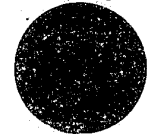


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**LOS ANGELES**  
**PRISON PROJECT NETWORK (PPN)**  
**ADMISSIONS TO COMMUNITY SUBSTANCE ABUSE**  
**TREATMENT SERVICES**  
**JULY 1, 1992 - MAY 31, 1993**

147428

**U.S. Department of Justice**  
**National Institute of Justice**

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The statistics presented in this report are based on substance abuse treatment admissions data reported by treatment providers to the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP). Data in this report briefly describe the California Department of Corrections (CDC) adult parolees who participated in the Prison Project Network, also known as the Los Angeles Services Network, during July 1, 1992 through May 31, 1993.

CDC wishes to thank the program providers who initially collected the data, and ADP staff Penny Tafoya and Ruby Hundley who shared the data file with CDC.

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## INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

During Fiscal year 1991-92, the California Department of Corrections (CDC) redirected approximately \$1.5 million to the Prison Project Network (PPN) to provide residential and nonresidential substance abuse treatment services for female and male parolees within Los Angeles County. The PPN, which is also known as the Los Angeles Service Network, identifies outpatients from the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) and felon parolees in Los Angeles County who need substance abuse services and offers them up to six months of community treatment/recovery services within the county. Services include nonresidential (outpatient), residential and nonresidential detoxification, day treatment and residential treatment/recovery services. A more complete description of the PPN is included in Appendix A.

Los Angeles PPN program providers regularly report admissions and discharge data to the California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs) which is maintained by the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP). ADP staff also maintain a separate roster of PPN program participants which includes admission and discharge dates. Data in this report are based on the roster report file.

This report contains admissions statistics for the following data elements: gender, type of service, provider and length of time in treatment.

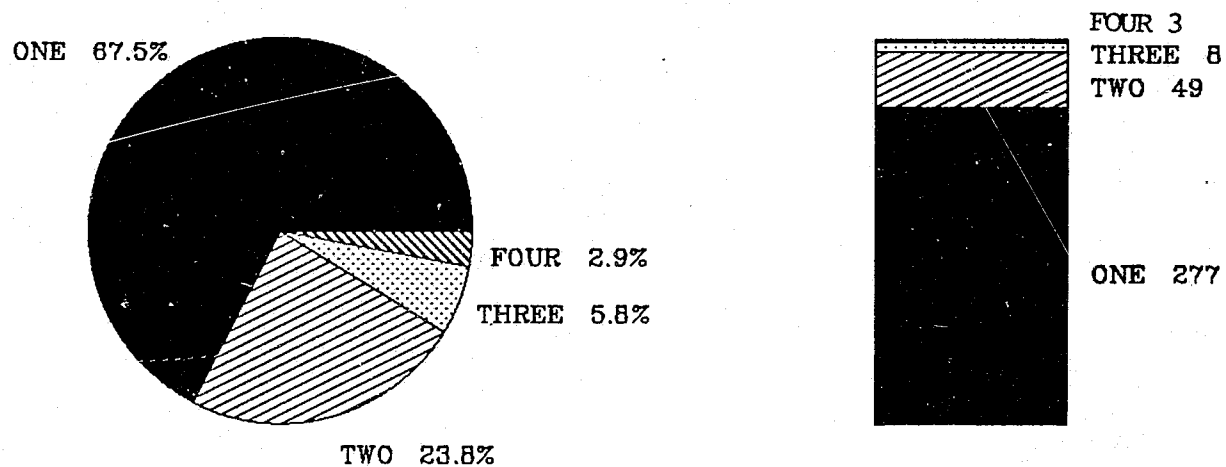
## FINDINGS

### ADMISSIONS

A total of 411 admissions were reported to ADP during the 11-month period of July 1, 1992 through May 31, 1993. Of this total, approximately one of each three admissions was a repeat admission. Sixty (17.8 percent) of the 337 individual participants had been admitted to services from two to four times (Graph 1).

GRAPH 1

# LOS ANGELES NETWORK PARTICIPANTS BY NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS



% TOT ADMISSIONS(411) NO. PARTICIPANTS(337)

DATA SOURCE: ALCOHOL & DRUG PROGRAMS

**TABLE 1: LOS ANGELES NETWORK  
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF  
CORRECTIONS PAROLEE ADMISSIONS TO COMMUNITY SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
TREATMENT SERVICES JULY 1, 1992 - MAY 31, 1993 BY CHARACTERISTIC**

<u>CHARACTERISTIC</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	98	23.8
Male	313	76.2
<b>Type of Commitment</b>		
Felony	190	46.2
Civil Addict	220	53.5
Unknown	1	0.2
<b>Service</b>		
Non-Res Outpatient	232	56.4
Day Treatment	9	2.2
Res. Detox	2	0.5
Treatment, 30 Days	2	0.5
Treatment, > 30 Days	157	38.2
Unknown	9	2.2
<b>Provider</b>		
Live Again 0066	68	16.5
Live Again 0067	9	2.2
Impact House	38	9.2
Cri-Help	69	16.8
Sheltering Arms	23	5.6
Behav. Health Systems	23	5.6
Southeast Council	20	4.9
Watts	71	17.3
Tarzana	90	21.9

NOTE: There were 411 admissions for 337 individual parolee participants.

Highlights of the characteristics of the total 411 admissions, based on statistics shown in Table 1, follow.

- **Gender.** Approximately one of each four admissions was female (23.8 percent).
- **Type of Commitment.** Civil Addicts accounted for over half (53.5 percent) of total admissions, compared to 46.2 percent for parolees with felony commitments. Type of commitment was unknown for one admission.
- **Service.** Over half (56.4 percent) of the admissions were to nonresidential outpatient services. The next most frequent service utilized was residential treatment/recovery programs of more than 30 days in length (38.2 percent).
- **Provider.** Four programs, Live Again (0066), Cri-Help, Watts and Tarzana, accounted for nearly three-fourths (72.5 percent) of total admissions. The remaining five programs admitted 27.5% of total admissions.

#### LENGTH OF STAY IN TREATMENT

The treatment research literature consistently shows that one of the most reliable indicators of success in treatment/recovery is the length of time in treatment. In general, participants who stay in treatment longer are more likely to maintain their abstinence and positively continue in their recovery. Of the total 411 admissions to treatment services, discharge data were available for 241 (58.6 percent). Type of commitment was unavailable for one admission, thereby reducing the total number of discharges to 240 for the analysis by that variable.

The length of stay for PPN discharges was 43.9 days, with a minimum stay of one day to a maximum stay of 312 days. Table 2 shows the average length of stay in treatment by gender, type of service and type of commitment.

**TABLE 2: LOS ANGELES NETWORK  
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS IN  
COMMUNITY SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS  
BY CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PAROLEES,  
JULY 1, 1992 - MAY 31, 1993**

<u>CHARACTERISTIC</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Average Number of Days</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>43.9</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	63	26.1	43.0
Male	178	73.9	44.2
<b>Service</b>			
Non-Residential	128	53.1	50.3
Day Treatment	7	2.9	14.3
Res. Detox	1	0.4	26.0
Res. Treatment, > 30 Days	101	41.9	37.3
Unknown	4	1.7	60.2
<b>Gender and Type of Commitment (N=240)</b>			
<b>Felony - Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>41.9</b>
Felony - Female	35	14.6	42.5
Felony - Male	72	30.0	41.7
<b>Civil Addict - Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>45.3</b>
Civil Addict - Female	28	11.7	43.7
Civil Addict - Male	105	43.8	45.7



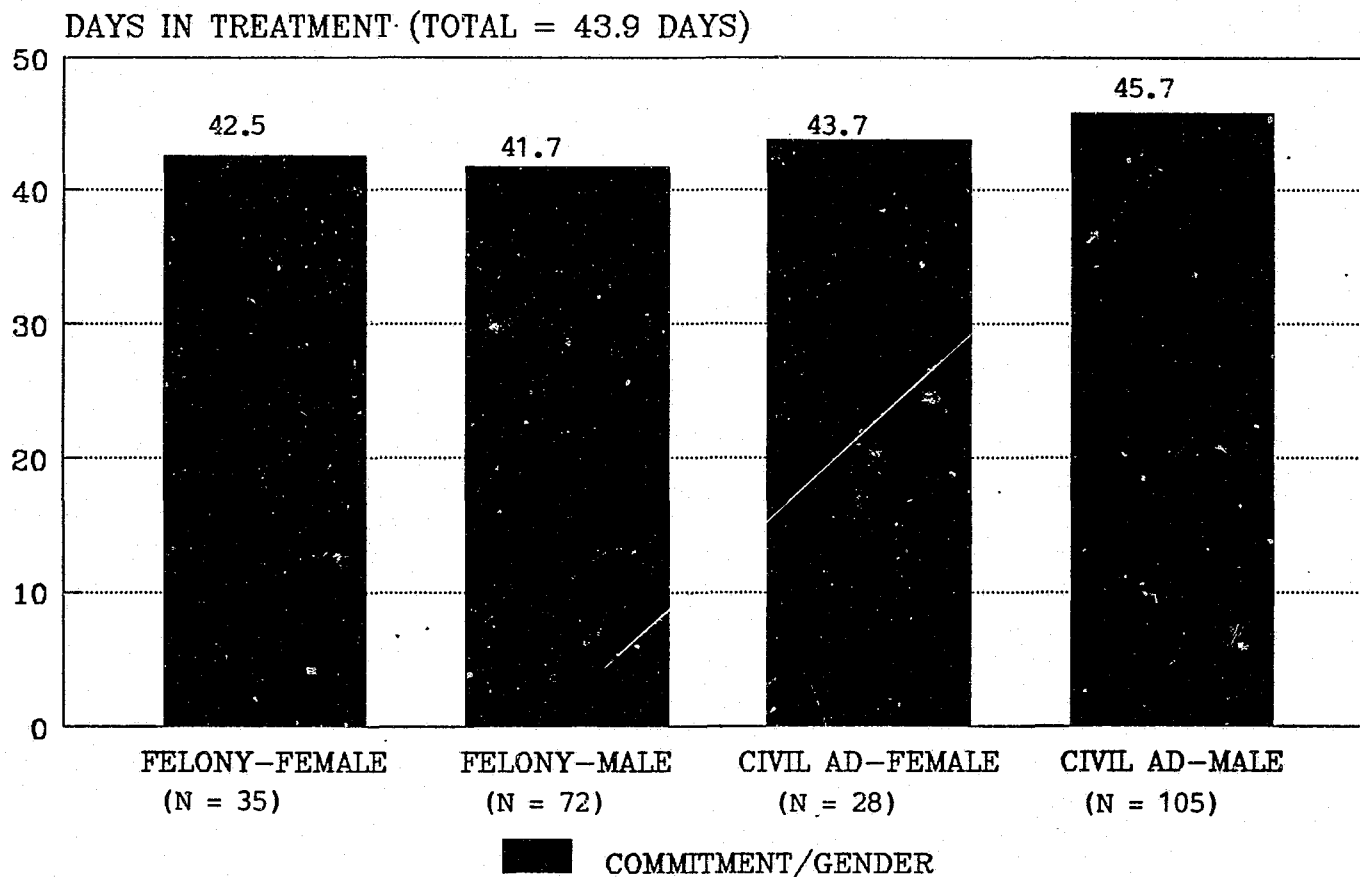
Highlights of length of stay findings follow:

- **Gender.** There was little difference for the average length of stay between females and males. Males spent an average of 44.2 days in treatment, compared to 43.0 days for females.
- **Service.** Discharges from nonresidential outpatient services, accounting for 53.1 percent of total discharges, had the longest length of stay of 50.3 days.

The second longest length of stay of 37.3 days was reported for residential treatment of more than 30 days. These facilities accounted for 41.9 percent of total discharges. The average of 37.3 days slightly exceeds the average of 35 days reported to CADDs.

- **Type of Commitment.** Civil Addicts spent approximately three more days in treatment than parolees who had originally been committed for a felony offense. Civil addicts spent an average of 45.3 days in treatment, compared to 41.9 days for felons.
- **Gender and Commitment.** As shown in Graph 2 and Table 2, there were small differences between the female/male groups. Female felons spent an average of 42.5 days in treatment, compared to 43.7 days for female Civil Addicts. Small differences were also shown for males. The length of stay for male felons was 41.7 days, compared to 45.7 days for male Civil Addicts. None of these differences is statistically significant.

**GRAPH 2**  
**DAYS IN COMMUNITY TREATMENT**  
**BY TYPE OF COMMITMENT AND GENDER**



DATA SOURCE: ALCOHOL & DRUG PROGRAMS

**APPENDIX A:**

**DESCRIPTION**

**OF**

**LOS ANGELES SERVICE NETWORK/  
PRISON PROJECT NETWORK (PPN)**

# LOS ANGELES SERVICE NETWORK

PRISON PROJECT NETWORK

(PPN)

# *PRISON PROJECT NETWORK*

## **I. BACKGROUND**

During Fiscal Year 1991-92, approximately \$1.5 million was redirected to the newly proposed Prison Project Network (PPN). The PPN Project was established to assist state parolees in leading crime free, clean and sober lives when released from prison. PPN was designed to provide residential and outpatient alcohol and other drug recovery services to those men and women released from the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) and to others who are on parole in Los Angeles County.

The Legislature recommended that the funds be dispersed through the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP). ADP's subvention process made it possible for the funds to be immediately dispersed to Los Angeles County as soon as the treatment services became available to parolees. As a result, the county administrator and substance abuse providers were able to develop a regional program for local offenders in a relatively short period of time. In addition to administering the PPN Project, ADP also monitors the development of PPN services and collects program data through the California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDSS).

As a part of a continuing collaborative effort to work with the criminal justice system, the County of Los Angeles' Department of Health Services, Alcohol and Drug Program Administration (ADPA) expanded its existing treatment and recovery services. ADPA contracted with eight substance abuse service providers located in Los Angeles County to offer up to six months of client centered substance abuse services to over 250 men and women, annually. The eight providers are Behavioral Health Services, Cri-Help, His Sheltering Arms, Live Again, Impact, Southern California Alcohol and Drug Programs, Tarzana Treatment Center, and Watts Health Foundation.

## **II. THE ROLE OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY ADPA**

ADPA is responsible for the local administration of PPN. All substance abuse treatment and recovery services are contracted out through an RFP process. ADPA has established an independent committee to review submitted proposals and make recommendations for the final selection of substance abuse treatment and recovery providers. Selected providers receive contracts after approval by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Once contracts are approved, ADPA monitors agencies two or more times annually to assure compliance. Each program is monitored in the areas of administration, program

services, and data submission. Compliance reports are issued to contractors and include recommendations and/or requirements for modifications. Clinical and administrative consultation is also available to assist in meeting performance standards.

### **III. DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES**

PPN services attempt to meet the varying needs of the population they serve. ADP contracts with Los Angeles County to provide services from private, public, and non-profit providers. The substance abuse treatment services that are offered through this contract include substance abuse assessment and treatment planning; residential substance abuse treatment; outpatient treatment; placement in alcohol and drug free living centers; alcohol and drug education; academic and vocational education; individual, group, and family counseling; social and recreational services; transportation; and referral to appropriate community resources.

#### **A. Case Management And Residential Treatment Services**

While inmates are still in custody, contract agency staff conduct a case conference with the inmate, his/her correctional counselor, and the parole agent in order to determine appropriate services and pre-release plans. The case management plan documents arrangements to effectively and efficiently transition inmates into treatment in a timely manner.

Parolees participating in a residential treatment program reside in a 24-hour inpatient program with no less than six hours of planned daily activities under the supervision of trained staff. In this structured environment parolees participate in the following activities:

- Individual counseling, one to three times a week depending on the parolees' needs;
- Group counseling and topic-centered discussion groups;
- Job development and education counseling;
- Community service referrals deemed appropriate to an individual's recovery, including medical, dental and legal services;
- Social and recreational activities; and
- Discharge planning for living arrangements, employment and long-term recovery.

**B. Case Management And Outpatient Counseling/Recovery services**

Prior to release, inmates receive similar case management services as provided to those entering residential treatment services. Staff from outpatient counseling programs pre-assess inmates and document case plans. The case management plan documents arrangements to effectively and efficiently transition inmates into the treatment facility in a timely manner.

Parolees admitted into outpatient counseling/recovery services participate in individual and group counseling at least twice a week. The counseling sessions:

- Identify problems areas and explore alternate solutions;
- Familiarize parolees with community resources, as guides for assessing necessary resources;
- Assist the parolee in obtaining medical and dental care;
- Provide opportunities for involvement in community service activities, such as civic groups and other volunteer service experiences in the community;
- Refer the parolee to vocational, educational, and employment assistance programs; and
- Refer the parolee to self-help groups, such as AA, NA, and CA.

**IV. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

Participants in PPN consist of men and women who volunteer to become involved in up to six months of substance abuse treatment and recovery services and are selected for the project based upon the following eligibility criteria.

PPN Participants:

- 1) Shall be pending parole to, or be a parolee in Los Angeles County.
- 2) Shall have a history of substance abuse.
- 3) Shall not be a registered sex offender.
- 4) Shall have no arson convictions in the past five years.