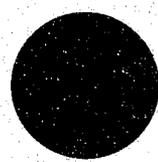


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**THE COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL AND
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT
PROGRAM**

**AS OF
OCTOBER 1991**

142800

**U.S. Department of Justice
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**STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION
THE STATE OFFICE BUILDING CAMPUS
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12226**

1991

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STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

THE STATE OFFICE BUILDING CAMPUS

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THE COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM

AS OF OCTOBER 1991

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Table of Contents	i-ii
Summary	iii-iv
Section 1: CASAT Overview	1-12
Introduction	1
Program Goals	1
Program Components	2
Implementation	2-4
Staffing Levels	4-6
Program Costs	7-12
Section 2: CASAT Phase I - The Annexes . . . . .	.13-16
Introduction . . . . .	.13-14
Summary of Participants . . . . .	.15-16
A. Demographics	15
B. Crime of Conviction	15
C. Predicate Felon Status	15
D. Substance Use Identified at Reception	16
Participants Characteristics According to ASACTC . . . . .	.17-25
A. ASACTC Overview	17
B. Geographic Catchment Areas . . . . .	.18-19
C. Age	20
D. Ethnicity	20
E. Education	21
F. Substance Abuse as Identified at Reception	22
G. Specific Drugs Used	23
H. Crime of Conviction	24
I. Predicate Felony Offender Status	25
J. Minimum Sentence	25

Section 3: CASAT Phase II - Community Reintegration . . . . .	.26-41
Introduction	26
Phase II Participants	27
History of Substance Use . . . . .	.27-28
Age of First Use . . . . .	.29-30
History of Substances Used	31
Duration of Use	32
Prior Treatment	32
Family Substance Use . . . . .	.33-34
Recent Substance Use	35
Frequency of Substance Use	36
Substance of Choice	37
Substance of Choice By Age . . . . .	.38-39
Substance of Choice By Ethnicity . . . . .	.40-41
 Section 4: CASAT Phase III - Aftercare . . . . .	.42-43
Conclusion	44
Appendix A	45
Appendix B . . . . .	.46-52

SUMMARY

Participant Progress

- * Movement of CASAT participants to the 200-bed CASAT Annexes began in August 1990, capacity was reached at each of the Annexes by November 1990.
- * CASAT participants (773) successfully completed Phase I and moved to Community Reintegration between March and October 1991.
- * Seventy-four cases were released to parole and the Aftercare Phase as of October 26, 1991.

Phase I Participants

- * There were 793 inmates participating in Phase I as of October 26, 1991.
- * The average age of the participants was 29.4 years.
- * Fifty percent of the participants are Black, 39% Hispanic and 10% White.
- * Seventy-eight percent of the participants are from the New York City area, 9% from Suburban New York, 8% from Western New York and 5% from Eastern New York.
- * Almost half of the population were convicted of a drug crime.
- * Seventy-seven percent of the participants were sentenced as a second or persistent felony offenders.
- * Eighty-five percent of the participants were identified at reception as a drug abuser, an alcoholic, or both.

Phase II Participants - Community Reintegration

- * As of October 26, 1991, Chateaugay had 200 participants move to Phase II, Butler had 216, Johnstown 189 and Marcy Annex 168 (including 68 cases which went to Phoenix House). A total of 773 cases completed Phase I and moved into Community Reintegration.
- * In 38% of the cases, alcohol use preceded drug use; 35% of the cases began alcohol and drug use at the same age. Only 27% of the cases reported using drugs prior to alcohol.

- * The average age of first alcohol use was 14.7 years. The average age of first drug use was 15.5 years.
- * Seventy percent of the participants had a history of using four or more substances.
- * Eighty percent of the cases had a history of alcohol use, 78% of the cases had used cocaine, 75% had used marijuana/hashish, 39% had used heroin and 35% had used crack.
- * On average participants had been using substances for 11.5 years.
- * Sixty-one percent of the participants reported no treatment prior to incarceration including AA or NA participation.
- * Sixty percent of the participants reported that a family member (wife, parent, or sibling) abused drugs or alcohol.
- * Within the six months prior to incarceration, 60% of the cases were using alcohol, 57% were using cocaine, 44% were using marijuana/hashish, 36% were using heroin, and 33% were using crack.
- * The most frequently reported substance of choice was heroin (29%) followed by cocaine (25%). Fifteen percent reported crack as their substance of choice, and alcohol was reported for 15% of the population.
- * White participants were most likely to report alcohol as their substance of choice. Black participants preferred cocaine or crack, and Hispanic participants reported heroin as the predominant substance of choice.

Phase III - Aftercare

- * Seventy-four cases have been released by the Board of Parole into Phase III.
- * Twenty-nine of these cases came from Butler ASACTC, 20 from Chateaugay, 10 from Johnstown, and 15 from Marcy Annex.
- * Eighty-five percent of these cases were released to the New York City area, 11% to Suburban New York, and 4% to Eastern New York.

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).

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 200-bed medium security facilities. The ASACTC facilities are operated as therapeutic communities. Treatment is focused 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 will be based on participants needs and previously developed treatment plans. The Aftercare Phase will be administered by the Division of Parole and will last for approximately one year upon release from the Department. The focus of the final program phase will be 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 the with 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	Fulton County
Lakeview	Chautauqua County
Marcy	Oneida County

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 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 Johnstown in October 1990. All four facilities were near capacity level by November 1990 and have remained at near capacity levels for the duration of the program. During 1990, the contract negotiation difficulties delayed the initiation of program activities at Lakeview. During 1991, a series of fiscal and programmatic issues have postponed the establishment of a CASAT program at this site.

Table 1.1 presents the average populations for the remainder of fiscal year 1990-91 and through October of fiscal year 1991-92 (the period after the initial fill). As shown in Table 1.1, each of the CASAT facilities have remained near the 200 capacity level since the initial period of filling the facilities.

Table 1.1
CASAT ANNEXES
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS
FY 1990-91 AND FY 1991-92

CASAT ANNEX	FY 1990-91 (NOV 90-MAR 91)	FY 1991-92 (APR 91-OCT 91)
Butler	197	196
Chateaugay	198	196
Johnstown	197	199
Marcy	<u>194</u>	<u>198</u>
COMBINED AVERAGE	197	197

STAFFING LEVELS

As previously described, Marcy Annex is distinct from the other CASAT facilities because the treatment services are provided by Phoenix House, Inc. For the other CASAT Annexes (Chateaugay, Butler and Johnstown) treatment services are provided by Department of Correctional Services staff.

One striking difference between the Department operated treatment programs and contractual treatment program is the number of treatment staff. As presented in Table 1.2, each of the Department operated ASACTC facilities have 13 allocated treatment items. In contrast, Marcy Annex has 24 allocated positions. None of the CASAT Annexes, including Marcy Annex, had all of their allocated treatment positions filled as of October 1991. However, Marcy had 22 of the 24 allocated substance abuse items filled as compared to the Department programs that had 6 to 9 items filled as of that date.

Using the number of filled treatment positions and the average number of CASAT participants at each facility, a substance abuse treatment staff to inmate ratio was calculated.

Table 1.2 shows the substance abuse treatment staff to inmate ratio as of October 1991. At the Department operated programs, the staff to inmate ratio is over 20 participants to each staff member. Specifically, at Butler the ratio is 1 to 25, at Chateaugay 1 staff member to each 33 participants, and Johnstown 1 staff to 22 participants. Marcy Annex has a strikingly lower staff to inmate ratio. At Marcy Annex, there was 1 staff member to every 9 participants.

If all allocated treatment items were filled, Department operated programs would have a staff to inmate ratio of 15 participants to every one treatment provider. Marcy Annex would have one staff member for every 8 participants.

Table 1.2
CASAT ANNEXES
SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNSELING STAFF
OCTOBER 1991

CASAT ANNEXES WITH DEPARTMENT
OPERATED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS

<u>Annex</u>	<u>Allocated Treatment Items</u>	<u>Filled Treatment Items</u>	<u>Staff-Inmate Ratio Filled Items/ FY 91-92 Average Participants</u>
Butler	13	8	1:25
Chateaugay	13	6	1:33
Johnstown	13	9	1:22
TOTAL	<u>39</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1:26</u>

CASAT ANNEX WITH CONTRACTUAL
SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM

Marcy	24	22	1:9
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CASAT TREATMENT STAFFING

October 1991

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	
Butler	4	8	1	2	6	0	13	8	
Chateaugay	4	8	1	3	3	0	13	6	
Johnstown	4	8	1	4	5	0	13	9	
Totals	12	24	3	9	14	0	39	23	
Marcy	Phoenix House Inc. Staff							24	22

Note: The reported number of substance abuse treatment staff at the annexes are generally representative of the fill levels at the facilities, with the exception of Chateaugay, since the inception of the program Chateaugay maintained a higher fill level with typically 8-10 items filled. The 6 filled items reported in October 1991 is not representative.

Source: CASAT Program Coordinator

PROGRAM COSTS

In line with the legislative report mandate, this section examines the program costs of the CASAT annexes with respect to the two different types of service delivery: contracted services and Department operated substance abuse programs. The difference in the program delivery models precludes a direct cost comparison. This section represents the Department's initial effort to develop an approach for a comparative analysis of the program delivery costs under these two models.

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.

The following table (Table 1.3) presents the comparative program costs of the Department operated and contracted CASAT annexes. As indicated by this chart, the monthly program expenditures for the Department operated annexes averaged \$70,490 in FY 1990-91 as compared to \$105,765 for the contracted Marcy Annex.

Correspondingly, the average monthly cost per program slot at the Marcy Annex (\$529) was higher than at the Department operated annexes (\$352).

Table 1.3
CASAT ANNEXES
PROGRAM SERVICE PERSONAL SERVICE/CONTRACTUAL SERVICE
FY 1990-91

CASAT ANNEXES WITH DEPARTMENT OPERATED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS

Annex	Personal Service Costs	OTPS Costs	Total Costs	Months of Operation FY 1990-91	Monthly Program Cost	Monthly Cost Per Program Slot
Butler	\$281,136	+ \$150,297	= 431,433	: 7	= \$61,633	\$308
Chateaugay	427,695	+ 142,546	= 570,241	: 7	= \$81,463	\$407
Johnstown	<u>331,405</u>	+ <u>76,726</u>	= <u>408,131</u>	: <u>6</u>	= <u>\$68,022</u>	\$340
	\$1,040,236	+ 369,569	= 1,409,805	: 20	= \$70,490	\$352

CASAT ANNEX WITH CONTRACTUAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM

Marcy	\$117,564	+ \$517,029*	= 634,593	: 6	= \$105,765	\$529
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* Includes \$398,310 in Phoenix House, Inc. contract payments for Phase I services.

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) Total Phoenix House, Inc. contract expenditures are reported as cited on their monthly vouchers.
- (3) No fringe benefits were paid by the Department on CASAT staff in FY 1990-91. The Phoenix House, Inc. vouchers for this period include \$68,713 in fringe benefits. These are included in the OTPS Costs reported above.

Similarly, Table 1.4 presents comparative program cost data for FY 1991-92 through August 1991 (the latest paid Phoenix House, Inc. voucher). This cost data reflects ongoing program costs of the fully operational program (without the start-up OTPS costs involved in FY 1990-91). The monthly program cost of the Department operated annexes is \$67,400 while the monthly program cost of the contracted program is \$131,302.

Table 1.4

CASAT ANNEXES

PROGRAM SERVICE PERSONAL SERVICE/CONTRACTUAL SERVICE

FY 1991-92 (Through August 1991)

CASAT ANNEXES WITH DEPARTMENT OPERATED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS

Annex	Personal Service Costs	OTPS Costs	Total Costs	Months of Operation FY 1991-92	Monthly Program Cost	Monthly Cost Per Program Slot
Butler	\$225,363	+ \$15,520	= 240,883	: 5	= \$48,177	\$241
Chateaugay	357,105	+ 36,749	= 393,854	: 5	= 78,771	394
Johnstown	<u>368,382</u>	+ <u>7,873</u>	= <u>376,255</u>	: <u>5</u>	= <u>75,251</u>	376
	\$950,850	+ \$60,142	= 1,010,992	: 15	= \$67,400	\$337

CASAT ANNEX WITH CONTRACTUAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM

Marcy	\$160,020	+ \$496,488*	= \$656,508	: 5	= \$131,302	\$657
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* Includes \$486,223 in Phoenix House, Inc. contract payments for Phase I services.

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 ASAT expenditures. At this time, the Department's available fiscal records do not distinguish between the ASAT and Shock components at Butler or the ASAT and general custody facilities at Marcy.
- (3) Total Phoenix House, Inc. contract expenditures are reported as cited on their monthly vouchers through August 1991.
- (4) The Department did not pay any fringe benefits on CASAT staff in FY 91-92. The Phoenix House vouchers included \$74,522 in fringe benefits for this period.

In reviewing the preceding table, the difference between the monthly program cost at Butler (\$48,177) and the other two Department operated CASAT facilities (Chateaugay at 78,771 and Johnstown at 75,251) is striking. However, this difference may be attributed, in large measure, to 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 Johnstown) that are not adjacent to other Department facilities as CASAT program service staff. For example, the health services and support staff at Chateaugay and Johnstown 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 monthly program cost at Johnstown and Chateaugay as compared to Butler.

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 1.5. 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, to date (based on all submitted vouchers from April through August 1991), the average monthly cost of the fully operational program rose to \$97,245.

In reviewing this expenditure data on the program costs of the contracted and Department operated CASAT annexes, it must be emphasized that neither the legislation nor the Department presumed that the service delivery costs of various vendors and the Department would be equivalent. As such, the finding that the monthly 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 characteristic 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 1.5
PHOENIX HOUSE MONTHLY VOUCHERS
PHASE I: MARCY ANNEX PROGRAM

<u>Dates of Service</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>
Oct. 1990	\$ 18,526	
Nov. 1990	76,771	
Dec. 1990	78,028	
Jan. 1991	72,981	
Feb. 1991	69,416	
Mar. 1991	82,588	
	<hr/>	
Subtotal (FY 1990-91)	\$398,310	\$66,385
Apr. 1991	80,546	
May 1991	91,544	
June 1991	148,606 *	
July 1991	77,659	
August 1991	87,868	
	<hr/>	
Subtotal (FY 1991-92)	\$486,223	97,245
TOTAL	\$884,533	\$80,412

* 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.

Table 1.6 presents program expenditure data as reported in the monthly vouchers of Phoenix House, Inc. for Phase II services (community reintegration phase). No comparison of these contracted service costs to the community reintegration costs of the Phase II participants from Department operated annexes is possible since the Department does not receive special funding for such services. Special funding is earmarked for the Division of Parole for substance abuse and other services for these program participants.

Table 1.6
PHOENIX HOUSE MONTHLY VOUCHERS
PHASE II: COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION

<u>Dates of Service</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>
Mar. 1991	\$23,525	
	<hr/>	
Subtotal (FY 1991-92)	23,525	\$23,525
Apr. 1991	10,389	
May 1991	38,857	
June 1991	32,349	
July 1991	50,784	
August 1991	71,509	
	<hr/>	
Subtotal (FY 1991-92)	203,888	40,778
	<hr/>	
Total	\$227,413	\$37,902

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 four identified 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 is a 200-bed medium security facility. The four ASACTC facilities are: Marcy Annex, Chateaugay ASACTC, Butler ASACTC and Johnstown ASACTC.

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 to allow for sufficient program time.
3. Be medium or minimum security eligible.
4. Indicate a willingness to participate in the program.
5. Be temporary release approvable.

The review for CASAT eligibility and a willingness to participate is conducted at the facility between the inmate and the inmate's correction counselor. For those inmates who meet the above criteria, a preliminary review is conducted to determine temporary release eligibility.

For those inmates who appear to meet the eligibility criteria, are consenting, and appear to be Temporary Release eligible, their CASAT screen and consent forms are forwarded to Temporary Release in Central Office for a final review of appropriateness for Temporary Release.

Those inmates who were found to be eligible, consenting and acceptable for Temporary Release represent the pool of potential CASAT participants. Cases between 12 and 17 month to earliest release were targeted for movement into the CASAT annexes.

Movement of approved participants to the CASAT annexes began in August 1990. Chateaugay began to receive participants in August 1990, Butler in September 1990, and Marcy Annex and Johnstown in October 1990.

The remainder of this section provides descriptive information on cases currently participating in the CASAT Annexes. The information on current participants was based on those cases participating in Phase I at the ASACTC facilities as of October 26, 1991. All information is presented according to the population at each of the four 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 783 inmates participating in Phase I of the CASAT program as of October 26, 1991, the current average age of the program participants is 29.4 years. The ethnic distribution is 50% Black, 39% Hispanic, 10% White, and 1% all other groups. Most of the participants are from the New York City Region (78%), followed by Suburban New York (9%) and Western New York (8%); the smallest percentage of participants are from the Eastern New York Region (5%).

At the time of reception to the Department, 24% of the current Phase I participants had received a high school education or obtained their GED. Seven percent had participated in some additional education (i.e., college or technical school). The remaining 69% 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 little 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 (48%) than was the comparison population (32%). Forty percent of the CASAT population was committed for a violent felony offense, and the comparison population was comprised of 54% 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 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 57% of the comparison male undercustody population, not participating in CASAT.

D. Substance Use Identified At Reception

At the time of reception to the Department's custody, information is collected on self-reported drug use six months prior to incarceration, 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 (85%) of the CASAT Phase I participants were identified at reception as a self-reported drug user, an alcoholic, or both. Seventy 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 substance user at the time of reception. Of the 783 cases currently in Phase I, 59% reported using drugs, 21% were identified as alcoholic and reported using drugs, and 5% were identified as alcoholics with no reported drug use. Substance abuse was not identified at reception for 15% of the cases, these cases were identified at the time of review for the CASAT program.

The following information on specific drug use is based on 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 population, cocaine and heroin were the most frequently reported drugs used. For those cases reporting drug use who were not also identified as alcoholics, 39% reported using cocaine, 25% reported heroin, 16% reported crack. For cases who reported drug use and who were identified as alcoholic 41% reported using cocaine, 23% reported using crack, and 22% heroin.

A more detailed review of substance use is presented 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 10/26/91, the facility had 195 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 10/26/91, the facility had 193 CASAT participants.

The Johnstown 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 Johnstown 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 10/26/91, Johnstown had 199 participants in Phase I.

The Marcy ASACTC is located in Central New York in Oneida County. The Marcy Annex is currently the only 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 some of 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 October 26, 1991, 196 participants were active in the Annex.

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 10/91) 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 (99%). The Chateaugay ASACTC has mostly New York City (62%) and Suburban New York (31%) cases with a few participants from Eastern New York (7%). Butler ASACTC has 65% of the current participants from the New York City area and 34% from the Western New York area. Most of the participants at Johnstown ASACTC are from the New York City area (83%), 14% are from the Eastern part of the State, and a few cases (3%) are from suburban New York.

TABLE 2.1: CASAT FACILITY BY CATCHMENT AREA

	NEW YORK CITY		SUBURBAN NEW YORK		EASTERN NY		WESTERN NY		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	194	99%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	196	100%
JOHNSTOWN ASACTC	166	83%	5	3%	28	14%	0	0%	199	100%
CHATEAUGAY ASACTC	121	62%	61	31%	13	7%	0	0%	195	100%
BUTLER ASACTC	126	65%	1	1%	0	0%	66	34%	193	100%
TOTAL	607	78%	69	9%	41	5%	66	8%	783	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 10/26/91

TABLE 2.2 : CASAT FACILITY BY CATCHMENT AREA AND COUNTY

	MARCY ANNEX		JOHNSTOWN ASACTC		CHATEAUGAY ASACTC		BUTLER ASACTC		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
NEW YORK CITY										
KINGS	48	24%	37	19%	40	21%	48	25%	173	22%
NEW YORK	48	24%	49	25%	27	14%	25	13%	149	19%
QUEENS	29	15%	15	8%	19	10%	19	10%	82	10%
RICHMOND	5	3%	2	1%	3	2%	2	1%	12	2%
BRONX	64	33%	65	32%	32	16%	32	17%	191	24%
SUBTOTAL	194	99%	166	83%	121	62%	126	65%	607	78%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK										
NASSAU	0	0%	3	2%	13	7%	0	0%	16	2%
ROCKLAND	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%	0	0%	4	1%
SUFFOLK	0	0%	1	1%	25	13%	1	1%	27	3%
WESTCHESTER	2	1%	1	1%	19	10%	0	0%	22	3%
SUBTOTAL	2	1%	5	3%	61	31%	1	1%	69	9%
EASTERN NY										
ALBANY	0	0%	7	4%	3	2%	0	0%	10	1%
DELAWARE	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
DUTCHESS	0	0%	1	1%	3	2%	0	0%	4	1%
LEWIS	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
ONEIDA	0	0%	3	2%	3	2%	0	0%	6	1%
ORANGE	0	0%	4	2%	3	2%	0	0%	7	1%
PUTNAM	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
RENSSELAER	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
ST LAWRENCE	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
SARATOGA	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
SCHENECTADY	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
SCHOHARIE	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
SULLIVAN	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
ULSTER	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
SUBTOTAL	0	0%	28	14%	13	7%	0	0%	41	5%
WESTERN NY										
BROOME	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%	4	1%
CATTARAUGUS	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%
CHEMUNG	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%	4	1%
ERIE	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	16	8%	16	2%
GENESEE	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%
LIVINGSTON	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%
MONROE	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	21	11%	21	3%
NIAGARA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%
ONONDAGA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	11	6%	11	1%
TIOGA	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%
WAYNE	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%
WYOMING	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%
SUBTOTAL	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	66	34%	66	8%
TOTAL	196	100%	199	100%	195	100%	193	100%	783	100%

PERCENT TOTALS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 10/26/91

C. Age

As shown in Table 2.3, the current age range at the ASACTC facilities is between 17 and 67 years. Each of the facilities have a population whose current average age is approximately 29 years of age, except Marcy Annex which has an average age of 30 years.

TABLE 2.3: CASAT FACILITY BY AGE

	Valid N	Minimum	Maximum	MEAN
MARCY ANNEX	196	17.00	67.00	30.1
JOHNSTOWN ASACTC	199	17.00	62.00	29.0
CHATEAUGAY ASACTC	195	19.00	49.00	29.2
BUTLER ASACTC	193	18.00	60.00	29.3
TOTAL	783	17.00	67.00	29.4

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 10/26/91

D. Ethnicity

Table 2.4 shows the ethnic distribution for each CASAT annex. Butler has the largest proportion of White inmates (13%) compared to Marcy (7%), Johnstown (11%) and Chateaugay (9%). Chateaugay has a somewhat higher proportion of Black inmates (60%) compared to the other facilities: Marcy (43%), Johnstown (45%) and Butler (52%). Both Marcy and Johnstown have somewhat higher proportions of Hispanic inmates 50% and 43% respectively than do Chateaugay (30%) and Butler (34%).

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	13	7%	84	43%	98	50%	1	1%	196	100%
JOHNSTOWN ASACTC	21	11%	89	45%	85	43%	3	2%	198	100%
CHATEAUGAY ASACTC	18	9%	115	60%	58	30%	1	1%	192	100%
BUTLER ASACTC	25	13%	98	52%	65	34%	2	1%	190	100%
TOTAL	77	10%	386	50%	306	39%	7	1%	776	100%

MISSING CASES = 7

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 10/26/91

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 both Chateaugay and Butler were somewhat more likely to have completed high school or some college than were participants at Marcy Annex (26%) and Johnstown (26%). Thirty-three percent of the participants at Chateaugay and 36% of the cases at Butler ASACTC had a high school education or above at the time of reception.

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	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
MARCY ANNEX	10	5%	4	2%	32	16%	32	16%	41	21%	26	13%	38	20%	11	6%	194	100%
JOHNSTOWN ASACTC	4	2%	5	3%	18	9%	38	20%	47	24%	31	16%	36	19%	14	7%	193	100%
CHATEAUGAY ASACTC	7	4%	6	3%	13	7%	33	18%	31	17%	34	18%	47	25%	15	8%	186	100%
BUTLER ASACTC	12	7%	4	2%	26	14%	31	17%	34	19%	9	5%	57	31%	10	5%	183	100%
TOTAL	33	4%	19	3%	89	12%	134	18%	153	20%	100	13%	178	24%	50	7%	756	100%

MISSING CASES = 27
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 10/26/91

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 within six months prior to incarceration. 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, 91% of the Marcy Annex population was identified at reception as an alcoholic and/or a drug user. Eighty-six percent of the Johnstown population, 84% of the Chateaugay population and 76% of the Butler population, were identified at the time of reception to the Department as alcoholic and/or reported using drugs within the six months prior to incarceration.

TABLE 2.6: CASAT FACILITY BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE USE

	MARCY ANNEX		JOHNSTOWN ASACTC		CHATEAUGAY ASACTC		BUTLER ASACTC		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
NO IDENTIFIED SUBSTANCE	17	9%	27	14%	31	16%	46	24%	121	15%
DRUG USE	122	62%	119	60%	116	59%	101	52%	458	58%
DRUG AND ALCOHOL	48	24%	42	21%	45	23%	32	17%	167	21%
ALCOHOLIC	9	5%	11	6%	3	2%	14	7%	37	5%
TOTAL	196	100%	199	100%	195	100%	193	100%	783	100%

PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 10/26/91

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 Chateaugay were more likely than the cases at the other annexes to have reported their first drug as cocaine (49%). At Marcy Annex, 34% of the cases reported using cocaine, at Johnstown 36% and Butler 38%. Heroin use was reported most frequently for cases at Marcy Annex (28%) and Johnstown (29%). Crack use was reported for 18 to 20 percent of the populations at Marcy Annex, Johnstown and Chateaugay. A somewhat lower percentage (11%) of crack users were reported for Butler. This difference may be due to different geographic representation at the facilities, see Appendix B for comparison of substance use based on geographic catchment areas.

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

	MARCY ANNEX		JOHNSTOWN ASACTC		CHATEAUGAY ASACTC		BUTLER ASACTC		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
COCAINE	58	34%	58	36%	79	49%	51	38%	246	39%
MARIJUANA, HASH	25	15%	20	12%	19	12%	27	20%	91	15%
CRACK	31	18%	30	19%	33	20%	15	11%	109	17%
HEROIN	47	28%	46	29%	25	16%	32	24%	150	24%
OTHER NARCOTICS	4	2%	3	2%	1	1%	1	1%	9	1%
HALLUGINOGENS	3	2%	3	2%	3	2%	7	5%	16	3%
OTHER	2	1%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	4	1%
TOTAL	170	100%	161	100%	161	100%	133	100%	625	100%

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

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 10/26/91

H. Crime of Conviction

Information on crime of conviction is presented in four grouped crime categories. At each of the CASAT facilities, approximately 40% of the participants were convicted of a violent crime. With the exception of Butler ASACTC, approximately half of participants at each of the other CASAT facilities were convicted for the sale or possession of drugs. Forty-nine percent of the Marcy Annex population was committed for a drug offense, 52% of the Johnstown population, 50% at Chateaugay and 40% at Butler were convicted of a drug offense.

As shown in Table 2.8, between 80% and 90% of the CASAT participants at each facility were convicted for a violent offense or a drug crime. The remaining cases at each facility were committed for other coercive offense types or property crimes.

TABLE 2.8: CASAT FACILITY BY GROUPED CRIME CATEGORY

	COMMITMENT OFFENSE TYPE								TOTAL	
	VIOLENT FELONY		OTHER COERCIVE		DRUG OFFENSES		PROPERTY AND OTHER OFFENSES		#	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
MARCY ANNEX	79	40%	7	4%	96	49%	14	7%	196	100%
JOHNSTOWN ASACTC	79	40%	6	3%	104	52%	10	5%	199	100%
CHATEAUGAY ASACTC	74	38%	11	6%	97	50%	13	7%	195	100%
BUTLER ASACTC	78	40%	19	10%	78	40%	18	9%	193	100%
TOTAL	310	40%	43	5%	375	48%	55	7%	783	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 10/26/91

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, eight out of every ten of the participants at Marcy Annex, Johnstown, and Chateaugay were sentenced as a second or persistent felony offender. Butler 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	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
MARCY ANNEX	40	20%	153	78%	3	2%	196	100%
JOHNSTOWN ASACTC	40	20%	158	79%	1	1%	199	100%
CHATEAUGAY ASACTC	44	23%	148	76%	3	2%	195	100%
BUTLER ASACTC	61	32%	131	68%	1	1%	193	100%
TOTAL	185	24%	590	75%	8	1%	783	100%

PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 10/26/91

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 32 months for Johnstown ASACTC participants to a high of 35 months for Marcy Annex and Butler participants.

TABLE 2.10: CASAT FACILITY BY MINIMUM SENTENCE

	AGGREGATE MINIMUM IN MONTHS	
	Valid N	Mean
MARCY ANNEX	196	35
JOHNSTOWN ASACTC	199	32
CHATEAUGAY ASACTC	195	34
BUTLER ASACTC	193	35
TOTAL	783	34

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.

Consistent with the previously described geographic catchment area concept an attempt is made to send participants in Community Reintegration to a work release facility near the area of the state to which they will ultimately be released. In addition to work release facilities operated by the Department, cases which participated in Phase I at Marcy Annex may be designated to participate in Phase II at Phoenix House.

Chateaugay was the first program to begin operation and was consequently the first ASACTC to begin moving cases into Phase II. Chateaugay participants 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 Johnstown in May. Marcy Annex began movement into Phase II in July 1991. As of October 26 1991, 773 cases have completed Phase I at an Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Center and have been moved into the Community Reintegration Phase of the program. Table 3.1 shows the total number of cases which have gone to Phase 2 according to their Phase I annex.

Table 3.1

CASES MOVED TO COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION
AS OF (10/26/91) ACCORDING TO
PHASE I FACILITY

Chateaugay ASACTC	200
Butler ASACTC	216
Johnstown ASACTC	189
Marcy Annex	168
TOTAL	<hr/> 773

PHASE II PARTICIPANTS

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.

Forms were completed and received by the Division of Program Planning and Research for 582 of the 773 cases who went on to Community Reintegration. The following information is based on available data as of October 30, 1991.

For some of the forms which were received, an incorrect intake form was used. In those cases, only information which was directly comparable to the correct intake forms was collected. Consequently, some of the following variables have several missing cases.

HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE USE

Information was collected on a history of all reported substances used including specific substances used, age at first use of the particular substance, 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-eight percent of the population reported that alcohol was their first substance used. Thirty-five percent began using alcohol and drugs at approximately the same age and 27% reported using drugs prior to alcohol.

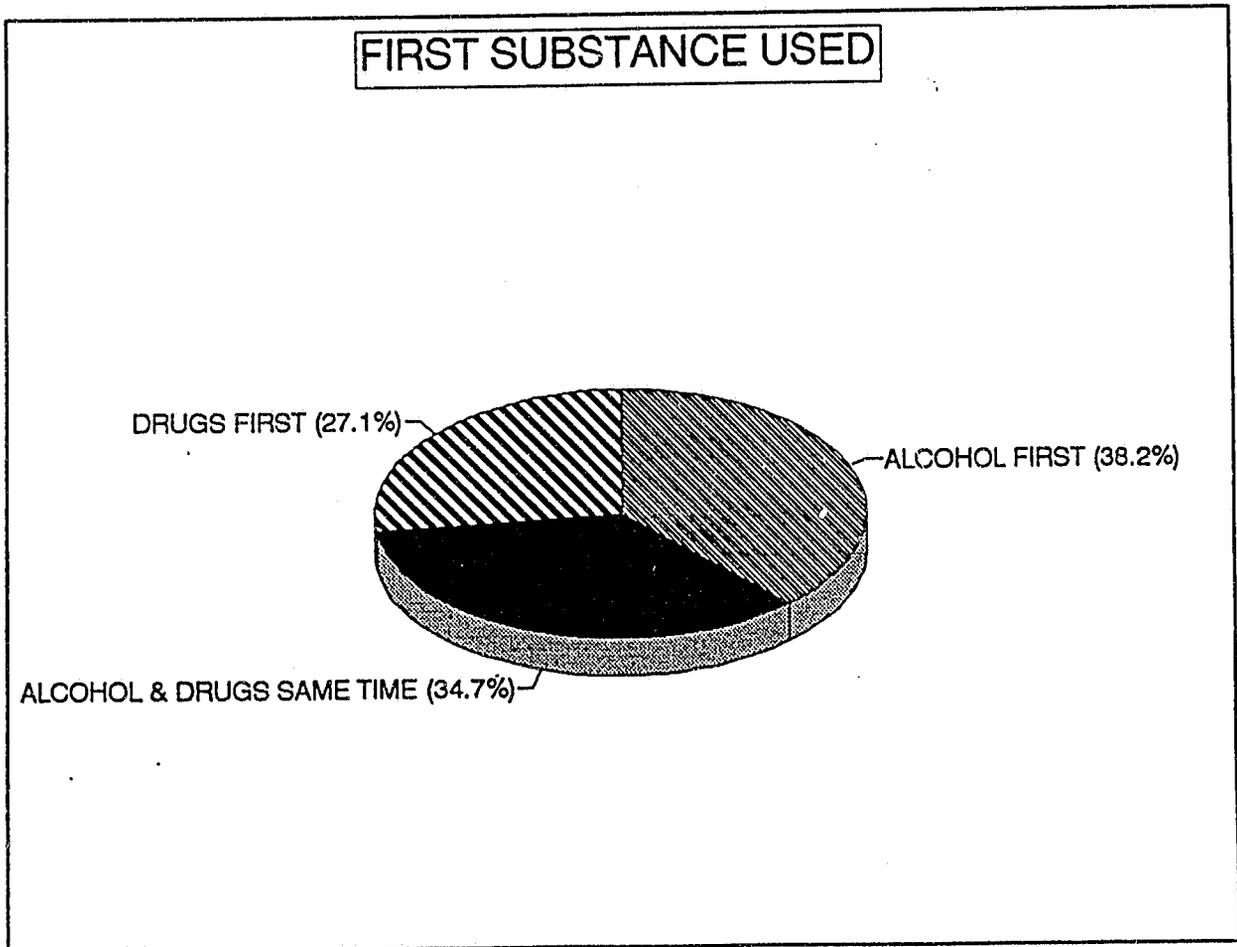
Table 3.2 presents data on first general substance use according to the Phase I facility. The cases from Johnstown and Butler, facilities (which included representation of upstate participants) had the largest proportion of cases using alcohol prior to any drug use. Forty-three percent of the Johnstown cases and 39% of the participants from Butler reported using alcohol prior to any drug use. This compares to 34% of the cases from Marcy Annex and 36% from Chateaugay.

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	25	34%	27	37%	21	29%	73	100%
JOHNSTOWN	54	43%	42	33%	30	24%	126	100%
CHATEAUGAY	50	36%	40	29%	50	36%	140	100%
BUTLER	46	39%	50	42%	23	19%	119	100%
TOTAL	175	38%	159	35%	124	27%	458	106%

MISSING VALUES=124
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91



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 10 and drug use was age 9. The youngest reported alcohol use for cases from Johnstown was age 6 and drug use age 8. For Chateaugay and Butler, the youngest alcohol use was age 5 and drug use for Chateaugay was age 8, Butler age 9.

The average age of first alcohol use was 14.4 for the population from Butler, 14.7 years for cases from Johnstown and Chateaugay, and 15.4 years for cases from Marcy Annex. The average age of first drug use was approximately 15 years for cases from all facilities except Johnstown, which had an average age of first drug use of 16.5 years.

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	77	10	30	15	15.4	108	9	28	15	15.5
JOHNSTOWN	129	6	26	15	14.7	140	8	40	16	16.5
CHATEAUGAY	143	5	26	15	14.7	169	8	33	14	15.2
BUTLER	120	5	29	15	14.4	140	9	34	15	15.1
TOTAL	469	5	30	15	14.7	557	8	40	15	15.5

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91

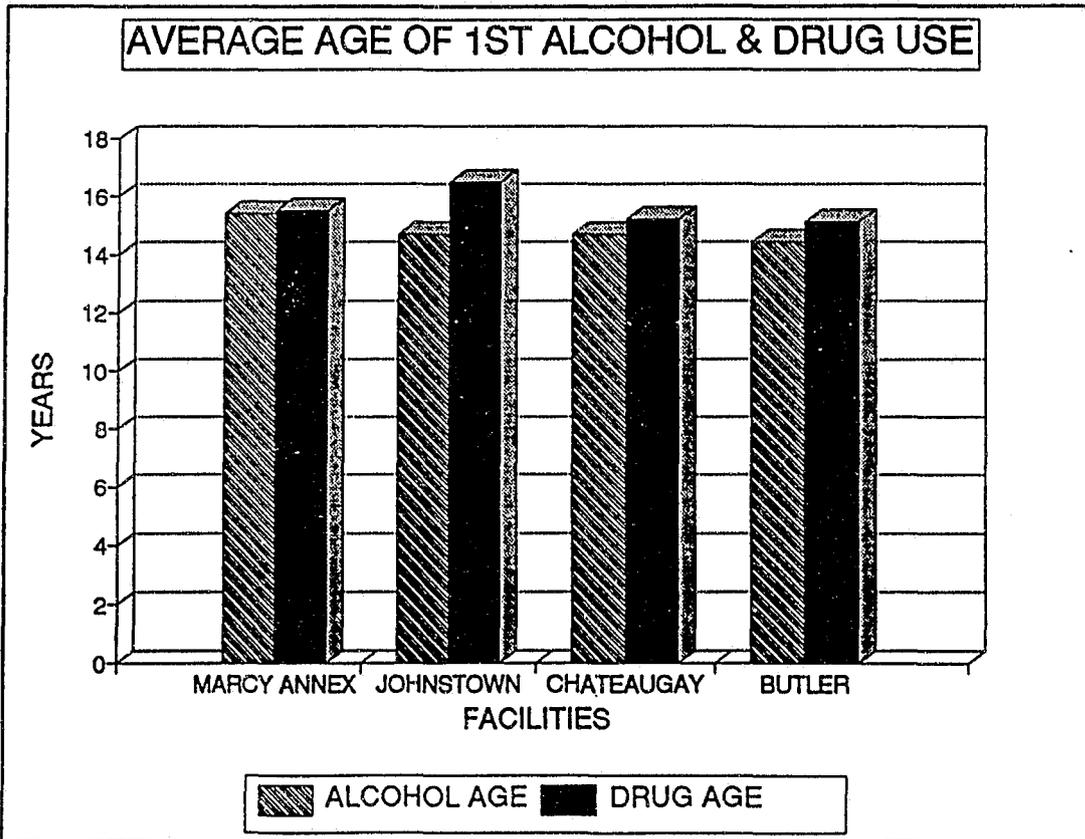


Table 3.4 presents specific type of first substance used according to a grouped distribution of age at first use. When first alcohol and drug use were reported at the same age, the data in Table 4.3 reflects alcohol as the first substance used. For all of the facilities, alcohol was typically the first substance used followed by marijuana use if drug use preceded alcohol use. For example, for the cases which went from Marcy Annex into Community Reintegration, 48% of the population used alcohol first between 13 and 16 years of age. For the cases which came from Johnstown, 20% of the population used alcohol first when they were 12 years old or less. Similarly, 24% of the cases which came from Butler began alcohol use at 12 years of age or less. Chateaugay had the largest proportion of cases which reported using marijuana first, 29% of the cases from Chateaugay reported first using marijuana at age 16 or younger.

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		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX														
ALCOHOL	0	0%	8	11%	34	48%	9	13%	1	1%	0	0%	52	73%
COCAINE	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%
HEROIN	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%
MARIJ/HASH	0	0%	5	7%	9	13%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	15	21%
SUBTOTAL	0	0%	13	18%	45	63%	12	17%	1	1%	0	0%	71	100%
JOHNSTOWN														
ALCOHOL	7	6%	17	14%	50	41%	21	17%	1	1%	0	0%	96	79%
HEROIN	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
MARIJ/HASH	1	1%	5	4%	16	13%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	24	20%
SUBTOTAL	8	7%	22	18%	66	55%	23	19%	2	2%	0	0%	121	100%
CHATEAUGAY														
ALCOHOL	8	6%	17	12%	54	39%	9	7%	2	1%	0	0%	90	66%
COCAINE	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
HEROIN	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
BARBITURATES	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
MARIJ/HASH	1	1%	12	9%	26	19%	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%	42	31%
OTHER	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%
SUBTOTAL	10	7%	30	22%	82	60%	12	9%	3	2%	0	0%	137	100%
BUTLER														
ALCOHOL	7	6%	21	18%	58	49%	7	6%	2	2%	1	1%	96	81%
COCAINE	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
HEROIN	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%
MARIJ/HASH	0	0%	7	6%	9	8%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	17	14%
OTHER	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
SUBTOTAL	7	6%	30	25%	68	58%	10	8%	2	2%	1	1%	118	100%
TOTAL	25	6%	95	21%	261	58%	57	13%	8	2%	1	0%	447	100%

MISSING VALUES=132
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91

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. 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. Ninety-two percent of the population reported a history of using at least three substances, and 70% of the population had a history of using four or more substances.

Eighty percent of the total population had a history of alcohol use. Johnstown had the greatest proportion (91%) of cases with a history of alcohol use. The second most prevalent substance use reported was a history of cocaine use. Seventy-eight percent of the cases reported using cocaine. The greatest proportion (83%) of cases reporting using cocaine were from the Chateaugay ASACTC. Marijuana use was reported by 75% of the total population. Heroin use was reported by 39% of the total population. Thirty-five percent of the population had used crack. The populations at Marcy Annex and Chateaugay had the highest proportion of cases which 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		#	TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
MARCY ANNEX	78	69%	86	76%	46	41%	47	42%	12	11%	1	1%	2	2%	82	73%	16	14%	113	100%
JOHNSTOWN	151	91%	106	74%	45	31%	51	35%	12	8%	2	1%	6	4%	105	73%	19	13%	144	100%
CHATEAUGAY	135	77%	146	83%	66	38%	71	41%	15	9%	5	3%	12	7%	143	82%	29	17%	175	100%
BUTLER	123	82%	116	77%	45	30%	56	37%	14	9%	7	5%	6	4%	109	73%	28	19%	150	100%
TOTAL	467	80%	454	78%	202	35%	225	39%	53	9%	15	3%	26	4%	439	75%	92	16%	582	100%

MISSING VALUES=0
 INCLUDES MULTIPLE RESPONSES FOR INDIVIDUALS
 PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
 TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91

DURATION OF USE

The duration of substance use ranged from a low of approximately two months to a high of approximately 40 years. The average duration of substance use ranged between 9.6 years to 12.6 years according to the Phase I facilities. The average duration of use for cases which came from Marcy was 9.6 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 10.7 years, Johnstown 11.8 years and Chateaugay 12.6 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	53	.33	30.00	9.00	9.6
JOHNSTOWN	99	.33	38.00	11.00	11.8
CHATEAUGAY	153	1.25	40.33	12.00	12.6
BUTLER	110	.17	33.00	10.00	10.7
TOTAL	415	.17	40.33	10.08	11.5

MISSING VALUE=167

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91

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-one percent reported no treatment prior to incarceration. Marcy Annex cases had the lowest proportion of cases with some prior treatment (34%) and Johnstown participants had the greatest proportion of cases (42%) 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	75	66%	38	34%	113	100%
JOHNSTOWN	78	58%	56	42%	134	100%
CHATEAUGAY	102	59%	71	41%	173	100%
BUTLER	88	61%	57	39%	145	100%
TOTAL	343	61%	222	39%	565	100%

MISSING VALUES=17
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91

FAMILY SUBSTANCE USE

In addition to the information on the participant's substance abuse histories, 60% 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 participants perception of abuse and does not necessarily reflect any current pattern of actual use.

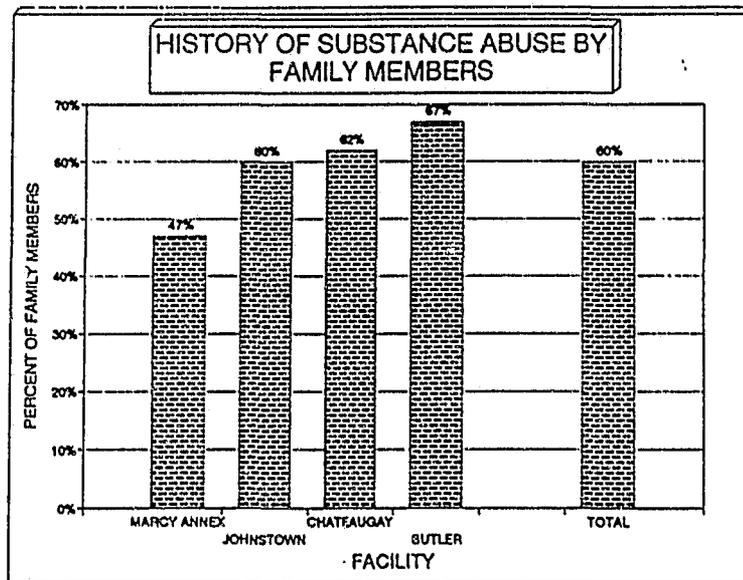
Sixty-seven percent of the participants at Butler ASACTC indicated that one or more of their family members abuse a substance. The lowest percentage of reported abuse for family member was for cases which participated at Marcy Annex (47%).

TABLE 3.8: HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE BY FAMILY MEMBERS

	NO ABUSE		HISTORY OF ABUSE		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	59	53%	52	47%	111	100%
JOHNSTOWN	53	46%	60	52%	113	100%
CHATEAUGAY	44	38%	70	62%	114	100%
BUTLER	48	33%	96	67%	144	100%
TOTAL	224	46%	334	60%	558	100%

MISSING VALUES=24
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91



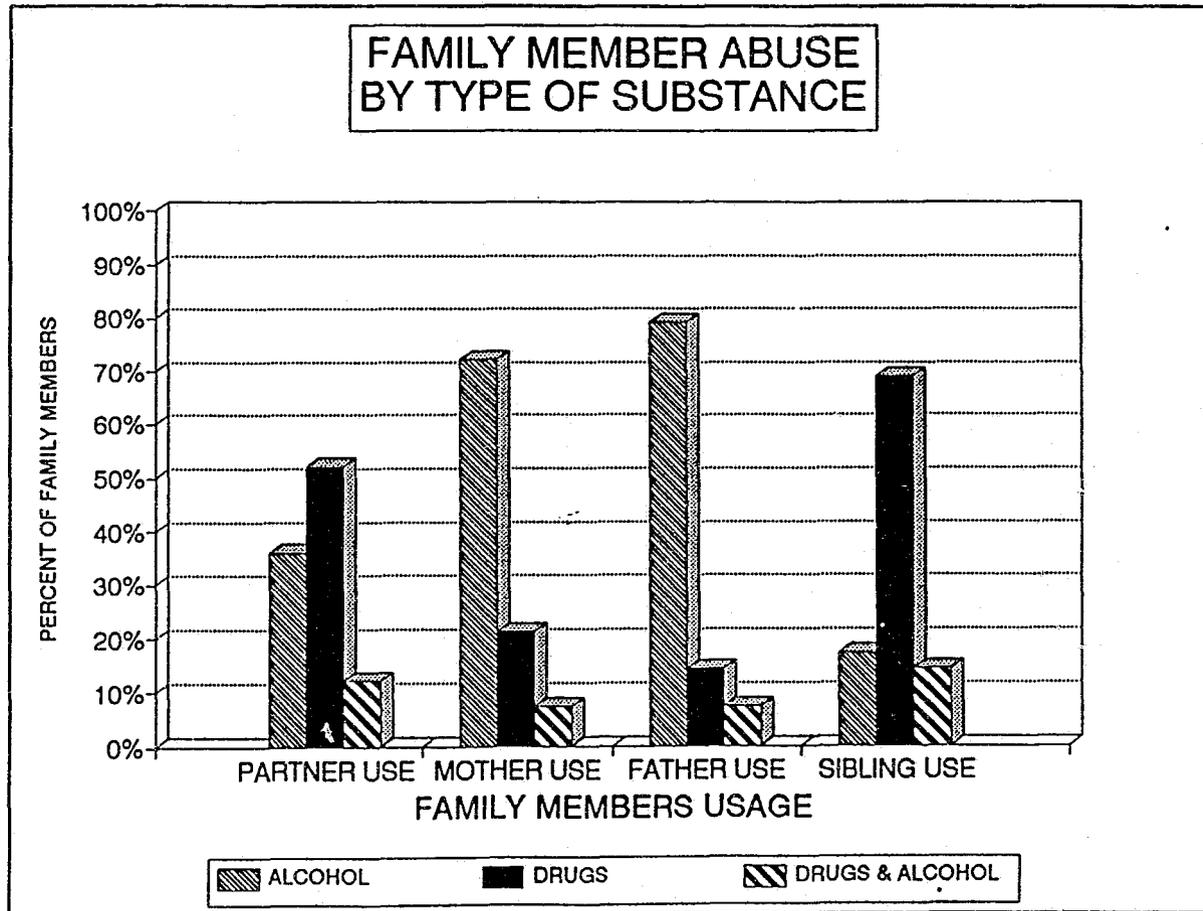
For those cases which reported a family member abusing a substance, table 3.9 presents the type of substance abuse history according to family relation for each of the Phase I facilities. For the cases in which a parent was reported as having a substance abuse history, the abused substance was most likely 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	8	89%	1	11%	0	0%	15	88%	2	12%	0	0%	4	12%	27	82%	2	6%
JOHNSTOWN	4	57%	2	29%	1	14%	12	71%	3	18%	2	12%	20	61%	8	24%	5	15%	10	25%	23	57%	7	17%
CHATEAUGAY	2	20%	7	70%	1	10%	16	64%	7	28%	2	8%	33	80%	6	15%	2	5%	9	13%	53	79%	5	7%
BUTLER	6	43%	6	43%	2	14%	16	76%	4	19%	1	5%	48	86%	4	7%	4	7%	11	20%	32	57%	13	23%
TOTAL	12	36%	17	52%	4	12%	52	72%	15	21%	5	7%	116	79%	20	14%	11	7%	34	17%	135	69%	27	14%

MISSING VALUES=24
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91



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 drugs 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, 60% of the cases which moved to Community Reintegration were using alcohol within the six months prior to incarceration. Over half of the participants (57%) were using cocaine, 44% were using marijuana or hashish, 36% were using heroin, and 33% were using crack.

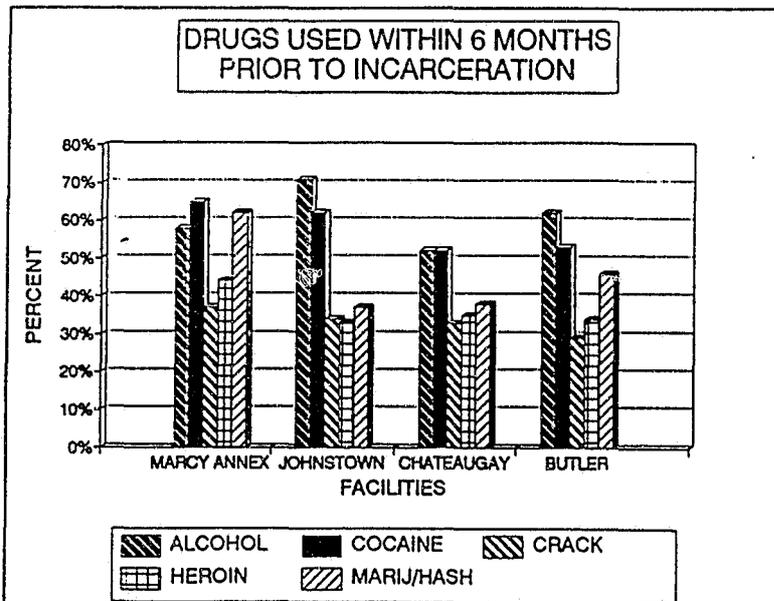
Some differences are apparent depending on the Phase I facility. Again, this is probably indicative of geographic differences. Johnstown had the largest percentage of cases reporting alcohol use (71%). Marcy Annex and Johnstown cases had somewhat higher percentages of cases reporting recent cocaine use, 65 and 62 percent respectively. Heroin use was most often reported by the Marcy Annex participants. Reported crack use within six months prior to incarceration ranged between 33% to 37% for cases from Marcy Annex, Johnstown 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		AMPHETAMINE		BARBITURATE		MARIJ/HASH		OTHER		#	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
MARCY ANNEX	64	58%	72	65%	41	37%	48	44%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	68	62%	13	12%	110	100%
JOHNSTOWN	94	71%	82	62%	45	34%	44	33%	2	2%	0	0%	6	5%	49	37%	15	11%	133	100%
CHATEAUGAY	88	52%	87	52%	56	33%	58	35%	4	2%	1	1%	4	2%	63	38%	9	5%	168	100%
BUTLER	86	42%	73	33%	40	29%	47	34%	4	3%	2	1%	1	1%	64	46%	10	7%	139	100%
TOTAL	332	60%	314	57%	182	33%	197	36%	11	2%	3	1%	12	2%	244	44%	47	9%	550	100%

MISSING VALUES=32
INCLUDES MULTIPLE RESPONSES FOR INDIVIDUALS
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91



FREQUENCY OF SUBSTANCE USE

Table 3.11 shows the reported frequency of use for the substances used within six months of incarceration. Seventy percent of the cases using crack were using the drug daily. Similarly, 60% cocaine users were using cocaine daily, and another 32% were using the drug weekly. For cases using heroin, 79% of the users were using the drug daily and 16% were using the drug weekly. Ninety-five percent of the heroin users were using the substance at least weekly. Forty percent of the alcohol users were using the substance daily and 42% were using weekly. For the population using marijuana, 57% used the drug daily.

TABLE 3.11: FREQUENCY OF SUBSTANCE USE

	CRACK								HEROIN							
	DAILY		WEEKLY		MONTHLY		LESS THAN MONTHLY		DAILY		WEEKLY		MONTHLY		LESS THAN MONTHLY	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	28	68%	10	24%	2	5%	1	2%	40	83%	7	15%	0	0%	1	2%
JOHNSTOWN	28	64%	13	30%	2	5%	1	2%	31	72%	9	21%	2	5%	1	2%
CHATEAUGAY	40	71%	14	25%	1	2%	1	2%	45	78%	10	17%	0	0%	3	5%
BUTLER	30	75%	5	13%	3	7%	2	5%	38	81%	5	11%	2	4%	2	4%
TOTAL	126	70%	42	23%	8	4%	5	3%	154	79%	31	16%	4	2%	7	4%

	ALCOHOL								COCAINE							
	DAILY		WEEKLY		MONTHLY		LESS THAN MONTHLY		DAILY		WEEKLY		MONTHLY		LESS THAN MONTHLY	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	24	38%	29	45%	8	13%	3	5%	39	56%	24	34%	5	7%	2	3%
JOHNSTOWN	36	38%	43	46%	8	9%	7	7%	48	59%	28	34%	4	5%	2	2%
CHATEAUGAY	35	40%	33	38%	10	11%	9	10%	48	56%	33	38%	0	0%	5	6%
BUTLER	36	42%	34	40%	9	10%	7	8%	50	69%	13	18%	5	7%	4	6%
TOTAL	131	40%	139	42%	35	11%	26	8%	185	60%	98	32%	14	5%	13	4%

	MARIJUANA							
	DAILY		WEEKLY		MONTHLY		LESS THAN MONTHLY	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	33	49%	19	28%	6	9%	9	13%
JOHNSTOWN	30	63%	14	29%	2	4%	2	4%
CHATEAUGAY	36	57%	16	25%	6	10%	5	8%
BUTLER	36	60%	15	25%	5	8%	4	7%
TOTAL	135	57%	64	27%	19	8%	20	8%

MISSING VALUES=32
INCLUDES MULTIPLE RESPONSES FOR INDIVIDUALS

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91

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 (29%) reported heroin as their drug of choice. Twenty-five percent of the cases reported cocaine to be their drug of choice, 15% reported crack, 15% reported alcohol, and 11% reported marijuana as their drug of choice.

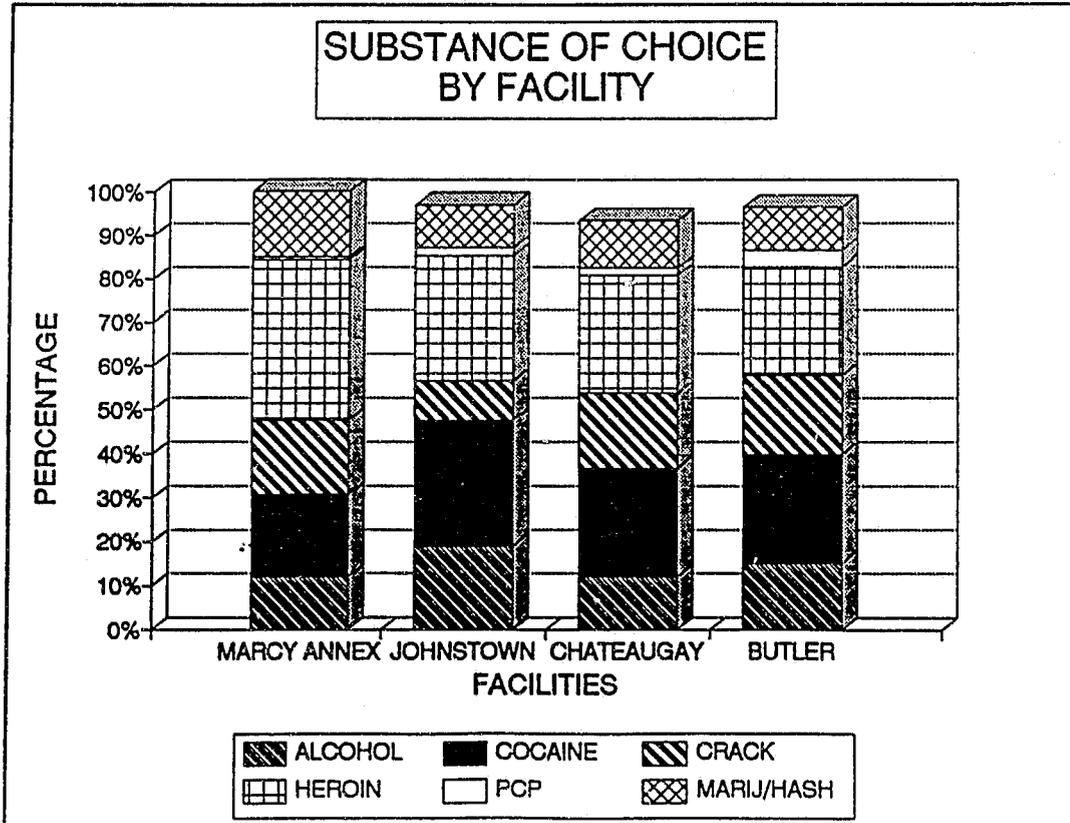
Table 3.12 shows this information for the participants who began Community Reintegration according to the Phase I facility. For cases from Marcy Annex and Chateaugay, the predominant substance of choice was heroin. For Johnstown and Butler, an equal number of cases from each facility reported cocaine and heroin as the substances of choice.

TABLE 3.12: REPORTED SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE

	ALCOHOL		COCAINE		CRACK		HEROIN		PCP		MARIJ/HASH		OTHER		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX	13	12%	20	19%	18	17%	40	37%	1	1%	16	15%	0	0%	108	100%
JOHNSTOWN	23	19%	36	29%	11	9%	36	29%	3	2%	12	10%	3	2%	124	100%
CHATEAUGAY	21	12%	42	25%	29	17%	46	27%	4	2%	19	11%	8	5%	169	100%
BUTLER	21	15%	34	25%	25	18%	34	25%	5	4%	13	10%	4	3%	136	100%
TOTAL	78	15%	132	25%	83	15%	156	29%	13	2%	60	11%	15	3%	537	100%

MISSING VALUES=45
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91



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, crack or PCP as their substance of choice had the youngest average ages. The mean age of cases reporting the substance of choice as marijuana was 27 years, PCP 26 years and crack 29 years. Participants reporting a choice substance of cocaine, alcohol and heroin had a somewhat higher average age. For those reporting cocaine or alcohol, the mean age was 31 years. Those cases reporting heroin had the highest average age, 34 years.

TABLE 3.13: SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE BY AVERAGE AGE

	AGE		
	#	Median	Mean
ALCOHOL	78	29.00	31.01
COCAINE	132	30.00	30.93
CRACK	83	28.00	28.86
HEROIN	156	33.00	33.49
PCP	13	26.00	26.31
MARIJ/HASH	60	26.00	27.45
OTHER	15	31.00	31.87
TOTAL	537	30.00	30.89

MISSING VALUES=45

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES :
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91

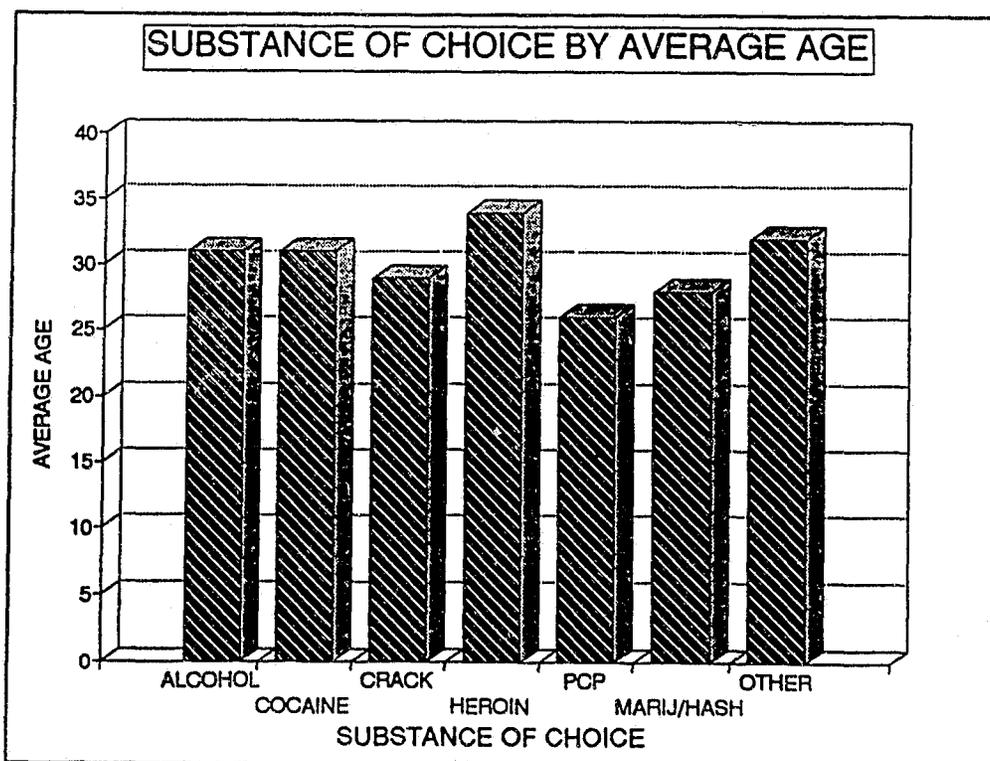


TABLE 3.14: SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE BY AVERAGE AGE

	AGE		
	#	Median	Mean
HARCY ANNEX			
ALCOHOL	13	29.00	31.62
COCAINE	20	29.50	30.95
CRACK	18	29.50	29.22
HEROIN	40	34.50	34.00
PCP	1	23.00	23.00
MARIJ/HASH	16	26.00	26.69
SUBTOTAL	108	30.00	31.17
JOHNSTOWN			
ALCOHOL	23	30.00	30.87
COCAINE	36	30.00	29.69
CRACK	11	30.00	31.18
HEROIN	36	33.00	32.58
PCP	3	28.00	27.67
MARIJ/HASH	12	28.00	28.17
OTHER	3	31.00	30.33
SUBTOTAL	124	30.00	30.70
CHATEAUGAY			
ALCOHOL	21	29.00	31.33
COCAINE	42	31.00	32.48
CRACK	29	28.00	29.00
HEROIN	46	32.00	33.46
PCP	4	26.50	26.25
MARIJ/HASH	19	26.00	28.53
OTHER	8	31.50	32.75
SUBTOTAL	169	30.00	31.43
BUTLER			
ALCOHOL	21	29.00	30.48
COCAINE	34	30.50	30.32
CRACK	25	27.00	27.40
HEROIN	34	33.00	33.91
PCP	5	25.00	26.20
MARIJ/HASH	13	25.00	26.15
OTHER	4	30.50	31.25
SUBTOTAL	136	29.00	30.18
TOTAL	537	30.00	30.89

MISSING VALUES=45

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91

SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE BY ETHNICITY

There was also variation in the reported substance of choice for different ethnic groups. White inmates were most likely to report alcohol as their substance of choice (40%) followed by heroin (22%). Black participants most frequently reported cocaine (29%) or crack (22%) as their substance of choice. Hispanic participants were most likely to report heroin as their drug of choice (52%).

TABLE 3.15: ETHNICITY AND REPORTED SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE

	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ALCOHOL	29	40%	32	12%	16	8%	77	14%
COCAINE	13	18%	79	29%	39	20%	131	24%
CRACK	7	10%	59	22%	17	9%	83	16%
HEROIN	16	22%	40	15%	100	52%	156	29%
PCP	4	5%	6	2%	3	2%	13	2%
MARIJ/HASH	4	5%	42	16%	14	7%	60	11%
OTHER	0	0%	10	4%	5	3%	15	3%
TOTAL	73	100%	268	100%	194	100%	535	100%

MISSING VALUES=47
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91

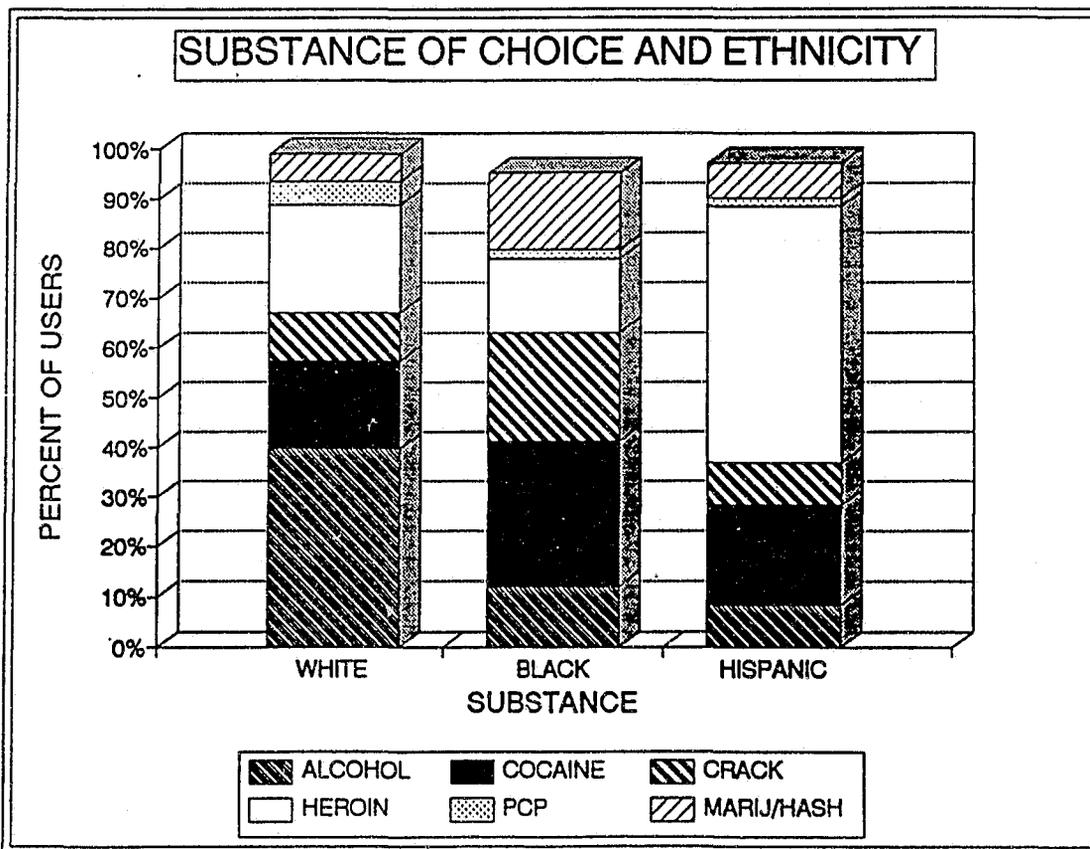


Table 3.16 presents the information on substance of choice and ethnicity for each of the Phase I facilities.

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

	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MARCY ANNEX								
ALCOHOL	2	67%	6	11%	5	10%	13	12%
COCAINE	0	0%	10	19%	10	19%	20	19%
CRACK	0	0%	15	28%	3	6%	18	17%
HEROIN	1	33%	10	19%	29	56%	40	37%
PCP	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	1	1%
MARIJ/HASH	0	0%	11	21%	5	10%	16	15%
SUBTOTAL	3	100%	53	100%	52	100%	108	100%
JOHNSTOWN								
ALCOHOL	11	48%	9	14%	2	5%	22	18%
COCAINE	3	13%	25	40%	8	22%	36	29%
CRACK	1	4%	8	13%	2	5%	11	9%
HEROIN	4	17%	12	19%	20	54%	36	29%
PCP	2	9%	1	2%	0	0%	3	2%
MARIJ/HASH	2	9%	6	10%	4	11%	12	10%
OTHER	0	0%	2	3%	1	3%	3	2%
SUBTOTAL	23	100%	63	100%	37	100%	123	100%
CHATEAUGAY								
ALCOHOL	8	25%	10	12%	3	6%	21	13%
COCAINE	7	22%	25	30%	9	17%	41	24%
CRACK	3	9%	17	21%	9	17%	29	17%
HEROIN	11	34%	8	10%	27	50%	46	27%
PCP	1	3%	2	2%	1	2%	4	2%
MARIJ/HASH	2	6%	15	18%	2	4%	19	11%
OTHER	0	0%	5	6%	3	6%	8	5%
SUBTOTAL	32	100%	82	100%	54	100%	168	100%
BUTLER								
ALCOHOL	8	53%	7	10%	6	12%	21	15%
COCAINE	3	20%	19	27%	12	24%	34	25%
CRACK	3	20%	19	27%	3	6%	25	18%
HEROIN	0	0%	10	14%	24	47%	34	25%
PCP	1	7%	2	3%	2	4%	5	4%
MARIJ/HASH	0	0%	10	14%	3	6%	13	10%
OTHER	0	0%	3	4%	1	2%	4	3%
SUBTOTAL	15	100%	70	100%	51	100%	136	100%
TOTAL	73	100%	268	100%	194	100%	535	100%

MISSING VALUES=47
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

INFORMATION BASED ON ALL CASES
TRANSFERRED TO PHASE 2 AS OF 10/26/91

SECTION 4: CASAT PHASE III - AFTERCARE

The third and final component of the CASAT program is aftercare services provided upon release from the Department, while under the 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 October 26, 1991, as discussed in the preceding Section, 773 cases had completed Phase I and had moved into Phase II (Community Reintegration). Of those 773 cases, 412 cases remained in Community Reintegration as of October 26, 1991. For the 361 cases no longer in Community Reintegration, 287 cases had been removed from Phase II as unsatisfactory participants (i.e., absconders, drug violations, AWOL, and other temporary release violations). Seventy-four cases had been paroled to Phase III, Aftercare.

Table 4.1 shows the number of program removals and the number of cases which went to Phase III according to original Phase I facility.

Table 4.1

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	88 44%	92 46%	20 10%	200 100%
Butler ASACTC	101 47%	86 40%	29 13%	216 100%
Johnstown ASACTC	106 56%	73 39%	10 5%	189 100%
Marcy Annex	117 70%	36 21%	15 9%	168 100%
	—	—	—	—
	412 53%	287 37%	74 10%	773 100%

When reviewing the information presented in Table 4.1, caution should be used in making comparisons between Phase I facilities. As pointed out in an earlier section, movement into Community Reintegration began at different times for each of the Phase I facilities, and the cases presented here represent all movement into Community Reintegration through October 26, 1991. Consequently, time of participation in Community Reintegration and potential movement into Aftercare is not distributed equally between the Phase I facilities. For example, Marcy Annex cases had a non-completion rate of 21% for cases in Community Reintegration as of October 26, 1991. However, Marcy Annex was the last facility to begin movement into Phase II, therefore those cases have a shorter period of exposure to Phase II compared to some of the other cases. Comparisons should not be made until a larger cohort of cases with similar exposure times can be developed.

As shown above, 74 cases had been released by the Board of Parole into the Aftercare Phase of CASAT. Of these 74 cases, 85% were released to the New York City catchment area, 11% to Suburban New York and 4% to the Eastern New York catchment area.

Future reports will contain information on recidivism rates for CASAT participants. CASAT participants who are successfully released to the Aftercare Phase of the CASAT program, will be tracked to determine the impact on recidivism rates after a sufficient period of exposure time has been achieved.

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 one year of operation, participants are involved in each of the three program phases: The Annex Phase, Community Reintegration and Aftercare.

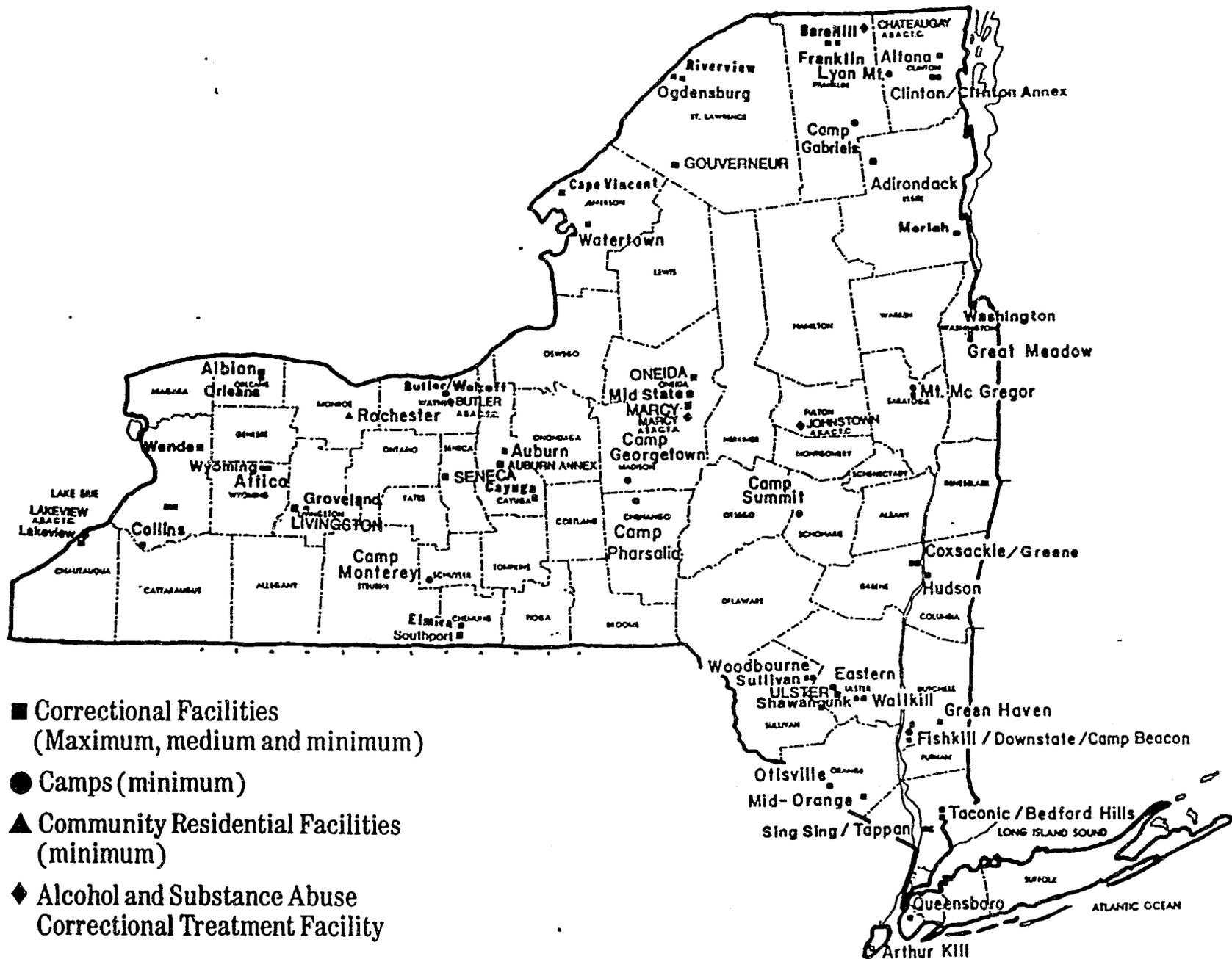
While it is well documented that the majority of the inmate population can be identified as substance abusers, less is known about the extent of involvement. For this first cohort of cases which have progressed through the initial phase of the CASAT program, the extent of involvement in substance abuse 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. 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 Department operated annexes and the CASAT annex with contracted substance abuse services.

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 monthly program costs of the contracted program at Marcy CASAT Annex 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. Staff vacancies caused by the current fiscal situation at the Department operated annexes compounded the difference.

The differential impact on recidivism (if any) of the Department and contracted program models cannot be assessed at this time due to the limited exposure periods of the program participants in Phase III, the Aftercare portion of the program.



- Correctional Facilities
(Maximum, medium and minimum)
- Camps (minimum)
- ▲ Community Residential Facilities
(minimum)
- ◆ Alcohol and Substance Abuse
Correctional Treatment Facility

APPENDIX B : TABLE 1
 NON-CASAT POPULATION FOR COMPARISON
 AGE AS OF 10/26/91

	AGE			
	Valid N	Minim um	Maxim um	Mean
CATCHMENT AREA				
NEW YORK CITY	38138	16.00	82.00	30.87
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	5980	16.00	76.00	31.12
EASTERN NY	4005	16.00	91.00	32.16
WESTERN NY	5591	16.00	80.00	32.35
TOTAL	53714	16.00	91.00	31.15

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/26/91

**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	2728	7%	19544	51%	15371	40%	353	1%	142	0%	38138	100%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	1625	27%	3506	59%	791	13%	33	1%	25	0%	5980	100%
EASTERN NY	2181	54%	1377	34%	390	10%	37	1%	20	0%	4005	100%
WESTERN NY	2413	43%	2515	45%	501	9%	87	2%	75	1%	5591	100%
TOTAL	8947	17%	26942	50%	17053	32%	510	1%	262	0%	53714	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/26/91

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

	EDUCATION LEVEL														EDUCATION LEVEL		TOTAL	
	6TH GRADE OR LESS		7TH GRADE		8TH GRADE		9TH GRADE		10TH GRADE		11TH GRADE		12TH GRADE	SOME COLLEGE OR TECH		#	%	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%				
NEW YORK CITY	2093	6%	1381	4%	3859	10%	6411	17%	7250	20%	4930	13%	8696	23%	2483	7%	37103	100%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	175	3%	121	2%	345	6%	699	12%	927	16%	887	15%	2032	35%	630	11%	5816	100%
EASTERN NY	146	4%	164	4%	328	9%	465	12%	537	14%	342	9%	1519	39%	350	9%	3851	100%
WESTERN NY	218	4%	204	4%	502	10%	708	13%	709	13%	346	7%	2061	39%	536	10%	5284	100%
TOTAL	2632	5%	1870	4%	5034	10%	8283	16%	9423	18%	6505	12%	14308	27%	3999	8%	52054	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/26/91

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	10950	29%	20046	53%	5637	15%	1505	4%	38138	100%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	1455	24%	2950	49%	1330	22%	245	4%	5980	100%
EASTERN NY	1155	29%	1343	34%	1051	26%	456	11%	4005	100%
WESTERN NY	2404	43%	1392	25%	882	16%	913	16%	5591	100%
TOTAL	15964	30%	25731	48%	8900	17%	3119	6%	53714	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/26/91

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

	COCAINE		MARIJUANA, HASH		CRACK		HEROIN		OTHER NARCOTICS		HALLUCINOGENS		OTHER		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
NEW YORK CITY	8827	34%	5351	21%	4079	16%	4641	18%	1372	5%	378	1%	1035	4%	25683	100%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	2047	48%	740	17%	689	16%	299	7%	203	5%	114	3%	188	4%	4280	100%
EASTERN NY	1084	45%	659	28%	184	8%	99	4%	151	6%	90	4%	127	5%	2394	100%
WESTERN NY	1061	47%	681	30%	50	2%	65	3%	282	12%	63	3%	72	3%	2274	100%
TOTAL	13019	38%	7431	21%	5002	14%	5104	15%	2008	6%	645	2%	1422	4%	34631	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/26/91

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	20728	54%	1343	4%	13187	35%	2604	7%	266	1%	38128	100%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	2973	50%	215	4%	2224	37%	529	9%	39	1%	5980	100%
EASTERN NY	1942	49%	331	8%	979	24%	699	17%	51	1%	4002	100%
WESTERN NY	3153	56%	449	8%	987	18%	925	17%	75	1%	5589	100%
TOTAL	28796	54%	2338	4%	17377	32%	4757	9%	431	1%	53699	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/26/91

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	15405	40%	21744	57%	989	3%	38138	100%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	2537	42%	3367	56%	76	1%	5980	100%
EASTERN NY	2339	58%	1594	40%	72	2%	4005	100%
WESTERN NY	3066	55%	2456	44%	69	1%	5591	100%
TOTAL	23347	43%	29161	54%	1206	2%	53714	100%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES
 UNDER CUSTODY AS OF 10/26/91