

State of New York
Department of Correctional Services
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Albany, New York 12226

**THE COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL AND
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT
PROGRAM
As of October 1992**

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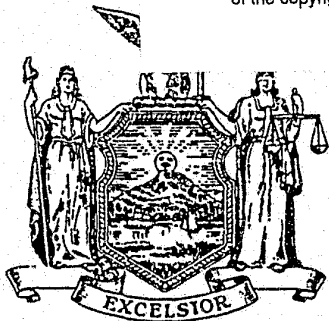
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Mario M. Cuomo
Governor



Thomas A. Coughlin III
Commissioner

146266

THE COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM

AS OF OCTOBER 1992

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of the Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (CASAT) Program after approximately two years of operation.

After briefly reviewing the governing legislation, this report presents statistics on cases currently in Phase I of the program according to specific CASAT Annexes, cases which have graduated to Phase II (Community Reintegration), and the number of cases which have been paroled to Aftercare.

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SUMMARY

Participant Progress

- * Movement of CASAT participants to the initial four CASAT Annexes began in August 1990. New legislation in 1992 provided for two additional CASAT programs to be started at Arthur Kill and Taconic. Taconic provides the CASAT program to female participants.
- * There have been 1,818 male participants who successfully completed Phase I and moved to Community Reintegration between March 1991 and September 1992.
- * Four hundred thirty-seven (437) male program participants were released to parole and the Aftercare Phase as of September 30, 1992.

Phase I Participants

- * There were 1,023 male inmates participating in Phase I as of October 3, 1992.
- * The average age of the participants was 30.2 years.
- * Fifty-one percent of the participants are Black, 36% Hispanic and 12% White.
- * Seventy-seven percent of the participants are from the New York City area, 9% from Suburban New York, 6% from Western New York and 8% from Eastern New York.
- * Sixty percent of the male CASAT population were convicted of a drug crime.
- * Seventy-six percent of the participants were sentenced as a second or persistent felony offender.
- * Eighty-six percent of the participants were identified at reception as a drug abuser, an alcoholic, or both.

Phase II Participants - Community Reintegration

- * As of September 30, 1992, Chateaugay had 506 participants move to Phase II, Butler had 486, Hale Creek 507 and Marcy Annex 319. A total of 1,818 cases completed Phase I and moved into Community Reintegration.
- * In 32% of the cases, alcohol use preceded drug use; 26% of the cases began alcohol and drug use at the same age. Forty-two percent of the cases reported using drugs prior to alcohol.

- * The average age of first alcohol use was 15.0 years. The average age of first drug use was 15.6 years.
- * Sixty-four percent of the participants had a history of using four or more substances.
- * Eighty-three percent of the cases had a history of alcohol use, 78% of the cases had used cocaine, 82% had used marijuana/hashish, 36% had used heroin and 34% had used crack.
- * On average participants had been using substances for 11.6 years.
- * Sixty-two percent of the participants reported no treatment prior to incarceration including AA (Alcoholics Anonymous) or NA (Narcotics Anonymous) participation.
- * Sixty-four percent of the participants reported that a family member (wife, parent, or sibling) abused drugs or alcohol.
- * Within the six months prior to incarceration, 65% of the cases were using alcohol, 55% were using cocaine, 46% were using marijuana/hashish, 33% were using heroin, and 34% were using crack.
- * The most frequently reported substance of choice was heroin (27%) followed by cocaine (22%). Fourteen percent reported crack as their substance of choice, and alcohol was reported for 18% of the population.
- * White participants were most likely to report alcohol as their substance of choice. Black participants preferred cocaine or alcohol, and Hispanic participants reported heroin as the predominant substance of choice.

Phase III - Aftercare

- * Four hundred thirty-seven cases have been released by the Board of Parole into Phase III.
- * One hundred eight of these cases came from Butler ASACTC, 112 from Chateaugay, 110 from Hale Creek, and 107 from Marcy Annex.
- * Twenty percent of the cases in Aftercare have been released for a period of 12 months or longer.
- * Based on a preliminary review of the CASAT rate of return, 6 percent of the program participants had been returned to the Department after a period of 12 months at risk.

Section 1

CASAT OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The number of people admitted to the Department of Correctional Services' (herein referred to as the Department) custody for a drug offense and who report a substance abuse history has increased substantially in recent years.

In response to these increases, the 1989 Prison Omnibus Legislation provided for the expansion of existing alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs administered by the Department. The legislation provided for the establishment of six 200-bed alcohol and substance abuse treatment annexes at statutorily specified locations. Persons successfully completing the annex phase of treatment would be transferred to a work release facility or an appropriate community based program. The law also provided for an aftercare component to be provided upon release from the Department while under the supervision of the Division of Parole. The intent of this legislation was to provide a continuum of substance abuse treatment.

These legislative requirements have resulted in the creation of the Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program (CASAT).

In 1992, the legislation was amended to expand the program to two additional facilities, Arthur Kill and Taconic. Taconic provides CASAT services to the female inmate population.

PROGRAM GOALS

The CASAT program is intended to provide a continuum of treatment services designed to achieve the following goals:

1. To better prepare participants for their return to families and communities upon release.
2. To focus facility resources on the needs of inmates with histories of alcohol and substance abuse.
3. To ensure appropriate aftercare services in the community.
4. To increase coordination among the pertinent State and local agencies, service providers, and community organizations.
5. To reduce drug and alcohol relapse rates and recidivism rates for program participants.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS

The CASAT Program consists of three phases designed to provide a continuum of treatment services. The first phase involves participation in an Alcohol and Substance Abuse Correctional Treatment Center (ASACTC). Each of the ASACTC annexes are medium security facilities. The ASACTC facilities operate as therapeutic communities. Treatment focuses on chemical dependency and includes drug education, counseling programs, and the development of skills and coping mechanisms to facilitate recovery. The activities in the annex are designed to prepare residents to participate in Phase II; the Community Reintegration Phase.

Community Reintegration (Phase II) involves the participant moving to a work release facility or to an appropriate placement in the community. This phase is a transitional phase, prior to release from the Department, which allows participants to continue in a structured treatment program while becoming reintegrated to the responsibilities of employment and community living.

The third and final portion of the program is an Aftercare Phase. The Aftercare Phase is based on participants' needs and previously developed treatment plans. The Aftercare Phase is administered by the Division of Parole and lasts for approximately one year upon release from the Department. The focus of the final program phase is on relapse prevention.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CASAT

In response to the 1989 Prison Omnibus Legislation, the Department of Correctional Services and the Division of Parole issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the CASAT Program on January 10, 1990. The intent of this RFP process was to have one contract for each of the six ASACTC facilities, where each contractor would provide the continuum of treatment services for all three program phases for individuals at a single ASACTC facility. A mandatory pre-bid conference for all interested vendors was held on February 6, 1990 to provide prospective bidders with the opportunity to ask questions and to receive clarification about the program and contractual requirements. Based on the questions asked at this pre-bid conference, a supplemental set of informational material was sent to all vendors who attended the meeting.

The RFP specified the following six facilities that were stipulated in the governing legislation:

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Brasher Falls	St. Lawrence County
Butler	Wayne County
Chateaugay	Franklin County
Johnstown/Hale Creek*	Fulton County
Lakeview	Chautauqua County
Marcy	Oneida County

* The original legislation specified a CASAT facility located in Johnstown. In response to a request from the community, the name of the Johnstown facility was officially changed to Hale Creek in October 1992.

Appended to the conclusion of this report, is a map which indicates the location of these six statutorily sited facilities (see Appendix A).

A total of 13 proposals were submitted from eight bidders in response to the Request for Proposal. All proposals were reviewed by a Bid Review Committee comprised of representatives of the Department of Correctional Services, the Division of Parole, the Division of Substance Abuse Services and the Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse.

In March 1990, this inter-agency committee announced its recommendations. All committee decisions were unanimous. The Bid Review Committee recommended that two bids were to be awarded: the Phoenix House, Inc. bid for Marcy and the Salamanca Hospital District Authority Bid for Lakeview.

Subsequently, the contract negotiation process was successfully completed with Phoenix House, Inc. for Marcy. However, the program administrators report that contract negotiation difficulties and the State's fiscal situation precluded the award of the contract to Salamanca Hospital District Authority for Lakeview. As such, the Department and the Division of Parole assumed program responsibilities for the Lakeview facility as well as Hale Creek (formerly known as Johnstown), Butler and Chateaugay facilities. The construction of the proposed Brasher Falls facility was deferred due to State fiscal constraints.

Approved program participants began to be transferred into Chateaugay in August 1990, Butler in September 1990 and into Marcy and Hale Creek ASACTC in October 1990. All four facilities were near capacity level by November 1990.

In 1992, the Department transferred the CASAT program, that was originally proposed for the Lakeview complex, to Arthur Kill Correctional Facility in New York City. This shift in project site was to facilitate the development of community reintegration plans for the program participants. The program services at this site are provided under contract with Therapeutic Communities, Inc. Unlike the Upstate CASAT programs that operate 200 bed facilities, the Arthur Kill program is a 222 bed living unit within this facility. The Arthur Kill CASAT program began its initial cycle in April 1992.

The original CASAT legislation did not specify the establishment of a program for female inmates with substance abuse problems. In 1992, the Department addressed this program need with the incorporation of an existing therapeutic community program for women at Taconic Correctional Facility into the overall CASAT program. This three phase, residential drug abuse program for women is largely Federally funded through a grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. This program, which has a capacity for 270 women, was designated as a CASAT program in April 1992. The conversion of this program and its existing participants into the CASAT model continues at this time.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASAT PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

Table 1.1 presents the average populations for fiscal year 1990-91 (after the initial fill), the entire fiscal year 1991-92; and fiscal year 1992-93 (April-September 1992). As shown in Table 1.1, each of the original four CASAT facilities have remained near the 200 capacity level since the initial period of filling the facilities.

The slight decrease in the average number of program participants in these four facilities in FY 1991-92 (187) as compared to FY 1990-91 (197) was due to a dip in the first quarter of 1992 when the program was adjusting its admission procedure.

Table 1.1

CASAT ANNEXES
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

FY 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (April-September 1992)

<u>CASAT ANNEX</u>	<u>FY 1990-91 (NOV 90-MAR 91)</u>	<u>FY 1991-92 (APR 91-MAR 92)</u>	<u>FY 1992-93 (APR 92-SEPT 92)*</u>
Butler	197	185	201
Chateaugay	198	184	202
Hale Creek	197	190	202
Marcy	194	188	199
Arthur Kill	-	-	221
Taconic	-	-	183

* The average numbers for Butler (201), Chateaugay (202) and Hale Creek (202) exceed the facility capacities of 200 due to the inclusion in the facility counts of participants furloughed from the annexes prior to beginning the community reintegration phase.

The Arthur Kill average is computed for the period after the initial filling of the program (July - September 1992). Since the Taconic program does not have a separate facility/unit designation on the Department's computer system, the Taconic average is computed using the weekly participant count submitted by the facility. (The Taconic participant count excludes program completers housed at the facility.)

STAFFING LEVELS

As previously described, the Marcy and Arthur Kill programs are distinct from the other CASAT facilities because the treatment services are provided by contract (Phoenix House, Inc. and Therapeutic Communities, Inc., respectively). At the other CASAT facilities, treatment services are provided by Department of Correctional Services staff. (At Arthur Kill, Therapeutic Communities, Inc. oversees Department program staff.)

The preceding annual report noted a striking difference between the Department operated treatment programs and Phoenix House treatment program in the number of treatment staff. As of October 1991, each of the Department's operated ASACTC facilities (Butler, Chateaugay and Hale Creek) had 13 allocated treatment items. In contrast, Marcy Annex had 24 allocated positions. None of the CASAT Annexes, including Marcy Annex, had all of their allocated treatment positions filled. However, Marcy had 21 of the 24 allocated substance abuse items filled as compared to the Department programs that had six to nine items filled out of the 13 allocated items as of that date.

While the Phoenix House program at Marcy continues to have the largest number of staff, the staffing patterns at the Department operated programs have increased significantly in the past year. As illustrated by the following table, there are presently 13 filled treatment items at each of the three Department operated programs for male offenders. As of September 1992, the Department had an aggregate total of 39 filled program positions at these three facilities (as compared to 23 the previous year).

In addition, the Department recently added another treatment team (composed of one Correction Counselor and two ASAT Program Assistants) to each of these three facilities and is now in the process of recruiting staff.

TREATMENT STAFF - INMATE RATIO

A basic issue in the review of treatment programs is the ratio of program staff to participants. This issue is examined in the following table by comparing (a) the number of allocated treatment positions at each program site to the program's treatment capacity and, (b) the number of filled items as of September 30, 1992 to the average number of participants in FY 92-93.

Table 1.2 indicates the number of filled substance abuse treatment items as of September 1992. At the Department operated programs, the current staff to inmate ratio is 16 male participants to each staff member. At Marcy Annex, there was 1 staff member to every 10 participants while there was 1 staff member to every 12 participants at Arthur Kill.

If all allocated treatment items were filled, Department operated programs would have a staff to inmate ratio of 13 male participants to every one treatment provider. Marcy would have one staff member for every 8 participants while Arthur Kill would have 1 staff member for every 11 participants.

CASAT TREATMENT STAFFING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1992

CASAT FACILITIES	ALLOCATED ITEMS			FILLED ITEMS			TOTAL ITEMS	
	C.C.ASAT	ASAT P.A.	SR.C.C.	C.C.ASAT	ASAT P.A.	SR.C.C.	ALLOC.	FILLED
Arthur Kill Department Staff	4	9	1	4	8	1	14	13
Therapeutic Communities, Inc.							6	5
Total							20	18
Butler	5	10	1	4	8	1	16	13
Chateaugay	5	10	1	4	8	1	16	13
Hale Creek	5	10	1	5	7	1	16	13
Taconic	5	6	2	5	3	2	13	10
Marcy	Phoenix House, Inc. Staff						24	21

Note: The additional treatment team composed of 1 Correction Counselor and two ASAT Program Assistants were recently added to the CASAT staffing complements at Butler, Chateaugay and Hale Creek. The facilities are now proceeding to fill these additional positions.

Source: Department of Correctional Services Division of Substance Abuse

As noted previously, the Federally funded therapeutic community program for women at Taconic has been recently incorporated into the overall CASAT program. As such, this site's three phase program staffing level and program capacity (270) varies from the Department's program for male offenders. If the program was filled to its capacity and all allocated items were filled, the staff inmate ratio at Taconic would be higher (1:21) than the 1:13 ratio at the male program sites. In reviewing this filled position ratio, it should be noted that the Taconic program - unlike the male programs - has not been filled to capacity in FY 1992-93 (an average of 183 participants vs. capacity for 270). This results in a filled position/participant ratio of 1:18.

Table 1.2

**CASAT PROGRAMS
SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNSELING STAFF
September 30, 1992**

**DEPARTMENT OPERATED
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS**

ANNEX	PROGRAM CAPACITY	ALLOCATED POSITIONS		AVERAGE FY 92-93 POPULATION	FILLED POSITIONS	
		NUMBER	STAFF-INMATE RATIO		NUMBER	STAFF-INMATE RATIO
Butler	200 /	16 =	1:13	201 /	13 =	1:16
Chateaugay	200 /	16 =	1:13	202 /	13 =	1:16
Hale Creek	200 /	16 =	1:13	202 /	13 =	1:16
Taconic	270 /	13 =	1:21	183 /	10 =	1:18

CONTRACTUAL PROGRAMS

Marcy	200 /	24 =	1:8	199 /	21 =	1:10
Arthur Kill	222 /	20 =	1:11	221 /	18 =	1:12

PROGRAM COSTS

In line with the legislative report mandate, this section examines the program costs at the CASAT annexes.

FIRST FULL YEAR OF PROGRAM OPERATION: FY 1991-92

This report analyzes the program costs in the first full year of program operation: FY 1991-92 (April 1991 - March 1992).

The initial set of four CASAT annexes (Butler, Chateaugay, Hale Creek and Marcy) were in operation during this entire fiscal year. As such, these four CASAT programs are the subject of this analysis. (The Arthur Kill and Taconic CASAT programs did not begin their first program cycles until after the close of this fiscal year.)

DATA SOURCE AND DEFINITIONS

The expenditure data presented in this section was provided by the Department's Division of Budget and Finance. In reviewing this expenditure data, the distinction between the two main categories in the State's fiscal accounting system should be noted. "Personal Service" expenditures are only the salary costs of State employees (excluding fringe benefits). "Other-than-Personal Service" (OTPS) incorporates all other costs including contractual services, such as the contract with Phoenix House, Inc.

FACTORS LIMITING THE COMPARABILITY OF THE AVAILABLE DATA

In reviewing the cost data presented in the following Table 1.3, the reader may well be struck by the significant differences in the monthly program costs at the Department operated programs. Specifically, the program cost at Butler is notably lower than the costs at Chateaugay and Hale Creek. This difference primarily results from the substantial differences in the personal service cost data: \$524,776 at Butler as compared to \$790,839 at Chateaugay and \$835,700 at Hale Creek.

This substantial difference in personal service expenditure may be largely attributed to two aspects of Department's financial accounting system as related to the fact that Chateaugay and Hale Creek are separate facilities, while Marcy Annex and Butler ASACTC are components of larger facilities.

The Department's available fiscal records do not distinguish between the CASAT and Shock components at Butler or the CASAT and general custody facilities at Marcy. For this reason, the Department's fiscal office estimated the Personal Service Expenditures for Butler and Marcy CASAT Annexes based on the percentage of CASAT inmates of the total population of facility. Total Personal Service expenditures for the facility were multiplied by this percentage to estimate CASAT expenditures. This estimation methodology necessarily presumes that these involved facility components have equivalent program components and program staffing levels. If this assumption does not reflect the actual staffing levels of these facility components, the estimated personal service expenditures may over - or underestimate the actual program costs. (It should be noted that this issue also applies to the estimated personal service expenditures of \$318,302 reported for the Marcy program in addition to the Phoenix House costs.)

This methodology also influences the underlying difference in the positions classified as CASAT program staff at these facilities. The Department fiscal accounting system classifies all non-security positions at the two "free-standing" CASAT facilities (Chateaugay and Hale Creek ASACTC) that are not adjacent to other Department facilities as CASAT program service staff. For example, the health services and support staff at Chateaugay and Hale Creek ASACTC are classified as CASAT program staff. However, the other two CASAT facilities (Marcy and Butler) share health services and other staff with their adjacent Department facilities (Marcy General Custody and Butler Shock, respectively). For this reason, these shared positions are not classified as CASAT program staff at Butler and Marcy. This difference in the number of positions classified as CASAT program staff results in a higher program cost at Hale Creek and Chateaugay as compared to Butler.

In view of these issues regarding the calculated personal service costs for these CASAT programs, it must be emphasized that the resulting program costs should be considered as preliminary estimates. At this time, the Department's fiscal, program and research staff are developing more precise methodology for calculating program costs. This methodology would be based on the actual personal service expenditures for specified program titles at each of the annexes (rather than the current estimation procedure).

PHOENIX HOUSE, INC. CONTRACT COSTS

In view of the particular interest in the contracted program at the Marcy Annex, the program expenditures as reported on the monthly vouchers of Phoenix House, Inc. for Phase I services are presented in Table 1.4. During FY 1990-91 from the program start-up in October 1990 through March 1991, the monthly Phoenix House voucher for Annex services averaged \$66,385. During FY 1991-92, the average monthly cost of the fully operational program rose to \$96,294. For the interested readers, the Phoenix House voucher costs for Phase II are also presented at the end of this section.

PROGRAM COSTS OF CASAT ANNEXES: FY 1991-92

Despite the limitations presented above on the available fiscal data, certain very general comparisons may be made concerning the program costs of the CASAT annexes in FY 1991-92.

In comparing the total costs of four programs, the overall expenditures attributed to the Marcy program were the highest.

In reviewing the components of this total cost calculation, it is suggested that the reader focus on the "Personal Service" and "Treatment Contract" components. It is felt that these components permit the reader to more directly compare the program costs of the various annexes in FY 1991-92 and to project their relative costs in future fiscal years.

If the combined Personal Service and Treatment Contract costs of these annexes are compared, the Marcy Annex continues to have the highest program cost.

PROGRAM COSTS OF CASAT ANNEXES IN FUTURE FISCAL YEARS

In considering this FY 1991-92 data, however, the reader is cautioned against prematurely concluding that this comparative cost relationship will necessarily continue in future fiscal years.

As pointed out in the preceding staffing analysis, the number of filled items at the annexes varied significantly in FY 1991-92. To reiterate, the Phoenix House program had 22 filled items in the middle of this past fiscal year while the Department annexes had only six to nine items each. At this point (approximately one year later), the Department has made substantial progress in filling vacant treatment items. Each Department operated CASAT program now has 13 filled treatment positions.

Based on the Department's successful effort to increase the treatment staff in its CASAT annexes, it may be logically projected that the resulting program costs will rise in FY 1992-93.

In reviewing this expenditure data, it must be emphasized that neither the Legislature nor the Department presumed that the service delivery costs of various vendors and the Department would be equivalent. As such, the finding that the program cost of the contracted CASAT annex is higher than the Department operated annexes, should not be read to reflect negatively on the operation of the Phoenix House, Inc. program. The Marcy Annex program has been implemented in accord with the governing contract. Consistent with the legislative report mandate, this data, as well as the program participant characteristics information, is presented in a format to allow for comparisons between contracted services and Department operated programs in addition to providing a profile of the overall program.

Table 1.3

CASAT ANNEXES
PROGRAM SERVICE/PERSONAL SERVICE/CONTRACTUAL SERVICE
FY 1991-92 (APRIL 1991-MARCH 1992)

ANNEX	PERSONAL SERVICE*	+	TREATMENT CONTRACT	+	OTHER OTPS**	=	TOTAL COSTS
Butler	\$490,665	+	---	+	\$625,059	=	\$1,115,724
Chateaugay	790,839	+	---	+	591,163	=	1,382,002
Hale Creek	835,700	+	---	+	579,383	=	1,415,083
Marcy	287,765	+	1,155,532 (\$963,892 exc. fringe benefits)	+	343,797	=	1,787,094

* Department staff salaries.

** Includes supplies and equipment.

Notes:

- (1) These program services salary expenditures include all program services staff at the CASAT annex. This total includes substance abuse treatment personnel as well as teachers, administrative and clerical support staff.
- (2) The Department's fiscal office estimated the Personal Service Expenditures for Butler and Marcy Casat Annexes based on the percentage of CASAT inmates of the total population of facility. Total PS expenditures for the facility were multiplied by this percentage to estimate CASAT expenditures. At this time, the Department's available fiscal records do not distinguish between the CASAT and Shock components at Butler or the CASAT and general custody facilities at Marcy.
- (3) Total Phoenix House, Inc. contract reported as cited on their monthly vouchers.
- (4) The Department did not pay any fringe benefits on CASAT staff in FY 91-92. The Phoenix House vouchers included \$191,640 in fringe benefits for this period.

Table 1.4

PHOENIX HOUSE MONTHLY VOUCHERS

PHASE I: MARCY ANNEX PROGRAM

<u>Dates of Service</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>
October 1990	\$ 18,526	
November 1990	76,771	
December 1990	78,028	
January 1991	72,981	
February 1991	69,416	
March 1991	82,588	
	<hr/>	
Subtotal (FY 1991-92)	\$398,310	\$66,385
April 1991	80,456	
May 1991	91,544	
June 1991	148,606 *	
July 1991	75,342	
August 1991	87,868	
September 1991	86,404	
October 1991	130,596	
November 1991	100,872	
December 1991	93,575	
January 1992	102,332	
February 1992	96,001	
March 1992	61,936	
	<hr/>	
Subtotal (FY 1991-92)	\$1,155,532	96,294

* Includes additional charges to cover underbillings in FY 1991-92 to date in fringe benefits and other categories that were identified by an internal Phoenix House, Inc. audit as well as over \$32,000 for miscellaneous expenditures.

In view of the legislative interest in the full Phoenix House, Inc. program, Table 1.5 presents program expenditure data as reported in the monthly vouchers of Phoenix House, Inc. for Phase II services (Community Reintegration Phase).

Table 1.5

PHOENIX HOUSE MONTHLY VOUCHERS

PHASE II: COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION

<u>Dates of Service</u>	<u>Community Reintegration</u>		<u>Therapeutic Community</u>		<u>Total Amount</u>
March 1991	\$ <u>23,525</u>	+	-		\$ <u>23,525</u>
Subtotal (FY 1990-91)	23,525	+	-		23,525
April 1991	10,389	+	-		10,389
May 1991	38,857	+	-		38,857
June 1991	32,349	+	-		32,349
July 1991	29,910	+	20,874	=	50,784
August 1991	41,899	+	29,610	=	71,509
September 1991	40,086	+	68,292	=	108,378
October 1991	47,329	+	78,288	=	125,617
November 1991	69,430	+	67,998	=	137,428
December 1991	51,143	+	67,662	=	118,805
January 1992	46,911	+	49,434	=	96,345
February 1992	45,497	+	38,388	=	83,885
March 1992	<u>39,298</u>	+	<u>26,124</u>	=	<u>65,422</u>
Subtotal (FY 1991-92)	\$493,098	+	\$446,670	=	\$939,768

On a monthly basis, Phoenix House, Inc. submits two separate vouchers for Phase II services. The "Community Reintegration" voucher covers overall program costs while the "Therapeutic Community" voucher covers the residential program costs (which are computed for program participants residing in the Phoenix House, Inc. program in New York City using a fixed daily rate). As such, Phoenix House's monthly vouchers for therapeutic community services vary considerably based on the number of participants in their residential program during the given month.

Section 2

CASAT PHASE I - THE ANNEXES

INTRODUCTION

The first segment of the CASAT process requires participation in a therapeutic community at one of the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Correctional Treatment Centers (ASACTC). Treatment is focused on chemical dependency and includes drug education, counseling programs and activities which develop skills and coping mechanisms designed to facilitate recovery. Program participants are expected to spend approximately six months in the annexes, prior to moving to community reintegration (Phase II).

Each ASACTC annex for male offenders is a separate 200-bed medium security facility with the exception of Arthur Kill which is a 222-bed living unit within a larger facility. The ASACTC facilities for men are: Marcy Annex, Chateaugay ASACTC, Butler ASACTC, Hale Creek ASACTC (formerly known as Johnstown), and Arthur Kill ASACTC. The CASAT bed allocation at Taconic Correctional Facility consists of three living units with a combined capacity of 270 female inmates.

To be eligible for the CASAT Program, inmates must meet the following criteria:

1. Have a documentable history of alcohol and/or drug abuse.
2. Have a minimum of 12 months to earliest release at the time of review to allow for sufficient program time.
3. Be medium or minimum security eligible.
4. Be temporary release approvable.

The review for CASAT eligibility and the inmate's interest in participating in a treatment program is conducted at the facility between the inmate and the inmate's correction counselor, and is documented on a K-17 form. For those inmates who are interested in participating and who meet the above criteria, a review is conducted by the facility Temporary Release Committee to screen for temporary release eligibility.

Following this facility level review, the K-17 form is forwarded to Temporary Release in Central Office for a final review of appropriateness for presumptive work release approval upon the completion of CASAT.

Those inmates who were found to be acceptable for presumptive work release represent the pool of potential CASAT participants.

Movement of approved participants to the CASAT annexes began in August 1990. Chateaugay began to receive participants in August 1990, Butler in September 1990, Marcy Annex and Hale Creek ASACTC in October 1990. Arthur Kill and Taconic began their initial program cycles in April 1992.

The Taconic CASAT program has developed as a restructuring of an existing residential substance abuse treatment program for women, funded through a federal grant. The process for converting the original program into the CASAT model, particularly regarding screening procedures and eligibility criteria, is ongoing. During this reporting period, the population at Taconic includes pre-CASAT participants and consequently precludes reporting on the female CASAT population in this year's report. The Taconic program will be included in next year's reporting series. The remainder of this report will focus on male CASAT programs.

Since the beginning of the CASAT program through September 30, 1992, a total of 3,803 inmates have been transferred into one of the five ASACTC facilities for male CASAT participants. Of the 3,803 cases transferred into a male CASAT facility, 1,818 cases had progressed to Phase II as of September 30, 1992. Nine hundred and sixty-two of the cases were transferred out of the program prior to completion, and 1,023 male inmates remained active in Phase I of the program during this time period.

The following section provides descriptive information on the 1,023 cases currently participating in the male CASAT Annexes. The information on current participants was based on those cases participating in Phase I at one of the male ASACTC facilities as of October 3, 1992. All information is presented according to the population at each of the annexes. This format is intended to facilitate comparisons of the Phase I CASAT participants according to the ASACTC facility.

It should be noted that some characteristic distributions will be influenced by the geographic catchment area representations within each annex. Consequently, differences on variables such as ethnic composition between ASACTC facilities may reflect differences in the ethnic representation in different geographic areas of the State. A comparison population of non-CASAT male inmates grouped according to geographic catchment area has been constructed to allow for a source of review on particular variables which may reflect geographic differences. This comparison population also facilitates a review of the representativeness of the CASAT participants to all other inmates held under custody. Appendix B provides a complete set of information on the comparison population.

CASAT PHASE I - SUMMARY OF PARTICIPANTS

POPULATION OVERVIEW

A. Demographics

For the total 1,023 male inmates participating in Phase I of the CASAT program as of October 3, 1992, the current average age of the program participants is 30.2 years. The ethnic distribution is 51% Black, 36% Hispanic, 12% White, and 1% all other groups. Most of the participants are from the New York City Region (77%), followed by Suburban New York (9%) and Western New York (6%). Eight percent of the male participants are from the Eastern New York Region.

Male CASAT participants are on average slightly younger (30 years) than the overall comparison population (31 years). The ethnic distribution is somewhat different than the comparison population with an over-representation of Hispanic participants (36% to 32%) and an under-representation of White inmates in the CASAT facilities (12% to 16%).

At the time of reception to the Department, 29% of the current male Phase I participants had received a high school education or obtained their GED. Six percent had participated in some additional education (i.e., college or technical school). The remaining 65% had less than a high school education at the time of reception to the Department. The distribution is similar to the comparison male population not currently participating in CASAT Phase I (see Appendix B).

B. Crime of Conviction

CASAT Phase I participants vary slightly from the overall comparison population (as presented in Appendix B) on the demographic variables described above. The major differences between the CASAT population and other male inmates are in type of current offense and prior criminal convictions. As might be expected, the CASAT population was more likely to be convicted of a drug offense (60%) than was the comparison population (33%). Twenty-seven percent of the CASAT population was committed for a violent felony offense, and the comparison population was comprised of 53% violent felony offenders.

C. Predicate Felon Status

One of the most striking differences in the two populations was in the comparison of predicate felony offender status. New York State law requires that people who are convicted of a felony offense and who have previously been convicted of a felony (within 10 years prior) must serve a mandatory period of incarceration. The participants in the CASAT Annexes were substantially more likely to be convicted as a predicate felony offender. Seventy-six percent of the CASAT population were sentenced as a second or persistent felony offender compared to 58% of the comparison male undercustody population.

D. Substance Use Identified At Reception.

At the time of reception to the Department's custody, information is collected on self-reported drug use and a Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (MAST) is administered. A score of nine or above on the MAST test classifies the person as an alcoholic.

As would be anticipated, a greater proportion (86%) of the male CASAT Phase I participants were identified at reception as a self-reported drug user, an alcoholic, or both. Sixty-nine percent of the comparison population were identified as substance abusers at the time of reception. It is important to note those cases not identified at reception include both missing cases and cases where no substance was indicated. The figures presented here reflect those cases which were positively identified as a substance user at the time of reception. Of the 1,023 cases currently in Phase I, 54% reported using drugs, 24% were identified as alcoholic and reported using drugs, and 8% were identified as alcoholics with no reported drug use. Substance abuse was not identified at reception for 14% of the cases, these cases were identified as having a history of substance abuse at the time of review for the CASAT program.

The following information on specific drug use as reported at reception is based on the first drug reported, with the exception of marijuana use. If marijuana is the first drug reported and another drug, such as cocaine is reported as the second or third drug, the more serious drug overrides marijuana as the substance reported.

For the CASAT male population, cocaine and heroin were the most frequently reported drugs used. For those cases reporting drug use 36% reported using cocaine, 25% reported heroin, 19% reported crack.

The CASAT population had larger proportions of cases reporting using crack (19% to 13%) or heroin (25% to 16%) than the comparison population.

A more detailed review of substance use is presented in Section 3 for cases who completed Phase I and moved to Community Reintegration (Phase II).

PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS ACCORDING TO ASACTC FACILITY

A. ASACTC Overview

The Chateaugay ASACTC is located in Upstate New York in Franklin County. Chateaugay was the first of the annexes to receive CASAT inmates and to actually implement the program. The staff training at Chateaugay was completed in October 1990 and the program became operational at the completion of the training. Chateaugay was targeted to receive participants from two geographic catchment areas of the State: the New York City catchment and the Suburban New York City catchment. Table 2.2 provides a breakdown of specific counties contained in each catchment area. As of 10/3/92, the facility had 200 participants in the program.

The Butler ASACTC is located in Western New York in Wayne County. Facility staff were trained at the beginning of November 1990 and the program was started at the completion of training. The Butler ASACTC was designated to receive participants from the New York City catchment area and from the Western New York catchment. As of 10/3/92, the facility had 211 CASAT participants, including cases which have been furloughed from the facility prior to starting Community Reintegration.

The Hale Creek ASACTC is located in Central New York in Fulton County. The facility began receiving inmates in October 1990, staff was trained in November and the program was begun in November 1990 after staff training. The Hale Creek ASACTC was targeted to receive participants from the New York City catchment, the Suburban New York catchment and from the Eastern New York catchment. As of 10/3/92, Hale Creek ASACTC had 196 participants in Phase I.

The Marcy ASACTC is located in Central New York in Oneida County. The Marcy Annex was the first ASACTC facility where the services and programs in the comprehensive treatment program are provided by an organization, other than the Department of Correctional Services. The treatment services at the Marcy Annex are provided by Phoenix House, Inc., a multi-service drug abuse agency founded in 1967. Phoenix House also provides the treatment services associated with community reintegration and aftercare services for a portion of the CASAT participants who complete Phase I at the Marcy Annex.

The Marcy Annex began receiving participants in October 1990, staff training was completed in December 1990 and the program was started. The Marcy ASACTC was targeted to receive cases from the New York City catchment. As of 10/3/92, 200 participants were housed in the Annex.

The Arthur Kill ASACTC located in New York City began receiving CASAT approved cases in April 1992 after staff training was completed. The Arthur Kill ASACTC has 222 beds and is targeted to receive cases from New York City and Suburban New York catchment areas. On October 3, 1992, Arthur Kill ASACTC had 216 participants. Similar to the Marcy Program, treatment services are provided through contractual services with Therapeutic Communities, Inc.

B. Geographic Catchment Areas

As previously described, the ASACTC facilities were designated to receive participants from specified geographic catchment areas of the State whenever possible. Table 2.1 presents the population (as of 10/3/92) at each ASACTC facility according to catchment area. Catchment area is based on county of residence in most cases. If county of residence is unavailable, catchment area is based on county of commitment. See Table 2.2 for a complete breakdown of catchment areas by county.

As reflected in Table 2.1, Marcy Annex participants are almost exclusively from the New York City Region (97%). The Chateaugay ASACTC has mostly New York City (74%) and Suburban New York (25%) cases with one participant from Eastern New York. Butler ASACTC has 62% of the current participants from the New York City area and 37% from the Western New York area. Sixty-three percent of the participants at Hale Creek ASACTC are from the New York City area, 31% are from the Eastern part of the State, 5% of the cases are from Suburban New York, and one case is from Western New York. The Arthur Kill ASACTC facility population has 88% New York City cases and 12% Suburban New York cases.

TABLE 2.1: CASAT FACILITY BY CATCHMENT AREA

	NEW YORK CITY		SUBURBAN NEW YORK		EASTERN NY		WESTERN NY		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
ARTHURKILL	191	88%	25	12%	0	0%	0	0%	216	100%
MARCY ANNEX	194	97%	2	1%	2	1%	2	1%	200	100%
BUTLER	131	62%	1	0%	0	0%	79	37%	211	100%
HALE CREEK	124	63%	10	5%	61	31%	1	1%	196	100%
CHATEAUGAY	149	74%	50	25%	1	0%	0	0%	200	100%
TOTAL	789	77%	88	9%	64	6%	82	8%	1023	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 10/03/92

TABLE 2.2 : CASAT FACILITY BY CATCHMENT AREA AND COUNTY

	ARTHURKILL		MARCY ANNEX		BUTLER		HALE CREEK		CHATEAUGAY		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
NEW YORK CITY												
KINGS	47	22%	46	23%	36	17%	36	18%	30	15%	195	19%
NEW YORK	54	25%	62	31%	41	19%	50	26%	52	26%	259	25%
QUEENS	37	17%	31	15%	17	8%	17	9%	37	18%	139	14%
RICHMOND	8	4%	2	1%	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%	13	1%
BRONX	45	21%	53	26%	37	18%	20	10%	28	14%	183	18%
SUBTOTAL	191	88%	194	97%	131	62%	124	63%	149	74%	789	77%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK												
NASSAU	6	3%	1	0%	1	0%	2	1%	11	5%	21	2%
ROCKLAND	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%
SUFFOLK	17	8%	1	0%	0	0%	2	1%	20	10%	40	4%
WESTCHESTER	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	6	3%	17	8%	25	2%
SUBTOTAL	25	12%	2	1%	1	0%	10	5%	50	25%	88	9%
EASTERN NY												
ALBANY	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	3%	0	0%	6	1%
CLINTON	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
COLUMBIA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	2	0%
DUTCHESS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	2	0%
ESSEX	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
HERKIMER	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	3	0%
MONTGOMERY	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	2	0%
ONEIDA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	12	6%	0	0%	12	1%
ORANGE	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	14	7%	0	0%	14	1%
OSWEGO	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	3	0%
PUTNAM	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	3	0%
RENSSELAER	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	2	0%
ST LAWRENCE	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	2	0%
SARATOGA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	2	0%
SCHENECTADY	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%	0	0%	4	0%
SULLIVAN	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%	2	0%
ULSTER	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
WARREN	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
WASHINGTON	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
SUBTOTAL	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	61	31%	1	0%	64	6%
WESTERN NY												
BROOME	0	0%	0	0%	9	4%	1	1%	0	0%	10	1%
CAYUGA	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
CHAUTAUQUA	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%
CHEMUNG	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%
ERIE	0	0%	1	0%	18	9%	0	0%	0	0%	19	2%
MONROE	0	0%	0	0%	18	9%	0	0%	0	0%	18	2%
NIAGARA	0	0%	1	0%	6	3%	0	0%	0	0%	7	1%
ONONDAGA	0	0%	0	0%	13	6%	0	0%	0	0%	13	1%
ONTARIO	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
STEBEN	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
TIOGA	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
WAYNE	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
YATES	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
SUBTOTAL	0	0%	2	1%	79	37%	1	1%	0	0%	82	8%
TOTAL	216	100%	200	100%	211	100%	196	100%	200	100%	1023	100%

PERCENT TOTALS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

C. Age

As shown in Table 2.3, the current age range at the ASACTC facilities is between 17 and 71 years. Each of the facilities have a population whose current average age is between 29 and 31 years of age.

TABLE 2.3: CASAT FACILITY BY AGE

	Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	MEAN
ARTHURKILL	216	18.00	71.00	29.0
MARCY ANNEX	200	17.00	62.00	30.9
BUTLER	211	19.00	57.00	31.3
HALE CREEK	196	17.00	63.00	29.8
CHATEAUGAY	200	17.00	58.00	29.9
TOTAL	1023	17.00	71.00	30.2

D. Ethnicity

Table 2.4 shows the ethnic distribution for each CASAT annex. Hale Creek has the largest proportion of White inmates (19%) compared to Marcy (6%), Butler (16%), Chateaugay (10%), and Arthur Kill (8%). Black inmates comprise 47% of the Marcy Annex population. At each of the other CASAT facilities, Black inmates represent between 51 to 53 percent of the population. Marcy has a greater proportion of Hispanic inmates (46%). Hispanic participants represent 39% of the cases at Arthur Kill, 32% at Butler, 29% at Hale Creek and 36% at Chateaugay.

As previously stated, some of the apparent differences in ethnic distributions may be explained by differences in catchment area composition. For a comparison to the overall ethnic distributions of the corresponding catchment areas, refer to Appendix B.

TABLE 2.4: CASAT FACILITY BY ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION

	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC		OTHER		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
ARTHURKILL	17	8%	114	53%	84	39%	1	0%	216	100%
MARCY ANNEX	12	6%	95	47%	93	46%			200	100%
BUTLER	33	16%	111	53%	67	32%			211	100%
HALE CREEK	37	19%	100	51%	57	29%	2	1%	196	100%
CHATEAUGAY	21	10%	105	52%	72	36%	2	1%	200	100%
TOTAL	120	12%	525	51%	373	36%	5	0%	1023	100%

E. Education

The following information on education is based on the level of education completed at the time of reception to the Department and does not reflect any educational achievements which may have been attained since reception. Table 2.5 provides a complete distribution of educational achievement for the participants at each ASACTC.

Participants at Hale Creek were somewhat more likely to have completed high school or some college. Forty percent of the Hale Creek population had a high school education or above at the time of reception. Arthur Kill ASACTC has 32% of the population with a high school or greater level of education, Marcy Annex 33%, Butler 35%, and Chateaugay 32%.

TABLE 2.5: CASAT FACILITY BY EDUCATION LEVEL AT TIME OF RECEPTION

	6TH GRADE OR LESS		7TH GRADE		8TH GRADE		9TH GRADE		10TH GRADE		11TH GRADE		12TH GRADE		SOME COLLEGE OR TECH		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
ARTHURKILL	8	4%	6	3%	14	7%	28	13%	60	28%	29	14%	53	25%	14	7%	212	100%
MARCY ANNEX	8	4%	6	3%	24	12%	35	18%	35	18%	25	13%	57	29%	8	4%	198	100%
BUTLER	5	2%	4	2%	20	10%	37	18%	37	18%	32	15%	59	28%	15	7%	209	100%
HALE CREEK	8	4%	2	1%	9	5%	25	13%	44	23%	27	14%	64	34%	11	6%	190	100%
CHATEAUGAY	3	2%	3	2%	12	6%	31	16%	42	21%	42	21%	55	28%	10	5%	198	100%
TOTAL	32	3%	21	2%	79	8%	156	15%	218	22%	155	15%	288	29%	58	6%	1007	100%

MISSING CASES = 16
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

F. Substance Abuse as Identified at Reception

The data on substance use presented below, reflects the information that was collected at the time of reception to the Department. The category "No Identified Substance" includes missing data as well as cases who reported no substance use at time of reception. The category of "Drug Use" was based on self-reported drug use. The classification "Alcoholic" is based on a Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (MAST) score of nine or above. The "Drug and Alcohol" category includes both self-reported drug use and a score of nine or above on the MAST.

As demonstrated in Table 2.6, 85% of the Marcy Annex population was identified at reception as an alcoholic and/or a drug user. Eighty-six percent of the Hale Creek population, 90% of the Chateaugay population, 80% of the Butler population, and 87% of the Arthur Kill population, were identified at the time of reception to the Department as alcoholic and/or reported using drugs.

TABLE 2.6: CASAT FACILITY BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE USE

	ARTHURKILL		MARCY ANNEX		BUTLER		HALE CREEK		CHATEAUGAY		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
NO IDENTIFIED SUBSTANCE	29	13%	30	15%	42	20%	28	14%	21	10%	150	15%
DRUG USE	132	61%	188	54%	101	48%	99	51%	109	54%	549	54%
DRUG AND ALCOHOL	42	19%	50	25%	42	20%	51	26%	59	29%	244	24%
ALCOHOLIC	13	6%	12	6%	26	12%	18	9%	11	5%	80	8%
TOTAL	216	100%	200	100%	211	100%	196	100%	200	100%	1023	100%

PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

G. Specific Drugs Used

For inmates identified as a drug user at the time of reception, Table 2.7 presents data on specific drug use. This data on drug use is based on the first drug stated at reception unless the first drug was marijuana and another drug was listed as the second or third drug. In such cases, the first drug marijuana is overridden by a more serious drug such as cocaine.

As shown in Table 2.7, the identified drug users at Butler were more likely than the cases at the other annexes to have reported their first drug as cocaine (43%). At Marcy Annex, 27% of the cases reported using cocaine, at Hale Creek 39%, Chateaugay 35%, and at Arthur Kill ASACTC 36% were identified as cocaine users. Heroin use was reported most frequently for cases at Marcy Annex (34%) and Butler (30%). Crack use was reported most frequently by the population at Arthur Kill ASACTC (22%). The percentage of cases reporting crack use ranged between 13% to 20% at each of the other CASAT facilities. Differences in reported drug types may be influenced by differing geographic compositions at the various facilities, see Appendix B for a comparison of substance use according to geographic catchment area.

TABLE 2.7: CASAT FACILITY BY SPECIFIC DRUG TYPE IDENTIFIED AT RECEPTION

	ARTHURKILL		MARCY ANNEX		BUTLER		HALE CREEK		CHATEAUGAY		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
COCAINE	62	36%	42	27%	61	43%	59	39%	59	35%	283	36%
MARIJUANA, HASH	32	18%	35	22%	20	14%	27	18%	28	17%	142	18%
CRACK	39	22%	25	16%	19	13%	30	20%	34	20%	147	19%
HEROIN	36	21%	53	34%	43	30%	29	19%	39	23%	200	25%
OTHER NARCOTICS	1	1%	2	1%	0	0%	1	1%	4	2%	8	1%
HALLUGINOGENS	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	3	2%	7	1%
OTHER	2	1%	1	1%	0	0%	2	1%	1	1%	6	1%
TOTAL	174	100%	158	100%	143	100%	150	100%	168	100%	793	100%

NOTE: EXCLUDES ALCOHOLIC CASES WITH NO DRUG USE AND CASES NOT IDENTIFIED AT RECEPTION PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

H. Crime of Conviction

Information on crime of conviction is presented in four grouped crime categories. The proportion of cases convicted of a violent crime ranged from a low of 23% at Chateaugay to a high of 35% for the population at Arthur Kill ASACTC. At each of the CASAT facilities, over half of the population were convicted for the sale or possession of drugs. Sixty-three percent of the Marcy Annex population was committed for a drug offense, 60% of the Hale Creek population, 67% at Chateaugay, 54% at Butler and 59% of the Arthur Kill population were convicted of a drug offense. As shown in Table 2.8, the majority of the CASAT participants at each facility were convicted for a violent offense or a drug crime.

TABLE 2.8: CASAT FACILITY BY GROUPED CRIME CATEGORY

	COMMITMENT OFFENSE TYPE								TOTAL	
	VIOLENT FELONY		OTHER COERCIVE		DRUG OFFENSES		PROPERTY AND OTHER OFFENSES		#	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
ARTHURKILL	76	35%	2	1%	127	59%	11	5%	216	100%
MARCY ANNEX	56	28%	3	1%	125	63%	16	8%	200	100%
BUTLER	56	27%	8	4%	114	54%	33	16%	211	100%
HALE CREEK	44	22%	8	4%	118	60%	26	13%	196	100%
CHATEAUGAY	46	23%	5	2%	134	67%	15	7%	200	100%
TOTAL	278	27%	26	3%	618	60%	101	10%	1023	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 10/03/92

I. Predicate Felony Offender Status

New York State law requires that persons convicted of a felony offense who have a prior felony conviction within 10 years prior to the current offense must serve a mandatory term of incarceration. The associated minimum sentence length is also increased for predicate felon offenders. People sentenced as persistent felony offenders must have at least two prior felony convictions.

As shown in an earlier section, CASAT facilities have a substantially greater proportion of predicate felony offenders than evident in the general comparison population. As shown in Table 2.9, between 71 to 85 percent of the participants at Arthur Kill, Marcy Annex, Butler and Chateaugay were sentenced as a second or persistent felony offender. Hale Creek had a smaller proportion (68%) of predicate felony offenders, however it remains an over-representation compared to the general population.

TABLE 2.9: CASAT FACILITY BY PREDICATE FELON STATUS

	FIRST FELONY OFFENDER		SECOND FELONY OFFENDER		PERSIST FELONY OFFENDER		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
ARTHURKILL	61	28%	154	71%	1	0%	216	100%
MARCY ANNEX	39	19%	160	80%	1	0%	200	100%
BUTLER	48	23%	163	77%	0	0%	211	100%
HALE CREEK	62	32%	134	68%	0	0%	196	100%
CHATEAUGAY	29	14%	171	85%	0	0%	200	100%
TOTAL	239	23%	782	76%	2	0%	1023	100%

PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

J. Minimum Sentence

The average minimum sentence length of current CASAT participants according to ASACTC is presented in Table 2.10. The average minimum sentence in months ranges from a low of 27 months for Butler ASACTC and Hale Creek ASACTC participants to a high of 36 months for Arthur Kill ASACTC participants.

The average minimum sentence for the total male Phase I population as of 10/3/92 was 30 months.

TABLE 2.10: CASAT FACILITY BY MINIMUM SENTENCE

	AGGREGATE MINIMUM IN MONTHS	
	Valid N	Mean
ARTHURKILL	216	36
MARCY ANNEX	200	29
BUTLER	211	27
HALE CREEK	196	27
CHATEAUGAY	200	30
TOTAL	1023	30

Section 3

CASAT PHASE II - COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION

INTRODUCTION

The second element or phase of the Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program is Community Reintegration. Participants who successfully complete approximately six months in the first phase of CASAT are then transferred to Phase II at a work release facility or community contract placement. The goal of the Community Reintegration component is to involve participants in work and treatment programs prior to release. This component is intended to allow participants an opportunity to utilize recovery principles and coping skills learned during the Annex phase prior to release from the Department.

At the inception of the CASAT program, the Division of Parole was to be responsible for the provision of services for the cases in Community Reintegration. However, due to State fiscal constraints, these services were never fully implemented by the Division of Parole. The responsibility for these services was subsequently given to the Department. The Department acquired the services of several treatment organizations through the State's standard contract process. As of September 1992, contracts had been signed with the following contractors: Esmore, Phoenix House, Altamont House, Therapeutic Communities, Inc. and Buffalo Halfway House.

MOVEMENT TO COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION

Table 3.1 summarizes the cases transferred into a Phase I facility and the status of the cases as of September 30, 1992.

Table 3.1

TRANSFERS INTO A PHASE I FACILITY
ACCORDING TO CURRENT STATUS

	Remaining In Phase I	Transferred Out of Phase I*	Phase I Completers	Total Transferred Into Phase I
Marcy	200 24%	308 37%	319 39%	827 100%
Hale Creek	196 22%	178 20%	507 58%	881 100%
Chateaugay	200 21%	252 26%	506 53%	958 100%
Butler	211 23%	224 24%	486 53%	921 100%
TOTAL	807 22%	962 27%	1818 51%	3587 100%

*Note: Includes cases transferred into an ASACTC for classification purposes.

Chateaugay was the first program to begin operation and was consequently the first ASACTC to begin moving cases into Phase II. Chateaugay began to move participants into work release facilities in March 1991. Butler ASACTC began to move cases to Phase II in April 1991, followed by Hale Creek ASACTC in May. Marcy Annex began movement into Phase II in July 1991, Arthur Kill ASACTC will begin movement into Phase II during October 1992.

As of September 30, 1992, Chateaugay had 506 cases which completed Phase I and moved to Phase II, Marcy had 319 cases, Hale Creek 507 cases and Butler 486 cases.

A total of 1,818 cases completed Phase I at a male Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Center and moved into the Community Reintegration Phase of the program.

For cases who were moved to Community Reintegration, a more detailed set of data was collected on information related to their history of substance abuse. The information presented below is based on intake forms completed at the Phase I facility, and on referral forms completed just prior to movement to Phase II. Due to reporting problems, information is missing on certain variables. The following information is based on all available data as of September 30, 1992.

HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE USE

Information was collected on a history of all reported substances used including: specific substances used, age at first use of particular substances, and number of months of use. If more than four substances were reported, the top four substances were recorded based on longest duration of use.

Thirty-two percent of the population reported that alcohol was their first substance used. Twenty-six percent began using alcohol and drugs at approximately the same age and 42% reported using drugs prior to alcohol.

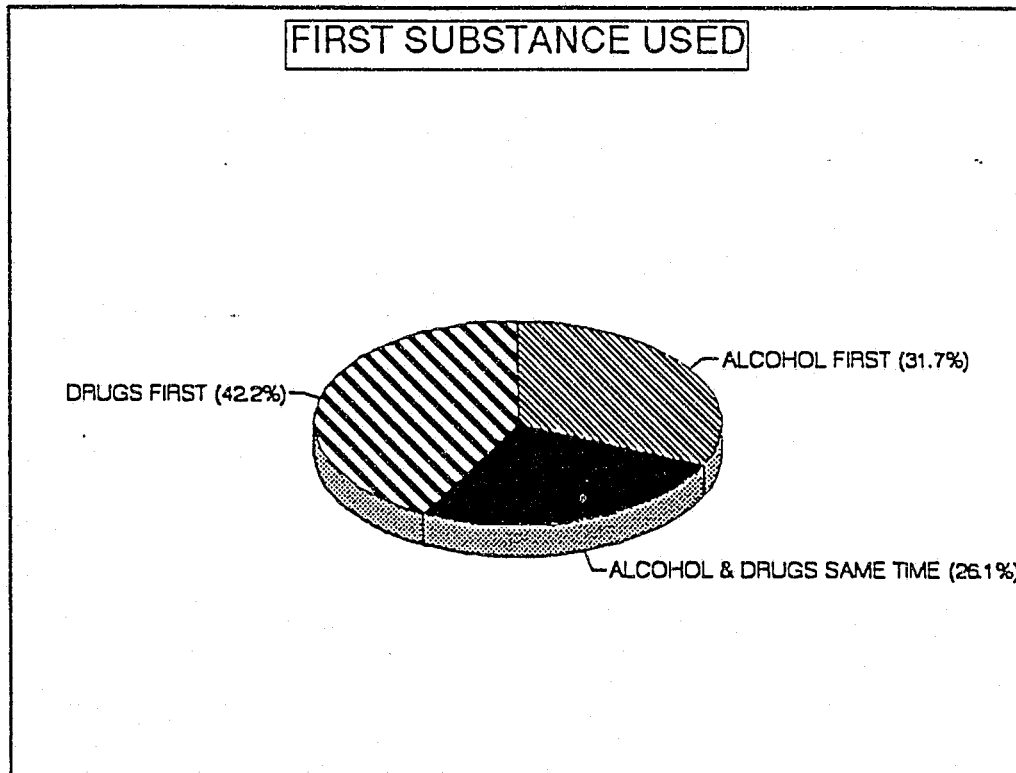
Table 3.2 presents data on first general substance use according to the Phase I facility. With the exception of Marcy Annex, the largest proportion of cases at each facility reported using alcohol prior to any drug use.

Marcy Annex is the only facility where the majority (58%) of participants reported using drugs prior to alcohol. This finding may be indicative of the geographic representation of participants at Marcy Annex (i.e. New York City). At each of the other facilities, most cases reported using alcohol prior to drug use or at approximately the same age as first drug use. At Hale Creek, 63% of the cases reported alcohol use first or at the same age, as first drug use, Chateaugay (57%), and Butler (63%) also reported alcohol as one of the initial substances used.

TABLE 3.2: FIRST SUBSTANCE USED ACCORDING TO PHASE 1 FACILITY

	USED ALCOHOL FIRST		FIRST USED DRUGS AND ALCOHOL SAME AGE		USED DRUGS PRIOR TO ALCOHOL		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	62	23%	49	19%	153	58%	264	100%
HALE CREEK	168	36%	128	27%	174	37%	470	100%
CHATEAUGAY	153	32%	119	25%	208	43%	480	100%
BUTLER	138	32%	132	31%	157	37%	427	100%
TOTAL	521	32%	428	26%	692	42%	1641	100%

MISSING VALUES=177
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING



AGE OF FIRST USE

Table 3.3 presents the actual age of first substance use. For the cases from Marcy Annex, the youngest reported use of alcohol was age 6 and drug use was age 7. The youngest reported alcohol use for cases from Hale Creek was age 5 and drug use age 6. For Chateaugay, the youngest reported alcohol use was age 4 and drug use for Chateaugay was age 7. Of the Butler participants, age 5 was the first reported alcohol use and age 8 was first drug use.

The average age of first alcohol use was 14.8 for the population from Butler, and 14.7 years for cases from Hale Creek. Chateaugay's average age of first alcohol use was 15.2 years, first drug use was 15.6 years. Marcy reported average was 15.4 years for first alcohol use and 15.5 years for first drug use. The overall average age of first alcohol use was 15 years and 15.6 years for first drug use.

TABLE 3.3: AGE OF FIRST ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

	AGE 1ST USE OF ALCOHOL					AGE 1ST USE OF DRUGS				
	Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Median	MEAN	Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Median	MEAN
MARCY ANNEX	168	6	33	15	15.4	207	7	28	15	15.5
HALE CREEK	418	5	32	15	14.7	453	6	40	15	15.4
CHATEAUGAY	405	4	29	15	15.2	465	7	33	15	15.6
BUTLER	364	5	35	15	14.8	403	8	47	15	15.7
TOTAL	1355	4	35	15	15.0	1528	6	47	15	15.6

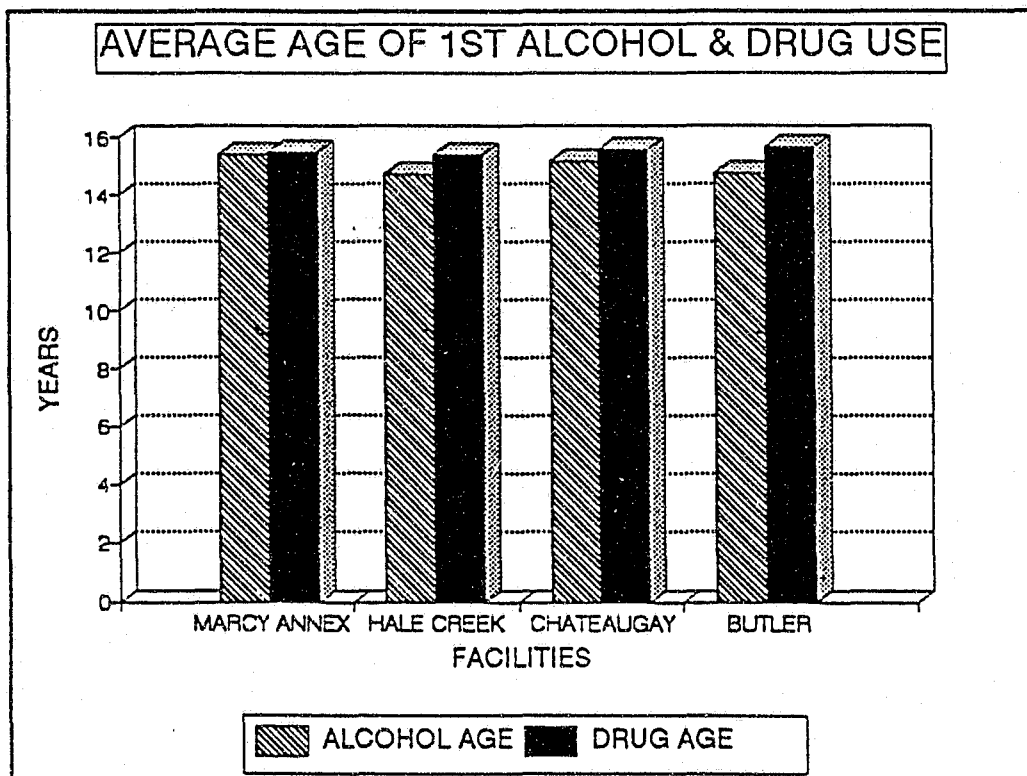


Table 3.4 presents specific type of first substance used according to a grouped distribution of age at first use. When first alcohol and drug use were reported at the same age, the data in Table 4.3 reflects alcohol as the first substance used. For all of the facilities, alcohol was typically the first substance used (or was used at the same time as first drug use) followed by marijuana use if drug use preceded alcohol use. For example, for the cases which went from Marcy Annex into Community Reintegration, 31% of the population used alcohol first between 13 and 16 years of age. For the cases which came from Hale Creek ASACTC, 20% of the population used alcohol first when they were 12 years old or less and another 32% used alcohol between 13 and 16 years of age. Similarly, 19% of the cases which came from Butler began alcohol use at 12 years of age or less and another 36% began using alcohol between 13 to 16. For Chateaugay's population, 14% reported using alcohol at 12 or less and 32% reported alcohol between 13 and 16.

Marijuana was by far the most frequently reported first drug used. Twenty-nine percent of the Marcy population reported first using marijuana when they were 16 years of age or less. Similarly, Hale Creek had 25% in the marijuana 16 years or less grouping, Chateaugay had 30%, and Butler had 22% of its population reporting using marijuana as their first substance when they were 16 years of age or less.

TABLE 3.4: TYPE OF FIRST SUBSTANCE BY AGE OF FIRST USE

	5 TO 8 YRS		9 TO 12 YRS		13 TO 16 YRS		17 TO 20 YRS		21 TO 25 YRS		26 TO 30 YRS		31 TO 35 YRS		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX																
ALCOHOL	4	2%	16	8%	66	31%	20	9%	2	1%	1	0%	0	0%	111	52%
COCAINE	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	4	2%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	3%
CRACK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
HEROIN	0	0%	0	0%	8	4%	3	1%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	13	6%
PCP	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
AMPHETAMINES	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
MARIJ/HASH	0	0%	16	8%	45	21%	15	7%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	77	36%
SUBTOTAL	4	2%	34	16%	124	58%	42	20%	5	2%	3	1%	0	0%	212	100%
HALE CREEK																
ALCOHOL	24	5%	68	15%	148	32%	49	11%	4	1%	1	0%	0	0%	294	64%
COCAINE	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	7	2%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	9	2%
CRACK	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	1%
HEROIN	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	5	1%	1	0%	2	0%	0	0%	9	2%
PCP	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
BARBITURATES	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
MARIJ/HASH	6	1%	34	7%	78	17%	14	3%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	135	30%
OTHER	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
SUBTOTAL	30	7%	103	23%	233	51%	76	17%	10	2%	4	1%	0	0%	456	100%
CHATEAUGAY																
ALCOHOL	16	3%	50	11%	151	32%	41	9%	8	2%	3	1%	0	0%	269	57%
COCAINE	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	2	0%	0	0%	1	0%	9	0%	4	1%
CRACK	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	9	0%	1	0%
HEROIN	0	0%	1	0%	3	1%	4	1%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	11	2%
PCP	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
AMPHETAMINES	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
BARBITURATES	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
MARIJ/HASH	3	1%	48	10%	90	19%	27	6%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	171	37%
OTHER	1	0%	1	0%	3	1%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	1%
SUBTOTAL	21	4%	102	22%	250	53%	75	16%	13	3%	6	1%	1	0%	468	100%
BUTLER																
ALCOHOL	15	4%	59	15%	145	36%	32	8%	5	1%	2	0%	1	0%	259	64%
COCAINE	0	0%	0	0%	4	1%	4	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	9	2%
CRACK	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
HEROIN	1	0%	3	1%	4	1%	4	1%	1	0%	2	0%	0	0%	15	4%
PCP	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
AMPHETAMINES	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
MARIJ/HASH	1	0%	34	8%	57	14%	17	4%	2	0%	1	0%	0	0%	112	28%
OTHER	0	0%	3	1%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	1%
SUBTOTAL	17	4%	100	25%	213	53%	59	15%	8	2%	5	1%	2	0%	404	100%
TOTAL	72	5%	339	22%	820	53%	252	16%	36	2%	18	1%	3	0%	1540	100%

MISSING VALUES=278
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

HISTORY OF SUBSTANCES USED

Table 3.5 provides a summary of all reported drug use. This synopsis of drug use history was based on up to four different substances per respondent. If more than four substances were reported, the four substances with the longest duration of use were recorded. Table 3.5 is intended to provide an overview of the extent of substance use of the CASAT population and does not necessarily reflect recent use, that information is presented in a later section.

A history of multiple drug use was evident for the majority of the population. Eighty-five percent of the population reported a history of using at least three substances, and 64% of the population had a history of using four or more substances.

Eighty-three percent of the total population had a history of alcohol use. Hale Creek had the greatest proportion (90%) of cases reporting a history of alcohol use. The second most prevalent substance use reported was a history of marijuana use. Eighty-two percent of the total population reported using marijuana. The third substance most frequently reported as being used at sometime by the participants was cocaine (78%). The greatest proportion (82%) of cases reporting cocaine use were from the Marcy Annex. Heroin use was reported by 36% of the total population. Thirty-four percent of the population had used crack. The populations at Marcy Annex and Chateaugay had the highest combined proportion of cases who reported a history of using cocaine and crack.

TABLE 3.5: HISTORY OF ALL REPORTED SUBSTANCE USE

	SUBSTANCE USE HISTORY																		TOTAL	
	ALCOHOL		COCAINE		CRACK		HEROIN		PCP		AMPHETAMINE		BARBITURATE		MARIJ/HASH		OTHER		#	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
MARCY ANNEX	169	64%	216	82%	92	35%	129	49%	19	7%	2	1%	3	1%	213	81%	51	12%	264	100%
HALE CREEK	422	90%	357	74%	165	35%	168	34%	38	8%	15	3%	22	5%	391	83%	55	12%	478	100%
CHATEAUGAY	488	83%	366	74%	198	40%	158	33%	42	9%	12	2%	19	4%	402	84%	78	16%	488	100%
BUTLER	371	87%	335	79%	117	27%	164	34%	35	8%	21	5%	28	5%	339	80%	85	20%	426	100%
TOTAL	1362	83%	1274	78%	564	34%	591	36%	134	8%	48	3%	64	4%	1345	82%	249	15%	1660	100%

MISSING VALUES=178
INCLUDES MULTIPLE RESPONSES FOR INDIVIDUALS

DURATION OF USE

The duration of substance use ranged from a low of approximately one month to a high of approximately 40 years. The average duration of substance use ranged between 7.9 years to 12.2 years according to the Phase I facilities. The average duration of use for cases which came from Marcy was 7.9 years. It should be noted that these figures may underestimate duration of use for Marcy cases, since several cases from Marcy had to be excluded from the analysis when duration of use was reported as "to present", and the first age of use was not reported. Cases from Butler had an average duration of use of 11.7 years, Hale Creek 12.2 years and Chateaugay 11.9 years, as shown in Table 3.6.

TABLE 3.6: DURATION OF SUBSTANCE USE IN YEARS

	TIME IN YEARS				
	Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	Median	MEAN
MARCY ANNEX	81	.33	30.00	5.00	7.9
HALE CREEK	349	.08	38.00	12.00	12.2
CHATEAUGAY	411	.42	40.33	11.00	11.9
BUTLER	338	.08	36.00	11.00	11.7
TOTAL	1179	.08	40.33	11.00	11.6

MISSING VALUES = 639

PRIOR TREATMENT

Participants were asked about any substance abuse treatment prior to incarceration including any outpatient treatment, residential treatment, participation in Alcoholics Anonymous, or Narcotics Anonymous, or any other substance abuse treatment program. Sixty-two percent reported no treatment prior to incarceration. Marcy Annex cases had the lowest proportion of cases with some prior treatment (33%) and Hale Creek ASACFC participants had the greatest proportion of cases (41%) with some treatment prior to incarceration, as shown in Table 3.7.

TABLE 3.7: TREATMENT PRIOR TO INCARCERATION

	NO PRIOR TREATMENT		SOME PRIOR TREATMENT		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	146	67%	71	33%	217	100%
HALE CREEK	271	59%	185	41%	456	100%
CHATEAUGAY	299	63%	178	37%	477	100%
BUTLER	247	60%	167	40%	414	100%
TOTAL	963	62%	601	38%	1564	100%

MISSING VALUES=254
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

FAMILY SUBSTANCE USE

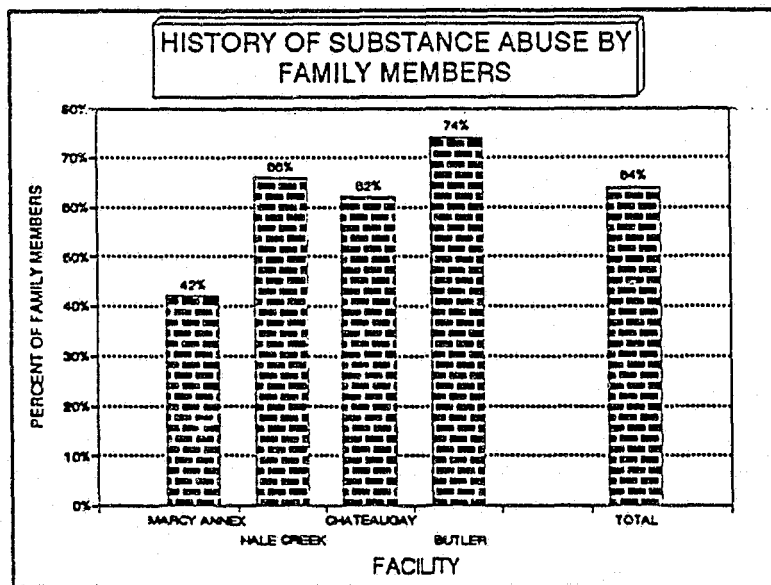
In addition to the information on the participant's substance abuse histories, 64% of the participants reported that some family member abused alcohol or drugs. Family members included: wives, parents and siblings. This information is based on the participant's perception of abuse and does not necessarily reflect any current pattern of actual use.

Seventy-four percent of the participants at Butler ASACTC indicated that one or more of their family members abused a substance. The lowest percentage of reported abuse for family members was for cases which participated at Marcy Annex (42%).

TABLE 3.8: HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE BY FAMILY MEMBERS

	NO ABUSE		HISTORY OF ABUSE		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	124	58%	89	42%	213	100%
HALE CREEK	152	34%	294	66%	446	100%
CHATEAUGAY	181	38%	292	62%	473	100%
BUTLER	105	26%	306	74%	411	100%
TOTAL	562	36%	981	64%	1543	100%

MISSING VALUES=275
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

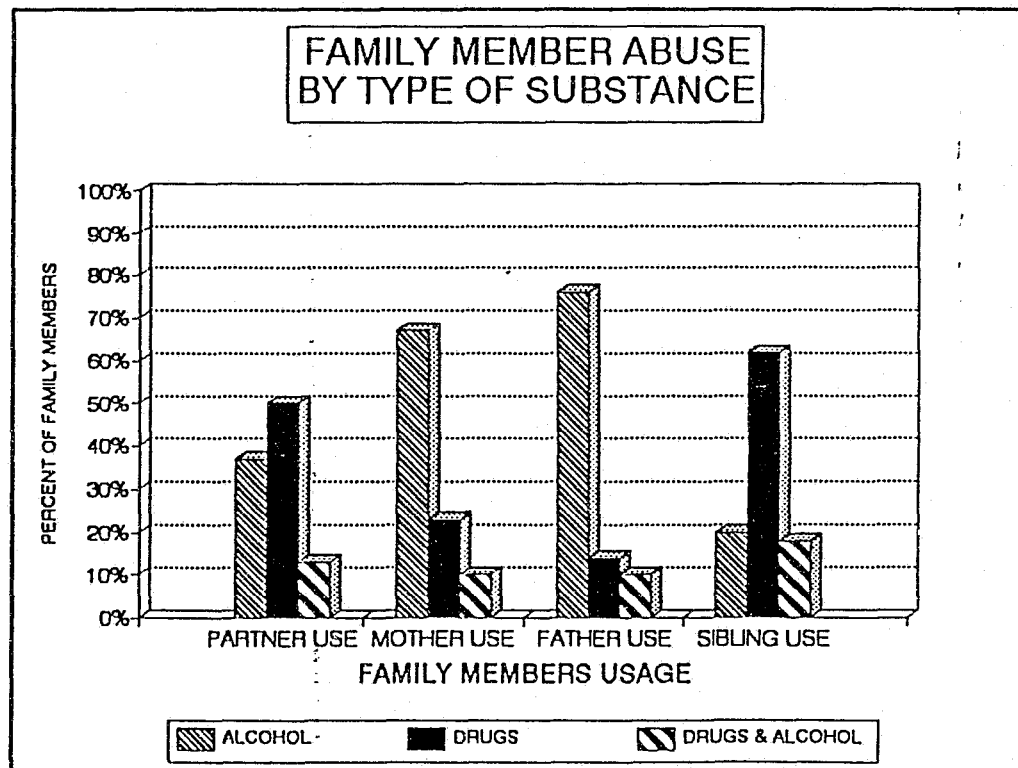


For those cases which reported a family member abusing a substance, table 3.9 presents the type of substance abuse history according to family relation for each of the Phase I facilities. For the cases in which a parent was reported as having a substance abuse history, the abused substance was most likely to be alcohol. Siblings and partners (i.e., wives, including reported common law) were more likely to have histories of drug abuse.

TABLE 3.9: TYPE OF SUBSTANCE USE HISTORY BY FAMILY MEMBER

	PARTNER USE						MOTHER USE						FATHER USE						SIBLING USE					
	ALCOHOL		DRUGS		DRUGS AND ALCOHOL		ALCOHOL		DRUGS		DRUGS AND ALCOHOL		ALCOHOL		DRUGS		DRUGS AND ALCOHOL		ALCOHOL		DRUGS		DRUGS AND ALCOHOL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
HARCY ANNEX	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	12	75%	3	19%	1	6%	19	83%	4	17%	0	0%	6	11%	44	83%	3	6%
HALE CREEK	9	60%	5	33%	1	7%	37	61%	18	30%	6	10%	82	64%	22	17%	25	19%	31	22%	82	57%	31	22%
CHATEAUGAY	4	20%	12	60%	4	20%	42	65%	16	25%	7	11%	93	77%	17	14%	10	8%	32	20%	112	69%	19	12%
BUTLER	12	40%	14	47%	4	13%	48	72%	12	18%	7	10%	145	84%	18	10%	18	6%	48	23%	92	53%	42	24%
TOTAL	25	37%	34	50%	9	13%	139	67%	49	23%	21	10%	339	76%	61	14%	45	10%	109	20%	330	62%	95	18%

MISSING VALUES=275
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING



RECENT SUBSTANCE USE

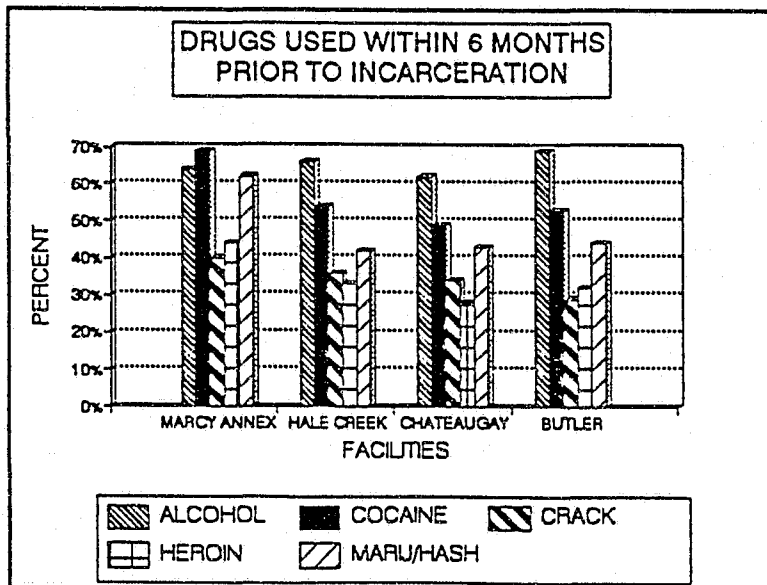
Participants were asked about all substance use within the six months prior to incarceration. The following information on recent substance use is based on up to four responses per participant. If more than four drugs were used in the relevant time frame, the four substances most frequently used were recorded. Table 3.10 shows an overview of the substances used according to the facility at which they completed Phase I. As demonstrated, 65% of the cases which moved to Community Reintegration were using alcohol within the six months prior to incarceration. Over half of the participants (55%) were using cocaine, 46% were using marijuana or hashish, 34% were using crack, and 33% were using heroin.

Some differences are apparent depending on the Phase I facility. Again, this is probably indicative of geographic differences. Butler had the largest percentage of cases reporting alcohol use (69%). Marcy Annex cases had the largest percentages of cases reporting recent cocaine use (69%). Heroin use was also most often reported by the Marcy Annex participants (44%). Reported crack use within six months prior to incarceration ranged between 34% to 40% for cases from Marcy Annex, Hale Creek ASACTC and Chateaugay. Butler had a somewhat smaller proportion of cases reporting crack use (29%).

TABLE 3.10: SUBSTANCE USE REPORTED WITHIN 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO INCARCERATION

	RECENT SUBSTANCE USE														TOTAL	
	ALCOHOL		COCAINE		CRACK		HEROIN		PCP		MARIJ/HASH		OTHER		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
MARCY ANNEX	169	64%	183	69%	106	40%	118	44%	4	2%	165	62%	35	13%	266	100%
HALE CREEK	306	66%	249	54%	168	36%	155	33%	7	2%	196	42%	68	15%	464	100%
CHATEAUGAY	288	62%	221	49%	152	34%	126	28%	12	3%	195	43%	34	8%	453	100%
BUTLER	327	69%	251	53%	139	29%	154	32%	9	2%	210	44%	54	11%	474	100%
TOTAL	1082	65%	904	55%	565	34%	553	33%	32	2%	766	46%	191	12%	1657	100%

MISSING VALUES=161
 INCLUDES MULTIPLE RESPONSES FOR INDIVIDUALS
 PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING



FREQUENCY OF SUBSTANCE USE

Table 3.11 shows the reported frequency of use for the substances used within six months of incarceration. Sixty-six percent of the cases using crack were using the drug daily. Fifty-six percent of cocaine users were using cocaine daily, and another 33% were using the drug weekly. For cases using heroin, 80% of the users were using the drug daily and 15% were using the drug weekly. Forty percent of the alcohol users were using the substance daily and 44% were using weekly. For the population using marijuana, 56% used the drug daily.

TABLE 3.11: FREQUENCY OF SUBSTANCE USE

	ALCOHOL								COCAINE							
	DAILY		WEEKLY		MONTHLY		LESS THAN MONTHLY		DAILY		WEEKLY		MONTHLY		LESS THAN MONTHLY	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	58	34%	83	49%	19	11%	9	5%	100	55%	62	34%	13	7%	6	3%
HALE CREEK	125	41%	132	43%	22	7%	26	9%	136	55%	77	31%	23	9%	13	5%
CHATEAUGAY	103	37%	118	42%	33	12%	24	9%	102	46%	98	45%	9	4%	11	5%
BUTLER	144	44%	137	42%	21	6%	23	7%	162	65%	57	23%	15	6%	14	6%
TOTAL	430	40%	470	44%	95	9%	82	8%	500	56%	294	33%	60	7%	44	5%

	CRACK								HEROIN							
	DAILY		WEEKLY		MONTHLY		LESS THAN MONTHLY		DAILY		WEEKLY		MONTHLY		LESS THAN MONTHLY	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	75	71%	24	23%	5	5%	2	2%	98	83%	18	15%	0	0%	2	2%
HALE CREEK	103	62%	51	31%	9	5%	4	2%	123	80%	23	15%	4	3%	4	3%
CHATEAUGAY	99	65%	42	28%	5	3%	6	4%	96	76%	26	21%	0	0%	4	3%
BUTLER	98	71%	26	19%	5	4%	10	7%	125	82%	13	9%	6	4%	8	5%
TOTAL	375	66%	143	25%	24	4%	22	4%	442	80%	80	15%	10	2%	16	3%

	MARIJUANA							
	DAILY		WEEKLY		MONTHLY		LESS THAN MONTHLY	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	95	58%	46	28%	11	7%	12	7%
HALE CREEK	113	58%	57	29%	18	9%	8	4%
CHATEAUGAY	96	49%	66	34%	19	10%	14	7%
BUTLER	124	60%	55	27%	13	6%	14	7%
TOTAL	428	56%	224	29%	61	8%	48	6%

MISSING VALUES=161
INCLUDES MULTIPLE RESPONSES FOR INDIVIDUALS

SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE

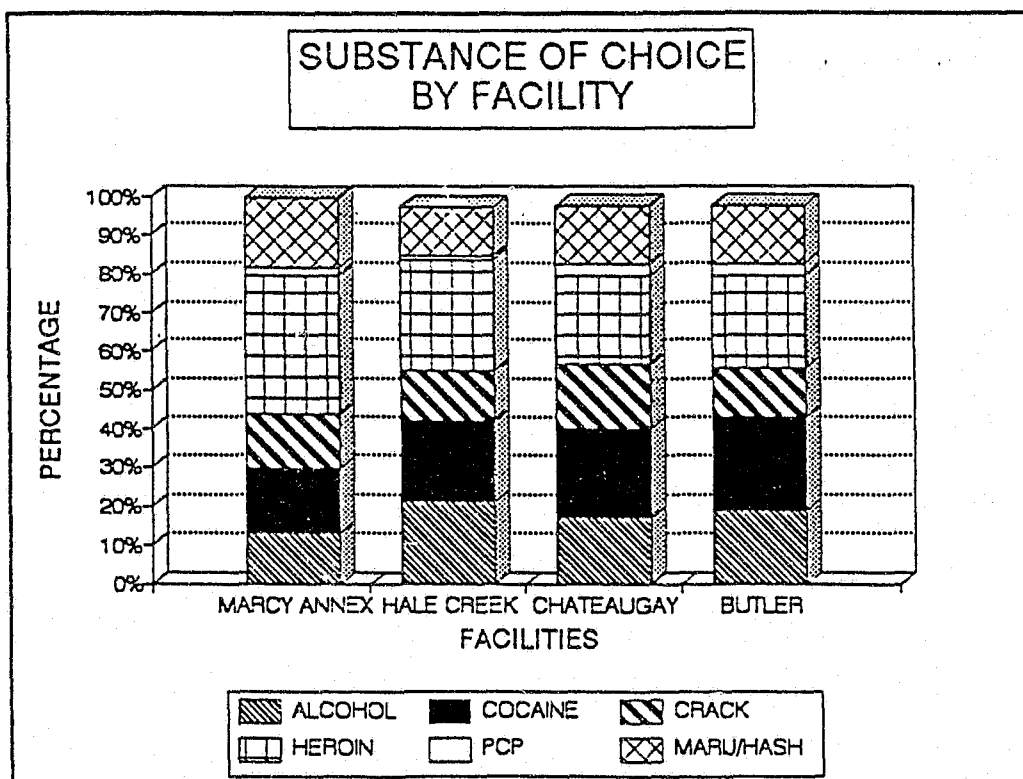
Many of the CASAT participants were using multiple substances prior to incarceration. When asked about substance of choice, the largest percentage of cases (27%) reported heroin as their drug of choice. Twenty-two percent of the cases reported cocaine to be their drug of choice, 14% reported crack, 18% reported alcohol, and 15% reported marijuana as their drug of choice.

Table 3.12 shows this information for the participants who began Community Reintegration according to the Phase I facility. For cases from Marcy Annex and Hale Creek ASACTC, the predominant substance of choice was heroin. For Hale Creek and Butler, an equal number of cases from each facility reported cocaine and heroin as the substances of choice (23 and 24 percent respectively).

TABLE 3.12: REPORTED SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE

	ALCOHOL		COCAINE		CRACK		HEROIN		PCP		MARIJ/HASH		OTHER		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
MARCY ANNEX	35	13%	47	17%	37	14%	98	36%	5	2%	48	18%	0	0%	270	100%
HALE CREEK	99	21%	96	21%	62	13%	134	29%	6	1%	61	13%	10	2%	458	100%
CHATEAUGAY	82	17%	111	23%	82	17%	108	23%	13	3%	72	15%	11	2%	479	100%
BUTLER	91	19%	114	24%	63	13%	116	24%	13	3%	71	15%	11	2%	479	100%
TOTAL	307	18%	368	22%	244	14%	456	27%	37	2%	252	15%	32	2%	1696	100%

MISSING VALUES=122
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING



SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE BY AGE

In addition to geographic influences on substance of choice, some differences are apparent based on the age and the ethnicity of the participants. Table 3.13 shows a summary of the average age of the total population according to reported substance of choice. Table 3.14 presents this same information according to the Phase I facility. As shown in Table 3.13, participants who reported marijuana or PCP as their substance of choice had the youngest average ages. The mean age of cases reporting the substance of choice as marijuana or PCP was 27 years. Participants reporting a choice substance of crack or alcohol had an average age of 30 years. For those reporting cocaine as their substance of choice the mean age was 31 years. Those cases reporting heroin had the highest average age, 33 years.

TABLE 3.13: SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE BY AVERAGE AGE

	AGE		
	#	Median	Mean
ALCOHOL	307	29.00	30.43
COCAINE	368	30.00	31.21
CRACK	244	29.00	29.88
HEROIN	456	33.00	33.30
PCP	37	26.00	26.84
MARIJ/HASH	252	26.00	27.62
OTHER	32	32.00	32.88
TOTAL	1696	30.00	30.84

MISSING VALUES=122

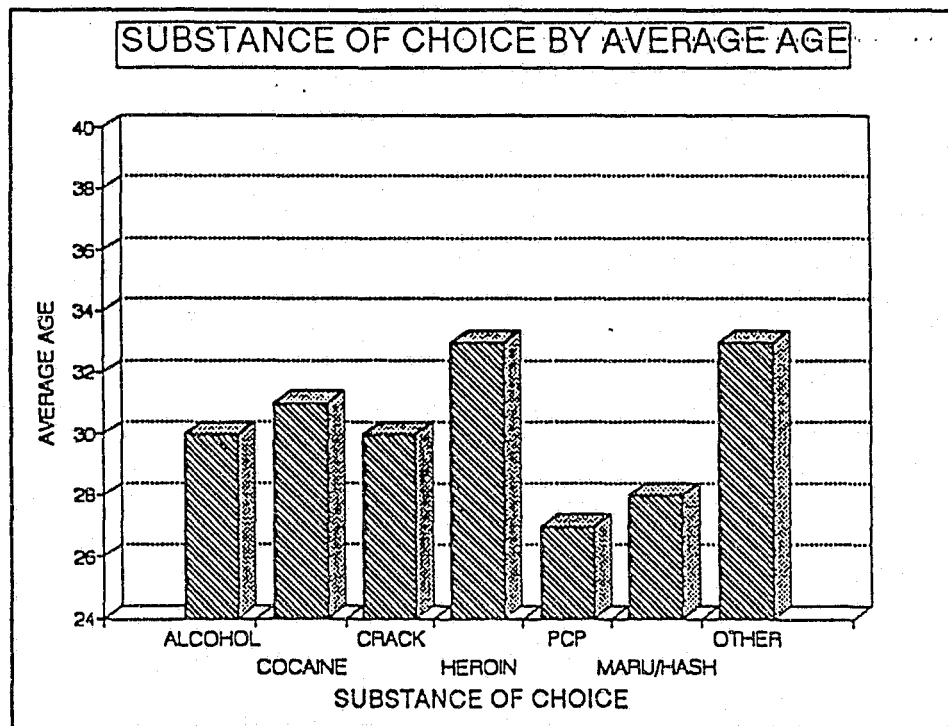


TABLE 3.14: SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE BY AVERAGE AGE

	AGE		
	#	Median	Mean
MARCY ANNEX			
ALCOHOL	35	29.00	30.66
COCAINE	47	31.00	31.30
CRACK	37	29.00	29.24
HEROIN	98	33.00	33.67
PCP	5	26.00	26.80
MARIJ/HASH	48	27.00	28.19
SUBTOTAL	270	30.00	31.16
HALE CREEK			
ALCOHOL	99	28.00	30.60
COCAINE	96	30.00	30.13
CRACK	62	29.00	30.35
HEROIN	134	31.50	32.37
PCP	6	27.50	26.50
MARIJ/HASH	61	26.00	27.34
OTHER	10	29.50	30.20
SUBTOTAL	468	29.00	30.49
CHATEAUGAY			
ALCOHOL	82	29.00	30.38
COCAINE	111	29.00	30.74
CRACK	82	29.00	29.70
HEROIN	108	33.00	33.83
PCP	13	26.00	26.31
MARIJ/HASH	72	27.00	28.33
OTHER	11	34.00	33.18
SUBTOTAL	479	29.00	30.77
BUTLER			
ALCOHOL	91	29.00	30.22
COCAINE	114	32.00	32.54
CRACK	63	29.00	30.03
HEROIN	116	33.00	33.55
PCP	13	26.00	27.54
MARIJ/HASH	71	26.00	26.73
OTHER	11	33.00	35.00
SUBTOTAL	479	30.00	31.07
TOTAL	1696	30.00	30.84

MISSING VALUES=122

SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE BY ETHNICITY

Variation in the reported substance of choice is most apparent for different ethnic groups. White inmates were most likely to report alcohol as their substance of choice (32%) followed by cocaine (24%). Black participants most frequently reported cocaine (25%) followed by alcohol (20%) and crack (19%). Hispanic participants were most likely to report heroin as their drug of choice (49%).

TABLE 3.15: ETHNICITY AND REPORTED SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE

	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC		OTHER		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
ALCOHOL	70	32%	160	20%	71	11%	1	20%	302	18%
COCAINE	53	24%	207	25%	103	16%	1	20%	364	22%
CRACK	25	12%	157	19%	60	9%	1	20%	243	14%
HEROIN	35	16%	103	13%	318	49%	0	0%	456	27%
PCP	8	4%	18	2%	11	2%	0	0%	37	2%
MARIJ/HASH	24	11%	157	19%	67	10%	2	40%	250	15%
OTHER	2	1%	15	2%	15	2%	0	0%	32	2%
TOTAL	217	100%	817	100%	645	100%	5	100%	1684	100%

MISSING VALUES=134
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

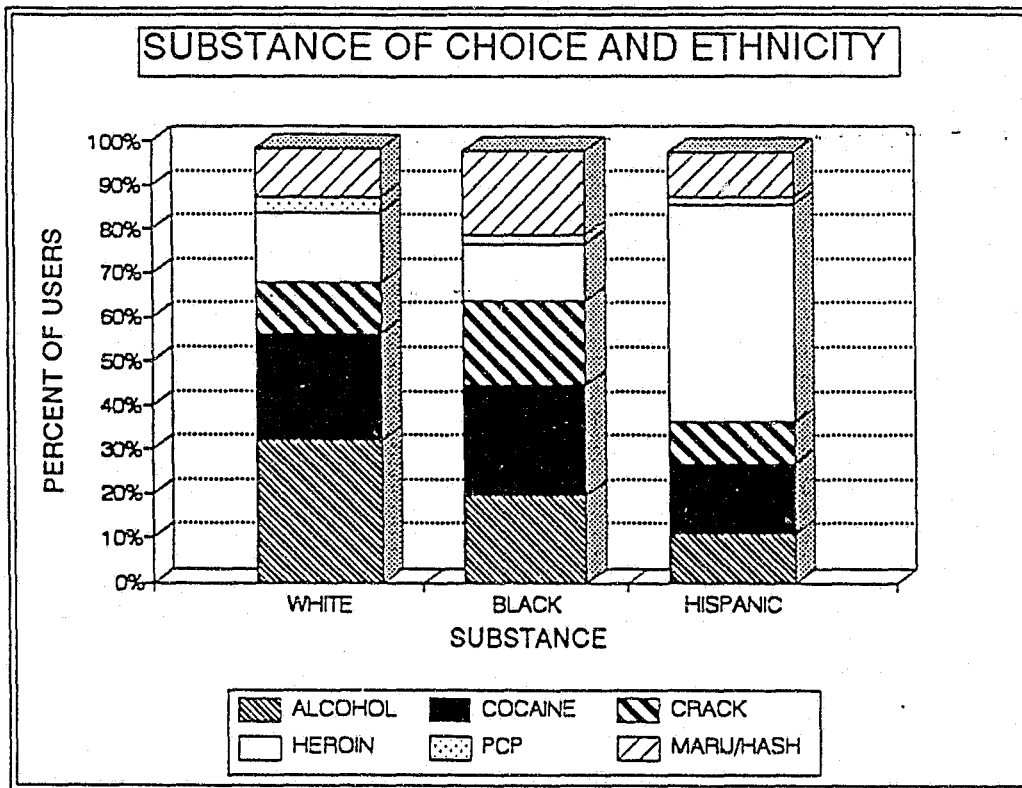


Table 3.16 presents the information on substance of choice and ethnicity for each of the Phase I facilities.

TABLE 3.16: ETHNICITY AND REPORTED SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE ACCORDING TO PHASE 1 FACILITY

	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC		OTHER		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX										
ALCOHOL	2	13%	21	18%	12	9%	0	0%	35	13%
COCAINE	4	27%	22	19%	21	15%	0	0%	47	17%
CRACK	3	20%	27	23%	7	5%	0	0%	37	14%
HEROIN	4	27%	19	16%	75	55%	0	0%	98	36%
PCP	0	0%	3	3%	2	1%	0	0%	5	2%
MARIJ/HASH	2	13%	26	22%	20	15%	0	0%	48	18%
SUBTOTAL	15	100%	118	100%	137	100%	0	0%	270	100%
HALE CREEK										
ALCOHOL	24	35%	48	23%	25	14%	0	0%	97	21%
COCAINE	17	25%	53	25%	24	13%	1	100%	95	20%
CRACK	6	9%	36	17%	20	11%	0	0%	62	13%
HEROIN	11	16%	32	15%	91	50%	0	0%	134	29%
PCP	4	6%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	6	1%
MARIJ/HASH	5	7%	38	18%	18	10%	0	0%	61	13%
OTHER	1	1%	4	2%	5	3%	0	0%	10	2%
SUBTOTAL	68	100%	213	100%	183	100%	1	100%	465	100%
CHATEAUGAY										
ALCOHOL	17	26%	46	18%	17	11%	0	0%	80	17%
COCAINE	12	18%	70	27%	28	19%	0	0%	110	23%
CRACK	10	15%	55	21%	17	11%	0	0%	82	17%
HEROIN	15	23%	23	9%	70	47%	0	0%	108	23%
PCP	2	3%	7	3%	4	3%	0	0%	13	3%
MARIJ/HASH	9	14%	52	20%	9	6%	1	100%	71	15%
OTHER	0	0%	6	2%	5	3%	0	0%	11	2%
SUBTOTAL	65	100%	259	100%	150	100%	1	100%	475	100%
BUTLER										
ALCOHOL	27	39%	45	20%	17	10%	1	33%	90	19%
COCAINE	20	29%	62	27%	30	17%	0	0%	112	24%
CRACK	6	9%	39	17%	16	9%	1	33%	62	13%
HEROIN	5	7%	29	13%	82	47%	0	0%	116	24%
PCP	2	3%	6	3%	5	3%	0	0%	13	3%
MARIJ/HASH	8	12%	41	18%	20	11%	1	33%	70	15%
OTHER	1	1%	5	2%	5	3%	0	0%	11	2%
SUBTOTAL	69	100%	227	100%	175	100%	3	100%	474	100%
TOTAL	217	100%	817	100%	645	100%	5	100%	1684	100%

MISSING VALUES=134
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

CURRENT STATUS OF PHASE II CASES

From program inception through September 30, 1992, 1,818 cases completed Phase I and moved into Phase II (Community Reintegration). Of those 1,818 cases, 564 cases remained in Community Reintegration as of October 3, 1992. For the 1,254 cases no longer in Community Reintegration, 817 cases had been removed from Phase II as unsatisfactory participants (i.e., absconders, drug violations, AWOL, and other temporary release violations). The remaining cases (437) had been paroled to Phase III, Aftercare.

Table 3.17 shows the number of program removals and the number of cases which went to Phase III according to original Phase I facility.

Table 3.17
STATUS OF CASES MOVED TO PHASE II

	<u>Still In Phase II</u>	<u>Removed From Phase II</u>	<u>Paroled To Aftercare</u>	<u>Total Moved To Phase II</u>
Chateaugay ASACTC	148 29%	246 49%	112 22%	506 100%
Butler ASACTC	147 30%	231 48%	108 22%	486 100%
Hale Creek ASACTC	171 34%	226 45%	110 22%	507 100%
Marcy Annex	98 31%	114 36%	107 34%	319 100%
	—	—	—	—
	564 31%	817 45%	437 24%	1,818 100%

Note: Percents may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

As illustrated by the preceding table, a somewhat higher percent (34%) of the Phoenix House cases successfully completed Phase II and were paroled than participants from the other annexes (22%).

A number of factors appear to contribute to this difference between the completion rates of the Marcy and other annex participants.

According to the Department's involved program staff, the key factor appears to be the availability of extensive community reintegration services for the Marcy cases. Under the contract with Phoenix House, the Marcy cases had outpatient and residential services available in Phase II while the participants from the Department annexes did not have comparable services available during the entirety of the reporting period.

In addition to this significant difference in available community services, there were substantial differences between the Phoenix House program and the Department annexes in both (a) the number of participants in Phase II, and (b) their time periods in the community reintegration phase.

As previously noted, the Department annexes have transferred significantly higher numbers of cases to Phase II during the report period (an average of 500) as compared to 319 for the Marcy Program. The slight difference between the start dates of these programs clearly does not account for this difference of nearly 200 cases in the number of Phase I program completers. This notable difference in Phase I completers may be attributed to the expressed policy of Phoenix House of administratively removing a high percent of participants from Phase I for program reasons coupled with their concurrent policy of retaining participants in Phase I for longer time periods than the Department annexes. These two related policy factors account for the smaller and more rigorously screened pool of participants entering Phase II from the Marcy Annex.

Lastly, this policy of longer Phase I time periods at Marcy results in shorter time periods in Phase II prior to parole eligibility for the Marcy cases as a group. These shorter exposure periods thus reduce the exposure periods and the possibility for failure in Phase II for Marcy cases.

REMOVALS FROM PHASE II

As shown in Table 3.17, 45% of the cases sent to Community Reintegration were subsequently removed from participation. This removal rate is not considered representative, since the availability of treatment services was delayed. As described in the introduction to this section, state fiscal constraints limited the provision of services in Community Reintegration. Contractual services became operational in August 1992.

The data presented in Table 4.2 provides the reasons for removals from Community Reintegration.

Table 3.18

REASON FOR REMOVAL FROM PHASE 2

	<u>Abscond/ AWOL</u>	<u>Substance Use</u>	<u>Temp. Release Violations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Marcy Annex	64 56%	18 16%	32 28%	114 100%
Hale Creek ASACTC	120 53%	50 22%	56 25%	226 100%
Chateaugay ASACTC	123 50%	70 28%	53 22%	246 100%
Butler ASACTC	120 52%	64 28%	47 20%	231 100%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	427 52%	202 25%	188 23%	817 100%

As shown in Table 3.18, the majority of cases (52%) were removed from Community Reintegration because of absconding or AWOL. Regardless of Phase I facility, 50 to 56 percent of the population removals were removed for absconding or AWOL. Twenty-five percent of the cases were removed because of alcohol or drug use. There is some variation for this reason for removal based on the Phase I facility. Cases who participated at the Marcy Annex had the smallest percentage of cases removed for substance use (16%) compared to Hale Creek (22%), Chateaugay or Butler (28%). The final 23 percent of the removals were removed for all other Temporary Release violations such as failing to return on time, cashing a check, warrants and unemployment.

SECTION 4: CASAT PHASE III - AFTERCARE

The final component of the CASAT program is Aftercare or Phase III. Aftercare commences upon release from the Department while under supervision of the Division of Parole. Participation in the Aftercare Component of the CASAT program is intended to extend over the first year of parole supervision.

As of September 30, 1992, as discussed in the previous section, 437 CASAT participants completed the first two portions of the CASAT program and had begun participating in Phase III of CASAT. Presented in this portion of the report are the findings to date of the Department's research on the return rates of cases who completed the Annex and Community Reintegration Phases of the CASAT program.

FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURE

Consistent with previous Department recidivism research, cases with a minimum period of 12 months exposure in the community are tracked to determine the proportion of cases returned to the Department. The 12 month minimum follow-up period is used to avoid fluctuations in the return rates due to extraneous factors such as changes in criminal justice processing time. The release cohort information is then integrated with yearly admission data to determine the percentage of cases returned to the Department according to periods of time at risk.

Table 4.1 shows the number of cases from each Phase 1 facility which have been released to Aftercare according to time since release as of September 30, 1992.

Table 4.1

CASES RELEASED TO AFTERCARE
ACCORDING TO TIME SINCE RELEASE

<u>PHASE I FACILITY</u>	<u>LESS THAN 12 MONTHS</u>	<u>12 TO 16 MONTHS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Marcy Annex	91 85%	16 15%	107 100%
Hale Creek ASACTC	95 86%	15 14%	110 100%
Chateaugay ASACTC	90 80%	22 20%	112 100%
Butler ASACTC	74 69%	34 31%	108 100%
	<hr/> 350 80%	<hr/> 87 20%	<hr/> 437 100%

As shown in Table 4.1, a range of 14 to 31 percent of the individual facility populations have been released for a minimum of 12 months. Only 20% of the total Aftercare cases have been released for a sufficient period of follow-up. Due to the very limited number of cases with sufficient exposure period for follow-up purposes from the individual annexes (e.g. only 16 cases from Marcy), no valid comparison of the return rates of participants from the various annexes is possible. Consequently, these recidivism rates should be considered preliminary.

BASELINE COMPARISON POPULATION

In the past, the Department's program follow-up research series has utilized the Department's overall return rate for baseline comparison purposes. This report follows this established protocol.

For this initial review of the return rates of the CASAT release population, comparison figures are presented for a 1989 release cohort. This sample of cases includes all cases released for the first time from the Department in 1989. The 1989 release population was selected because it is the most recent release cohort (for which data has been published) with an exposure period of at least 12 months.

The Office of Program Planning, Research and Evaluation standardly produces a Five Year Post Release Follow-up study on yearly release cohorts. The information on the comparison population return rates is based on the data presented in the "1985 Releases: Five Year Post Release Follow-Up" prepared in September 1991. The data for the 1989 release cohort is presented in the section which covers release cohorts with less than a full five years of at risk time. The return rate for the 1989 release population during the first 12 months was 15.7 percent.

COMPARISON OF RETURN RATES

As shown in Table 4.2, only 87 of the 437 CASAT Aftercare cases have been released for a minimum of 12 months as of September 30, 1992. For purposes of comparing to the 1989 release cohort returns, the CASAT population was examined at the point when all cases had 12 months of potential community exposure. Five of the 87 cases released for 12 months, had been returned to Department custody. At this 12 month review, 5.7% of the CASAT cases had been returned to custody compared to 15.7% of the 1989 release group.

Table 4.2

	<u>RETURNS</u>	<u>NOT RETURNED</u>	<u>TOTAL FOLLOW-UP</u>
CASAT	5 (5.7%)	82 (94.3%)	87 (100%)
1989 RELEASE COHORT	2,340 (15.7%)	12,597 (84.3%)	14,937 (100%)

At this initial review, the CASAT population has a lower rate of return (6% to 16%) than the 1989 release population. This finding should be considered preliminary since only 20% of the released CASAT population has been out for a sufficient period of time to be included in the review.

It should be noted that in future reports, in addition to a comparison to a total release cohort, a comparison will be provided for Phase I non-completers. At this time, an insufficient number of the removals have been released from the Department and are not considered representative of the non-completer population.

CONCLUSION

The 1989 Prison Omnibus Legislation provided for the expansion of existing substance abuse treatment programs within the Department of Correctional Services to create a concentrated continuum of substance abuse treatment services. In response to this legislation, the Department and the Division of Parole have developed the Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program (CASAT). After approximately two years of operation, participants are involved in each of the three program phases: The Annex Phase, Community Reintegration and Aftercare.

During this review period, the CASAT program was expanded to two additional Phase 1 facilities. Two hundred and twenty-two beds at Arthur Kill were designated for CASAT. The treatment program at Arthur Kill is operated by Therapeutic Communities, Inc. The Taconic facility for women converted an existing federally funded substance abuse program to the model used in the CASAT program.

During this report period, the Department also substantially expanded the Community Reintegration Services available to Phase II participants. In July-August 1992, the Department began to develop contractual arrangements with a number of organizations for the provision of residential and treatment services for male and female participants in New York City and Upstate areas. As part of this effort, the Department has expanded the services previously provided by Phoenix House and secured contractual services from Buffalo Halfway House, Therapeutic Communities, Inc., Esmore and Altamont House for Community Reintegration participants. A total of 705 treatment slots were acquired for male inmates, this includes 415 residential beds and services for 290 cases in day treatment. In addition, 175 community treatment slots were acquired for female participants (85 are residential placements). Appendix C provides a complete description of the contractual community treatment services. According to the Department of Correctional Services' Division of Substance Abuse at the end of September, 56% of the Community Reintegration participants were on day reporting, 26% were in residential treatment, and 18% were in a work release facility.

While it is well documented that the majority of the inmate population can be identified as substance abusers, less is known about the extent of involvement. For the cases which have progressed through the initial phase of the CASAT program, the extent of involvement in substance abuse is striking. These cases typically began using alcohol in their teens and often began using drugs shortly after. The majority of cases have family members who have also abused drugs or alcohol. Most cases had never participated in a substance abuse treatment program prior to incarceration. The participants were often using multiple substances on a weekly or daily basis.

The intent of the CASAT program is to address these substance abuse problems of these difficult cases through a continuum of services. In accord with the legislative intent, this report examines the development of this program and provides a detailed profile of program participants. As specified in the legislative mandate for this report, this analysis focuses on the similarities and differences between the CASAT Phase I annexes.

In general terms, this comparative analysis found that differences between the program participants at the various CASAT annexes were attributable to their respective catchment areas. For example, the Marcy CASAT annex, which was programmed by Phoenix House, Inc., was designed to handle exclusively New York City cases. Based largely on this catchment area designation, the treatment population at Marcy differed somewhat from the other Department operated annexes in terms of such variables as drug use histories and ethnic distribution.

The program costs of the contracted program at Marcy CASAT Annex in FY 1991-92 were found to be substantially higher than the Department operated facilities. This difference may be attributed in large measure, to the lower staff to inmate ratio established at Marcy and Staff vacancies (caused by the current fiscal situation) at the Department operated annexes with the Department's filling of these program vacancies in the past year. This difference in program costs may narrow in future fiscal years.

The differential impact on recidivism (if any) of the Department and contracted program models cannot be concluded at this time due to the limited number of cases with sufficient exposure periods. Only 87 of the cases in Aftercare have been in the community for 12 months. Consequently, data on recidivism is considered preliminary.

APPENDIX B : TABLE 1
 NON-CASAT POPULATION FOR COMPARISON
 AGE AS OF 10/03/92

	AGE			
	Valid N	Minim um	Maxim um	Mean
CATCHMENT AREA				
NEW YORK CITY	41096	16.00	81.00	31.09
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	6349	16.00	77.00	31.47
EASTERN NY	4288	16.00	87.00	32.41
WESTERN NY	6066	16.00	81.00	32.52
TOTAL	57799	16.00	87.00	31.38

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/03/92

APPENDIX B : TABLE 2
 NON-CASAT POPULATION FOR COMPARISON
 ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION

	ETHNIC STATUS ADJUSTED BY BIRTHPLACE										TOTAL	
	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC		OTHER		UNKNOWN		#	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
NEW YORK CITY	2784	7%	21077	51%	16697	41%	370	1%	168	0%	41096	100%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	1675	26%	3725	59%	884	14%	46	1%	19	0%	6349	100%
EASTERN NY	2316	54%	1513	35%	401	9%	46	1%	12	0%	4288	100%
WESTERN NY	2507	41%	2793	46%	617	10%	91	2%	58	1%	6066	100%
TOTAL	9282	16%	29108	50%	18599	32%	553	1%	257	0%	57799	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/03/92

APPENDIX B : TABLE 3
 NON-CASAT POPULATION FOR COMPARISON
 EDUCATION LEVEL AT RECEPTION

	EDUCATION LEVEL												
	6TH GRADE OR LESS		7TH GRADE		8TH GRADE		9TH GRADE		10TH GRADE		11TH GRADE		12TH GRADE
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
NEW YORK CITY	2079	5%	1362	3%	3918	10%	6510	16%	7661	19%	5004	12%	10719
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	183	3%	110	2%	341	6%	725	12%	982	16%	965	16%	2159
EASTERN NY	152	4%	156	4%	358	9%	510	12%	576	14%	390	9%	1584
WESTERN NY	210	4%	202	4%	508	9%	736	13%	700	12%	333	6%	2412
TOTAL	2624	5%	1830	3%	5125	9%	8481	15%	9919	18%	6692	12%	16874

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/03/92

(continued)

APPENDIX B : TABLE 3
 NON-CASAT POPULATION FOR COMPARISON
 EDUCATION LEVEL AT RECEPTION

	EDUCATION LEVEL			TOTAL	
	12TH GRADE	SOME COLLEGE OR TECH		#	%
	%	#	%		
NEW YORK CITY	27%	2792	7%	40045	100%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	35%	705	11%	6170	100%
EASTERN NY	38%	395	10%	4121	100%
WESTERN NY	42%	623	11%	5724	100%
TOTAL	30%	4515	8%	56060	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/03/92

APPENDIX B : TABLE 4
 NON-CASAT POPULATION FOR COMPARISON
 SUBSTANCE USE REPORTED AT RECEPTION

	NO IDENTIFIED SUBSTANCE		DRUG ABUSER		DRUG AND ALCOHOL		ALCOHOLIC		TOTAL	
	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
NEW YORK CITY	12672	31%	20409	50%	6141	15%	1874	5%	41096	100%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	1599	25%	3114	49%	1380	22%	256	4%	6349	100%
EASTERN NY	1333	31%	1408	33%	1038	24%	509	12%	4288	100%
WESTERN NY	2518	42%	1402	23%	1002	17%	1144	19%	6066	100%
TOTAL	18122	31%	26333	46%	9561	17%	3783	7%	57799	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/03/92

APPENDIX B : TABLE 5
 NON-CASAT POPULATION FOR COMPARISON
 CATCHMENT AREA BY SPECIFIC DRUGS USED

	COCAINE		MARIJUANA, HASH		CRACK		HEROIN		OTHER NARCOTICS		HALLUGINOGENS		OTHER
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
NEW YORK CITY	8911	34%	6001	23%	3913	15%	5201	20%	1285	5%	394	1%	845
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	2170	48%	871	19%	658	15%	327	7%	200	4%	113	3%	155
EASTERN NY	1100	45%	702	29%	180	7%	116	5%	151	6%	91	4%	106
WESTERN NY	1144	48%	737	31%	48	2%	90	4%	263	11%	62	3%	60
TOTAL	13325	37%	8311	23%	4799	13%	5734	16%	1899	5%	660	2%	1166

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/03/92

(continued)

APPENDIX B : TABLE 5
 NON-CASAT POPULATION FOR COMPARISON
 CATCHMENT AREA BY SPECIFIC DRUGS USED

	OTHER	TOTAL	
	%	#	%
NEW YORK CITY	3%	26550	100%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	3%	4494	100%
EASTERN NY	4%	2446	100%
WESTERN NY	2%	2404	100%
TOTAL	3%	35894	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/03/92

APPENDIX B : TABLE 6
 NON-CASAT POPULATION FOR COMPARISON
 GROUPED BY OFFENSE TYPE

	VIOLENT FELONY		OTHER COERCIVE		DRUG OFFENSES		PROPERTY AND OTHER OFFENSES		YOUTHFUL OFFENDR		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
NEW YORK CITY	22232	54%	1499	4%	14303	35%	2837	7%	217	1%	41088	100%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	3056	48%	242	4%	2436	38%	584	9%	31	0%	6349	100%
EASTERN NY	2119	49%	339	8%	1028	24%	737	17%	65	2%	4288	100%
WESTERN NY	3408	56%	487	8%	1118	18%	967	16%	86	1%	6066	100%
TOTAL	30815	53%	2567	4%	18885	33%	5125	9%	399	1%	57791	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/03/92

APPENDIX B : TABLE 7
 NON-CASAT POPULATION FOR COMPARISON
 GROUPED BY OFFENSE TYPE

	SECOND FELONY OFFENDER STATUS						TOTAL	
	FIRST FELONY OFFENDER		SECOND FELONY OFFENDER		PERSIST FELONY OFFENDER		#	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%		
NEW YORK CITY	15951	39%	24036	58%	1109	3%	41096	100%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	2609	41%	3651	58%	89	1%	6349	100%
EASTERN NY	2460	57%	1752	41%	76	2%	4288	100%
WESTERN NY	3318	55%	2670	44%	78	1%	6066	100%
TOTAL	24338	42%	32109	56%	1352	2%	57799	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/03/92

APPENDIX C

Contractual Services for
Community Reintegration

MALE

<u>Residential</u>			<u>Day Treatment</u>
Altamont	110	(NYC)	-----
	20	(Albany)	-----
Buffalo	50		100
ESMOR	125		75
Phoenix	100		100
TCI	10		15
	-----		-----
	415		290

FEMALE

ESMOR	25		50
Phoenix	30	(NYC)	40
	30	(Taconic)	
	-----		-----
	85		90