

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

FY 2007 Baseline Report

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Report prepared for:

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
Study Overview.....	4
FY2007 Baseline Analysis.....	6
Demographic Characteristics.....	6
Lifetime Drug Use.....	7
Drug Use in the 12 Months Before Incarceration.....	8
Drug Use in the 30 Days Before Incarceration.....	9
Number of Drugs Used in the 12 Months Before Incarceration.....	10
Number of Drugs Used in the 30 Days Before Incarceration.....	11
Most Helpful in Sustaining Recovery.....	12
Criminal History.....	12
Lifetime Charges.....	13
Comparison of the FY2007 Cohort to the FY2006 Cohort.....	14
Limitations.....	15
Summary and Conclusions.....	15
CJKTOS Prison Data Collection Sites.....	17
CJKTOS Jail Data Collection Sites.....	18
CJKTOS State Liaisons and Project Staff.....	20
References.....	21

Executive Summary

The FY2007 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. Baseline interviews were completed with 1,756 corrections-based substance abuse treatment clients during FY2007. The following descriptive data are reported:

Demographics: Clients receiving substance abuse treatment in Kentucky jail and prison programs were predominantly male (87.9%) with an average age of 32.9 (range from 18 to 65 years old). A majority was white (70%) and 69.6% reported having a GED or 12 or more years of education. Nearly half (43.6%) were single and never married and 61.1% were employed before incarceration.

Substance use: A large majority (91.6%) of clients reported using an illicit drug in the 12 months before incarceration. Alcohol use in the 12 months before incarceration was reported by 80.4%. Illicit drug use included 65.9% who used marijuana, 55% used cocaine/crack, 39.5% used opiates, 37% used amphetamines or methamphetamines, and 22.4% used sedatives. When these data are presented by prison programs, jail programs, and the total sample, there are noted differences in higher opiate use in jails (45.8%) compared to prison (36.5%). In addition, 28.4% of jail clients reported sedative use compared to 19.7% of prison clients. The average number of substances used by clients 12 months before incarceration was 2.2.

Criminal involvement: The average number of lifetime convictions was 8.5. Clients reported an average of 43.4 months of lifetime incarceration, with the average length of their last incarceration being 18.8 months.

Offense history: A majority of clients reported lifetime drug charges (74.3%) and lifetime probation/parole violations at 58.5%. Over one-third reported being charged with a DUI (38%) and disorderly conduct (36.3%). The percentage of clients reporting other lifetime charges include: 30.4% for burglary, 30.4% for assault, and 30.2% for theft by unlawful taking.

Criminal Justice Kentucky Treatment Outcome Study (CJKTOS) FY 2007 Baseline 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 presents baseline data for 1,756 clients who entered corrections-based substance abuse treatment between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007.

Study Overview

Prison-based substance abuse treatment programs in Kentucky began at Luther Lockett Correctional Complex (LLCC), Marion Adjustment Center (MAC), Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW), and Green River Correctional Complex (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 became 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 (KTOS) under a contract with the University of Kentucky Center on Drug and Alcohol Research. 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). In addition, the data collection instrument for CJKTOS is based on the one used in KTOS to allow the state to make comparisons between corrections-based and community based treatment populations. 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 pre-incarceration 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-ups are conducted with parolees in the community and with recidivists in prison. 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 is the first systematic study to examine substance abuse treatment outcomes among Kentucky's jail and prison-based populations. FY2007 was the first year follow-up data were collected. UK staff interviewed 350 study participants who received corrections-based substance abuse treatment during FY2006. Data from this follow-up report suggest that corrections-based substance abuse treatment increased the rate of abstinence from drug use from baseline to follow-up, prison and jail treatment participants successfully engaged in self-help groups following release, and the majority of participants were not incarcerated at the time of their follow-up interview. (Staton-Tindall, et al., 2007) Implications from these findings 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.

FY2007 Baseline Analysis

The following tables and figures describe client characteristics, including demographics, self-reported substance use patterns, self-reported criminal activity, and client views of what would be most helpful in sustaining recovery. The data is presented for jail-based programs, prison-based programs, and all programs. Differences between jail and prison data were tested for significance.

Demographic Characteristics

Client demographic characteristics are presented in Table 1. Demographic data presented are: age, race, gender, education, employment status, and marital status. Clients are predominantly male (87.9%) with an average age of 32.9 (range from 18 to 65 years old). A majority was white (61.1%) and 69.6% had a GED or 12 or more years of education. Over half (61.1%) were employed before incarceration and 43.6% were single and never married. A significantly higher percentage of jail participants were white when compared to prison participants. There were no significant differences for any of the other demographics.

Table 1. Demographics

	Prison (n=1,199)	Jail (n=557)	Total (n=1,756)
Average age	33.3 (range 19-60)	32.2 (range 18-65)	32.9 (Range 18-65)
Race**	68.0% white	74.3% white	70.0% white
Gender	88.3% male	86.9% male	87.9% male
Education (GED or 12 or more years of education)	71.3%	66.0%	69.6%
Employment in the 3 years prior to incarceration	62.0 % full-time	59.2% full-time	61.1% full-time
Marital status	43.9% single, never married	43.1% single, never married	43.6% single, never married

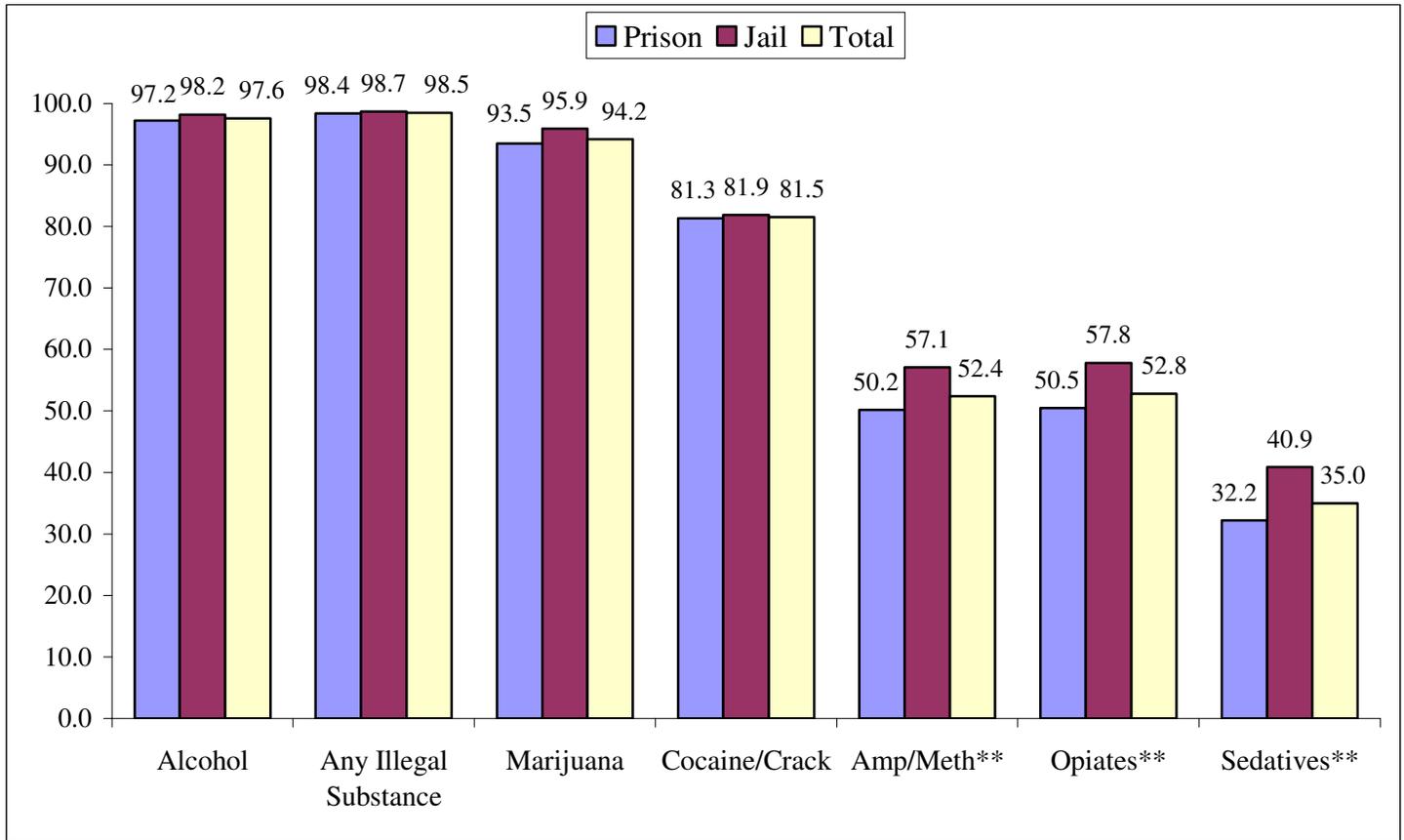
Significance established using z-test for proportions

** p<.01

Lifetime Drug Use

A majority (98.5%) reported using an illegal drug in their lifetime, and over 98% reported using alcohol. Most clients (94.2%) reported ever using marijuana. Other drugs included: 81.5% reported using cocaine/crack, 52.4% reported using amphetamines or methamphetamines, 38.7% reported using opiates, and 57.2% reported using sedatives. 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 significantly higher percentage of jail clients reporting amphetamines/methamphetamines, opiate, and sedative use.

Figure 1. Percent Reporting Lifetime Drug Use (Prison N=1,199; Jail N=557; Total N=1,756)



Significance established using z-test for proportions

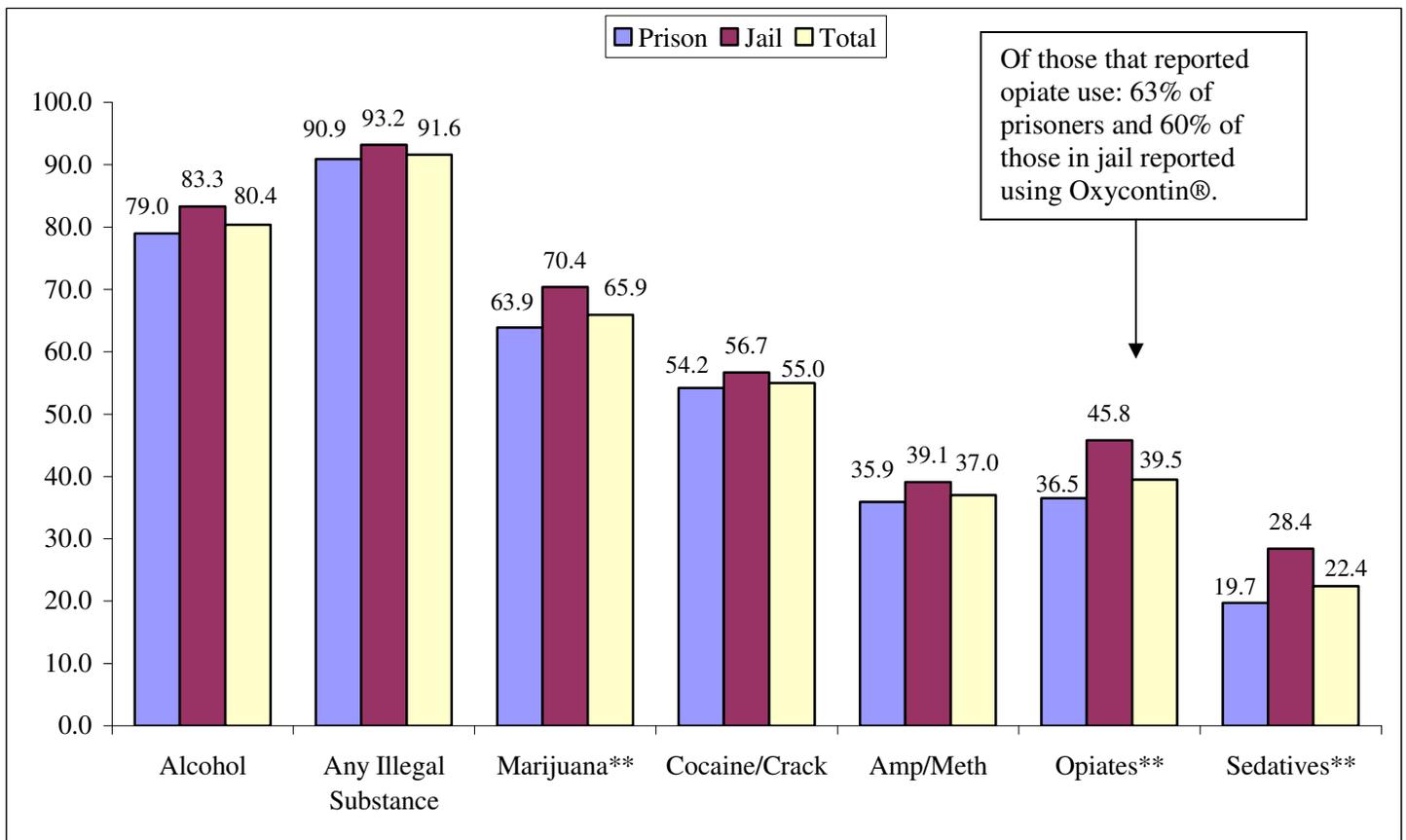
** p<.01

Drug Use in the 12 Months Before Incarceration

A majority (91.6%) of clients reported using an illicit drug in the 12 months before incarceration. Alcohol use in the 12 months before incarceration was reported by 80.4%. Illicit drug use included 65.9% who reported using marijuana, 55.0% reported using cocaine/crack, 37.0% reported using amphetamines or methamphetamines, 39.5% reported using opiates, and 22.4% reported using sedatives. These data are presented by prison programs, jail programs, and total sample in Figure 2 with a significantly higher percentage of jail clients reporting marijuana, opiate, and sedative use in the 12 months before incarceration.

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

(Prison N=1,199; Jail N=557; Total N=1,756)



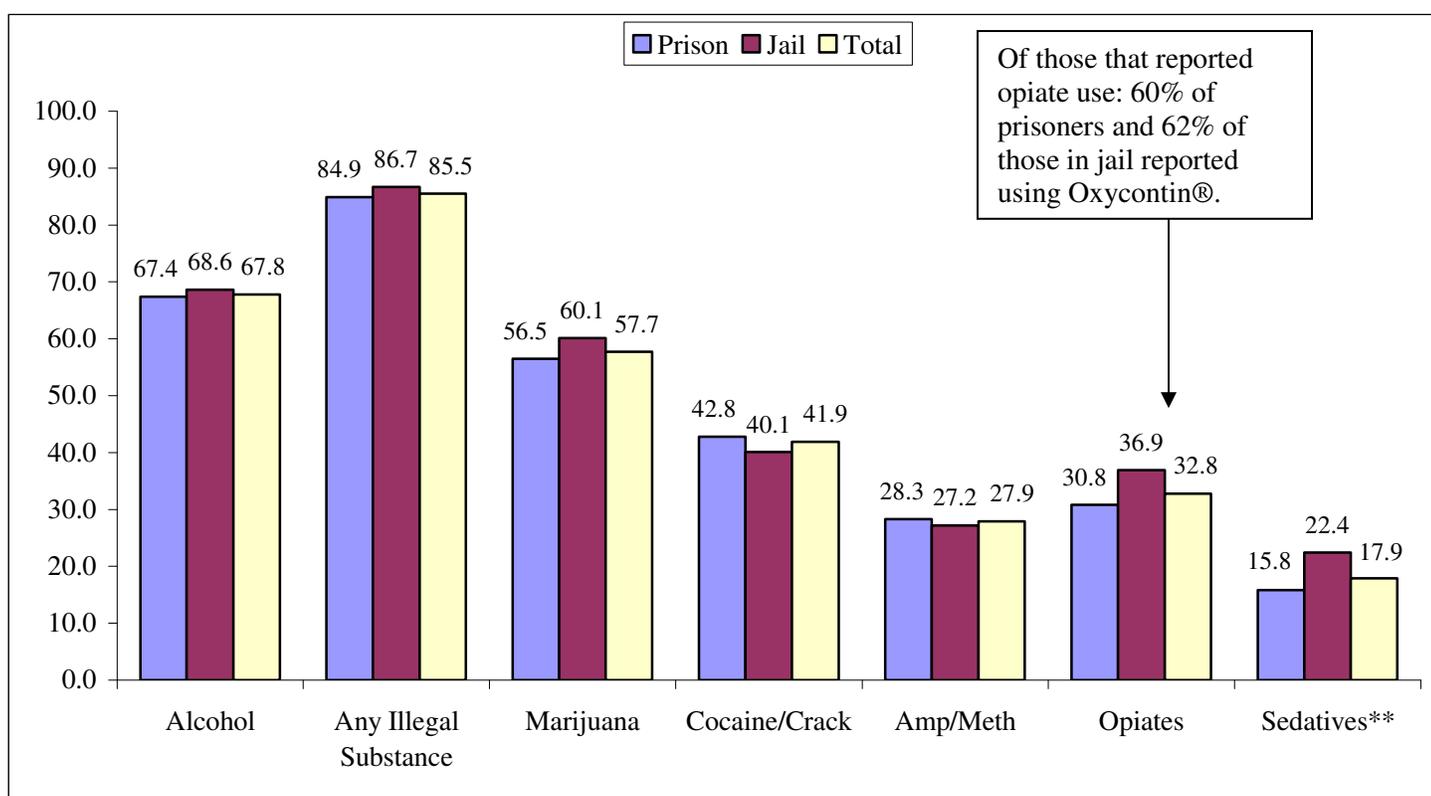
Significance established using z-test for proportions

** p<.01

Drug Use in the 30 Days Before Incarceration

A majority (85.5%) of clients reported illegal drug use 30 days before their incarceration. Alcohol use in the 30 days before incarceration was reported by 67.8% of the clients. Other illicit drug use included: 57.7% who reported using marijuana, 41.9% reported using cocaine/crack, 27.9% reported using amphetamines or methamphetamines, 32.8% reported using opiates, and 17.9% reported using sedatives. These data are presented by prison programs, jail programs, and total in Figure 3. A significantly higher percentage of jail clients reported using sedatives in the 30 days before incarceration.

Figure 3. Percent Reporting Drug Use in the 30 Days Before Incarceration
(Prison N=986; Jail N=474; Total N=1,460)*



* n size is smaller for the 30 day variables due to a programming error that resulted in missing data.

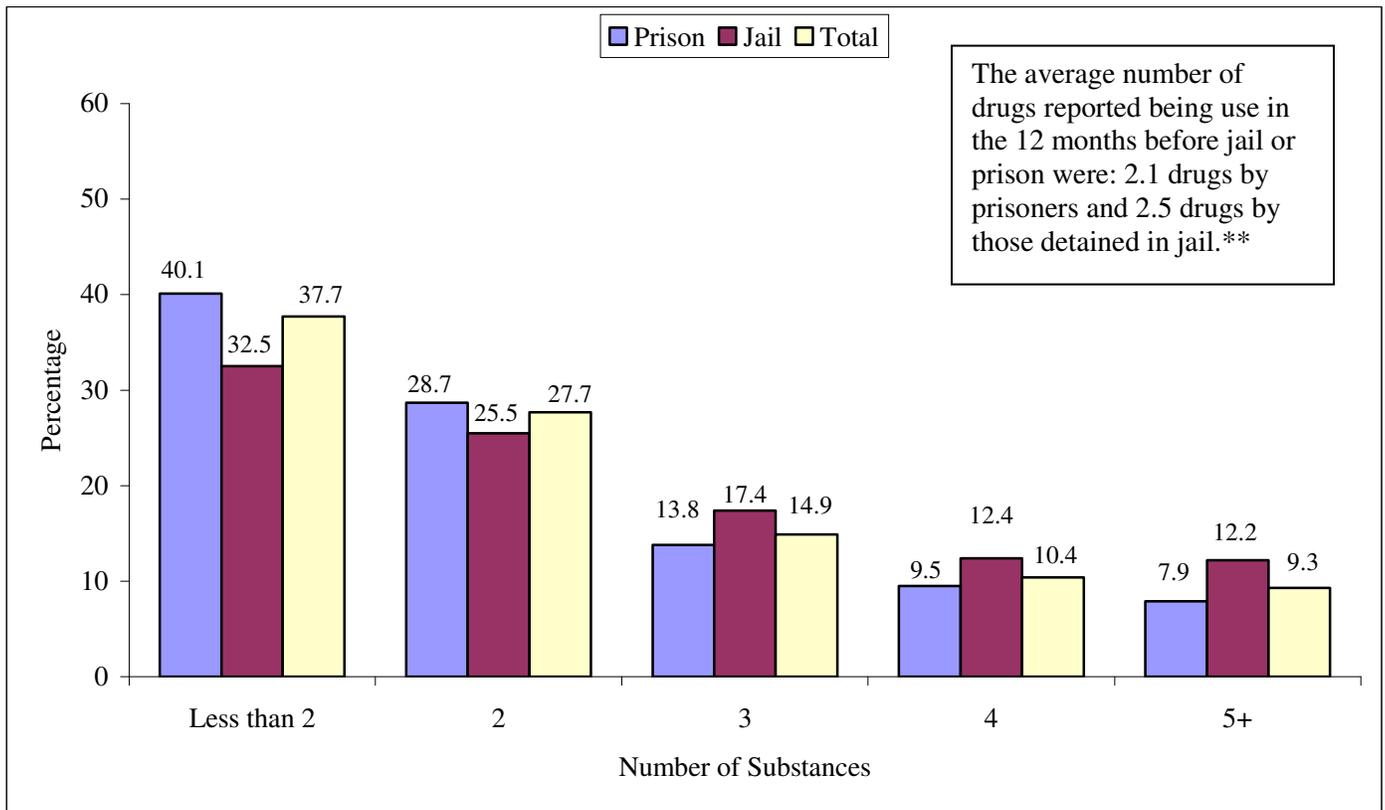
Significance established using z-test for proportions

** p<.01

Number of Drugs Used in the 12 Months Before Incarceration

The average number of illegal drugs reported being used in the 12 months before incarceration was 2.2, as illustrated in Figure 4. Prison clients reported using a significantly higher number of drugs (2.5 drugs) in the 12 months prior to incarceration when compared to the jail clients (2.1 drugs). Approximately one-third of clients (37.7%) reported using less than 2 drugs. Nearly half (42.6%) reported using 2 drugs (27.7%) or 3 drugs (14.9%) in the 12 months before jail or prison. Just over 9% reported using 5 or more drugs.

Figure 4. Number of Drugs Used in the 12 Months Before Incarceration*
(Prison N=1,199; Jail N=557; Total N=1,756)



* Does not include alcohol

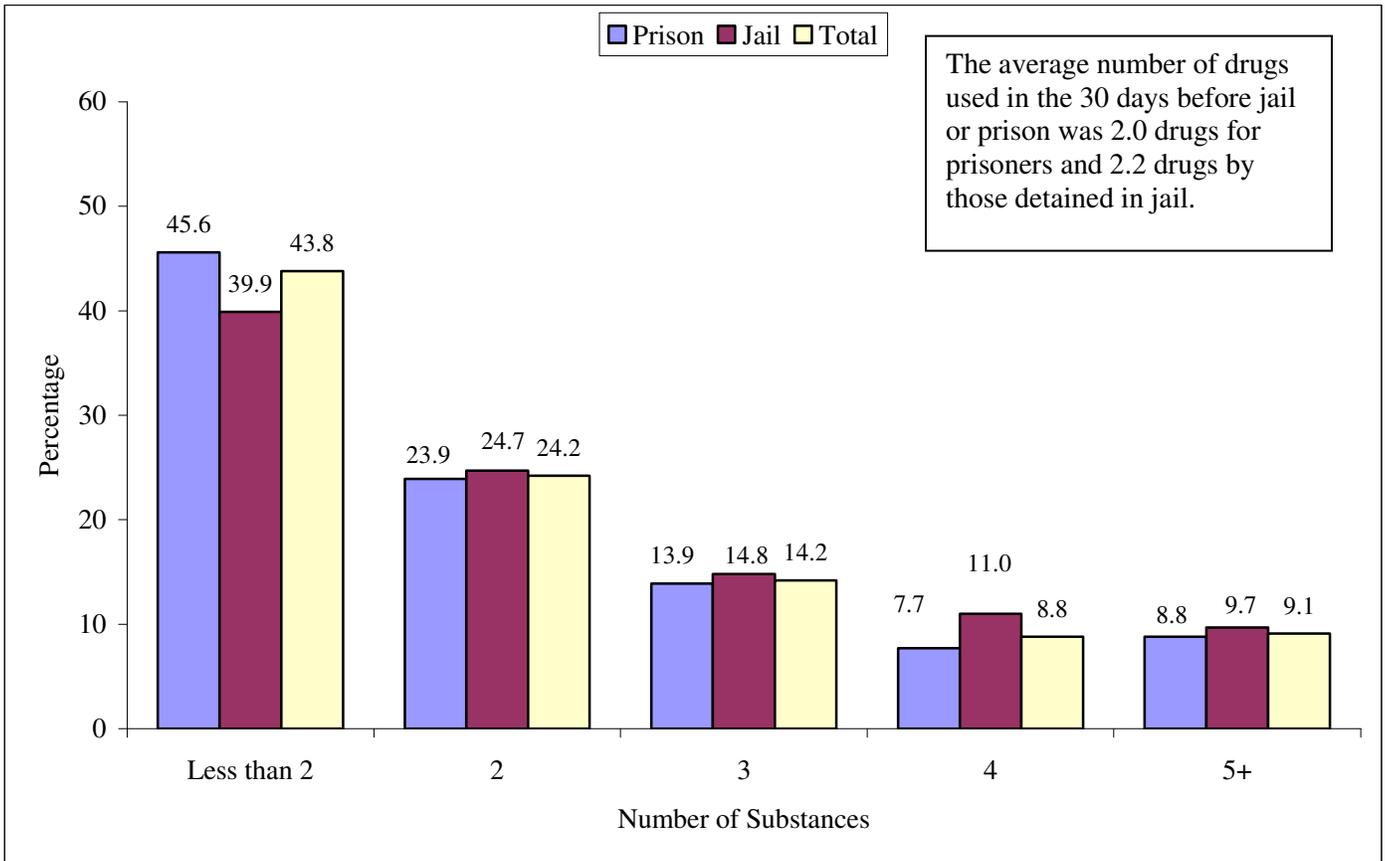
Significance established using an independent samples t-test

** p<.01

Number of Drugs Used in the 30 Days Before Incarceration

The average number of illegal drugs reported being used in the 30 days before incarceration was 2.0 for prisoners and 2.2 by those detained in jail. Just over 40% reported using less than 2 drugs in the 30 days before incarceration. Just over 38% reported using 2 drugs (24.2%) or 3 drugs (14.2%). In addition, 9.1% used 5 or more drugs. 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=986; Jail N=474; Total N=1,460)**



* Does not include alcohol

** n size is smaller for the 30 day variables due to a programming error that resulted in missing data.

Most Helpful in Sustaining Recovery

A majority reported that support from family and friends will be most useful in sustaining recovery as shown in Table 2. Just over one-third (33.1%) reported that counseling or self-help would be most useful in sustaining recovery and 13.8% reported that employment would be most useful to them in sustaining recovery.

Table 2. Most Helpful in Sustaining Recovery

	Prison (n=1,199)	Jail (n=557)	Total (n=1,756)
Support from family/friends	45.9%	42.5%	44.8%
Counseling	17.8%	20.3%	18.6%
Self-help	15.5%	12.4%	14.5%
Employment	12.5%	16.5%	13.8%
Clergy, religious leader	3.9%	3.6%	3.8%
Support from co-workers/employer	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Other	4.0%	4.5%	4.2%

Criminal History

The average number of lifetime convictions clients self-reported was 8.5, as shown in Table 3. Clients reported being incarcerated an average of 43.4 months in their lifetime. The average length of their last incarceration was 18.8 months. Prison clients had a significantly higher lifetime average number of months of incarceration and average length of last incarceration. Jail clients had a significantly higher average number of lifetime convictions.

Table 3. Criminal History

	Prison (n=1,199)	Jail (n=557)	Total (n=1,756)
Average months of incarceration during lifetime**	48.1 months	33.3 months	43.4 months
Average number of lifetime convictions**	8.0 convictions	9.6 convictions	8.5 convictions
Average length of last incarceration**	22.5 months	10.7 months	18.8 months

Significance established using an independent samples t-test

** p<.01

Lifetime Charges

A majority of clients reported lifetime drug related charges (74.3%) as shown in Table 4. Over half (58.5%) were charged with a probation or parole violation. Over one-third reported being charged with a DUI (38.0%) and disorderly conduct (36.3%). Other lifetime charges included: 30.4% for burglary and assault, 30.2% for theft by unlawful taking, 26.5% for driving violations, 26.3% for forgery, 26.0% for receiving stolen property, 24.5% for contempt of court and shoplifting, and 20.4% for a weapons offense. As expected, a significantly higher percentage of prison participants reported more serious lifetime charges of burglary, assault, robbery, wanton endangerment, escape, and homicide. A significantly higher percentage of jail participants reported lifetime charges of DUI.

Table 4. Percent Reporting Lifetime Charges

	Prison (n=1,199)	Jail (n=557)	Total (n=1,756)
Drug charges	74.3%	74.1%	74.3%
Probation/parole violation	59.0%	57.5%	58.5%
DUI**	35.4%	43.4%	38.0%
Disorderly conduct	36.4%	36.3%	36.3%
Burglary**	32.9%	25.0%	30.4%
Assault**	32.4%	26.2%	30.4%
Theft by unlawful taking	31.1%	28.2%	30.2%
Driving violations	26.1%	27.5%	26.5%
Forgery	26.7%	25.5%	26.3%
Receiving stolen property	27.7%	22.4%	26.0%
Contempt of court	24.2%	25.1%	24.5%
Shoplifting	24.2%	25.3%	24.5%
Weapons offense	21.9%	17.1%	20.4%
Robbery**	20.9%	11.5%	17.9%
EPO/DVO violation	17.9%	18.0%	17.9%
Wanton endangerment**	18.4%	13.3%	16.8%
Child support	11.3%	14.9%	12.4%
Escape**	13.1%	6.5%	11.0%
Other charges**	5.4%	10.2%	6.9%
Homicide**	4.1%	1.3%	3.2%
Arson	2.3%	1.1%	1.9%
Rape	2.3%	0.9%	1.9%
Stalking	1.2%	0.2%	0.9%
Prostitution	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%

Significance established using z-test for proportions

** p<.01

Comparison of the FY2007 Cohort to the FY2006 Cohort

Overall, the FY2007 cohort is similar to the FY2006 cohort in reported drug use and criminal history. However, there are some important differences between the two cohorts. As shown in Table 5, the FY2007 cohort has a significantly higher percentage of study participants that received treatment in a jail-based program. This is likely explained by the addition of 5 jail programs between FY2006 and FY2007. A significantly higher percentage of the FY2007 cohort was white. A significantly lower percentage of the FY2007 cohort had a marital status of single, never married. Also, a significantly lower percentage of the FY2007 cohort was male which is likely explained by the addition of one female prison program and one female jail program from FY2006 to FY2007.

Table 5. FY2007 and FY2006 Cohort Demographics

	FY 2006 Cohort n=1,946	FY 2007 Cohort n=1,756
Received treatment in jail**	17.2%	31.7%
Marital status**	50.8% single, never married	43.6% single, never married
Race**	62.4% white	70.0% white
Gender**	91.6% male	87.9% male

Significance established using z-test for proportions

** p<.01

There is a significant difference in reported opiate use between the FY2006 and the FY2007 cohorts. A significantly higher percentage of the FY2007 cohort reported opiate use in their lifetime, the 12 months prior to incarceration and the 30 days prior to incarceration (see Table 6). There is also a significant difference in reported sedative use between the FY2006 and the FY2007 cohorts. A significantly lower percentage of the FY2007 cohort reported sedative use in their lifetime, the 12 months prior to incarceration and the 30 days prior to incarceration (see Table 6).

Table 6. Reported Opiate and Sedative Use by Cohort

	FY 2006 Cohort n=1,946	FY 2007 Cohort n=1,756
Opiate Use		
Lifetime**	38.70%	52.80%
Past 12 Months**	25.40%	39.50%
Past 30 days**	21.30%	32.80%
Sedative Use		
Lifetime**	57.20%	35.00%
Past 12 months**	39.50%	22.40%
Past 30 days**	31.30%	17.90%

Significance established using z-test for proportions

** p<.01

There are significant differences in reported lifetime charges between the FY2006 and the FY2007 cohorts. As shown in Table 7, a significantly lower percentage of the FY2007 cohort reported the following lifetime charges: probation/parole violation, disorderly conduct, DUI, assault, burglary, contempt of court, shoplifting, and weapons offenses.

Table 7. Reported Lifetime Charges by Cohort

	FY 2006 Cohort n=1,946	FY 2007 Cohort n=1,756
Probation/parole violation**	70.0%	58.5%
Disorderly conduct**	52.9%	36.3%
DUI**	47.5%	38.0%
Assault**	40.5%	30.4%
Burglary**	37.9%	30.4%
Contempt of court**	34.5%	24.5%
Shoplifting**	31.4%	24.5%
Weapons offense**	29.9%	20.4%

Significance established using z-test for proportions

** p<.01

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 to prison and jail-based treatment providers 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. 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, which may limit the ability of research staff to follow-up participants at 12-months post-release.

Summary and Conclusions

Data presented in this FY2007 baseline report suggest that jail and prison participants in Kentucky corrections-based treatment programs are:

- ***Demographics:*** Clients receiving substance abuse treatment in Kentucky jail and prison programs were predominantly male (87.9%) with an average age of 32.9 (range from 18 to 65 years old). A majority was white (70%) and 69.6% reported having a GED or 12 or more years of education. Nearly half (43.6%) were single and never married and 61.1% were employed before incarceration.
- ***Substance use:*** A large majority (91.6%) of clients reported using an illicit drug in the 12 months before incarceration. Alcohol use in the 12 months before incarceration was reported by 80.4%. Illicit drug use included 65.9% who used marijuana, 55% used

cocaine/crack, 39.5% used opiates, 37% used amphetamines or methamphetamines, and 22.4% used sedatives. When these data are presented by prison programs, jail programs, and the total sample, there are noted differences in higher opiate use in jails (45.8%) compared to prison (36.5%). In addition, 28.4% of jail clients reported sedative use compared to 19.7% of prison clients. The average number of substances used by clients 12 months before incarceration was 2.2.

- *Criminal involvement:* The average number of lifetime convictions was 8.5. Clients reported an average of 43.4 months of lifetime incarceration, with the average length of their last incarceration being 18.8 months.
- *Offense history:* A majority of clients reported lifetime drug charges (74.3%) and lifetime probation/parole violations at 58.5%. Over one-third reported being charged with a DUI (38%) and disorderly conduct (36.3%). The percentage of clients reporting other lifetime charges include: 30.4% for burglary, 30.4% for assault, and 30.2% for theft by unlawful taking.

Differences in types of drugs used may be related to the fact that many of the jail-based programs are located in rural areas of the state. Other treatment outcome studies in Kentucky have showed increased rates of methamphetamine use, opiates, and sedatives among participants in rural areas of the state compared to urban areas, which are typically higher in cocaine and crack use (Walker, et al., 2007). While a higher proportion of jail participants reported use of certain types of substances, prison participants reported using significantly more polydrug use during the year before incarceration – suggesting a more involved drug use pattern. Prison participants also had a significantly more involved criminal history than jail participants with lifetime charges of burglary, assault, robbery, wanton endangerment, escape, and homicide, which was expected.

There were a number of differences between the FY2006 and FY2007 cohorts. A higher percentage of the FY2007 cohort was white and a higher percentage was female. Also, the FY2007 cohort reported more opiate use and less sedative use as well as fewer lifetime charges. Many of these findings are explained by the addition of five jail programs and one prison program between 06 and 07 – which included two female offender programs.

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
Stanton, KY 40380
(606) 663-6400

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