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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19122

CENTER FOR SOCIAL POLICY
AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

March 11, 1975

Philadelphia - Probation Department - Addictive
Treatment Liaison Unit - ~~Exec~~ Executive
Summary - Rev. Ed. I

Kenneth J. Reichstein, Ph. D.
Chief, Evaluation and Monitoring Unit
Governor's Justice Commission
21 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

RE: Addictive Treatment Liaison
Unit, Philadelphia Probation
Department - Project #
PH - 74-C-F4-5-343)

Dear Ken,

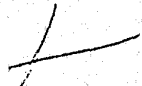
Enclosed is a revised executive summary including an assessment of the
ATLU program's compliance with EEOC guidelines.

We also enclose an addendum to the refunding report, updating it as
follows:

- 1) Expanded rearrest (outcome) study;
- 2) Assessment of the program's EEOC compliance;
- 3) Discussion of the program's budget.

We trust that this will be satisfactory.

Peace,


James E. Young
Project Director

JEY/qj

enclosures

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I. Executive Summary

1. Objectives and Activities -

a. Goals - The Addictive Treatment Liaison Unit's (Post Prison Program's) goals are:

- 1 - To reduce criminal recidivism, eliminate drug dependence and initiate a process of reintegration into society as independent productive citizens for those persons being released from the Philadelphia Prisons who have been receiving or had been identified as needing drug treatment services while in prison.
- 2 - To establish an effective bridge for those persons between drug treatment and social service elements inside the prison and supervisory, drug treatment and social service agencies in the outside world.
- 3 - To facilitate the successful utilization of supervisory, drug treatment and social service resources in the outside world by those persons on release from prison.
- 4 - To provide intensive supervision, support and referral services to those persons when deemed appropriate and not otherwise being provided.

b. Activities -

The Addictive Treatment Liaison Unit (Post Prison Program) functions in a "system integration" capacity to link in-prison treatment and social services with those available in the community, and provides continuity to the various treatment modalities (e.g., therapeutic community, detoxification) provided in the Philadelphia prisons. A major program activity concerns the recruitment of clients prior to release, and the subsequent referral of these clients to community-based treatment facilities. In addition to services provided to pre-release clients (74 as of December, 1974), the ATLU program's probation officers supervise, and provide social service and counseling assistance to a probationer caseload (135 in December, 1974) comprised of

individuals released from Philadelphia prison (approximately 80% of the caseload) and other probationers in need of drug treatment and related services.

2. Evaluation activities -

In addition to on-going probationer and pre-release client census and service delivery activities' information, this report includes an outcome (effectiveness) study of the ATLU program's probationers' criminal activities (measured by arrests) while under supervision, compared to similar activities committed by Drug Unit and General Supervision probationers. Information for the analysis was derived from Police and Court computerized records, and probation officer reports. In addition, the ATLU program's service delivery activities are compared to those of the Drug Unit, for a corresponding time period, and to those of a selected group of General Supervision units.

3. Findings and recommendations -

a. The outcome study's results provide evidence in favor of the ATLU program's effectiveness in reducing criminal recidivism. Computer-generated random samples of current ATLU, Drug Unit, and General Supervision probationers were compared for arrests occurring while under supervision, with the result that the ATLU probationers displayed the lowest re-arrest rates. Efforts were made to standardize the samples on two potentially confounding factors, time at risk, and criminal histories. When these variables were included they were shown to explain some, but not all, of the re-arrest differentials. This is in spite of the similarity between the ATLU and Drug Unit probationers'

high levels of pre-probation arrests. A supplementary analysis, comparing arrests through time, revealed that the ATLU program is associated with significantly reduced arrests, compared to probationers' pre-probation arrest histories.

With respect to supervision and service delivery activities, the ATLU program is shown to provide relatively intense coverage. Compared to the Drug Unit and General Supervision, the ATLU program's probation officers see more probationers per month, provide greater service delivery coverage, and make more referrals. This degree of effort is attributable to the ATLU program's favorable probation officer-probationer ratio, which is lower than that of the Drug Unit and General Supervision.

The ATLU program provides an effective linkage between in-prison treatment resources and those available within the Probation Department and the community.

The ATLU program is substantially in compliance with EEOC guidelines and statutes. As an administrative unit with the Probation Department and the Court of Common Pleas, it is subject to the Court's plan and procedures. Although the program is slightly underrepresented with respect to black staff and the percentage of blacks in the service population, the program's size (7 workers, 1 supervisor) does not suggest that changes in staff composition are warranted at this time.

b. Recommendations -

1. Courts - Judges and lawyers should be familiar with the ATLU program's capabilities in order to take full advantage of its resources.

As was the case with our evaluation of the Drug Unit, we recommend that the forthcoming instructional manual intended to detail such information be expedited and circulated to a wide readership within the criminal justice system.

2. Work setting - The ATLU program's central office is not conducive to professional interviewing and counseling. There is a lack of privacy and space. New offices in keeping with professional social service standards would enhance the program's effectiveness.

3. Target group - Since it is apparent that pre-release potential clients should be kept in contact with the program for one or two months prior to release, it is recommended that a shift of emphasis be directed toward sentenced prisoners in Holmesburg and the House of Correction. However, detainees in the Detention Center should continue to receive the services which the ATLU program has been providing in that facility's detoxification unit.

ADDENDUM

EVALUATION OF THE ADDICTIVE TREATMENT
LIAISON UNIT
PH 74-C-F4-5-343

REFUNDING
REPORT

Submitted to:

Kenneth J. Reichstein, Ph. D.
Evaluation and Monitoring Unit
Governor's Justice Commission
21 South 12th Street, Room 218
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

Submitted to:

Center for Social Policy and Community Development
School of Social Administration
Temple University
of the
Commonwealth System of Higher Education
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122

March 11, 1975

ADDENDUM

EVALUATION OF THE ADDICTIVE TREATMENT LIAISON UNIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION

- Introduction -

In this addendum to the "refunding" evaluation report covering the Addictive Treatment Liaison Unit (ATLU) of the Philadelphia Department of Probation, we supplement the outcome (rearrest) analysis contained in the refunding report, assess the ATLU program's compliance with EEOC guidelines, and comment on the program's budget.

First, an extension of the arrest analysis, making use of a "rearrest index," is reported.

Rearrest index - In order to circumvent difficulties introduced by the ATLU program's probationers' comparatively short time "at risk" (an average of 6.73 months compared to 23.99 for the Drug Unit and 16.97 for General Supervision) we have constructed a "rearrest index" by dividing arrests while under supervision by months "at risk" (REARREST INDEX - ARRESTS/MONTHS). Where two sources of arrest data are available (e.g., police computerized information and probation officer reports), as is the case for the Drug Unit and the ATLU program, the index was constructed for both types of data. Validity - Comparing the two indexes (Table A-1), acceptable levels of "convergent validity" are apparent; that is, indexes derived from two measures, for both reporting units, display some discrepancies, but the indexes are correlated (measures of association range between +.39 and +.64, depending on the measure and Unit), to a high degree.

These results are consistent with those derived from the associations between the two "raw" rearrest distributions (Table A-1-1).

Substantive results - In Table A-2, the police-reported index is used to compare outcomes between the Drug Unit, General Supervision, and ATLU samples, controlling for probationers' prior arrests. The results reveal statistically reliable differences. The ATLU program's clients display the lowest rearrest rates, regardless of prior arrests. However, for probationers with four or fewer prior arrests, the Drug Unit's probationers' rearrest rates exceed those of the General Supervision sample, a finding which is reversed for probationers with five or more prior arrests. In this latter case the General Supervision sample's rearrests exceed those of the Drug Unit.

Comparison of the Drug Unit and ATLU samples (Table A-3) reveals statistically reliable differences between the two units. On balance, it can be concluded that the ATLU probationers are rearrested less frequently than Drug Unit and General Supervision counterparts.

"Changeover" analysis - In Table A-4, the results of a "changeover" analysis, comparing probationers' prior arrests with those in evidence while under supervision, are reported. Making use of the rearrest indexes, highly significant changes (decreases) in arrests, for the Drug Unit and the ATLU program, are evident. The General Supervision sample (measured for police-reported rearrest information) does not demonstrate significant "changeovers." Phrased in relative terms (comparing rearrests with those expected on the basis of prior arrests) both the Drug Unit and the ATLU programs are more effective in curbing probationers' criminal recidivism than is General Supervision.

Subsequent charges - In the comparison of types of rearrest charges, it is apparent that no discernible differential patterns emerge. When arrests while under supervision are summarized (according to the most frequently occurring, or modal, charge), it is clear that "property" charges (e.g., burglary, etc.) are the predominant charges for the Drug Unit (34.1%), General Supervision (18.7%), and the ATLU program (13.8%). Drug charges, crimes of violence (person and weapon charges) and vice arrests do not occur frequently and do not differ significantly between the Units.

Rearrest summary -

The supplementary analysis reported in this addendum yields results consistent

with those reported in the refunding report. The ATLU program's rearrest rates are lower than those of the Drug Unit and General Supervision, controlling for probationers' months at risk and arrest histories.

Comparisons of the Drug Unit with General Supervision reveal that the Drug Unit is more successful in curbing rearrests for probationers with extensive arrest histories (Table A-2, 5+ arrests), a result which is also in evidence in the "changeover" analysis (comparing prior with subsequent arrests) reported in Table A-4.

No differential patterns of rearrest types, between the three Units, are evident.

EEOC Compliance -

1. Equal Employment Opportunity Program Plan -

All Probation Department Units, including the Addictive Treatment Liaison Unit (Post Prison Program) are administrative units within Philadelphia's Court of Common Pleas. There is an Equal Employment Opportunity Program Plan, signed by Judge Stanley Greenberg, covering the Court, on file with the Regional Council.

2. Plan Compliance -

The ATLU program's workers are hired through the Court of Common Pleas. The program has hired no new workers since July 1, 1974, nor has the program received applications for employment. The program has not fired or sanctioned an employee since July 1, 1974.

3. Compliance with Guidelines and Statutes -

The ATLU program's sex, racial, and ethnic composition are reported in Table A-6. Estimating the service population at 70% black, and the black staff percentage at 25% (Table A-6), the formula $70\% \times 70\% = 49\% - 25\% = 24\%$ yields the result that the ATLU staff pattern is slightly underrepresented with respect to black staff members. However, since the program is small (7 workers and 1 supervisor) the substitution of 2 non-white workers would eliminate the disparity. Under these circumstances changes in the present staff are not warranted.

The foregoing pertains to non-white staff only. Details of the service population's Spanish-surnamed persons, Asian-Americans, and women are not known.

BUDGET -

1. All of the ATLU program's staff are qualified (each has a bachelors degree).
2. There are no personnel positions unnecessary to program performance.
3. No staff or worker positions are vacant.
4. The program's salaries are set by the Court of Common Pleas and are not considered exorbitant.
5. Budgeted expenditures are necessary and warranted. We have recommended (see refunding report) that the unit needs new offices and related equipment.
6. Cost Benefit Analysis -
SEE REFUNDING REPORT.

Table A-1

Relation between two independent indexes of rearrests while under supervision (validity), controlling for supervisory unit, (Discrepancies are in the off-diagonal cells.)

ASSIGNMENT		Sample			DU			PP		
REARREST INDEX (Probation officer reported)*		0	M	H	0	M	H	0	M	H
REARREST INDEX (Police- reported)	0	46	12	18	11	11	6	35	1	12
	M	3	23	3	1	20	3	2	3	0
	H	5	4	22	2	3	12	3	1	10
Somers's D (sym- metric)		+.42			+.39			+.40		
Gamma		+.58			+.55			+.64		

Note.- "Sample" = Total Sample; DU = Drug Unit; PP = Post Prison.

* "0" (zero) = No arrests; "M" (medium) = .1 to .125; "H" (high) = .126 to highest value, all on an index derived by dividing arrests while under supervision by months at risk.

Table A-1-1

Relation between two independent measures of rearrests while under supervision (validity), controlling for supervisory unit. (Discrepancies are in the off-diagonal cells.)

ASSIGNMENT		Sample				DU				PP			
POLICE- REPORTED	PROBATION OFFICER-REPORTED	0	1	2	3+	0	1	2	3+	0	1	2	3+
		0	47	9	11	10	11	3	7	7	36	6	4
	1	6	12	3	5	1	8	3	5	5	4	0	0
	2	0	3	10	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	9	0
	3+	2	2	2	14	2	2	2	14	0	0	0	0
	Somer's D (symmetric)	+.44				+.32				+.44			
	Gamma	+.60				+.43				+.67			

Note.- "Sample" = Total sample; DU = Drug Unit; PP = Post Prison.

Table A-2

Supervision in relation to rearrest
index, controlling for prior arrests

PRIOR ARRESTS		0--4			5+		
		DU	GS	PP	DU	GS	PP
REARREST INDEX (Police- reported) *	Low	29.6%	57.6%	77.8%	47.6%	17.4%	67.5%
	Medium	40.7	28.8	0.0	31.0	26.1	12.5
	High	29.6	13.6	22.2	21.4	56.5	20.0
	Total	27	59	27	42	23	40
	χ^2		18.14			18.82	
	df		4			4	
	p		.002			.001	

Note.- DU =Drug Unit; GS = General Supervision; PP = Post Prison.

* Rearrest index is derived by dividing arrests under supervision by months at risk. "Low" = 50th percentile and below; "Medium" = 51st to 75th percentile; "High" = 76th percentile and above.

Table A-3

Drug Unit and ATLU programs
in relation to rearrest indexes,
controlling for prior arrests

PRIOR ARRESTS		0-4		5+	
ASSIGNMENT		DU	PP	DU	PP
REARREST INDEX (Police- reported) *	Low	29.6%	77.8%	47.6%	67.5%
	Medium	40.7	0.0	31.0	12.5
	High	29.6	22.2	21.4	20.0
	Total	27	27	42	40
	X ²	17.11		4.61	
	df	2		2	
	p	.0002		.10	
REARREST INDEX (Probation officer- reported) *	Low	25.9%	77.8%	16.7%	47.5%
	Medium	48.1	0.0	50.0	12.5
	High	25.9	22.2	33.3	40.0
	Total	27	27	42	40
	X ²	20.08		15.48	
	df	2		2	
	p	.0001		.0004	

Note.- DU = Drug Unit; PP = Post Prison.

* "Low" = 50th percentile and below; "medium" = 51st to 75th percentile; "high" = 76th percentile and above. The rearrest index is derived by dividing arrests while under supervision by months at risk.

Table A-4

Changeover tables relating prior arrests to a rearrest index which controls for months at risk, for three Prob. Dept. Units

ASSIGNMENT		Drug Unit		Post Prison		General Super	
		0-4	5+	0-4	5+	0-4	5+
REARREST INDEX (Police-reported)*	High	8	9	6	8	8	13
	Low	19	33	21	32	51	10
	X ²	15.24		17.79		.22	
	p	.001		.001		NS	
(NOT SIGNIFICANT)							
REARREST INDEX (Probation officer-reports)*	High	7	14	6	16	Not measured	
	Low	20	29	21	24	Not measured	
	X ²	13.44		10.80			
	p	.001		.002			

Note.- "High" rearrest categories are individuals falling above the 75th percentile of scores yielded by dividing subsequent arrests (e. g., arrests while under supervision in the designated unit) by months "at risk" (e. g., months under supervision in the designated unit).

*

The "index" divides arrests by months at risk, thereby controlling for months at risk.

ASSIGNMENT	DU	GS	PP
None	45.1%	53.6%	73.6%
Drug	7.3	8.2	2.8
Property	34.1	18.7	13.8
Person/ weapon	3.7	8.2	4.2
Vice/lottery/ morals	4.9	2.1	5.6
Fugitive	1.2	0.0	0.0
Vehicle	0.0	1.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	3.7	8.2	0.0
Total	82	97	72

Table A-5

Supervisory assignment in relation to modal (most frequently occurring) arrests while under supervision

Table A-6

ATLU Program staff, by sex,
ethnicity, and race

	SEX	M	F	Total
	W	3	3	(6) 75.0
ETHNICITY/RACE	W̄		2	(2) 25.0
	Sp			
	Total	37.5 (3)	62.5 (5)	100.0 (8)

END

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