Ohio 2020 COSSAP Project
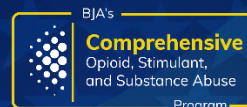
Kim Sperber, Director
Center for Health and Human Services Research

Nicole Jenkins
Ohio COSSAP Project Manager

BJA's
Comprehensive
Opioid, Stimulant,
and Substance Abuse
Program

Ohio 2020 COSSAP Project

- Westshore Enforcement Bureau, Cuyahoga County

- Fairfield-Athens Major Crimes Unit

- Franklin County HOPE Task Force

- Franklin County Safe Station

- Hamilton County Heroin Coalition Task Force

- Lawrence County Drug and Major Crime Task Force

- Lorain County Drug Task Force

- METRICH Task Force (Richland/Ashland/Huron)
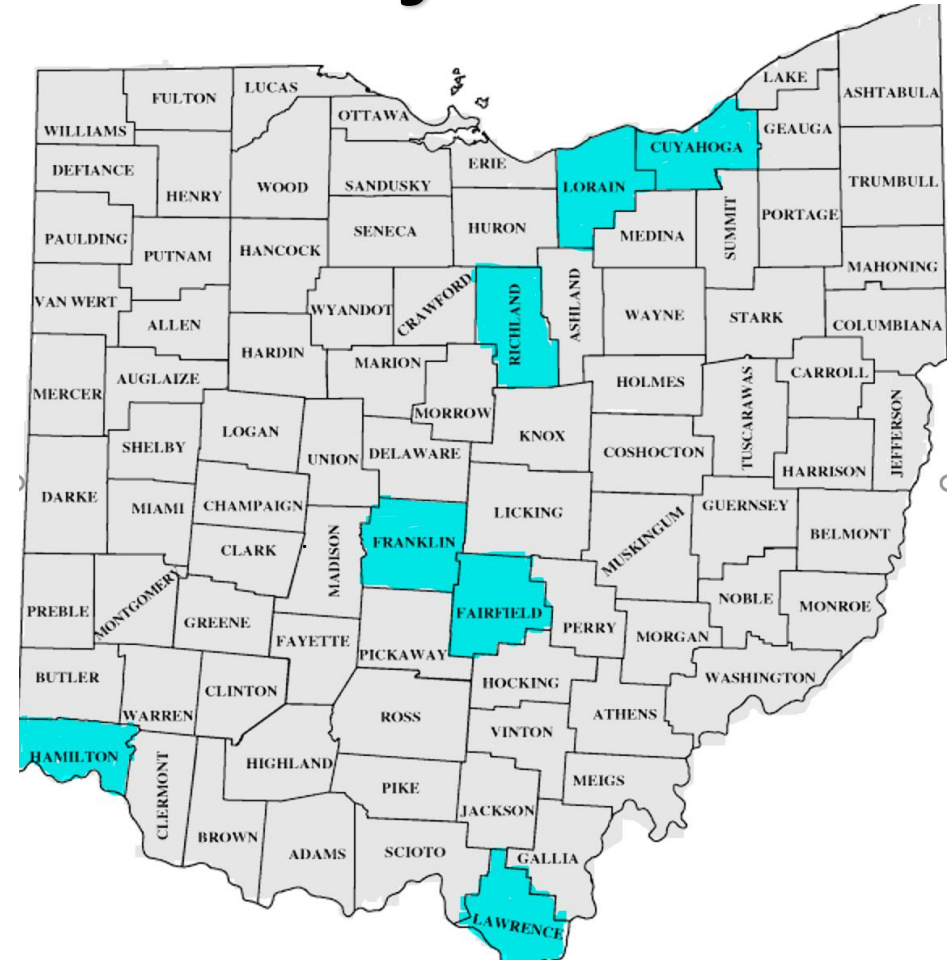
Site Selection Tasks

- Kickoff meeting: All selected sites, the evaluation team, OCJS, DPS, and Cordata joined the meeting. This meeting served as an introduction as well as overview discussion of the COSSAP Project

- Outlines: I met with each team to put together an outline of how they would like to expand/enhance their project. All outlines were shared with OCJS and the evaluation team

- Budgets: Worked with each site to put together an early draft of the budget based on a potential COSSAP expansion/enhancement project

- Data collection: Review the current data collection process for each site and discuss a potential transition to the Cordata platform

Cordata Platform Onboarding

- Teams using the Cordata System for data collection prior to the COSSAP grant:
  - Hamilton County Heroin Task Force
  - Fairfield-Hocking Major Crimes Unit
  - METRICH Task Force (Huron County)

- Teams using a spreadsheet for data collection prior to the COSSAP grant:
  - Westshore Enforcement Bureau (Cuyahoga County)
  - METRICH Task Force (Richland/Ashland)
  - Franklin County Safe Station
  - Lawrence County Drug Task Force
  - Lorain County Drug Task Force
  - Franklin County HOPE Task Force

Cordata System:
Data Entry and Collection Training

- Worked with the evaluation team to establish metrics and data points
- Dr. Sarah Manchak (UC) and the COSSAP project manager created the Data Entry and Collection Training
  - Dr. Manchak (evaluation team) addresses the importance of data and metrics that must be collected to ensure that we are meeting BJA grant requirements as well as project evaluation
  - Nicole Jenkins (COSSAP project manager) ensured that the Cordata System collects all data points and metrics and demonstrated where/how to enter information within the Cordata System
- Conducted Data Entry and Collection Training with each team, both currently using the Cordata System and newly onboarded teams
- Import back data for all newly onboarded teams

Cordata: Evaluation and Operational Value

- Evaluation: The Cordata platform allows the evaluation team to
  - Obtains uniform data reports from all selected sites
  - Ensures that all metrics and data points are collected in one database in the same format
  - Ability to obtain real-time data as it is collected in the Cordata System
  - Ability to obtain back data to establish baseline data when setting goals/outcomes for selected sites
  - Use of administrative data reduces evaluation costs
- Operational: The Cordata platform allows the selected sites to
  - Stores data/outreach efforts in a HIPAA-compliant database
  - Ability to accurately track outreach efforts, referrals/connections to treatment and other community resources, interactions with individuals as well as their family members
  - Hot spot detection assists teams in identifying high-risk areas to conduct community outreach events
  - Collects naloxone distribution information
  - Identifies and collects information on the at-risk population through demographics
  - Potential for quality improvement initiatives from a project and grantee level

Evaluation Team

- Center for Health and Human Services Research, Talbert House

- University of Cincinnati School of Criminal Justice

- Cordata

Evaluation Team Responsibilities

- Needs assessment
- Grantee implementation plans
- Process evaluation
- Outcome evaluation

Needs Assessment

- Ohio Department of Health county-level OD death data for the past five years

- Baseline performance data

- Grantee surveys

- Semi-structured interviews with grantees

- Seed grant application responses

- Meetings with the COSSAP project manager

Needs Assessment Results

Table 1. Presence of Policies, Procedures, and Operations

Survey Item	Overall Responses
FRD has written policies and procedures	87.5%
FRD has written goals and objectives	87.5%
FRD has formal Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) between member agencies	75.0%
FRD has formal MOUs with referral agencies	50.0%
FRD has formal data sharing agreements in place between member agencies	50.0%
FRD staff have to complete specialized training in order to serve on the FRD	50.0%
FRD collects standardized data or measures pertaining to FRD performance	100%
FRD uses Cordata to track FRD Data	25.0%
FRD distributes naloxone kits	75.0%

Needs Assessment Results

Table 2. Training Topics of Most Value to FRD members

Training Topic	Overall Responses
Motivational Interviewing	37.5%
Opioid Addiction 101	62.5%
Crisis Intervention Team Training	75.0%
Mental Health First Aid	62.5%
Understanding HIPAA and 42 CFR and How They Impact the Work of FRDs	75.0%
Cultural Competency in Conducting Outreach to Specific Subgroups	75.0%
Naloxone Administration	62.5%
Data Systems and How to Effectively Use Data for Program Improvement	50.0%
Effective Strategies for Working with Children at the Response Scene	25.0%
Compassion Fatigue/Secondary Trauma	37.5%
De-escalation Training	50.0%

Needs Assessment Results

Table 3. FRD Naloxone Kit Distribution Recipients

Naloxone Kit Recipients	Overall Responses
FRD Participants	50.0%
Friends/Family Members	62.5%
Community Members	62.5%
None of the above/We don't distribute them	25.0%

Implementation Plans

- Strategies and reporting accountability
  - Hiring
  - Creation of oversight boards
  - Policy, procedure, MOU review and development
  - Staff trainings
  - Annual self-assessment

- Performance metrics and targets
  - Percentage of eligible participants with attempted contact
  - Percentage of eligible participants successfully contacted
  - Percentage of eligible participants receiving referral to treatment
  - Percentage of eligible participants connected to treatment
  - Percentage of eligible participants receiving a naloxone kit
  - Total number of naloxone kits distributed
  - Percentage of first contact attempts that occur within 72 hours of referral
  - Percentage of successful contact attempts that occur within 72 hours of referral

Process and Outcome Evaluation

- Currently designing the evaluation plan
  - Informed by Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research domains:
    - Intervention characteristics
    - Inner setting
    - Outer setting
    - Characteristics of individuals involved in implementation
    - Implementation process
  - Identifying data sources and methods for both process and outcome evaluation components

Contact Information

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Research and Evaluation

The New York State Opioid Court Treatment Enhancement Project

Alexandra Punch, Syracuse University

BJA's
Comprehensive
Opioid, Stimulant,
and Substance Abuse
Program

Program Overview

- New York State Opioid Courts

  - First established in Buffalo, New York (2017)

    - Now in every judicial district

  - Operate as a pre-adjudication model

  - Overall aim is to decrease overdose and medically stabilize participants

  - Project partners: NYS OASAS, Syracuse University (Maxwell X-Lab and Lerner Center), Center for Court Innovation, NYS Unified Court System

Project Overview
Two-pronged approach to evaluation

Program Fidelity

- Aim: To evaluate the fidelity with which opioid courts across New York State are implementing their programming
  - Mixed methods
    - Online survey and interviews with key court staff members and partner organizations
    - Cross-sectional

Recovery Intervention Analysis

- Aim: To evaluate the effectiveness of two treatment interventions (MRT-O, interactive journaling) designed specifically for opioid court participants
  - Propensity score matching
    - Comparing outcomes between the control group and those who received the intervention
    - Longitudinal

Fidelity Evaluation

Sample Evaluation Instrument

Essential Element 7: Frequent Judicial Supervision

Opioid courts require participants to return to court frequently for supervision and monitoring. During court hearings, the opioid court judge utilizes evidence-based techniques, such as motivational interviewing, to engage participants in a strengths-based conversation about their progress. In addition, participants are drug tested at each court appearance, as well as randomly by the treatment provider, probation department, or other qualified agency.

Measurable Components:

1. Opioid court participants are required to appear in court frequently, as prescribed by the judge.
    - ❏ Yes (4 points)
    - ❏ No (0 points)

2. The judge uses evidence-based techniques (such as motivational interviewing) to engage participants in a conversation about their progress.
    - ❏ Yes (2 points)
    - ❏ No (0 points)

3. Participants are drug tested at each court appearance.
    - ❏ All of the time (4 points)
    - ❏ Most of the time (3 points)
    - ❏ Some of the time (2 points)
    - ❏ Rarely (1 point)
    - ❏ Never (0 points)

4. Participants are drug tested randomly by their treatment provider, probation department, or other qualified agency.
    - ❏ All of the time (4 points)
    - ❏ Most of the time (3 points)
    - ❏ Some of the time (2 points)
    - ❏ Rarely (1 point)
    - ❏ Never (0 points)

Successes

Impact of Participants on Evaluation

- Participant engagement has added value to evaluation

  – Interviews

  – Understanding court environment and dynamics

  – Building on strengths among research team members and project partners

Evaluation Challenges

Impacts From COVID-19 and Legislation

- January 2020

  – New York State implemented bail reform

    ▪ Eliminated pre-trial detention and cash bail in an estimated 90 percent of arrests

    ▪ Impacted the number of individuals opting into opioid court

- March 2020

  – COVID-19

    ▪ New York State courts shut down or significantly decreased appearances

    ▪ Staff members less available for interviews, sampling, and interventions

    ▪ Treatment organizations census decreased

Evaluation Challenges

Sample Size and Data Triangulation

Fidelity Evaluation

- Survey and interview data often in conflict with each other

- Missing data (lack of employee/partner response)

- Political dynamics of the court system

Recovery Intervention Evaluation

- Intervention dissemination up to partnering entities

- Small sample size, very few engaging in interventions

Current Evaluation Status

Fidelity Evaluation

- In the process of data collection and primary analysis

- Developing strategies to evaluate courts with missing data

Recovery Intervention Analysis

- Holding pattern
  - Number of entrants into program is low
  - Comparing sample sizes and evaluation methods with previously conducted research

Contact Information

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Guidance on Program Evaluation

Kiersten Johnson, Ph.D.
Mental Health Risk and Resiliency Research Program

Presentation Objectives

Describe purpose of program evaluation

Review key steps

Highlight experiences from the field

What Is program evaluation?

- Systematic effort to gather information about activities, characteristics, and outcomes of a program

Why should you do it?

- Program evaluation allows you to:
  - Identify program successes and challenges
  - Demonstrate project impact to community stakeholders and funders
  - Obtain real-time, iterative feedback to inform and enhance program implementation

How does it work?

Key Steps in Program Evaluation
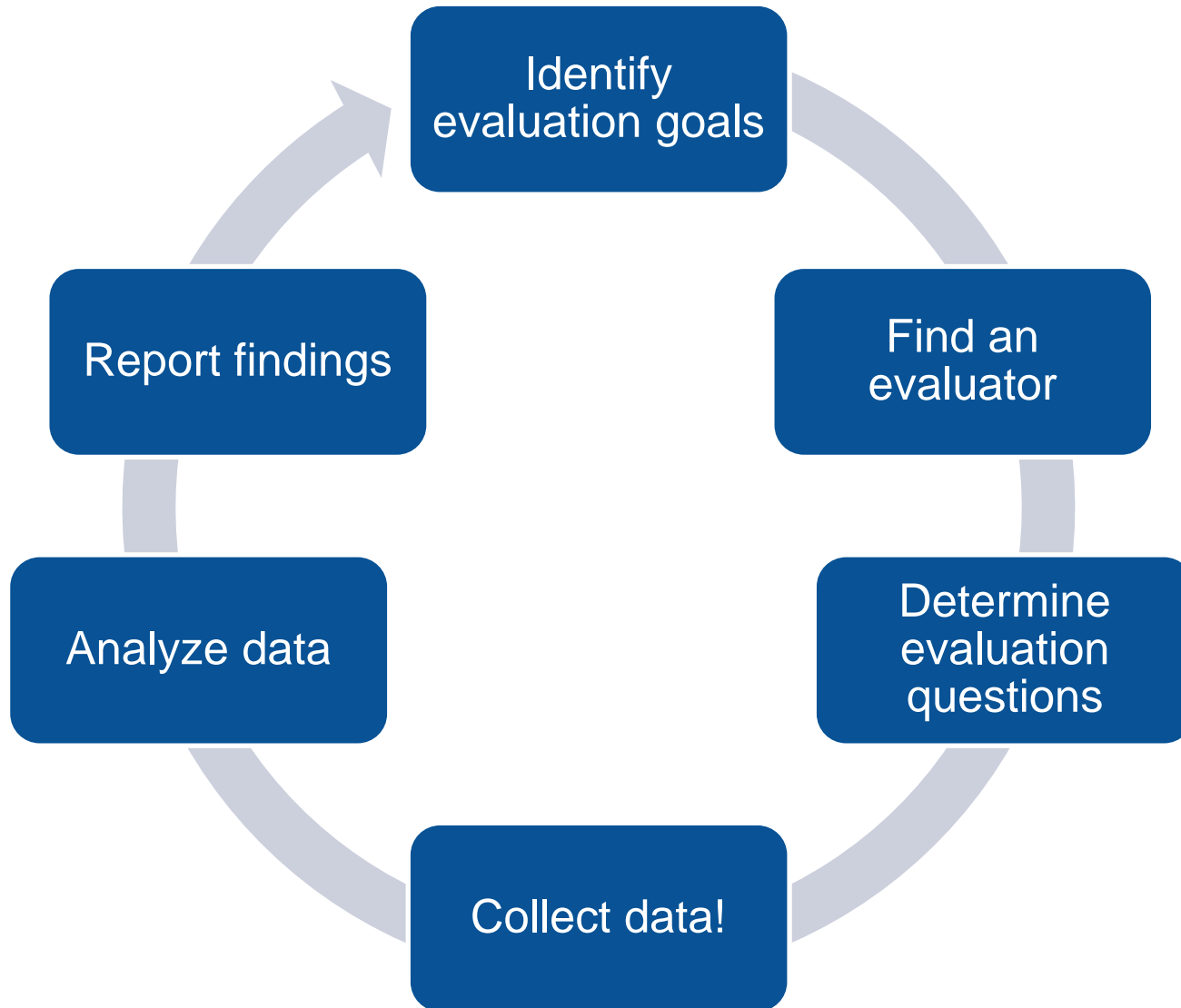
- Within your own organization or partner agencies

- Universities

- Evaluation firms

- Government agencies

Preferred Qualifications
- Evaluation experience and/or advanced degree in public health/evaluation
- Data analytic expertise
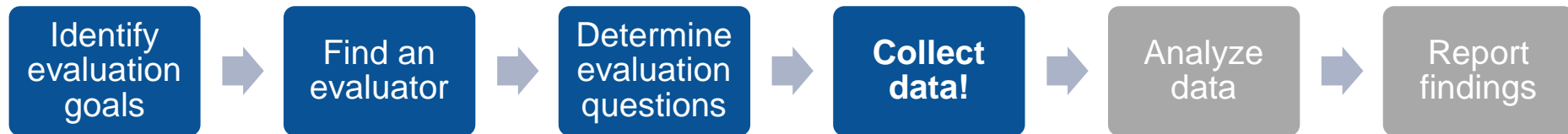- Familiarity with key populations, public use data

| Identify evaluation goals | → | Find an evaluator | → | **Determine evaluation questions** | → | Collect data! | → | Analyze data | → | Report findings |

Evaluation questions are:

- Often codeveloped by the evaluator and organization

- Based on programmatic goals and, if applicable, grant requirements

- Used to help shape the rest of evaluation activities!

General recommendations
- Develop questions that effectively target key outcomes (and, as a result, key metrics)
- Consider using a theory of change or logic model to guide thinking, when appropriate
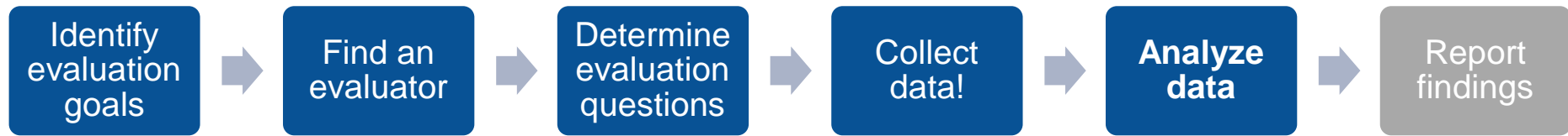- Use this as an opportunity to capture and understand project impact

| Identify evaluation goals | → | Find an evaluator | → | Determine evaluation questions | → | **Collect data!** | → | Analyze data | → | Report findings |

Data collection is typically planned with an evaluator and executed by the organization

- The Bureau of Justice Assistance's (BJA) Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) can help identify which measures are relevant to your project
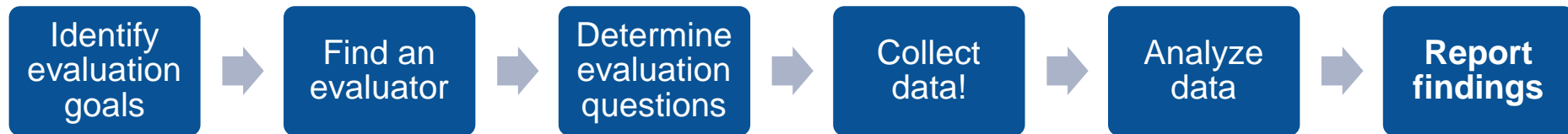
General recommendations
- Let evaluation questions guide you
- Use secondary data whenever possible
- Identify approaches that will work best for your community and stakeholders

| Identify evaluation goals | → | Find an evaluator | → | Determine evaluation questions | → | Collect data! | → | **Analyze data** | → | Report findings |

Data analysis is typically completed by an evaluator with input from the organization

1. Clean and merge data

2. Analyze data in and across sources

3. Interpret results in relation to evaluation questions

4. Develop findings for appropriate audiences

| Identify evaluation goals | → | Find an evaluator | → | Determine evaluation questions | → | Collect data! | → | Analyze data | → | **Report findings** |

Developing report findings is a critical piece of program evaluation, as it allows you to answer evaluation questions and draw conclusions about your program to share with funders and key stakeholders

- When writing, consider the following questions:
  - What story do these data tell?
  - Where are the limitations in evaluation findings?
  - What are the strengths and weaknesses of the program?
  - What are the key takeaways?

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