

**Criminal Justice  
Kentucky Treatment Outcome Study  
(CJKTOS)**

**2005-2006 Internal Report**

7/31/2006

Report prepared for:

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## Executive Summary

- The Kentucky Criminal Justice Treatment Outcome Study (CJKTOS), which was implemented in April 2005, examines treatment outcomes for substance abuse clients who receive treatment in Kentucky's correctional treatment programs.
- Each correctional treatment agency collects interview data from substance abusing offenders as they enter treatment. This baseline interview provides information about client substance use and history, criminal justice system involvement, mental and physical health, and employment history.
- The first year evaluation activities included training 50 corrections-based substance abuse treatment providers from 16 correctional facilities, managing PDA and modem equipment, providing technical support on data collection and syncing, developing both program-level and client-level reports for treatment providers, and conducting site visits to treatment programs to update administrators and staff on data collection issues.
- Follow-up data will be collected by the University of Kentucky beginning in June 2006 from a sample of consenting participants 12-months after they are released to the community. The follow-up will focus on outcomes related to substance use, recidivism, employment, and mental and physical health.

### Program data

- The seven CJKTOS prison-based substance abuse treatment program data collection sites are:
  1. Green River Correctional Complex (GRCC);
  2. Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW);
  3. Lee Adjustment Center (LAC);
  4. Luther Luckett Correctional Complex (LLCC);
  5. Marion Adjustment Center (MAC);
  6. Otter Creek Correctional Center (OCCC); and
  7. Roederer Correctional Complex (RCC).
- The nine CJKTOS jail-based substance abuse treatment program data collection sites are:
  1. Christian County Detention Center;
  2. Daviess County Detention Center;
  3. Grayson County Detention Center;
  4. Hardin County Detention Center;
  5. Hopkins County Detention Center;
  6. Kenton County Detention Center;
  7. Marion County Detention Center;
  8. Mason County Detention Center; and
  9. Three Forks Regional Jail.
- The PDA data collection process documents the number of clients served in Kentucky's correctional substance abuse treatment programs using the number of baseline assessments and the number of discharges.

## Client data

- The first year CJKTOS baseline data are presented in this report to describe the demographic characteristics, substance use, criminal history, and previous treatment of offenders enrolled in Kentucky corrections-based substance abuse treatment programs. As of June 30, 2006 baseline data were collected for 1,946 clients.
  - *Demographics:* Clients receiving substance abuse treatment in Kentucky jail and prison programs were predominantly male (91.6%) with an average age of 32.3 (range from 18 to 69 years old). A majority was white (62.4%) and averaged 10.8 years of education. Over half (51%) were employed before incarceration and over half (50.8%) were single and never married.
  - *Substance use:* A large majority (93.4%) of clients reported using an illicit drug in the 12 months before incarceration. Alcohol use in the 12 months before incarceration was reported by 80.5%. Illicit drug use included 70.4% who used marijuana, 54.5% used cocaine/crack, 39.5% used sedatives, 35.4% used amphetamine or methamphetamine, and 25.4% used opiates. These data are presented by prison programs, jail programs, and the total sample in Figure 2 with noted differences in higher alcohol use in jails (83.3%) compared to prison (79.9%). In addition, 29.6% of jail clients reported sedative use compared to 40.9% of prison clients. The average number of substances used by clients 12 months before incarceration was 3.4.
  - *Criminal involvement:* The average number of times incarcerated was 8.4. Clients reported an average of 51.4 months of lifetime incarceration, with the average length of their last incarceration being 18.4 months.
  - *Offense history:* A majority of clients reported lifetime drug charges (78.1%) and lifetime probation/parole violations at 70%. Over half (52.9%) reported being charged with disorderly conduct. Nearly half (47.5%) reported being charged with a DUI in their lifetime. The percentage of clients reporting other lifetime charges include: 40.5% for assault, 37.9% for burglary, 34.5% for contempt of court, 31.4% for shoplifting, and 29.9% for a weapons offense.
- Follow-up data collection, which is targeted at 12-months post-release from a jail or prison, will begin in June, 2006. Baseline descriptive characteristics will be examined in the 12-month follow-up data collection to calculate treatment outcomes on drug use, criminal activity and recidivism, service/treatment utilization, employment, family relationships, and health/mental health status.

## **Criminal Justice Kentucky Treatment Outcome Study (CJKTOS) 2005-2006 Report**

The Criminal Justice Treatment Outcome Study (CJKTOS) was implemented in April 2005 to profile substance abusers entering treatment in Kentucky's prison and jail-based programs, and provide client-level outcome data at 12 months post-release. This report summarizes CJKTOS project activities during the 2005-2006 year. Report sections include an overview of the study, a summary of project activities, and a profile of baseline data for 1,946 clients who entered corrections-based substance abuse treatment between May 1, 2005 and June 30, 2006.

### **Study Overview**

Prison-based substance abuse treatment programs in Kentucky began at LLCC, MAC, KCIW, and GRCC. From 2003 – 2005, these four programs grew to seven programs, and four hundred seventy beds increased to one thousand ninety-four beds in eighteen months. With the increased number of substance abuse treatment programs in Kentucky's prisons and jails, the Department of Corrections is aware of the need for accountability in monitoring the effectiveness of these treatment programs. Community-based state funded substance abuse programs in Kentucky are required by state law to collect data on substance abusers as they enter treatment (KRS 222.465). This data is collected through the Kentucky Treatment Outcome Study. In 2004, the Office of Drug Control Policy, the Division of Substance Abuse, and the Department of Corrections agreed to collect data from Kentucky's prison and jail based treatment programs. The Criminal Justice Treatment Outcome Study (CJKTOS) was developed and implemented in April, 2005. The CJKTOS study is a pre- and post-test design which is grounded in established outcome studies among substance abusers (Hubbard, Marsden, Rachal, Harwood, Cavanaugh, & Ginzburg, 1989; Simpson, Joe, & Brown, 1997; Simpson, Joe, Fletcher, Hubbard, & Anglin, 1999). Prison and jail-based programs collect data within the first two weeks of a client's admission to substance abuse treatment. Prison and jail-based programs use the same instrument to collect information from clients. Both baseline interview data and follow-up locator data are collected at treatment intake by correctional treatment staff. All data are collected and stored in compliance with HIPAA regulations, including the use of encrypted identification numbers, and abbreviated birthdays (month and year) to secure confidentiality of protected health information.

***Baseline Assessment:*** Each correctional treatment agency collects interview data from substance abusing offenders as he or she enters treatment. This baseline interview includes client self-reported information about substance use and history, criminal justice system involvement, mental and physical health, and employment history. Clients are asked to consent to data collection when they give permission for treatment. Clients who voluntarily agree to participate in the follow-up study are consented to participate in the study before giving personal locator information for follow-up interviews 12 months after release from the prison or jail.

***Follow-up:*** Substance abuse treatment providers obtain informed consent from clients who agree to participate in the 12-month follow-up study. The consent process is approved by the University of Kentucky Institutional Review Board (IRB) which includes informing clients about the purpose of the follow-up study and the study's confidentiality protections. The voluntary nature of the follow-up is stressed, and clients are not coerced to participate. Follow-up data collection includes information to locate clients 12 months after release from prison or jail. Follow-up telephone interviews are conducted by the University of Kentucky approximately 12

months after release. Follow-up questions are identical to the baseline measures except for lifetime measures, in order to compare client self-report information at treatment entry with data collected 12 months after release from prison or jail.

### **CJKTOS Activities for 2005 - 2006**

CJKTOS data collection was successfully implemented during the 2005-2006 year. This section outlines implementation activities which consisted of training and technical support, developing and distributing feedback reports, and site visits to update administrators and treatment providers on data collection.

#### **Training and Technical Support**

The initial CJKTOS training was completed on April 22, 2005 at the Hardin County Public Library in Elizabethtown. Treatment providers from each prison and jail were trained on the following:

- How to collect data;
- How to enter PDA data;
- How to explain consent procedures; and
- How to synchronize data from the PDA to the UK Center on Drug and Alcohol Research (CDAR).

A second training was completed on December 12, 2005 at the Hardin County Detention Center for new jail-based programs which included Mason County Detention Center, Grayson County Detention Center, Kenton County Detention Center, Marion County Detention Center, and Three Forks Regional Jail.

Training was conducted at the Otter Creek Correctional Center on January 9, 2006 with 5 new treatment providers.

Additional trainings have been conducted as treatment staff change at each facility.

At each training, treatment providers received PDAs and modems. CDAR provides on-going technical support and assistance related to using the PDAs and modems, entering data, synching data, and data transfer.

#### **Feedback Reports**

The CJKTOS database is maintained by CDAR. CDAR developed monthly reports to distribute to program administrators and treatment providers. These reports give treatment providers updated lists of active clients and summaries of client baseline data collection. In addition, a program report provides client profiles for each facility compared to the state total. A description of each of these reports is included in Table 1.

**Table 1. CJKTOS Reports**

<b>Report</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Distributed</b>
Client List	The client list overviews data received by UK CDAR. The report includes the date treatment began, date of baseline interview, date of client discharge, and the reason why a client was discharged.	To verify treatment provider data was received and maintains database accuracy.	Monthly
Baseline Summary	The baseline summary is a two-page summary of client information which includes demographic characteristics, information on mental health, physical health, substance use, and criminal justice involvement.	To give treatment providers baseline data.	Monthly
Institutional Report	The report provides information for each institution to compare itself to statewide averages on client demographics, mental health, physical health, substance use behavior, and criminal justice involvement.	To give administrators and treatment providers comparative client information.	Quarterly and Annually
State Data Report	The state data report summarizes CJKTOS study activities, presents client data, and follow-up outcomes for prison and jail-based substance abuse programs.	To provide information to decision-makers about prison and jail-based substance abuse treatment.	Annually and as needed

**Site visits**

Site visits were made by CDAR and DOC staff to meet with treatment staff from each prison and jail-based treatment program. The purpose of the site visits was to update facility client lists, provide preliminary client reports, and to discuss training issues. A summary of the 2005-2006 site visits is included in Table 2.

**Table 2. Summary of CJKTOS site visits.**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Participants</b>
January 9, 2006	Otter Creek Correctional Center (OCCC)	To distribute PDAs and a modem. To train staff on the purpose of CJKTOS and how to enter data on a PDA and sync.	OCCC staff
February 21, 2006	Luther Luckett Correctional Complex (LLCC)	To provide additional training. To explain and distribute initial reports.	LLCC staff
February 21, 2006	Roederer Correctional Complex (RCC)	To provide additional training. To explain and distribute initial reports.	RCC staff KCIW staff
February 24, 2006	Marion Adjustment Center	To provide additional training. To explain and distribute initial reports.	MAC staff Marion County Detention Center staff
March 2, 2006	Hardin County Detention Center	To distribute PDAs and a modem. To train staff on CJKTOS and how to enter data on a PDA and sync.	Hardin County Detention Center staff
March 15, 2006	Lee Adjustment Center (LAC)	To provide additional training. To explain and distribute initial reports.	LAC staff Three Forks Regional Jail staff
March 23, 2006	Green River Correctional Complex (GRCC)	To provide additional training. To explain and distribute initial reports.	GRCC staff Christian County Detention Center staff Hopkins County Detention Center staff Daviess County Detention Center staff

## Demographic Characteristics

Client demographic characteristics are presented in Table 3. Demographic data presented are: age, race, gender, education, employment status, and marital status. Clients are predominantly male (91.6%) with an average age of 32.3 (range from 18 to 69 years old). A majority was white (62.4%) and averaged 10.8 years of education. Over half (51%) were employed before incarceration and over half (50.8%) were single and never married.

**Table 3. Demographics**

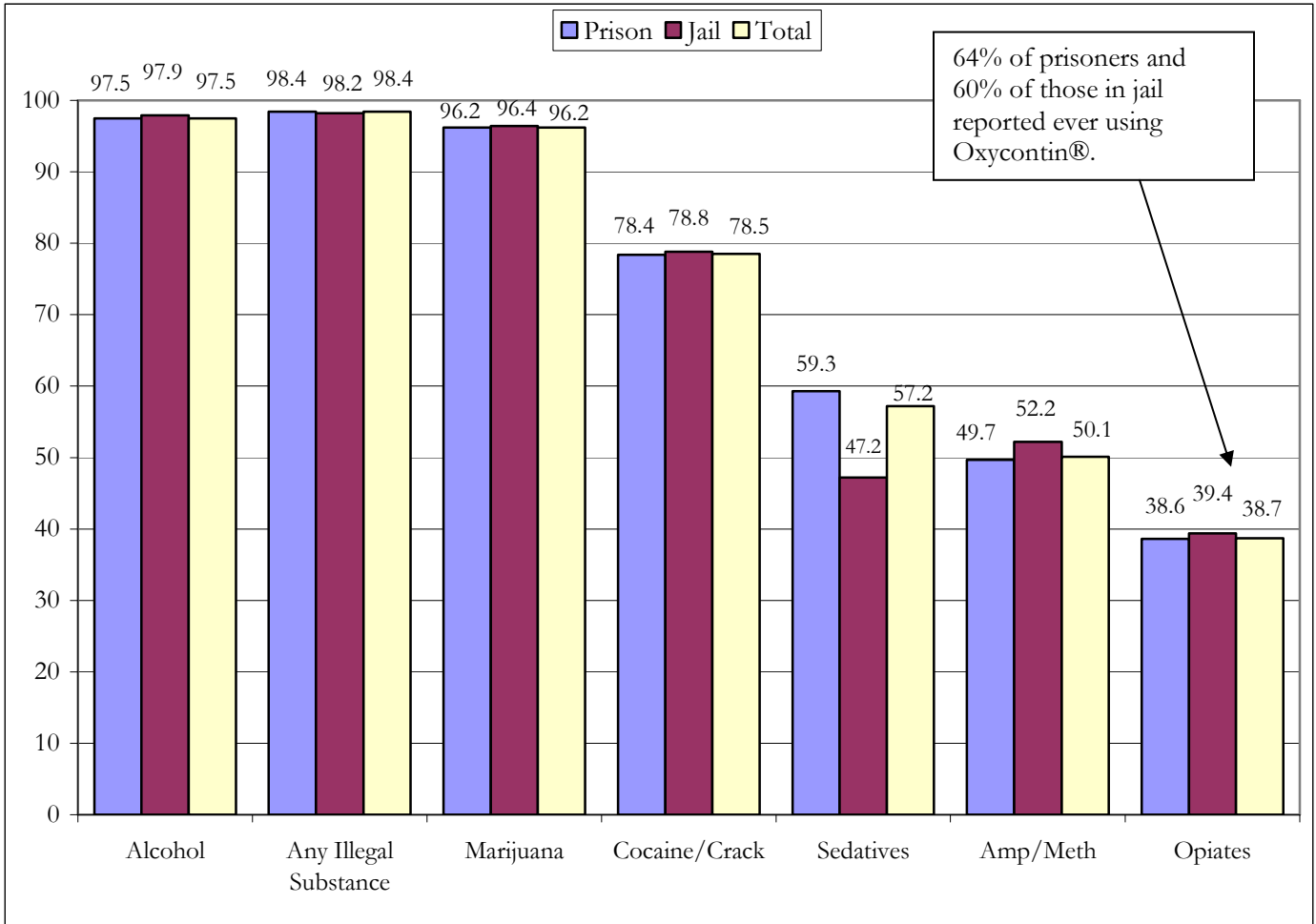
	<b>Prison (n=1,611)</b>	<b>Jail (n=335)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,946)</b>
Average age	32.4 (range 18-69)	31.9 (range 18-61)	32.3 (Range 18-69)
Race	64.5% white	64.3% white	62.4% white
Gender	91.1% male	94% male	91.6% male
Education	10.7 years	10.9 years	10.8 years
Employed before incarceration	52.2 % full-time	45.4% full-time	51% full-time
Marital status	50.5% single, never married	52.2% single, never married	50.8% single, never married



## Lifetime Drug Use

A majority (98.4%) used an illegal drug in their lifetime, and 97.5% used alcohol. Most clients (96.2%) reported ever using marijuana. Other drugs included: 78.5% used cocaine/crack, 57.2% used sedatives, 50.1% used amphetamine or methamphetamine, and 38.7% used opiates. Lifetime drug use is reported for prison and jail clients in Figure 1. Patterns of drug use is similar across prisons and jails except for a lower percentage of jail clients reporting sedative use.

**Figure 1. Percent Reporting Lifetime Drug Use** (Prison N=1,611; Jail N=335; Total N=1,946)

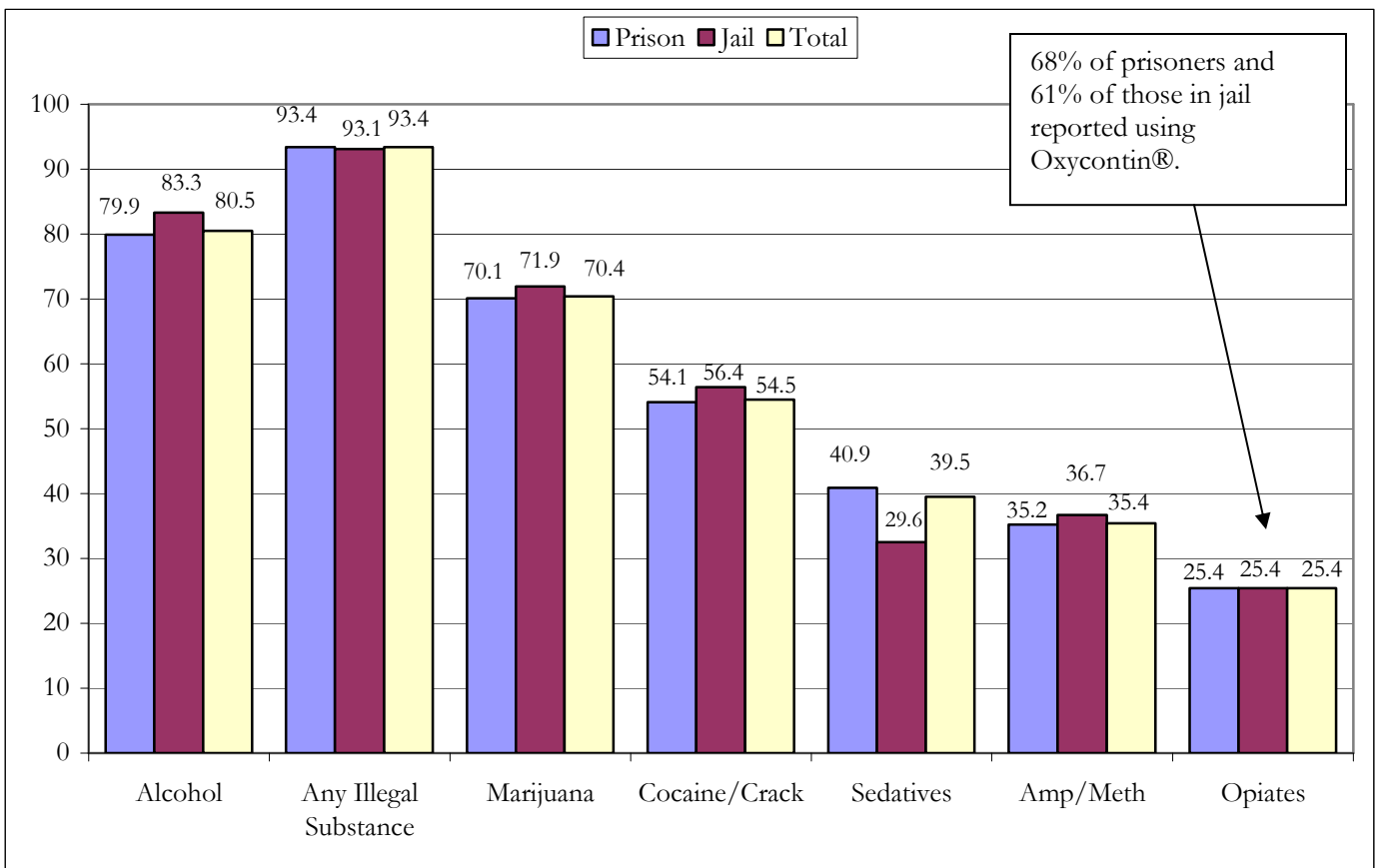


## Drug Use in the 12 Months Before Incarceration

A majority (93.4%) of clients reported using an illicit drug in the 12 months before incarceration. Alcohol use in the 12 months before incarceration was reported by 80.5%. Illicit drug use included 70.4% who used marijuana, 54.5% used cocaine/crack, 39.5% used sedatives, 35.4% used amphetamine or methamphetamine, and 25.4% used opiates. These data are presented by prison programs, jail programs, and total sample in Figure 2 with noted differences in higher alcohol use in jails (83.3%) compared to prison (79.9%) and lower sedative use in jails (29.6%) compared to prisons (40.9%).

**Figure 2. Percent Reporting Drug Use in the 12 Months Before Incarceration**

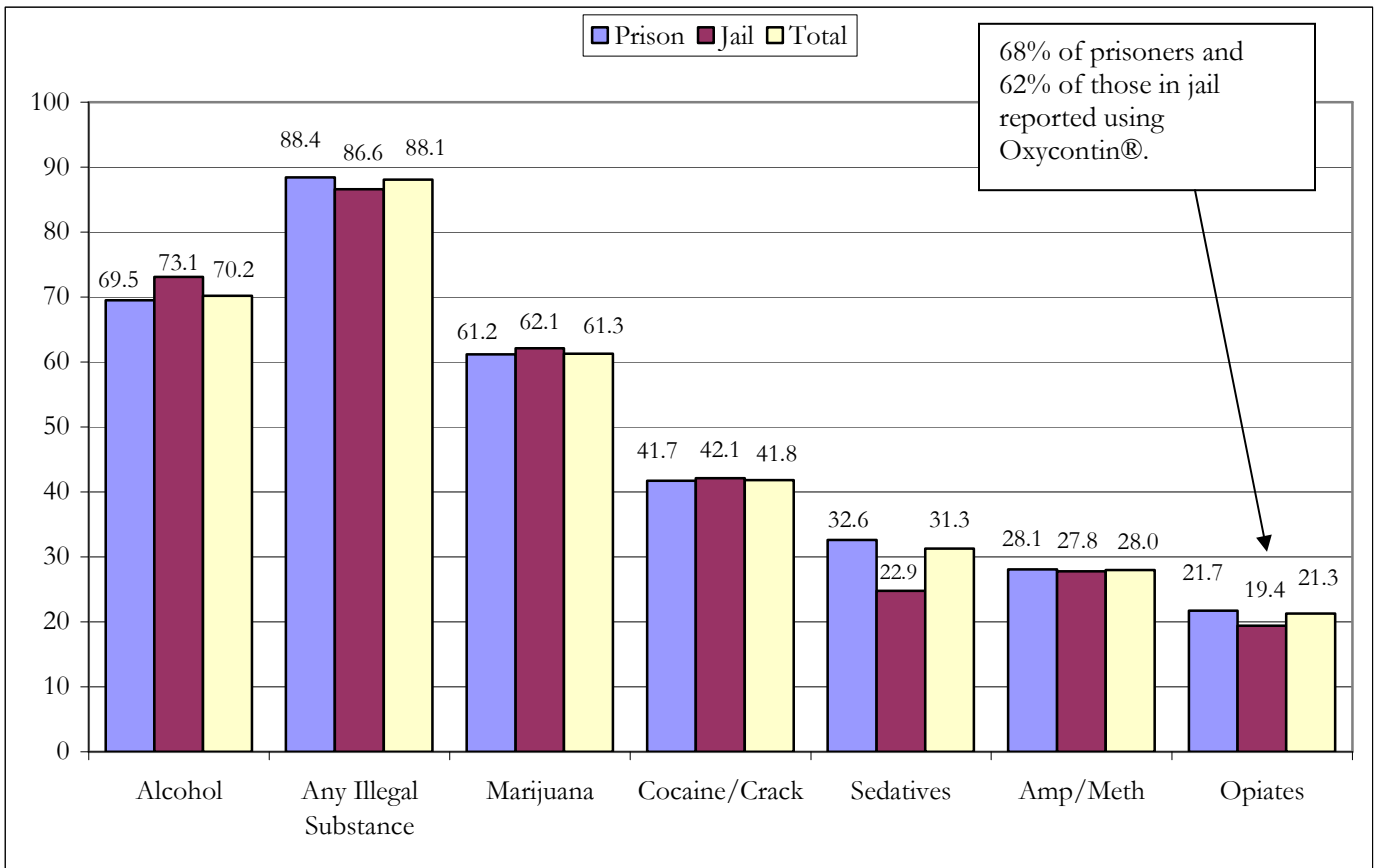
(Prison N=1,611; Jail N=335; Total N=1,946)



### Drug Use in the 30 Days Before Incarceration

A majority (88.1%) of clients reported illegal drug use 30 days before their incarceration. Alcohol use in the 30 days before incarceration was reported by 70.2% of the clients. Other illicit drug use included: 61.3% who used marijuana, 41.8% used cocaine/crack, 31.3% used sedatives, 28% used amphetamine or methamphetamine, and 21.3% used opiates. These data are presented by prison programs, jail programs, and total in Figure 3. There are differences in alcohol use with 73.1% of jail clients self-reporting alcohol use and 69.5% of prison clients reporting alcohol use. There was also a noted difference in sedative use which was higher among those in prison (32.6%) then among jail detainees (22.9%).

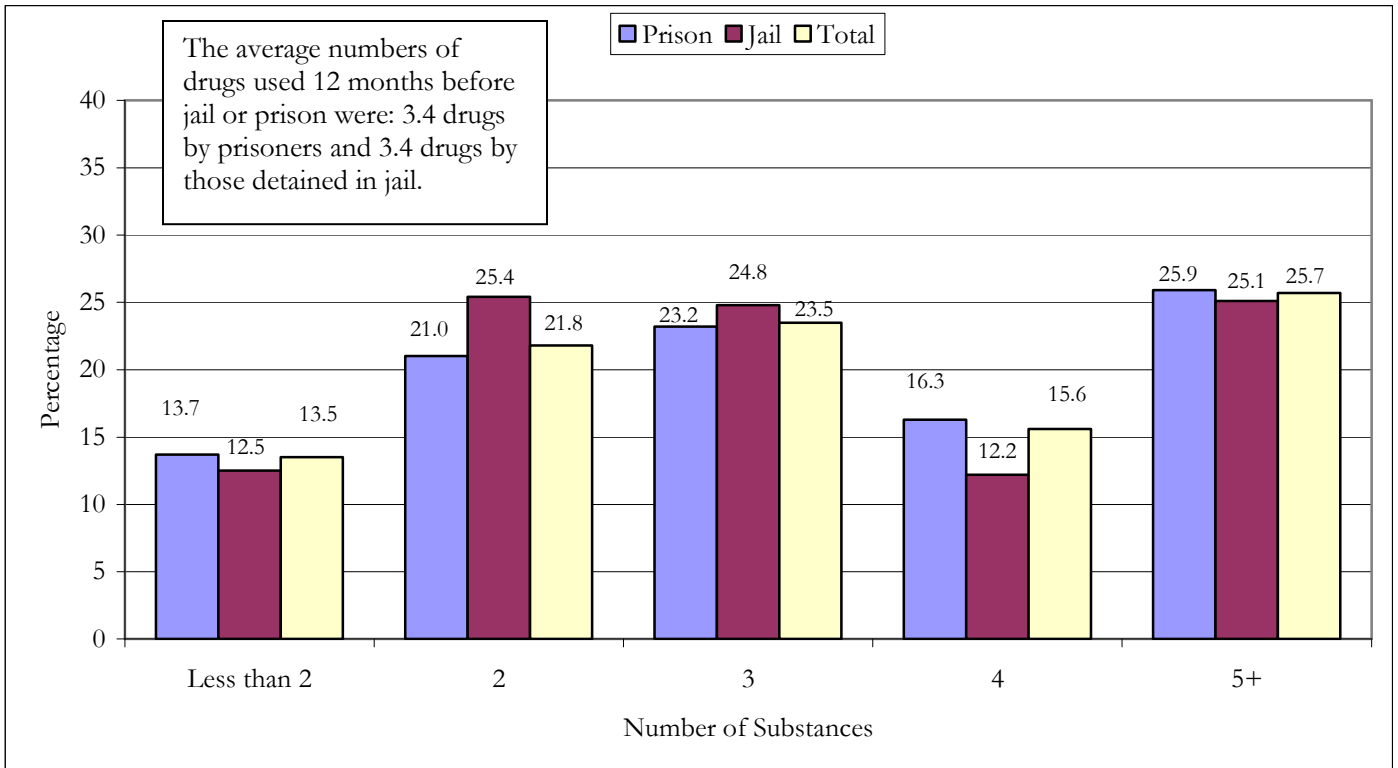
**Figure 3. Percent Reporting Drug Use in the 30 Days Before Incarceration**  
(Prison N=1,611; Jail N=335; Total N=1,946)



## Number of Drugs Used in the 12 Months Before Incarceration

The average number of drugs used 12 months before incarceration was 3.4, as illustrated in Figure 4. A small number of clients (13.5%) reported using less than 2 substances. Nearly half (45.3%) reported using 2 substances (21.8%) or 3 substances (23.5%) in the 12 months before jail or prison. One-fourth (25.7%) reported using 5 or more substances.

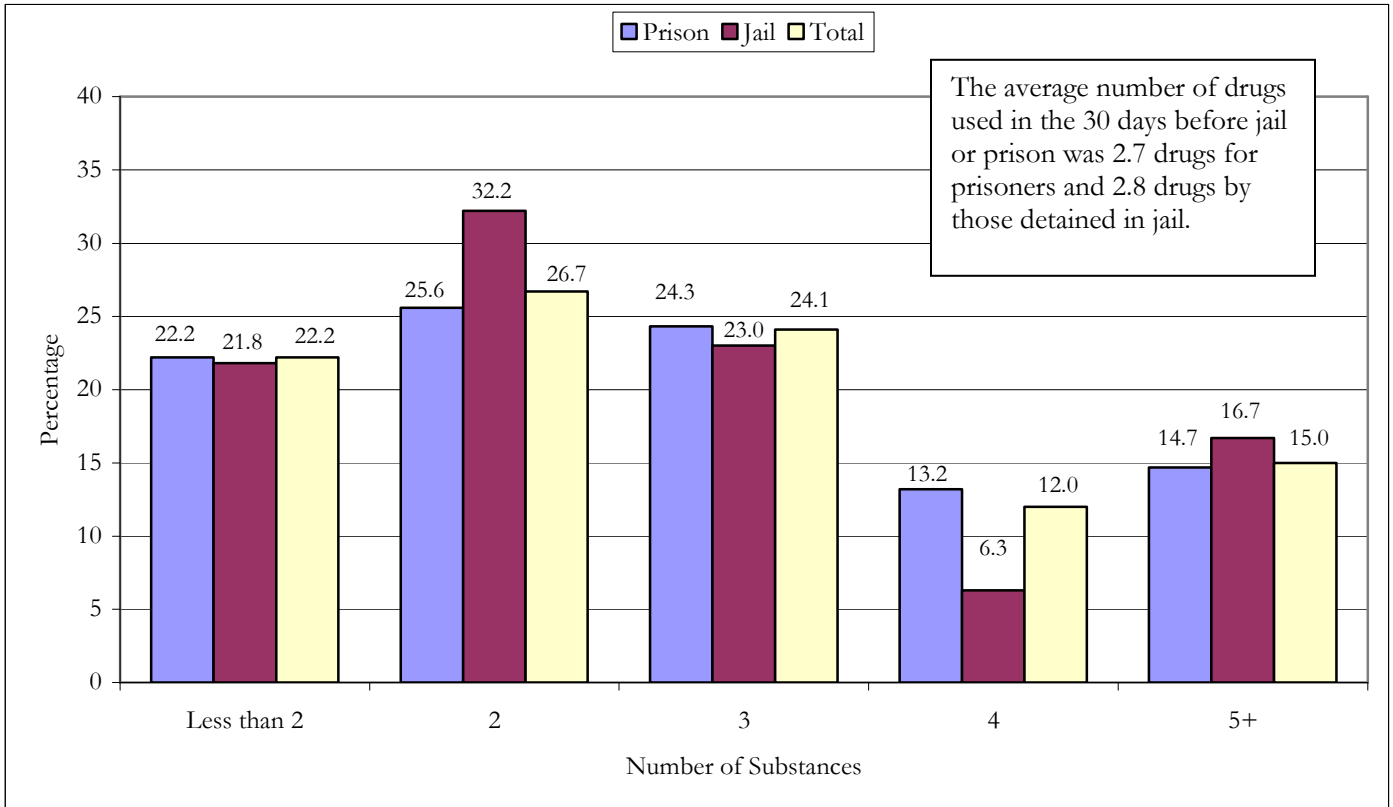
**Figure 4. Number of Drugs Used in the 12 Months Before Incarceration**  
(Prison N=1,611; Jail N=335; Total N=1,946)



## Number of Drugs Used in the 30 Days Before Incarceration

The average number of drugs used in the 30 days before incarceration was 2.7 for prisoners and 2.8 by those detained in jail. More than half (50.8%) reported using 2 substances (26.7%) or 3 substances (24.1%). In addition, 22.2% reported using less than 2 substances and 15% used 5 or more substances. Data are presented in Figure 5 for prisons, jails, and total sample.

**Figure 5. Number of Drugs Used in the 30 Days Before Incarceration**  
(Prison N=1,611; Jail N=335; Total N=1,946)



### Self-Reported Chance of Remaining Drug Free

A majority reported that they had a very good (50.5%) or moderately good (31.9%) chance of remaining drug free as seen in Table 4. Very few clients reported they would have a moderately poor (1.1%) or very poor (1.6%) chance of maintaining sobriety. However, 14.7% self-reported being uncertain about their chance of maintaining sobriety.

**Table 4. Self-Reported Chance of Remaining Drug Free**

	<b>Prison (n=1,611)</b>	<b>Jail (n=335)</b>	<b>Total (n=1,946)</b>
Very Good	50.3%	51.6%	50.5%
Moderately Good	31.2%	35.2%	31.9%
Uncertain	16.0%	8.7%	14.7%
Moderately Poor	1.2%	0.6%	1.1%
Very Poor	1.1%	3.9%	1.6%

### Criminal History

The average number of times clients self-reported they were incarcerated was 8.4, as shown in Table 5. Clients reported being incarcerated an average of 51.4 months in their lifetime. The average length of their last incarceration was 18.4 months, which was higher for prisoners at 19.6 months compared to 12.8 months for those in jail.

**Table 5. Criminal History**

	<b>Prison (n=1,611)</b>	<b>Jail (n=335)</b>	<b>Total (1,946)</b>
Average months of incarceration during lifetime	53.6 months	40.8 months	51.4 months
Average number of times incarcerated	7.8 times	10.9 times	8.4 times
Average length of last incarceration	19.6 months	12.8 months	18.4 months

## Lifetime Charges

A majority of clients reported lifetime drug related charges (78.1%) as shown in Table 6. Specifically, 70% were charged with a probation or parole violation. Over half (52.9%) reported being charged with disorderly conduct, and 47.5% reported being charged with a lifetime DUI. Other lifetime charges included: 40.5% for assault, 37.9% for burglary, 34.5% for contempt of court, 31.4% for shoplifting, and 29.9% for weapons offenses. As expected, there were more self-reported DUI charges (54.8%) for jail detainees than prisoners at 46%.

**Table 6. Percent Self-Reporting Lifetime Charges**

	<b>Prison (n=1,611)</b>	<b>Jail (n=335)</b>	<b>Total (1,946)</b>
Drug charges	77.5%	81.1%	78.1%
Probation/parole violation	70.3%	68.3%	70.0%
Disorderly conduct	52.5%	55.1%	52.9%
DUI	46.0%	54.8%	47.5%
Assault	40.4%	41.3%	40.5%
Burglary	39.2%	31.7%	37.9%
Contempt of court	33.9%	37.4%	34.5%
Shoplifting	31.1%	31.7%	31.4%
Weapons offense	30.9%	25.4%	29.9%

## **Limitations**

This CJKTOS report presents information on clients who received drug abuse treatment during fiscal year 2006 in Kentucky publicly funded correctional drug abuse treatment. There are several important limitations to the data presented in this report. First, baseline data are self-reported at treatment intake. While self-report data has been shown to be valid when compared to urinalysis (Del Boca & Noll, 2000; Rutherford, et al., 2000) it is a limitation. Like other outcome studies, this study does not focus on a single modality. Reliability of substance use and other sensitive variables may also be a study limitation. In addition, treatment providers may not be as experienced with collecting detailed locator information for follow-up.



## Summary

- The CJKTOS project was implemented in April 2005. Fifty corrections-based substance abuse treatment providers were trained. The training focused on data collection procedures using the Personal Data Assistant (PDA), syncing data, technical support, and maintaining data integrity. CDAR staff continued to provide trainings, site visits, technical support, and reports for prison and jail treatment providers.
- Feedback reports have been developed and implemented for substance abuse treatment providers and administrators. Reports will be distributed periodically during the 2006-2007 year.
- The first year baseline data, which was collected May 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006, indicated that the 1,946 CJKTOS participants were drug-involved before incarceration with 93.4% of clients reporting illegal drug use in the 12 months before their incarceration. Primary drugs used included alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine/crack.
- CJKTOS participants reported an extensive history of criminal involvement which included being incarcerated 8.4 times and spending an average of 51.4 months incarcerated. As expected, the majority of clients reported a history of drug-related offenses (78.1%) and probation/parole violations (70%). In addition, over half (52.9%) were charged with disorderly conduct and 47.5% were charged with a DUI in their lifetime.
- Follow-up data collection is targeted 12-months after release from a jail or prison, and will begin in June 2006. 12-month follow-up data will examine treatment outcomes on drug use, criminal activity, recidivism, service/ treatment utilization, employment, family relationships, and health/mental health.

**C,JKTOS PRISON DATA COLLECTION SITES**

**Green River Correctional Complex (GRCC)**

1200 River Road  
P.O. Box 9300  
Central City, Kentucky 42330  
Phone: (270) 754-5415

**Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW)**

3000 Ash Ave.  
Pewee Valley, Kentucky 40056  
Phone: (502) 241-8454

**Lee Adjustment Center**

2648 Fairground Ridge Road  
P.O. Box 900  
Beattyville, Kentucky 41311-0900  
Phone: 606-464-2866

**Luther Lockett Correctional Complex**

Dawkins Road, Box 6  
LaGrange, Kentucky 40031  
Phone: (502) 222-0363/222-0365

**Marion Adjustment Center**

95 Raywick Road  
St. Mary, Kentucky 40063-0010  
Phone: 270-692-9622

**Otter Creek Correctional Center**

Highway 306, P.O. Box 500  
Wheelwright, Kentucky 41669-0500  
Phone: 606-452-9700

**Roederer Correctional Complex (RCC)**

P. O. Box 69  
LaGrange, Kentucky 40031  
Phone: (502) 222-0170/222/0173

**CJKTOS JAIL DATA COLLECTION SITES**

**Christian County Detention Center**

410 West Seventh St.  
Hopkinsville, Kentucky 42240-2116  
(270) 887-4152

**Daviess County Detention Center**

3337 Highway 60 East  
Owensboro, Kentucky 42303-0220  
(270) 685-8466 or 8362

**Grayson County Detention Center**

320 Shaw Station Road  
Leitchfield, Kentucky 42754-8112  
(270) 259-3636

**Hardin County Detention Center**

100 Laurel Street, P.O. Box 1390  
Elizabethtown, Kentucky 42702-1390  
(270) 735-1794

**Hopkins County Detention Center**

2250 Laffoon Trail  
Madisonville, Kentucky 42431  
(270) 821-6704

**Kenton County Detention Center**

303 Court Street  
Covington, Kentucky 41011  
(859) 392-1701

**Three Forks Regional Jail (Lee County)**

2475 Center Street  
Beattyville, Kentucky 41311  
(606) 464-2598

**Marion County Detention Center**

201 Warehouse Road  
Lebanon, Kentucky 40033-1844  
(270) 692-5802

**Mason County Detention Center**

702 US 68  
Maysville, Kentucky 41056  
(606) 564-3621

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