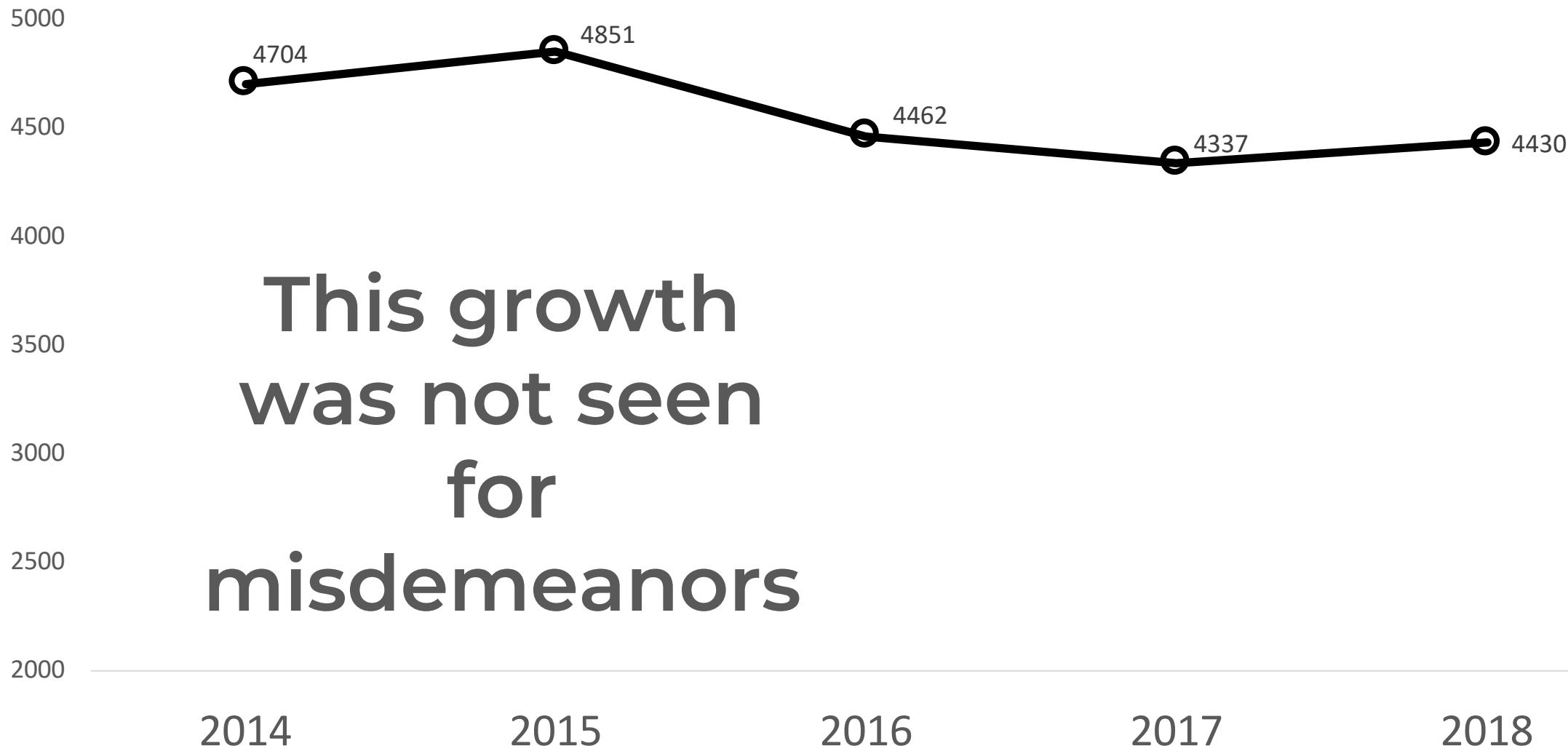
Office of the Public Defender

The Office of Public Defender in Region 9 (Billings) has seen growth in criminal and neglect cases from 2014-2018



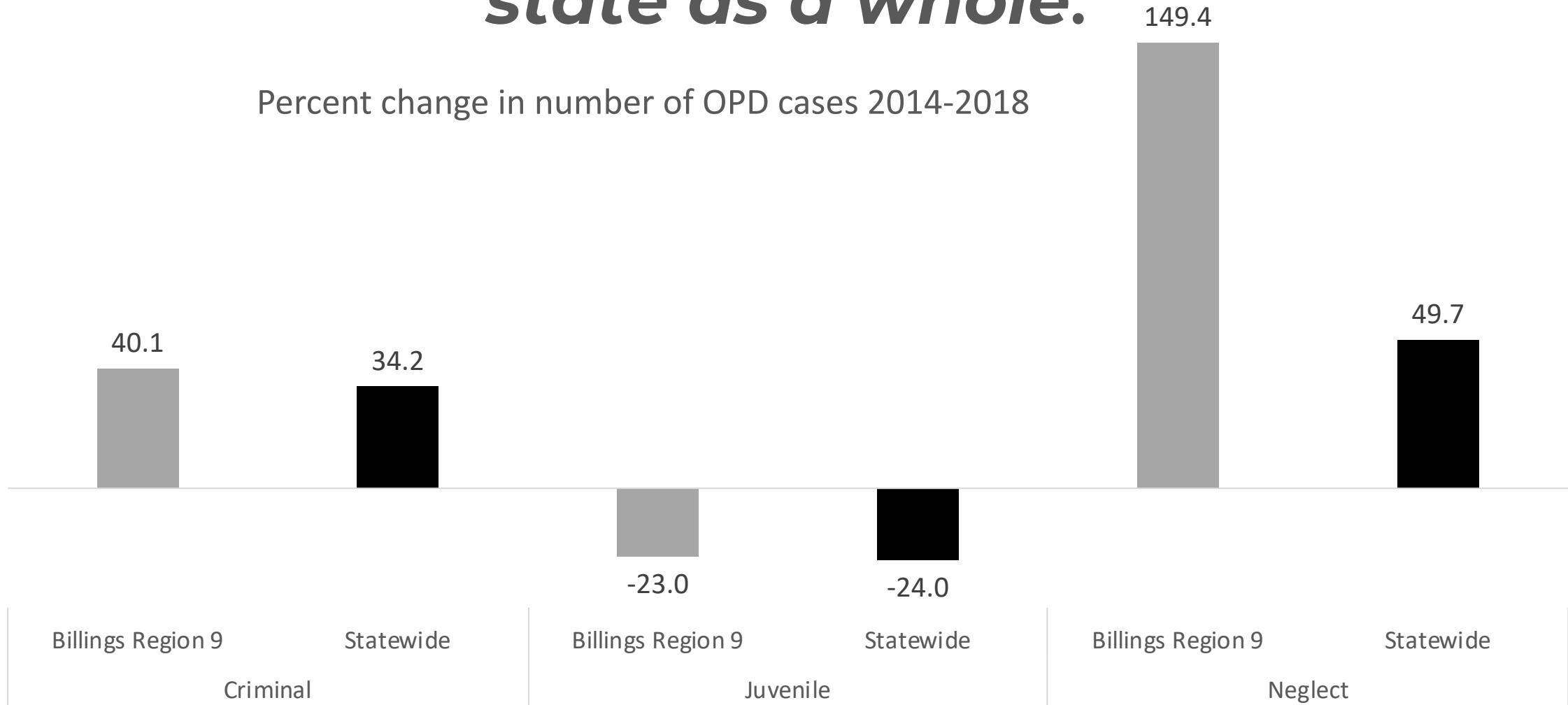
Source: Montana Office of the Public Defender

OPD Cases, Region 9, All Limited Jurisdiction (misdemeanor)

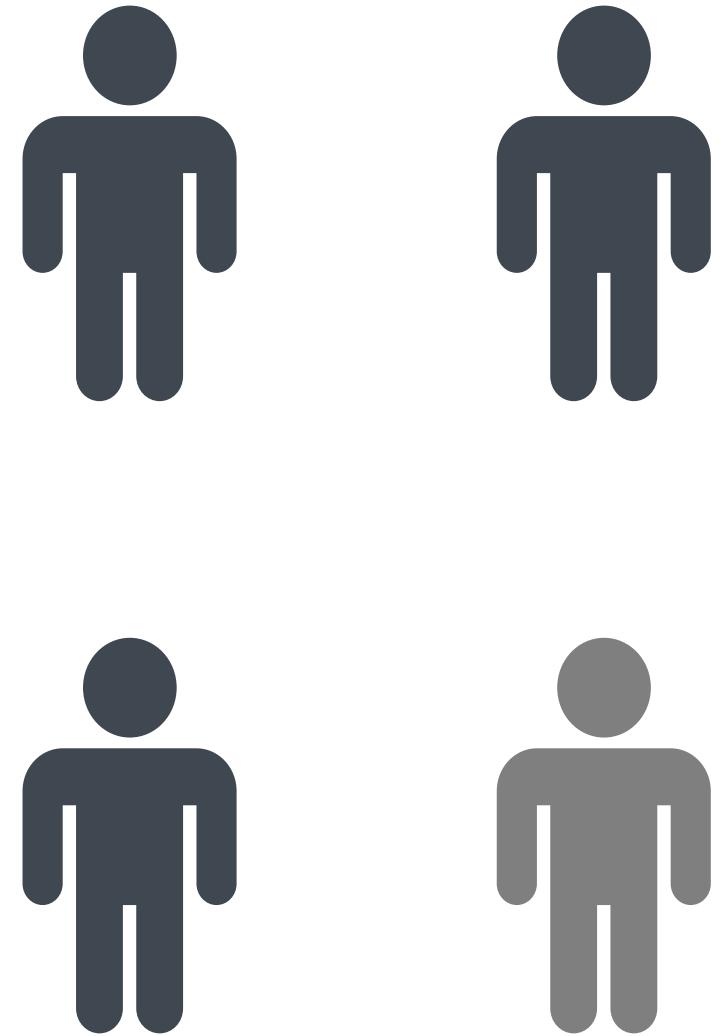


**This growth
was not seen
for
misdemeanors**

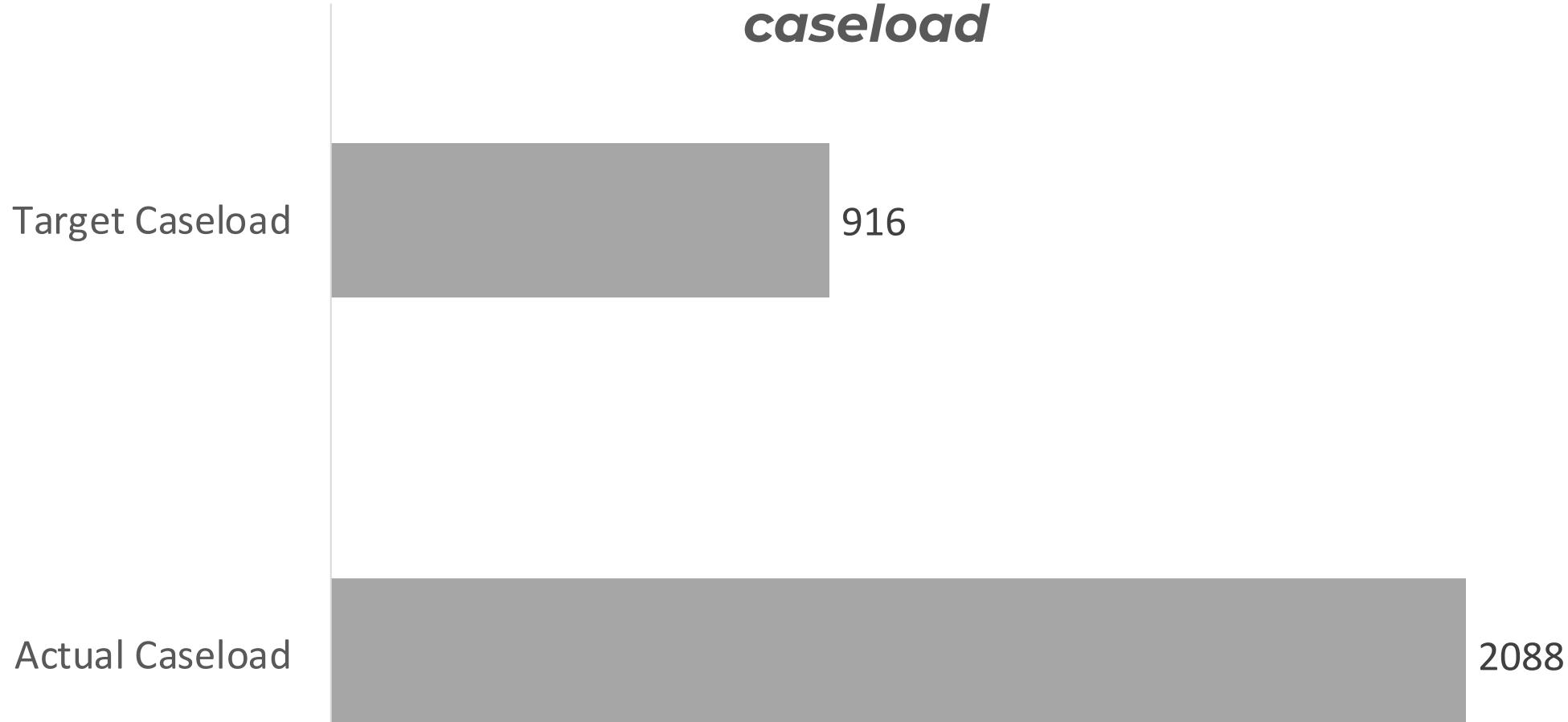
The growth in cases (particularly for neglect cases) has been larger than the state as a whole.



One in four
OPD Neglect
Cases are in
Billings
Region 9



On average, OPD attorneys in the Billings Region have more than excess 1000 cases on their caseload than the target caseload



Office of the Public Defender Attorney Average Caseload, Billings Region, FY 2018

Source: Montana Office of the Public Defender

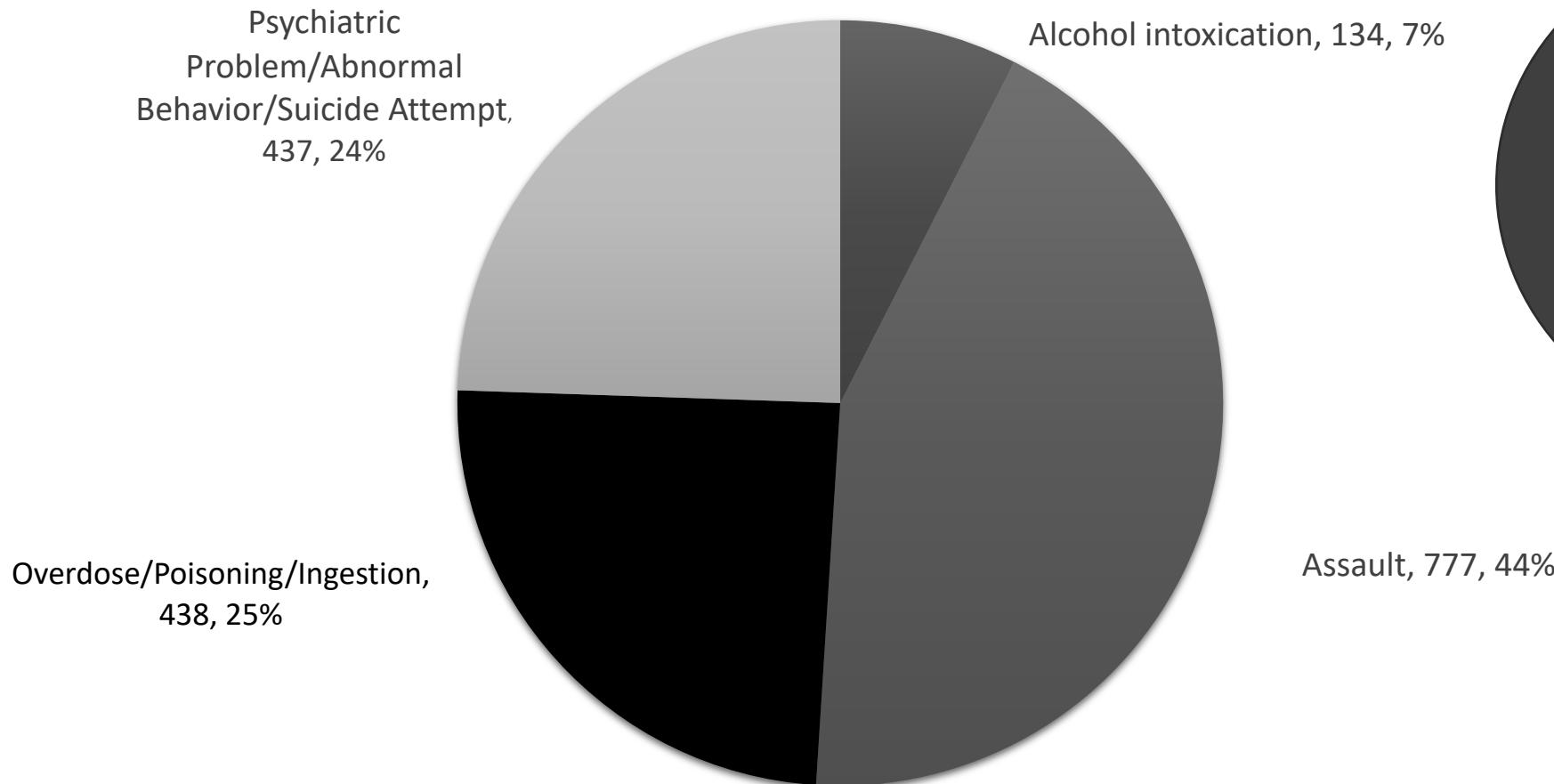
Focus Groups: Suggestions for Child Welfare

- Repeated theme: Need for treatment for women where they can keep their children and/or maintain a close relationship
- Women (and affected kids) are afraid to ask for help for fear of losing their children-need a way to ask for help and get support instead of punishment
- Women in DOC facilities lamented languishing in the system waiting for treatment, while the timeclock for losing their children is ticking
- “We need more support to keep our kids because that’s the only thing in the world some of these people have to live for and once their kids are gone its almost impossible to act right because you’re so angry about your kids being gone.”

Substance use is having
an impact on the health
of residents of
Yellowstone County

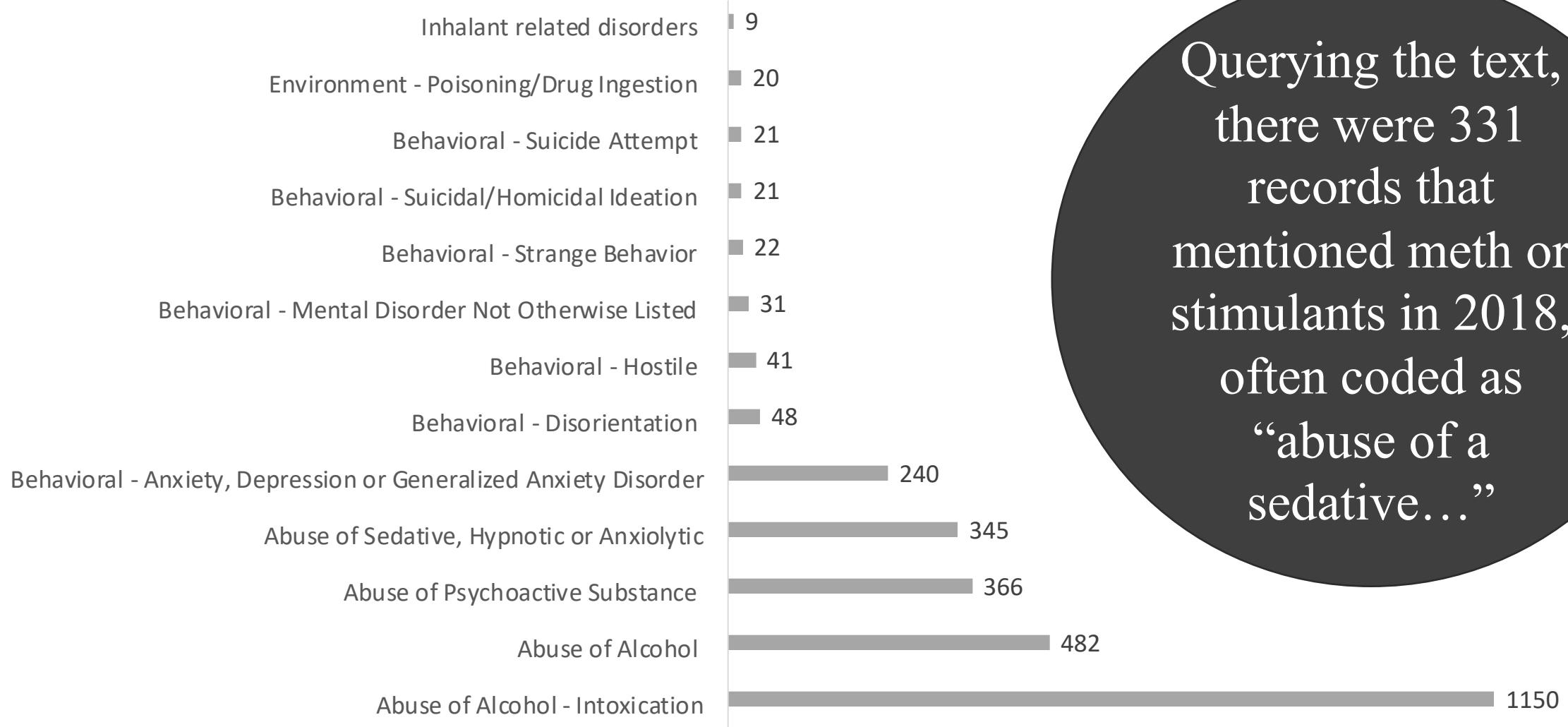
EMS/911 Data

Behavioral health complaints with 911 Response, Yellowstone County, 2018



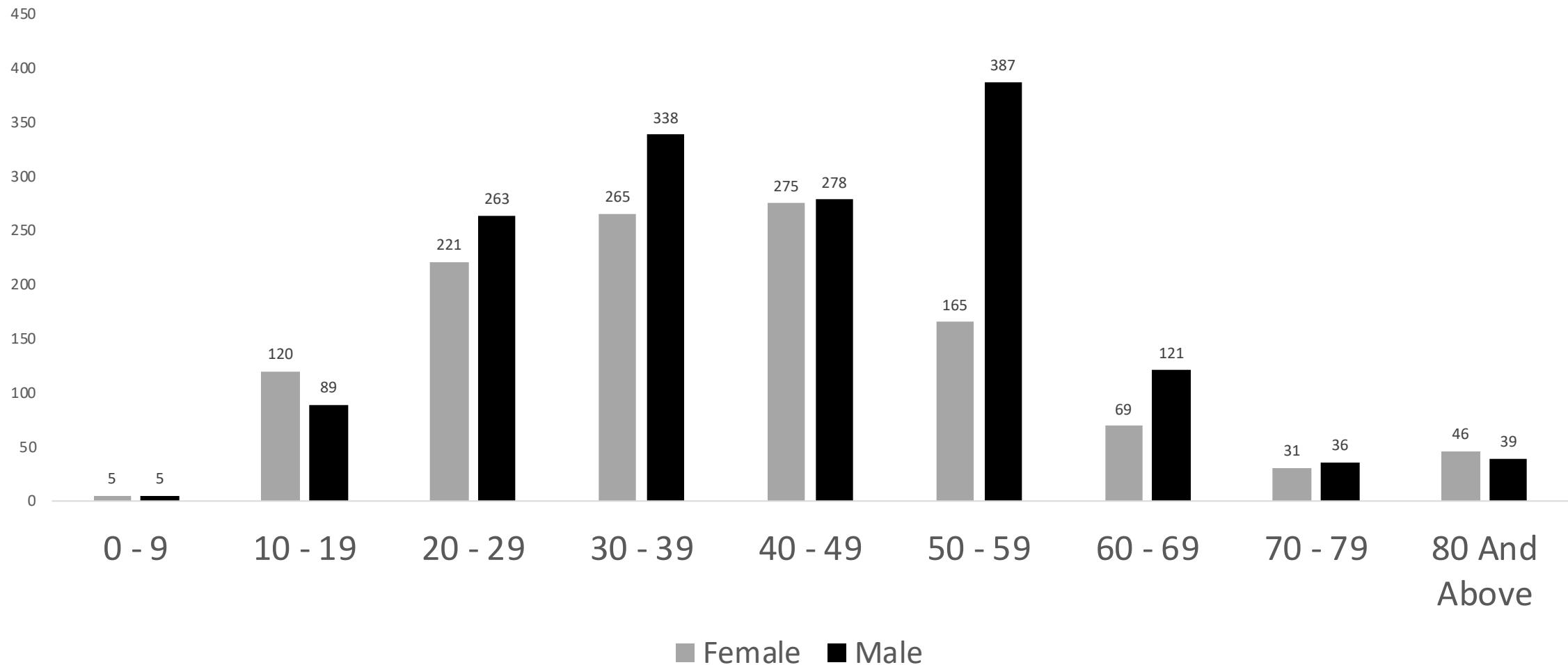
Almost one in ten 911 calls are for behavioral health issues

Substance Use or Mental Health Related Situation Provider Primary Impression, 911 responses, Yellowstone County, 2018



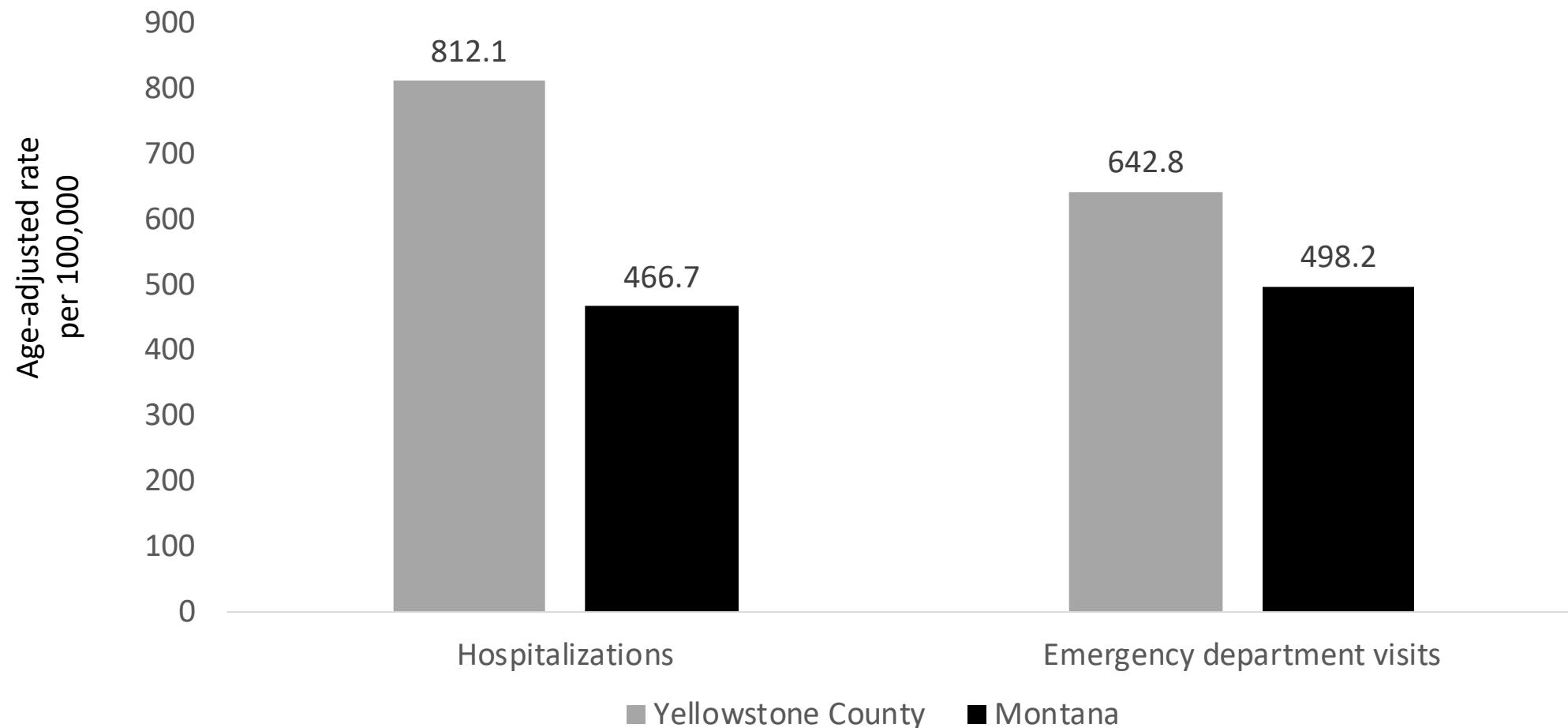
Querying the text,
there were 331
records that
mentioned meth or
stimulants in 2018,
often coded as
“abuse of a
sedative...”

Behavioral health related EMS Incidents in Yellowstone County, by gender and age



Source: DPHHS EMS and Trauma Systems

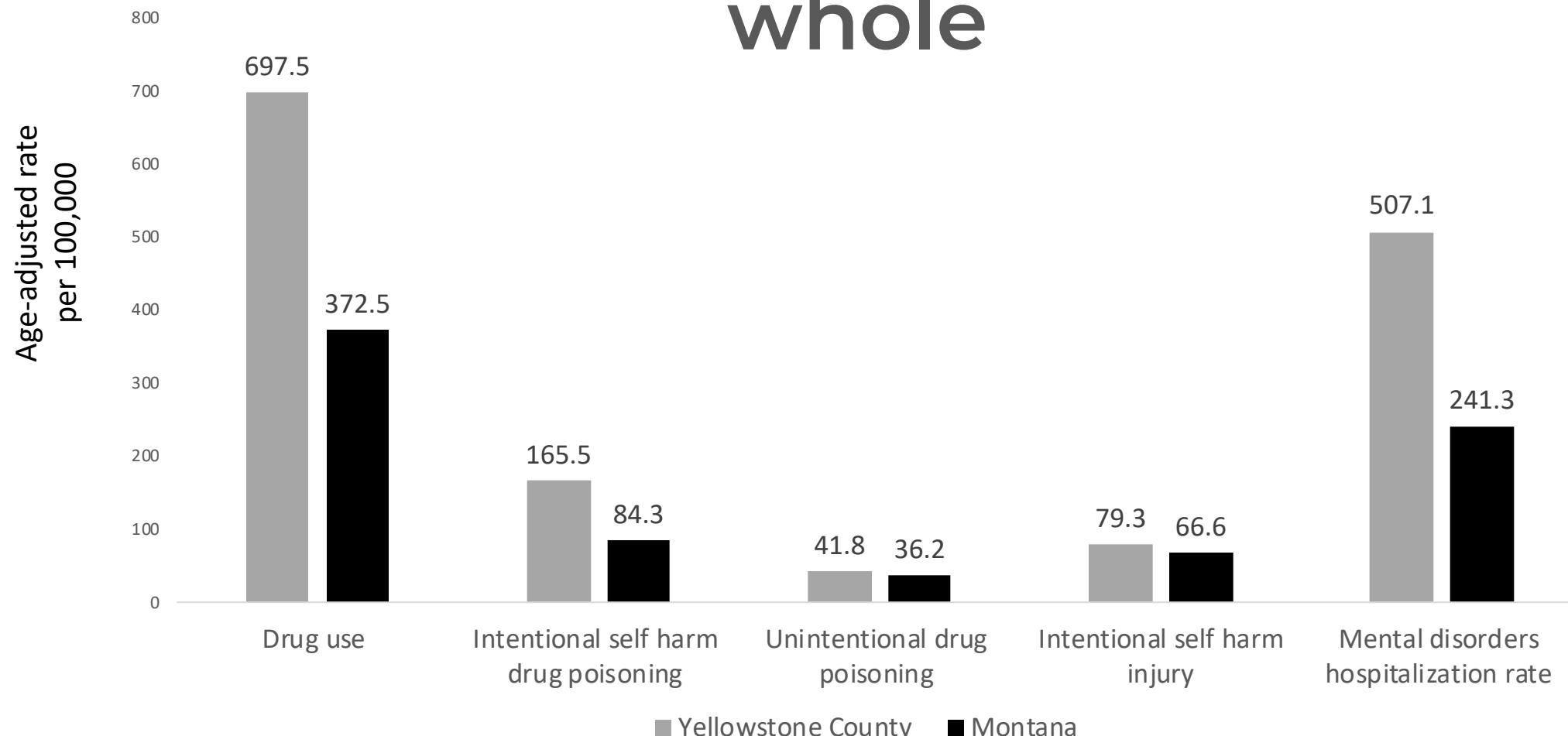
Yellowstone County Residents are more likely to be hospitalized or visit the ER for drug use than other Montanans



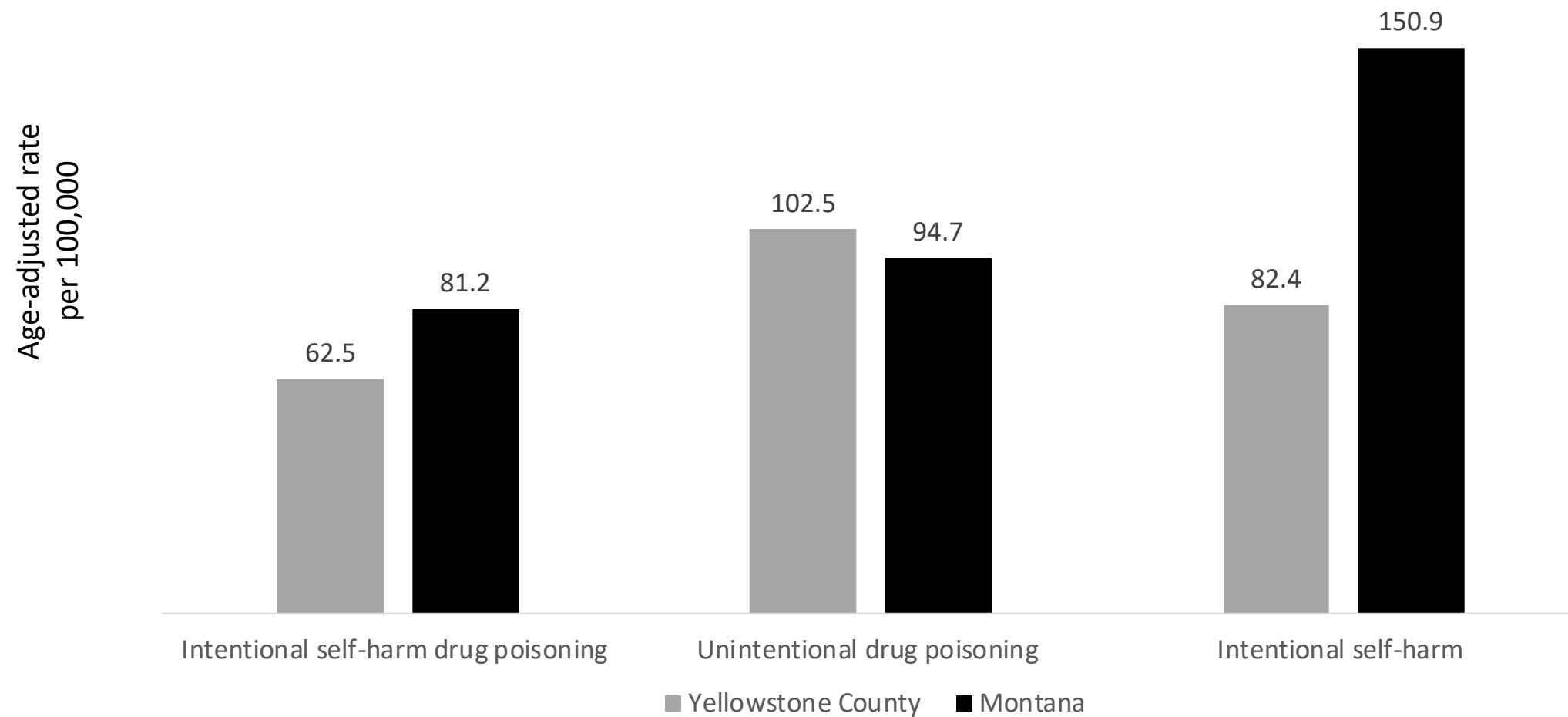
MEDICAL VISITS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DRUGS WITH POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE MONTANA RESIDENTS, 2010-2017

Source: Montana Hospital Discharge Data System, DPHHS

Yellowstone County residents have higher rates of behavioral health hospitalizations than Montana as a whole



ED visit rates for some behavioral health related conditions are similar in Yellowstone County and Montana



Drug
overdose is
the 10th
leading
cause of
death in
Yellowstone
County

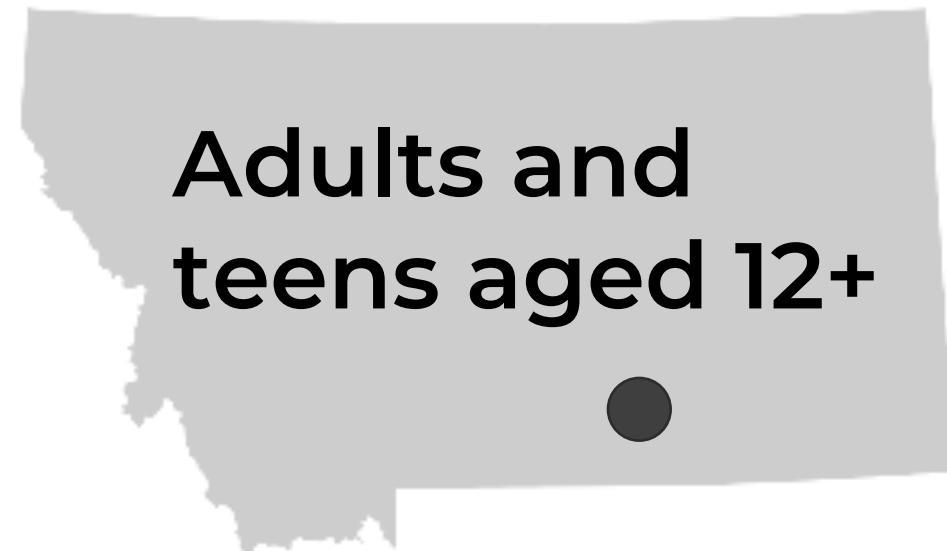
Cirrhosis /
Liver Disease
is the 12
leading
cause of
death

Source: Montana Vital Statistics

Billings has a number of high quality treatment providers, but they do not have the capacity to meet all of the treatment needs

10,800

Need but are not
receiving treatment for
substance use



3,500

Need but are not
receiving treatment
for illicit drug use

MAJOR SHIFTS IN SUD TREATMENT

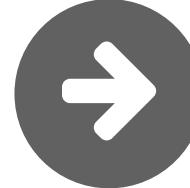
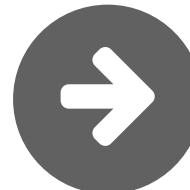
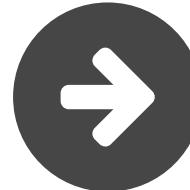
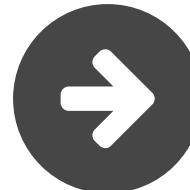
treatment not covered by insurance, funded by federal block grants + state dollars

Treatment limited to SUD providers

Abstinence model

Focus on inpatient beds

Informal recovery support



Coverage mandated

Universal screening, integrated care

Evidence based practice including medication assisted treatment

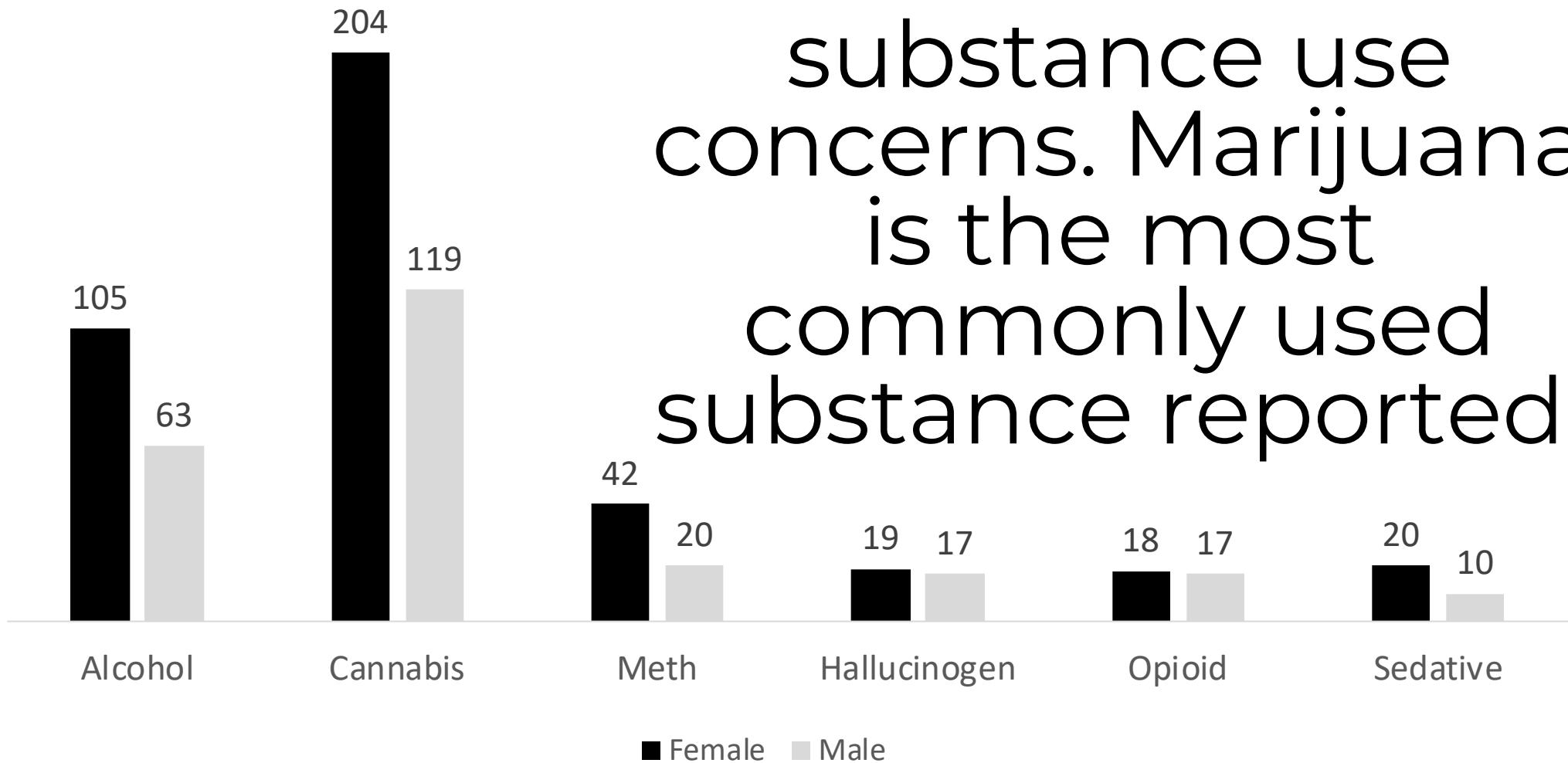
Community based

treatment, building a continuum of care

Professional peer support and recovery

**Treatment
Provider:
Yellowstone
Boys and Girls
Ranch**

YBGR currently serves more females than males with substance use concerns. Marijuana is the most commonly used substance reported.

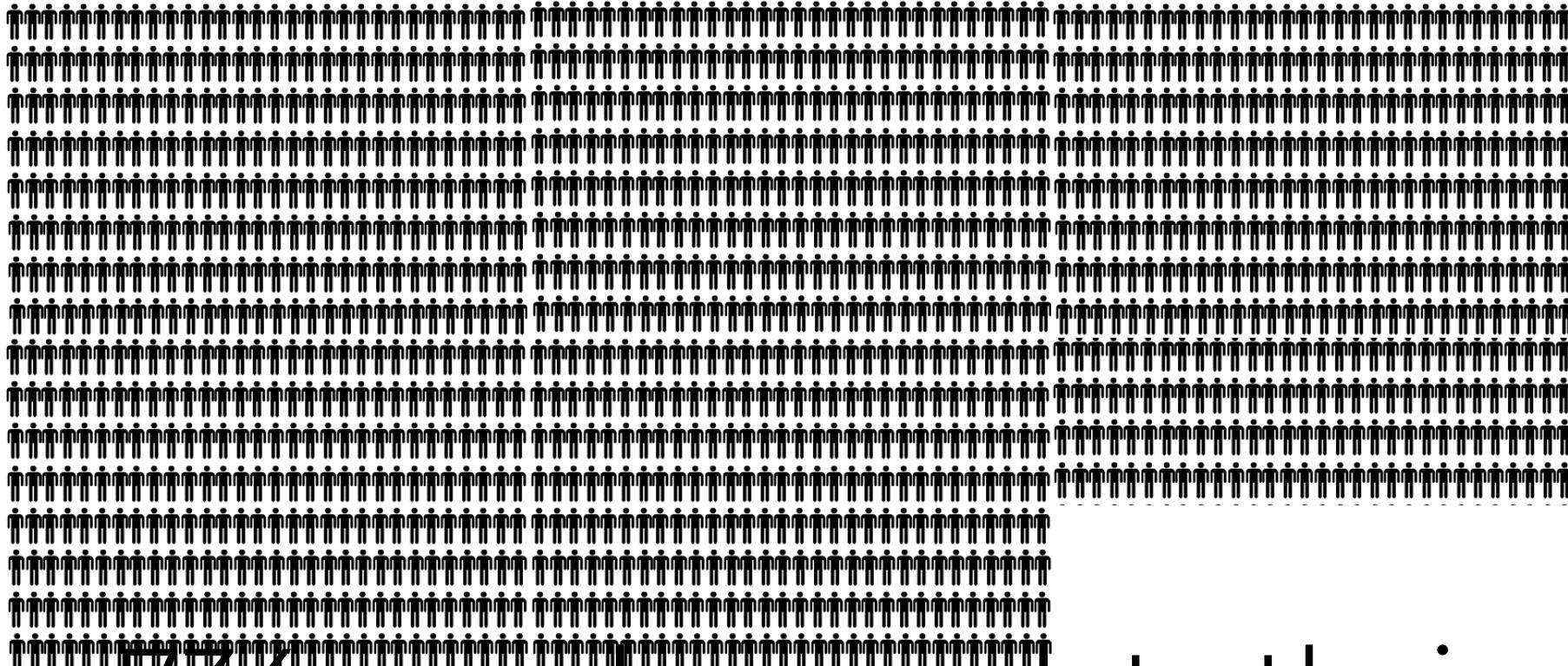


Treatment

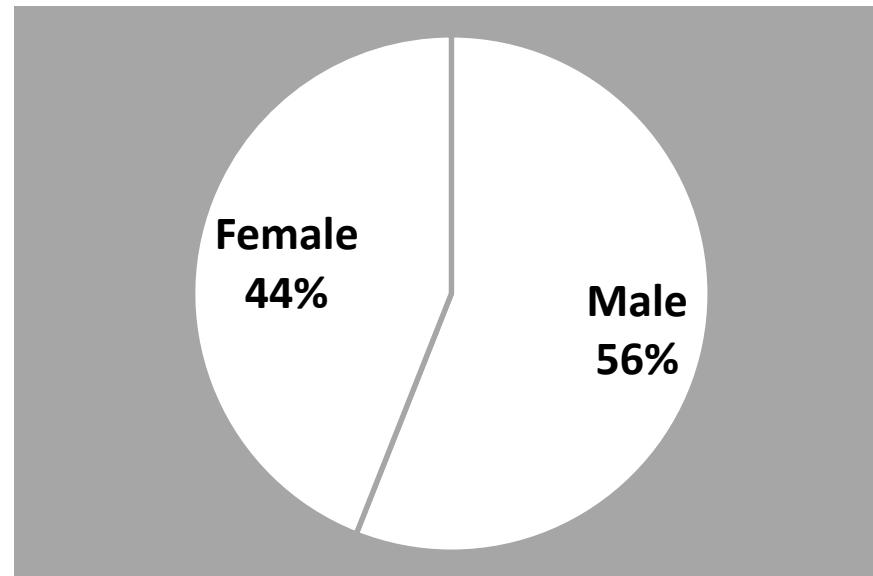
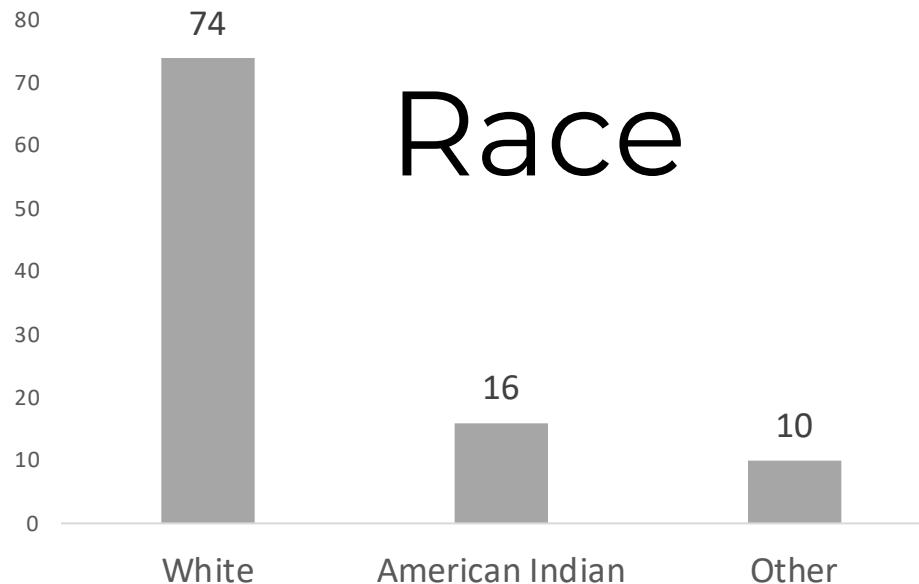
Provider:

Rimrock

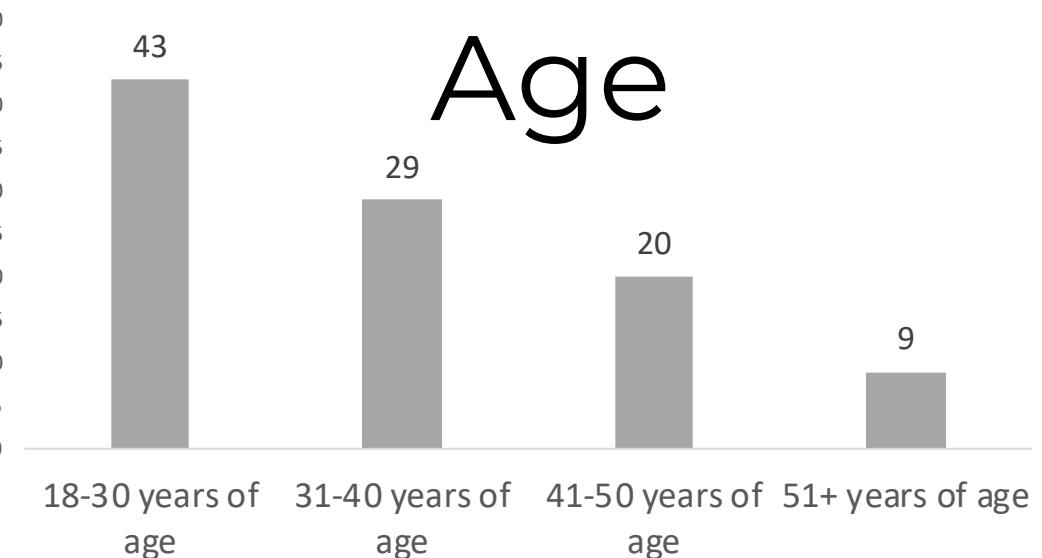
Rimrock admitted 1337 individuals
in 2018



734 people complete their
programs with staff approval in
2018



The majority of Rimrock patients in 2018 were white, male and under the age of 40.



DRUGS OF CHOICE FOR RIMROCK CLIENTS

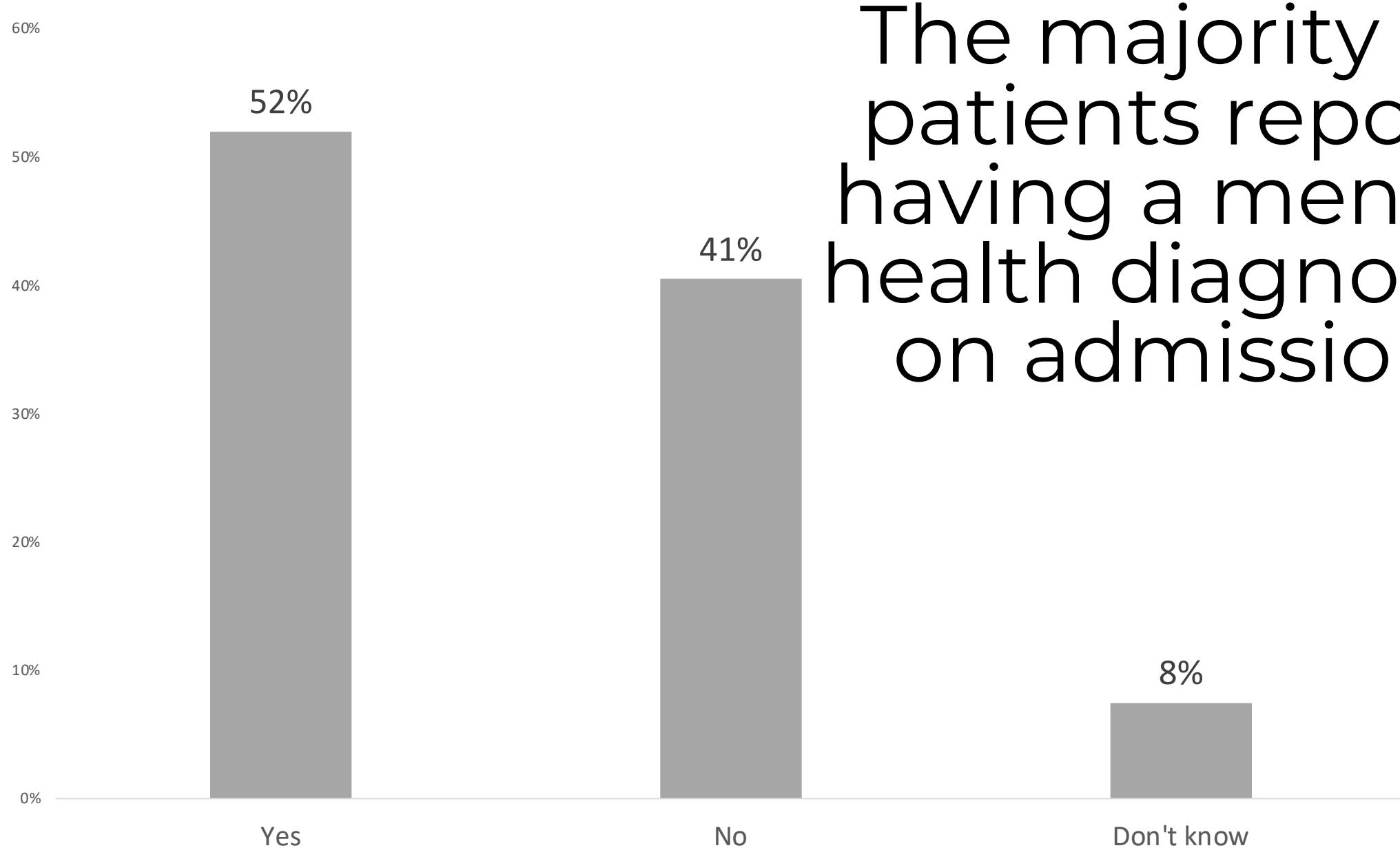
Alcohol

Methamphetamine

Marijuana

Heroin

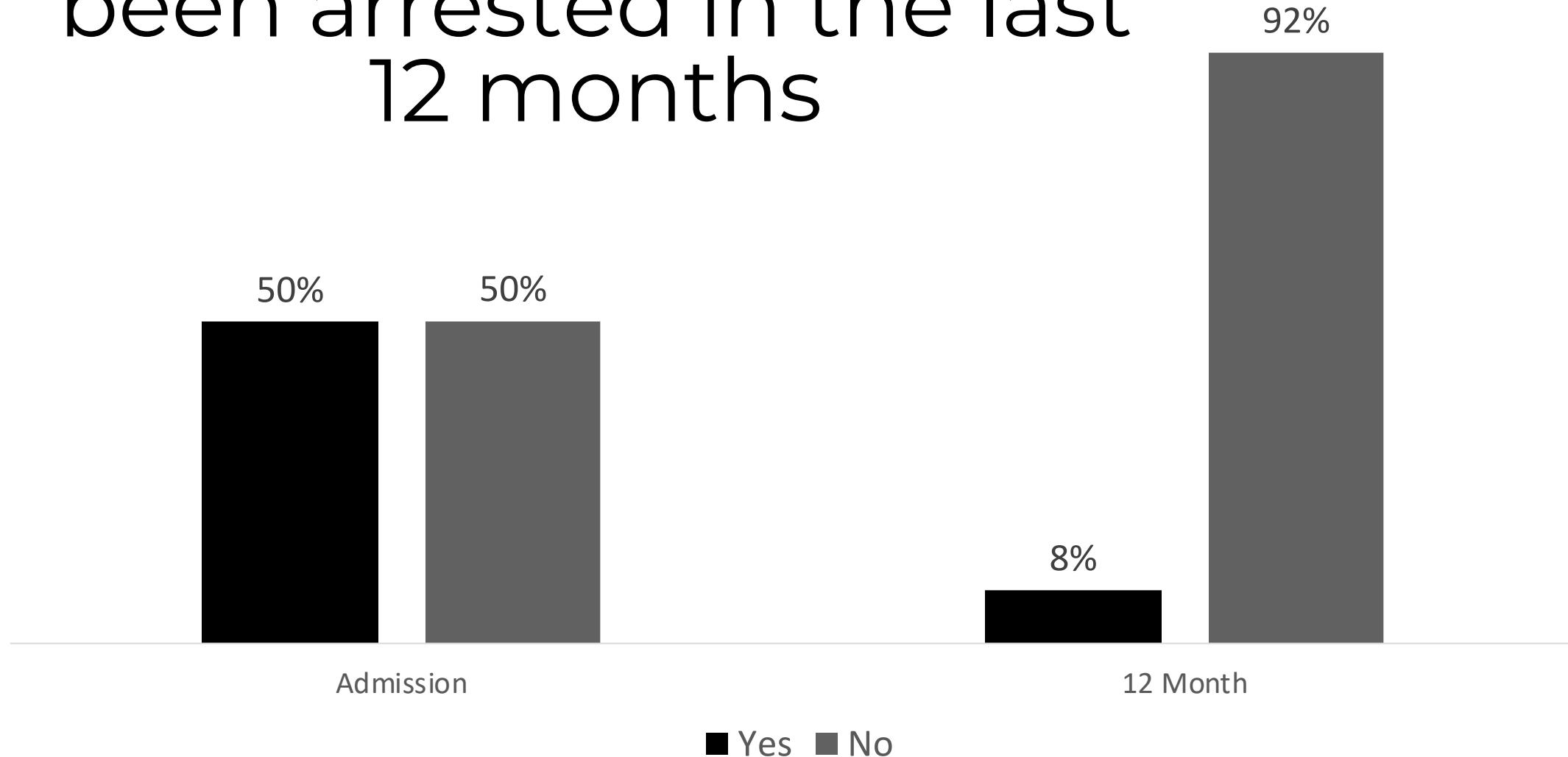
1
2
3
4



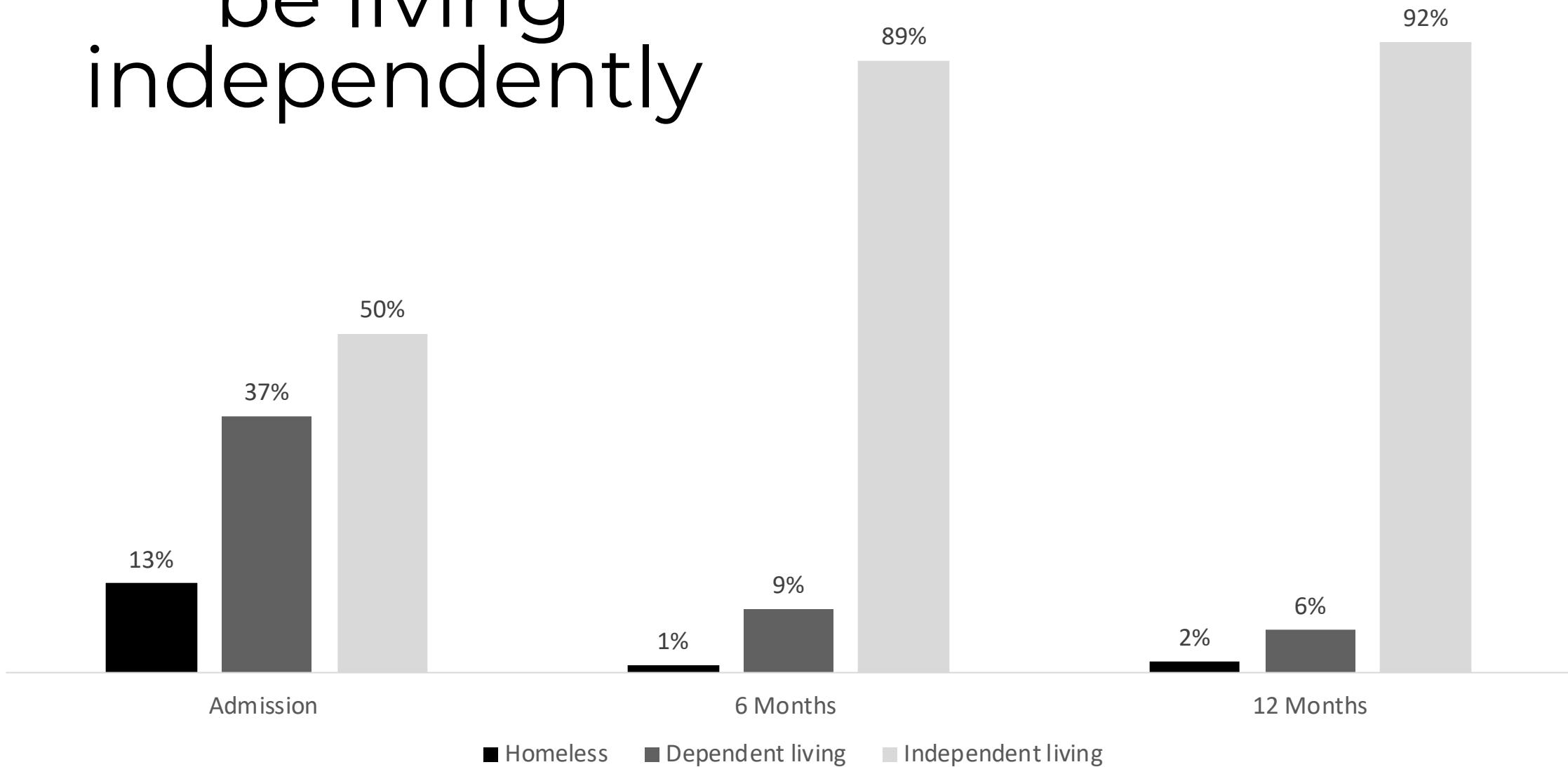
The majority of patients report having a mental health diagnosis, on admission

Rimrock
patients who
complete
treatment...

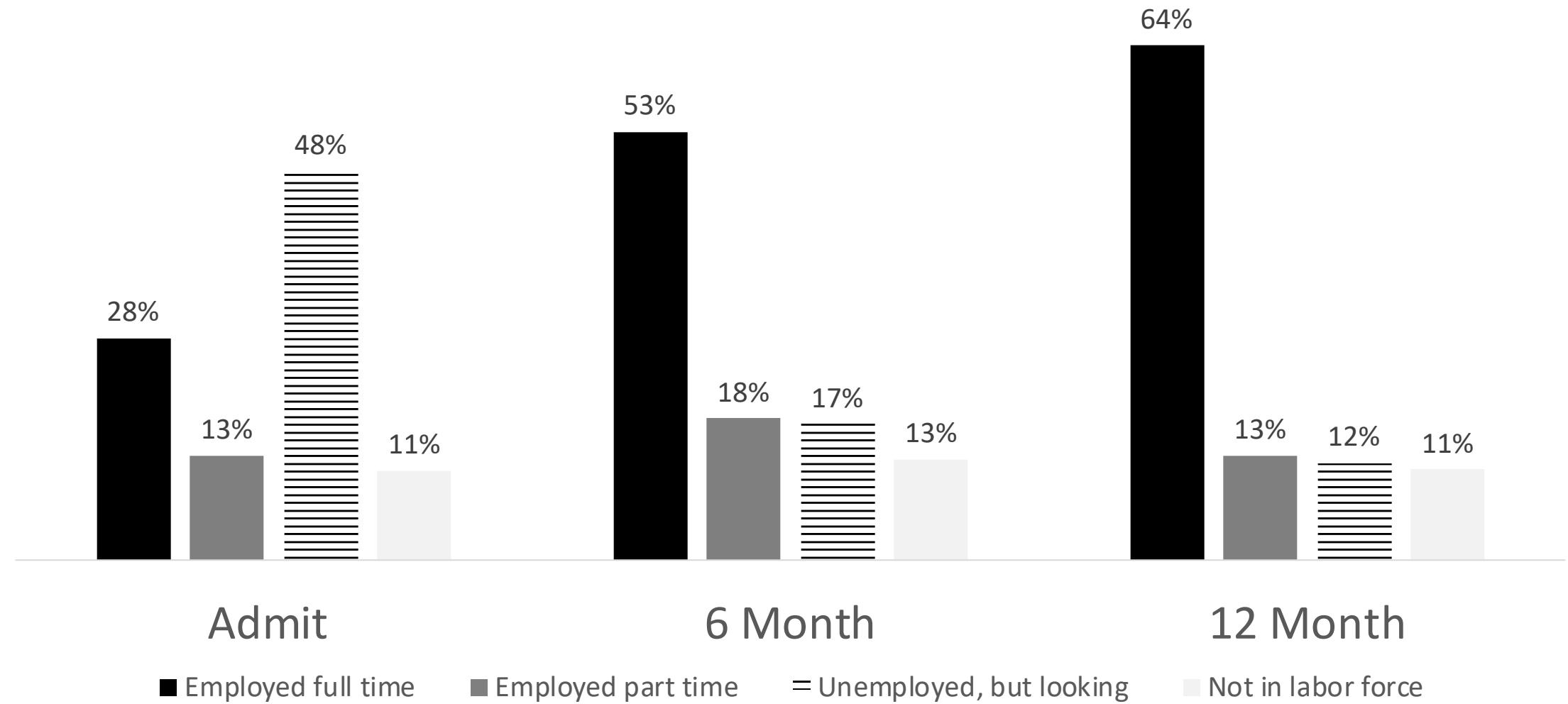
Are far less likely to have been arrested in the last 12 months



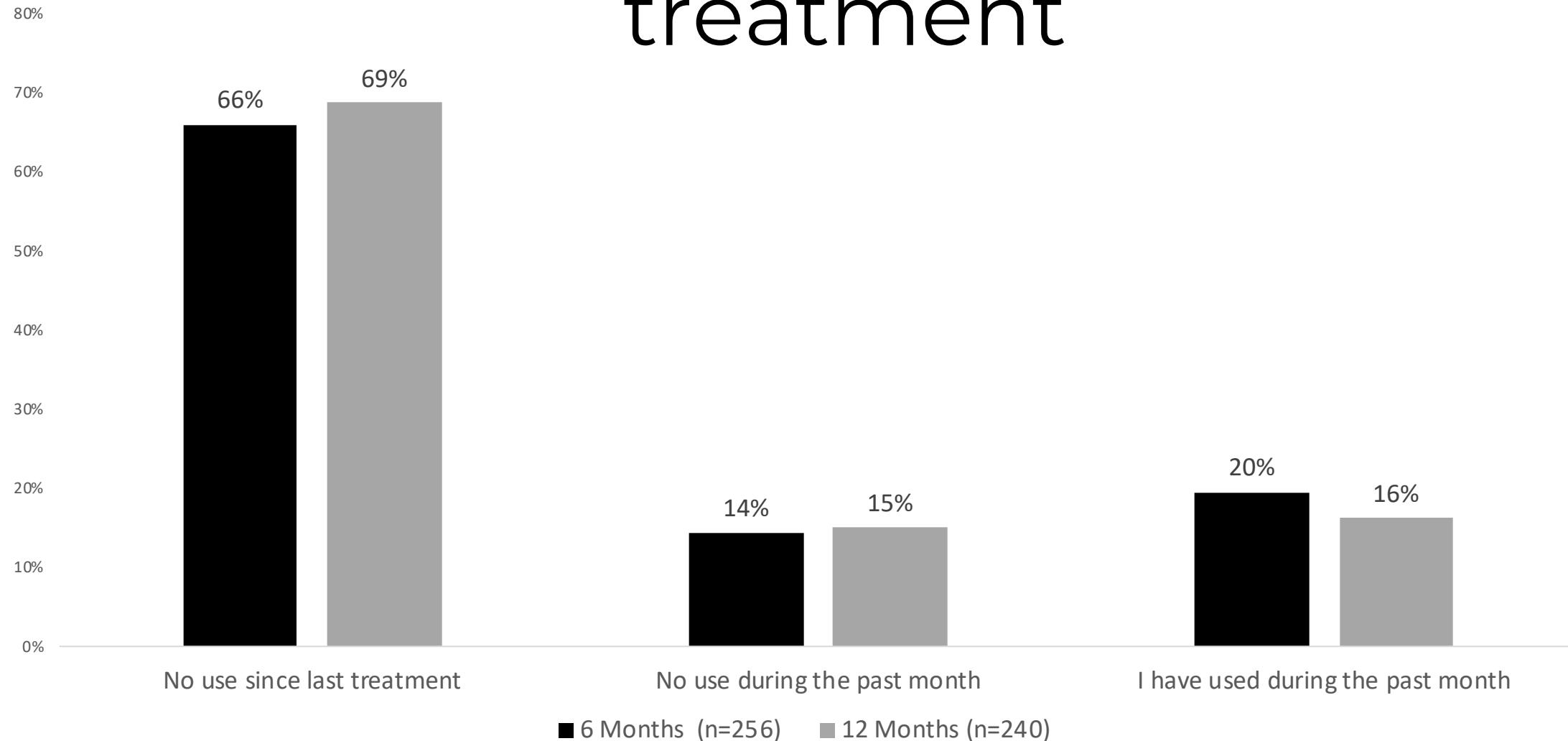
Are more likely to be living independently



Are more likely to be fully employed



About two thirds of Rimrock clients report not using drugs since the end of treatment

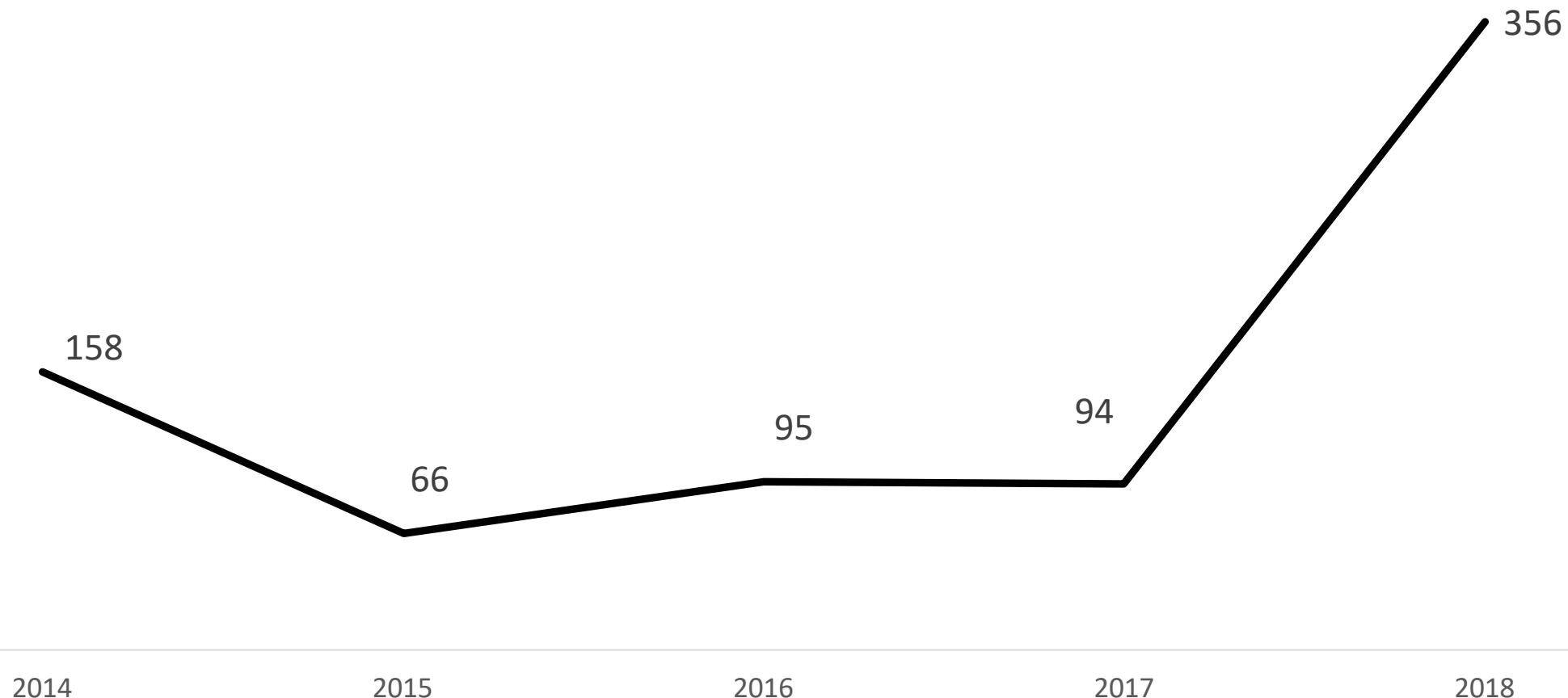


Individuals receiving treatment inside of the justice system are increasingly using meth

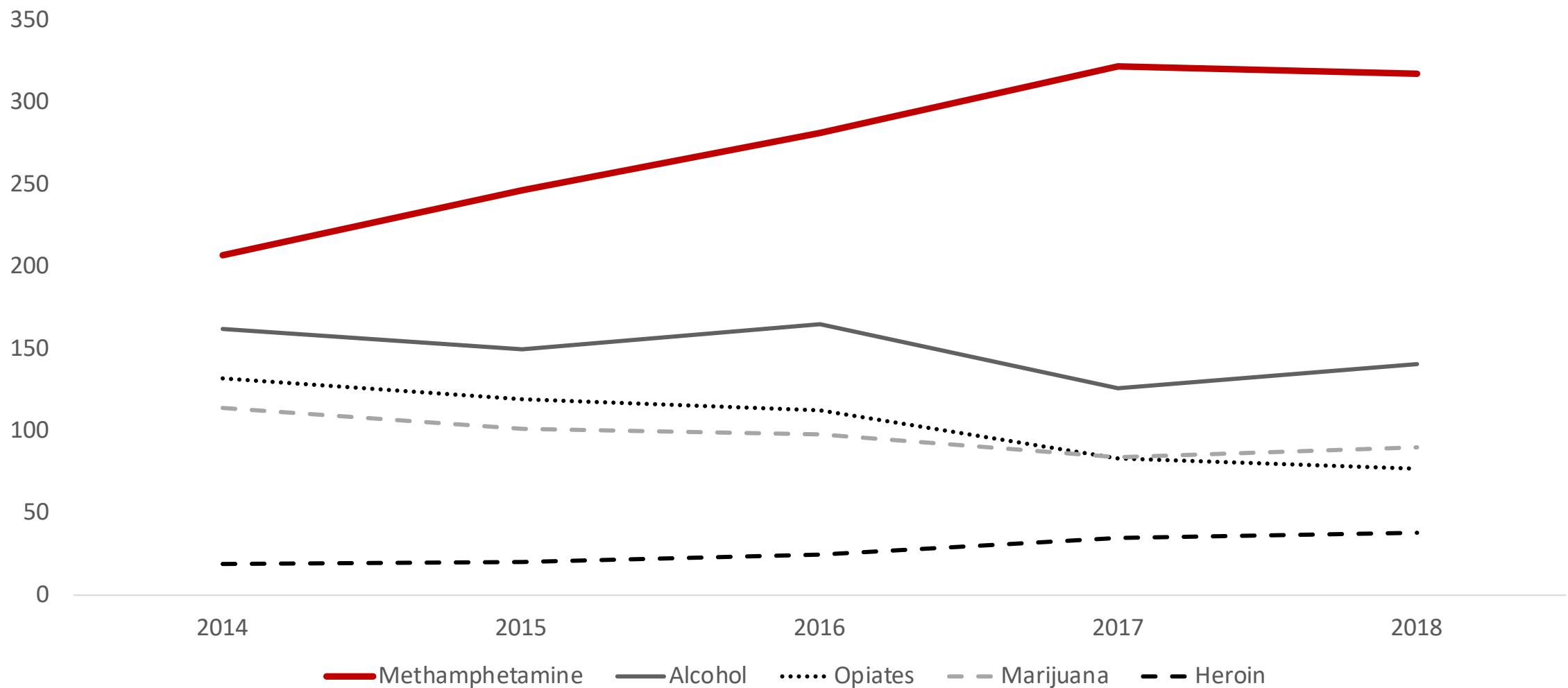
DOC

Contracted
Facilities in
Yellowstone
County

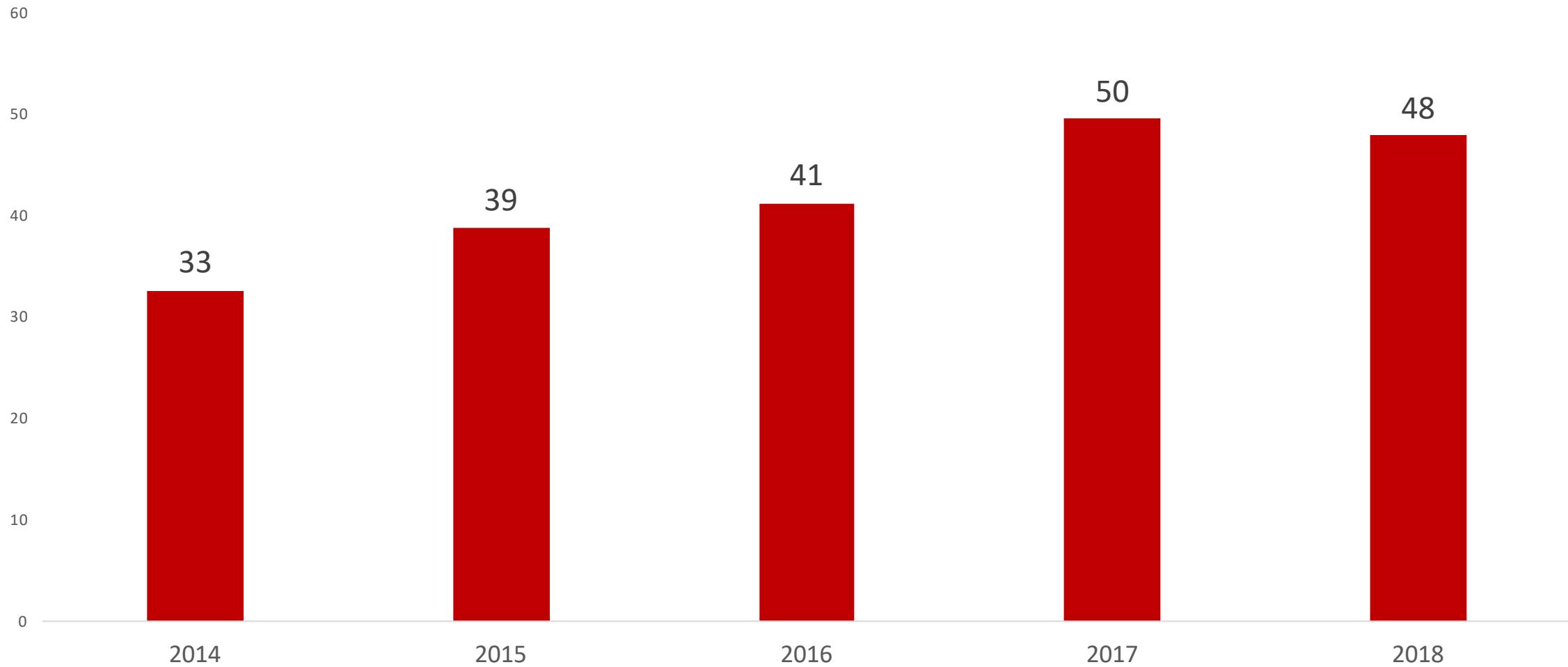
Number of females at Passages for criminal possession of dangerous drugs from Yellowstone County



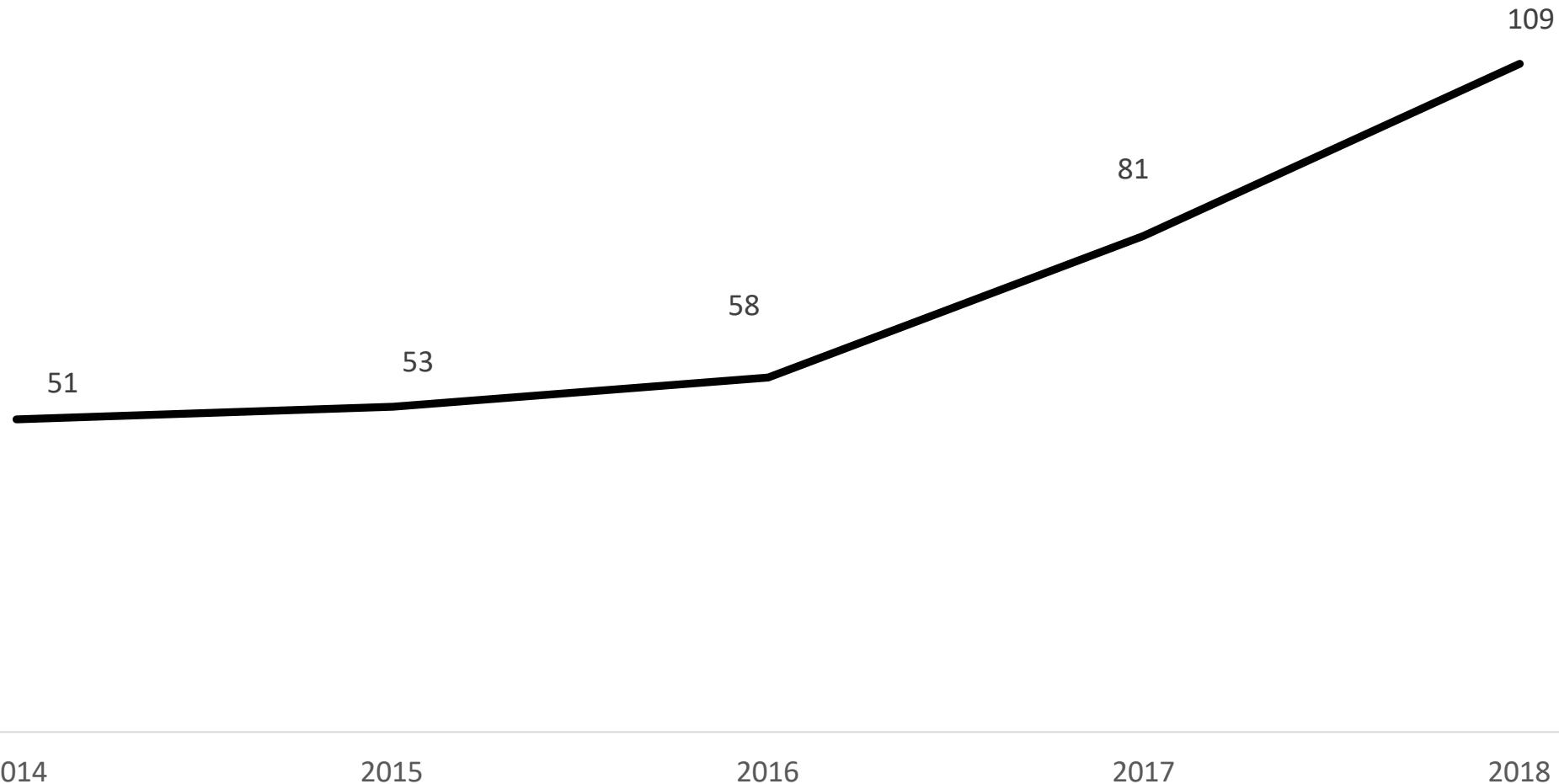
Passages Drug of Choice, 2014-2018



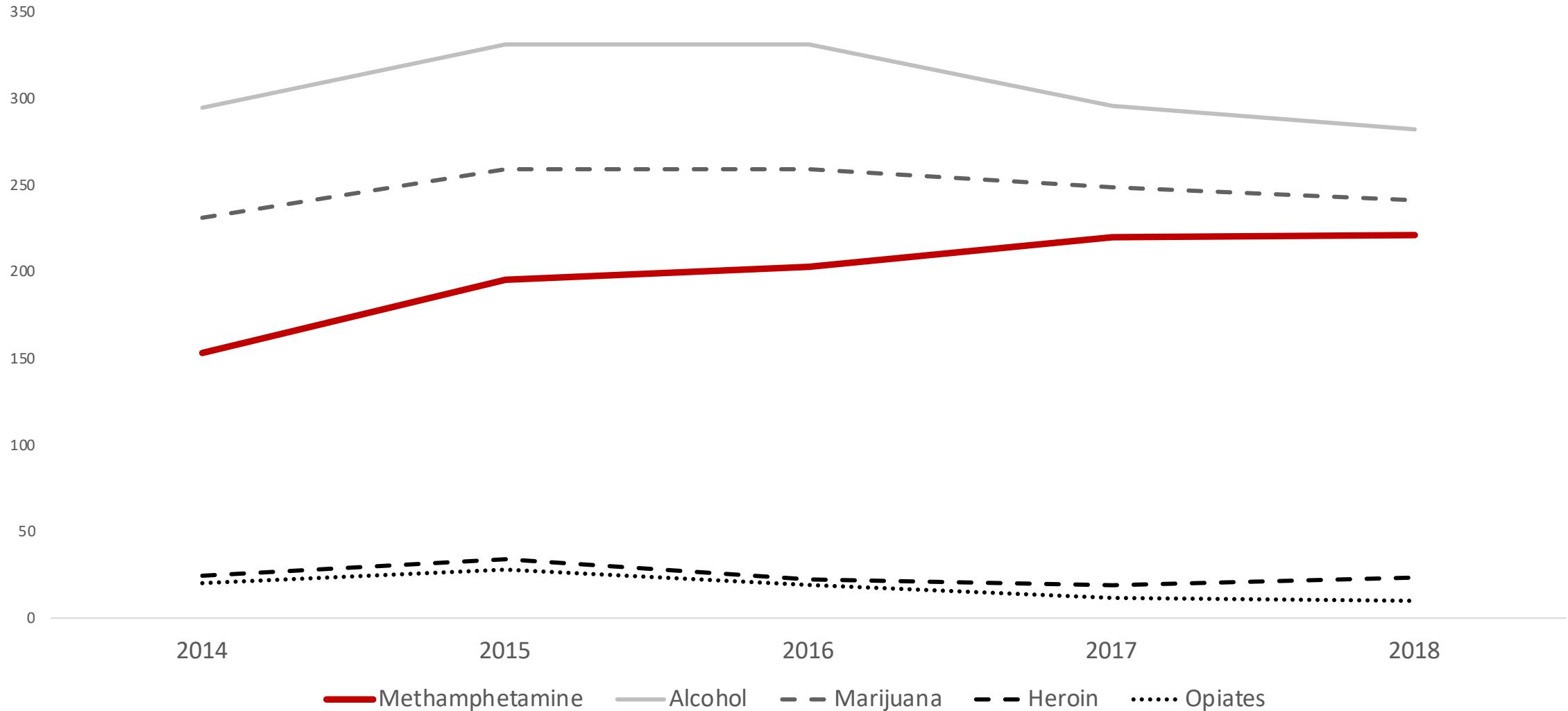
Percent of Passages clients who indicate methamphetamine is their drug of choice



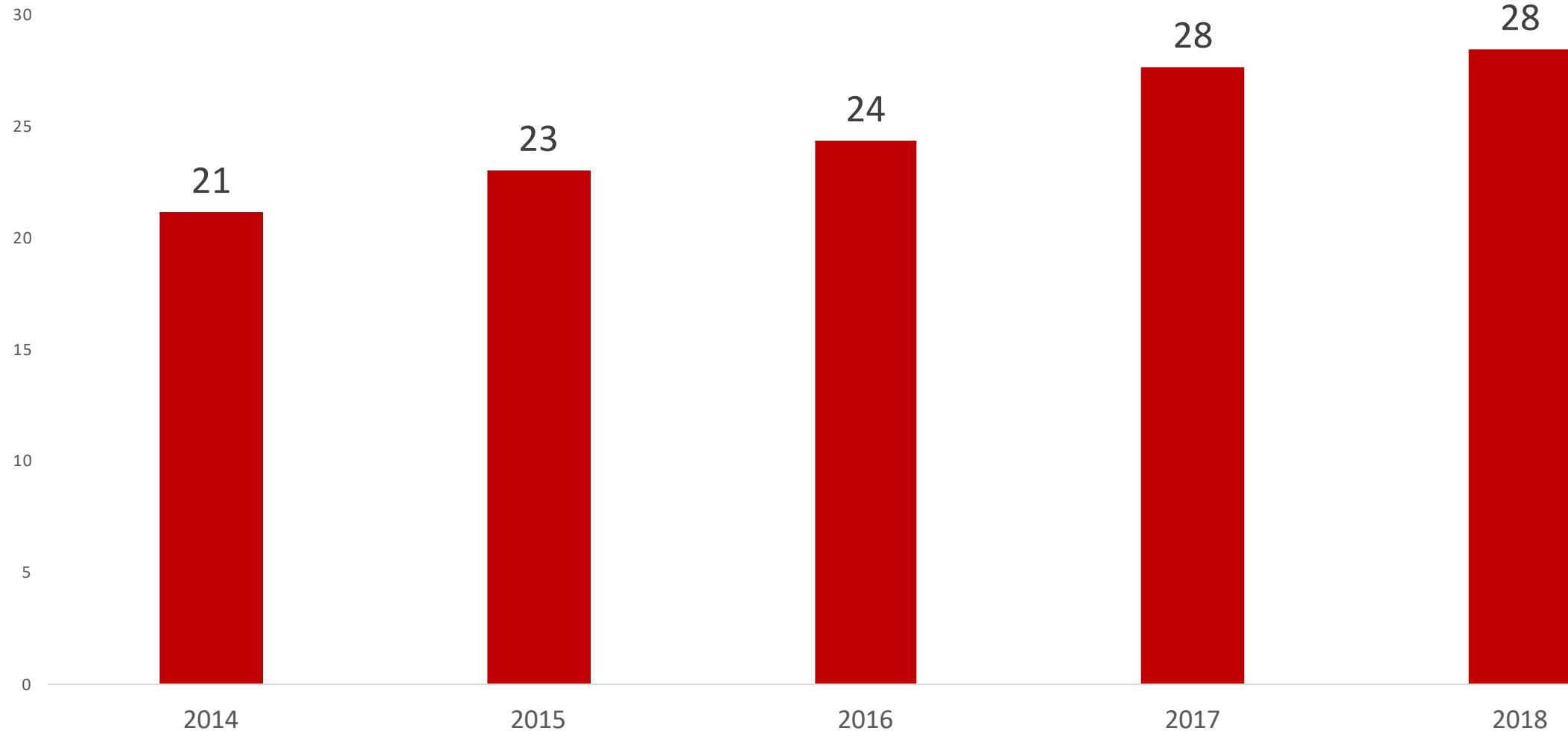
Number of males at Alpha House for criminal possession of dangerous drugs from Yellowstone County



Primary drug of choice, Alpha House, 2014-2018



Percent of Alpha House clients who indicate methamphetamine is their drug of choice



Focus Groups: Feedback on justice system

- Frustration with revoking people repeatedly and starting over at square one every time a dirty UA comes up
- Getting in trouble when you're in these programs and getting phased down and then having to start all over is very frustrating
- Having a lot of monitoring and then taking a really punitive approach can be unhelpful
- If you do relapse you should get the chance to use the resources you're taught to use and try to work through it without just being thrown back into jail or back into treatment, or prison or whatever it is

Focus Groups: Feedback on justice system

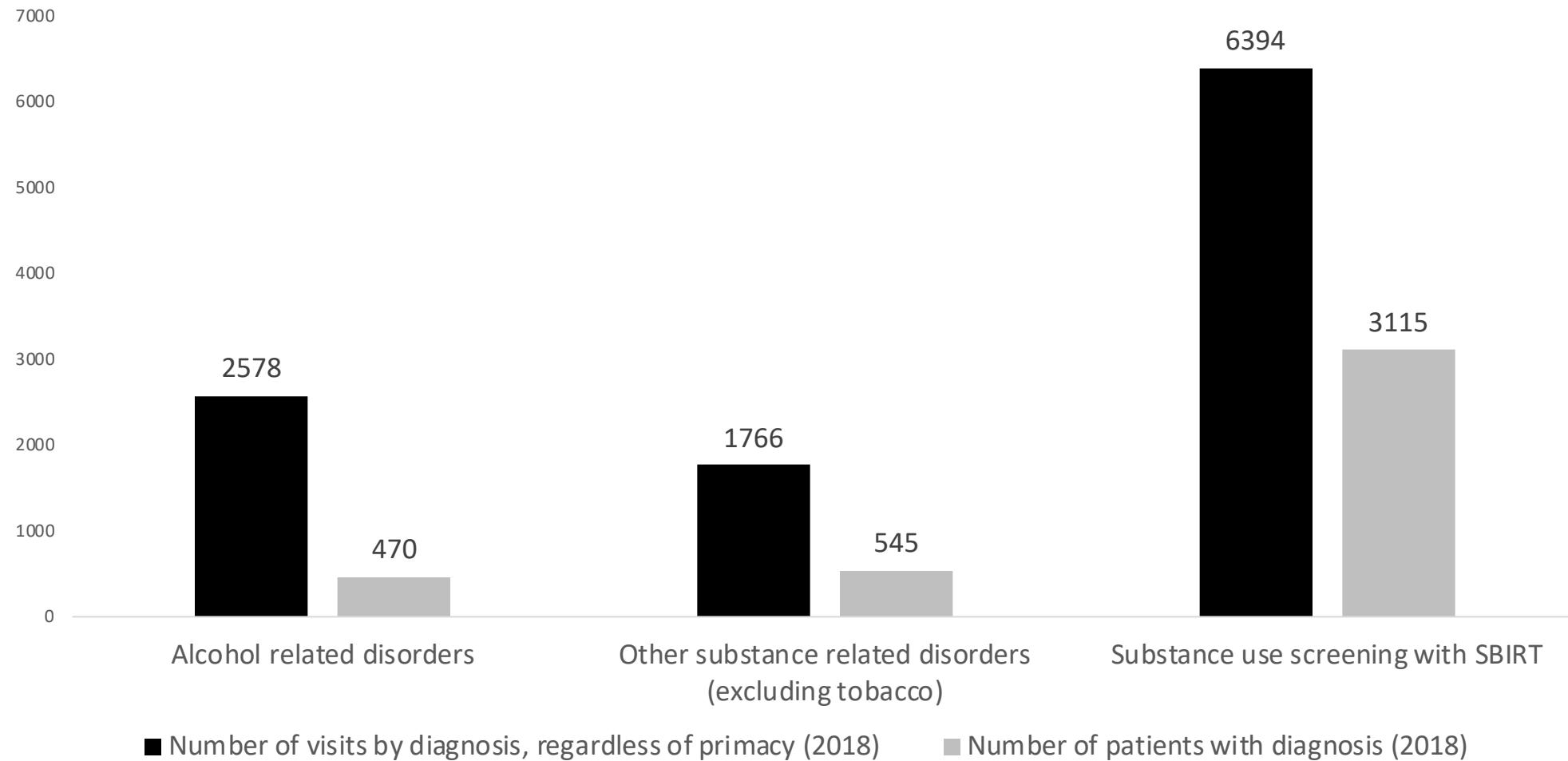
- Justice involved women repeatedly expressed that feel their being set up for failure because they lose their driver's license, have no resources to access when they get out of treatment, they have no job, no family, nowhere to go, no clothes, food etc.
- “Poor people shouldn’t be receiving a disproportionate amount of the felony charges for possession when people with more money who are smoking pot or doing other drugs are never getting caught or sent to jail.”
- We need to not treat addicts like they’re not criminals but treat them like they’re people with a brain that isn’t working properly

Focus Groups: Suggestions for helping justice involved offenders

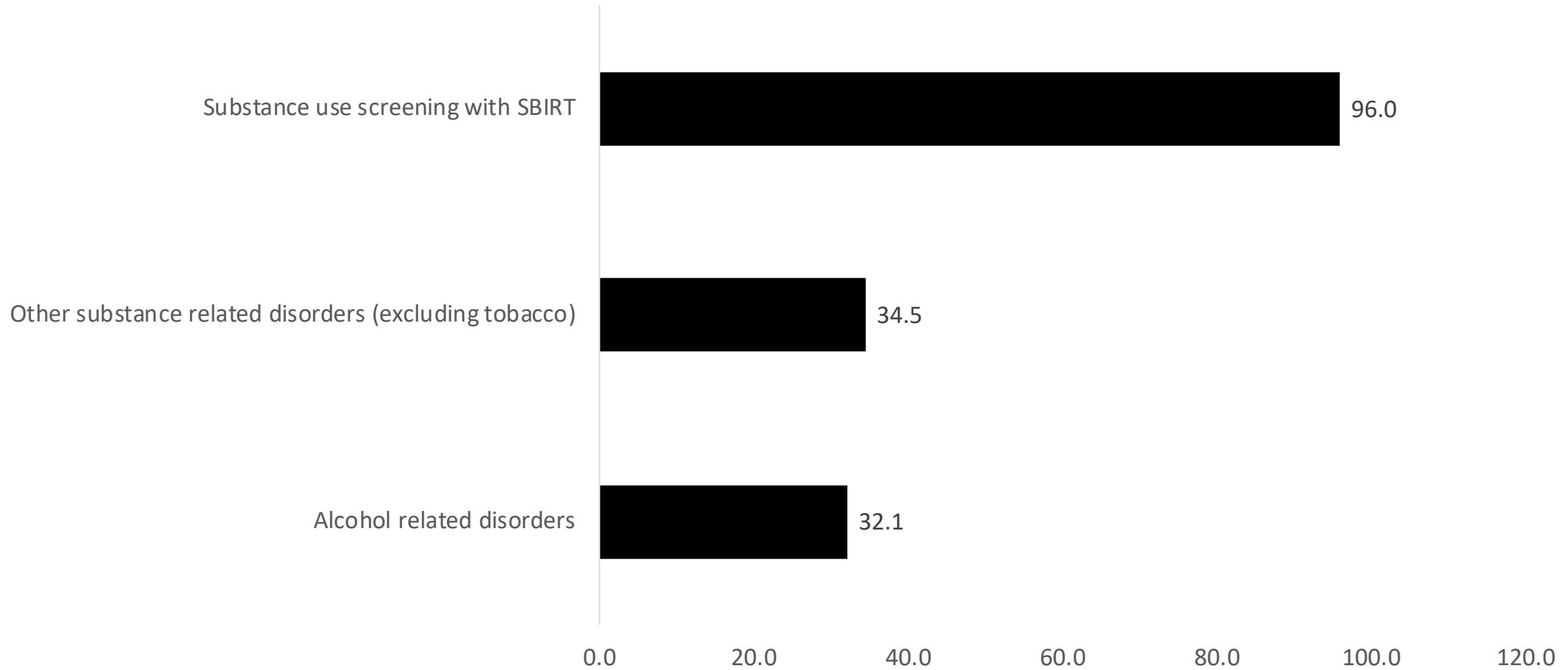
- Housing is a huge piece because if you're a violent offender or felon or both you can't get any housing; you can be in a community where you can't get around because you don't have a car and you have to check in twice a week at the police station because you're a felon, and if you don't, boom, you're hit with another felony
- If there was more vocational training in the prisons people might be able to come out of prison better prepared for the real world

Traditional
healthcare
provider and
Integrated
Behavioral Health
Services

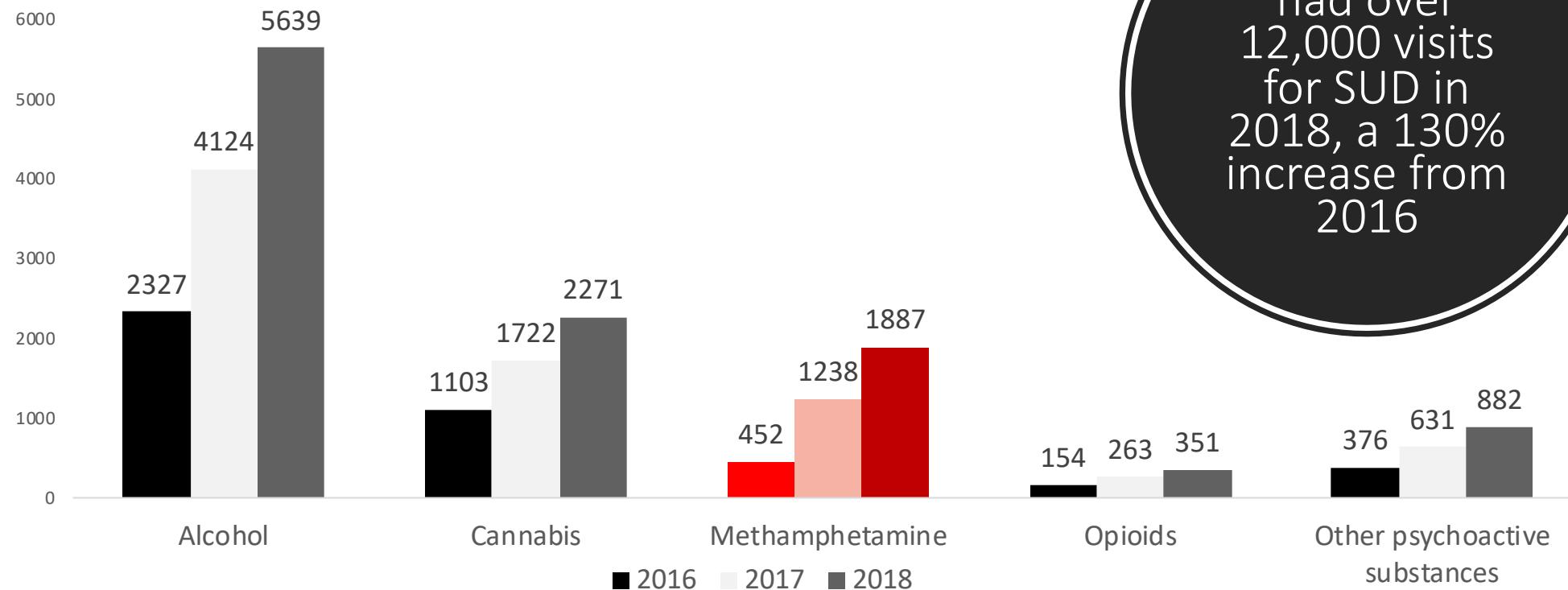
RiverStone Health Substance Use Services 2018



Percent increase in substance use and alcohol use screening and treatment,
RiverStone Health, 2017-2018

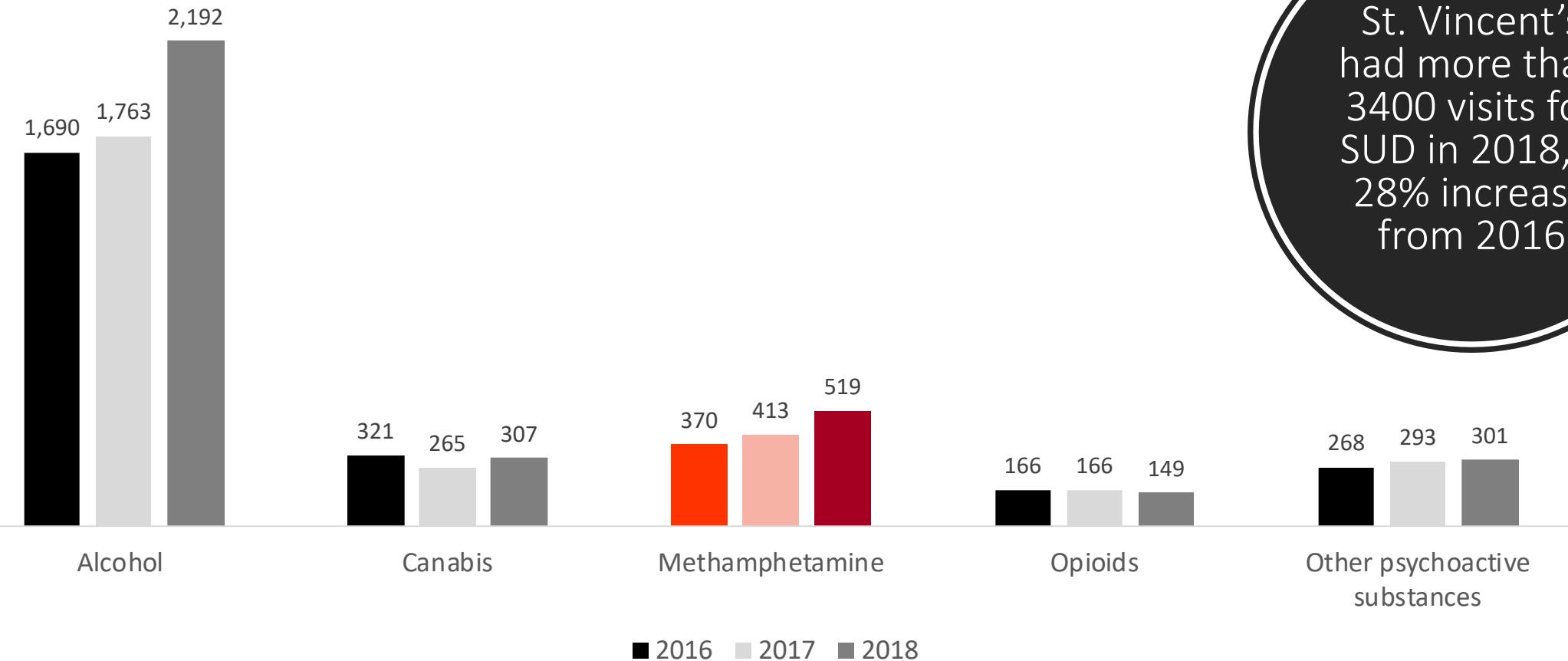


Billings Clinic patient visits with substance use code identified, 2016-2018



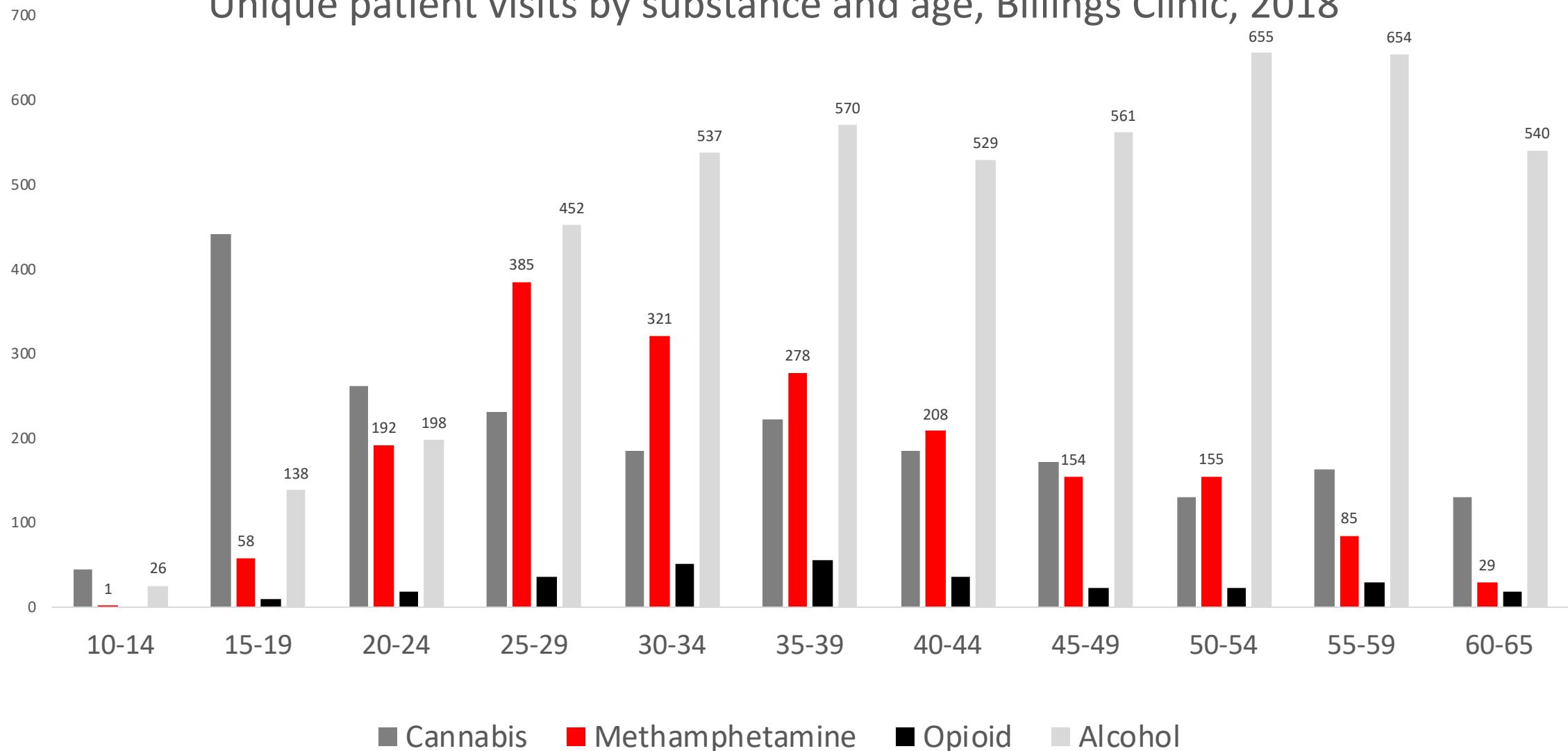
Billings Clinic had over 12,000 visits for SUD in 2018, a 130% increase from 2016

St. Vincent patient visits with substance use code identified, 2016-2018



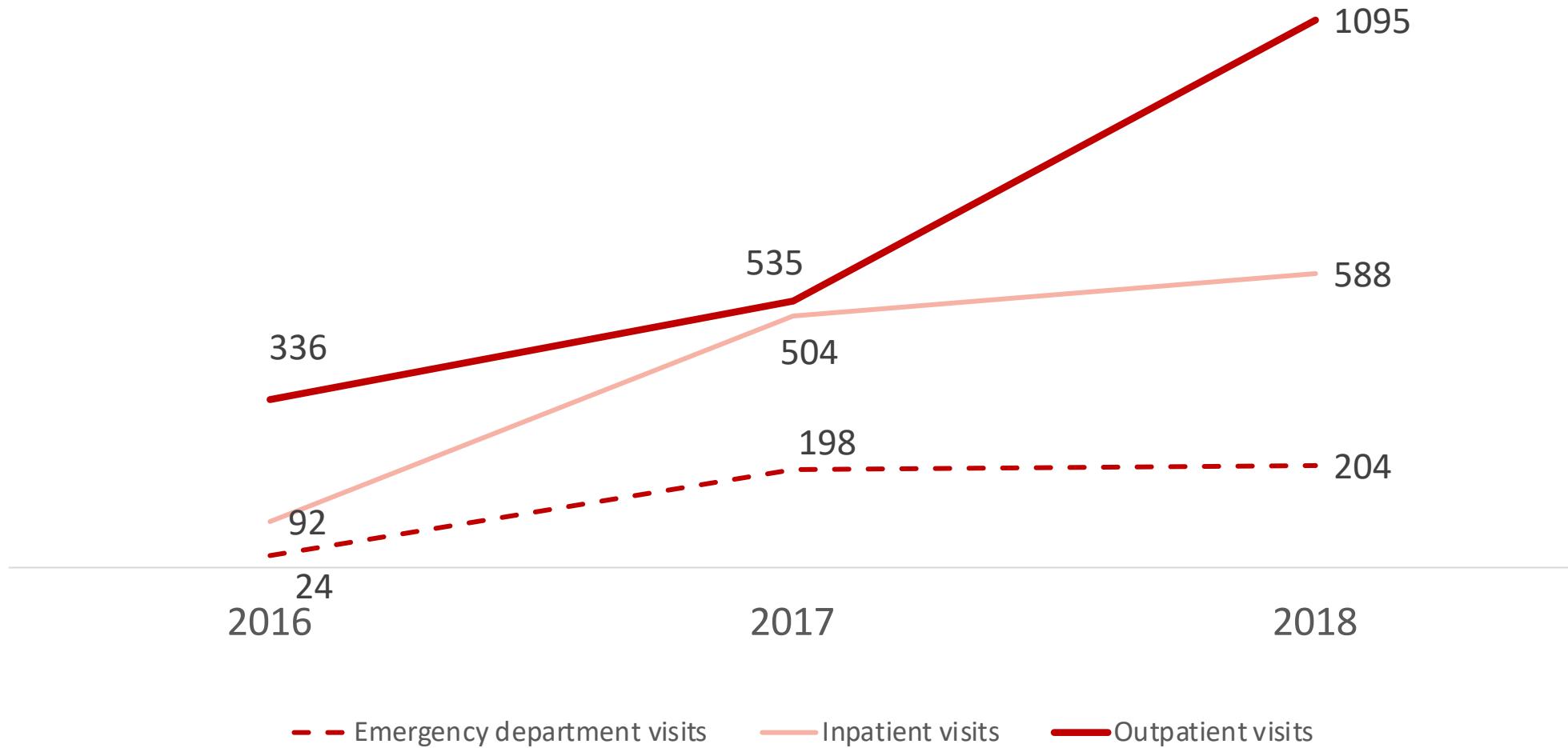
St. Vincent's had more than 3400 visits for SUD in 2018, a 28% increase from 2016

Unique patient visits by substance and age, Billings Clinic, 2018

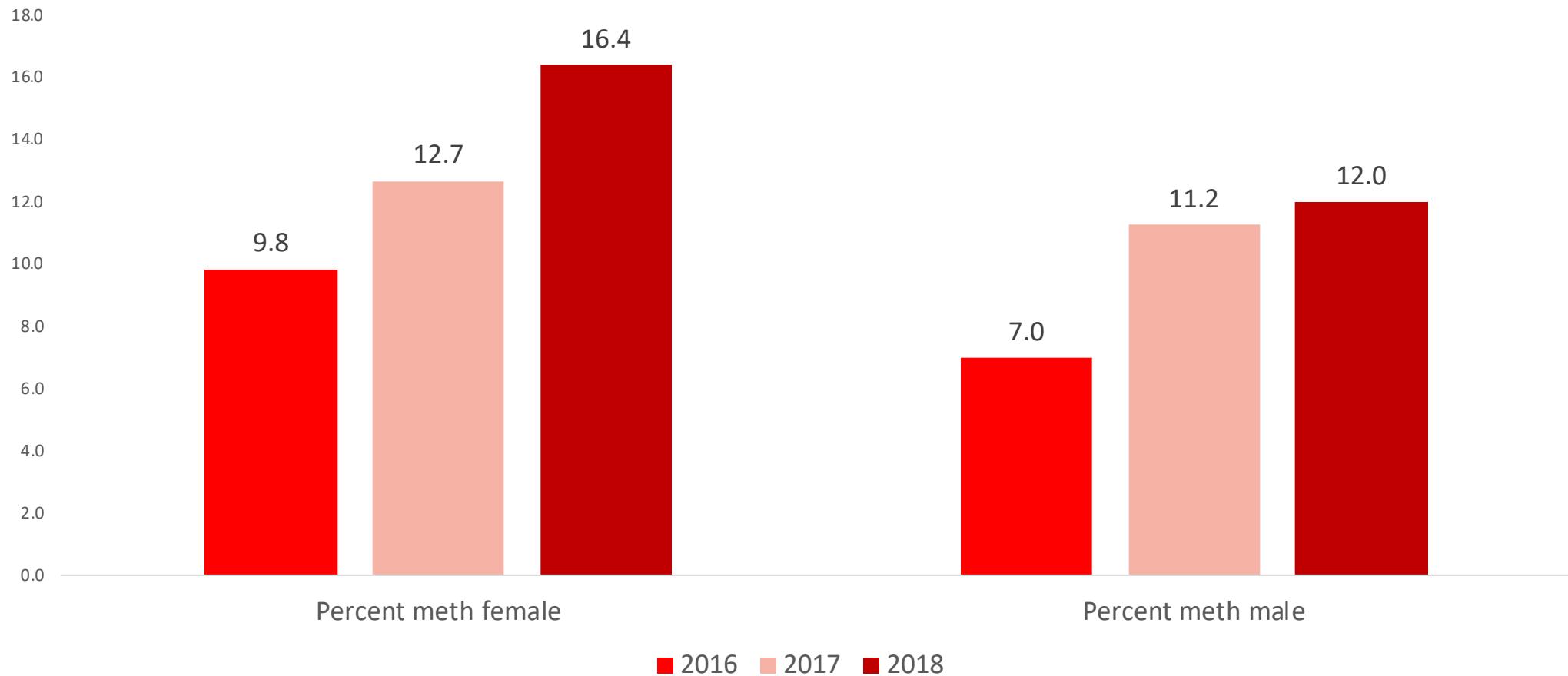


Methamphetamine related patient visits, by location

Billings clinic, 2016-2018



Percent of SUD visits related to meth, by gender, Billings Clinic, 2016-2018



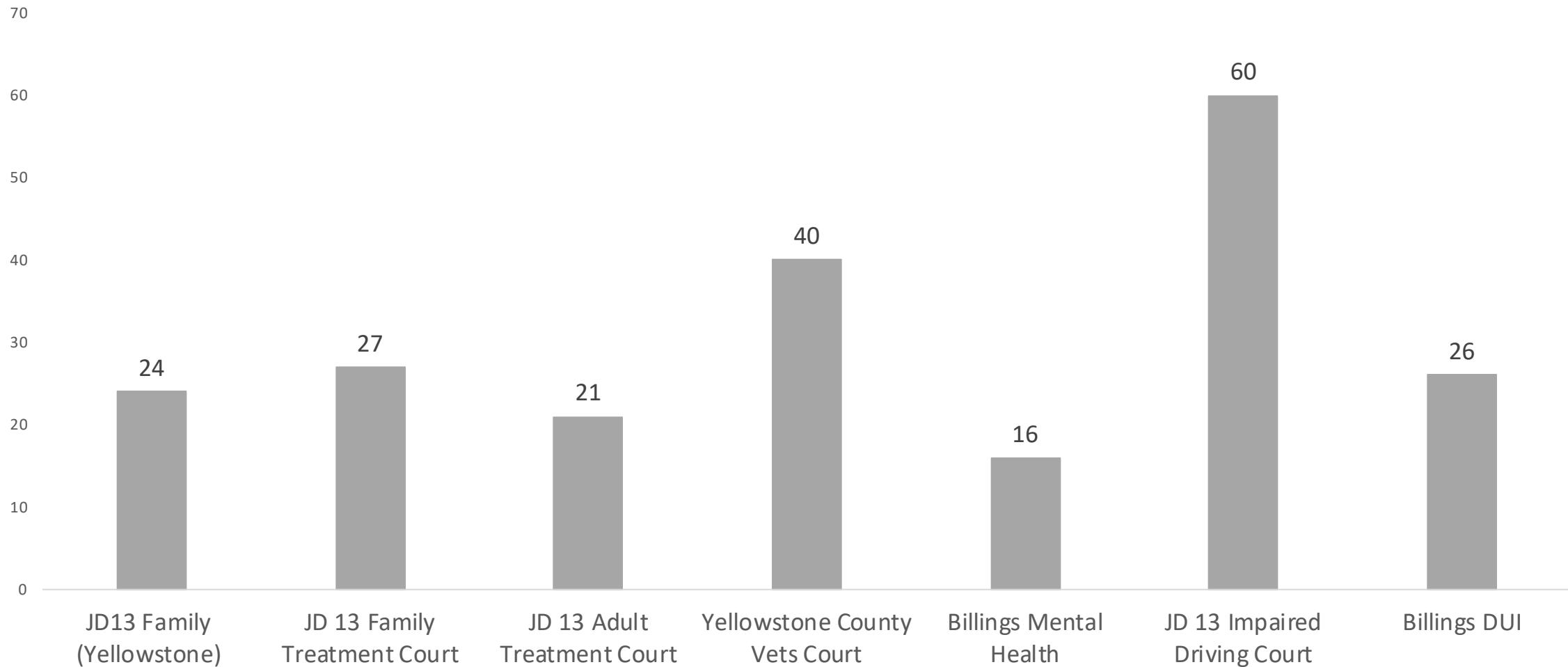
Focus Groups: Suggestions for Improving Treatment

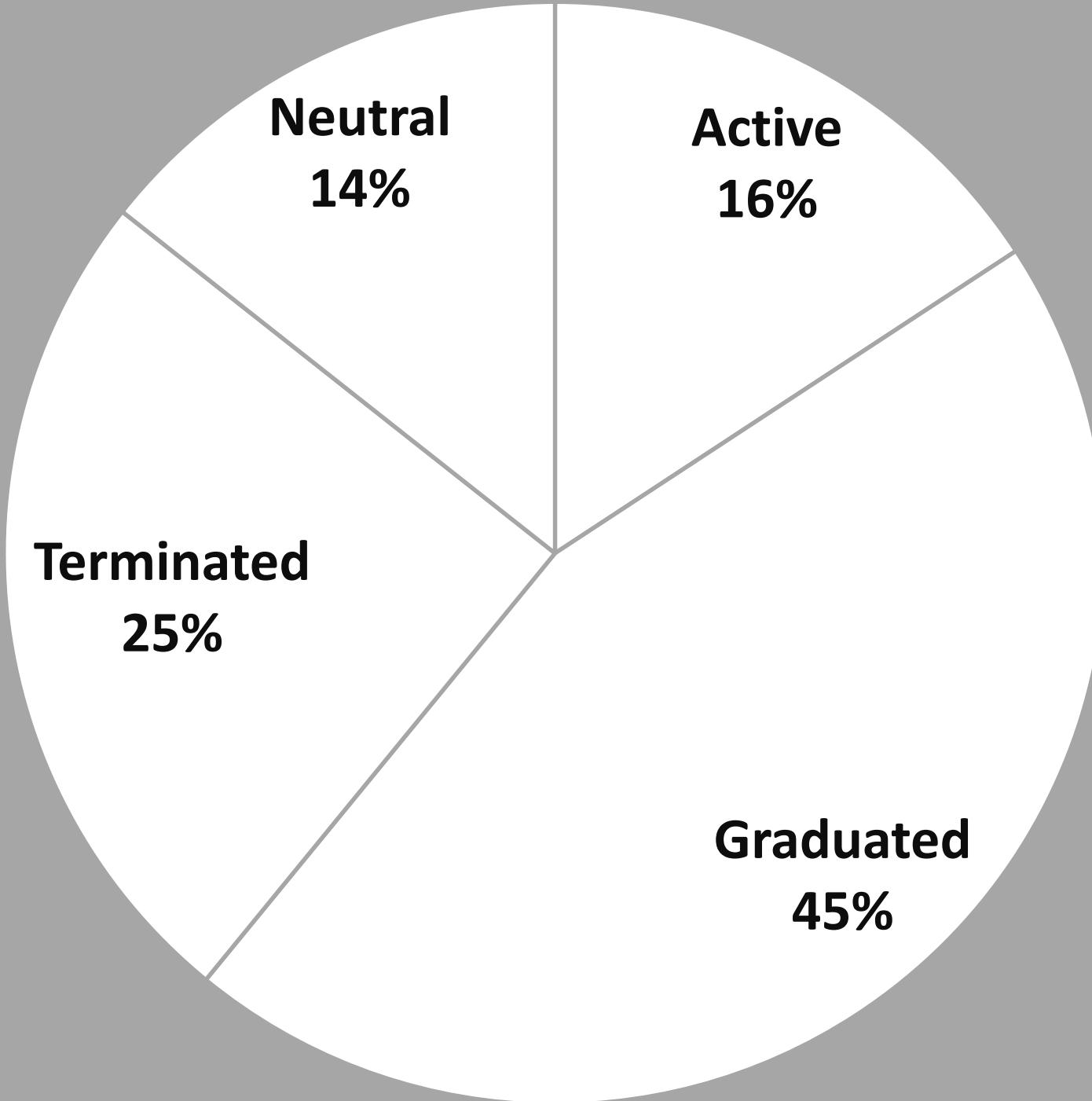
- Need long enough treatment for meth to clear your mind and being to engage.
- Repeated support for community based treatment and long term support to maintain sobriety
 - *“In the in-patient environment, I didn’t learn how to deal with my triggers.”*
 - *“I need to learn how to live and be sober”*
- Need to shorten wait times to enter treatment:
 - *“During the wait for treatment, either jail or death are the only options”*

Health and justice
partners in Montana are
working together in new
ways to address SUD.

Billings has the most diverse array of drug treatment courts in the state

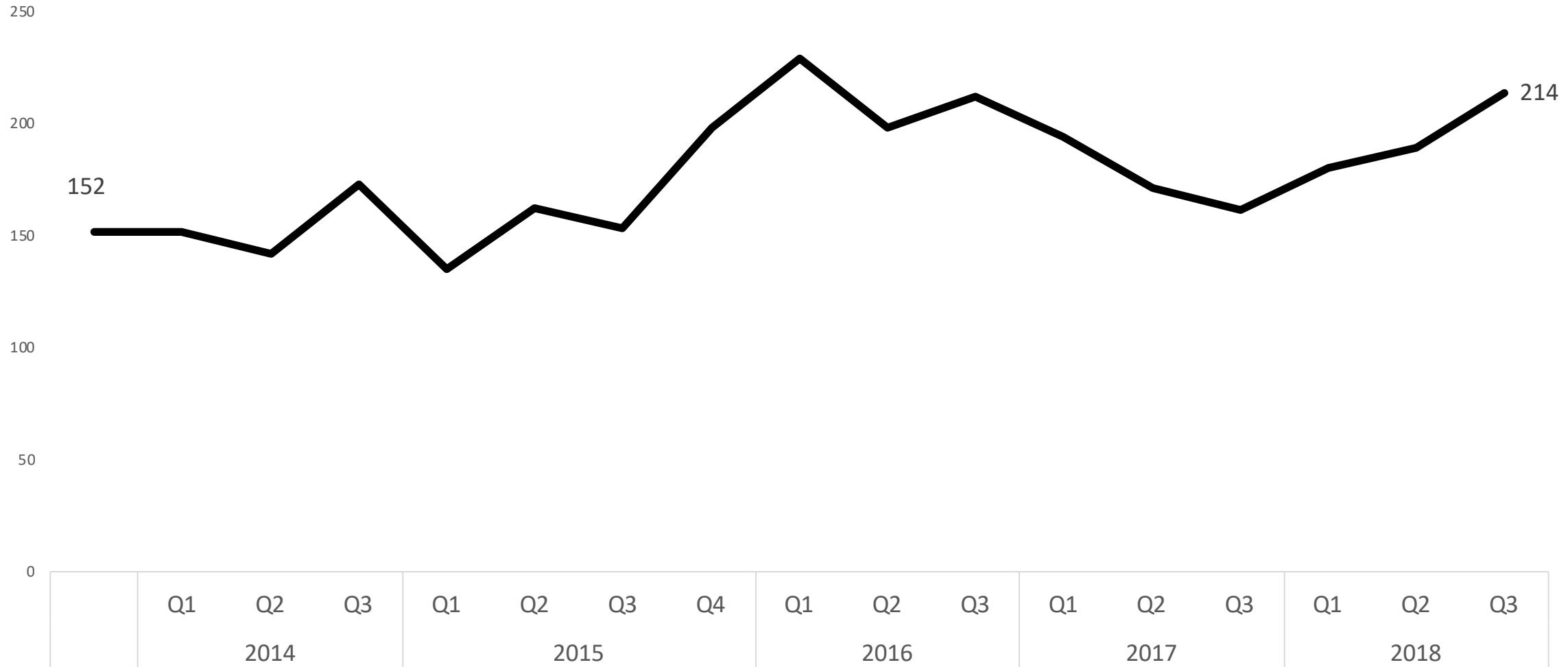
Number of participants, Yellowstone County Drug Treatment Courts, January 2019



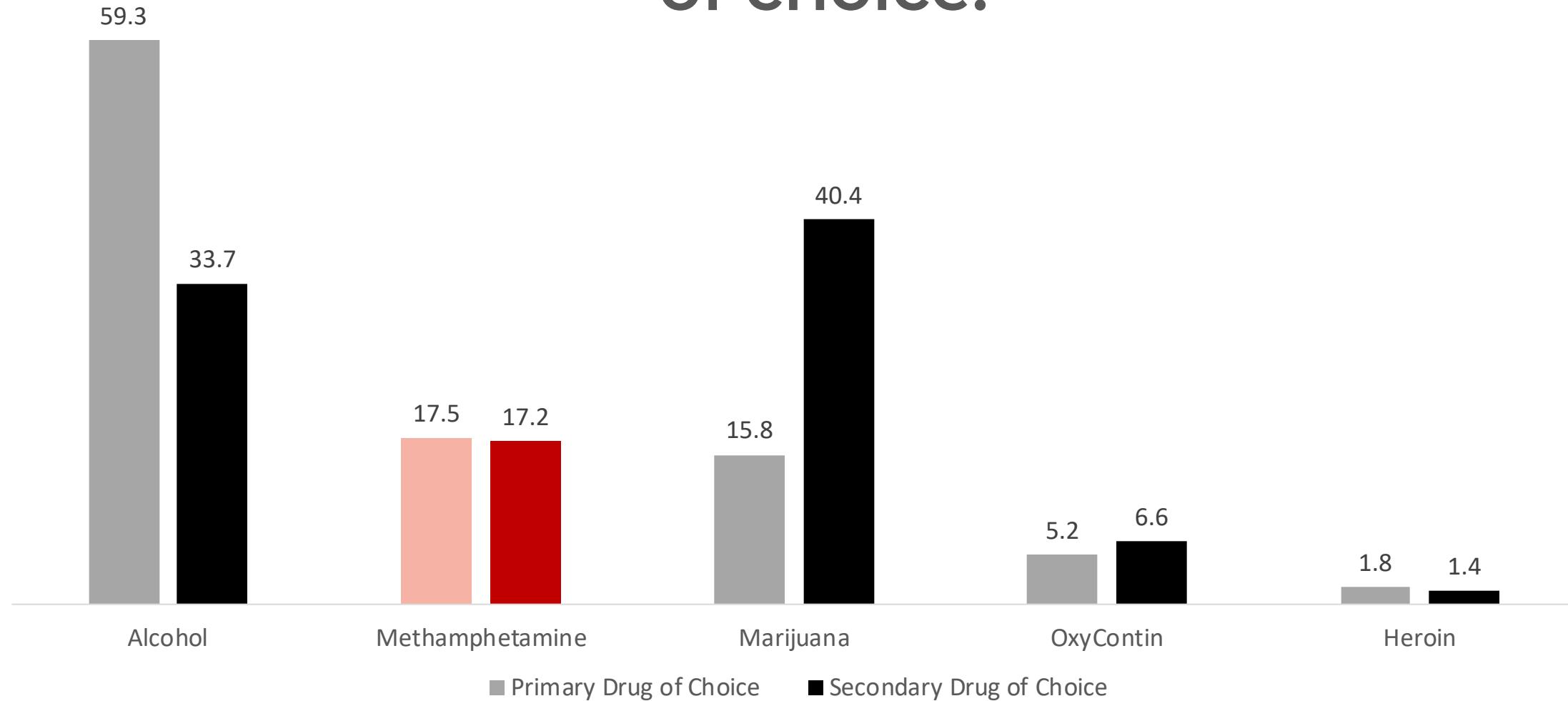


Since 2006, 1217 individuals have entered and 550 have graduated from drug courts in Yellowstone County.

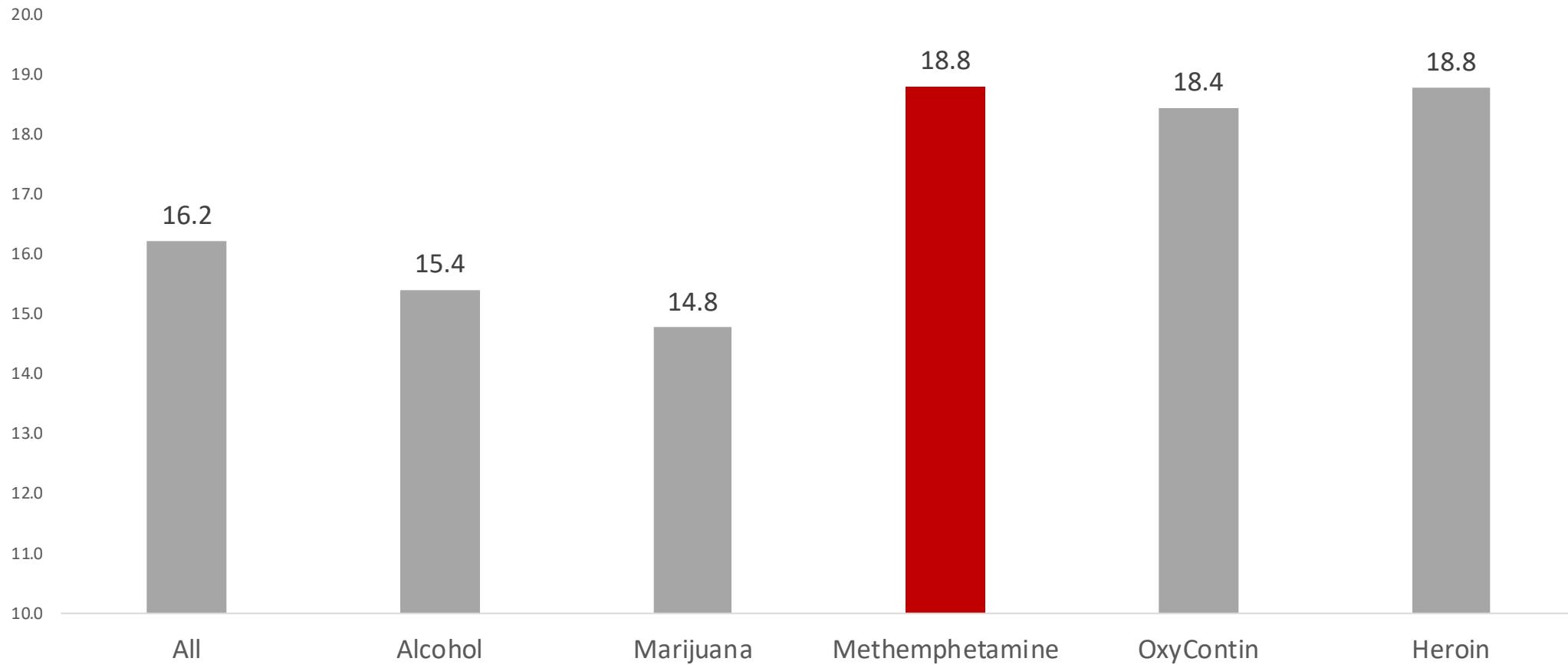
Total Caseload, Yellowstone County Drug Treatment Courts, 2014-2019



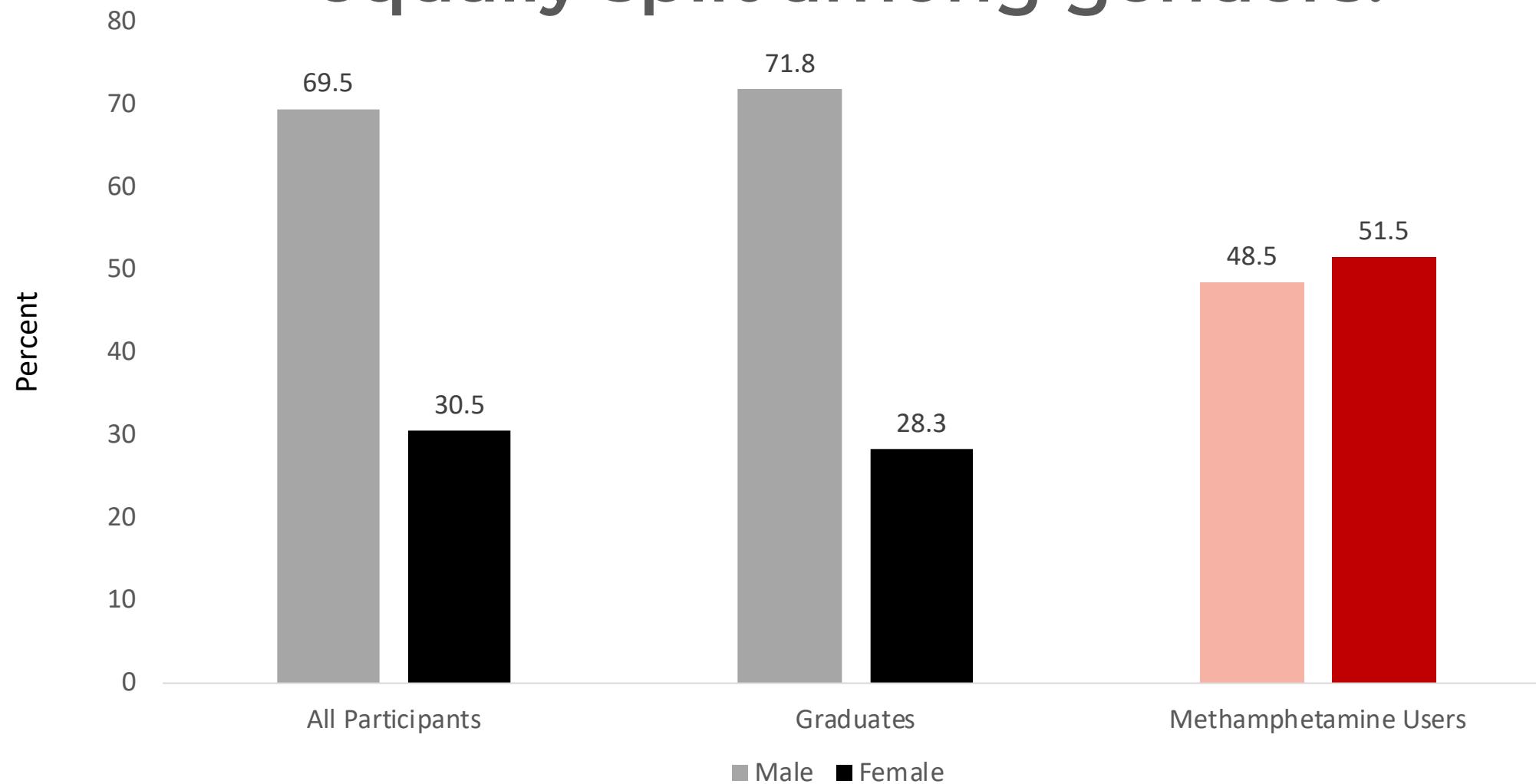
Alcohol is the most common drug of choice. Marijuana is the most common secondary drug of choice.



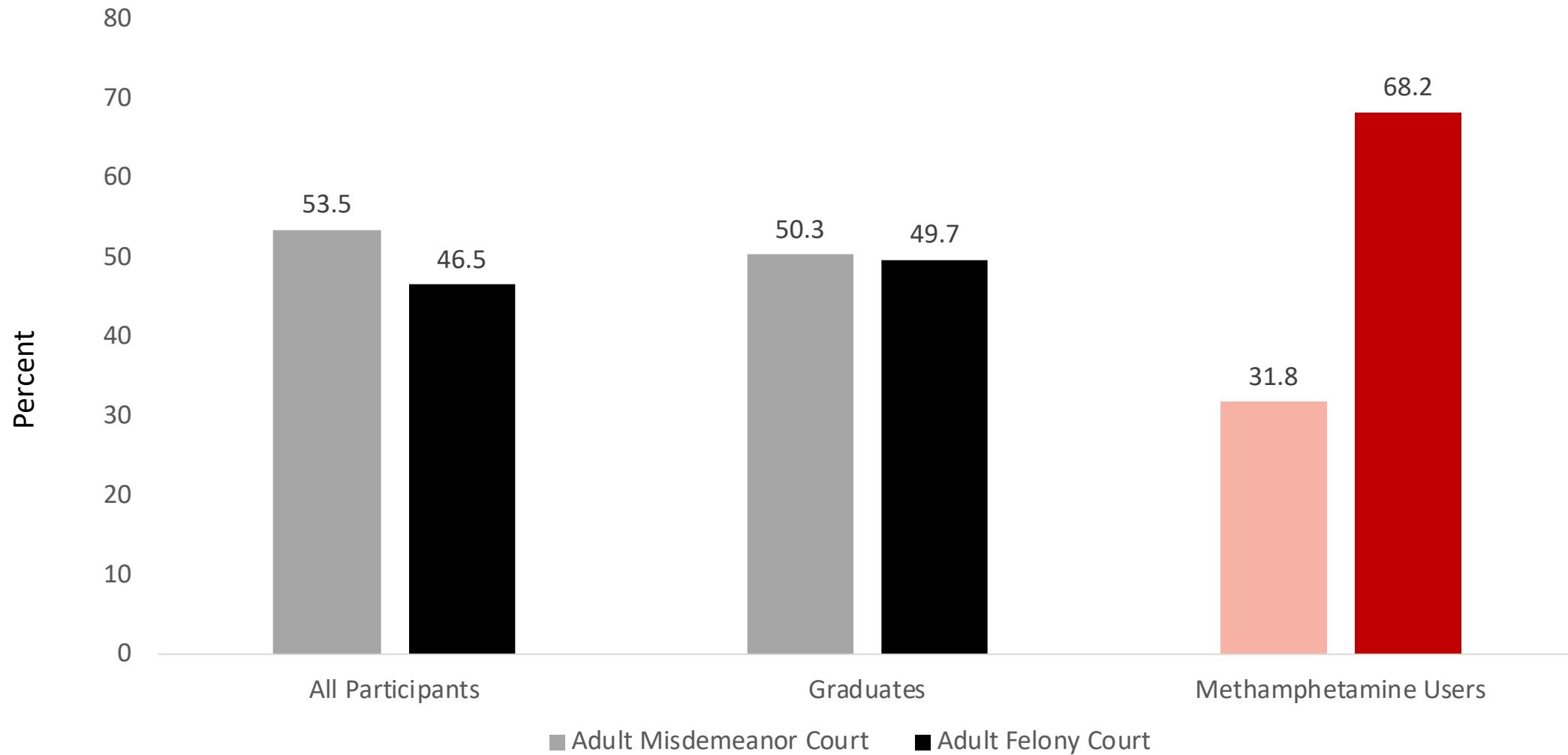
The average age of first use for drug court participants was during adolescence



Men represent two out of every three drug court participants and graduates. Meth users are more equally split among genders.

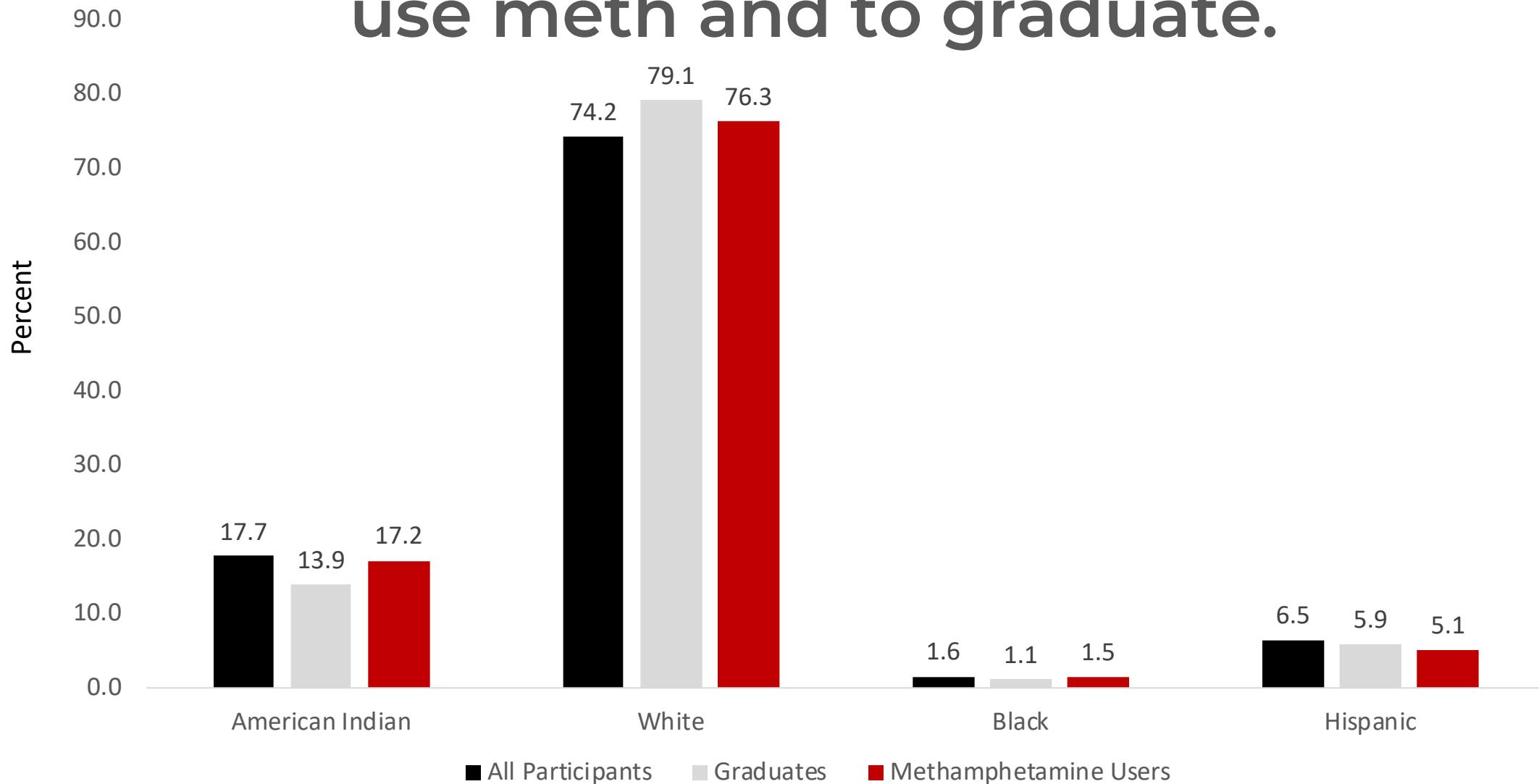


Meth users are more likely to be in felony treatment court



About a quarter of drug court participants are non-white.

Non-white participants are slightly less likely to use meth and to graduate.

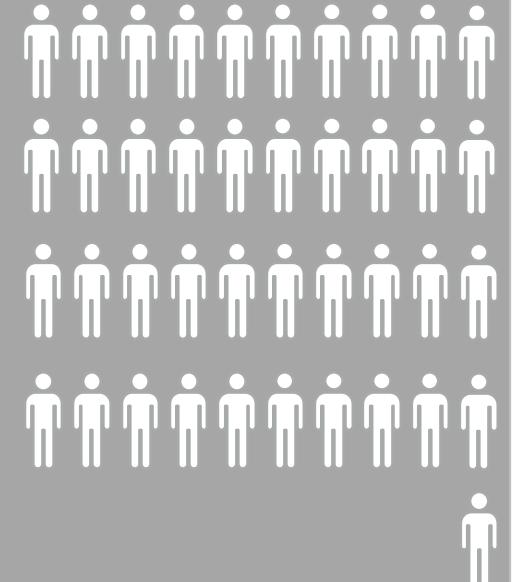


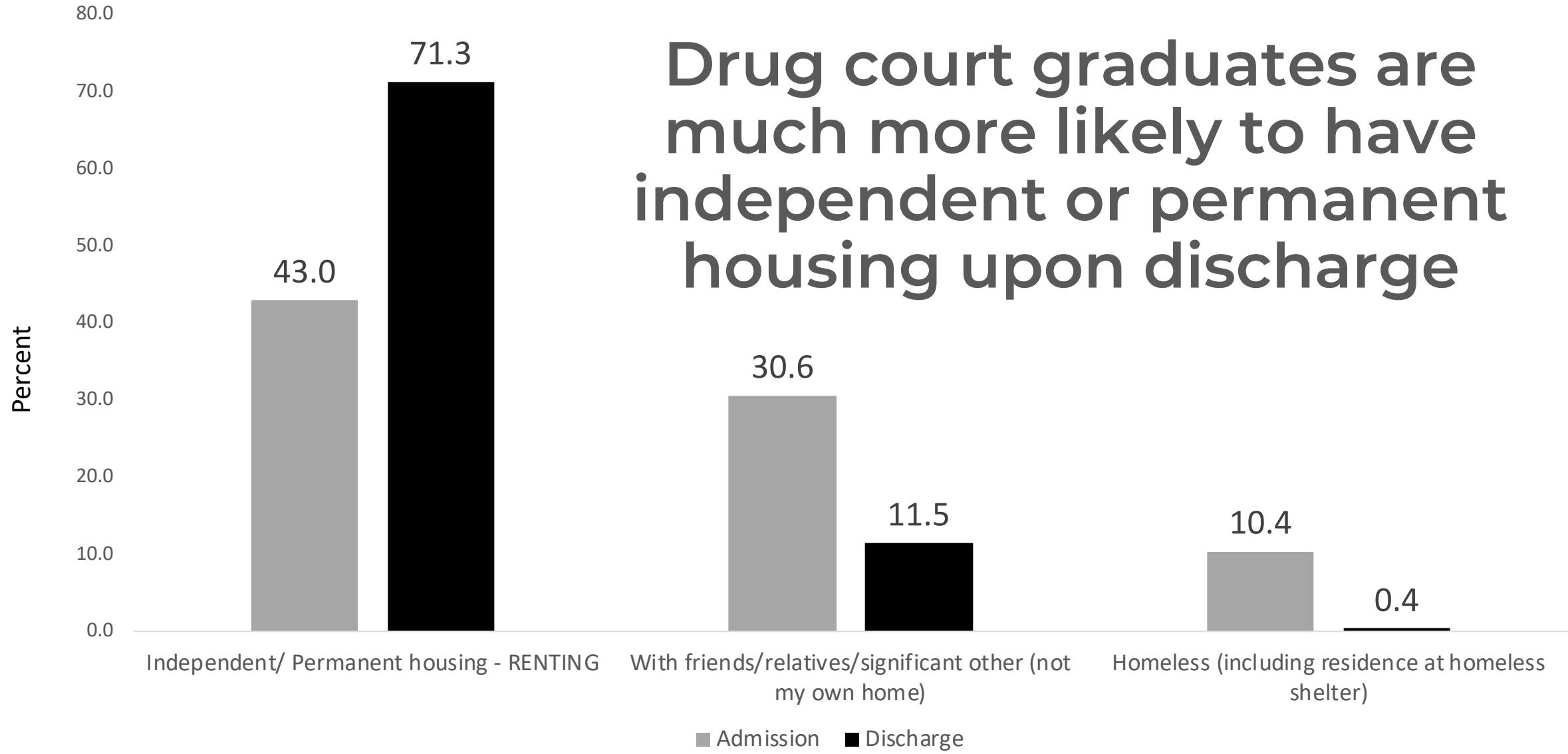
41 babies have been born
drug- free to moms who
are drug treatment court
in Yellowstone County
since 2006

Drug affected
9%

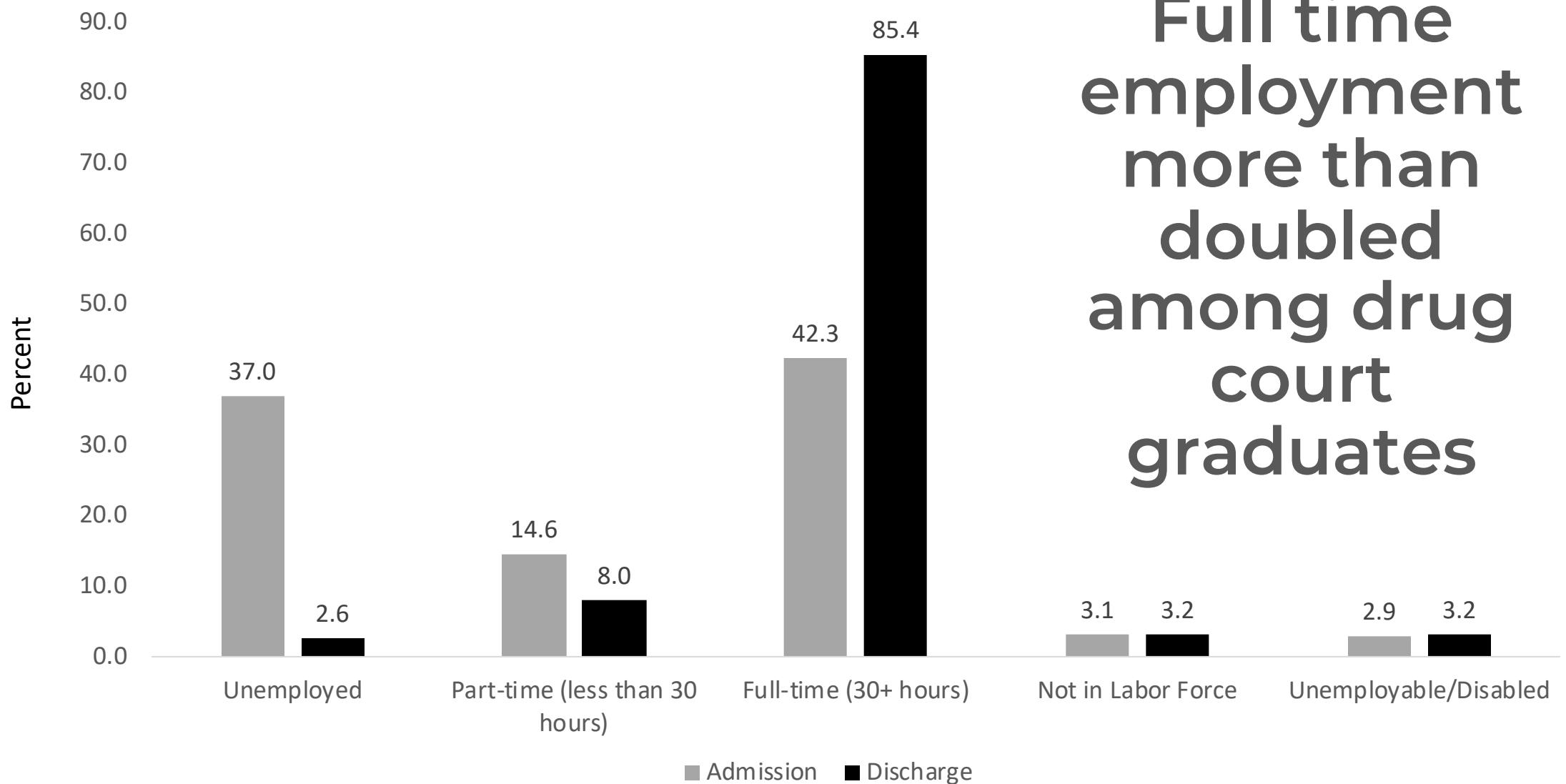
Drug free
91%

*For 16 births, the outcome was not known

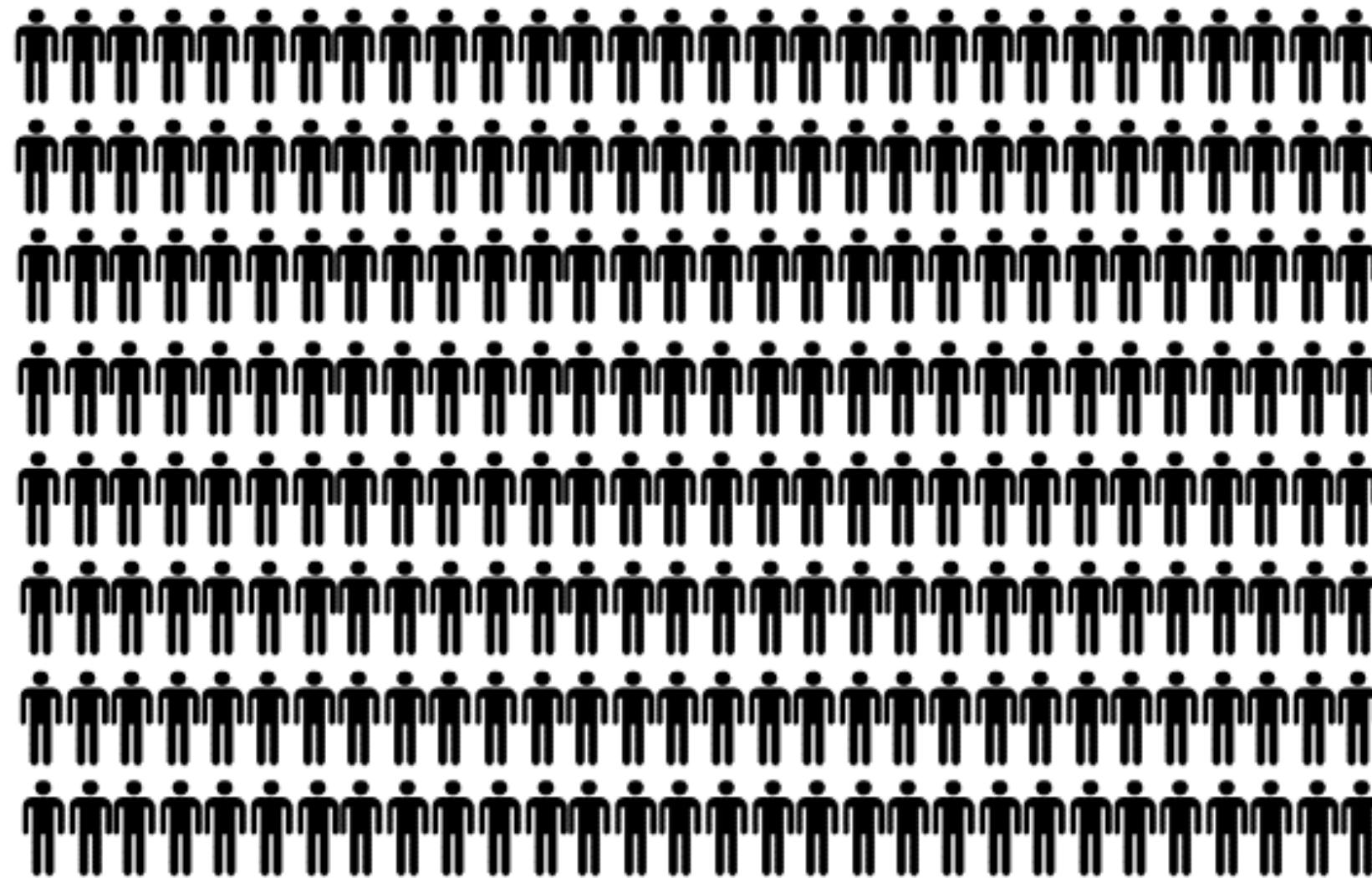




Drug court graduates are much more likely to have independent or permanent housing upon discharge



Full time
employment
more than
doubled
among drug
court
graduates



238 Drug
Court
participants
have
received their
driver's
license

Focus Groups: Drug Courts

- Drug Courts have realized that addiction is a chronic relapsing brain disease; many of the judges here want their offenders to help build a roadmap to success.
- After awhile I realized that everyone, including the judges, were there to help and to support me; it took a long time for to trust authority and the justice system because they've been on the other side of the law for so long, but the drug courts helped to build that trust.
- Sanctions being appropriate is really key to success. In drug court, if we have a failed UA, we are asked, "How can we better support you and get you additional treatment?"

Questions
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