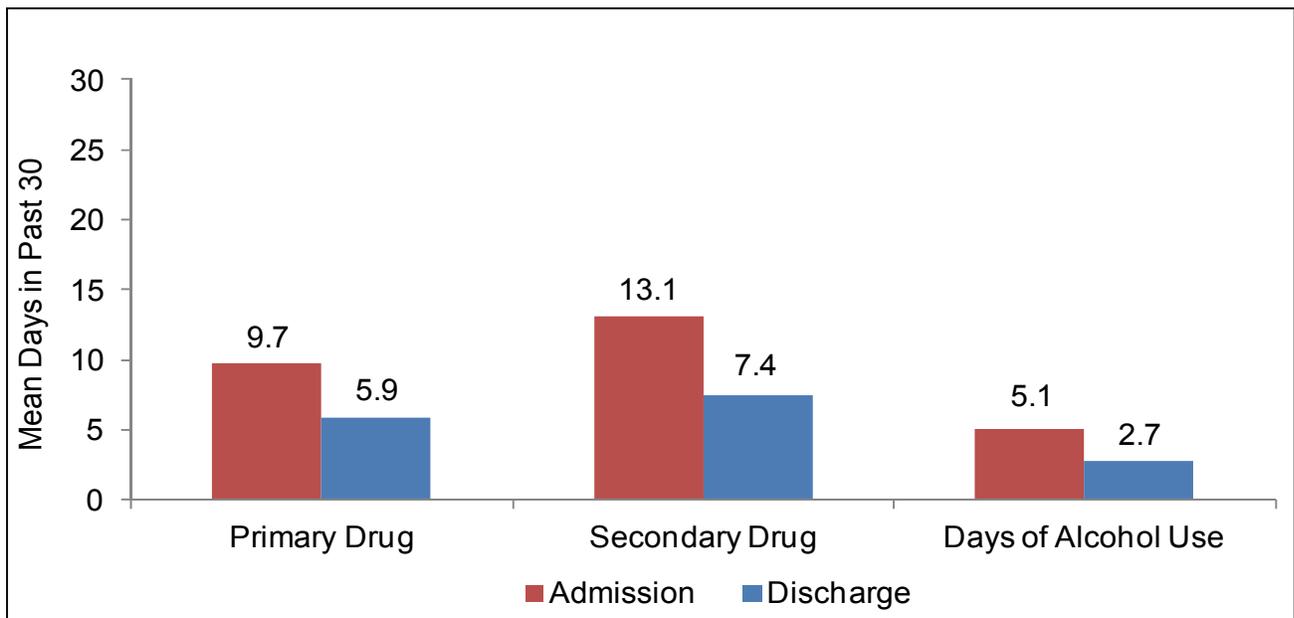


An update on the Los Angeles County Evaluation System, An Outcome Reporting Program

In 2012, the Los Angeles County Evaluation System: An Outcomes Reporting Program (LACES) conducted an observation of the programs that provide education and counseling for individuals found guilty of driving under the influence (DUI). The subsequent report included an analysis of information gathered from program surveys, site visits, and interviews with program staff (directors, managers, facilitators, etc.). Data from the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) were analyzed for a random sample of participants who were ordered to enroll in a drinking driver program. LA County Participant Reporting System (LACPRS) admission and discharge data were analyzed for participants who entered substance use disorder (SUD) treatment. Based on the findings, a number of recommendations were proposed including:

1. Providing sample content, news articles, statistics, etc., to facilitators to be used in educational sessions. These additional resources will help improve program content by making the sessions more relevant and compelling and less repetitious.
2. Revising the educational program to require participation and assessment of knowledge retention. Because these programs are primarily educational, there should be some knowledge attainment expectation. The sessions should also include more opportunities for interaction with the clients so that they can learn through a less passive, and therefore more engaging, process.
3. Developing a simple data system to collect basic demographic, behavioral, and clinical assessment information – this would allow programs and the county to track program participants, particularly clients who are allowed lower payments, to ensure that every program that is qualified to do so admits a certain proportion of lower-paying clients.

Chart 1: Admission-to-Discharge Changes in Primary Drug, Secondary Drug, and Alcohol Use for DUI Program Participants Admitted to SUD treatment from 2005–2010 (N = 8,716)



As illustrated in Chart 1, the mean days of use of participants' primary drug, secondary drug, and alcohol decreased across the board. Primary substance use was reduced by 39.2%; secondary substance use was reduced by 43.5%; alcohol use (for those who did not report alcohol as their primary or secondary substance) was reduced by 47.1%. These reductions are somewhat lower than what was found for the general population of clients in SUD treatment in FY 2009–2010.