

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

**FY 2007 Follow-up Report
(n=350)**

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Report prepared for:

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UK
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Center on Drug and Alcohol Research

CJKTOS Executive Summary FY 2007

The Criminal Justice Kentucky Treatment Outcome Study (CJ-KTOS) was implemented in April 2005 to examine the effectiveness of corrections-based substance abuse treatment programs. Baseline data for this report was collected during FY2006 by treatment counselors in Kentucky's prison and jail-based substance abuse treatment programs using personal digital assistants (PDAs) at treatment intake. Inmate clients who participated in the study were asked about their substance use in the year before they were incarcerated to establish a baseline of their pre-treatment use pattern. Twelve months after release from the correctional facility, the participants were interviewed again by the University of Kentucky Center on Drug and Alcohol Research (UK CDAR) to examine change from pre- to post treatment. This report presents data on 350 participants who received Kentucky corrections-based substance abuse treatment. Follow-up data were collected from June 2006 to June 2007. Data collection complied with the University of Kentucky IRB and Department of Corrections HIPAA compliance policies. This report includes the following highlights:

- *Demographics:* Clients were mostly male (96%) with an average age of about 33 years old. About two-thirds (69%) are white with nearly 11 years of education. Over half were single and never married.
- *Increased abstinence:* The percentage of jail participants reporting abstinence increased by a rate of over 7 times from baseline to follow-up, and prison participants increased over 9 times.
- *Decreased rates of drug use:* The percent of participants who reported any illegal drug use in the previous 12 months decreased by 57% for jail participants and 50% for prison participants from baseline to follow-up.
- *Decreased frequency of drug use:* Among those who reported drug use at follow-up, the average number of drugs used in the previous 12 months decreased by a rate of 30% from baseline to follow-up. In addition, among participants who reported any drug use at follow-up, the average number of months of use decreased by nearly 60% from baseline.
- *Post-release AA/NA attendance:* Most participants (77% of jail participants and 83% of prison participants) reported attending AA/NA meetings in the 12 months after release.
- *Post-release community treatment:* Nearly half (49%) of prison participants reported receiving community treatment after release, while about one-third (37%) of jail participants received community treatment.
- *Recidivism:* Over two-thirds of jail participants (70%) and 63% of prison participants were not incarcerated at the time of their 12 month follow-up interview. The majority of participants who were re-incarcerated at follow-up reported being charged with a parole/probation violation rather than a new offense.
- *Reduction in victim costs of arrests:* For prison participants, (n=268) there was a \$2,636,267 reduction in victims costs of crime from baseline to follow-up.

Introduction

In 2004, the Kentucky Department of Corrections, the Kentucky Office of Drug Control Policy, and the Kentucky Division of Substance Abuse agreed to evaluate Kentucky's prison and jail based substance abuse treatment programs. This agreement reflected a commitment to not only provide additional treatment opportunities for substance abusing offenders, but to also increase efforts to improving treatment quality by standardizing therapeutic community modalities across programs and through the implementation of an outcome study.

The Criminal Justice Kentucky Treatment Outcome Study (CJKTOS) was developed and implemented in April 2005 to describe substance abusers entering treatment in Kentucky's prison and jail-based programs, and examine treatment outcomes 12 months post-release. The data collection instrument was modified from the Kentucky Substance Abuse Treatment Outcome Study, which has been conducted since 1996. The CJKTOS study is a baseline and 12 month follow-up design which is grounded in established substance abuse outcome studies (i.e., Simpson, Joe, & Brown, 1997; Simpson, Joe, Fletcher, Hubbard, & Anglin, 1999). Kentucky prison and jail-based program staff collect assessment data within the first two weeks of a client's admission to substance abuse treatment. This data collection focuses on client self-reported substance use and other behaviors in the 12 months before they were incarcerated. Comparisons used in this report are between participants' self-reported substance use "on the street" in the 12 months before they were incarcerated (baseline) and participants' self-reported use on the street 12 months after release (follow-up) for a sample of jail or prison participants. In addition, treatment providers also obtained informed consent and contact information which was used by the University of Kentucky to locate participants for 12 month follow-up interviews post-release. All data are collected and stored in compliance with the University of Kentucky IRB and HIPAA regulations, including encrypted identification numbers, and abbreviated birthdays (month and year) to secure confidentiality of protected health information.

This CJKTOS follow-up report includes 12 month post-release follow-up data for a sample of 350 substance abuse treatment participants (82 jail participants and 268 prison participants). Z-tests of proportion are used to examine statistical differences in the proportion of clients who reported substance use and criminal activity at baseline compared to follow-up.

Method

The 12-month follow-up study was conducted by the University of Kentucky Center on Drug and Alcohol Research. Participants were eligible for inclusion in the follow-up sample if they 1) consented to participate in the follow-up, 2) were released from a jail or prison facility in the specified time, and 3) provided locator information of at least one community telephone number and address. A group of eligible participants were selected for follow-up after stratification by prison or jail. Using the same proportion as those meeting eligibility criteria, a final sample of 350 was included in the follow-up. The proportionate stratification approach used in this study produces estimates that are as efficient as those of a simple random selection (Pedhazur & Schmelkin, 1991.)

UK research staff began to "track" participants for follow-up at 10 months post-release with a target interview date at 12 months post-release. A participant was considered ineligible for follow-up if he or she was not located 14 months after release. Locator methods included mailing letters and flyers,

phone calls, collaborating with parole officers, and internet searches. All 350 participants completed interviews by phone, and all data provided in this report is self-reported.

The CJKTOS follow-up rates are shown in Table 1. For FY 2007, 350 follow-up interviews were completed for a follow-up rate of 82%. Of the 442 sampled for follow-up, 17 were ineligible (16 participants moved out of state and 1 was deceased). Of the 425 eligible, the UK Center on Drug and Alcohol Research was successful in locating and interviewing 350 study participants. Of the study participants that were not interviewed, 14 refused to participate in the follow-up interview and 61 were unable to be located.

Table 1
FY 2007 Follow-up Rates n=350

	Eligible	Completed	Percentage
Jail Sample	102	83	81%
Males	102	83	81%
Females	0	0	N/A
Prison Sample	340	267	79%
Males	311	244	78%
Females	29	23	79%
Total	442	350	
Minus Ineligible for follow-up (includes 16 participants who moved out of state and 1 deceased)	17		
Final Total	425	350	82%
Refusals	14		
Unable to locate	61		

Demographics

The follow-up sample was mostly male (96%) with an average age of about 32.6 years old, as noted in Table 2. Approximately two-thirds (68.5%) are white with an average of 10.9 years of education. Over half (53.5%) were single and never married at follow-up.

Table 2
Demographic Characteristics of Follow-up Sample
(n=350)

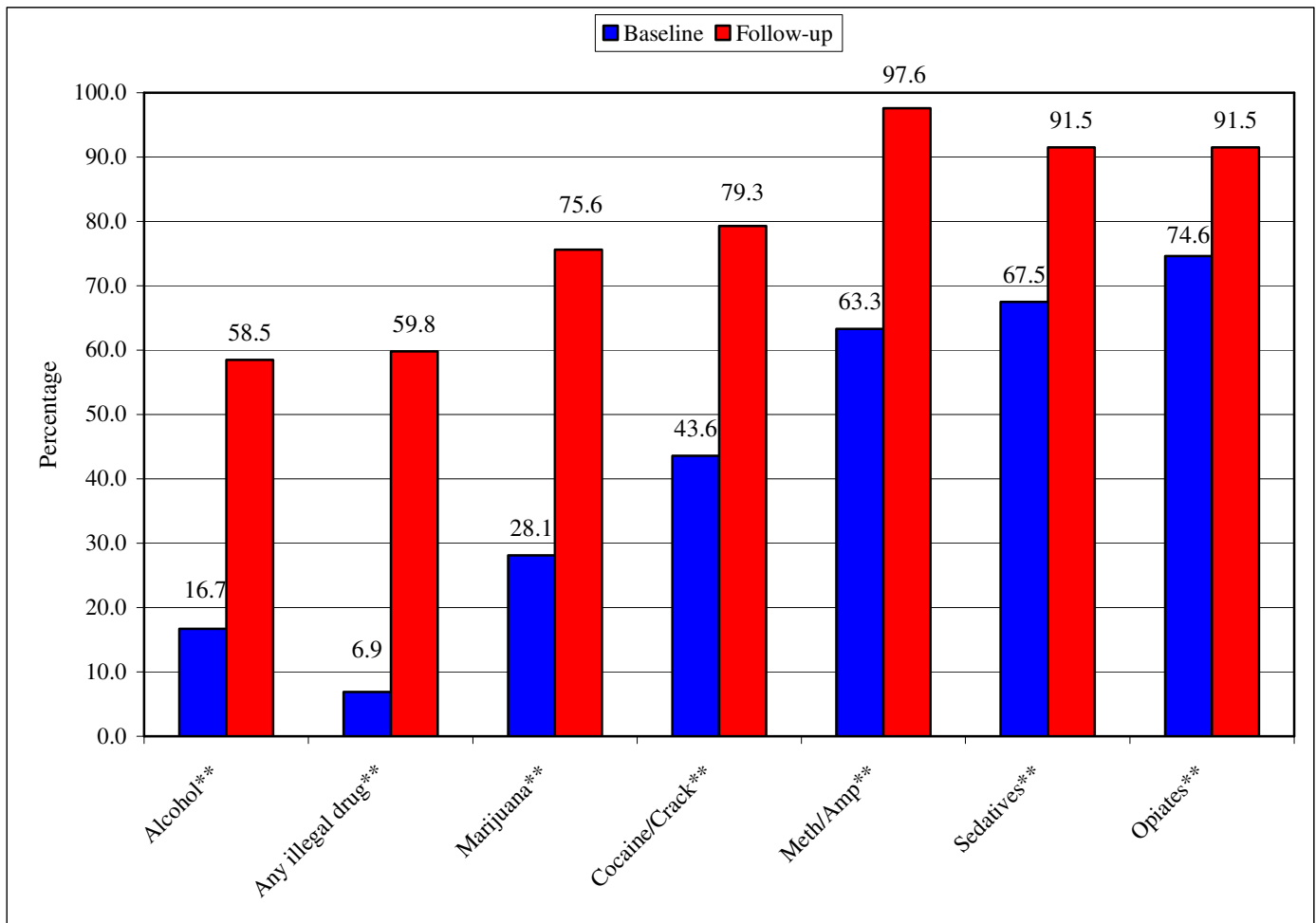
Average Age	32.6 (range 21 to 71)
Race/ethnicity	68.5% white
Gender	96.1% male
Education	10.9 years
Marital Status	53.5% single never married

Self-Reported Abstinence at 12-Months Post Release

The percentage of jail participants reporting abstinence increased over 7 times from baseline to follow-up.

Self-reported abstinence by jail participants. The percent of jail participants who reported abstinence from any illicit substance during the previous 12 months increased by a rate of 719% from baseline to follow-up. As noted in Figure 1, the z-test for proportions used to examine the significance of the increase in abstinence from baseline to follow-up was significant for all drugs. The total FY2006 baseline jail sample was used (N=335) to calculate the proportion of participants reporting abstinence at baseline. This proportion was then compared to the proportion of jail participants reporting abstinence at follow-up (n=82). The z-test showed the increase in abstinence for all substances for jail participants was significant at $p < .01$.

Figure 1
Increase in Abstinence from Baseline to Follow-up for Jail Participants
(Previous 12 Months)



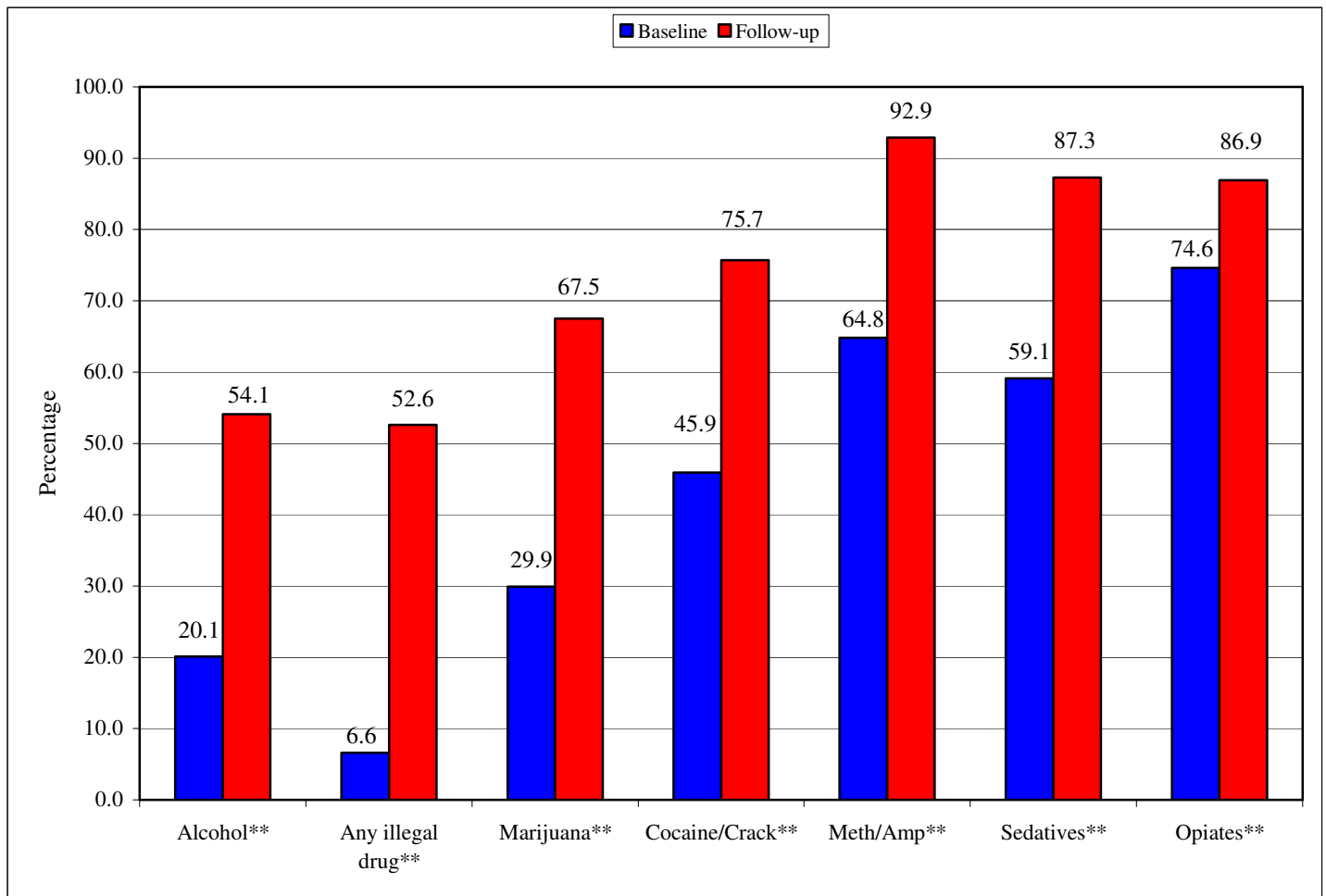
Significance established using z-test for proportions

** $p < .01$

The percentage of abstinence among prison participants increased over 9 times from baseline to follow-up.

Self-reported abstinence by prison participants. The percent of participants who received substance abuse treatment in prison who reported abstinence from any illicit substance during the previous 12 months increased by a rate of 912% from baseline to follow-up. As illustrated in Figure 2, the z-test for proportions used to examine the significance of the increase in abstinence from baseline to follow-up was significant for all drugs. The total FY2006 baseline prison sample was used (N=1,609) to calculate the proportion of participants reporting abstinence at baseline. This proportion was then compared to the proportion of prison participants reporting abstinence at follow-up (n=268). The z-test showed the increase in abstinence for all substances for prison participants was significant at $p < .01$.

Figure 2
Increase in Abstinence from Baseline to Follow-up for Prison Participants
(Previous 12 Months)



Significance established using z-test for proportions

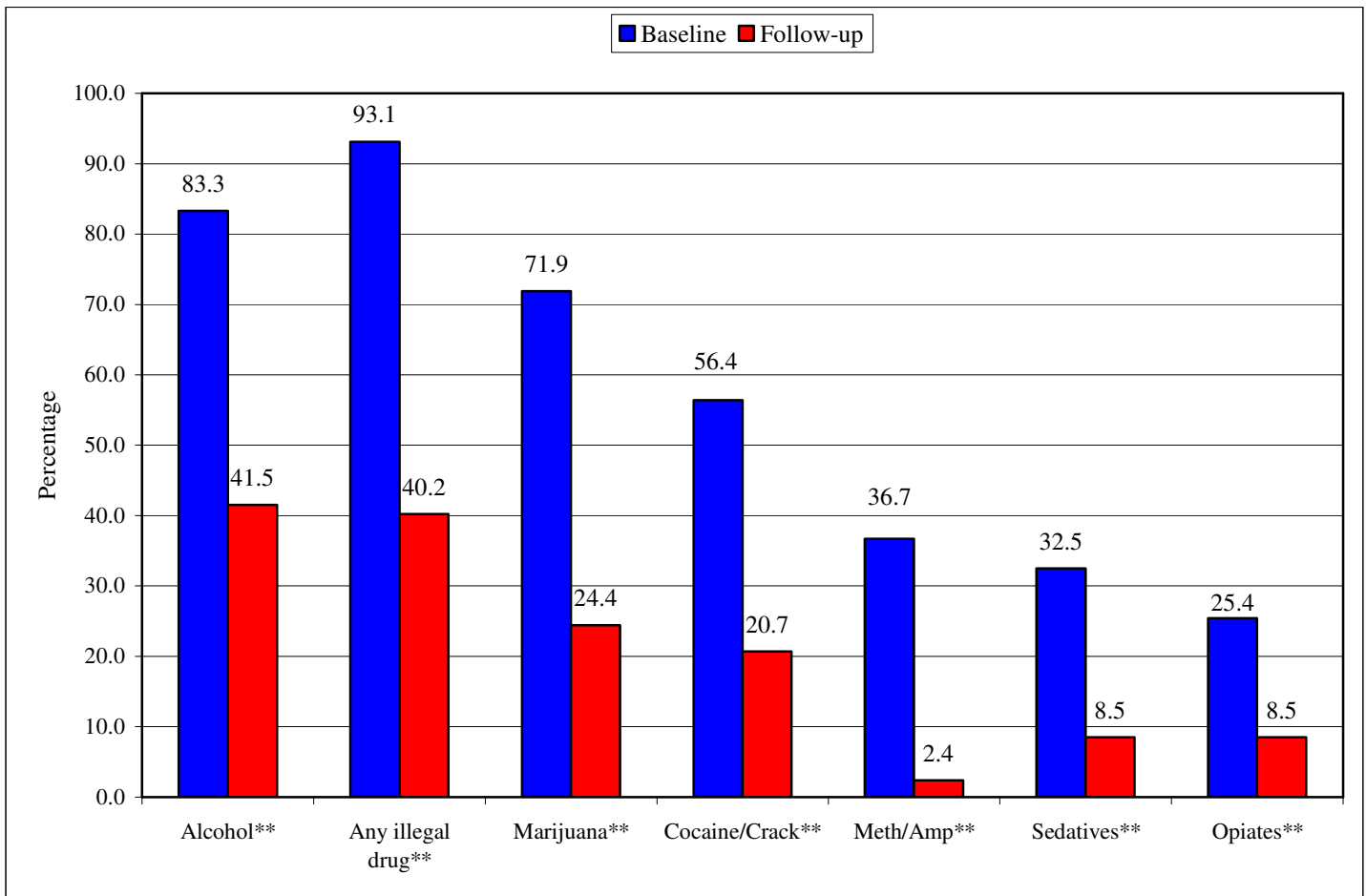
** $p < .01$

The percent of jail participants who reported using any illegal drug at 12 month follow-up decreased 57%.

Substance use by jail participants. The percent of participants who received substance abuse treatment in jails who reported using any illegal drug at the 12 month follow-up decreased by a rate of 57% (from 92.7% at baseline to 40.2% at follow-up). Jail participants who reported any illegal drug use during the 12 month follow-up (n=33) reported being released about 3 months (93 days) before their first use.

As shown in Figure 3, a z-test for proportions was used to examine the decrease in substance use from baseline to follow-up. The total FY2006 baseline jail group was used (N=335) to calculate the proportion of participants reporting substance use at baseline. This proportion was then compared to the proportion of participants reporting substance use at follow-up (n=82). Z-tests showed the decrease in substance use for jail participants was significant (p<.01) for all substances.

Figure 3
Decrease in Drug Use from Baseline to Follow-up for Jail Participants
(Previous 12 Months)



Significance established using z-test for proportions

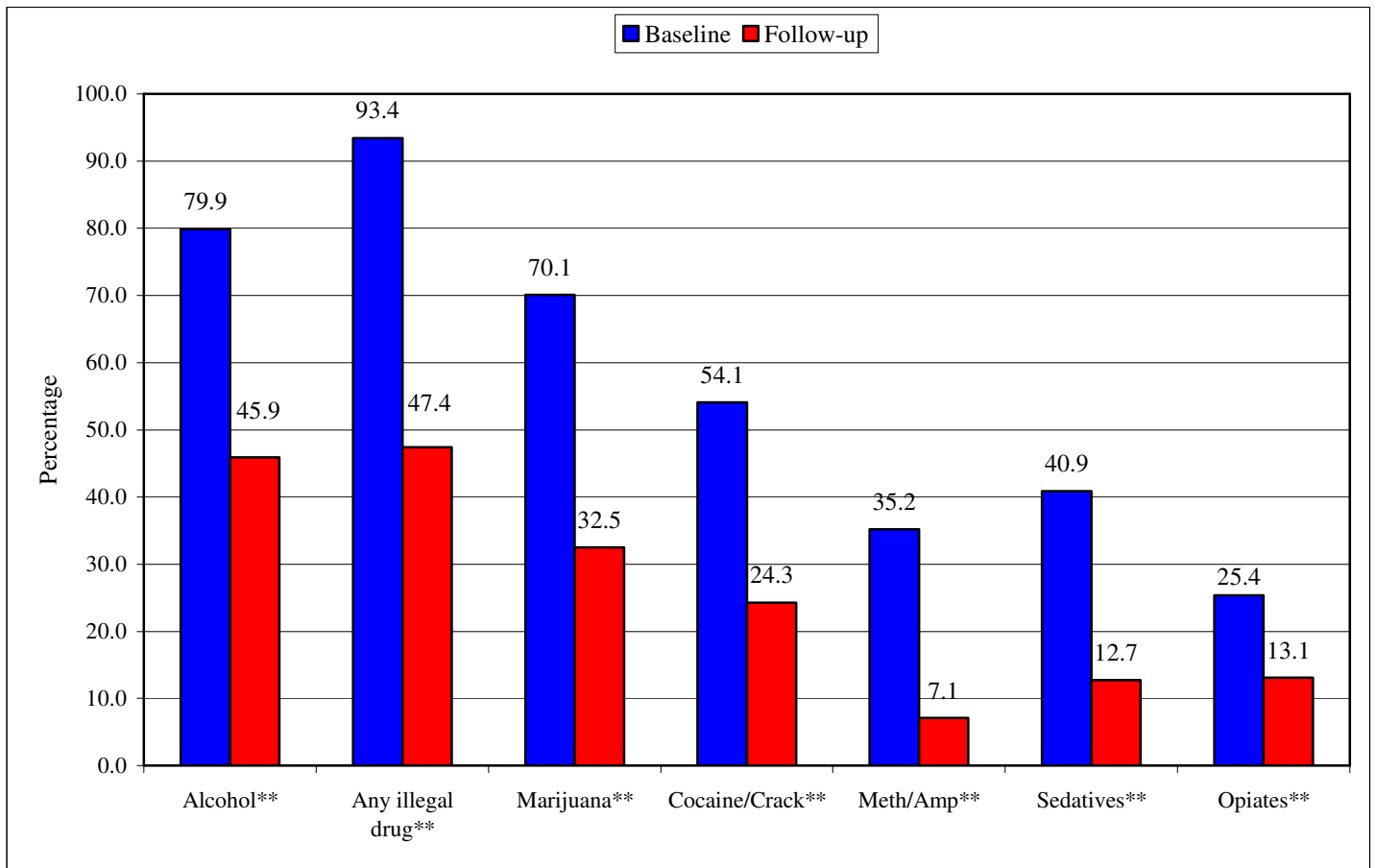
**p < .01

The percent of prison participants who reported using any illegal drug during the previous 12 months decreased 50% from baseline to follow-up.

Substance use by prison participants. The percent of prison participants who reported using any illegal drug during the previous 12 months decreased by a rate of 50% from baseline to follow-up (94.8% at baseline to 47.4% at follow-up). Prison participants who reported any illegal drug use during the 12 month follow-up (n=127) reported being released from prison for an average of 86 days before their first use.

As shown in Figure 4, a z-test for proportions was used to examine the decrease in substance use among prison participants from baseline to follow-up. The total FY2006 baseline group was used (N=1,609) to calculate the proportion of participants reporting substance use at baseline. This proportion was then compared to the proportion of participants reporting substance use at follow-up (n=268). Z-test showed significant decreases in substance use for prison participants at p<.01 for all substances.

Figure 4
Decrease in Drug Use from Baseline to Follow-up for Prison Participants
(Previous 12 Months)

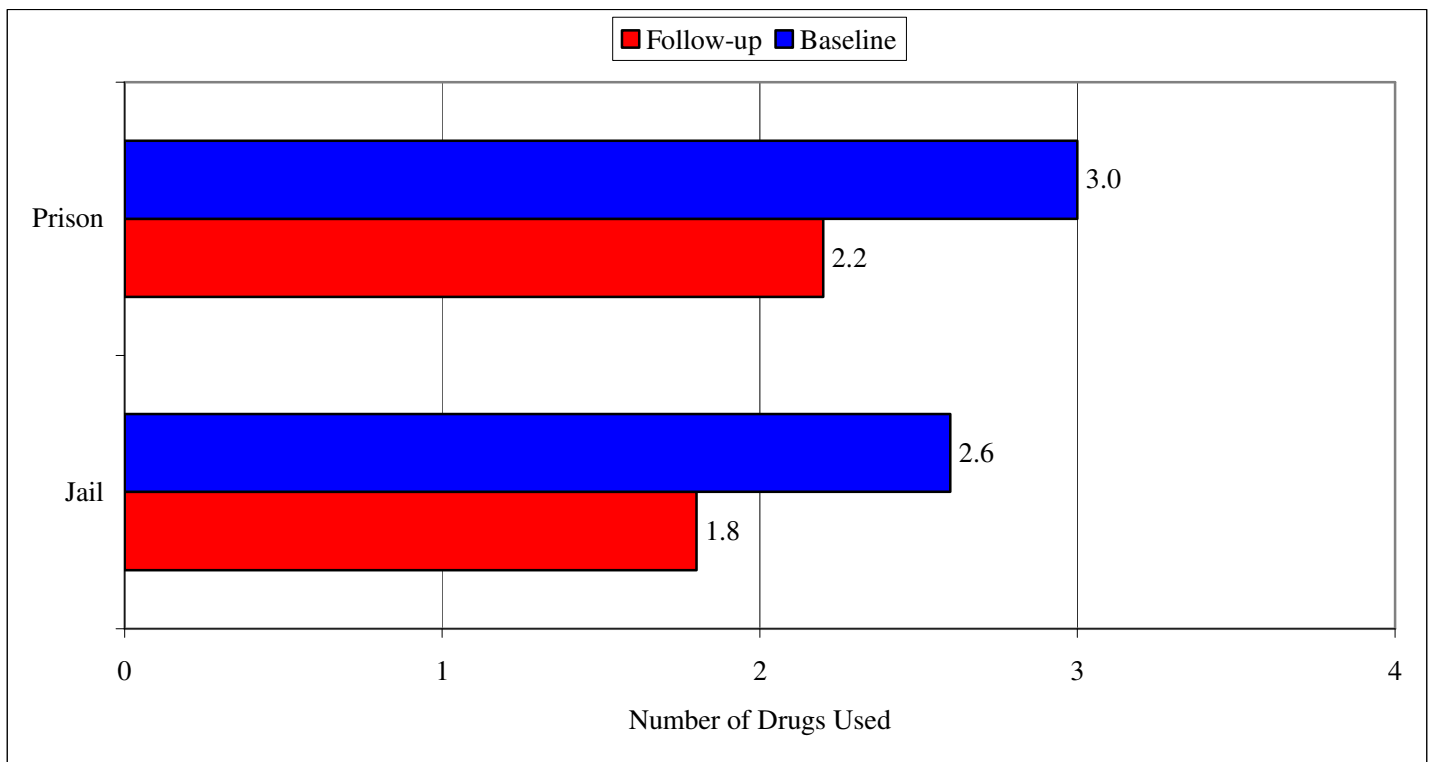


Significance established using z-test for proportions
 **p < .01

Among those who reported drug use at follow-up, the average number of drugs used in the previous 12 months decreased by a rate of 30% from baseline to follow-up.

Number of drugs used. Among participants who reported drug use during the previous 12 months at follow-up, the number of different types of drugs used decreased by a rate of 30% from baseline to follow-up. Figure 5 shows the number of drugs used by participants who reported any drug use during the previous 12 months at follow-up. The average number of drugs used by jail participants decreased by almost one-third (31%) from 2.6 drugs at baseline to 1.8 drugs at follow-up. The average number of drugs used by prison participants also decreased by a rate of 27% from 3 drugs at baseline to 2.2 drugs at follow-up.

Figure 5
Average Number of Drugs Used (Previous 12 Months) at Baseline and Follow-up
(*Jail n=33; *Prison n=127)

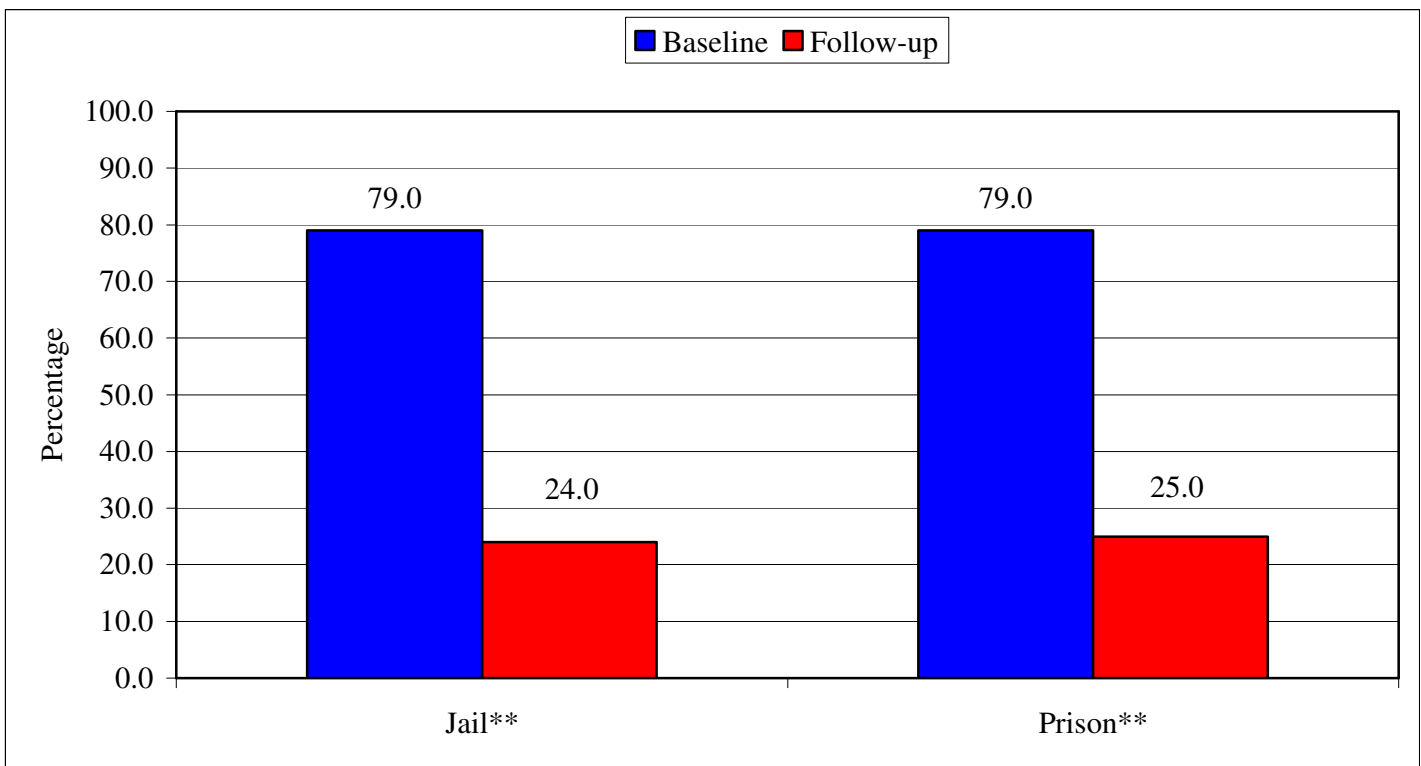


*Only participants that reported drug use at follow-up are included.

For participants who reported any drug use at 12 month follow-up, the proportion of months used decreased from baseline to follow-up.

Months of drug use. For participants who reported any drug use after being released from jail (n=33) or prison (n=127), the number of months of use during the previous 12 months was examined. In order to control for time incarcerated at follow-up, a variable indicating the proportion of months used drugs of the available months on the street was created. Controlling for time incarcerated at follow-up, the number of months of drug use significantly decreased from baseline to follow-up (see Figure 6). The proportion of months of drug use in the previous 12 months significantly decreased from 79% at baseline to 24% at follow-up for jail participants ($p < .001$), and from 79% to 25% ($p < .001$) for prison participants.

Figure 6
Proportion of Months Used (Previous 12 Months) at Baseline and Follow-up
(*Jail n=33; *Prison n=127)



*Only participants that reported drug use at follow-up are included.

Significance established using z-test for proportions

** $p < .01$

AA/NA Meeting Attendance

Most treated participants (82%) reported attending AA/NA meetings in the 12 months after jail or prison.

Most participants reported attending AA/NA meetings in the 12 months after their release. As shown in Table 3, over three-fourths (77%) of jail participants reported attending AA/NA in the previous 12 months and 83% of participants who received substance abuse treatment in prison reported attending AA/NA meetings. At follow-up the average number of times participants reported attending AA/NA in the previous 30 days was 4.1 times for jail participants and 4.2 times for prison participants.

Table 3
AA/NA Attendance in the 12 Months Post-Release

	Attended AA/NA Meetings in the previous 12 months	Average number of times attended AA/NA in previous 30 days
Jail (n=82)	76.8%	4.1 times
Prison (n=268)	83.2%	4.2 times
Total (n=350)	82.0%	4.2 times

Community Substance Abuse Treatment

Nearly half (48.5%) of prison participants reported receiving community treatment after release, while about one-third (36.6%) of jail participants received community treatment.

Nearly half (48.5%) of prison participants reported receiving community treatment post-release, while about one-third (36.6%) of jail participants reported community treatment post-release (see Table 4). Outpatient treatment was the most common form of community treatment reported by participants.

Table 4
Percent of Participants Reporting Community Substance Abuse Treatment in the 12 Months Post-Release

	Percent Reporting No Community Treatment	Percent Reporting Community Treatment
Jail (n=82)	63.4% (n=52)	36.6% (n=30)
Prison (n=268)	51.5% (n=138)	48.5% (n=130)
Total (n=350)	54.3% (n=190)	45.7% (n=160)

Recidivism

Over two-thirds of jail participants (69.5%) and 63.1% of prison participants were not incarcerated at the time of their 12 month follow-up interview.

Recidivism at 12 month follow-up. Recidivism was defined as “being incarcerated at the time of the 12-month follow-up interview.” As shown in Table 5, over two-thirds of jail participants (69.5%) and 63.1% of prison participants were *not incarcerated* at the time of their 12 month follow-up interview. The majority participants were under parole or probation supervision.

**Table 5
Recidivism at Follow-up**

	Jail (n=82)	Prison (n=268)	Total (n=350)
Not Incarcerated	69.5%	63.1%	64.6%
On parole/probation	58.2%	156	56.3%
Not under supervision	4.9%	13	8.3%
Incarcerated	30.5%	36.9%	35.4%

Self-reported Arrests at Follow-up

The majority of treatment participants (82%) who were incarcerated at follow-up reported being charged with a parole/probation violation.

Participants who were re-incarcerated at follow-up reported being arrested on charges which included parole violations, drug crimes, property crimes, violent crimes and other crimes. The majority of participants (82%) who were re-incarcerated at follow-up reported a parole violation (see Table 6).

**Table 6
Self-reported Arrests at Follow-up Among Recidivates**

	Jail (n=25)	Prison (n=99)	Total (n=124)
Parole/Probation Violation	72.0%	84.5%	82.3%
Drug Charges (Possession, trafficking, paraphernalia, DUI)	36.0%	24.7%	27.4%
Property Crimes (Shoplifting, forgery, burglary, robbery)	20.0%	10.3%	12.1%
Violent Crimes (Weapons offense, assault, and homicide)	12.0%	1.0%	3.2%
Other Crimes (Including contempt of court, disorderly conduct, driving offenses, criminal trespassing, and fleeing and evading)	36.0%	48.5%	45.2%

Victim Crime Costs

Possible reductions in victim crime costs were examined from baseline to follow-up for prison participants. Specifically, victim crime costs for the year before incarceration were compared to victim crime costs for the year after release from prison. Victim crime costs in the year before incarceration compared to the year after release from prison *resulted in a reduction of \$2,636,267*. This \$2.6 million reduction in victim cost presents a favorable picture of reduced costs of crime following prison based treatment. This first year follow-up data only includes treatment participants, and it is not possible to distinguish the cost offset for prison-based treatment compared to incarceration alone. Future analyses can compare recidivism costs for the treatment sample with a non-treatment sample of prisoners to better examine the specific effects of prison based treatment on cost reductions for the public.

Table 7
Reduction in Victim Crime Costs for Prison Participants
N=268

Arrests by crime type	Estimated cost per arrest*	Number of arrests at intake (Past 12 months)	Cost of crimes at intake	Number of arrests at follow-up (Past 12 months)	Estimated Cost of crimes at follow-up	Reduction in cost
Drug	\$3,895	97	\$377,815	35	\$136,325	\$241,490
Property	\$16,773	59	\$989,607	18	\$301,914	\$687,693
Violence	\$38,886	43	\$1,672,098	7	\$272,202	\$1,399,896
DUI	\$25,599	25	\$639,975	13	\$332,787	\$307,188
Total		224	\$3,679,495	73	\$1,043,228	\$2,636,267

Cost per arrest figures were adjusted to 2007 dollars using the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis Consumer Price Index Calculator. Accessed 8/15/2007. <<http://minneapolisfed.org/Research/data/us/calc/index.cfm>>

Conclusions and Implications

This report presents 12-month follow-up data to describe the clinical characteristics of individuals who participate in the Department of Corrections substance abuse treatment programs during their incarceration in prison or jails. This follow-up report includes descriptions of the first cohort of participants who received substance abuse treatment during fiscal year 2006. The 12-month follow-up study was conducted on a randomly selected representative sample of 350 males and females who participated in jail or prison-based treatment. The final sample of 350 represented 82% of the total sampled for follow-up.

Findings from this first year's data indicate that *corrections-based substance abuse treatment reduced the rate of drug use from baseline to follow-up*. The percentage of participants receiving prison or jail-based substance abuse treatment who reported using any illegal drug during the 12-months after release decreased by a rate of over fifty percent from before incarceration (94.3% at baseline compared to 45.3% at follow-up). In addition, findings indicated that *prison and jail treatment participants successfully engaged in self-help groups following release*. Specifically, three-fourths (77%) of participants who received substance abuse treatment in jail and 83% of participants who received substance abuse treatment in prison reported attending AA/NA in the 12-months after release. Finally, findings indicated that *the majority of participants were not incarcerated at the time of their follow-up interview*. More than two-thirds (70%) of participants who received substance abuse treatment in jail and 63% of participants who received substance abuse treatment in prison were not incarcerated at the time of their 12-month follow-up interview. Of those that were incarcerated, they reported being out on the street an average 6.3 months. In addition, most offenders who were re-incarcerated (82%) reported being charged with a parole or probation violation rather than a new charge.

There are some noteworthy limitations in this report. First, findings should be interpreted with the understanding that baseline data are self-reported at treatment intake. While self-report data has been shown to be validated by drug testing (Del Boca & Noll, 2000; Rutherford, et al., 2000), it is a limitation. In addition, since baseline measures target behaviors prior to the current incarceration, reporting of substance use and other sensitive information may be affected by the participant's memory recall and may also be a study limitation. The presentation of victim crime costs and their reductions from the 12 months participants were on the street before prison compared to their 12 months after release from prison or jail are also preliminary and do not include all costs associated with re-incarceration for the recidivists.

Despite these potential limitations, implications from these data suggest that Kentucky corrections-based substance abuse treatment programs reduce of drug use and recidivism. These findings support the continued policy to treat substance abusers in the criminal justice system.

Terms

Baseline – Baseline refers to data collected at treatment intake by correctional treatment counselors. Baseline measures examine substance use *prior to the current incarceration*.

Follow-up – Follow-up refers to data collected 12-months post-release by the University of Kentucky Center on Drug and Alcohol Research. Follow-up measures examine substance use, community treatment, and criminal offenses *12-months post-release from a prison or jail*.

Jail Participants – Clients who participated in a jail-based substance abuse treatment program and who met the eligibility to participate in the follow-up study and provided consent.

Prison Participants – Clients who participated in a prison-based substance abuse treatment program and who met the eligibility to participate in the follow-up study and provided consent.

Rate of increase/decrease – Measures the degree of change from baseline to follow-up.

Z-test for proportions – compares the proportions from two independent groups to determine if they are significantly different from one another

References

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CJKTOS 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

Breckinridge County Detention Center

500 Glen Nash Road
Hardinsburg, Kentucky 40143
(270)756-6244

Christian County Detention Center

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

Clark County Detention Center

30 Wall Street
Winchester, Kentucky 40391
(859) 745-0270

Daviess County Detention Center

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

Floyd County Detention Center

36 South Central Avenue
Prestonsburg, KY 41653
(606) 886-8021

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

CJKTOS JAIL DATA COLLECTION SITES CONT...

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

Pike County Detention Center

172 Division Street, Suite 103
Pikeville, Kentucky 41501
(606) 432-6232

Powell County Detention Center

755 Breckenridge Street
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