



Evaluations of CDCR Substance Abuse Programs: Lessons Learned

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Characteristics of CDCR TC Programs

- TC model adapted to prison setting
- Voluntary participation is encouraged, but most admissions are mandated
- Treatment occurs in the last 6 to 24 months of incarceration; 4 hours a day, plus optional activities
- Treatment services are provided by agencies under contract to CDCR
- Treatment clients are housed apart from the general population
- Graduates can participate in community treatment

Continuing Care

- Community treatment provided for six or more months to SAP graduates
- Participation in community treatment is voluntary
- Treatment modalities: Residential, Outpatient, Sober Living
- Substance Abuse Services Coordinating Agencies (SASCAs) contract for community services and provide case management to clients
- SASCAs provide transportation for many parolees to treatment programs

Evaluations

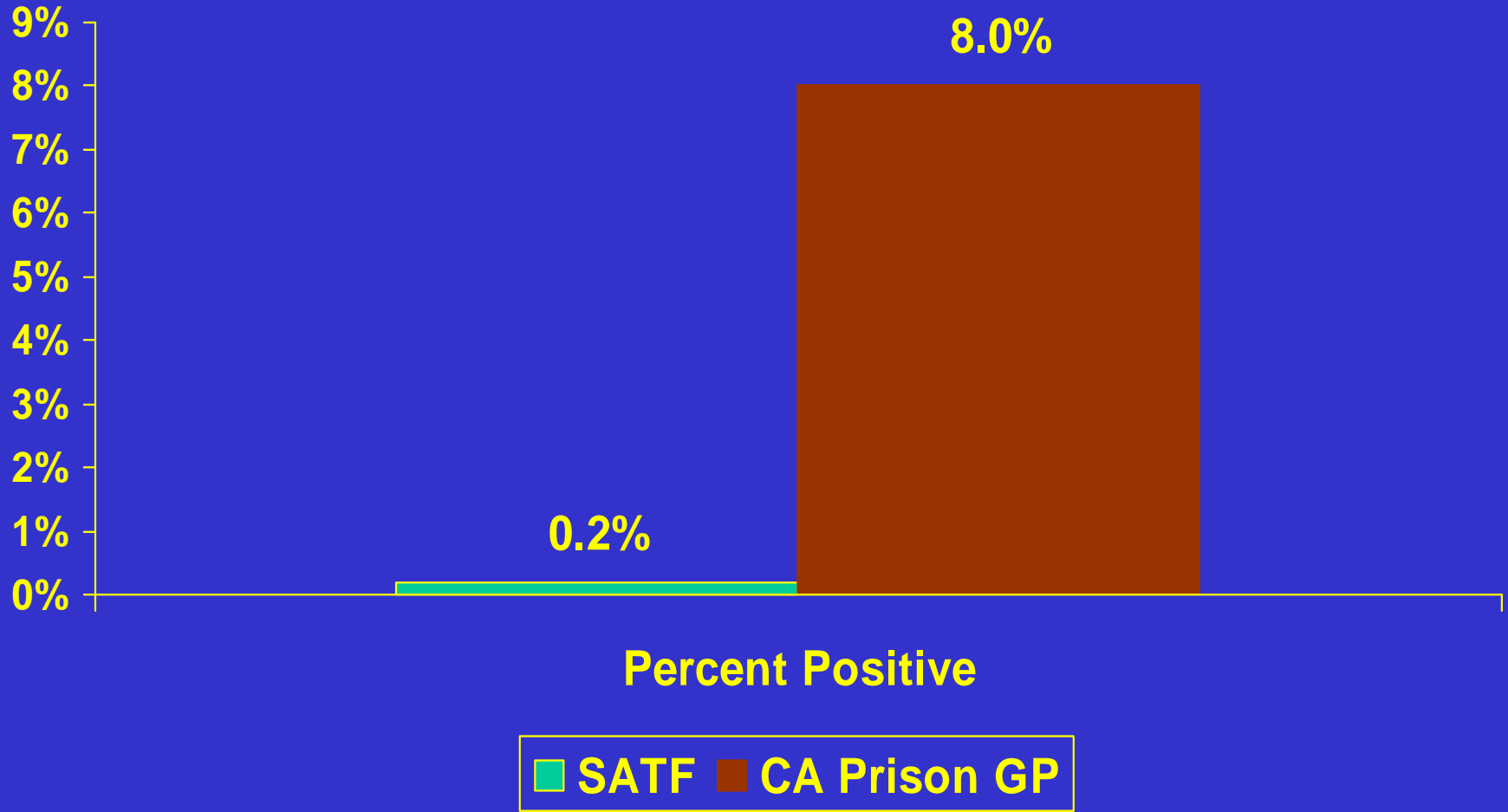
- Amity
- Forever Free
- Substance Abuse Treatment Facility
- Expansion Programs (16)
- Female Offender Treatment and Employment Program
- Valley State Prison for Women (Gender Responsive)
- Database on ~28,000 treatment participants



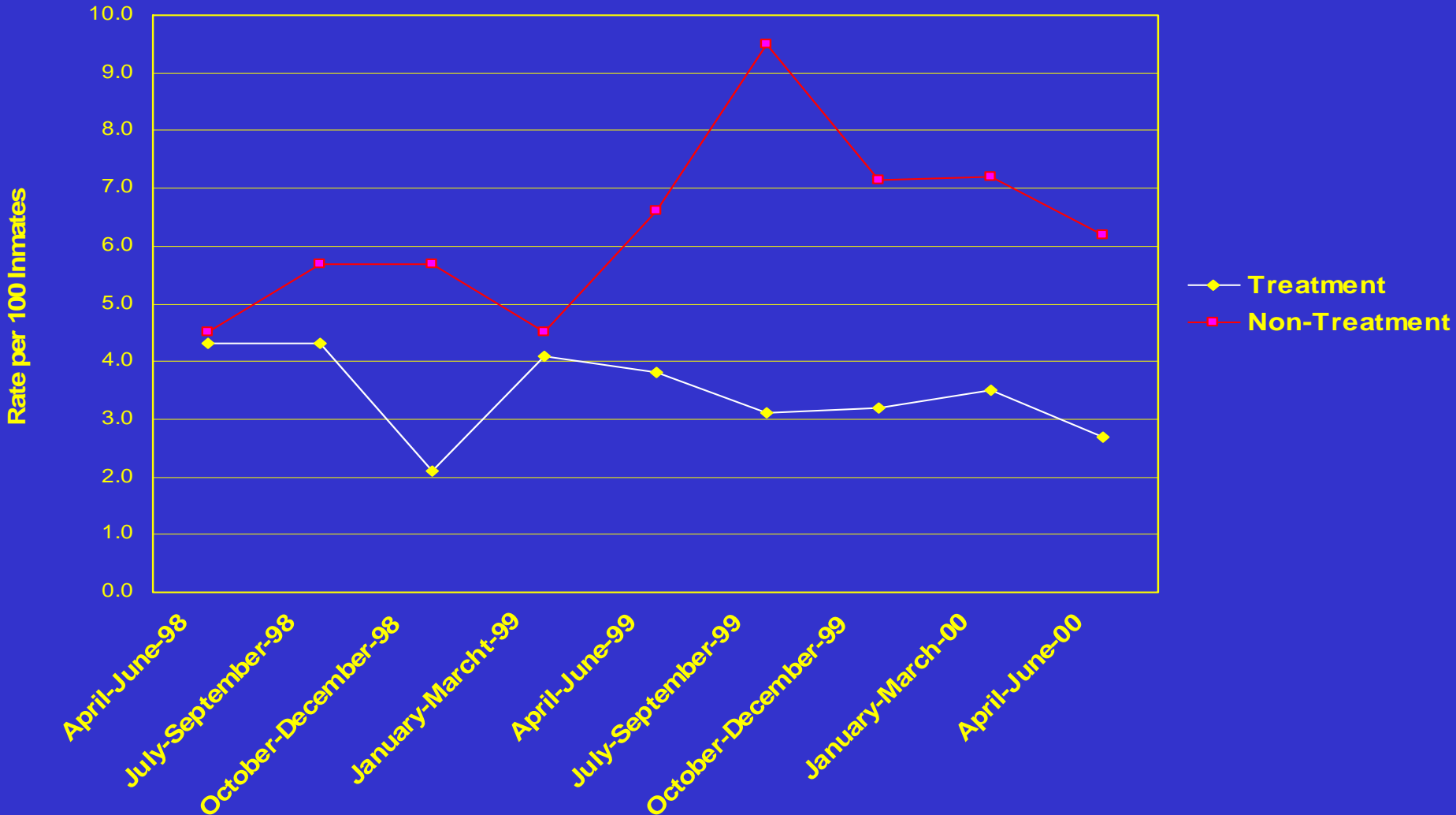
Lesson 1

Prison treatment improves prison management.

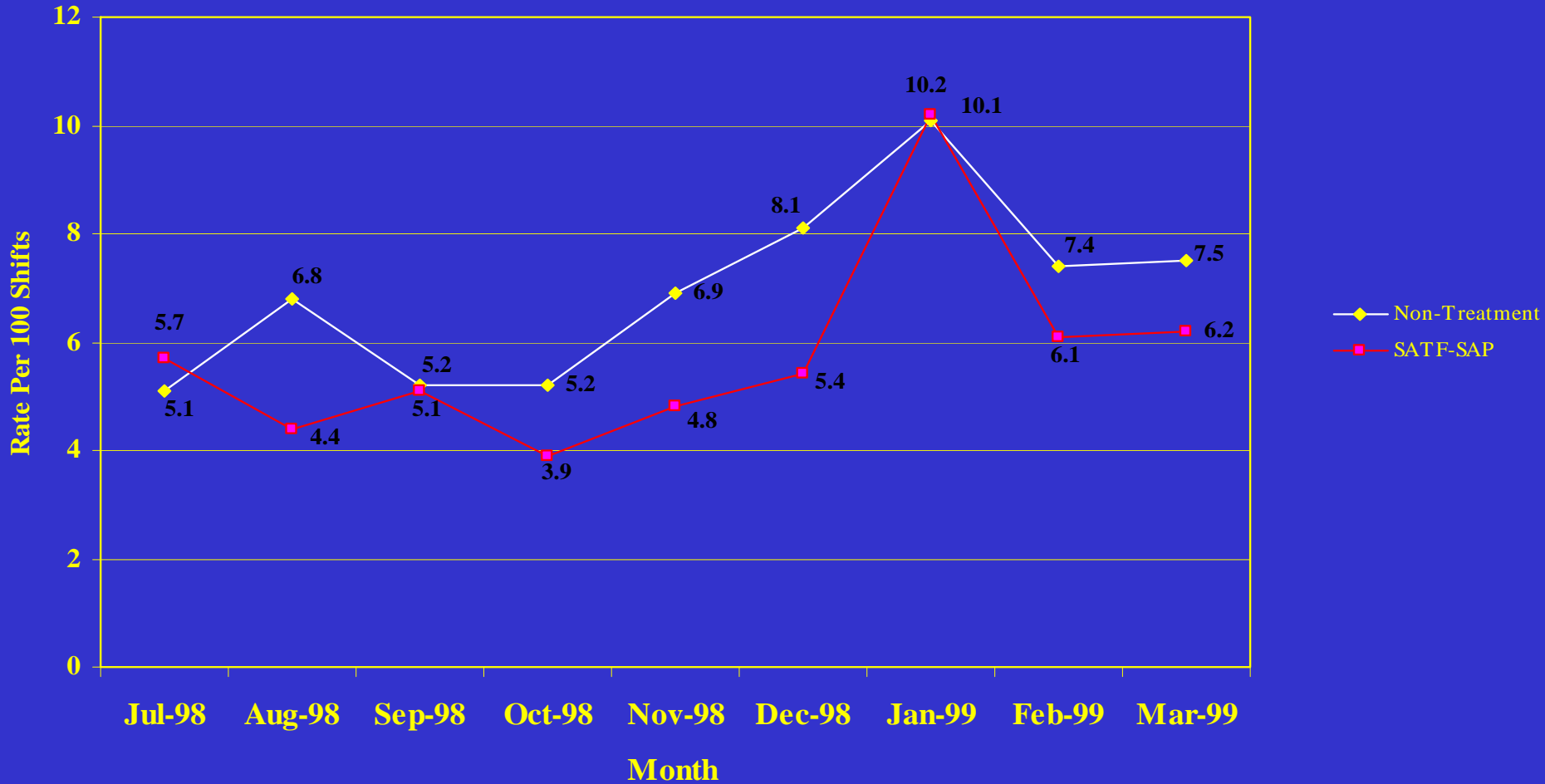
SATF: Drug Use



SATF: Disciplinary Actions



Absenteeism among SATF and Non-Treatment Correctional Staff

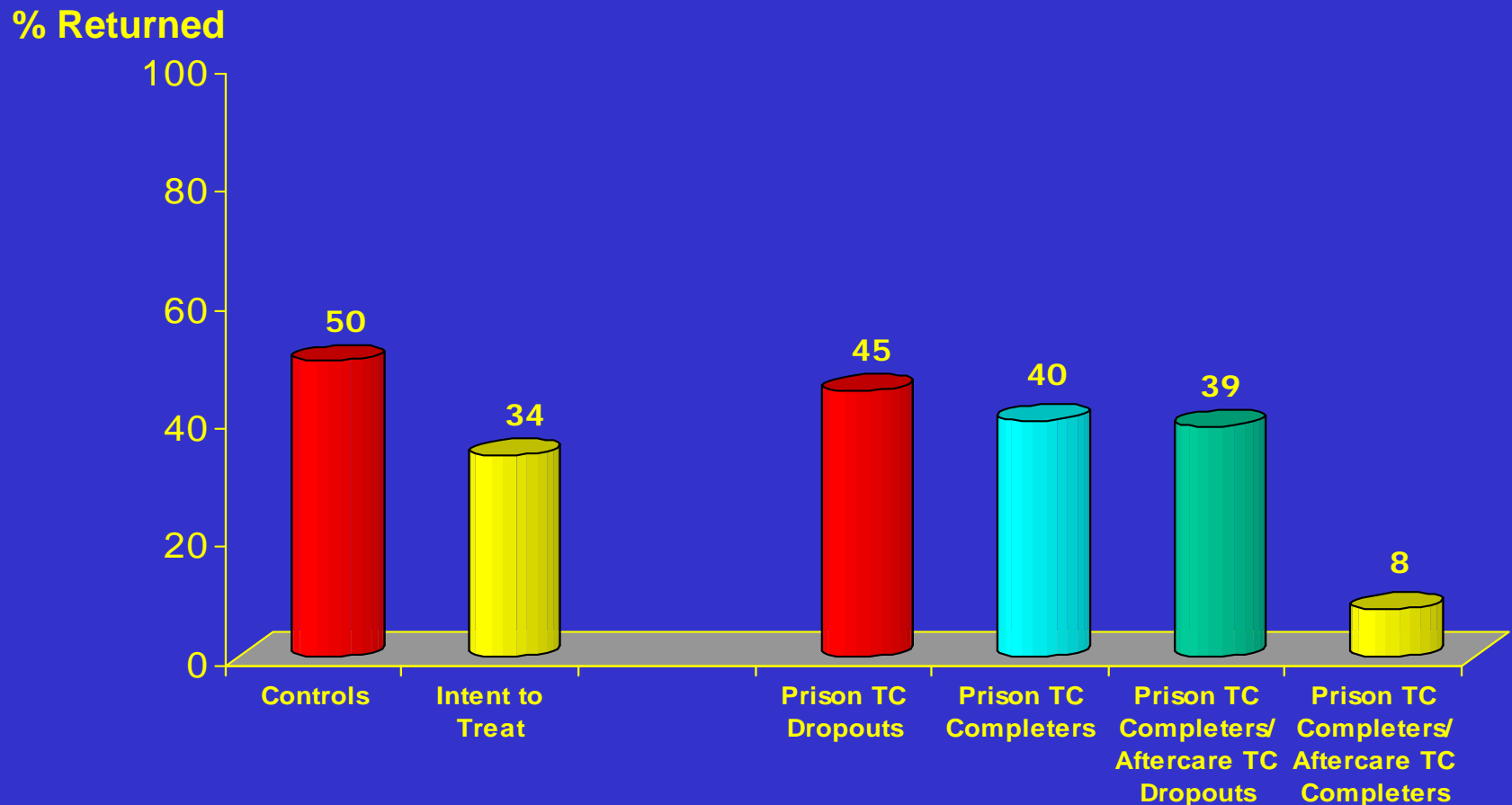




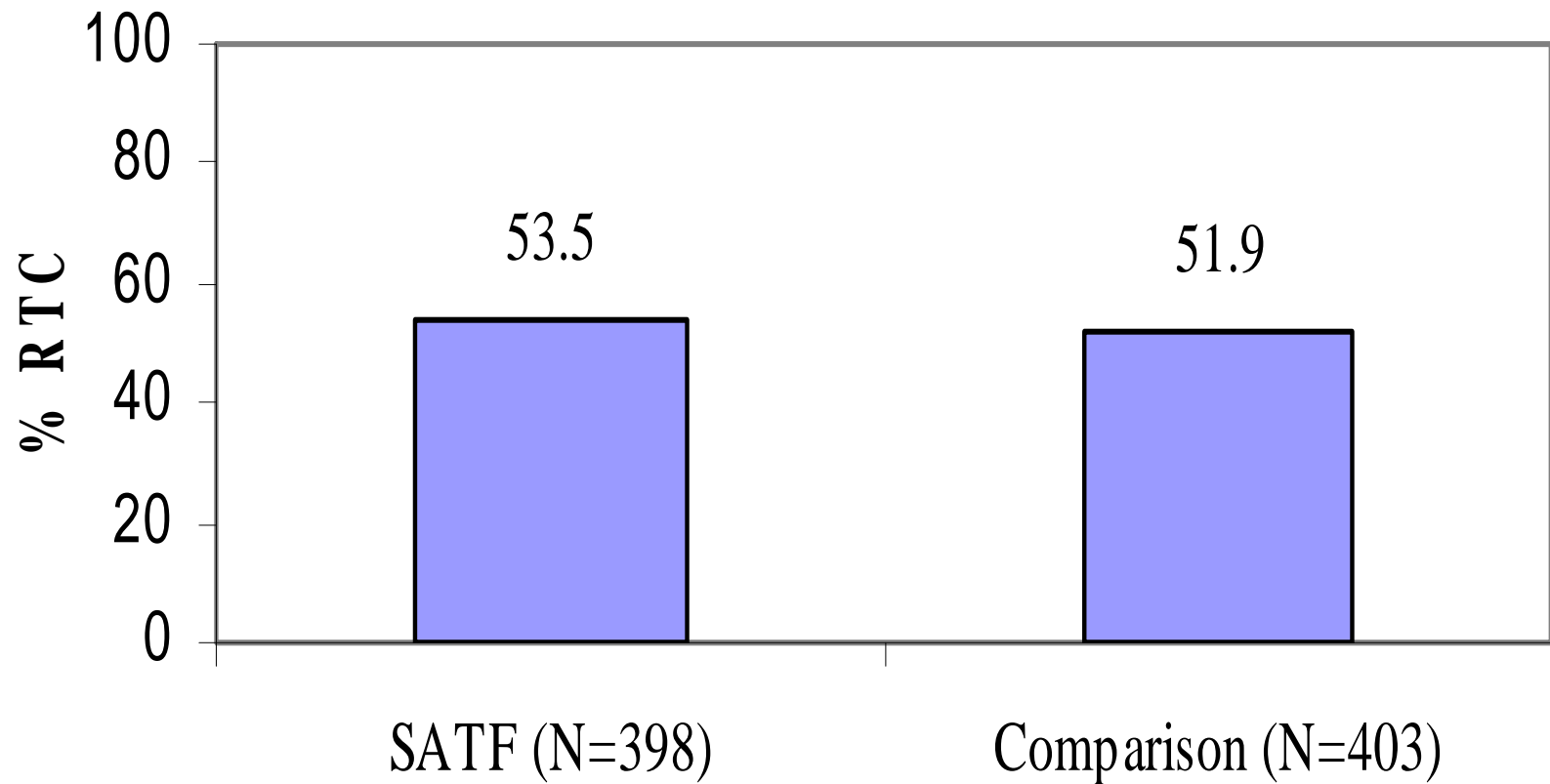
Lesson 2

Clients need to participate in prison treatment and in community treatment (90+ days) for reductions in recidivism and drug use to occur.

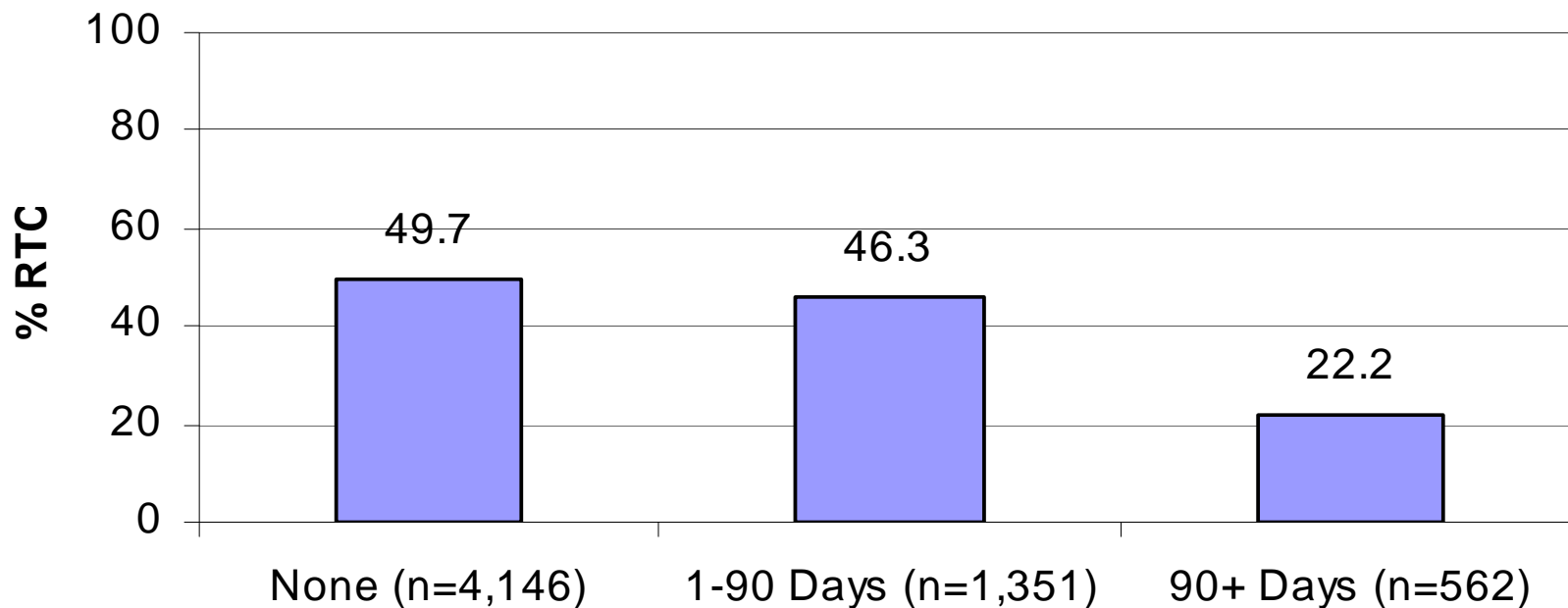
Amity Program: 12-Month Return to Prison



SATF: 12-Month Return to Prison

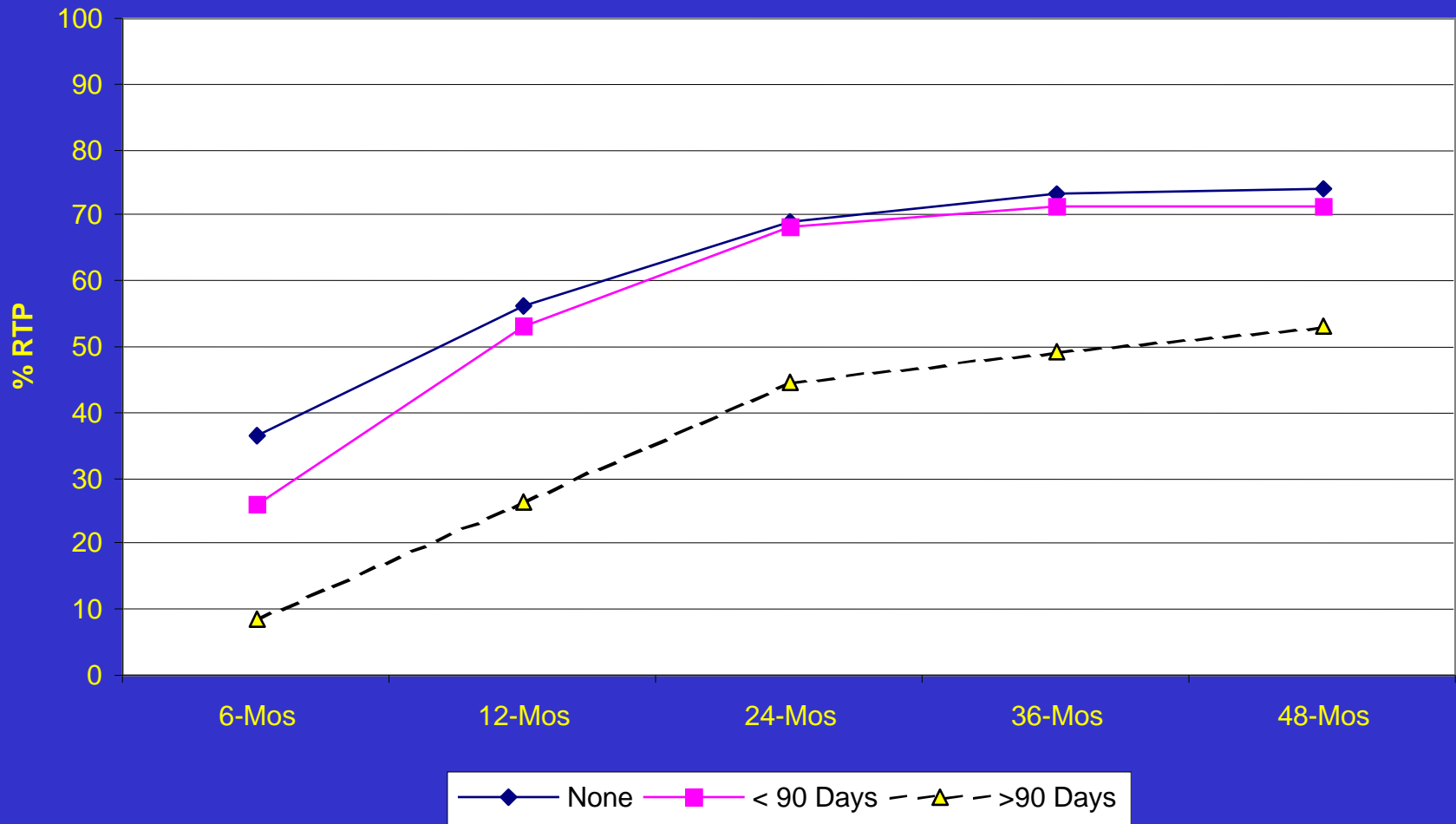


SATF: 12-Month Return to Prison by Aftercare Participation



Level of Aftercare Participation
Source: CDC records; SASCA records

Recidivism Among 2000 SATF Release Cohort by Aftercare Participation

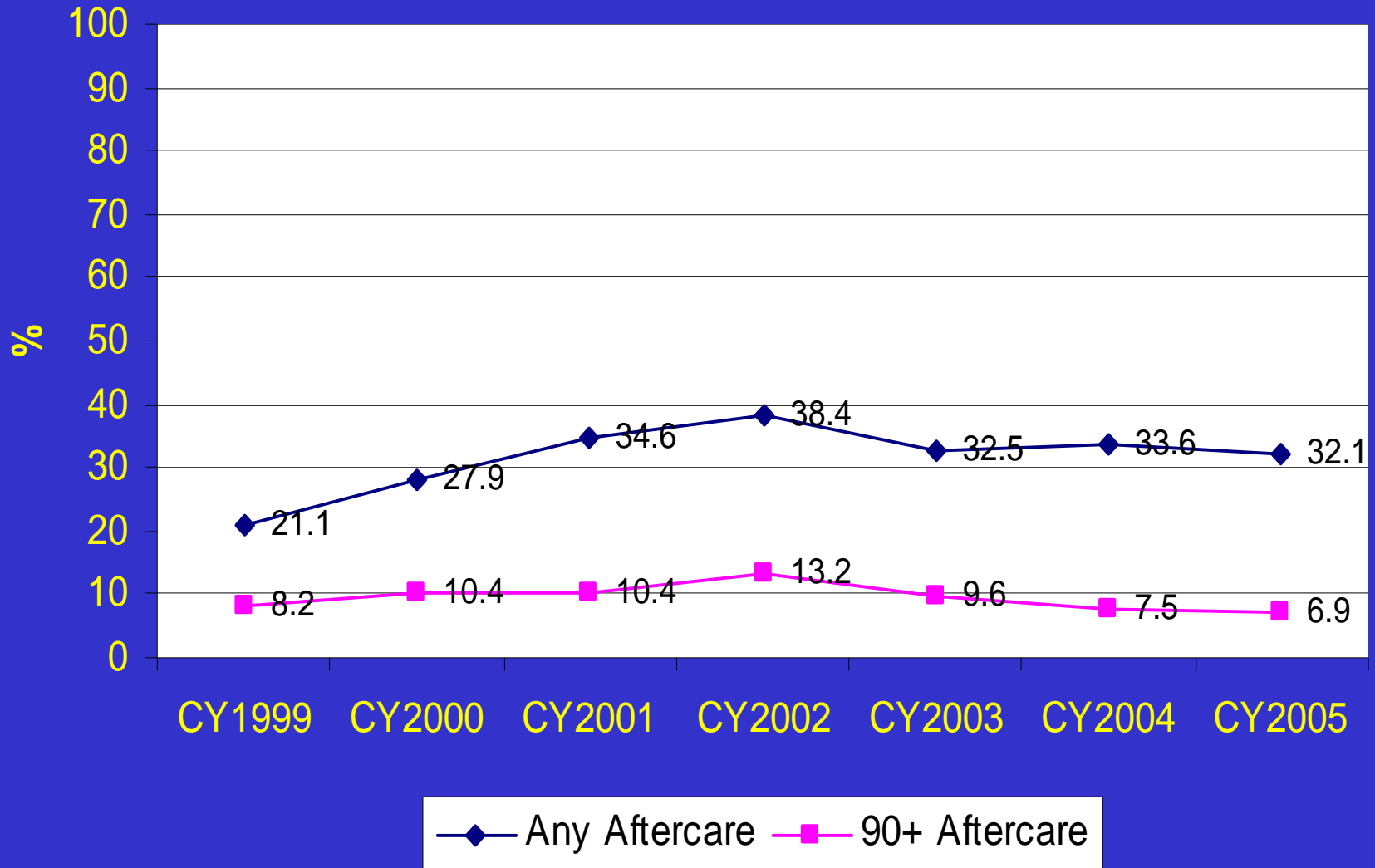


Amity: Positive Drug Tests at 12-Months

	Percent Positive
Study Groups	
Control (n=59)	61.0
Intent-to-treat (n=170)	52.9
Treatment Groups***	
Prison TC Drops (n=25)	76.0
Prison TC Completers (n=66)	63.6
Aftercare Drops (n=13)	53.8
Aftercare Completers (n=66)	33.3

*** $p < .0001$, likelihood ratio chi square

SATF: Aftercare Participation by Release Cohort (N=8,037)





Lesson 3

SAP graduates face various barriers to enrollment in community treatment.



SATF: Perceptions about Aftercare

- No interest in changing criminal lifestyle – found in younger prisoners
- Denial of drug problem
- Having a home and family to return to, so don't need additional treatment or support
- Can do it by myself (no need for additional help)
- Having a home and family to return to, but worried about returning to prison



SATF: Barriers to Entering Aftercare

- Lack of information about the programs in a prisoner's county of commitment
- Perception that family needs outweigh their need for additional treatment
- Family financial strain
- Few program choices in their county
- Seeing aftercare as continued incarceration
- Desire to start working and be productive right away
- Belief that they can make it with 12-step support only



Lesson 4

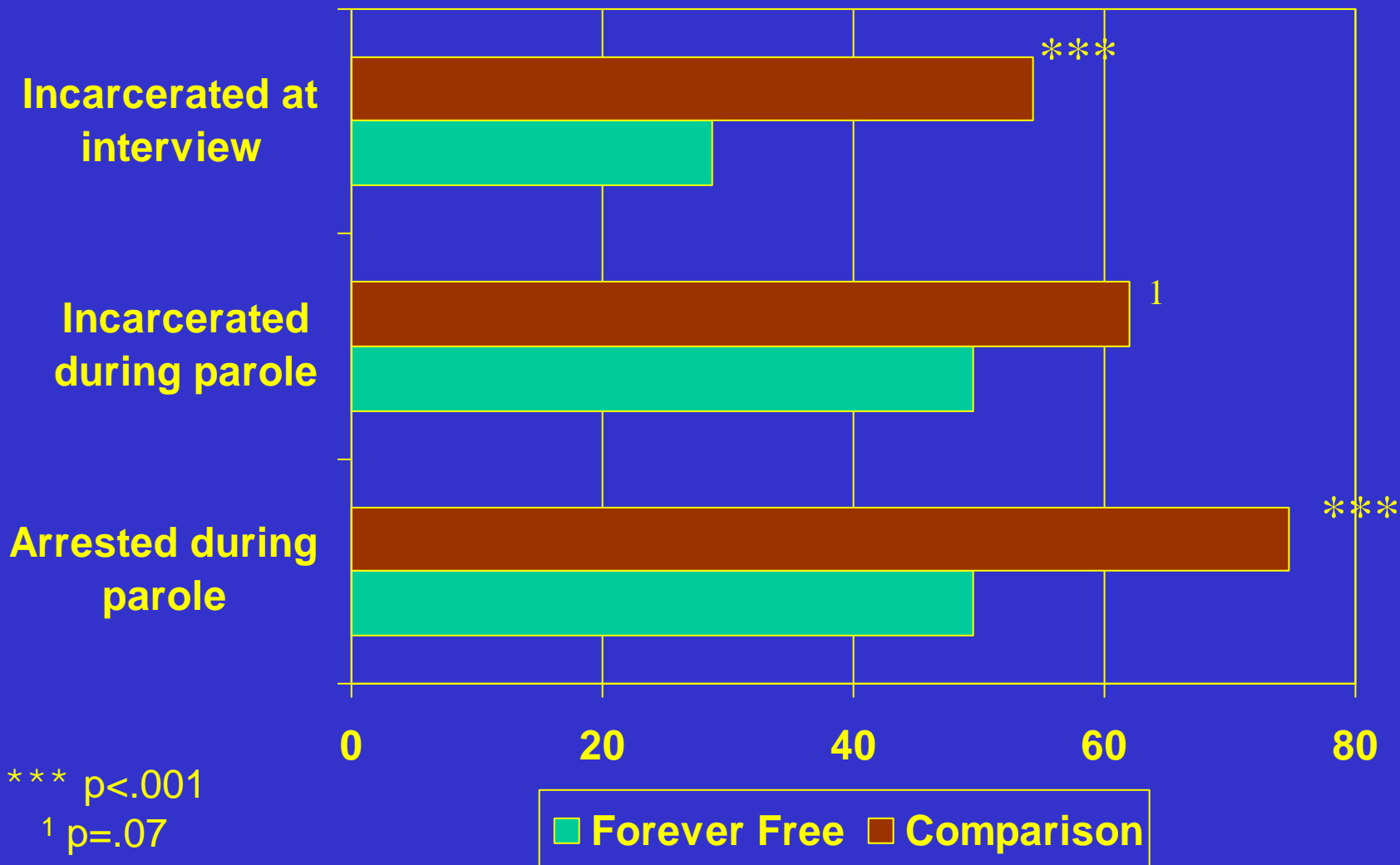
Correctional treatment needs to be responsive to the needs of different subpopulations.

Life Histories of Women Offenders

Compared with men offenders, women offenders:

- Have more severe substance abuse histories
- Have more severe histories of sexual/physical abuse
- Have more severe psychological problems
- Have less education
- Have less employment experience and opportunities
- Have less severe criminal histories
- Are more likely to have custody of children

Forever Free Program: 12-Month Parole Performance



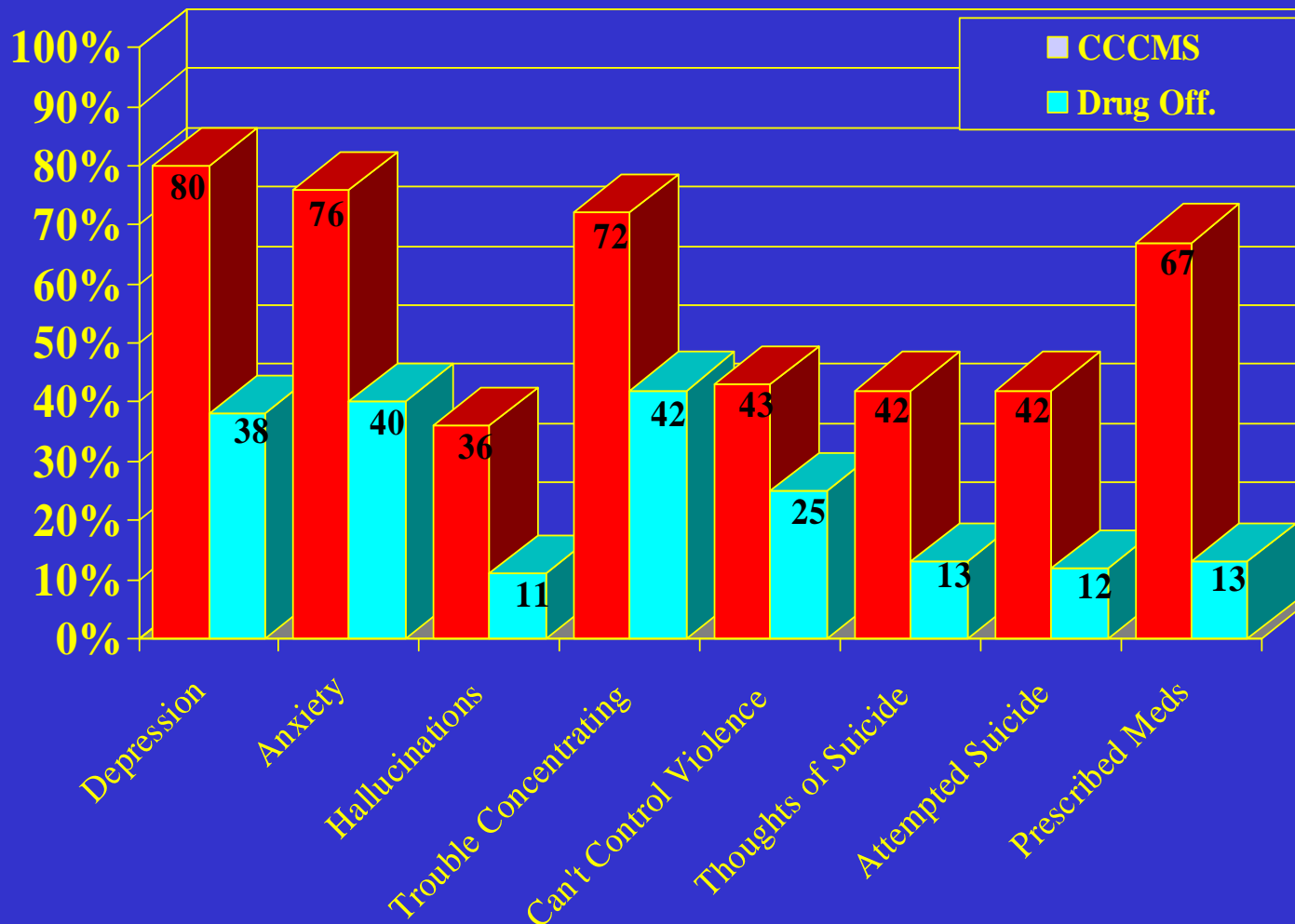
Valley State Prison for Women: Gender-Responsive Study (Preliminary Findings)

	Standard Prison TC (n=29)	Gender-Specific TC (n=34)
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In aftercare at 6 months	4%	25%
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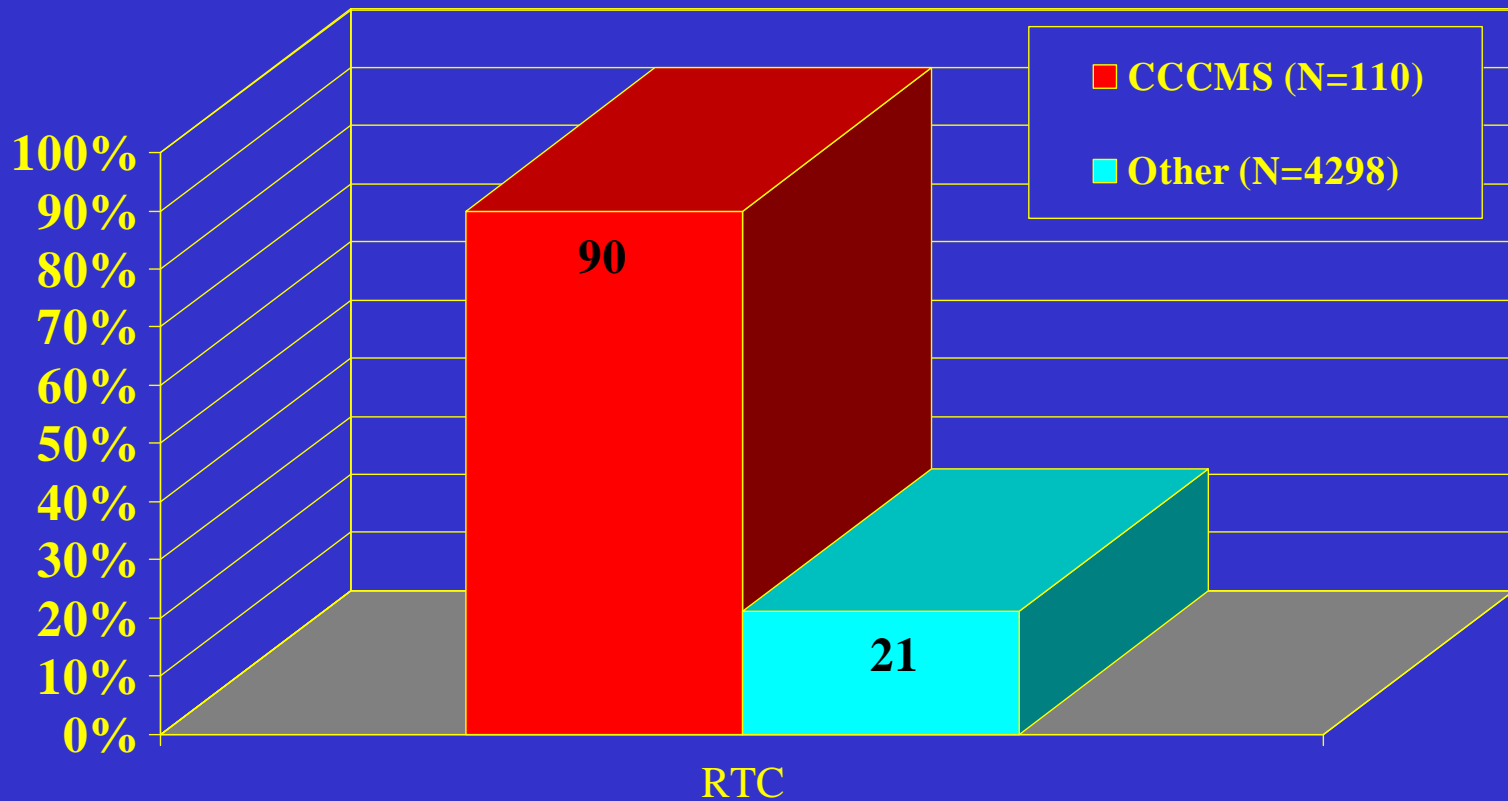
Reincarcerated at 6 months	48%	29%
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Psychological Symptoms at Admission by Mental Health Status (N= 8,093)*



*Bivariate Comparisons significant at $p < .001$.

12-Month Return to Prison by Mental Health Status (N=4,408)





Lesson 5

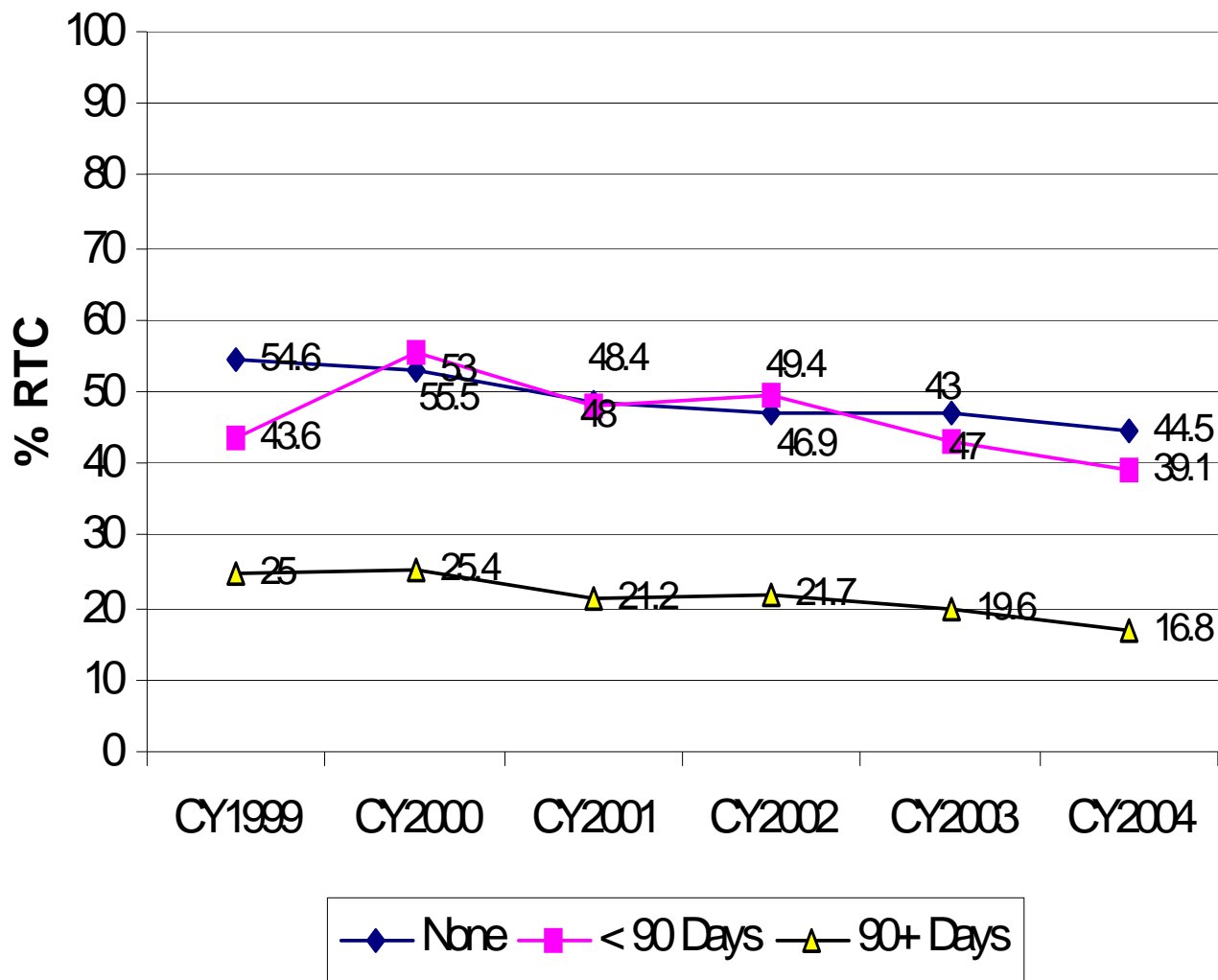
Organizational factors heavily influence successful program performance.



Organizational Factors

- Screening and assessment
- Staffing
- Institutional support
- Lockdowns
- Mission conflict
- Treatment maturity

SATF: 12-Month Return to Prison by Amount of Aftercare and Release Cohort



Expansion Programs: 12-Month Return to Prison by Release Cohort

Population	Cohort 1 (1/1/99)	2	3	4	5	6(12/31/01)
	RTC	RTC	RTC	RTC	RTC	RTC
All Males	46.9%	44.0%	42.5%	40.9%	37.1%	37.4%
All Females	42.5%	37.2%	32.4%	30.0%	32.8%	29.9%
All SAPs	42.5%	40.9%	37.1%	35.0%	34.8%	33.5%

Lessons

1. Prison treatment improves prison management.
2. Clients need to participate in prison treatment and in community treatment (90+ days) for reductions in recidivism and drug use to occur.
3. SAP graduates face personal and institutional barriers to enrollment in community treatment.
4. Correctional treatment needs to be responsive to the needs of different subpopulations [women, co-disordered].
5. Organizational factors heavily influence successful program performance [include maturity].

Thank you

Questions?

www.uclaisap.org > Presentations

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