

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

"A SAFER KANSAS THROUGH EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES"

OFFENDER PROGRAMS EVALUATION



VOLUME VII

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Secretary of Corrections

January 2007

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VOLUME VII**

JANUARY 2007

SECRETARY OF CORRECTIONS

ROGER WERHOLTZ

**DEPUTY SECRETARY OF PROGRAMS, RESEARCH, SUPPORT
& STAFF DEVELOPMENT**

ROGER HADEN

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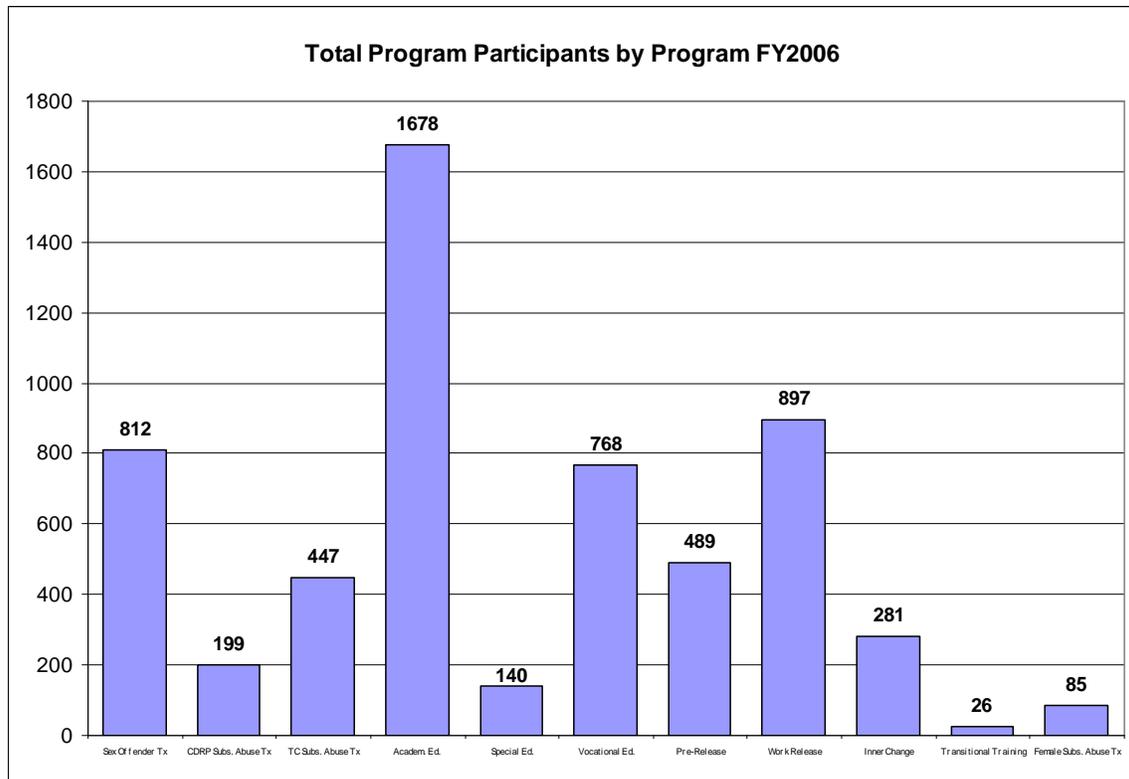
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROGRAM ACTIVITY & EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENTS: OVERVIEW OF FY 2006

The programs described in this report have different curricula, different program durations, different objectives, different offender target groups, and different contractors. This set of differences makes program-to-program comparisons not “apples-to-apples.” Nonetheless, below we present a summary of some of the FY 2006 program results. Please keep in mind that these comparisons are not direct and that final interpretation and meaning must occur within the context of each individual program. Detailed data for each program is reported in subsequent sections of this report.

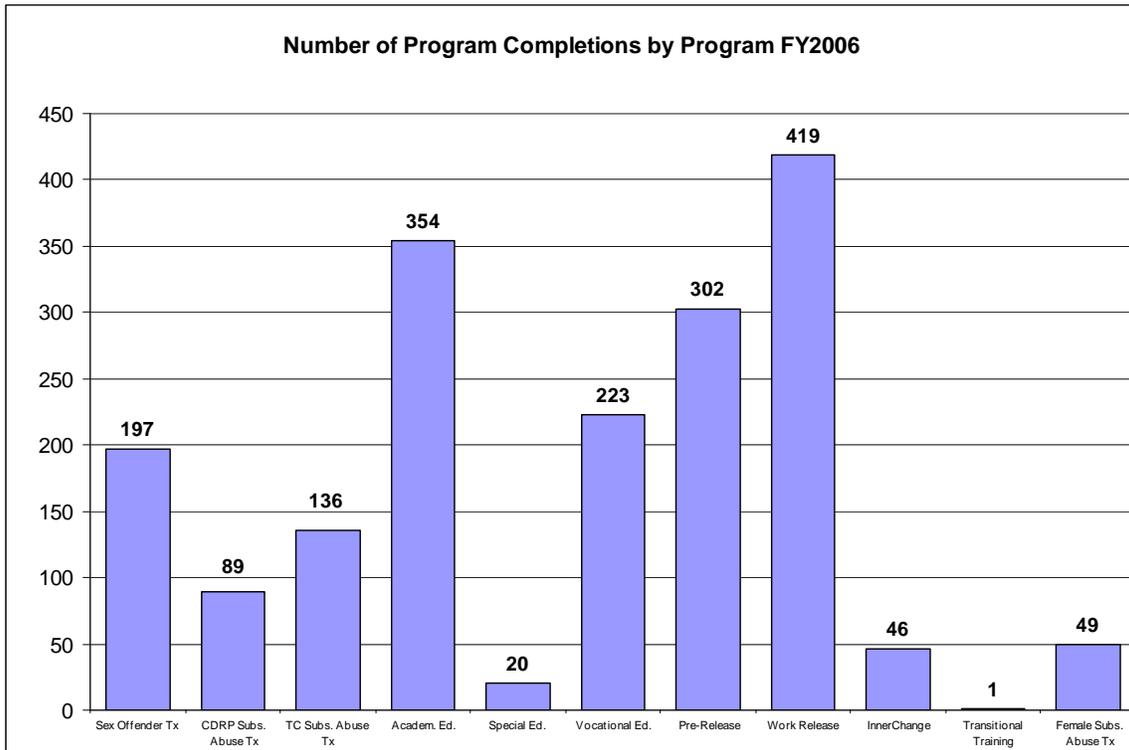
Total Program Participants

The total number of program participants ranges from a low of 26 (Transitional Training program) to a high of 1,678 (Academic Education) for fiscal year 2006. The Work Release program had the second highest total number of participants at 897 and the Sex Offender Treatment Program had the third highest total participant number with 812.



Number of Program Completions

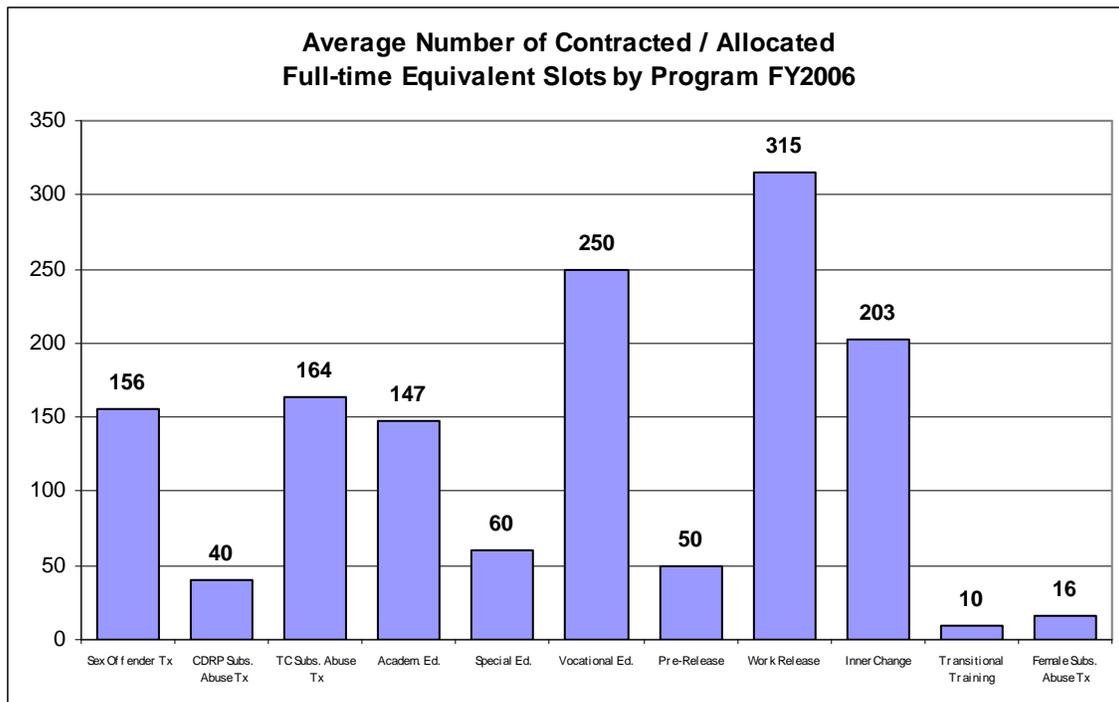
The total number of program completions (unduplicated) during FY 2006 ranged from a high of 419 (Work Release program) to a low of 1 (Transitional Training program). The Academic Education program achieved the second highest number of program completions at 354 and the Pre-Release program ranked third with a total of 302 program completions.



Number of Slots

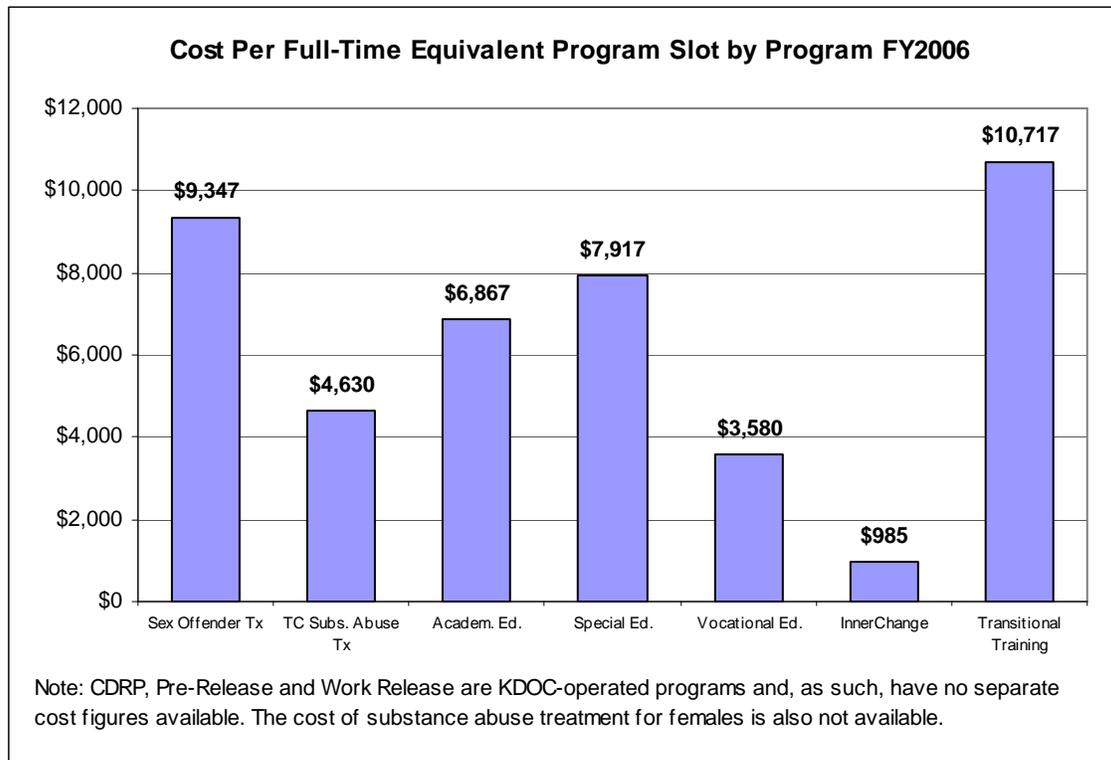
The programs considered in this report also vary in the number of slots contracted or allocated to each program. This figure contributes heavily to the number of total participants that, in turn, influences the number of potential program completers.

For FY 2006, the largest number of slots (average full-time equivalents) was for the Work Release program at 315. The next highest number of slots was for the Vocational Education program (all types of vocational education combined) at 250. The InnerChange™ program had the third-highest number of slots at 203. The smallest programs in terms of contracted slots were Substance Abuse Treatment program for females (16 slots) and the Transitional Training program (10 slots).



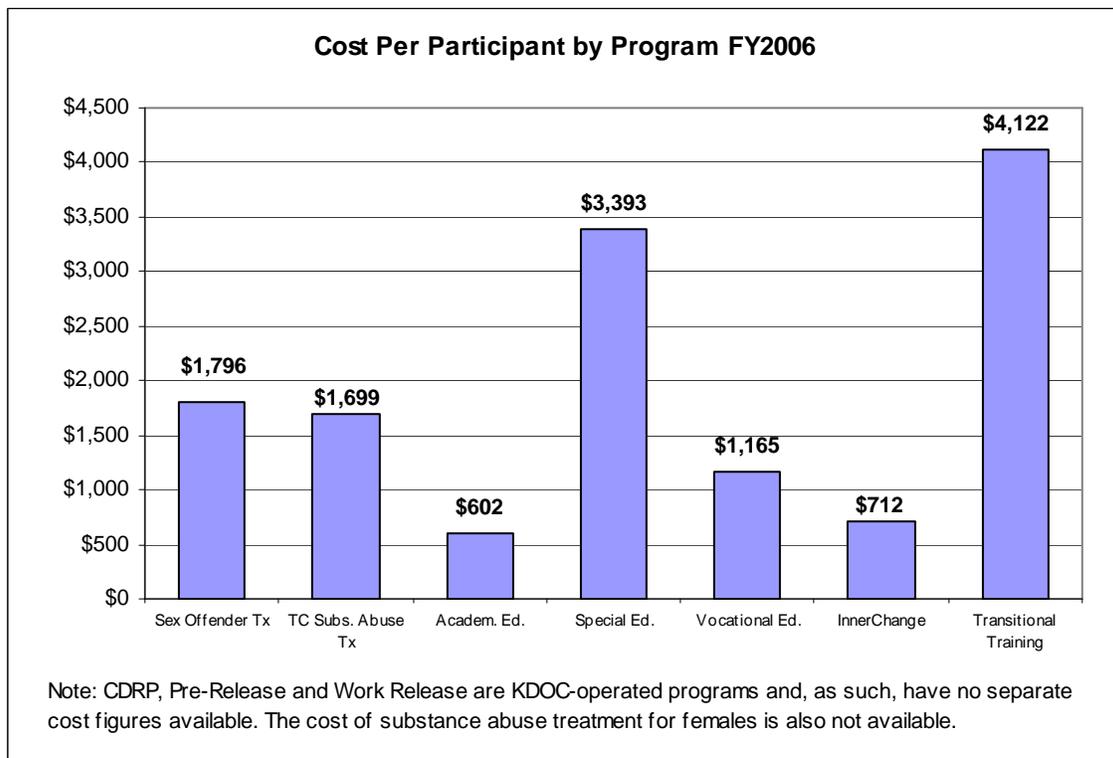
Cost per Program Slot

For the contractually operated programs, the FY 2006 actual expenditures can be divided by the number of program slots to obtain a cost per slot for the program. To ensure comparable figures, all slots are stated in terms of full-time equivalents. Actual program expenditures are not maintained for the KDOC-operated programs in a fashion that is separable from other KDOC functions (e.g., security, classification, etc.) associated with the program. Therefore, no cost per program slot is available for the KDOC-operated Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) substance abuse treatment, Pre-Release, or Work Release programs. Of the contracted programs considered in this report, InnerChange demonstrates the lowest cost per program slot at \$985 followed by Vocational Education at \$3,580 and the Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment program at \$4,630. The highest cost per slot was in the Transitional Training Program (\$10,717) followed by the Sex Offender Treatment program (\$9,347) and Special Education (\$7,917).



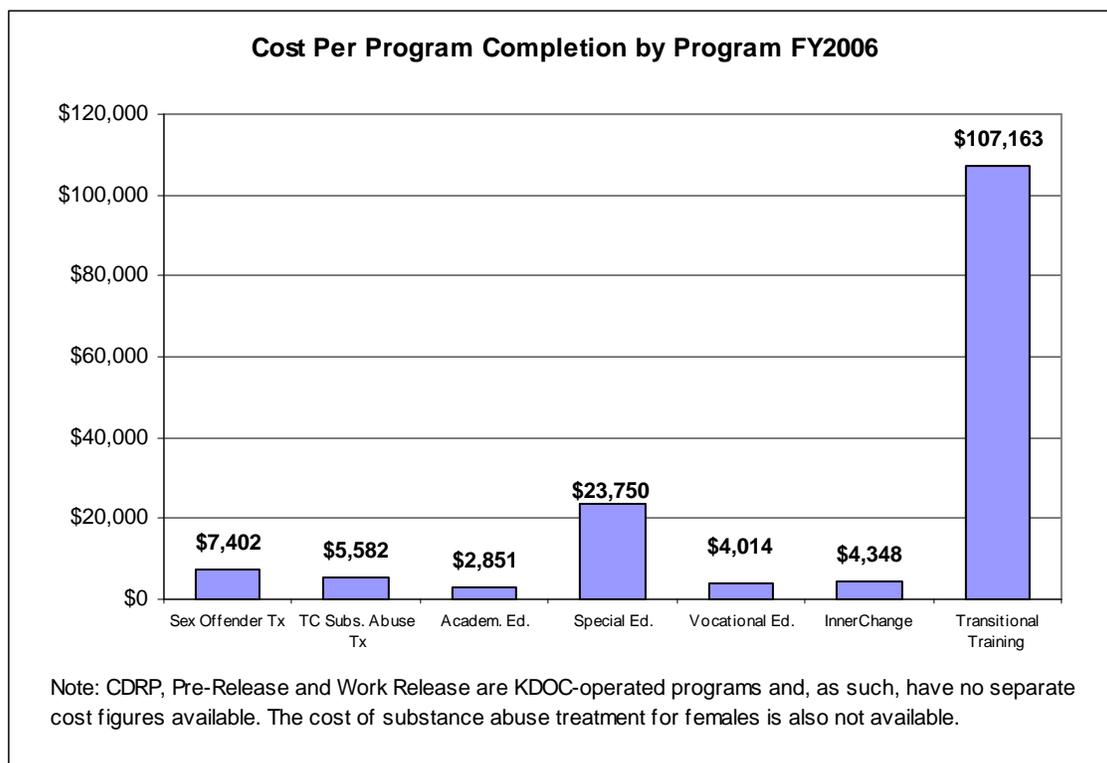
Cost per Participant

Using the same actual expenditure figures, the cost per participant can also be calculated for each of the contracted programs. Cost per participant was highest for the Transitional Training program (\$4,122) followed by the Special Education program (\$3,393) and the Sex Offender Treatment Program (\$1,796). The lowest cost per participant was realized by the Academic Education program (\$602), followed by InnerChange (\$712) and the Vocational Education programs (\$1,165).



Cost per Program Completion

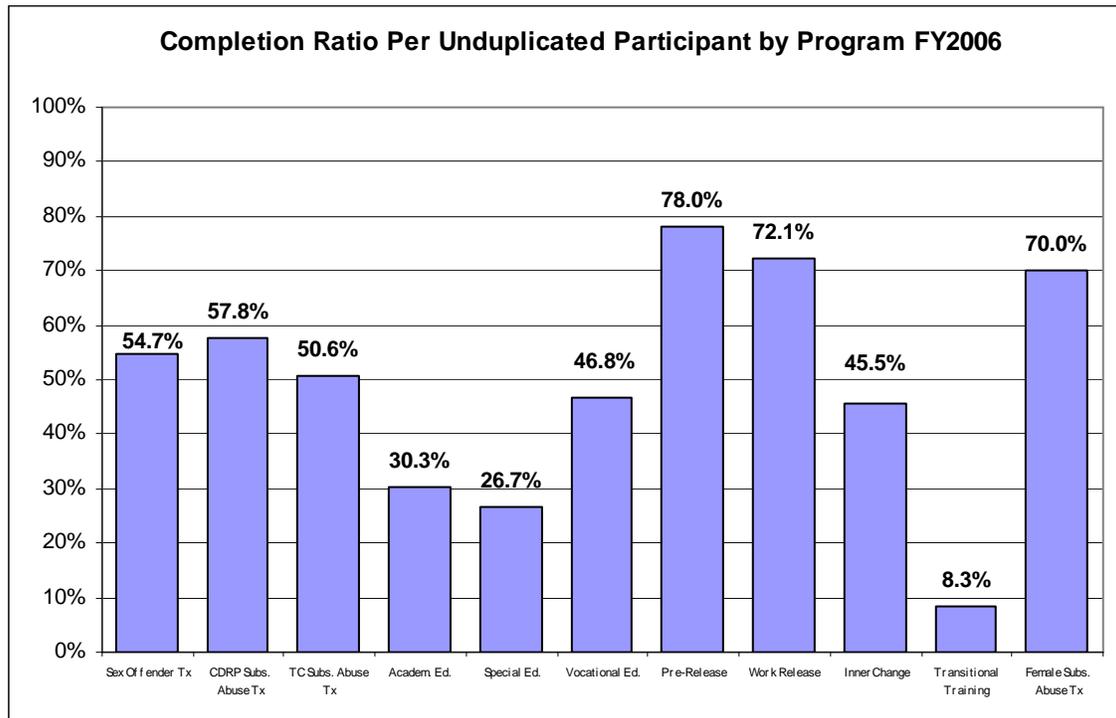
Although cost per participant gives a sense of how much it costs to have an offender enrolled in these programs, how much it costs for a program completion is also of interest. The Transitional Training program realized the highest cost per completion of the programs considered in this report (\$107,163), which is due to an increased amount of federal funding per program slot coupled with a decrease in the number of program slots beginning in FY 2005. This was followed by the Special Education program (\$23,750) and the Sex Offender Treatment Program (\$7,402). The lowest cost per program completion was the Academic Education program (\$2,851) followed by the Vocational Education program (\$4,014). Note that important factors in this program cost calculation include the number of slots, the completion ratio, and the length of the treatment program.



Completion Ratio

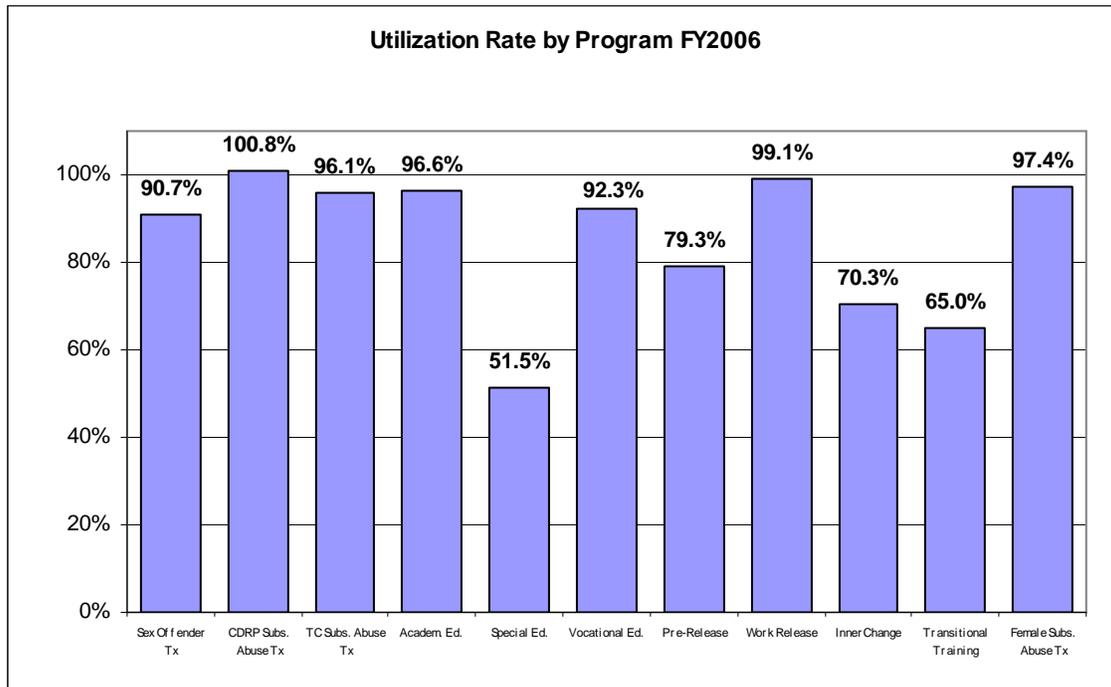
The Completion Ratio is a calculation that compares the number of offenders completing a specific program within a fiscal year to the number who enrolled and had the opportunity to complete the program. The completion ratio is another measure of program efficiency.

In FY 2006, the highest completion ratios were achieved by the Pre-Release program (78.0%), followed by the Work Release program (72.1%), the Substance Abuse Treatment Program for females (70.0%), and the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (57.8%). The lowest completion ratios were experienced by the Transitional Training program (8.3%), Special Education (26.7%) and Academic Education (30.3%).



Program Capacity Utilization Rates

Another measure of program efficiency considers the average use of the number of available slots over the fiscal year. When considering this program utilization rate, the CDRP substance abuse program had the most efficient use of program slots at 100.8%, followed closely by the Work Release program at 99.1% and the Substance Abuse Treatment Program for females (97.4%). Academic Education and Therapeutic Communities also experienced relatively higher rates of utilization at 96.6% and 96.1%, respectively.



PROGRAM OUTCOME MEASUREMENTS: OVERVIEW

Recidivism

For most of the correctional interventions considered in this report, one of the program goals includes a reduction in recidivism, i.e., the number of returns to prison. There is no universally accepted definition of recidivism and it varies in three main areas: definition of “recidivating act”, “recidivism pool” and “length of follow-up period”. Please take caution in comparing outcome results in this report to those generated by other jurisdictions.

The recidivism analysis pool consists of “new commitments” (including probation violators with or without new sentences) who were admitted and released during the period FY 1992 – FY 2006. For this evaluation some refinements to the outcome pool were imposed. In order to increase the homogeneity of the group on which recidivism information is reported and to ensure that all offenders in this recidivism analysis pool have “similar” opportunities for “success” or “failure,” the initial outcome pool was refined by excluding certain sub-groups (primarily “short termers” – offenders who served less than four months, which is usually insufficient time for program completion).

The basic outcome measure is return to a Kansas Department of Corrections facility with or without a new sentence during the period of post-incarceration supervision or as a return via new court commitment following discharge from the initial sentence. Each offender is tracked individually for follow-up periods of one year, two years and three years.

For most programs covered in this report, outcome is considered across the period FY 1992 through FY 2006. Exceptions to this include the Work Release program where outcomes are tracked from FY 1995 through FY 2006, InnerChange program where outcomes are tracked from FY 2000 through FY 2006 and the Therapeutic Communities for which the outcome tracking period varies.

Further, given the fact that we do not employ experimental design (for discussion, see *Section IV: Study Limitations*), the difference in recidivism rates among groups does not necessarily imply a causal relationship with program experience. At best, we can only say that these events co-occur. To move toward a causal relationship would require employment of experimental or quasi-experimental research design(s).

Also, in the following data presentation, treatment programs are treated as if they have remained static in modality and curriculum over the time period considered. In experience, however, this is not the case. The programs have undergone numerous changes over the course of the time frame considered.

Despite these cautions, the table below is offered as a summary of the outcome information for each program and compares the one-year, two-year and three-year overall return rates of offenders identified as needing the program, but not receiving that particular program with those who completed that program/service.

Program Outcome Summary
Return Rate by Program, Follow-up Period and Level of Program Exposure
FY 1992 - FY 2006

Program		1-year follow-up		2-year follow-up		3-year follow-up	
		Need but No Program	Program Completions	Need but No Program	Program Completions	Need but No Program	Program Completions
Sex Offender Program	% Returned	40.5%	20.0%	48.9%	31.2%	56.1%	37.5%
	# Returned	440	218	495	303	540	333
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT	% Returned	30.8%	26.6%	37.7%	33.1%	42.9%	37.5%
	# Returned	1017	1131	1135	1378	1218	1530
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP	% Returned	30.8%	20.1%	37.7%	26.8%	42.9%	30.7%
	# Returned	1017	368	1135	475	1218	531
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: TC	% Returned	30.8%	21.9%	37.7%	27.0%	42.9%	31.4%
	# Returned	1017	57	1135	67	1218	76
Vocational Education Program	% Returned	28.4%	23.0%	34.6%	32.1%	38.5%	39.0%
	# Returned	1808	395	2157	510	2372	573
Pre-Release Program	% Returned	26.8%	27.4%	36.9%	38.5%	44.8%	46.1%
	# Returned	95	204	111	242	121	259
Work Release Program*	% Returned	26.5%	19.8%	32.6%	26.8%	37.0%	32.6%
	# Returned	4020	323	4681	392	5092	432
Inner Change	% Returned	26.1%	18.3%	32.3%	23.4%	37.0%	28.1%
	# Returned	4451	13	5198	15	5657	16
TTP**	% Returned	28.4%	36.0%	34.6%	37.5%	38.5%	85.7%
	# Returned	1808	9	2157	6	2372	6

*The Work Release program is now treated as a "service-based" program. Ideally, all offenders would participate in the program if it were feasible (if enough program slots were available). Therefore, the presumption is that essentially all offenders "need" this program.

** Due to the small number of TTP program completions, percentages based on these figures should be used with caution.

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

VISION: A Safer Kansas Through Effective Correctional Services.

MISSION: The Department of Corrections as part of the criminal justice system contributes to the public safety by exercising reasonable, safe, secure, and humane control of offenders while actively encouraging and assisting them to become law-abiding citizens.

Consistent with both its vision and mission statements, the Kansas Department of Corrections has a role in promoting the pro-socialization of offenders committed to its custody. In fulfilling this role, the Department makes available a variety of education, treatment, and work programs in response to particular behavioral needs identified in the offender population. As an overall goal, the Department expects these programs to help offenders acquire or improve appropriate skills, attitudes, and behaviors which will promote pro-social choices, reduce criminal behavior, and facilitate successful community re-integration after release.

In January 1996, the Department submitted a plan to the Kansas Legislature outlining the implementation strategy for a comprehensive program evaluation process to provide data and analysis related to continuous program improvement. As part of this strategy, the Department identified a program evaluation work team consisting of selected representatives from various divisions of the Department. This work team (now called “Offender Programs Steering Group”) has permanent status and, although membership changes, each member brings a particular focus or expertise to the group. Questions or concerns may be directed to any of the following current members for consideration by the work team:

Patricia Berry	Programs
Kristi Bilyew-Drewel	Reentry Services
Scott Bowman	Research Unit
Cathy Clayton	Information Technology
Beverly Fertig	Programs
Sarah Fertig	Programs
Colene Fischli	Parole Board
Kathleen Graves	Community Corrections
Roger Haden	Programs, Research, Support & Staff Development

Kathie Harris	Programs
Mark Keating	Programs
Jennie Marsh	Victim Services
Anne Marvin	Programs
John Mendoza	Research Unit
Melissa Mounts	Information Technology
Keven Pellant	Community and Field Services
Margie Phelps	Reentry Services
Chris Rieger	Parole Services
Dave Riggan	Facilities Management
Ken Shirley	Research Unit
Shannon Tullis	Reentry Services
Tina Waldron	Community Corrections

GOALS OF THE PROGRAM EVALUATION PROJECT

The program evaluation work team identified the following as the primary goals of the evaluation project:

- Improve the process for managing program-related data by:
 - eliminating conflicting information resulting from maintenance of several separate databases;
 - reducing the steps between the point of data origination and entry into the automated record; and
 - establishing a data review process for continuous improvement to ensure accuracy and completeness of program data.
- Implement a process for systematic data reporting, review and evaluation of programs.
- Ensure consistency of program goals with the Department's mission.
- Ensure consistency of program objectives with program goals.
- Ensure consistency of measurement indicators with program objectives.
- Provide data related to program output (process) measures and to program outcome measures that can guide future analyses and decisions regarding program policy, program improvement, and resource allocation.
- Increase usage of computer-generated reports for effective management of programs.

EVALUATION REPORT DESIGN AND FORMAT

This evaluation report initially proceeded from a set of evaluation questions. These questions, initially discussed in detail in Volume I - January 1997, continue to guide the inquiry, data organization, and reporting format. The output (process) data in this report provides a statistical review of offender program participation for a five-year period from FY 2002 through FY 2006. Outcome (recidivism) data begins with FY 1992 and covers up to a fifteen-year period (through the end of FY 2006). Information is provided for each of the following programs:

- Sex Offender Treatment
 - Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP)
 - Substance Abuse Treatment Component of SOTP
- Substance Abuse Treatment
 - Alcohol and Drug Addiction Primary Treatment (ADAPT) (outcome data only)
 - Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP)
 - Substance Abuse Treatment for Females
 - Therapeutic Community (TC) (recidivism data covers FY 1997 – FY 2006 only)
- Academic Education (process data only)
- Special Education (process data only)
- Vocational Education
- Transitional Training Program
- Pre-Release Reintegration Program
- Work Release Program (recidivism data covers FY 1995 - FY 2006 only)
- InnerChange™ Program
 - InnerChange Program (recidivism data covers FY 2000 - FY 2006 only)
 - Substance Abuse Treatment Component of InnerChange Program

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Evaluation Question 1

What is the rationale for the program and its operational history during the evaluation period?

This report considers each program strategy from a generic perspective. That is, it considers data related to substance abuse treatment, for example, as a single category over the evaluation period. Such an approach may imply that the program intervention represents a static, undifferentiated, and uniform entity. In actuality, this is not the case. The purpose of the information generated by this question is to provide a descriptive context within which to view the data. That context is dynamic and multiform rather than static and uniform. Over the period of time examined in this report, each program or program area has been subject to variability arising from many factors, including the following: multiple contractors, variations among delivery sites and populations, different curricular methods and materials, redefinition of goals and objectives in response to new information, new or modified management initiatives, legislative initiatives, budget issues, etc. While it is the intent of this report to view the programs generically and objectively, it is important to bear in mind this context of variability.

Evaluation Question 2

What is the current operational description of the program including purpose, goals, and objectives?

One goal of the evaluative process is to maintain the alignment of each program with the Department's mission. One of the questions we seek to answer is whether the program area provides a cost-effective approach to a *correctional* intervention strategy. In other words, does the program address a treatment issue exhibited by the offender population that relates directly or indirectly to the correctional goals of contributing to efficient offender management, promoting pro-social behavior, and inhibiting further criminal behavior. This descriptive information includes current statements of program goals and objectives and descriptions of program delivery, including entry and completion criteria.

Evaluation Question 3

What is the output quantification, i.e., what is the statistical description of program usage?

Program process data reviewed includes number of offenders enrolled, number of program completions, utilization rates, and cost data related to unit cost, cost per participant, and per completion. The report presents this information system-wide by

program area for each of preceding five fiscal years (FY 2002 – FY 2006).

Evaluation Question 4

What is the outcome quantification, i.e., what effect may be related to the program?

The Department has identified several outcome measures: recidivism (return to KDOC prison resulting from new criminal convictions or from revocations of post-incarceration supervision status for violations of release conditions), post-incarceration employment data (including type and length of employment, wages earned, etc.), and compliance with post-incarceration supervision conditions (including payment of restitution, court costs and supervision fees, and participation in required treatment or counseling programs). This report focuses on the outcome data associated with facility-based programs and with the recidivism outcome variable (see *Section II - Analytic Procedures*). Information on the other outcome measures should become available for inclusion in future evaluations.

Evaluation Question 5

What additional evaluation questions do the initial data create which will guide future analysis in the on-going evaluation process?

The report provides a descriptive and data-driven look at the various program strategies for the evaluation period. However, it does not present this information as exhaustive or definitive. As noted above, data limitations restrict this report to facility programs and to one long-term outcome variable (recidivism). However, a significant outcome of the evaluation process is the provision of data, which in turn, becomes a guide to further research analysis and evaluation. This discussion includes some future directions and goals for the evaluation team, which has been suggested by the work to date (see *Future Program Evaluation Issues* section of this report). Currently, we face constraints on our capability to evaluate due to some of the limitations inherent in the structure of our Offender Management Information System and in the resources available to investigate and interpret the data.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report has been organized into the following sections.

Section I - Introduction provides a brief overview of the program evaluation process including the primary goals identified by the program evaluation work team and the steps taken to meet these.

Section II - Analytic Procedures provides an overview of the data analysis procedures including definitions of both output and outcome measurement indicators. The recidivism examination pool is described and methodology used to derive the pool is explained. Finally, the basic descriptive statistics on the recidivism analysis pool are provided.

Section III - Specific Program Data provides specific program information organized in a manner consistent with the evaluation questions noted above. While Volume I (January 1997) contains more detailed discussions of the rationale, history, and operation for each program strategy, this volume presents:

- A statement of program rationale and significant changes during FY 2004, FY 2005 and FY 2006,
- Output (process) data for the evaluation period, and
- Outcome (recidivism) data for the evaluation period.

Section IV - Study Limitations discusses some of the limitations of the data, methods, and use of the report.

Section V - Future Program Evaluation Issues provides some discussion of future research directions and evaluation questions. While the data provides a view of program experience and outcome, this relationship is suggestive only and does not prove a causal relationship between program participation and post-incarceration outcome (recidivism).

SECTION II: ANALYTIC PROCEDURES

DATA RELIABILITY

Much of the data for this evaluation report is collected and entered into the Department's central database (OMIS—Offender Management Information System) by staff at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit, other KDOC facility staff, and vendors who provide contracted program services. Given the disperse nature of the data collection process, data accuracy and reliability remain ongoing targets for continuous improvement.

The evaluation team, deputy wardens, program contract audit team members, Community Corrections audit team members, and program contractors are required to audit the data on a routine basis. Program service providers or appropriate KDOC staff correct errors that are identified through these processes. As noted in the introduction, the measurement areas included in this evaluation report fall into two categories: (1) output (process) measures, and (2) outcome (recidivism) measures.

OUTPUT (PROCESS) MEASURES

Output measures or process variables for the programs under evaluation include enrollment and termination activity and utilization rates. These measures capture information related to the efficiency of program usage.

Activity Measures

Activity measures quantify the number and type of program entries and exits. They assess a dimension of efficiency by comparing the number of program entries with the number and type of program exits. This report operationalizes activity measurement in two ways: total activity and unduplicated activity. The total activity measures the frequencies (counts) of entries to and exits from a program within a given time frame. Unduplicated activity considers, for a single individual, the entries to and exits from a program in a fiscal year—i.e., the number of times a given individual moves into or out of a classroom during some time period. In this measure, each person counts only once. This distinction between (total) activity and unduplicated activity is required to measure the impact of activity on programs with open enrollment schedules.

Activity measures also reflect the types of program exits (terminations) within the examined time frame. The data collection procedures in place currently track eleven types of program termination—one “successful” termination and ten other termination types. To summarize reporting and interpretation, the evaluation team grouped

terminations into three categories: (1) program completers, (2) non-volitional non-completers, and (3) volitional non-completers.

“*Completers*” are those offenders successfully completing programmatic requirements. “*Non-volitional non-completers*” include offenders who do not complete the program, but are terminated through no fault of their own. Examples of specific reasons for non-volitional non-completion include transfer to another facility, job reassignment, and release from facility. “*Volitional non-completers*” include offenders who do not complete the program, but are terminated due to factors under their own control. For example, volitional non-completers include those terminating program enrollment due to personal misconduct and those refusing to comply with a recommended program.

Utilization Measurement

In order to tap a dimension of operating efficiency, utilization rates are calculated for each program. Utilization rate is operationally defined as the ratio of the number of FTE (full-time equivalent) slots filled on any given day to the annual weighted average FTE slots contracted (or allocated for KDOC-operated programs). While this measure is calculated on a daily basis, fiscal year averages are reported. Slots can be likened to the number of seats in a classroom. In programs where an external (non-Department) contractor provides the program intervention service, the number of slots is determined contractually.

This report presents utilization rates over the last five fiscal years for each of the programs under evaluation. During this five-year time span, changes have occurred in the number of slots, in treatment modalities, and in many contract providers as well. Furthermore, the level of data collection and reporting reliabilities has improved significantly during the most recent years. Please keep these points in mind when reviewing the utilization rates.

OUTCOME MEASURES

As opposed to output or process measures that assess efficiency, outcome measures are designed to assess program effectiveness. The primary outcome measure of this program evaluation is recidivism—the rate of return to a KDOC facility.

In the context of correctional program interventions, several additional indicators, many of which are community-based, may measure effectiveness. The Department of Corrections maintains an offender management database for Community and Field Services. This database is named TOADS -- Total Offender Activity Documentation System -- to reflect its inherent structure and design intention to capture information related to an offender's activity during his/her term of community corrections and of post-incarceration supervision.

As part of KDOC's efforts to assist in the creation of a state-wide "seamless" criminal justice information system, in FY 2006 KDOC began the process of creating an overarching information system which will merge the information contained in the OMIS and TOADS databases. As of December 2006, this large-scale project is in the planning phase. Due to the relative incompleteness of the data in TOADS and impending information systems overhaul, the evaluation team decided to defer any formal evaluation of the community-based programs until this project is complete. Presently, great effort is being placed on training community supervision officers in data collection procedures, as well as in monitoring and assessing the reliability and validity of the resulting data.

Recidivism

Recidivism has varied conceptual definitions. The criminal justice community, as a whole, has not adopted a universally accepted definition of recidivism. For example, the definition of an instance of recidivism can vary from any reported contact with law enforcement agencies, to arrest, to conviction, to return to prison with a new sentence for the same type of crime as that for which originally convicted, to return to prison for any reason (including technical violation of the release conditions that were imposed). Because the great variation in the definition of recidivism, please take caution in comparing results contained within this report to recidivism results reported by other entities.

This report defines "recidivism" as a return to a Kansas Department of Corrections facility either with or without a new sentence during the specified periods of post-incarceration. However, the categories of return used in the presentation of the recidivism data allow the reader to consider the overall return rate or only the returns that involve new sentences or only the returns without new sentences. Information regarding the number of offenders who return to prison in other jurisdictions, particularly after completing the required period of supervision in Kansas, is usually not available.

The recidivism analysis in this report is different from the one used in previous volumes. The recidivism analysis pool of offenders was refined to increase the homogeneity of the pool and to ensure that all offenders in the pool have "similar" opportunities for "success" or "failure" during the post-incarceration period — that all offenders are subject to the same "rules" regarding the options for being returned to prison.

Length of the Follow-up Period

Also for the purpose of ensuring similar opportunities for post-incarceration success or failure, the follow-up period reported has been changed from a "variable length" of follow-up period (which addressed only whether the offender returned or not at any point during the offender's whole time on post-incarceration status) to constant or

standardized periods of post-incarceration follow-up (i.e., one year, two-year and three years).

In order for all offenders to be afforded the same length of time to “succeed” or “fail” while on post-incarceration status, procedures were used that are similar to the current post-incarceration tracking process used with the general offender population (as reported in Table 9 of the KDOC Statistical Profile Report). The process is one of tracking each offender individually to determine whether or not the offender returned to a KDOC prison during the specified periods of follow-up that are the same for all offenders. The offender is tracked until one of the types of returns [returned with new sentence, returned with new sentence after discharge from post-incarceration supervision, or returned with no new sentence (condition violator)] occurs, or until the end of the specified follow-up period(s) in cases where the offender does not return.

Once the offender has returned, the type of return is recorded and the offender remains in that outcome category for the duration of any subsequent follow-up period(s). For example, if an offender returns as a condition violator (having violated one or more conditions of release, such as testing positive for drug use) during “year two” of the post-release follow-up, the offender will be categorized as “not returning” for “year one” of the follow-up, but will be categorized as a condition violator return for “year two” and all subsequent years of the follow-up.

Outcome Status Groups

The Outcome Status Groups (categories) listed below are used to describe each offender’s behavior during the specified periods of follow-up. Each offender is counted in only one category for a specified follow-up period.

1. Not Returned to a KDOC Facility
2. Returned as a Condition Violator (Without New Sentence)
3. Returned as a Condition Violator (But Actually Has a New Sentence)
4. Returned as a Violator With a New Sentence
5. Returned (With a New Sentence) After Supervision
6. Active Warrant Issued (End of period)
7. Insufficient Time to Complete Follow-up Period

To explain category 3 above: In practice, some recidivating offenders who are readmitted officially with no new sentence (i.e., as condition violators), may in fact have pending criminal charges which result in convictions for new felony offenses. However, the documentation for the new conviction(s) does not arrive until some time after the offender has been re-admitted to prison. In this report, these offenders are reported separately in category 3 “Returned as a Condition Violator (But Actually Has a New Sentence).”

The category “Returned (With a New Sentence) After Supervision” is used to identify those individuals who complete the terms of their post-incarceration supervision,

but subsequently return to a KDOC facility with a new felony conviction during the specified follow-up period. Categories 3, 4, and 5 combined would reflect the total returning with new sentences.

The category “Active Warrant Issued (End of period)” is used to group offenders who have not yet been returned to prison, but who are not in good standing. Examples of occurrences of this type include those offenders who have absconded and for whom active warrants were issued. These cases are counted in the overall rate of return.

Some offenders may not have had enough post-incarceration time to have completed the one-year, the two-year, or the three-year follow-up period. Such cases are counted in the category “Insufficient Time to Complete Follow-up Period,” but are not included in the denominator that is used to calculate the return rate. This process ensures that all recidivism information that is reported is based on the same length of follow-up period.

Description of the Initial Outcome Pool

The following section provides a description of the Initial Outcome Pool of offenders used in the report. As in the last volume of this report, the initial outcome pool consists of “new commitments” (including probation violators with or without new sentences) who were both admitted and released during the period FY 1992 – FY 2006. Please note that “new commitment” does not necessarily mean that these offenders do not have criminal history. Those individuals entering the system as “new commitments” during this time frame are included in the pool regardless of whether or not they had prior incarcerations.

As noted previously, the newer and more reliable program experience records do not extend back beyond FY 1992. In order to create a pool of offenders for whom reliable program data records allow valid comparisons, the primary criterion established is that offenders in the pool are *new commitments* admitted since July 1, 1991 (beginning of Fiscal Year 1992). After application of this admission constraint, a criterion related to release was applied. This requirement is that the offender must have achieved at least an initial facility release on or before June 30, 2006. June 30, 2006 (end of FY 2006) is the cut-off date for offender-related experiences to be included in this report.

The criteria described thus far produces the same basic recidivism analysis pool as defined in the last volume of this report.

Refinement of the Initial Outcome Pool

For this evaluation some refinements to the Initial Outcome Pool were imposed. In order to increase the homogeneity of the group on which recidivism information is reported and to ensure that all offenders in this primary recidivism analysis pool have “similar” opportunities for “success” or “failure,” the initial outcome pool was refined by

excluding various sub-groups with certain specific types of initial release as identified below.

- Selected Releases to Detainer--those offenders released (parole or release to post-release supervision) to a detainer who remain out of Kansas prisons, but remain subject to the provisions of the detainer for one month or longer after release. Note that the other releases to detainer (those released from the detainer, but subsequently placed on supervision in good standing within one month of release) remain in the primary recidivism pool. The purpose is to exclude offenders who are subject to the provisions of detainers for long periods of time and who might be confined elsewhere or deported, etc.
- Sentence Expiration—those offenders whose exit from prison is by way of sentence expiration. They are excluded because they are no longer under the management of KDOC and are not subject to being returned to KDOC prisons except as a result of new sentences.
- Court-ordered Releases--those offenders released via some type of court action (e.g., probation, appeal, temporary release for testimony, etc). The primary purpose here is to exclude those offenders who receive probation or leave prison via appeal. (There are still quite a number of such cases in the pool, especially those from the early 1990's.)
- “Short-termers” (those with very brief periods of confinement)—those offenders whose period of confinement was less than four months. For the most part offenders in this group do not have sufficient opportunity for program participation while confined. This “short-termer” group overlaps somewhat with the “sentence expiration” group described above, and is comprised of mostly probation violators without new sentences who, having served some of their time on probation, have little time left on the confinement portions of their sentences by the time of their admission to prison.
- Death of Offender—“Initial Release” was death or death occurred during the “total” period of post-incarceration follow-up.

This process produces a Primary Recidivism Examination Pool of offenders who have some essential attributes in common — they are all released to the supervision or management of Kansas parole officers; they are all subject to the same “rules” by which they can be returned to Kansas prisons (return with new sentence, return without new sentence); they all will have had an initial period of confinement long enough to allow the opportunity for some level of program participation; and any program participation will have occurred during a period in which we have some confidence in the accuracy and completeness of the computerized program experience records.

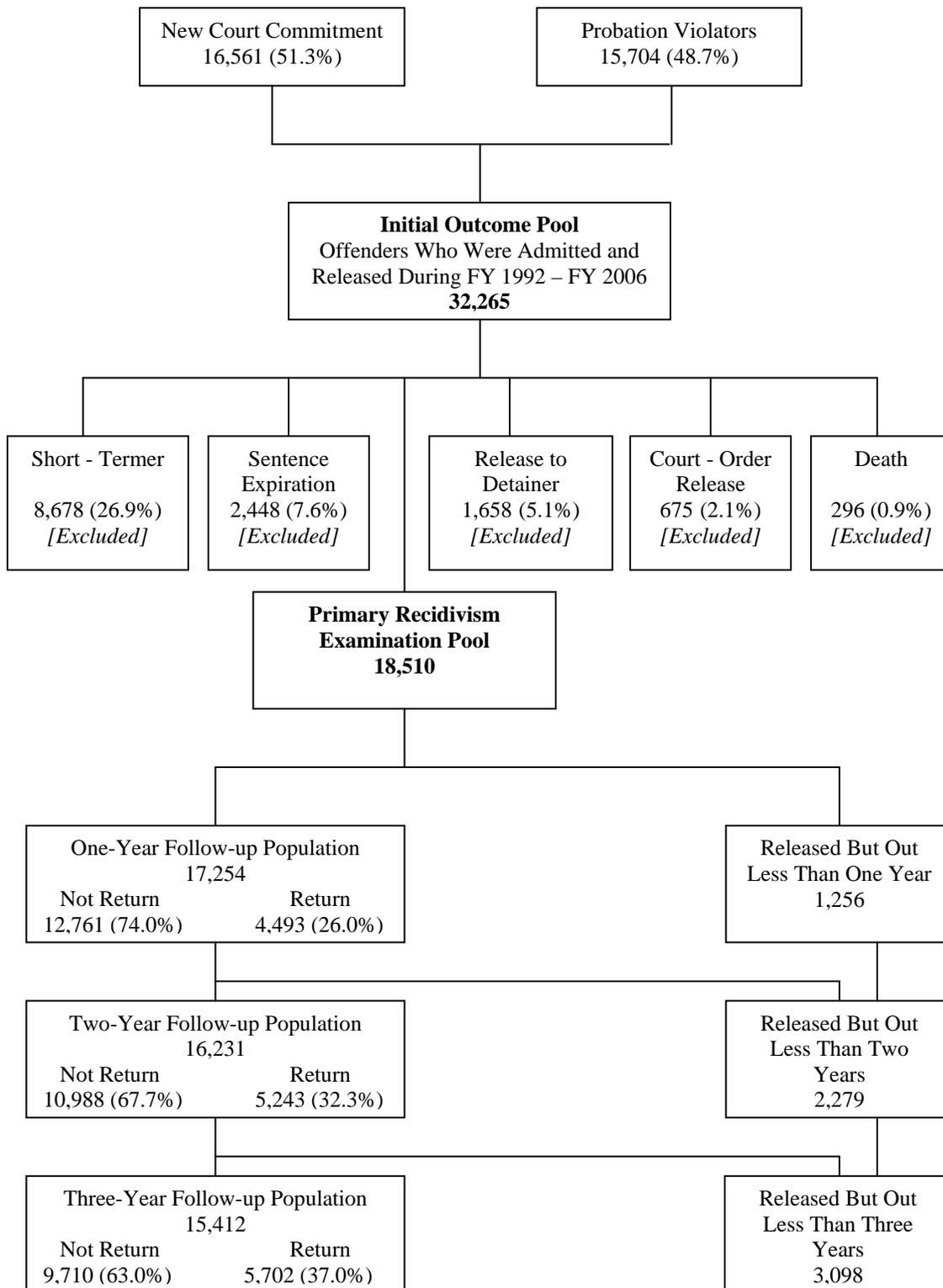
The following chart, titled “Deriving the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool,” describes the recidivism analysis pool and summarizes the refinement procedures. Also

presented is a summary of the overall return rate of offenders in the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool.

Of the initial outcome pool of 32,265 offenders, there were 13,755 (42.6%) offenders who were excluded according to the refinement rules, leaving 18,510 (57.4%) in the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool. Of those 13,755 offenders who were excluded, 8,678 offenders were Short-Termers who spent only a short time (less than four months) in KDOC facilities.

The outcome analysis (recidivism) presented in this report focuses on the 18,510 offenders who comprise the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool. In terms of program-related impact, only the program participation experienced during each offender's initial term of incarceration is considered.

Deriving the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool



Descriptive Information on the Components of the Initial Outcome Pool

The table below contains information on the length of time incarcerated for the components of the Initial Outcome Pool of 32,265. The number of months of incarceration is measured from initial facility entry date to initial facility release date and does not include any jail or residential time served by offenders. In addition to the average (mean) time in KDOC facilities, the table also displays the minimum, maximum and median values for these groups. All times are stated in number of months.

The Primary Recidivism Examination Pool of 18,510 comprises 57.4% of the Initial Outcome Pool of 32,265. The remainder of the Initial Outcome Pool consisted of five groups of offenders that were excluded from the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool. By far the largest of these five groups was “Short-Termer” at 8,678 [26.9% of the Initial Outcome Pool and nearly two thirds (63.1%) of those excluded]. It is also important to note that the Short-Termer group spent an average of only 1.77 months in prison during the initial incarceration.

**Components of the Initial Outcome Pool
by Length of Initial Incarceration (State in Months)**

Initial Outcome Pool Component	Frequency	Percent	Months of KDOC Incarceration			
			Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Median
Primary Recidivism Examination Pool	18510	57.4%	57.4	4	174	16.33
Short-termer	8678	26.9%	1.77	0	4	1.87
Sentence Expiration	2448	7.6%	10.36	4	146	7.85
Release to Detainer	1658	5.1%	20.72	4	175	13.4
Court - Order Release	675	2.1%	12.74	4	124	7.13
Death	296	0.9%	30.9	4	133	22.93
Total	32265	100.0%	16.14	0	175	9.07

Information related to the type of admission for each component of the Initial Outcome Pool is displayed in the table below.

Components of the Initial Outcome Pool by Admission Type

Initial Outcome Pool Component	Total	New Court Commitment		Probation Violator Without New Sentence		Probation Violator With New Sentence	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
		Primary Recidivism Examination Pool	18510	11519	62.2%	5606	30.3%
Short-termer	8678	2874	33.1%	5644	65.0%	160	1.8%
Sentence Expiration	2448	114	4.7%	2313	94.5%	21	0.9%
Release to Detainer	1658	1277	77.0%	288	17.4%	93	5.6%
Court - Order Release	675	565	83.7%	103	15.3%	7	1.0%
Death	296	212	71.6%	53	17.9%	31	10.5%
Total	32265	16561	51.3%	14007	43.4%	1697	5.3%

Characteristics of the “Primary Recidivism Examination Pool”

Again, the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool is comprised of 18,510 offenders who had both an initial new admission and initial release during the period FY 1992 to FY 2006. The following table presents the distribution of this group by the year of the initial admission. Note that for the more recent years of admission, there are decreasingly fewer offenders represented. This is due to the fact that many of the more recently admitted offenders had not yet been released.

**Primary Recidivism Examination Pool:
By Year of Initial Admission**

Fiscal Year	Frequency	Percent
1992	1541	8.3%
1993	1447	7.8%
1994	1231	6.7%
1995	1525	8.2%
1996	1734	9.4%
1997	1795	9.7%
1998	1734	9.4%
1999	1722	9.3%
2000	1290	7.0%
2001	1168	6.3%
2002	1111	6.0%
2003	941	5.1%
2004	724	3.9%
2005	444	2.4%
2006	103	0.6%
Total	18510	100.0%

Selected demographics and other characteristics of the “Primary Recidivism Examination Pool” are described below and the distributions are displayed in the table that follows the descriptions.

Gender: “Male” and “female”.

Race: Categorized as “White”, “Black”, “Native American” and “Asian / Pacific Islander”.

Ethnicity: Dichotomized as “Hispanic” and “Not Hispanic”.

Age at Release: the age of the offender at initial release in years (based on the offender’s date of birth and the release date).

Education Level at Release: the highest education level achieved by offenders before their initial releases. (“Grades 0 –11”, “High School diploma”, “Post H.S.”, “Special Education” and “GED”). Note that the education level reflects any additional education obtained while in prison (e.g. GED obtained) before the initial release.

Employment History: the longest period of continuous employment in the community before the offender’s initial admission.

Most Serious Offense: Considering the most serious offense for each offender’s initial incarceration is another way to characterize the recidivism outcome pool. The five types of offenses are: (1) Person-sex offenses, (2) Person-other offenses, (3) Property offenses, (4) Drug offenses, and (5) Other offenses. The Most Serious Offense assigns one offense per offender to yield a one-to-one relationship between each offender and offense type. Although this does not account for offenders with multiple convictions (a *one-to-many* relationship), it does categorize each offender with his/her most serious offense and lends itself to analytic processes.

Custody Level at Release: the level of custody assigned to the offender at the time of the initial release [“Minimum,” “Medium,” “Maximum,” “Special Management,” (and “Unclassified” for which there are zero cases here)]. Custody Level is based on several factors relating to the offender’s current offense, sentence length, institutional behavior and other factors.

Prior Incarceration: the number of times an offender has been incarcerated by KDOC before the initial admission. As mentioned before, although our recidivism pool is based on new court commitments, but it does not necessarily mean those offenders do not have criminal history.

Time Served Before Release: the time between the admission and the initial release from a KDOC facility.

Disciplinary Infractions: Dichotomized as “No Disciplinary Infractions” and “One or More Disciplinary Infractions” (during the initial confinement). The disciplinary record is a valuable source regarding an offender’s institutional behavior.

Primary Recidivism Examination Pool: Demographics and Other Characteristics

	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	16445	88.8%
Female	2065	11.2%
Race		
White	12184	65.8%
Black	5859	31.7%
Native American	352	1.9%
Asian / Pacific Islander	105	0.6%
Unavailable	7	0.0%
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	16151	87.3%
Hispanic	1286	6.9%
Unavailable	1073	5.8%
Age at Release		
24 or younger	5375	29.0%
25 - 29	3447	18.6%
30 - 34	3011	16.3%
35 - 39	2702	14.6%
40+	3972	21.5%
Unavailable	3	0.0%
Education Level at Release		
Grades 0-11	3603	19.5%
High School Diploma	3734	20.2%
Post H. S.	1387	7.5%
Special Education	1605	8.7%
GED	7680	41.5%
Unavailable	501	2.7%
Employment History		
Under 1 year	2725	14.7%
1 - 3 years	3378	18.2%
3 - 5 Years	2636	14.2%
Above 5 years	9139	49.4%
Unavailable	632	3.4%
Most Serious Offense Type		
Person-sex	2255	12.2%
Person-other	5942	32.1%
Property	3440	18.6%
Drug	5722	30.9%
Other	887	4.8%
Unavailable	264	1.4%
Custody Level at Release		
Minimum	11438	61.8%
Medium	4776	25.8%
Maximum	1382	7.5%
Special Management	793	4.3%
Unavailable	121	0.7%
Prior Incarcerations		
No Prior Incarcerations	16020	86.5%
1+ Prior Incarcerations	2490	13.5%
Time Served Before Release		
Under 1 year	7169	38.7%
1 - 3 years	7875	42.5%
3 - 5 Years	2367	12.8%
5 - 13 Years	1087	5.9%
Unavailable	12	0.1%
Disciplinary Infractions		
No Disciplinary Infractions	8252	44.6%
1+ Disciplinary Infractions	10258	55.4%
Total	18510	100.0%

**Primary Recidivism Examination Pool:
Overall Return Rate Presented by Offender Characteristics and Length of Follow-up Period***

		One-year Follow-up	Two-year Follow-up	Three-year Follow-up
Gender	Male	27.1%	33.5%	38.4%
	Female	17.4%	22.5%	25.7%
Race	White	23.6%	29.3%	33.7%
	Black	31.2%	38.4%	43.6%
	Native American	27.0%	34.0%	40.5%
	Asian / Pacific Islander	13.0%	19.6%	25.6%
Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic	27.3%	34.2%	39.4%
	Hispanic	24.6%	29.5%	33.2%
Age at Release	24 or younger	32.1%	38.3%	43.4%
	25 - 29	20.1%	32.6%	37.5%
	30 - 34	39.1%	32.1%	36.7%
	35 - 39	23.7%	30.0%	34.1%
	40+	19.4%	25.1%	29.2%
Education Level at Release	Grades 0-11	23.9%	29.3%	32.8%
	High School Diploma	20.8%	26.7%	30.6%
	Post H. S.	16.3%	21.1%	24.5%
	Special Education	31.1%	37.7%	43.3%
	GED	27.7%	35.5%	40.4%
Employment History	Under 1 year	33.3%	39.8%	44.5%
	1 - 3 years	26.6%	32.9%	37.9%
	3 - 5 Years	23.7%	30.1%	34.6%
	Above 5 years	23.8%	29.9%	34.4%
Most Serious Offense Type	Person-sex	27.3%	37.2%	42.6%
	Person-other	28.5%	35.2%	40.4%
	Property	27.6%	31.6%	36.4%
	Drug	22.4%	29.0%	33.2%
	Other	23.7%	26.5%	29.7%
Custody Level at Release	Minimum	20.8%	26.8%	30.9%
	Medium	31.7%	38.5%	44.5%
	Maximum	40.4%	47.3%	51.8%
	Special Management	46.7%	52.5%	59.5%
Prior Incarcerations	No Prior Incarceration	25.0%	31.1%	35.6%
	1+ Prior Incarceration	32.2%	39.5%	45.2%
Time Served Before Release	Under 1 year	26.3%	30.2%	33.6%
	1 - 3 years	25.7%	32.2%	37.2%
	3 - 5 Years	25.3%	36.0%	43.2%
	5 - 13 Years	27.9%	41.7%	50.5%
Disciplinary Infractions	No Disciplinary Infractions	20.8%	26.2%	30.4%
	1+ Disciplinary Infractions	30.5%	37.9%	43.3%
	Total	26.0%	32.3%	37.0%

*Return rate is the overall return rate and is the sum of all the categories of return [including " Active Warrant Issued (End of period)"].

The preceding table contains information on the overall return rate of the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool, presented by the categories of offender characteristics and by length of follow-up period. In the pool there were 17,254 offenders who had been released long enough to complete the one-year follow-up period. This number decreased to 16,231 and to 15,412 for the two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively. The number who had been released, but not out long enough to complete the follow-up period was 1,256 (one-year follow-up), 2,279 (two-year) and 3,098 (three-year). These latter groups are excluded from the denominators used in calculating the return rates.

- The overall return rate to KDOC increased from 26.0% for the one-year follow-up to 32.3% and 37.0% for the two-year and three-year follow-up periods.
- Although the return rates differed among different demographic groups, the trend is that the return rate increased over time consistently for all subgroups.
- Males had consistently higher return rates than Females.
- Blacks had the highest return rates among the racial groups.
- Non-Hispanics had relatively higher return rates than Hispanics.
- The return rate decreased as the age of offenders increased.
- The return rates for Special Education group and GED group were higher than for the other groups. The Post H.S. group had the lowest return rate.
- The return rate decreased as the length of work history increased.
- The return rate decreased as Custody Level decreased.
- Offenders with no prior incarcerations had relatively lower return rates than the offenders who had prior incarcerations.
- The return rate increased as the time served before release increased.
- Offenders who had disciplinary infractions had higher return rates than those with no infractions.

Level of Program Exposure

The selection criteria involved in deriving the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool allow analysis to begin with an offender group whose program participation is available via the relatively new program experience records maintained in the Offender Management Information System (OMIS). Each offender is tracked individually through the various phases of correctional experience: The initial term of incarceration during this time frame (noting his/her program experiences), the first release to the community, and a readmission (where applicable).

For purposes of analysis and data presentation, for each offender program the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool is divided into two categories with regard to history of inmate program participation: “Program Exposure” (those who received some level of exposure to a particular offender program) and “No Program Exposure” (those who had no experience in the program in question) The Program Exposure category is further divided into three sub-categories: “Completion,” “Non-Volitional Non-Completion,” and “Volitional Non-Completion.” The No Program Exposure group is further divided into three sub-categories: “Need Program,” “No Program Needed,” and “Information Unavailable.” Although there is no employment of “experimental design” in this evaluation (for discussion, see *Section IV: Study Limitations*), it is still valuable to show the results of comparisons among the above-named groups and subgroups. A primary comparison is between those who completed the program and those who needed the program, but did not participate in that program.

- ***Program “Need”***

The “Need” for a particular program is “approximated” and is based on several factors, including the initial screening conducted at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit (RDU), information from the inmate’s Initial Program Plan (IPP), and from other special sources which are specific to certain programs. For a particular program if one or more of the sources indicate that an offender needs that program, the offender is placed in the “Need” category for that program.

For the Pre-Release program and Vocational Education program, the RDU and IPP information are the only sources for determining program need.

For substance abuse treatment programs (i.e., the former ADAPT program, the CDRP program, and the Therapeutic Community programs), there are two additional sources available for establishing need. During the period January 2001 to April 2003, the need for substance abuse treatment program participation was approximated using the TCUDS (Texas Christian University Drug Screen), which is a screening instrument designed to assess both motivation for treatment, along with some level of treatment need. Since April 2003, the LSI-R [Level of Service Inventory: Revised (total score and drug/alcohol domain score)] has been used to approximate the need for substance abuse treatment. So in addition to the RDU evaluation and the IPP, there are two extra sources available for determining the need for substance abuse treatment programs.

For the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP), KDOC has a process in place to determine if an offender is to be categorized and managed as a sex offender (for discussion, see *Section III: Program Spotlight: Sex Offender Treatment*). Essentially all inmates who are managed as sex offenders are considered to be in need of SOTP if they have not completed it previously.

For the Work Release program, KDOC has decided to treat it as a service-based program. Ideally, all offenders would participate in the program if it were feasible (if enough program slots were available). Therefore, the presumption is that essentially all offenders “need” work release experience before release. For this program the “No Program Exposure” category replaces the former “need but no program received” comparison group. The InnerChange program is a voluntary values-based program, so there is no approximation of need level.

Using these criteria for establishing the approximation of program need, the following categories are used:

- Need Program: In cases where a program is prescribed or recommended by any of the identified sources, the interpretation is that there is existent need.
- No Program Needed: In cases where a program is not prescribed or recommended by any of the identified sources, the interpretation is that there is no existent need.
- Information Unavailable (with regard to program need): There is a substantial number of cases in which the data used to approximate need is not available from the Reception and Diagnostic Unit evaluation, or from the offender’s Initial Program Plan, or from other sources. These cases are categorized as “Information Unavailable.”

Despite our continuous efforts to improve operational definitions and measurement, a lack of control over important variables remains, since we are not able to employ experimental design techniques. Experimental design cannot be employed because of legal and moral issues. Needed treatment cannot be withheld from an offender in our custody to satisfy the requirements for a research control group. Examples of some possible non-controlled factors include motivation to succeed, locus of control, existence of community social structures, stability of community social structures, prevailing local economic factors during particular years, and so on. An important caveat, which is common in social science research, is applicable here -- ***the outcome results presented in this report are suggestive and do not establish causality.***

SECTION III: SPECIFIC PROGRAM DATA

INTRODUCTION

The content presented on each of the facility-based programs takes basically the same format and includes the following components:

- Program History and Rationale
- Current Program Operations
- General Goal Statement
- Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators
- Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures
- Evaluation Highlights (Output and Outcome)
- Tables and Graphs Summarizing Program Activity and Outcome Information

The “Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures” component is essentially the same for all programs. For this reason it will be presented only once as part of this introduction to the program section and not repeated for each program.

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The output (process) indicators provide measures of program activity and efficiency. They include such data as the number of enrollments and terminations that occur during a given time period, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, the utilization of available capacity, and various cost ratios. The output data in the tables and graphs provide this information for each year of the review period. Note that for some programs the information is available for only the later years of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 2002 – FY 2006 – this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 2002 – 2006 time frame.
- Program Cost and Activity Summary: FY 2002 – FY 2006 – this descriptive information includes data on actual expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments.

- The Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and the Average Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment – this data provides a means through which comparisons per desired intermediate service outcome (i.e., completion of program) may be compared.
- Treatment Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates – these graphics present the program’s capacity in terms of full-time enrollments, and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program outcome information is based on return to Kansas prisons. The outcome data in the recidivism tables summarize this data for the time period between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 2006. Exceptions to this include the Work Release program where outcomes are tracked from FY 1995 through FY 2006, InnerChange™ program where outcomes are tracked from FY 2000 through FY 2006 and the Therapeutic Communities for which the outcome period varies. (For further explanation, please see also the description of Outcome Measures in *Section II: Analytic Procedures.*)

Note that some programs such as Academic Education are considered to be services rather than treatments or interventions, and as such, have no accompanying outcome data. Also, note that outcome (recidivism) information is presented for all Therapeutic Community programs combined, but not for the individual TC programs.

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT: SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM

In an effort to provide more comprehensive and statistically validated information concerning the management and treatment of sex offenders, this edition of the Offender Programs Evaluation Report has been expanded to include the demographics and types of offenses present among the Kansas sex offender population. In addition, this section outlines some of the Department's policies regarding the identification and management of sex offenders within correctional facilities and the community.

Profile of Sex Offenders under Management of the Kansas Department of Corrections

Descriptive information is provided in this section for three groupings of offenders. The three groups are not mutually exclusive and the core of each group is comprised of the same offenders--those committed to prison after having been convicted of a felony sex offense. It is important to distinguish among the groups, however, because of the nature of the questions that can be answered by examining each of the groups separately. The three groups are:

- Offenders “managed as sex offenders;”
- Offenders for whom the “primary” offense (in this case, the overall most serious active offense) is a sex offense;
- Offenders who have any active sex offense (regardless of whether it is the primary offense).

Managed as Sex Offenders

Offenders who are managed as sex offenders are required to participate in treatment both in prison and in the community upon release. In addition, these offenders are subject to special conditions and restrictions designed to reduce their likelihood of committing a subsequent sex offense or sexually motivated offense. The term “managed as sex offenders” is defined in Internal Management Policy and Procedure (IMPP) 11-115. With some exceptions this group is comprised of offenders who meet at least one of the following criteria as described in the IMPP:

A.) Convictions; An offender whose crime of conviction is a sex crime as identified by any state or federal statute, an offender with a prior conviction or juvenile adjudication of a sex crime, or a person who has ever been convicted of a crime that was sexually motivated. “Sexually motivated” means that one of the purposes for which the offender committed the crime was for the purpose of the offender’s sexual gratification. The sexual motivation of the offense may be determined through either a judicial finding made at the time of sentencing or by

information regarding the offense provided to the Kansas Department of Corrections.

B.) Custodial Behavior; An offender who, while not having been convicted of a sex offense, has nevertheless, while in the Department's custody, engaged in sexually motivated behavior prohibited by Department rules as established through Departmental disciplinary or administrative segregation proceedings.

Further information related to this IMPP can be found on page 47 of this report. KDOC policy also includes a process by which a sex offender may request that he or she not be managed as a sex offender. This process, known as the sex offender override process, also allows KDOC staff to request that a particular offender be managed as a sex offender even if he or she does not meet Department's definition of "sex offender". All such override requests are reviewed and decided by the Department's Sex Offender Review Panel, which consists of the three KDOC deputy secretaries (or their designees); the chairperson of the Kansas Parole Board (or his/her designee); and a qualified and experienced clinician.

As of June 30, 2006 the total inmate population was 8,952—of which 2,380 inmates (26.6%) were managed as sex offenders. The group of 2,380 was comprised primarily of those serving for sex crimes, although there was a substantial number of offenders who were not convicted of sex crimes, but rather for "sexually motivated" crimes of other types. The table below contains the distribution of the "managed as sex offenders" group by reason for inclusion.

Sex offender Determination Reasons

Reason	Number of Inmates
B = Determined by both the court and Statute	1,206
M = Determined By the Court on Journal Entry	12
O = Determined due to other reasons	186
S = Determined By Statute (type of crime)	899
V = Determined due to Committee Override	77
P = Determined by Pending Override request	0
Total [All Reasons]	2,380

The following table contains a profile of the "managed as sex offenders" inmates and presents the distribution of the group by demographic and other selected characteristics.

**Characteristics of Sex Offenders [Inmates Managed As Sex Offenders]:
As of June 30, 2006 [n =2,380]***

Age Group (Years)	Current Age [6-30-2006]		Age at Time of Adm.		Age at Time of Offense	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15-19	17	0.7%	136	5.7%	303	13.0%
20-24	269	11.3%	456	19.2%	461	19.7%
25-29	332	13.9%	398	16.7%	395	16.9%
30-34	288	12.1%	365	15.3%	374	16.0%
35-39	339	14.2%	318	13.4%	313	13.4%
40-44	344	14.5%	311	13.1%	230	9.8%
45-49	338	14.2%	178	7.5%	109	4.7%
50-54	196	8.2%	92	3.9%	68	2.9%
55-59	124	5.2%	65	2.7%	48	2.1%
60-64	73	3.1%	38	1.6%	23	1.0%
65 +	60	2.5%	22	0.9%	15	0.6%
Total	2,380	100.0%	2,379	100.0%	2,339	100.0%
Info. Unavailable	0		1		41	

Racial Category	Number	%
	Black	594
White	1,720	72.3%
American Indian	50	2.1%
Asian	14	0.6%
Total	2,378	100.0%
Info. Unavailable	2	

Ethnicity by Racial Category

Ethnicity [Hispanic/Not Hispanic]	Racial Category							
	Black		White		Other [Amer. Ind. +Asian]		Total [All Racial Categories]	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Hispanic	6	1.0%	241	14.0%	3	4.7%	250	10.5%
Not Hispanic	588	99.0%	1,479	86.0%	61	95.3%	2,128	89.5%
Total	594	100.0%	1,720	100.0%	64	100.0%	2,378	100.0%
Info. Unavailable	0		2		0		2	

[3 Hispanics among the 50 inmates in the Amer. Ind. category;
No Hispanics among the 14 inmates in the Asian category.]

**Characteristics of Sex Offenders [Inmates Managed As Sex Offenders]:
As of June 30, 2006 [n =2,380]*-- continued**

	Number	%
Gender		
Male	2,365	99.4%
Female	15	0.6%
Total	2,380	100.0%

	Number	%
Education Level [At Time of Admission]		
Grades 0-11	997	43.3%
High School Graduate	461	20.0%
G.E.D.	670	29.1%
Greater Than High School	175	7.6%
Total	2,303	100.0%
Info. Unavailable	77	

	Number	%
Custody Classification		
Not Yet Classified [0]	40	1.7%
Special Management [5]	206	8.7%
Maximum [6]	234	9.8%
Medium (High) [7]	347	14.6%
Medium (Low) [8]	891	37.4%
Minimum [9]	662	27.8%
Total	2,380	100.0%

	Number	%
Overall Most Serious Active Offense		
Person-Sex Offense	1,790	75.4%
Person-Other Offense	470	19.8%
Property	38	1.6%
Drug	65	2.7%
Other	11	0.5%
Total	2,374	100.0%
Info. Unavailable	6	

Note. The overall most serious offense is not necessarily a sex offense.

* All characteristics reflect status on June 30 of the specified year (or time calculated from that date) except "Education Level" which is as reported upon admission. The total number of inmates for which information was available varies with the type of characteristic assessed.

Note: Each percentage total is given as 100 even though the sum may vary slightly due to rounding.

Offenders for Whom the “Primary” Offense is a Sex Offense

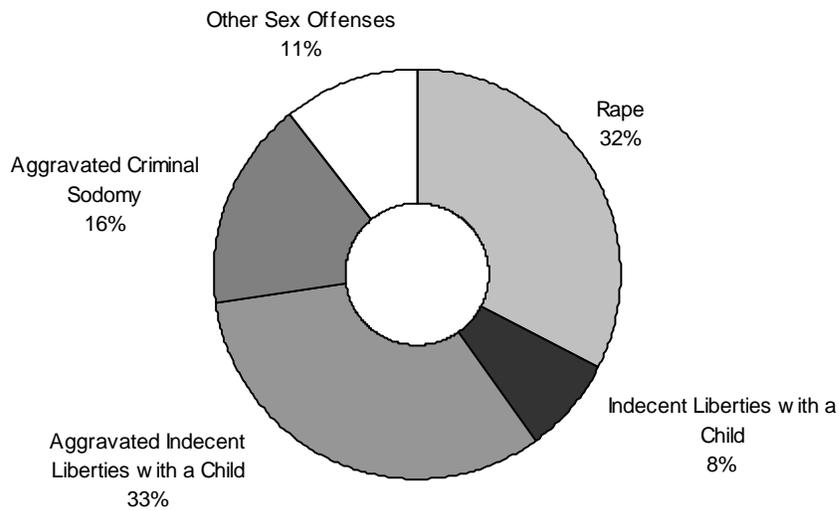
As of June 30, 2006 there were 1,816 offenders whose primary offense was a sex crime. Essentially, this group is contained within the “managed as sex offenders group.” The distribution by specific sex offense is presented by gender in the following table and graph. Although men made up 99.2% of the group, there were 15 female inmates whose primary offense was a sex crime.

**June 30, 2006 Inmate Population for Whom the Overall Most Serious Offense is a Sex Offense:
Distribution by Specific Offense and Gender***

Type of Crime: Person (Sex) Offenses		Number of Inmates		
		Male	Female	Total
Statute/Offense				
21-3502	Rape	589	1	590
21-3503	Indecent Liberties with a Child	135	2	137
21-3504	Aggravated Indecent Liberties with a Child	589	5	594
21-3505	Criminal Sodomy	23	0	23
21-3506	Aggravated Criminal Sodomy	294	4	298
21-3508	Lewd and Lascivious Behavior	6	0	6
21-3509	Enticement of a Child	0	0	0
21-3510	Indecent Solicitation of a Child	16	1	17
21-3511	Aggravated Indecent Solicitation of a Child	40	1	41
21-3513	Promoting Prostitution	0	0	0
21-3516	Sexual Exploitation of a Child	29	0	29
21-3518	Aggravated Sexual Battery	61	0	61
21-3520	Unlawful Sexual Relations	0	0	0
21-3522	Unlawful Voluntary Sexual Relations	1	0	1
21-3602	Incest	1	0	1
21-3603	Aggravated Incest	17	1	18
Total with Sex Offenses		1,801	15	1,816

* Information pertains to the overall most serious active offense for each offender and includes attempt, conspiracy, and solicitation to commit the offense. Excel Doc. sptb16gen.xls (modified)

Distribution by Offense [Total - M+F]



Rape	590
Indecent Liberties with a Child	137
Aggravated Indecent Liberties with a Child	594
Aggravated Criminal Sodomy	298
Other	197

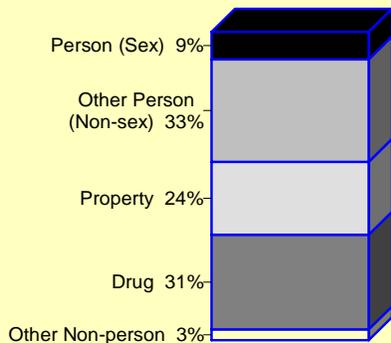
The following graph presents information on the general offender population by type of primary offense [person (sex), person (other), property, drug, and other]. It is evident that offenders whose primary offense is a sex offense comprise a significant portion of the total offender population:

- 20% of the inmate population;
- 22% of the offender population on post-incarceration supervision;
- 9% court commitments to prison during FY 2006;
- 14% of offenders released to post-incarceration supervision during FY 2006.

Comparison of Offender Populations: Distribution by Type of Crime (Most Serious Offense for Current Incarceration)*

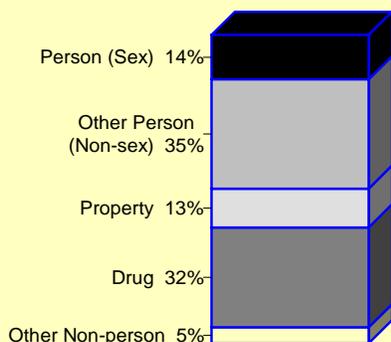
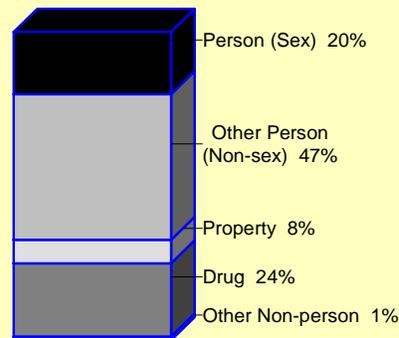
**FY 2006 Court Commitments
(N=3,854)****

[Info. Unavail. = 35]



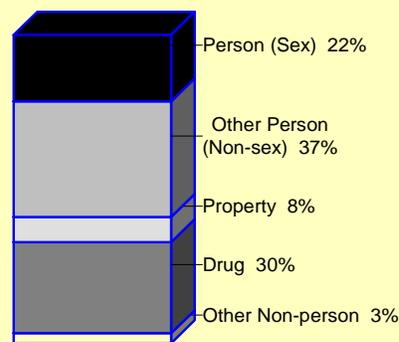
**June 30, 2006 Inmate Population
(N=8,952)**

[Info. Unavail. =188]



**FY 2006 Releases to Supervision
(N=3,694)****

[Info. Unavail. = 450]****



**June 30, 2006 Post-incarceration
Population (N=3,978)*****

[Info. Unavail. = 412]****

*Information pertains to the most serious offense for the current incarceration for each offender and includes attempt, conspiracy, and solicitation to commit the offense.

**Earliest admission of the period for each offender; latest release of the period for each offender.

***Kansas offenders supervised in Kansas (excludes 1,541 compact cases supervised in Kansas).

****Most of the cases in "Info. Unavail." category involve offenders who are serving under KSA 08-1467g (4th DUI). These offenders go directly to parole supervision without having first been in prison--hence they had no "most serious offense for current incarceration."

Offenders with Any Active Sex Offense

The last two tables contain information on the offenders who had any active sex offense (regardless of whether it was the primary offense). With relatively few exceptions, this group is contained within the “managed as sex offenders group.”

As of June 30, 2006 2,049 in the inmate population and 926 Kansas offenders under post-incarceration supervision had an active sex offense on their record. The distribution by correctional facility of confinement (or in the case of the supervision population, the facility from which released) is presented.

The other table presents the distribution by type of admission or release for FY 2006 court commitments (598) and FY 2006 releases (597).

**Number of Offenders with any Active Sex Offense [Not Necessarily
the Primary Offense]: June 30-2006 Inmate Population
and Post-incarceration Population***

§ **Inmate Population:** The number with any sex offense numbered 2,049, of which the majority (60%) was housed at LCF and HCF, collectively.

§ **Post-incarceration Population:** The number with any sex offense numbered 926 and the majority (60%) had been released from LCF and HCF, collectively.

Correctional Facility	Inmate Population (Housing Facility)	Post-inc. Population** (Facility From Which Released)
KDOC Facilities		
Lansing Correctional Facility: Total	694	345
Central	521	222
East	169	118
South (Osawatomie)	4	5
Hutchinson Correctional Facility: Total	530	206
Central (Includes South Unit)	324	197
East	203	3
Work Release	3	6
El Dorado Correctional Facility: Total	263	61
Central (General Population)	214	51
Central - RDU	37	4
East (Toronto)	4	3
North	8	3
Topeka Correctional Facility: Total	16	8
Central (General Population)	16	7
RDU	-	-
Work Release	-	1
Norton Correctional Facility: Total	253	111
Central	252	111
East (Stockton)	1	-
Ellsworth Correctional Facility: Total	158	85
General Population	158	85
Work Release	-	-
Winfield Correctional Facility: Total	31	66
Central	26	51
Wichita Work Release	5	15
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility: Total	62	44
Central (Includes West Unit)	62	44
Work Release	-	-
Subtotal: KDOC Facilities	2,007	926
Non-KDOC Facilities		
Larned State Hospital	42	-
Contract Jail Placement [County]	-	-
Contract Placement [Out-of-state]	-	-
Labette CCC	-	-
Subtotal: Non-KDOC Facilities	42	-
Total: All Facilities/Placements	2,049	926

* To be counted the offenders must have one or more active sex offenses [Attempt/Conspiracy/Solicitation included]. It need not be the most serious offense. Each offender is counted only once.

** The post-incarceration population is comprised of only Kansas offenders [both in and out-of-state].

Source of information: OMIS "Offense" Programs [PGM-ISR0066A/C & PGM-ISR0211A/C]
EXCEL Doc. SexOff-Pop&ParByFac.xls

**Number of Offenders with any Active Sex Offense [Not Necessarily
the Primary Offense]: FY 2006 Admissions and
FY 2006 Releases [by Category]***

§ **Admissions:** The number with any sex offense numbered 598, of which 349 (58%) were court commitments and 231 (39%) were condition violator returns.

§ **Releases:** The number with any sex offense numbered 597, of which 510 (85%) were parole or release to post-incarceration supervision.

Type of Admission or Release	Number of Admissions or Releases FY 2006
<u>Admissions</u>	
Court Commitments:	
010-1010 New Court Commitment	249
010-2010 Probation Violator, No New Sentence	73
010-2020 Probation Violator, New Sentence	7
020-1020 Parole/Post-release Violator, New Sentence	20
020-1025 Parole/Post-rel. to Detainer, Ret. With New Sent.	-
020-2020 Condition Violator, New Sentence	-
Sub-total: Court Commitments	349
Condition Violator Returns [020-1010 and 020-2010]	231
Other Admissions [Transfers, Return from Court, Escape]	18
Total [All Types of Admission]	598
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	
<u>Releases</u>	
Parole or Release to Post-incarceration Supervision:	
110-1010 In-state	416
110-1011 Out-of-state	30
110-1025 To Detainer	54
110-1050 Reparole [In-state]	1
110-1051 Reparole [Out-of-state]	-
110-1041 Conditional Release	9
Subtotal: Parole/Release to Post-incarceration Supervision	510
Expiration of Sentence [140-1010]	49
Other Releases [Transfer, Escape, Court, Death]	38
Total [All Types of Release]	597

* To be counted the offenders must have one or more active sex offenses [Attempt/Conspiracy/Solicitation included]. It need not be the most serious offense. Each offender is counted only once.

** The post-incarceration population is comprised of only Kansas offenders [both in and out-of-state].

Source of information: OMIS "Offense" Programs [PGM-ISR0212A/C & PGM-ISR0214A/C]
EXCEL Doc. SexOff-AdmRelByTypeFY2006.xls

Program History and Rationale

The Department has provided facility-based treatment for sex offenders through contracted agencies since FY 1988. Two different contractors have provided these services over this time period.

FY 1989 - FY 1991: Weldy and Associates

FY 1992 - FY 2006: DCCCA, Inc.

As did Volumes I-V, this report focuses on the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) services provided for male general population inmates. Beginning in FY 2002, however, the data reported herein includes the sex offender treatment delivered to females. Females originally were provided sex offender treatment services through Prison Health Services (PHS) at the Topeka Correctional Facility. On October 1, 2003, Correct Care Solutions (CCS) began providing sex offender treatment services for females as part of KDOC's comprehensive health care contract. Effective FY 2005, DCCCA, Inc. took over as the treatment provider for females.

During the period reviewed by this report, one contractor, DCCCA, Inc., provided treatment services for both males and females. However, while the contract provider did not change, based on consultation with leading practitioners in the field of sex offender treatment, the Department significantly redesigned the SOTP in FY 1995. This redesigned program, which began implementation in January 1995, extended the time frames for program completion from approximately 9 months to 18 months and enhanced the treatment approach to offer a more intensive regimen of therapeutic assessment and activities for sex offenders. The Department in conjunction with DCCCA, Inc. continues to upgrade and improve the program every year.

The underlying theoretical orientation of the program is Relapse Prevention (RP), a cognitive-behavioral treatment model, which requires ongoing and thorough assessment of offender needs and treatment progress.

Contractors and program models are summarized in the following table.

**Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP)
Contractors and Program Models
FY 2001 – FY 2006**

	LCF	HCF	NCF	TCF	LCMHF
<u>FY 2001</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
<u>FY 2002</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
<u>FY 2003</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	No Program
<u>FY 2004</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	PHS/CCS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	No Program
<u>FY 2005</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	CCS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	No Program
<u>FY 2006</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	CCS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	No Program

The full-time equivalent (FTE) slots allocated for male sex offender treatment for fiscal year 2001 - 2006 are reflected below:

Fiscal Year	LCF	HCF	NCF	TOTAL
2001	76	48	32	156
2002	70	40	40	150
2003	70	40	40	150
2004	70	40	40	150
2005	70	40	40	150
2006	70	60	20	150

The contract was re-bid in FY 2003. DCCCA, Inc. was awarded the contract through FY 2007.

Current Program Operations

Candidates for the program are inmates who meet the KDOC definition of “sex offender.” The KDOC definition is reflected in the Internal Management Policy and Procedure (IMPP) 11-115 that defines a sex offender as:

- a. Convictions. An offender whose crime of conviction is a sex crime as identified by any state or federal statute, an offender with a prior conviction or juvenile adjudication of a sex crime, or a person who has ever been convicted of a crime that was sexually motivated. “Sexually motivated” means that one of the purposes for which the offender committed the crime was for the purpose of the offender’s sexual gratification. The sexual motivation of the offense may be determined through either a judicial finding made at the time of sentencing or by information regarding the offense provided to the Kansas Department of Corrections.
- b. Custodial Behavior. An offender who, while not having been convicted of a sex offense, has nevertheless, while in the Department’s custody, engaged in sexually motivated behavior prohibited by Department rules as established through Departmental disciplinary or administrative segregation proceedings.
- c. Excluded Convictions. Individuals with convictions under K.S.A. 21-3512, 21-3513, and/or 21-3515 shall be exempt from the embrace of this definition.
- d. Offenders that are charged and plead guilty to a sex offense, and are placed on “Suspended Execution of Sentence” (SES) or “Suspended Imposition of Sentence” (SIS) from this or any other state, and are placed under the supervision of Kansas Parole Services for that offense will be managed as sex offenders during that supervision. If the SES or SIS charge is dismissed due to successful completion of a period of supervision and conditions, the charge will not be used as a “conviction” in determining if an offender should be managed as a sex offender.

All KDOC sex offenders are referred to the Sex Offender Treatment Program. The sex offender must agree to participate in the program and to complete specific requirements in each phase of the program to achieve successful completion.

The facility based sex offender treatment program provides services for 140 male inmates at the Lansing Correctional Facility, 120 male inmates at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility, 40 male inmates at the Norton Correctional Facility, and 12 female inmates at the Topeka Correctional Facility, for a total of 312 Offenders.

The SOTP includes specialized treatment for minimum risk offenders, psychosocially challenged offenders, psychopathic offenders, sex offenders in denial, and female sex offenders. The program also incorporates an alcohol and drug component in the treatment program for sex offenders with a history of substance abuse.

The SOTP provides a structured 4 hours-per-day, 5 days-per-week schedule. This

consists of morning, afternoon or evening sessions consistent with the institution-based programming schedule. The program regimen consists of an evaluation and assessment phase lasting approximately 3 months, an intensive treatment phase lasting approximately 12 months, and approximately 3 months of substance abuse treatment, aftercare and transition planning.

In addition to the facility-based SOTP described above, since 1998 DCCCA, Inc. has provided community-based treatment and aftercare for sex offenders under supervision of KDOC. This treatment plan follows the same treatment goals and processes as the facility based treatment on a less intensive, outpatient basis. Per IMPP 11-115, all offenders meeting the definition of “sex offender” (as listed above) shall be referred to community based sex offender treatment unless the offender is determined to be clinically untreatable, is unable to participate in treatment, or has been relieved from this requirement by the Sex Offender Override Review Panel.

General Goal Statement

The Sex Offender Treatment Program contributes to the Department's mission by providing intensive assessment and treatment to those offenders who meet the sex offender definition. The program assists offenders to personally accept responsibility for their offense, and to recognize and acknowledge the chronic nature of their deviant behavior cycles. Further, the program helps offenders acquire specific cognitive and behavioral skills necessary to manage their behavior and reduce their risk of re-offending.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control deviant behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- Offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse of sexual offending behavior.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 31 and 32).

Evaluation Highlights: Sex Offender Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- During FY 2004, FY 2005 and FY 2006, six full-time equivalent female offender treatment slots were included. The number of contracted slots for males remained constant at 150 from FY 2004 to FY 2006.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots decreased from 94.1% in FY 2004 to 92.3% in FY 2005 and to 90.7% in FY 2006.
- The number of program participants increased from 729 in FY 2004 to 802 in FY 2005, and to 812 in FY 2006.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 593 in FY 2004 to 704 in FY 2005, and then decreased to 674 in FY 2006.
- In FY 2004 there were 179 unduplicated completions, increasing to 220 in FY 2005 and decreasing to 197 in FY 2006.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants, as defined in the Program Cost and Activity table, increased from 64.6% in FY 2004 to 51.5% in FY 2005, and then dropped to 54.7% in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$2,595 in FY 2004 to \$2,016 in FY 2005. This cost increased to \$2,163 in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$8,598 in FY 2004 to \$6,450 in FY 2005, and then increased to \$7,402 in FY 2006.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Sex Offender Treatment Program during their initial incarceration, 20.0% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 31.2% and 37.5% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to the much higher return rates of 40.5%, 48.9% and 56.1% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 20.0%, 31.2% and 37.5% for the

offenders who successfully completed Sex Offender Treatment Program, versus the higher return rates of 30.8%, 40.9% and 45.3% for those offenders who terminated treatment non-volitionally, and 39.7%, 47.3% and 53.3% for volitional non-completions.

- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, 2.0%, 4.4% and 5.8% for those completing treatment, substantially lower than 13.4%, 21.9% and 27.6% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 5.0%, 6.1% and 7.2% for non-volitional non-completers, and 6.4%, 9.4% and 11.1% for volitional non-completers.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 15.3%, 25.2% and 30.6% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing treatment, compared to 20.3%, 25.3% and 27.7% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 23.3%, 30.9% and 36.0% for non-volitional non-completers, and 28.5%, 35.7% and 40.8% for volitional non-completers.

Evaluation Highlights: Substance Abuse Treatment Component of SOTP

Output Highlights

- During FY 2002, KDOC began to provide treatment to those sex offenders who were identified as needing substance abuse treatment services.
- Enrollment for the sex offender substance abuse treatment component does not have a specified number of contracted slots allocated.
- The number of participants in this program segment in FY 2004 was 89. This number decreased to 55 in FY 2005 and to 25 in FY 2006.
- The number of completions was 43 in FY 2004, 38 and 13 in FY 2005 and FY 2006, respectively.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment Program -- Male and Female
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	253		301		262		316		277	
# Enrolled	459		365		467		486		535	
Subtotal	712		666		729		802		812	
Completions	155	37.7%	192	47.5%	179	43.3%	220	41.9%	197	40.4%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	144	35.0%	125	30.9%	150	36.3%	230	43.8%	214	43.9%
Volitional	112	27.3%	87	21.5%	84	20.3%	75	14.3%	77	14.7%
Subtotal: Terminations	411	100.0%	404	100.0%	413	100.0%	525	100.0%	488	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	301		262		316		277		324	

**Sex Offender Treatment: Substance Abuse Treatment Component
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	0		21		49		37		7	
# Enrolled	101		133		40		18		18	
Subtotal	101		154		89		55		25	
Completions	57	71.3%	78	74.3%	43	79.6%	38	79.2%	13	65.0%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	14	17.5%	10	9.5%	6	11.1%	8	16.7%	5	25.0%
Volitional	9	11.3%	17	16.2%	5	9.3%	2	4.2%	2	10.0%
Subtotal: Terminations	80	100.0%	105	100.0%	54	100.0%	48	100.0%	20	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	21		49		35		7		5	

NOTE: Sex offenders who are identified as needing substance abuse treatment but do not complete Sex Offender Substance Abuse Treatment component also fail to complete the full Sex Offender Treatment Program.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment Program -- Male
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	253		295		257		313		273	
# Enrolled	453		361		467		478		520	
Subtotal	706		656		724		791		793	
Completions	155	37.7%	189	47.4%	178	43.3%	217	41.9%	194	47.2%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	144	35.0%	125	31.3%	150	36.5%	230	44.4%	210	51.1%
Volitional	112	27.3%	85	21.3%	83	20.2%	71	13.7%	75	18.2%
Subtotal: Terminations	411	100.0%	399	100.0%	411	100.0%	518	100.0%	479	116.5%
# Carried to next FY	295		257		313		273		314	

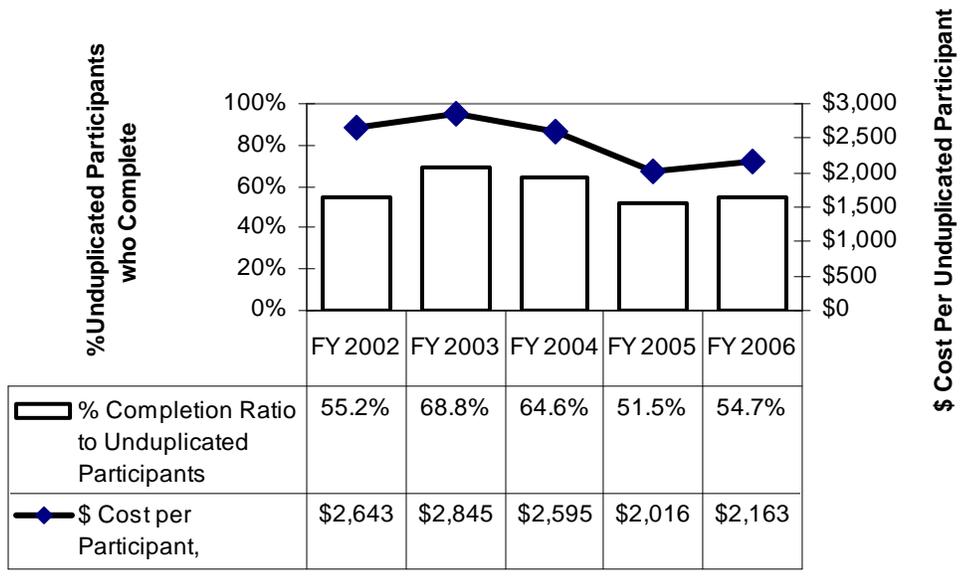
**Program Total Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment Program -- Female
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	0		6		5		3		4	
# Enrolled	6		4		0		8		15	
Subtotal	6		10		5		11		19	
Completions	0	--	3	60.0%	1	50.0%	3	42.9%	3	33.3%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	0	--	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	44.4%
Volitional	0	--	2	40.0%	1	50.0%	4	57.1%	2	22.2%
Subtotal: Terminations	0	--	5	100.0%	2	100.0%	7	100.0%	9	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	6		5		3		4		10	

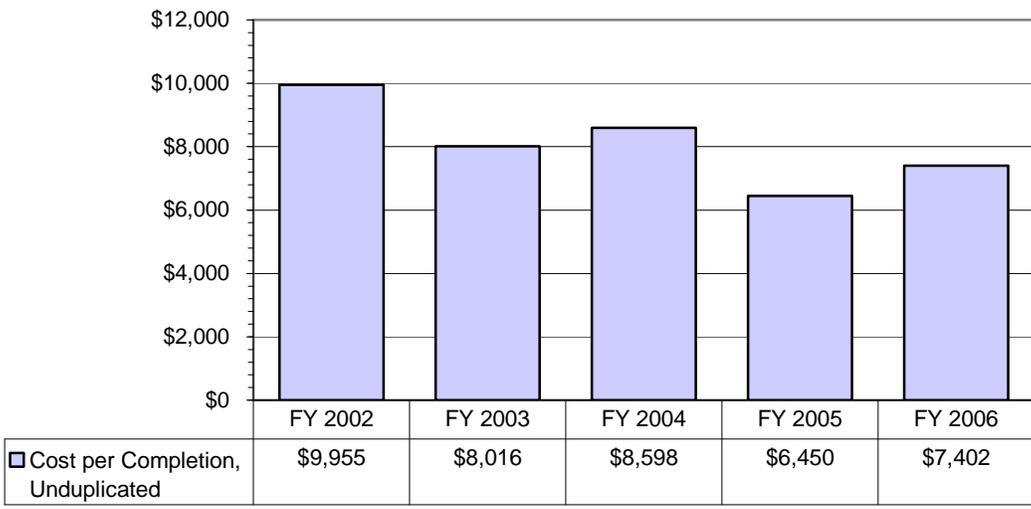
Program Cost and Activity Summary Sex Offender Treatment Program FY 2002 - FY 2006					
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Actual Expenditures	\$ 1,533,106	\$ 1,539,000	\$ 1,539,000	\$ 1,419,000	\$ 1,458,100
Contracted Slots (Full-time equivalent)	155	156	156	156	156
Cost per Slot	\$ 9,891	\$ 9,865	\$ 9,865	\$ 9,096	\$ 9,347
Number Participants, Total	712	666	729	802	812
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 2,153	\$ 2,311	\$ 2,111	\$ 1,769	\$ 1,796
Unduplicated Participants	580	541	593	704	674
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 2,643	\$ 2,845	\$ 2,595	\$ 2,016	\$ 2,163
Unduplicated Completions	154	192	179	220	197
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 9,955	\$ 8,016	\$ 8,598	\$ 6,450	\$ 7,402
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	55.2%	68.8%	64.6%	51.5%	54.7%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	301	262	316	277	314

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

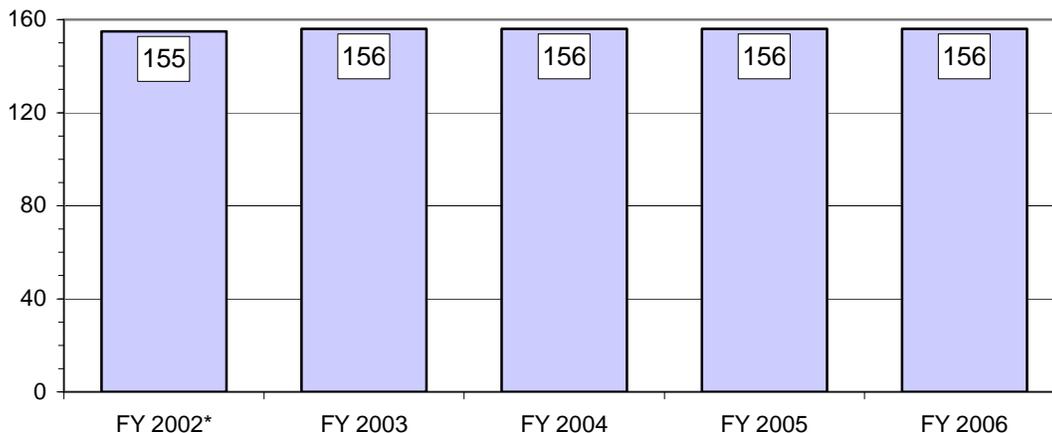
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Sex Offender Treatment Program
FY 2002- FY 2006**



**Cost Per Unduplicated Completion
Sex Offender Treatment Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



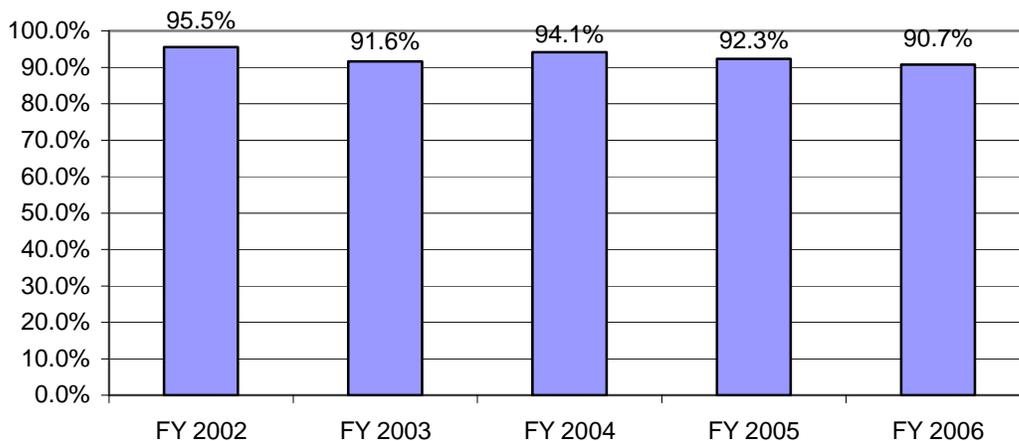
**Contracted Slots (Full-time Equivalents)
Sex Offender Treatment Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



* NOTE: Slots reflect the annual average number of slots -- not year-end numbers. During FY 2002 - FY2006, six full-time equivalent female sex offender slots were included in this data. Since the female data existed for only 10 of the 12 months during FY2002, the annual average increment for females is 5.

Source: IPPPSL

**Annual Average Utilization Rate
Sex Offender Treatment Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Inmate Program: Sex Offender Treatment Program -- SOTP

**Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period**

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure						Program Exposure								Total	
	Need		No Need		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																
No Return to KDOC	647	59.5%	10935	74.9%	11582	73.9%	870	80.0%	110	69.2%	199	60.3%	1179	74.8%	12761	74.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	440	40.5%	3655	25.1%	4095	26.1%	218	20.0%	49	30.8%	131	39.7%	398	25.2%	4493	26.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	221	20.3%	1847	12.7%	2068	13.2%	167	15.3%	37	23.3%	94	28.5%	298	18.9%	2366	13.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	110	10.1%	838	5.7%	948	6.0%	18	1.7%	8	5.0%	17	5.2%	43	2.7%	991	5.7%
Violation, New Sentence	31	2.9%	385	2.6%	416	2.7%	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	4	1.2%	7	0.4%	423	2.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	4	0.4%	18	0.1%	22	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	74	6.8%	567	3.9%	641	4.1%	30	2.8%	4	2.5%	16	4.8%	50	3.2%	691	4.0%
Subtotal	1087	100.0%	14590	100.0%	15677	100.0%	1088	100.0%	159	100.0%	330	100.0%	1577	100.0%	17254	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	88		996		1084		121		28		23		172		1256	
Two-year Follow-up																
No Return to KDOC	517	51.1%	9547	69.3%	10064	68.0%	668	68.8%	88	59.1%	168	52.7%	924	64.2%	10988	67.7%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	495	48.9%	4233	30.7%	4728	32.0%	303	31.2%	61	40.9%	151	47.3%	515	35.8%	5243	32.3%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	256	25.3%	2250	16.3%	2506	16.9%	245	25.2%	46	30.9%	114	35.7%	405	28.1%	2911	17.9%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	126	12.5%	971	7.0%	1097	7.4%	25	2.6%	8	5.4%	20	6.3%	53	3.7%	1150	7.1%
Violation, New Sentence	65	6.4%	646	4.7%	711	4.8%	17	1.8%	0	0.0%	8	2.5%	25	1.7%	736	4.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	30	3.0%	166	1.2%	196	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	2	0.6%	3	0.2%	199	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	18	1.8%	200	1.5%	218	1.5%	16	1.6%	6	4.0%	7	2.2%	29	2.0%	247	1.5%
Subtotal	1012	100.0%	13780	100.0%	14792	100.0%	971	100.0%	149	100.0%	319	100.0%	1439	100.0%	16231	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	163		1806		1969		238		38		34		310		2279	
Three-year Follow-up																
No Return to KDOC	423	43.9%	8512	64.9%	8935	63.5%	556	62.5%	76	54.7%	143	46.7%	775	58.1%	9710	63.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	540	56.1%	4603	35.1%	5143	36.5%	333	37.5%	63	45.3%	163	53.3%	559	41.9%	5702	37.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	267	27.7%	2377	18.1%	2644	18.8%	272	30.6%	50	36.0%	125	40.8%	447	33.5%	3091	20.1%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	131	13.6%	998	7.6%	1129	8.0%	30	3.4%	8	5.8%	22	7.2%	60	4.5%	1189	7.7%
Violation, New Sentence	71	7.4%	712	5.4%	783	5.6%	19	2.1%	0	0.0%	9	2.9%	28	2.1%	811	5.3%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	64	6.6%	396	3.0%	460	3.3%	3	0.3%	2	1.4%	3	1.0%	8	0.6%	468	3.0%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	7	0.7%	120	0.9%	127	0.9%	9	1.0%	3	2.2%	4	1.3%	16	1.2%	143	0.9%
Subtotal	963	100.0%	13115	100.0%	14078	100.0%	889	100.0%	139	100.0%	306	100.0%	1334	100.0%	15412	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	212		2471		2683		320		48		47		415		3098	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 20 and 31.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT: OVERVIEW

Program History and Rationale

The relationship between alcohol and drug abuse and criminal behavior is both direct and indirect. Certainly in the case of illegal drugs, the acts of obtaining, possessing, or using such substances are criminal by definition. Substance abuse often contributes to other criminal behaviors, whether committed while under the influence of alcohol or drugs or motivated by the desire to obtain illegal substances. Since FY 1988, the Department has provided substance abuse treatment services within its correctional facilities through contracts with professional substance abuse treatment agencies.

As with other program intervention strategies, this service area traditionally has been characterized by multiple contractors, variation in treatment designs and protocols, and revisions of program specifications and expectations during the evaluation period.

Current Program Operations

FY 2002: The Department reduced to 414 full-time equivalent contracted slots and increased to 40 non-contracted slots for inmate substance abuse treatment.

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
ADAPT (Mirror, Inc.)	22	48	36	36		36	48		226
Therapeutic Community (DCCCA, Inc.)				100			24	64	188
CDRP (Non-Contract)					40				40
Total Slots	22	48	36	136	40	36	72	64	454

The Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned State Security Hospital provided the non-contracted services.

During FY 2002, 66 inmates successfully met their substance abuse treatment requirement through InnerChange.

Also in FY 2002, in agreement with DCCCA, Inc. (DCCCA), the Department expanded substance abuse treatment capability by combining substance abuse treatment with sex offender treatment for those inmates in need of both. During FY 2002, 57

inmates successfully met the requirement for substance abuse treatment as part of sex offender treatment.

FY 2003: As part of the Department's strategy to meet the FY 2003 budget allocations, ADAPT slots were eliminated. In addition, the Winfield Therapeutic Community was closed effective February 03. Remaining slots for FY 2003:

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
ADAPT									0
Therapeutic Community (DCCCA)				100			24	64/00 Effective Feb 03	188/124
CDRP (Non-Contract)					40				40
LWCC (GRW Corp.)							00/16 Effective Feb 03		00/16
Total Slots				100	40		24/40	64/00	228/180

The Department added 16 slots at the Labette Women's Correctional Camp (LWCC) for substance abuse treatment for female inmates. These slots are contracted by GRW Corporation.

FY 2004: The Department reduced to 200 full-time equivalent contracted slots and maintained 40 non-contracted slots for inmate substance abuse treatment. The Department added one medium-custody Therapeutic Community at the Hutchison Correctional Facility. The contract was with Mirror, Inc (Mirror).

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Therapeutic Community (DCCCA)				100			24		124
Therapeutic Community (Mirror)			60						60
CDRP (Non-Contract)					40				40
LWCC (GRW Corp.)							16		16

Total Slots			60	100	40		40		240
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FY 2005: The Department relocated the LCF Therapeutic Community to Osawatomie Correctional Facility and reduced the number of full-time equivalent slots to 80. This move isolates TC participants from the general population, which creates a better sense of “community” in the TC program. The Department maintained the number of full time equivalent contracted slots at 180 and the number of non-contracted slots at 40.

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Therapeutic Community (DCCCA)				80			24		104
Therapeutic Community (Mirror)			60						60
CDRP (Non-Contract)					40				40
LWCC (GRW Corp.)							16		16
Total Slots			60	80	40		40		220

FY 2006: The Department’s contracts for Therapeutic Community programs at TCF and OCF were renegotiated and awarded to Mirror, Inc. The Department maintained the number of full time equivalent contracted slots at 180 and the number of non-contracted slots at 40.

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Therapeutic Community (Mirror)			60	80			24		164
CDRP (Non-Contract)					40				40
LWCC (GRW Corp.)							16		16
Total Slots			60	80	40		40		220

General Goal Statement

The overall goal of substance abuse treatment programs is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing a structured treatment regimen requiring the offender to accept personal responsibility for his or her behavior, to recognize and acknowledge

the chronic nature of his or her substance abusing behavior cycle, and to acquire the specific cognitive and behavioral skills necessary to manage the targeted behavior and reduce the risk of relapse and re-offending.

As is the case with a non-offender population, offenders present with varying patterns of substance use/abuse and levels of dependence which require varying levels of treatment intensity and modality. A full continuum of treatment options would range from low intensity educational approaches to residential or potential hospitalization for the most severe levels of dependency or addiction. Recognizing that funding levels would not be sufficient for a full continuum of treatment options, the Department adopted a screening instrument designed to better allocate treatment resources based on severity of risk and need. In May 2003 the Department implemented the use of the Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R) risk and needs instrument to identify those offenders who pose the greatest risk to recidivism. This pool is determined by the LSI-R’s total risk score as well as the Alcohol/Drug domain score, utilizing a “cut off” point determined by data analysis or data “norming”.

The Department determined that it would target scarce treatment resources toward the higher levels of risk and need and that an instrument with research-based validity, such as the LSI-R, would effectively assist that process.

As a result of the Department’s implementation of the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) risk/needs assessment instrument, we are able to focus treatment resources to those offenders who score highest in alcohol and/or drug use and who pose the highest risk of re-offending.

Since the Department’s implementation of the LSI-R in the Reception and Diagnostic Units at El Dorado and Topeka in May of 2003, Internal Management Policy and Procedure 10-104 (Facility Substance Abuse Treatment Programs) has been updated to reflect the cutoffs of the total risk score and the Alcohol/Drug domain risk score of the instrument to screen inmate participation in the substance abuse programs offered.

ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Description

Until the end of FY 2002, Alcohol and Drug Addiction Primary Treatment (ADAPT) constituted the majority of the Department's substance abuse treatment slots. The ADAPT program was eliminated after FY 2002 as part of the Department's strategy to meet 2003 budget allocations.

The ADAPT program design had provided a treatment approach based in cognitive-behavioral treatment. ADAPT was an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders who presented serious substance abuse issues. The treatment program was usually 60-90 days in length (45 days for the program in Ellsworth). Full-time slots provided 40 service hours a week of structured treatment activities aimed at substance abuse education, cognitive-behavioral change, and relapse prevention.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 31 and 32). Note that the ADAPT program was eliminated at the end of FY 2002, and future editions of this report will not include an

evaluation of the ADAPT program.

Evaluation Highlights: ADAPT Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Output Highlights

For information regarding ADAPT program participation, completion and cost, please refer to Volume VI of the Offender Programs Evaluation.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the ADAPT substance abuse treatment program during their initial incarceration, 26.6% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 33.1% and 37.5% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to slightly higher return rates of 30.8%, 37.7% and 42.9% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate. For those who participated in other substance abuse treatment programs during their initial incarceration, the return rates were 22.2%, 28.6% and 33.1%, respectively.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 26.6%, 33.1% and 37.5% for the offenders who successfully completed the ADAPT program, considerably lower than 33.8%, 40.2% and 44.8% return rates for those offenders who terminated treatment non-volitionally, and 38.7%, 43.4% and 47.0% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 9.0%, 13.4% and 16.5% for those completing treatment, slightly lower than 9.7%, 15.3% and 18.7% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 13.0%, 18.2% and 20.4% for non-volitional non-completers, 17.7%, 21.7% and 24.3% for volitional non-completers and 7.2%, 10.8% and 14.4% for those who participated in other substance abuse programs during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 13.2%, 17.8% and 19.8% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing treatment, compared to 16.8%, 20.9% and 23.4% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 17.6%, 21.0% and 24.3% for non-volitional non-completers, 17.7%, 20.3% and 20.8% for volitional non-completers and 11.8%, 16.0% and 18.0% for those who participated in other substance abuse programs.

Inmate Program: Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- ADAPT*

**Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period**

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure						Program Exposure								Other Subs. Abuse Treatment Programs**		Total			
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.		No.	%	No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
One-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	2286	69.2%	4715	75.5%	134	93.1%	7135	73.6%	3117	73.4%	143	66.2%	173	61.3%	3433	72.3%	2193	77.8%	12761	74.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1017	30.8%	1526	24.5%	10	6.9%	2553	26.4%	1131	26.6%	73	33.8%	109	38.7%	1313	27.7%	627	22.2%	4493	26.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	554	16.8%	823	13.2%	7	4.9%	1384	14.3%	561	13.2%	38	17.6%	50	17.7%	649	13.7%	333	11.8%	2366	13.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	218	6.6%	287	4.6%	1	0.7%	506	5.2%	275	6.5%	21	9.7%	41	14.5%	337	7.1%	148	5.2%	991	5.7%
Violation, New Sentence	97	2.9%	157	2.5%	0	0.0%	254	2.6%	101	2.4%	6	2.8%	9	3.2%	116	2.4%	53	1.9%	423	2.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	6	0.2%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%	14	0.1%	4	0.1%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%	3	0.1%	22	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	142	4.3%	251	4.0%	2	1.4%	395	4.1%	190	4.5%	7	3.2%	9	3.2%	206	4.3%	90	3.2%	691	4.0%
Subtotal	3303	100.0%	6241	100.0%	144	###	9688	100.0%	4248	100.0%	216	100.0%	282	100.0%	4746	100.0%	2820	100.0%	17254	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	531		506		2		1039		61		12		2		75		142		1256	
Two-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1875	62.3%	4026	69.7%	127	90.1%	6028	67.5%	2790	66.9%	128	59.8%	159	56.6%	3077	66.0%	1883	71.4%	10988	67.7%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1135	37.7%	1754	30.3%	14	9.9%	2903	32.5%	1378	33.1%	86	40.2%	122	43.4%	1586	34.0%	754	28.6%	5243	32.3%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	628	20.9%	1008	17.4%	9	6.4%	1645	18.4%	743	17.8%	45	21.0%	57	20.3%	845	18.1%	421	16.0%	2911	17.9%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	246	8.2%	330	5.7%	1	0.7%	577	6.5%	328	7.9%	24	11.2%	46	16.4%	398	8.5%	175	6.6%	1150	7.1%
Violation, New Sentence	161	5.3%	264	4.6%	2	1.4%	427	4.8%	197	4.7%	10	4.7%	13	4.6%	220	4.7%	89	3.4%	736	4.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	53	1.8%	74	1.3%	2	1.4%	129	1.4%	33	0.8%	5	2.3%	2	0.7%	40	0.9%	30	1.1%	199	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	47	1.6%	78	1.3%	0	0.0%	125	1.4%	77	1.8%	2	0.9%	4	1.4%	83	1.8%	39	1.5%	247	1.5%
Subtotal	3010	100.0%	5780	100.0%	141	###	8931	100.0%	4168	100.0%	214	100.0%	281	100.0%	4663	100.0%	2637	100.0%	16231	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	824		967		5		1796		141		14		3		158		325		2279	
Three-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1622	57.1%	3482	64.9%	121	87.1%	5225	62.6%	2552	62.5%	116	55.2%	148	53.0%	2816	61.6%	1669	66.9%	9710	63.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1218	42.9%	1887	35.1%	18	12.9%	3123	37.4%	1530	37.5%	94	44.8%	131	47.0%	1755	38.4%	824	33.1%	5702	37.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	665	23.4%	1053	19.6%	9	6.5%	1727	20.7%	807	19.8%	51	24.3%	58	20.8%	916	20.0%	448	18.0%	3091	20.1%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	254	8.9%	339	6.3%	1	0.7%	594	7.1%	343	8.4%	24	11.4%	47	16.8%	414	9.1%	181	7.3%	1189	7.7%
Violation, New Sentence	173	6.1%	284	5.3%	2	1.4%	459	5.5%	220	5.4%	12	5.7%	14	5.0%	246	5.4%	106	4.3%	811	5.3%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	104	3.7%	166	3.1%	5	3.6%	275	3.3%	109	2.7%	7	3.3%	7	2.5%	123	2.7%	70	2.8%	468	3.0%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	22	0.8%	45	0.8%	1	0.7%	68	0.8%	51	1.2%	0	0.0%	5	1.8%	56	1.2%	19	0.8%	143	0.9%
Subtotal	2840	100.0%	5369	100.0%	139	###	8348	100.0%	4082	100.0%	210	100.0%	279	100.0%	4571	100.0%	2493	100.0%	15412	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	994		1378		7		2379		227		18		5		250		469		3098	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 20 and 31.

* The ADAPT program was discontinued in June 2002.

** Offender has a history of participation (not necessarily completion) in one or more other KDOC Facility substance abuse treatment programs, including: CDRP, TC, Innerchange Subs. Abuse Treatment, Sex Offender Subs. Abuse Treatment and Female Subs. Abuse Treatment

CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Description

Through the end of FY 2000, the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned State Security Hospital was operated by the State Security Hospital, thus KDOC exercised no direct control over the treatment curriculum. Starting in FY 2001 the CDRP staff became KDOC employees and the program came under the direct control of the Department.

Since FY 1998 CDRP has included a cognitive-behavioral component as a core treatment modality. Forty-three treatment slots were available in FY 1998 but were reduced to 30 beginning in FY 2001 and increased to 40 in FY 2002. The program lasts eighteen weeks and provides a minimum of 40 hours of structured therapeutic activities per week, emphasizing small group and individual counseling.

The CDRP is now the only short-term substance abuse treatment program the Department offers for male offenders. To qualify for the CDRP, inmates must have at least four months to serve, be minimum custody and have been identified as having a need for substance abuse treatment as indicated by a LSI-R overall risk score between 20 and 27 and an Alcohol/Drug domain score of 3 or higher.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The output (process) indicators provide measures of program activity and efficiency. They include such data as the number of enrollments and terminations the program processes in a given time period, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program and the utilization of available capacity. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 2002 -- FY2006 -- this information describes the total volume of offenders into and out of the program over the FY 2002-2006 time frame.
- Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rate -- these graphics present the program's capacity and usage rate.

Funding for the CDRP Program is not identifiable separately. For this reason cost-related statistics are not presented (e.g. cost per participant, cost per completion).

Program outcome (recidivism) information is based on return to Kansas prisons. The outcome data in the recidivism table provide this information for the time period between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 2006. (For further explanation, please see also the description of Outcome Measures in *Section II: Analytic Procedures*.)

Evaluation Highlights: CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- The number of allocated slots remained constant at 40 from FY 2004 to FY 2006.
- The average daily utilization increased from 93.5% in FY 2004 to 98.5% in FY 2005 and then to 100.8% in FY 2006.
- The number of program participants increased from 182 in FY 2004 to 202 in FY 2005 and then decreased to 199 in FY 2006.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 171 in FY 2004 to 198 in FY 2005 and then decreased to 195 in FY 2006.
- The number of unduplicated completions decreased from 69 in FY 2004 to 81 in FY 2005, and then to 89 in FY 2006.
- The completion ratio of unduplicated participants decreased from 53.1% in FY 2004 to 51.3% in FY 2005 and then increased to 57.8% in FY 2006.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the CDRP substance abuse treatment program during their initial incarceration, 20.1% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 26.8% and 30.7% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to substantially higher return rates of 30.8%, 37.7% and 42.9% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate. For those who participated in other substance abuse treatment programs during their initial incarcerations, the return rates were 27.3%, 33.6% and 38.3%, respectively.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 20.1%, 26.8% and 30.7% for the offenders who successfully completed CDRP treatment, substantially lower than 26.1%, 34.9% and 44.4% return rates for those offenders who terminated treatment non-volitionally, and 29.0%, 35.6% and 38.9% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 7.2%, 11.4% and 14.0% for those completing treatment, compared to 9.7%, 15.3% and 18.7% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 6.5%, 7.0% and 13.9% for non-volitional non-completers, 9.1%, 13.7% and 17.0% for volitional non-completers and 9.3%, 13.6% and 16.8% for those who participated in other substance abuse programs during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.

There is no clear pattern – depending on the period of follow-up, the return rate among the completers was sometimes lower and other times higher than the comparison groups.

- Rate of return via condition violation: 10.0%, 13.9% and 14.0% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing treatment, somewhat lower than 16.8%, 20.9% and 23.4% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 28.3%, 25.6% and 30.6% for non-volitional non-completers, 16.1%, 20.5% and 21.7% for volitional non-completers and 13.7%, 18.2% and 20.4% for those who participated in other substance abuse programs.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

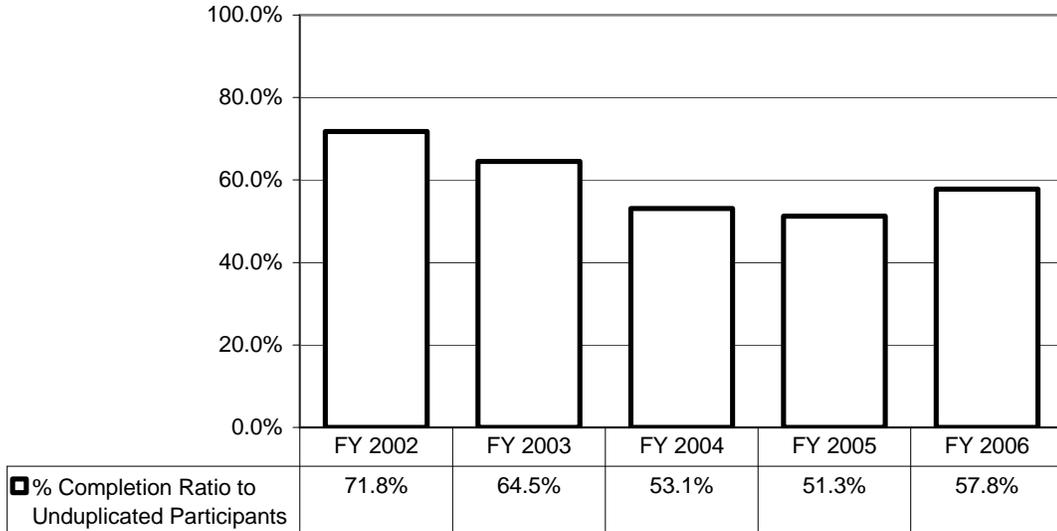
Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	26		38		31		41		40	
# Enrolled	170		147		151		161		159	
Subtotal	196		185		182		202		199	
Completions	112	70.9%	98	63.6%	69	48.9%	81	50.0%	89	56.3%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	7	4.4%	16	10.4%	12	8.5%	11	6.8%	5	3.2%
Volitional	39	24.7%	40	26.0%	60	42.6%	70	43.2%	64	40.5%
Subtotal: Terminations	158	100.0%	154	100.0%	141	100.0%	162	100.0%	158	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	38		31		41		40		41	

Program Cost and Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP ² FY 2002 - FY 2006					
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Slots	40	40	40	40	40
Number Participants, Total	196	185	182	202	199
Unduplicated Participants	194	183	171	198	195
Unduplicated Completions	112	98	69	81	89
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	71.8%	64.5%	53.1%	51.3%	57.8%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	38	31	41	40	41

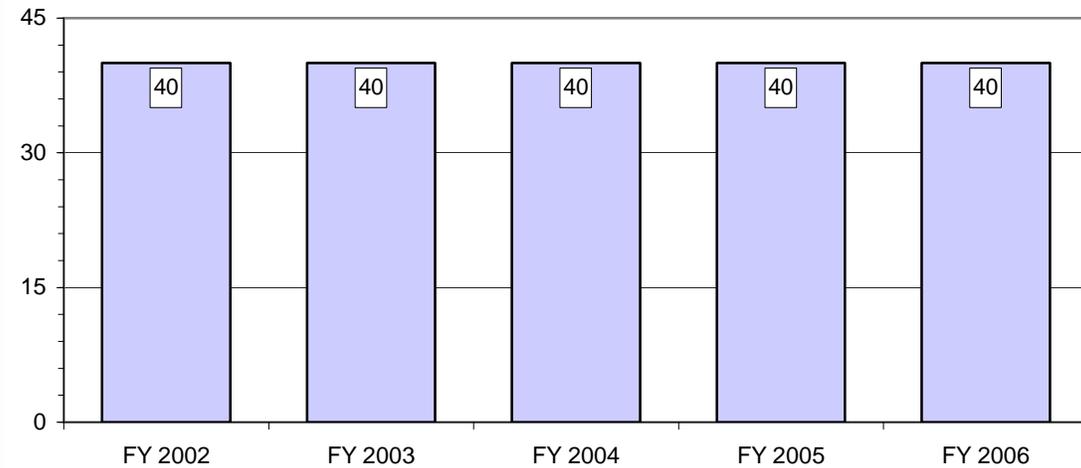
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

² CDRP is a program that is run by KDOC. As such, no program-specific cost data is available.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

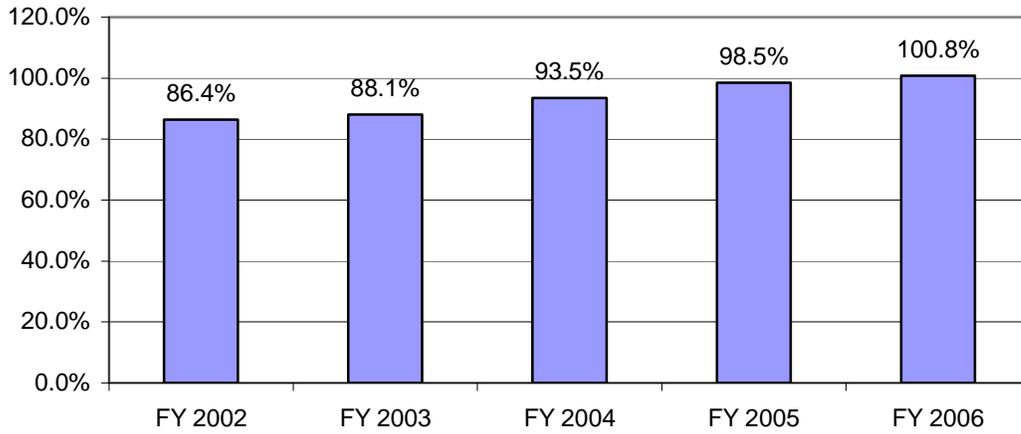


**Available Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Source: IPPPSL

Annual Average Utilization Rate
Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- CDRP
FY 2002 - FY 2006



Inmate Program: Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- CDRP

**Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period**

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure							Program Exposure							Other Subs. Abuse Treatment Programs*		Total			
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.	Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.	No.	%	No.	%		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
One-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	2286	69.2%	4715	75.5%	134	93.1%	7135	73.6%	1460	79.9%	34	73.9%	330	71.0%	1824	78.0%	3802	72.7%	12761	74.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1017	30.8%	1526	24.5%	10	6.9%	2553	26.4%	368	20.1%	12	26.1%	135	29.0%	515	22.0%	1425	27.3%	4493	26.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	554	16.8%	823	13.2%	7	4.9%	1384	14.3%	182	10.0%	9	19.6%	75	16.1%	266	11.4%	716	13.7%	2366	13.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	218	6.6%	287	4.6%	1	0.7%	506	5.2%	97	5.3%	1	2.2%	30	6.5%	128	5.5%	357	6.8%	991	5.7%
Violation, New Sentence	97	2.9%	157	2.5%	0	0.0%	254	2.6%	33	1.8%	2	4.3%	11	2.4%	46	2.0%	123	2.4%	423	2.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	6	0.2%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%	14	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	22	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	142	4.3%	251	4.0%	2	1.4%	395	4.1%	54	3.0%	0	0.0%	18	3.9%	72	3.1%	224	4.3%	691	4.0%
Subtotal	3303	100.0%	6241	100.0%	144	####	9688	100.0%	1828	100.0%	46	100.0%	465	100.0%	2339	100.0%	5227	100.0%	17254	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	531		506		2		1039		38		3		26		67		150		1256	
Two-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1875	62.3%	4026	69.7%	127	90.1%	6028	67.5%	1300	73.2%	28	65.1%	277	64.4%	1605	71.4%	3355	66.4%	10988	67.7%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1135	37.7%	1754	30.3%	14	9.9%	2903	32.5%	475	26.8%	15	34.9%	153	35.6%	643	28.6%	1697	33.6%	5243	32.3%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	628	20.9%	1008	17.4%	9	6.4%	1645	18.4%	246	13.9%	11	25.6%	88	20.5%	345	15.3%	921	18.2%	2911	17.9%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	246	8.2%	330	5.7%	1	0.7%	577	6.5%	122	6.9%	1	2.3%	34	7.9%	157	7.0%	416	8.2%	1150	7.1%
Violation, New Sentence	161	5.3%	264	4.6%	2	1.4%	427	4.8%	62	3.5%	2	4.7%	16	3.7%	80	3.6%	229	4.5%	736	4.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	53	1.8%	74	1.3%	2	1.4%	129	1.4%	18	1.0%	0	0.0%	9	2.1%	27	1.2%	43	0.9%	199	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	47	1.6%	78	1.3%	0	0.0%	125	1.4%	27	1.5%	1	2.3%	6	1.4%	34	1.5%	88	1.7%	247	1.5%
Subtotal	3010	100.0%	5780	100.0%	141	####	8931	100.0%	1775	100.0%	43	100.0%	430	100.0%	2248	100.0%	5052	100.0%	16231	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	824		967		5		1796		91		6		61		158		325		2279	
Three-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1622	57.1%	3482	64.9%	121	87.1%	5225	62.6%	1200	69.3%	20	55.6%	259	61.1%	1479	67.5%	3006	61.7%	9710	63.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1218	42.9%	1887	35.1%	18	12.9%	3123	37.4%	531	30.7%	16	44.4%	165	38.9%	712	32.5%	1867	38.3%	5702	37.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	665	23.4%	1053	19.6%	9	6.5%	1727	20.7%	269	15.5%	11	30.6%	92	21.7%	372	17.0%	992	20.4%	3091	20.1%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	254	8.9%	339	6.3%	1	0.7%	594	7.1%	126	7.3%	1	2.8%	36	8.5%	163	7.4%	432	8.9%	1189	7.7%
Violation, New Sentence	173	6.1%	284	5.3%	2	1.4%	459	5.5%	77	4.4%	3	8.3%	17	4.0%	97	4.4%	255	5.2%	811	5.3%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	104	3.7%	166	3.1%	5	3.6%	275	3.3%	40	2.3%	1	2.8%	19	4.5%	60	2.7%	133	2.7%	468	3.0%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	22	0.8%	45	0.8%	1	0.7%	68	0.8%	19	1.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	20	0.9%	55	1.1%	143	0.9%
Subtotal	2840	100.0%	5369	100.0%	139	####	8348	100.0%	1731	100.0%	36	100.0%	424	100.0%	2191	100.0%	4873	100.0%	15412	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	994		1378		7		2379		135		13		67		215		504		3098	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 20 and 31.

* Offender has a history of participation (not necessarily completion) in one or more other KDOC Facility substance abuse treatment programs, including: ADAPT, TC, Innerchange Subs. Abuse Treatment, Sex Offender Subs. Abuse Treatment and Female Subs. Abuse Treatment

Labette Women's Correctional Camp (LWCC Program)

Program Description

Beginning FY 2003 the Department contracted with GRW Corporation for the development, implementation and operation of a substance abuse program that lasts approximately 90 days for female offenders. The primary component of this program is a cognitive restructuring curriculum.

The Labette camp is the only short-term substance abuse treatment program for female inmates. To qualify for this program, the participant must hold minimum custody and have at least 90 days remaining on her sentence prior to any possible discharge from her sentence or release to community supervision. Also, the participant must meet all medical requirements for placement at this facility.

In addition to the custody and medical requirements for the LWCC program, the participant must be identified as having a need for substance abuse treatment, as indicated by a score of 3 or higher in the Alcohol and Drug domain of the LSI-R assessment. Female inmates without an LSI-R score but who have a Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCUDS) score of 3 or higher are also included in the selection criteria.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) is essentially the same for all programs. This is presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 31 and 32). Note that the pool of offenders who have completed the LWCC program is too small to have sufficient outcome data for two-year and three-year follow-up.

Evaluation Highlights: LWCC Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- The number of allocated slots remained constant at 16 from FY 2004 to FY 2006.
- The number of participants in this program in FY 2004 was 62. This number increased to 81 in FY 2005 and decreased to 71 in FY 2006.
- The number of completions increased from 32 in FY 2004 to 52 in FY 2005 then decreased to 49 in FY 2006.
- The average daily utilization increased from 75.1% in FY 2004 to 95.8% in FY 2005 and to 97.4% in FY 2006.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the LWCC substance abuse treatment program during their initial incarceration, 9.5% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period. This is in comparison to substantially higher return rate of 30.8% during the same period in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate. For those who participated in other substance abuse treatment programs during their initial incarcerations, the return rate was 25.7%.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during the one-year follow-up period: 9.5% for the offenders who successfully completed LWCC treatment, substantially lower than the 20.0% return rate for those offenders who terminated treatment non-volitionally, and 66.7% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 4.8% for those completing treatment, compared to 9.7% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 0.0% for non-volitional non-completers, 0.0% for volitional non-completers and 8.7% for those who

participated in other substance abuse programs during the one-year follow-up period.

- Rate of return via condition violation: 4.8% during the one-year follow-up period for those completing treatment, lower than 16.8% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 20.0% for non-volitional non-completers, 66.7% for volitional non-completers and 13.0% for those who participated in other substance abuse programs.

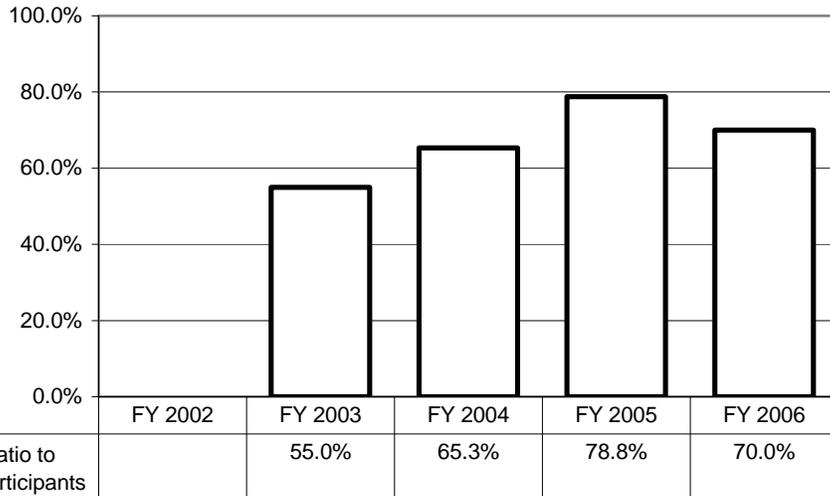
**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: LWCC
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward			0		12		12		14	
# Enrolled			32		50		69		71	
Subtotal			32		62		81		85	
Completions			11	16.4%	32	45.7%	52	77.6%	49	70.0%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional			3	4.5%	8	11.4%	10	14.9%	5	7.1%
Volitional			6	9.0%	10	14.3%	5	7.5%	16	22.9%
Subtotal: Terminations			20	29.9%	50	71.4%	67	100.0%	70	100.0%
# Carried to next FY			12		12		14		15	

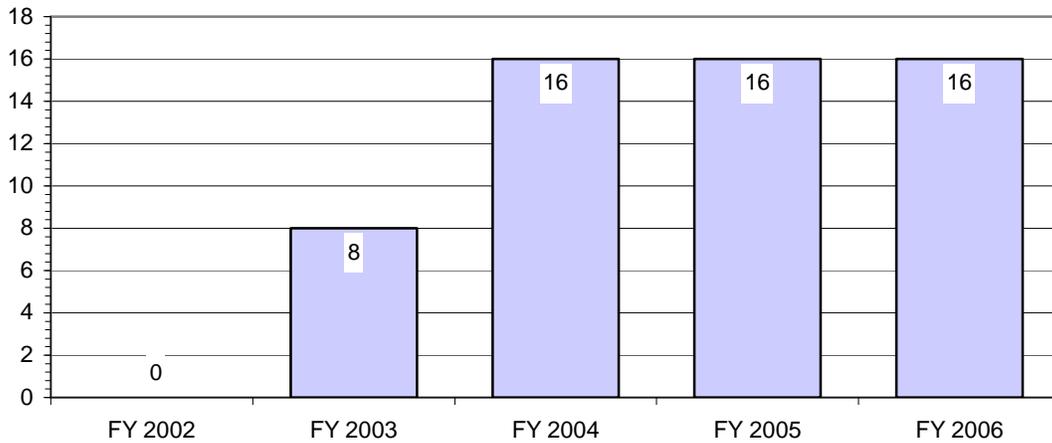
Program Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Program: LWCC ² FY 2002 - FY 2006					
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Slots		8	16	16	16
Number Participants, Total		32	62	81	71
Unduplicated Participants		32	61	80	85
Unduplicated Completions		11	32	52	49
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹		55.0%	65.3%	78.8%	70.0%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY		12	12	14	15

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: LWCC
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



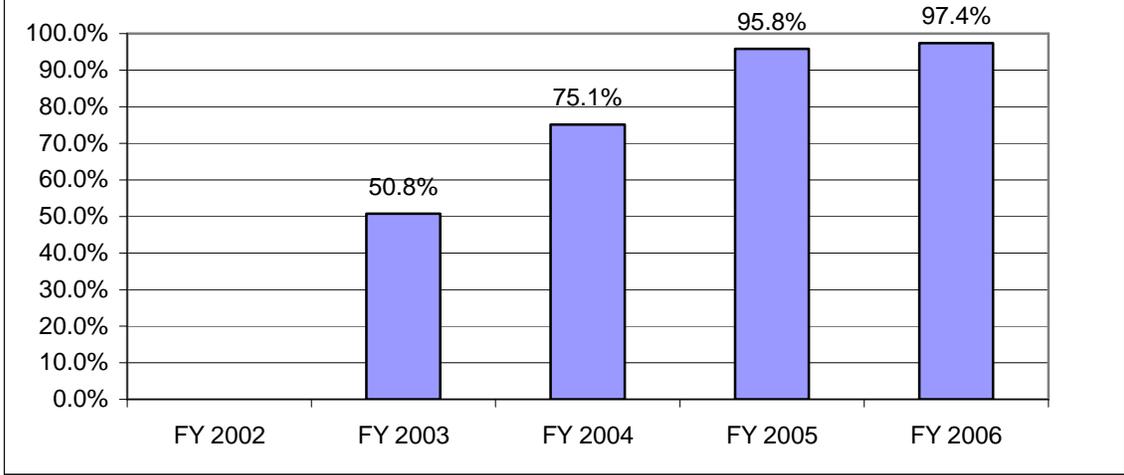
**Available Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: LWCC
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



* NOTE: The Substance Abuse Treatment program for female began in Jan 2003 with 16 full-time equivalent slots. This is a weighted average number of slot -- not year end number.

Source: IPPPSL

Annual Average Utilization Rate
Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- LWCC
FY 2002 - FY 2006



Inmate Program: Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- LWCC

**Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period**

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure								Program Exposure								Other Subs.		Total	
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.		Abuse Treatment Programs*		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC																				
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1017	30.8%	1526	24.5%	10	6.9%	2553	26.4%	2	9.5%	1	20.0%	4	66.7%	7	21.9%	1933	25.7%	4493	26.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	554	16.8%	823	13.2%	7	4.9%	1384	14.3%	1	4.8%	1	20.0%	4	66.7%	6	18.8%	976	13.0%	2366	13.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	218	6.6%	287	4.6%	1	0.7%	506	5.2%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.1%	484	6.4%	991	5.7%
Violation, New Sentence	97	2.9%	157	2.5%	0	0.0%	254	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	169	2.2%	423	2.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	6	0.2%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%	14	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%	22	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	142	4.3%	251	4.0%	2	1.4%	395	4.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	296	3.9%	691	4.0%
Subtotal	3303	100.0%	6241	100.0%	144	100.0%	9688	100.0%	21	100.0%	5	100.0%	6	100.0%	32	100.0%	7534	100.0%	17254	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	531		506		2		1039		15		0		6		21		196		1256	
Two-year Follow-up	<i>Too few cases for meaningful information at the two-year follow-up level</i>																			
No Return to KDOC																				
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]																				
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]																				
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]																				
Violation, New Sentence																				
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]																				
Active Warrant [End of Period]																				
Subtotal																				
Released [but out less than two years]																				
Three-year Follow-up	<i>Too few cases for meaningful information at the three-year follow-up level</i>																			
No Return to KDOC																				
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]																				
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]																				
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]																				
Violation, New Sentence																				
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]																				
Active Warrant [End of Period]																				
Subtotal																				
Released [but out less than three years]																				

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 20 and 31.

* Offender has a history of participation (not necessarily completion) in one or more other KDOC Facility substance abuse treatment programs, including: ADAPT, TC, Innerchange Subs. Abuse Treatment, Sex Offender Subs. Abuse Treatment and Female Subs. Abuse

Therapeutic Community (TC) Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Description – Overview

The Department currently contracts for therapeutic communities located at Osawatomie Correctional Facility (OCF), Topeka Correctional Facility (TCF), and Hutchinson Correctional Facility (HCF). DCCCA, Inc. was the Department's contracted service provider for the Lansing and Topeka programs from FY 2001 to FY 2005. In FY 2004, the Department contracted with Mirror, Inc. for a therapeutic community at HCF for medium-custody inmates. Previously, the Department had contracted with DCCCA, Inc. for a TC in Winfield, but this program was eliminated in February 2003 due to funding cuts. In FY 2005, Mirror, Inc. became the contractor for treatment services at the OCF and TCF therapeutic communities. Although each TC has distinct target populations and varying program lengths, the core curricula and goals are similar.

The TC program provides a structured living and treatment environment for offenders with substance abuse problems. The program ranges from 11 to 13 months (depending on the location and each individual's treatment needs) and contains three phases - orientation, treatment and transition. The program emphasizes cognitive restructuring and graduated incentives within its treatment curriculum.

The Department uses the TC as a treatment resource for those inmate in need of a greater level of treatment and who pose the greatest risk of recidivating as indicated by the LSI-R (Level of Service Inventory – Revised) risk and needs assessment. Male inmates with a total LSI-R score of 28 or greater and who have a criminogenic need for treatment as indicated with a score of 3 or higher in the Alcohol/Drug domain are eligible for TC programs at OCF and HCF. Female inmates who have a criminogenic need for substance abuse treatment as indicated by a score of 3 or higher in the Alcohol/Drug domain of the LSI-R assessment are eligible for services in the TC program at TCF. In addition, participants referred to the program are administered a secondary screening instrument, the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-3 (SASSI-3), to further identify individual treatment needs.

Prior to FY 2005, the Department provided community-based Transitional Therapeutic Community (TTC) aftercare services for each TC in varying numbers and location. As a result of federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant fund reductions, the TTC component of the TC programs was eliminated effective FY 2006.

To qualify for the TC program, inmates must have the requisite LSI-R score, enough time left to serve and be classified as minimum or medium custody.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The programs will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management skills necessary to control substance-abusing behavior and reduce re-offending.

[Measurement Indicators: return to prison rates; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

- As an outcome of treatment, offenders will develop a workable plan to maintain behavioral management in the community and prevent relapse behaviors.

[Measurement Indicators: program completion rates; type of program termination; return to prison rates; revocation reasons; length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 31 and 32).

Note that outcome (recidivism) information is presented for all therapeutic community programs combined, but not for the individual TC programs. The earliest program experience data has been available only since FY 1997 and it varied for different facilities.

Evaluation Highlights: Combined Therapeutic Community Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Output Highlights

- The number of contracted slots decreased from 179 in FY 2004 to 164 in FY 2005 and FY 2006.
- The average daily utilization increased from 83.4% in FY 2004 to 95.0% in FY 2005 and to 96.1% in FY 2006.
- The number of program participants increased from 482 in FY 2004 to 484 in FY 2005 and then decreased to 447 in FY 2006.

- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 99 in FY 2003 to 138 in FY 2005 and decreased to 136 in FY 2006.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 37.9% in FY 2004 to 47.1% in FY 2005 then to 50.6% in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated participant dropped from \$1,869 in FY 2004 to \$1,667 in FY 2005, then rose to \$1,753 in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$7,646 in FY 2004 to \$5,486 in FY 2005 and then increased to \$5,582 in FY 2006.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment program during their initial incarceration, 21.9% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 27.0% and 31.4% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to the somewhat higher return rates of 30.8%, 37.7% and 42.9% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.

Note the return rate for the “need but no program” group was about nine percentage points higher at one-year follow-up, and this difference increased to about 11 percentage points at three-year follow-up. For those who participated in other substance abuse treatment programs during their initial incarcerations, the return rates were 25.6%, 32.1% and 37.0%, respectively.

- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 21.9%, 27.0% and 31.4% for the offenders who successfully completed Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment, somewhat lower than 25.7%, 28.8% and 40.8% return rates for those offenders who terminated treatment non-volitionally, and 33.1%, 40.2% and 47.9% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 7.3%, 9.2% and 12.8% for those completing treatment, compared to 9.7%, 15.3% and 18.7% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 6.8%, 13.8% and 20.3% for non-volitional non-completers, 13.5%, 17.4% and 23% for all those volitional non-completers and 8.7%, 13.2% and 16.1% for those who participated in other substance abuse programs during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 11.5%, 16.9% and 18.2% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing treatment and differed little from 16.8%, 20.9% and 23.4% for those

who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 13.5%, 13.7% and 20.4% for non-volitional non-completers, 14.9%, 21.2% and 23.9% for volitional non-completers and 13.0%, 17.3% and 19.3% for those who participated in other substance abuse programs.

**Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Community Treatment Programs
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004*		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	170		166		122		143		161	
# Enrolled	277		343		360		341		286	
Subtotal	447		509		482		484		447	
# Promotions	0		0		0		0		0	
Completions	172	61.2%	139	43.0%	99	35.0%	138	42.7%	136	48.1%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	23	8.2%	126	39.0%	94	33.2%	53	16.4%	21	7.4%
Volitional	86	30.6%	122	37.8%	145	51.2%	132	40.9%	126	44.5%
Subtotal: Terminations	281	100.0%	387	119.8%	338	119.4%	323	100.0%	283	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	166		122		144		161		164	

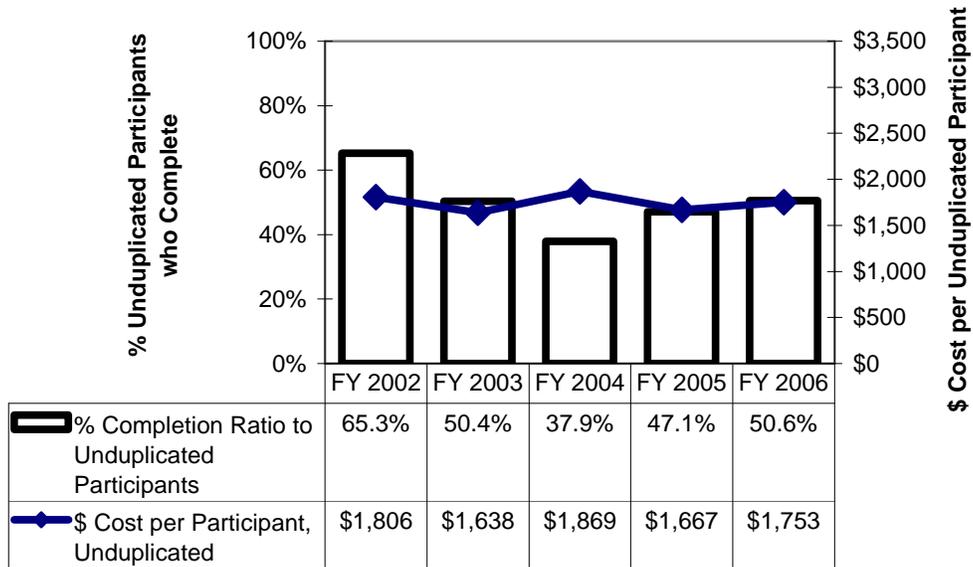
* For FY 2004, there were 3 TC enrollments that were terminated via the volitional non-completions category "Refused to Enter." These events were not counted in the individual TC programs because the physical location at the time of refusal was not one of the three facilities that have TC programs.

Program Cost and Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Programs - All Therapeutic Communities FY 2002 - FY 2006					
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Actual Expenditures	\$ 772,868	\$ 651,866	\$ 757,000	\$ 757,000	\$ 759,192
Contracted Slots (Full-time equivalent)	188	161.33	179	164	164
Cost per Slot	\$ 4,111	\$ 4,041	\$ 4,229	\$ 4,616	\$ 4,629
Number Participants, Total	447	509	482	484	447
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 1,729	\$ 1,281	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,698
Unduplicated Participants	428	398	405	454	433
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 1,806	\$ 1,638	\$ 1,869	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,753
Unduplicated Completions	171	139	99	138	136
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 4,520	\$ 4,690	\$ 7,646	\$ 5,486	\$ 5,582
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	65.3%	50.4%	37.9%	47.1%	50.6%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	166	122	144	161	164

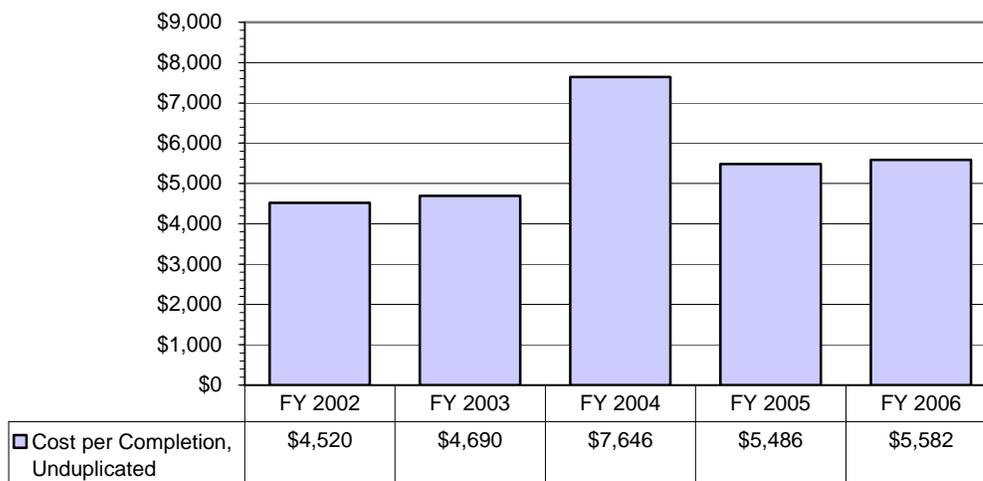
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

Note: The Contractor changed from DCCCA to Mirror, Inc. in FY2005.

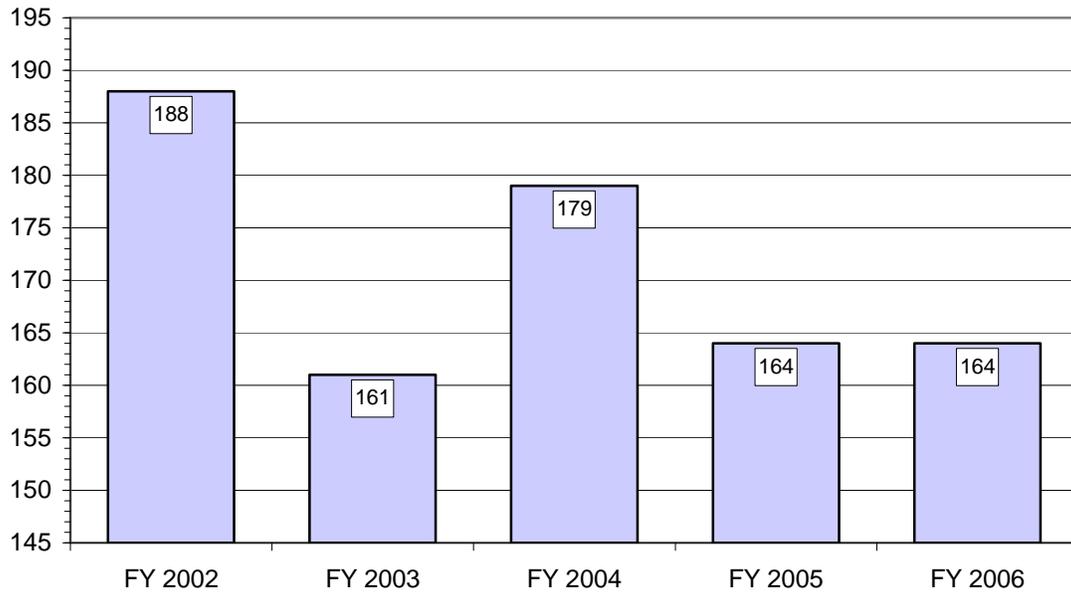
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Communities
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Communities
FY 2002- FY 2006**

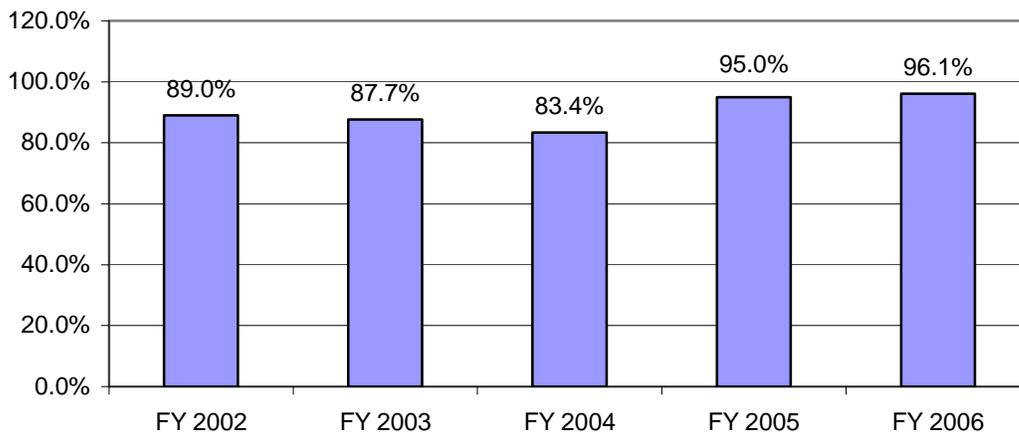


**Contracted Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Communities
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Source: IPPPSL

**Annual Average Utilization Rate
Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- All Therapeutic Communities
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Inmate Program: Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- Therapeutic Community (TC)

**Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period**

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure							Program Exposure							Other Subs. Abuse Treatment Programs*		Total			
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.	Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.	No.	%	No.	%		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%							
One-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	2286	69.2%	4715	75.5%	134	93.1%	7135	73.6%	203	78.1%	55	74.3%	99	66.9%	357	74.1%	5269	74.4%	12761	74.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1017	30.8%	1526	24.5%	10	6.9%	2553	26.4%	57	21.9%	19	25.7%	49	33.1%	125	25.9%	1815	25.6%	4493	26.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	554	16.8%	823	13.2%	7	4.9%	1384	14.3%	30	11.5%	10	13.5%	22	14.9%	62	12.9%	920	13.0%	2366	13.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	218	6.6%	287	4.6%	1	0.7%	506	5.2%	15	5.8%	1	1.4%	17	11.5%	33	6.8%	452	6.4%	991	5.7%
Violation, New Sentence	97	2.9%	157	2.5%	0	0.0%	254	2.6%	4	1.5%	4	5.4%	3	2.0%	11	2.3%	158	2.2%	423	2.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	6	0.2%	8	0.1%	0	0.0%	14	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%	22	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	142	4.3%	251	4.0%	2	1.4%	395	4.1%	8	3.1%	4	5.4%	7	4.7%	19	3.9%	277	3.9%	691	4.0%
Subtotal	3303	100.0%	6241	100.0%	144	####	9688	100.0%	260	100.0%	74	100.0%	148	100.0%	482	100.0%	7084	100.0%	17254	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	531		506		2		1039		7		1		14		22		195		1256	
Two-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1875	62.3%	4026	69.7%	127	90.1%	6028	67.5%	181	73.0%	52	71.2%	79	59.8%	312	68.9%	4648	67.9%	10988	67.7%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1135	37.7%	1754	30.3%	14	9.9%	2903	32.5%	67	27.0%	21	28.8%	53	40.2%	141	31.1%	2199	32.1%	5243	32.3%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	628	20.9%	1008	17.4%	9	6.4%	1645	18.4%	42	16.9%	10	13.7%	28	21.2%	80	17.7%	1186	17.3%	2911	17.9%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	246	8.2%	330	5.7%	1	0.7%	577	6.5%	15	6.0%	1	1.4%	18	13.6%	34	7.5%	539	7.9%	1150	7.1%
Violation, New Sentence	161	5.3%	264	4.6%	2	1.4%	427	4.8%	6	2.4%	8	11.0%	4	3.0%	18	4.0%	291	4.3%	736	4.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	53	1.8%	74	1.3%	2	1.4%	129	1.4%	2	0.8%	1	1.4%	1	0.8%	4	0.9%	66	1.0%	199	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	47	1.6%	78	1.3%	0	0.0%	125	1.4%	2	0.8%	1	1.4%	2	1.5%	5	1.1%	117	1.7%	247	1.5%
Subtotal	3010	100.0%	5780	100.0%	141	####	8931	100.0%	248	100.0%	73	100.0%	132	100.0%	453	100.0%	6847	100.0%	16231	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	824		967		5		1796		19		2		30		51		432		2279	
Three-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	1622	57.1%	3482	64.9%	121	87.1%	5225	62.6%	166	68.6%	29	59.2%	61	52.1%	256	62.7%	4229	63.5%	9710	63.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1218	42.9%	1887	35.1%	18	12.9%	3123	37.4%	76	31.4%	20	40.8%	56	47.9%	152	37.3%	2427	36.5%	5702	37.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	665	23.4%	1053	19.6%	9	6.5%	1727	20.7%	44	18.2%	10	20.4%	28	23.9%	82	20.1%	1282	19.3%	3091	20.1%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	254	8.9%	339	6.3%	1	0.7%	594	7.1%	15	6.2%	1	2.0%	19	16.2%	35	8.6%	560	8.4%	1189	7.7%
Violation, New Sentence	173	6.1%	284	5.3%	2	1.4%	459	5.5%	7	2.9%	8	16.3%	4	3.4%	19	4.7%	333	5.0%	811	5.3%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	104	3.7%	166	3.1%	5	3.6%	275	3.3%	9	3.7%	1	2.0%	4	3.4%	14	3.4%	179	2.7%	468	3.0%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	22	0.8%	45	0.8%	1	0.7%	68	0.8%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	2	0.5%	73	1.1%	143	0.9%
Subtotal	2840	100.0%	5369	100.0%	139	####	8348	100.0%	242	100.0%	49	100.0%	117	100.0%	408	100.0%	6656	100.0%	15412	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	994		1378		7		2379		25		26		45		96		623		3098	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 20 and 31.

* Offender has a history of participation (not necessarily completion) in one or more other KDOC Facility substance abuse treatment programs, including: ADAPT, CDRP, Innerchange Subs. Abuse Treatment, Sex Offender Subs. Abuse Treatment and Female Subs. Abuse Treatment

Therapeutic Community at Lansing

Program Description

The Therapeutic Community (TC) program at Lansing Correctional Facility provides treatment for minimum custody male offenders with substance abuse problems. The program length is 11 to 13 months, depending on the participants' treatment needs.

During FY 1998 through FY 2000 the program also included a 36-bed Transitional Therapeutic Community (TTC) unit in Wichita to facilitate reintegration of TC program graduates into the community. In August 2000, that TTC was moved to Topeka and in FY 2005, the program was eliminated due to reductions in federal RSAT Grant funding.

The TC at Lansing Correctional Facility was moved to Osawatomie Correctional Facility in FY 2005 and has 80 treatment beds (slots). The Department's contracted treatment provider also provides 10 community beds for male TC program graduates at the Wichita Toben Community Residential Bed facility. This facility also houses other offenders released from facilities statewide who are in need of housing assistance.

Evaluation Highlights: Therapeutic Community at Lansing

Output Highlights

- The TC slots decreased from 100 in FY 2004 to 80 in FY 2005 and FY 2006.
- The annual average daily utilization increased from 79.3% in FY 2004 to 94.4% in FY 2005, and to 97.7% in FY 2006.
- The number of program participants decreased from 305 in FY 2004 to 231 in FY 2005 and to 228 in FY 2006.
- The number of unduplicated completions decreased from 80 in FY 2004 to 63 in FY 2005, and then increased to 84 in FY 2006.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants decreased from 43.7% in FY 2004 to 42.0% in FY 2005 and then increased to 57.1% in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated participant increased from \$1,245 in FY 2004 to \$1,535 in FY 2005, and then dropped to \$1,399 in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated completion increased from \$3,813 in FY 2004 to \$5,578 in FY 2005, and then dropped to \$3,765 in FY 2006.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004*		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	90		90		100		61		79	
# Enrolled	114		251		205		170		149	
Subtotal	204		341		305		231		228	
# Promotions	0		0		0		0		0	
Completions	61	25.1%	80	52.6%	80	53.7%	63	41.4%	84	56.4%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	10	4.1%	99	65.1%	73	49.0%	15	9.9%	8	5.4%
Volitional	43	17.7%	62	40.8%	90	60.4%	74	48.7%	57	38.3%
Subtotal: Terminations	114	46.9%	241	158.6%	243	163.1%	152	100.0%	149	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	90		100		62		79		79	

(*) During FY 2004, the Therapeutic Community at Lansing moved from the East Unit to the South Unit of the facility. Since these units are different physical locations, each offender's TC program participation record had to be "closed out" at LCF-East and "reopened" at LCF-South. As a result of the physical move, total activity for this year is somewhat inflated.

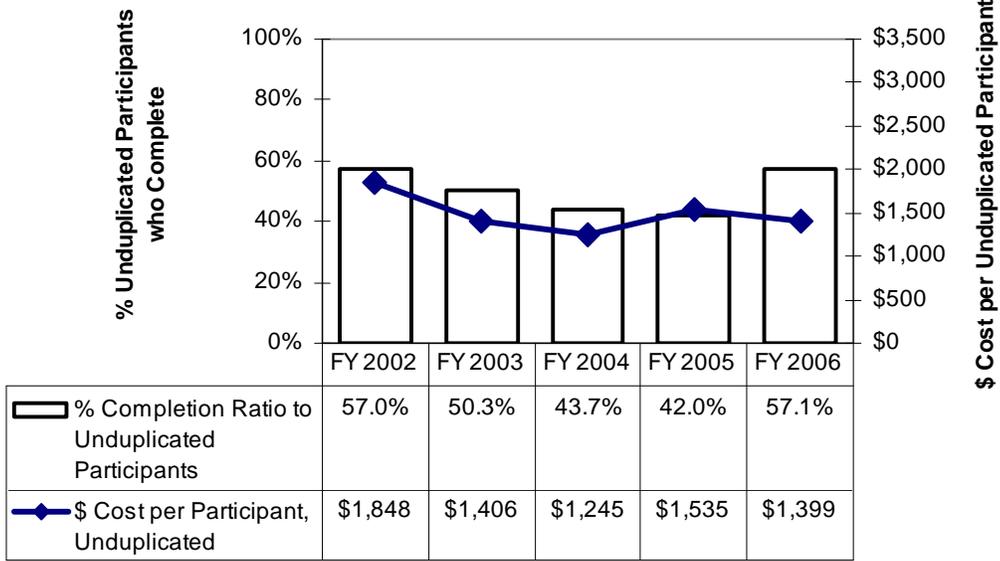
**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Actual Expenditures	\$ 364,003	\$ 364,026	\$ 305,000	\$ 351,433	\$ 316,236
Contracted Slots	100	100	100	80	80
Cost per Slot	\$ 3,640	\$ 3,640	\$ 3,050	\$ 4,393	\$ 3,953
Number Participants, Total	204	341	305	231	228
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 1,784	\$ 1,068	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,521	\$ 1,387
Unduplicated Participants	197	259	245	229	226
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 1,848	\$ 1,406	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,535	\$ 1,399
Unduplicated Completions	61	80	80	63	84
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 5,967	\$ 4,550	\$ 3,813	\$ 5,578	\$ 3,765
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	57.0%	50.3%	43.7%	42.0%	57.1%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	90	100	62	79	79

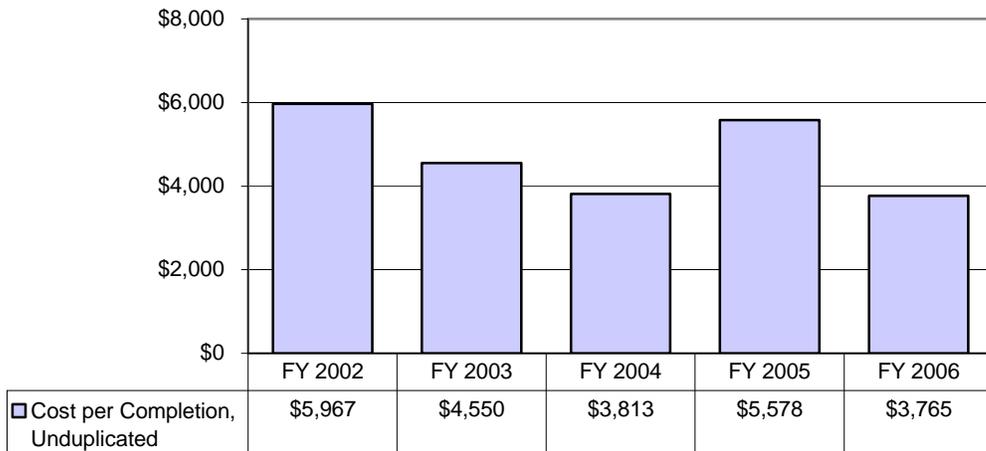
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

Note: The Contractor changed from DCCCA to Mirror, Inc. in FY2005

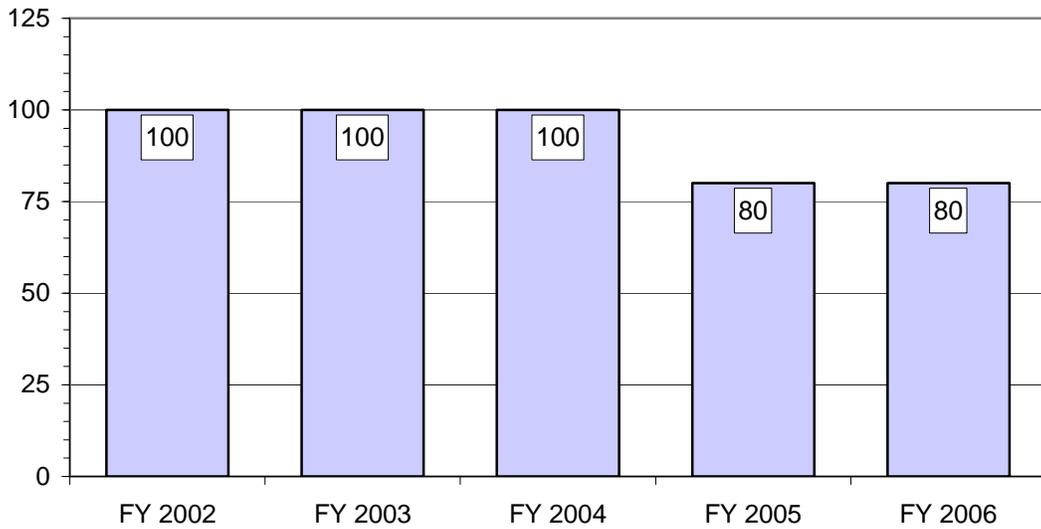
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

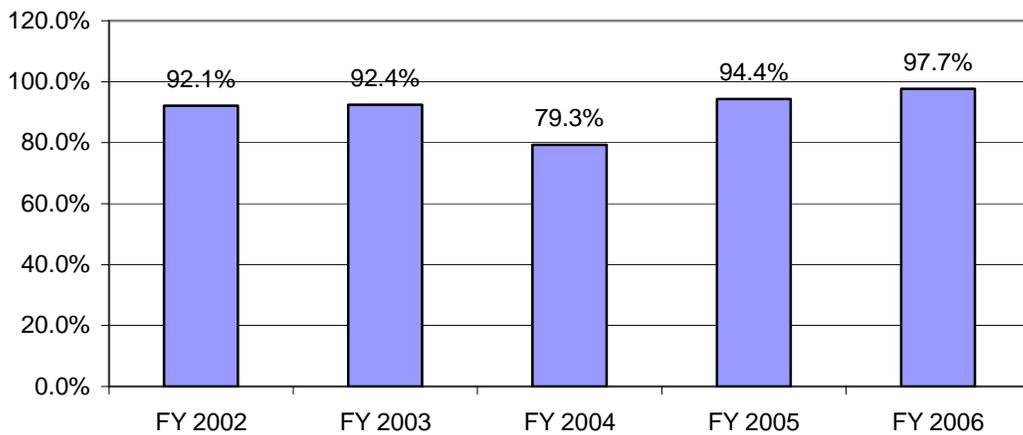


**Contracted Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Source: IPPPSL

**Annual Average Utilization Rate
Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- TC at Lansing
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Therapeutic Community at Winfield

Program Description

During FY 1999, a Therapeutic Community program was implemented at Winfield Correctional Facility to provide treatment services to minimum custody inmates with only six to nine months yet to serve on the incarceration portion of their sentences and who have serious substance abuse treatment needs. The Winfield TC was similar in structure and treatment concept to the Lansing Correctional Facility TC, but had a program length of six to nine months and a capacity of 64 participants. This TC was closed during FY 2003 due to funding cuts.

For further information regarding the TC at Winfield, please refer to Volume VI of the Offender Programs Evaluation.

Therapeutic Community at Topeka

Program Description

In January 2000, a TC program was implemented at Topeka Correctional Facility. This program is targeted to minimum custody female offenders with substance abuse treatment needs. This TC is similar in structure and treatment concept to those at Lansing and Hutchinson, except that the curriculum incorporates gender-specific female offender issues in addition to substance abuse treatment issues. The program ranges from 11 to 13 months in duration, depending on the participants' treatment needs. Female inmates who have been identified as having a need for substance abuse treatment, as indicated by a criminogenic need for substance abuse treatment reflected by a score of 3 or higher in the Alcohol and Drug domain of the LSI-R assessment meet the selection criteria for this program. In addition, participants referred to the program are administered a secondary screening instrument, the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-3 (SASSI-3), to further identify individual treatment needs.

A ten-bed community transitional therapeutic community component (TTC) in Hoisington for this TC program opened in early 2001, but was cut to 4 beds in fiscal year 2003. The TTC component was eliminated in fiscal year 2006 due to lack of funding.

Evaluation Highlights: Therapeutic Community at Topeka

Output Highlights

- The number of program slots remained constant at 24 from FY 2004 to FY 2006.
- The average daily utilization increased slightly from 94.2% in FY 2004 to 99.6% in FY 2005 and dropped to 92.0% in FY 2006.
- The number of program participants increased from 69 in FY 2004 to 75 in FY 2005 and then decreased to 64 in FY 2006.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 13 in FY 2004 to 18 in FY 2005 and then decreased to 10 in FY 2006.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 30.2% in FY 2004 to 32.7% in FY 2005 and the decreased to 27.0% in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated participant varied from \$2,203 in FY 2004 to \$1,408 in FY 2005 and \$2,383 in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased sharply from \$11,692 in FY 2004 to \$5,586 in FY 2005 and then increased to \$14,296 in FY 2006.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	21		25		22		26		20	
# Enrolled	41		37		47		49		44	
Subtotal	62		62		69		75		64	
# Promotions	0		0		0		0		0	
Completions	13	35.1%	13	23.6%	13	31.7%	18	32.7%	10	24.4%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	5	13.5%	1	1.8%	4	9.8%	6	10.9%	2	4.9%
Volitional	19	51.4%	26	47.3%	26	63.4%	31	56.4%	29	70.7%
Subtotal: Terminations	37	100.0%	40	72.7%	43	104.9%	55	100.0%	41	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	25		22		26		20		23	

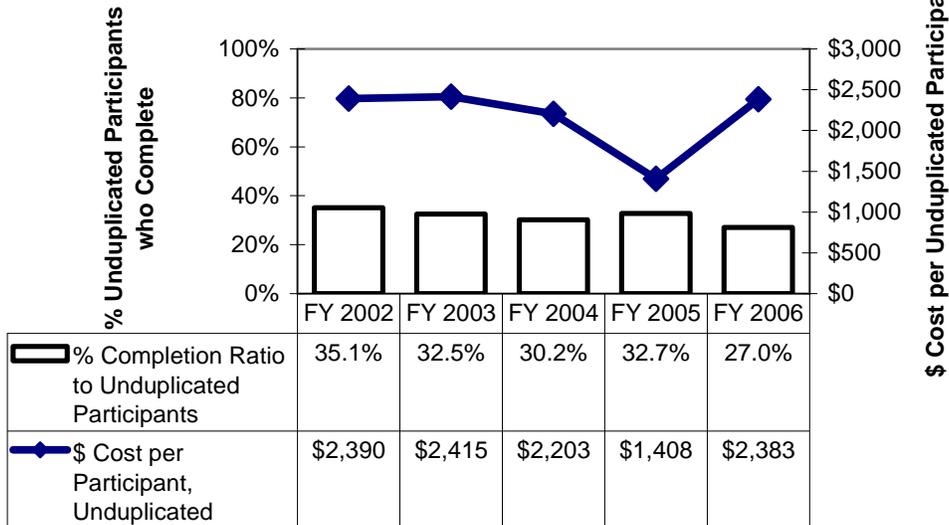
**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Actual Expenditures	\$ 148,150	\$ 149,756	\$ 152,000	\$ 105,567	\$ 142,956
Contracted Slots	24	24	24	24	24
Cost per Slot	\$ 6,173	\$ 6,240	\$ 6,333	\$ 4,399	\$ 5,957
Number Participants, Total	62	62	69	75	64
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 2,390	\$ 2,415	\$ 2,203	\$ 1,408	\$ 2,234
Unduplicated Participants	62	62	69	75	60
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 2,390	\$ 2,415	\$ 2,203	\$ 1,408	\$ 2,383
Unduplicated Completions	13	13	13	18	10
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 11,396	\$ 11,520	\$ 11,692	\$ 5,865	\$ 14,296
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	35.1%	32.5%	30.2%	32.7%	27.0%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	25	22	26	20	23

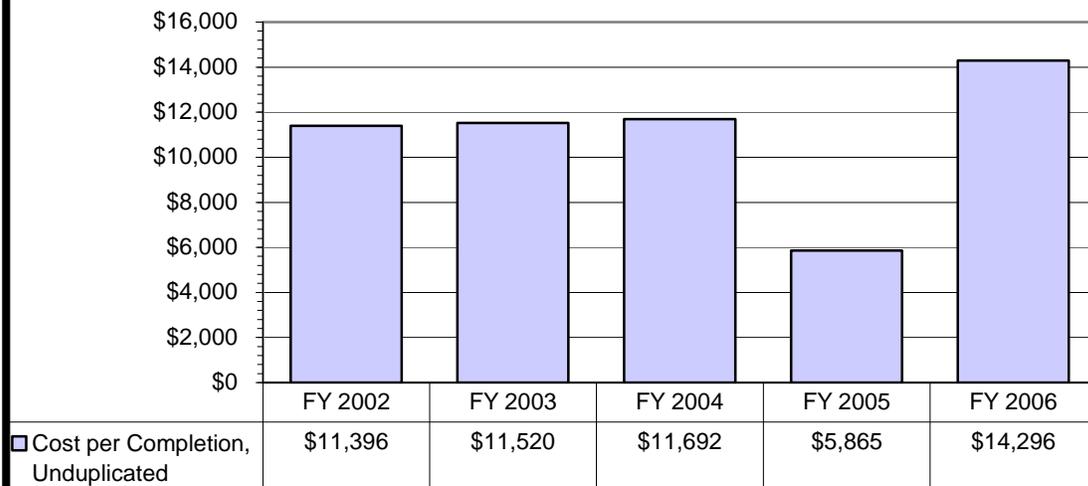
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

Note: The Contractor changed from DCCCA to Mirror, Inc. in FY2005.

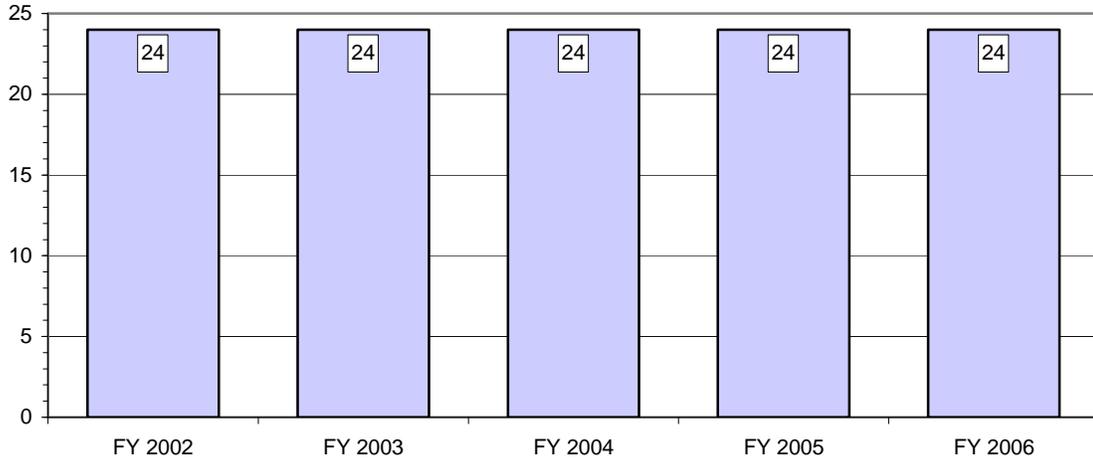
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



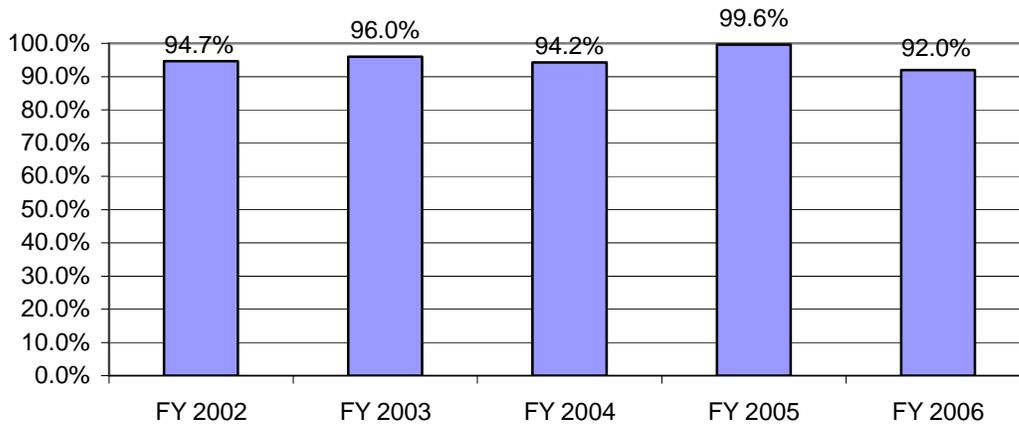
**Contracted Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



*NOTE: Slots reflect the annual average number of slots -- not year-end numbers. This program became operation in January, 2000.

Source: IPPPSL

**Annual Average Utilization Rate
Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- TC at Topeka
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson

Program Description

Preparation for the TC program at Hutchinson Correctional Facility began in July 2003 with the award of Byrne Grant Funds. The TC at HCF, which is a 60-bed, 11 to 13 month treatment program serving the medium custody, male population, began operation in August 2003 with 29 participants. By October 31, 2004 all beds were full.

In addition to the 60 program beds, up to four beds are provided for TC graduates who have been released from prison but revoked due to substance abuse relapse. These offenders are allowed to participate in the TC program as determined by the program coordinator who develops a treatment plan specific to the offender's relapse issues.

The Department's contracted treatment provider also provides 10 community beds for male TC program graduates at the Wichita Toben Community Residential Bed (CRB) facility. This facility also houses other offenders released from facilities statewide who are in need of housing assistance.

Evaluation Highlights: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson

Output Highlights

- The number of average full-time equivalent contracted slots increased from 55 in FY 2004 to 60 in FY 2005 and FY 2006.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots increased from 86.2% in FY 2004 to 94.0% in FY 2005 and 95.7% in FY 2006.
- The number of program participants increased from 105 in FY 2004 to 176 in FY 2005 then decreased to 149 in FY 2006.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 90 in FY 2004 to 150 in FY 2005 then decreased to 147 in FY 2006.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 6 in FY 2004 to 57 in FY 2005, and then decreased to 40 in FY 2006.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 17.6% in FY 2004 to 64.8% in FY 2005 and then decreased to 45.5% in FY 2006.

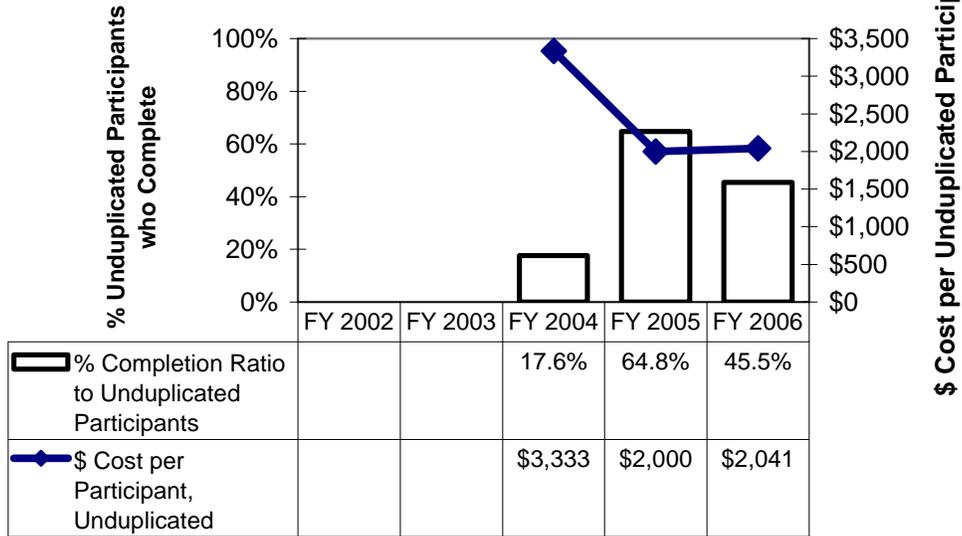
**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward					0		56		62	
# Enrolled					105		120		87	
Subtotal					105		176		149	
# Promotions					0		0		0	
Completions					6	6.7%	57	63.3%	40	44.4%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional					17	18.9%	32	35.6%	11	12.2%
Volitional					26	28.9%	25	27.8%	39	43.3%
Subtotal: Terminations					49	54.4%	114	126.7%	90	100.0%
# Carried to next FY					56		62		59	

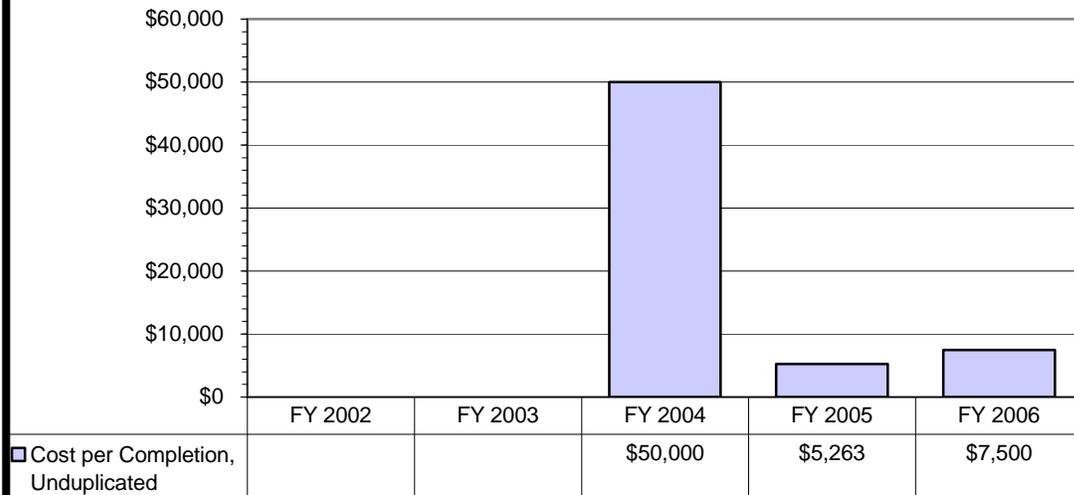
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson FY 2002 - FY 2006					
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Actual Expenditures			\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Contracted Slots			55	60	60
Cost per Slot			\$ 5,455	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Number Participants, Total			105	176	149
Cost per Participant, Total			\$ 2,857	\$ 1,705	\$ 2,013
Unduplicated Participants			90	150	147
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated			\$ 3,333	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,041
Unduplicated Completions			6	57	40
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated			\$ 50,000	\$ 5,263	\$ 7,500
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹			17.6%	64.8%	45.5%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY			56	62	59

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

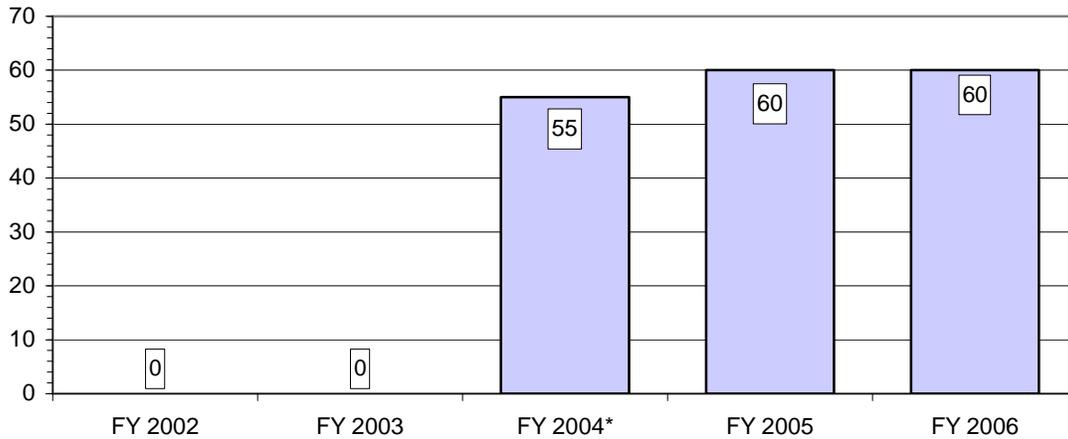
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

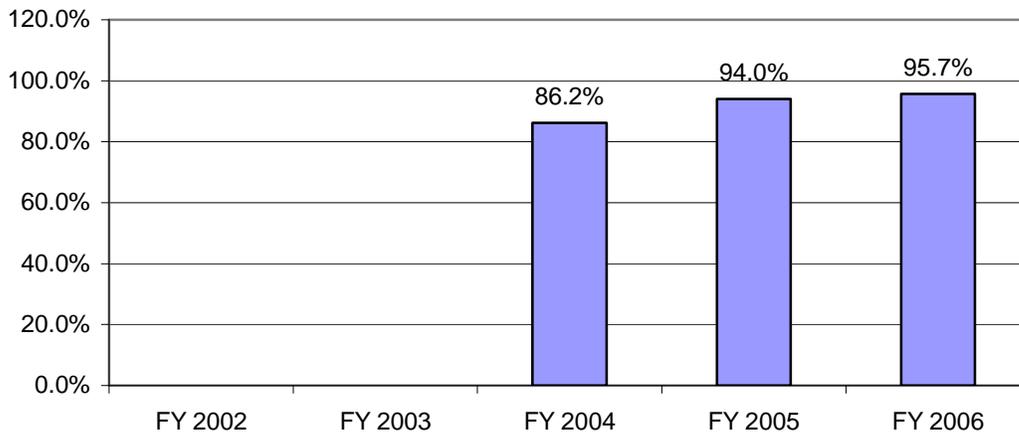


**Contracted Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Source: IPPPSL * NOTE: This program began in Aug 2003 with 60 full-time equivalent slots. This is a weighted average number of slot -- not year end number.

**Annual Average Utilization Rate
Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- TC at Hutchinson
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



EDUCATION: ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL

Program History and Rationale

The Department has provided educational programs for offenders for many years. The rationale for providing education programs in prison is based on a *perceived* link between poor educational skills and criminality, and on a general societal belief in the value of education. It is generally accepted that low levels of educational skills or the lack of certification such as a high school diploma and trade skills can adversely affect employment opportunities, subsequent earning abilities, and the ability to make informed decisions regarding social, civic, and work issues. Correctional educators have continued to teach while facing scrutiny and pessimism from the public and some legislators about education's value, especially among those having committed more serious crimes. And until recently, there was not much in terms of national research to support or refute the value of correctional education programs.

Prior to 1976 most of the education programs in the Department were not delivered by professional education staff and were limited in size, scope, and effect. Since 1976 the Department has provided education programs through contractual arrangements with professional educational organizations. Prior to 1995 these contracts were developed individually for various correctional facilities with local public schools, area vocational-technical schools, community colleges, or private colleges.

Within the correctional environment, poor performance in the literacy and computational tasks required for other treatment programs, facility work details, or Correctional Industries reduces program effectiveness and inmate productivity. Offenders are required to make all requests in writing to the appropriate person or Department. Grievances and appeal forms are required to be filled out properly or may be dismissed. Offenders are given inmate rule books that are very technical and list statutes that define what is and what is not permissible, outlines the disciplinary process and grievance procedures. Offenders are required to know KDOC policies and procedures, facility General Orders, and living unit rules so they know both their rights and the expectations the Department has of them, holding them accountable. Therapeutic Community and Sex Offender programs require the ability to think abstractly and to read and write at a higher level. Therefore, being illiterate has an adverse affect on both the offender and the Department.

From the aspects of re-socialization, offender management, and facility operation, the Department's mission is served by the provision of education programs.

Current Program Operations: Academic Education / Vocational Education
/ Special Education

Correctional education programming includes Academic Education (GED and Literacy), Special Education, and Vocational Education programs. All correctional facilities except for Wichita Work Release Facility and Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility provide educational and vocational programming. System-wide there were 149 slots for Academic Education, 60 slots for Special Education, and 260 slots for Vocational Education in FY 2005. The number of slots changed to 147 for Academic Education in FY 2006, but the number of slots for Special Education and Vocational Education remained the same.

**ALL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CAPACITY BY LOCATION
FY 2005**

FACILITY:	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Educational Programs									
Academic (GED/Literacy)	15	15	30	32	12	15	15	15	149
Special Ed.			10	30			10	10	60
TOTAL ED	15	15	40	62	12	15	25	25	209
Vocational Programs									
Barbering			10						10
Building Maintenance							12		12
Business Support							12		12
Computer Tech								12	12
Construction			12			15			27
Drafting			12						12
Food Service		10	12	12		12			46
Home Building	12		27						39
Horticulture			12			12			24
Industries Technology			20						20
Manufacturing Technology			12						12
Masonry		12							12
Transitional Training			10						10
Welding				12					12
TOTAL VOC	12	22	127	24	0	39	24	12	260

**ALL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CAPACITY BY LOCATION
FY 2006**

FACILITY:	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Educational Programs									
Academic (GED/Literacy)	15	15	30	30	12	15	15	15	147
Special Ed.			10	30			10	10	60
TOTAL ED	15	15	40	60	10	15	25	25	207
Vocational Programs									
Barbering ¹			10						10
Building Maintenance							12	12	24
Business Support							12		12
Construction						15			15
Drafting			12						12
Food Service ²		10	12	12		12			46
Home Building	12		27						39
Horticulture ³			12			12			24
Industries Technology			20						20
Manufacturing Technology			12						12
Masonry		12							12
Transitional Training			10						10
Welding				12					12
Woodworking			12						12
TOTAL VOC	12	22	127	24	0	39	24	12	260

¹ Barbering Vocational at HCF provided by State Employee

² Food Service Vocational programming provided by ARAMARK

³ Horticulture Vocational at HCF provided by State Employee

Academic Education Programs: GED and Literacy

Program Description of GED

The GED programs in KDOC facilities are computerized and allow each student to start at his/her current level and work at an individualized pace. There is no set time limit for completion, but the student's score on each of the practice tests determines when he/she is ready for the GED test. Before taking the GED test, students must earn a practice test score of 47 or better in each of the five areas with a total score of 235 or more. If one of the scores is as low as 45, it will be accepted if the total score is 235 or more.

The GED programs are open entry and open exit. Once the GED test is passed, a GED certificate is awarded. Graduation dates will vary due to the individualized nature of the program.

Each KDOC facility has one classroom with the exception of Lansing and Hutchinson, which have two. There are approximately 15 workstations in each classroom and at least two shifts of students are served each day. Each student spends about three hours daily in the GED classroom. Each classroom is staffed with an appropriately certified teacher and an instructional aide.

Program Description of Literacy

A Reading Literacy Program is provided for students who already have a diploma or GED certificate, but are in need of remedial reading services. This program also uses the individualized computer program and begins at the student's current reading level as measured by the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) test that is administered at RDU. A certificate of completion is awarded to each student who masters reading through the 8th grade level.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the correctional education programs (both GED and Literacy) is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and certification which promote employability and responsible decision-making and by providing facilities with additional management resources and opportunities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The programs will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining

enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire and demonstrate responsible self-management and interpersonal skills and pro-social decision-making.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates; type of termination; disciplinary data; employment data].

- Eligible offenders will attain the secondary school level GED credential if appropriate.

[Measurement Indicators: GED program completion rates; employment data]

- Offenders will achieve certification of vocational specific entry-level competencies.

[Measurement Indicators: Vocational program completion rates; employment data]

- The program will provide facilities with inmate management resources and activities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

[Measurement Indicators: average daily enrollments; program completion rates; length of enrollment; type of termination]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) is essentially the same for all programs. This is presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 33 and 34). Please note that in FY 2006, the methodology for determining Academic Education program completions was modified to remove participants who were later reassessed as not needing the program. This modification was designed to clarify the definition of “completion” as well as ensure that output measures are accurate. As a result, some data related to Academic Education completions in FY 2006 may show significant variations from previous fiscal years.

Outcome (recidivism) information is not presented for Academic Education. During FY 2000, the Department put together a work group to examine the delivery of Academic Education programs to offenders. This work group concluded that Academic Education is more like a “service” rather than a “correctional intervention.” It is offered

to inmates who lack a high school diploma/GED or who have reading abilities measured at less than the 8th grade level. Earning a GED while incarcerated and/or improving one's reading skill to at least the 8th grade level should positively impact an inmate's ability to interact while incarcerated and, hopefully, lead to improved employment opportunities once released.

Evaluation Highlights: GED and Literacy

Output Highlights

- The number of combined Academic Education full-time equivalent contracted slots was 145 in FY 2004 and increased to 147 in FY 2005 and FY 2006.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots increased from 97.3% in FY 2004 to 99.2% in FY 2005 and then decreased to 96.6% in FY 2006.
- The number of total program participants increased from 1,752 in FY 2004 to 1809 in FY 2005 and then decreased to 1678 in FY 2006.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 530 in FY 2004 to 592 in FY 2005 and then decreased to 354 in FY 2006.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants dropped slightly from 48.5% in FY 2004 to 48.0% in FY 2005 and then decreased to 30.3% in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$721 in FY 2004 to \$640 in FY 2005 and then increased to \$712 in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$1,874 in FY 2004 to \$1,627 in FY 2005 and then increased to \$2,851 in FY 2006.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Academic Education Programs (Literacy & GED)
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	0		256		254		284 *		271	
# Enrolled	1429		1481		1498		1525		1407	
Subtotal	1429		1737		1752		1809		1678	
Completions **	466	39.7%	612	44.4%	527	40.4%	592	41.4%	354	27.8%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	573	48.8%	563	40.9%	570	43.7%	624	43.7%	705	55.3%
Volitional	134	11.4%	203	14.7%	207	15.9%	213	14.9%	215	16.9%
Subtotal: Terminations	1173	100.0%	1378	100.0%	1304	100.0%	1429	100.0%	1274	100.0%
GED Pending			105		162		109		154	
# Carried to next FY	256		254		286		271		250	

* # Carried Forward will not match previous year's number because of revisions to the data since the last report was prepared.

** The methodology for determining Completions was modified in FY2006 to remove participants who were later reassessed as not being in need of the program, resulting in a lower figure than previous years.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Literacy Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	0		39		36		29		17	
# Enrolled	402		421		350		307		283	
Subtotal	402		460		386		336		300	
Completions *	269	74.1%	342	80.7%	267	74.8%	249	78.1%	61	21.5%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	82	22.6%	63	14.9%	67	18.8%	58	18.2%	211	74.3%
Volitional	12	3.3%	19	4.5%	23	6.4%	12	3.8%	12	4.2%
Subtotal: Terminations	363	100.0%	424	100.0%	357	100.0%	319	100.0%	284	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	39		36		29		17		16	

* The methodology for determining Completions was modified in FY2006 to remove participants who were later reassessed as not being in need of the program, resulting in a lower figure than previous years.

**Program Total Activity Summary
GED Education Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	0		217		218		255 *		254	
# Enrolled	1027		1060		1148		1218		1124	
Subtotal	1027		1277		1366		1473		1378	
Completions	197	24.3%	270	28.3%	260	27.5%	343	30.9%	293	29.6%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	491	60.6%	500	52.4%	503	53.1%	566	51.0%	494	49.9%
Volitional	122	15.1%	184	19.3%	184	19.4%	201	18.1%	203	20.5%
Subtotal: Terminations	810	100.0%	954	100.0%	947	100.0%	1110	100.0%	990	100.0%
GED Pending			105		162		109		154	
# Carried to next FY	217		218		257		254		234	

* # Carried Forward will not match previous year's number because of revisions to the data since the last report was prepared.

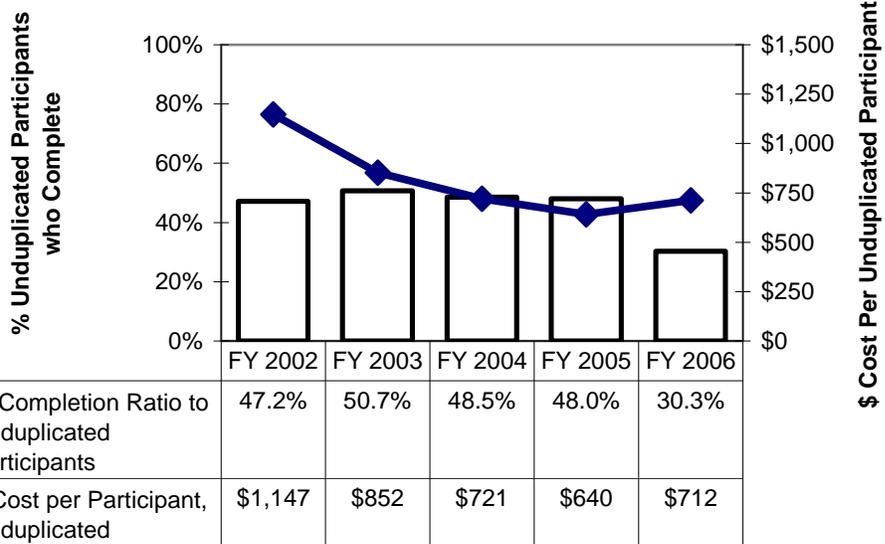
Program Cost and Activity Summary
Academic Education Programs (Literacy & GED)
FY 2002 - FY 2006

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Actual Expenditures	\$ 1,426,941	\$ 1,246,037	\$ 993,139	\$ 963,293	\$ 1,009,318
Contracted Slots (Full-time equivalents)	149	149	145	147	147
Cost per Slot	\$ 9,577	\$ 8,363	\$ 6,849	\$ 6,553	\$ 6,866
Number Participants, Total	1429	1737	1752	1809	1678
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 999	\$ 717	\$ 567	\$ 533	\$ 602
Unduplicated Participants	1244	1462	1378	1504	1417
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 1,147	\$ 852	\$ 721	\$ 640	\$ 712
Unduplicated Completions *	466	612	530	592	354
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 3,062	\$ 2,036	\$ 1,874	\$ 1,627	\$ 2,851
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	47.2%	50.7%	48.5%	48.0%	30.3%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	256	254	286	271	250

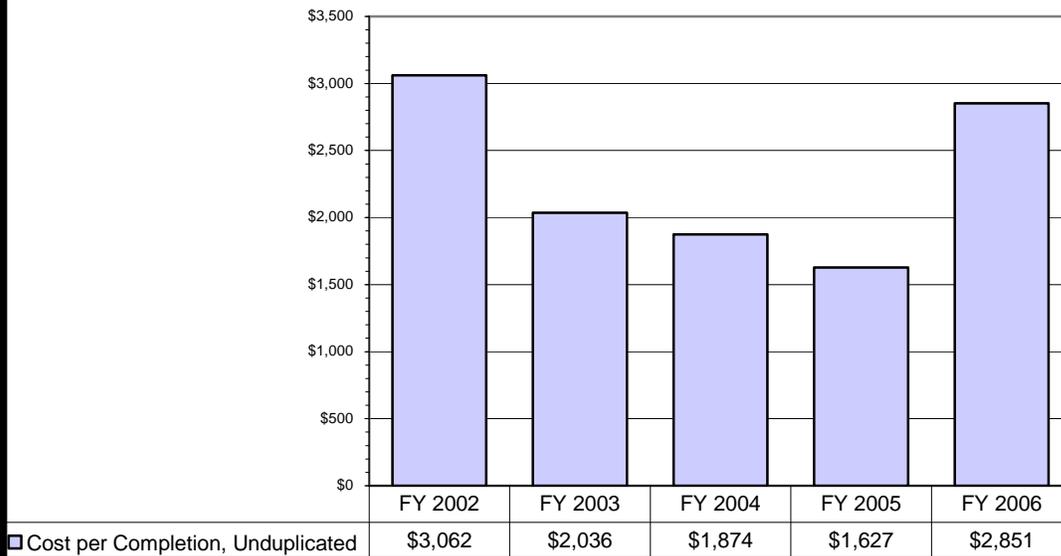
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

* The methodology for determining Completions was modified in FY2006 to remove participants who were later reassessed as not being in need of the program, resulting in a lower figure than previous years. Therefore, the "Cost per Completion, Unduplicated" amount in FY 2006 reflects a higher amount than previous years.

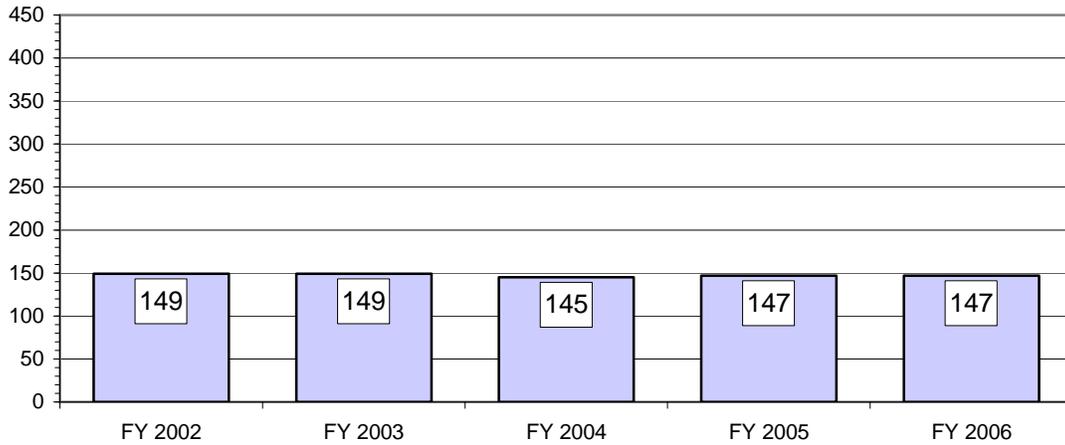
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Academic Education Programs (*Literacy & GED*)
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Academic Education Programs (*Literacy & GED*)
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

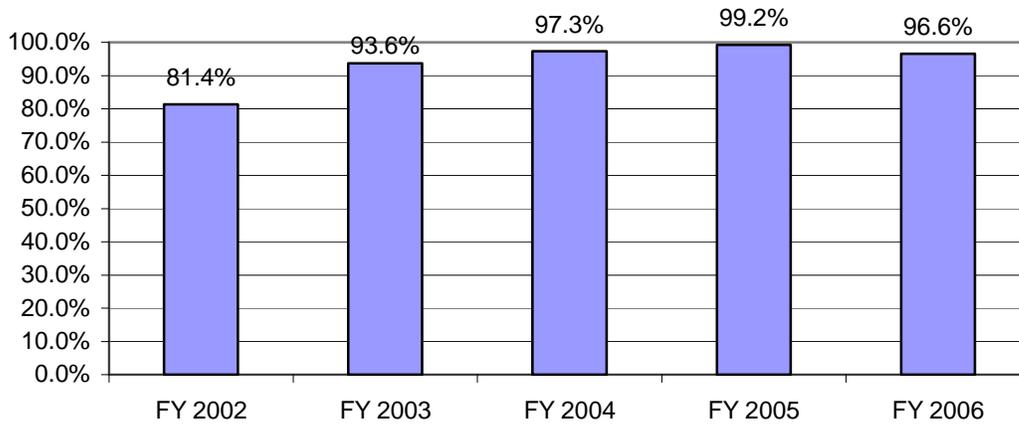


**Contracted Slots (Full-time Equivalents)
Academic Education Programs (Literacy & GED)
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Source: IPPPSL

**Annual Average Utilization Rate
Academic Education Programs (Literacy & GED)
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Special Education Program

Program Description

The Special Education program was established to meet the unique needs of exceptional students, as prescribed by federal and state statutes. Special classrooms are available to all custody levels across the state, and to male and female inmates who qualify. Classrooms are located at Lansing (maximum and medium); Hutchinson (maximum and medium); Winfield (minimum) and Topeka (all custody levels).

To be eligible for Special Education, an inmate must qualify as “exceptional” according to state criteria through individualized testing that is “multi-disciplinary and multi-sourced.” A school psychologist and an educational evaluator assist in the evaluation process to ensure that testing is comprehensive and due process requirements are addressed. These testers, along with other teaching staff members, work together to develop an individualized education program for each student found to be exceptional.

An inmate student must be age 21 (22 if the birthday falls after July 1) or under and lack a high school diploma or GED to qualify for services. Related services, as required by law, are provided as necessary. For example, a deaf student would be provided an interpreter, if the Individual Education Plan (IEP) indicated a need. Students continue in special education until they complete their program, or, when over 21, when their learning reaches a plateau in terms of progress.

Special education teachers must have proper special education certification in order for KDOC to qualify for state reimbursement from the Kansas State Department of Education.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the Special Education program is to comply with state and federal laws, regulations, and standards concerning the delivery of special education services by providing appropriate special education to offenders who qualify for that program.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by ensuring that all inmates assessed as needing special education and fitting within the above described criteria are offered the opportunity to enroll.

[Measurement Indicators: those screened as having a special education need, those agreeing to a special education evaluation, those fitting federal criteria,

program capacity.]

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by ensuring that inmates who do not fit the federal criteria described above but who are assessed as needing special education are offered the opportunity to enroll in the Special Education program on a space-available basis.

[Measurement Indicators: those screened as having a special education need, those agreeing to a special education evaluation, 'excess' program capacity.]

- All inmates enrolled in Special Education will have an Individualized Education Plan (IEP).

[Measurement Indicator: Actual count/comparison of IEPs during annual audits]

- At least 75% of the IEP requirements are satisfied/met.

[Measurement Indicator: Actual file review/comparison during annual audits.]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) is essentially the same for all programs. This is presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 31 and 32).

As with the Academic Education programs, no outcome information is generated for Special Education as this is considered a service provided by the Department and is not targeted directly to reduction of an offender's potential for recidivism.

Evaluation Highlights: Special Education Program

Output Highlights

- The annual average daily utilization rate increased from 48.5% in FY 2004 to 56.8% in FY 2005 and then decreased to 51.5% in FY 2006.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 113 in FY 2004 to 143 in FY 2005 and then decreased to 113 in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$4,204 in FY 2004 to \$3,322 in FY 2005 and then increased to \$4,204 in FY 2006.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Special Education Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

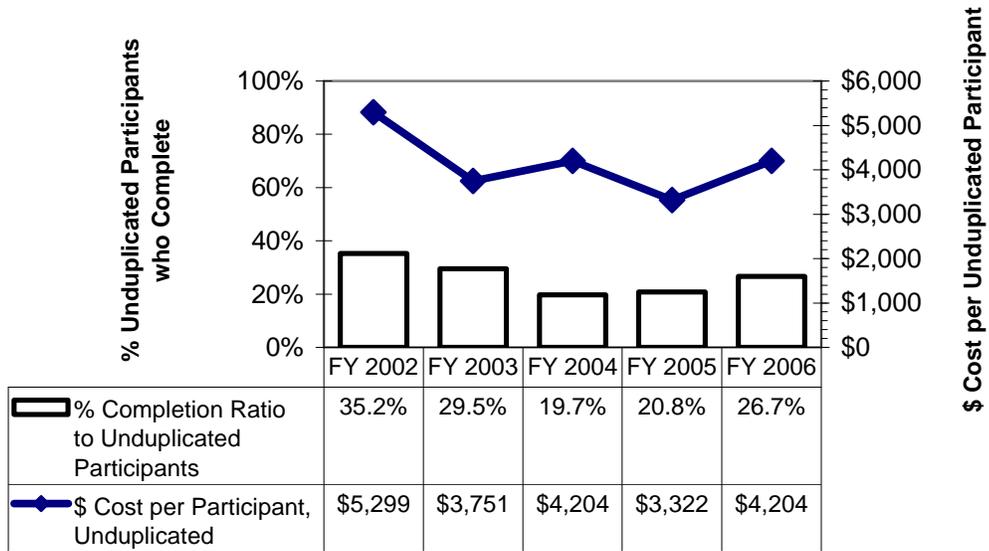
Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	35		40		32		37		42	
# Enrolled	112		122		123		155		98	
Subtotal	147		162		155		192		140	
Completions	25	21.4%	23	15.3%	15	14.7%	21	14.0%	20	19.6%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	63	53.8%	56	37.3%	68	66.7%	85	56.7%	54	52.9%
Volitional	19	16.2%	51	34.0%	34	33.3%	44	29.3%	28	27.5%
Subtotal: Terminations	107	91.5%	130	86.7%	117	114.7%	150	100.0%	102	100.0%
GED Pending					1					
# Carried to next FY	40		32		37		42		38	

**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Special Education Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

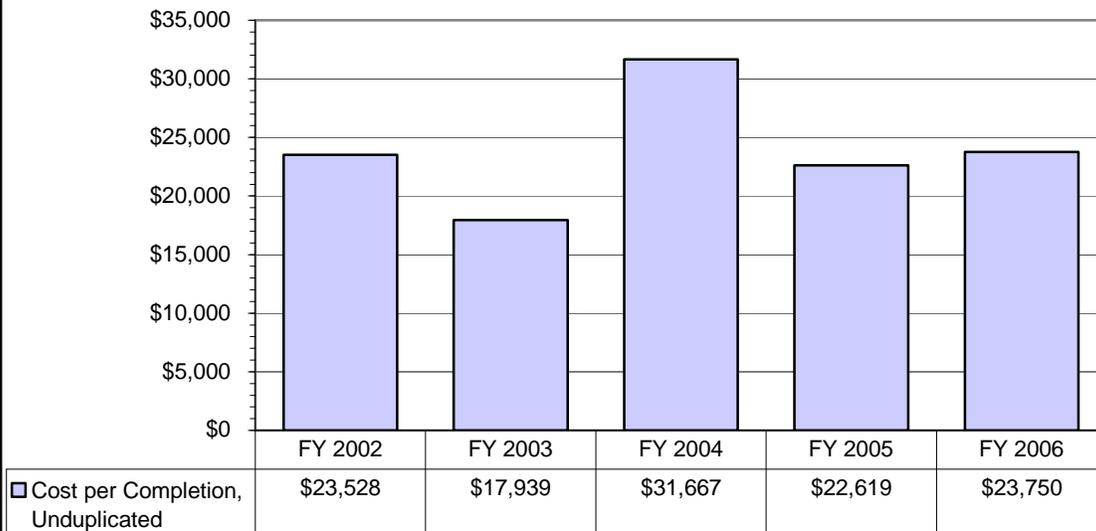
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Actual Expenditures	\$ 588,189	\$ 412,598	\$ 475,000	\$ 475,000	\$ 475,000
Contracted Slots	70	70	60	60	60
Cost per Slot	\$ 8,403	\$ 5,894	\$ 7,917	\$ 7,917	\$ 7,917
Number Participants, Total	147	162	155	192	140
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 4,001	\$ 2,547	\$ 3,065	\$ 2,474	\$ 3,393
Unduplicated Participants	111	110	113	143	113
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 5,299	\$ 3,751	\$ 4,204	\$ 3,322	\$ 4,204
Unduplicated Completions	25	23	15	21	20
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 23,528	\$ 17,939	\$ 31,667	\$ 22,619	\$ 23,750
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	35.2%	29.5%	19.7%	20.8%	26.7%
<i>State Categorical Aid from KSBOE</i>	\$ 271,730	\$ 274,165	\$ 165,152	\$ 274,165	\$ 165,152
<i>RDU Diagnostic Testing</i>	\$ 90,310	\$ 100,144	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
<i>Federal Chapter 1 Grant Funds</i>	\$ 49,961	\$ 50,297	\$ 80,553	\$ 56,894	\$ 45,874
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	40	32	37	42	38

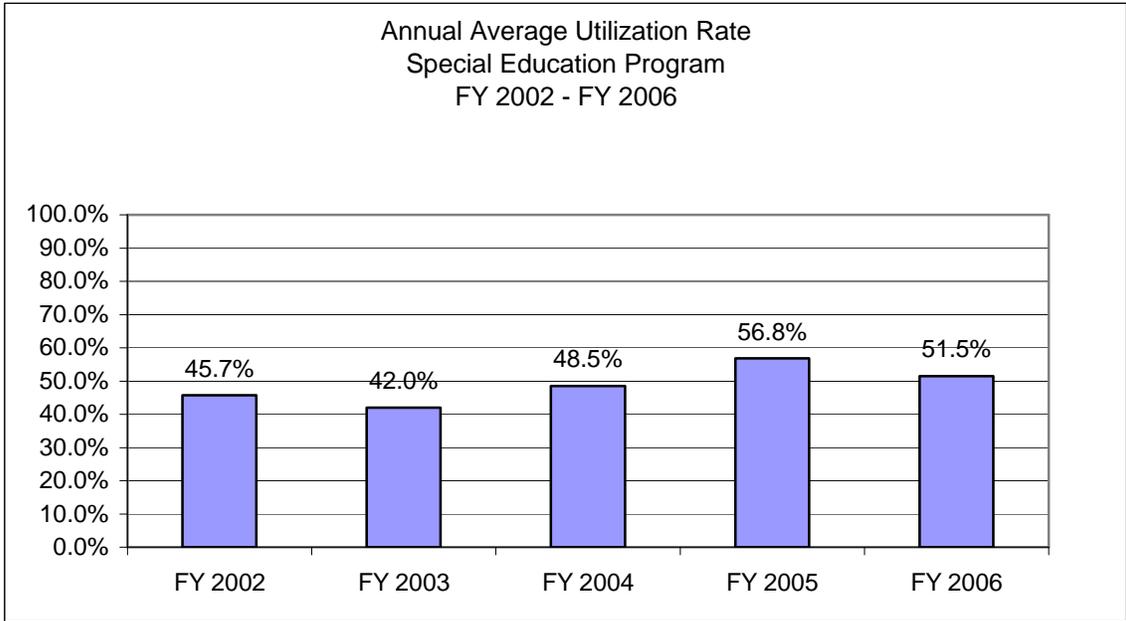
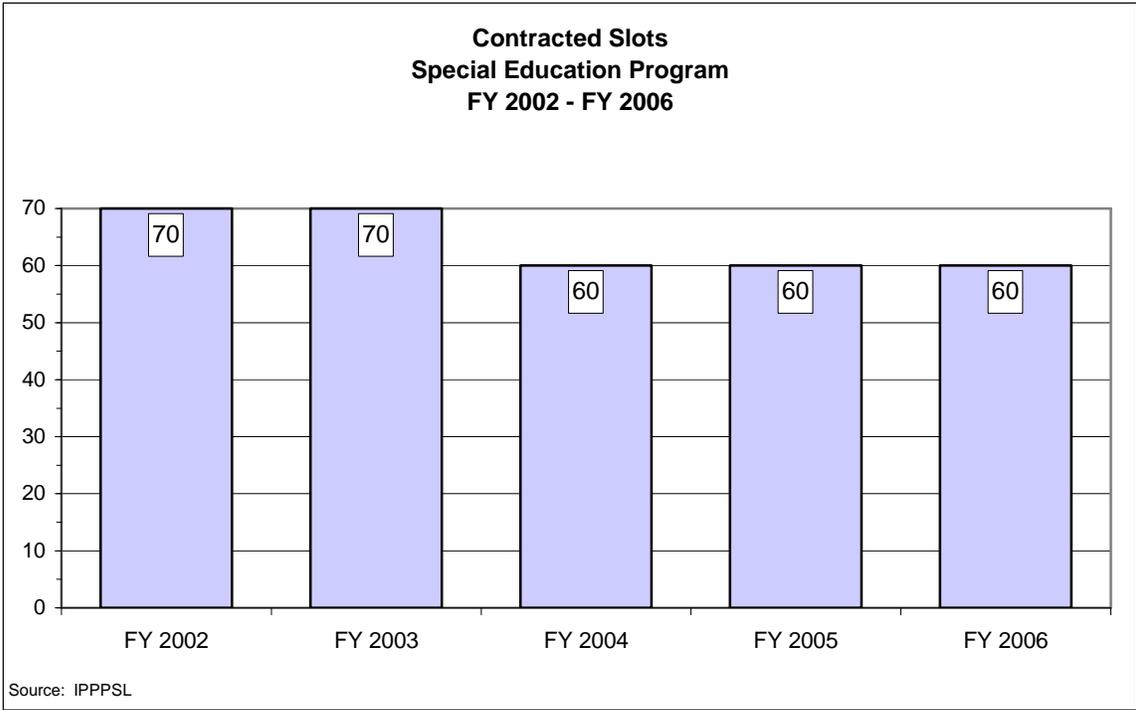
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Special Education Program
FY 2002- FY 2006**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Special Education Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**





Vocational Education Programs

All Vocational Education programs are open-entry open-exit. Thus, graduation dates vary, depending upon the student's ability and work habits. With the exception of Barbering, there is not a standard number of hours required to complete a program. Prior knowledge and skill in a trade can assist in an earlier graduation, but are not prerequisites for course participation. Certificates are awarded from Southeast Kansas Education Service Center in cooperation with the Kansas Department of Education. A competency task list, indicating the tasks completed during the course work, accompanies the certificate. A high school diploma or GED is required before entry to some programs. Some programs do not require a GED but do require higher levels of math. Potential vocational program participants are strongly encouraged to finish their academic programs before participating in a vocational program.

Specific Vocational Education Program Descriptions

The Barbering program requires a high school diploma or a GED plus a minimum of 1500 hours of training, a standard set by the State Board of Barbering Examiners. This takes approximately 14 months to complete. Students are in the classroom for about one hour per day for demonstrations, class study, and examinations. Approximately five hours per day are spent in supervised practice on hair cutting, hair styling, shaving, arranging and blending of hair. The objective of the course is to prepare students for the State Board of Barbering Examiner's Test and for the profession of Barbering. Graduates are placed in facilities throughout the state to serve as barbers for the KDOC inmate population until their release.

The Building Maintenance Program at the Topeka and Winfield Correctional Facilities trains inmate students in the mechanical maintenance of facilities. Areas covered include electrical, plumbing, and basic carpentry. Graduates learn how to maintain a building, e.g., repair a leaky faucet, a ballast in a light fixture, or a hole in a sheet-rock wall. They also become proficient in the use of hand tools associated with the various areas. This program was previously referred to as the Building Trades Program.

The Business Support Program prepares inmate students to function in the following four Microsoft® Office applications: Word, Excel, Access, and PowerPoint®. Other areas of training include: touch operation of the electric calculator, calculating machines, record management, business math, typing skills, and an administrative secretary simulation. This program was previously called Office Systems Technology Program.

The Cabinet Making, Construction, and Woodworking Programs are all programs that use individualized hands-on instruction in cooperation with individualized curriculum to learn the various aspects of the building trades. Students become proficient in the use of: routers, compound miter saws, table saws, radial arm saws, jointers, sanders and other hand tools. Training varies slightly between facilities because of space,

equipment availability, and needs of the institution, but the basics are covered in all the programs. Training components consist of basic cabinetry, block laying and concrete work, cabinet making. Students further develop their carpentry skills in building various types of projects that are sold to KDOC staff, tax supported agencies and to the general public at the Hutchinson Facility. Larger items include storage barns and gazebos. In many cases, advanced students also help with building and remodeling throughout the institution.

The Computer Repair Program was located at the Winfield facility but was terminated in FY 2006. The program trained students in basic electronics, including general electrical concepts, safety, tools, troubleshooting and repair, and DC and AC circuits.

The Drafting Technology Program uses computerized equipment along with the latest versions of Computer Aided Drafting software to train students to become competent in designing and making prints for architectural and mechanical engineered projects. Basic office software training is also used in the development of student presentations and cost analysis. Students create prints for use by other vocational programs, facility details, and facility administration.

The Food Service Program is designed to train students for employment in the food service industry. The inmate students learn food safety and preparation techniques through hands-on practice in the Staff Dining area. In FY 2004, ARAMARK Correctional Services took over administration of this program.

The Home Building Programs located at Ellsworth Correctional Facility and Hutchinson Correctional facility offer students hands-on construction experience as they build single-family homes. Students are involved in every aspect of construction, including framing, roofing, and installation of cabinets, floors, carpet and walls. These homes are offered for sale via auction and provide a valuable source of affordable housing for the community. The proceeds of home sales serve to sustain the program.

The two Horticulture Programs vary slightly among facilities depending on space, building accommodations and facility needs. Although all areas are not covered in each facility, the total curriculum covers greenhouse production, propagation of all types of household plants, hydroponic vegetable gardening, landscape design and layout, production garden farming, and turf management.

An Industry Technology Program is located at the East facility at Hutchinson. This program is provided in cooperation with Kansas Correctional Industries. The Vocational Education Division provides pre-industry classes and employment related skills classes, while Kansas Correctional Industries provides the industrial facility, the equipment, and the supervisors. The following industrial areas are available:

- Furniture Lamination
- Vehicle/Furniture Restoration

- Office Systems
- Sewing

Industry Technology students start with the Pre-Industry course that includes individualized computer-assisted competency-based classes on safety, math, measurement, blueprint reading, and manufacturing processes. Students in the classroom also complete an employment-related skill course. The program is presented by individualized learning guides, videotapes, interactive video-disc programs, and computer programs.

The KCI furniture lamination industry builds new laminated wooden furniture. Materials are cut, fitted, and assembled with the production equipment. This furniture may be purchased for use in schools, government offices, or non-profit organizations.

The KCI vehicle/furniture restoration shop repairs and restores used vehicles including automobiles, vans, trucks and tractors. Many of these are state owned vehicles and are returned to service in schools and state government agencies. This shop also repairs and restores used furniture. Both wooden and metal furniture are disassembled, stripped, cleaned, repaired, sanded, and finish coated. The finished items are then returned to use in a school, government office, or other non-profit organization.

The KCI office systems program manufactures modular office furniture. This furniture is available at a modest cost to state and local government agencies.

The KCI sewing industry makes clothing for inmates in Kansas prisons and for those in several other states. Large quantities of pants, shirts and underwear are produced daily with production sewing equipment.

In order for students to complete the program successfully, they must receive appropriate work evaluations in the classroom and in one or more of the industrial areas.

The Masonry Program is located in the El Dorado facility. The program prepares the student to enter the field of work as a Mason Tender, Mason Assistant, and Mason Apprentice. Training includes reading tape measures, mason's rule, mortar mixing, blueprint reading, job estimating, laying-out and construction of block, brick, stone and pre-cast structures. Advanced apprenticeship training is also available to those that have demonstrated the desire to further their skills and knowledge.

The Transitional Training Program is described in greater detail following this section.

The curriculum for the Welding Program involves blueprint reading, electrode and metal identification, metal weldability, joint design, and fabrication. Shop work consists of oxy-acetylene welding and cutting, arc welding, plasma arc cutting, gas tungsten arc welding, metal inert gas welding, and arc welding. Advanced students are assigned projects to further their training. Students, under the direction of their instructor,

build various shop items that include barbeque grills, trailers of all sizes, cattle panels and truck beds.

Graduation requirements for the vocational programs are:

- Completion of a specified list of competencies that demonstrate both cognitive and manipulative skills to enter the job market at an entry-level position or above; and,
- Consistent demonstration of positive work habits and a positive attitude to meet and maintain employment in the various occupational trades.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the correctional Vocational Education programs is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and certification which promote employability and responsible decision-making and by providing facilities with additional management resources and opportunities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The programs will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- Offenders will acquire and demonstrate responsible self-management, interpersonal skills and pro-social decision-making.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates; type of termination; disciplinary data; employment data].

- Offenders will achieve certification of vocational specific entry-level competencies.

[Measurement Indicators: Vocational program completion rates; employment data]

- The program will provide facilities with inmate management resources and activities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

[Measurement Indicators: average daily enrollments; program completion rates; length of enrollment; type of termination]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 31 and 32).

Evaluation Highlights: Vocational Education Programs

Output Highlights

- The number of full-time equivalent program slots increased slightly from 242 in FY 2004 to 250 in FY 2005 and FY 2006. This is exclusive of the 10 Transitional Training Program slots, which are discussed following this section.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots increased from 84.4% in FY 2004 to 94.5% in FY 2005 and then decreased slightly to 92.3% in FY 2006.
- The number of program participants decreased from 842 in FY 2004 to 837 in FY 2005 and to 768 in FY 2006.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 683 in FY 2004 to 684 in FY 2005 and to 687 in FY 2006.
- In FY 2004 there were 232 unduplicated completions, decreasing to 231 in FY 2005 and then to 223 in FY 2006.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 47.2% in FY 2004 to 49.3% in FY 2005 and then decreased to 46.8% in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$1,707 in FY 2004 to \$1,249 in FY 2005. This cost increased to \$1,303 in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$5,025 in FY 2004 to \$3,698 in FY 2005, and then increased to \$54,014 in FY 2006.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Vocational Education program during their initial incarcerations, 23.0% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 32.1% and 39.0%

as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to 28.4%, 34.6% and 38.5% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.

- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 23.0%, 32.1% and 39.0% for the offenders who successfully completed the Vocational Education program, 32.3%, 39.3% and 44.2% return rates for those offenders who terminated the program non-volitionally, and 33.9%, 42.7% and 49.1% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 4.9%, 9.2% and 12.5% for those completing the program, considerably lower than 11.2%, 16.5% and 19.4% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 9.5%, 15.0% and 18.5% for non-volitional non-completers, and 10.6%, 15.3% and 21.7% for all those volitional non-completers during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 14.0%, 20.2% and 24.9% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing the program, compared to 13.0%, 16.8% and 18.2% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 16.4%, 21.8% and 24.3% for non-volitional non-completers, and 17.9%, 23.6% and 26.2% for volitional non-completers.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Vocational Education Programs
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

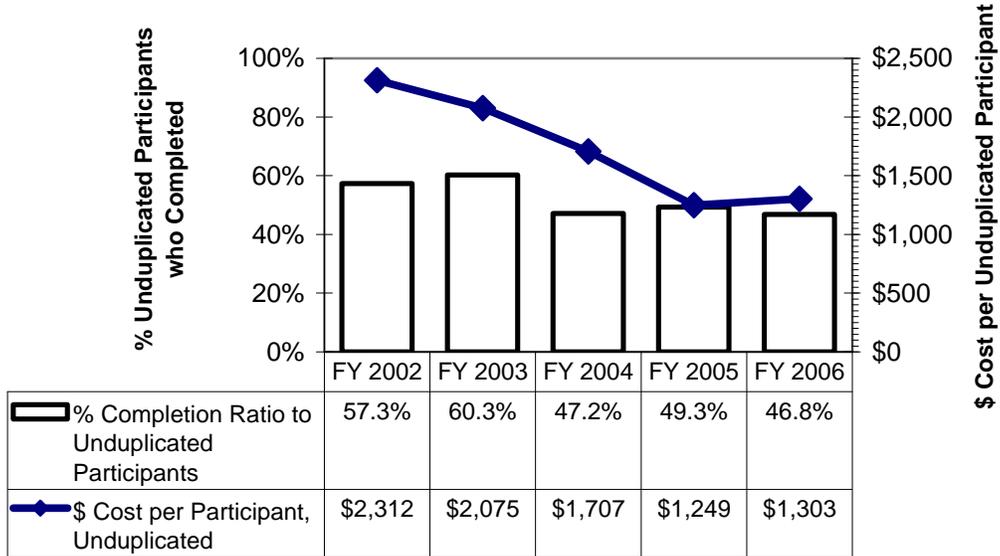
Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	156		216		146		180		215	
# Enrolled	672		651		696		657		553	
Subtotal	828		867		842		837		768	
Completions	267	41.0%	337	43.2%	232	41.7%	390	50.0%	223	40.0%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	225	34.6%	203	26.0%	237	42.5%	212	27.2%	176	31.6%
Volitional	120	18.4%	181	23.2%	182	32.7%	178	22.8%	158	28.4%
Subtotal: Terminations	612	94.0%	721	92.4%	651	116.9%	780	100.0%	557	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	216		146		191		215		211	

**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Vocational Education Programs
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

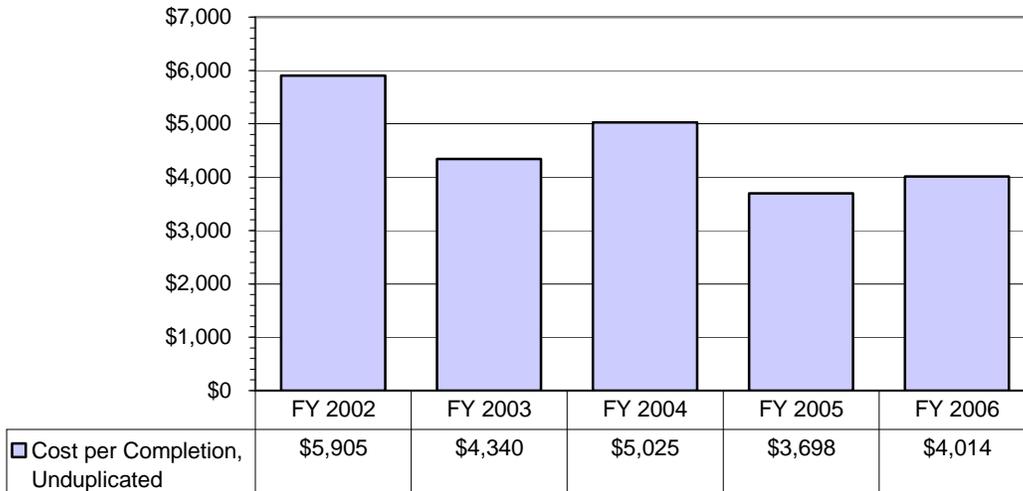
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Actual Expenditures	\$ 1,576,661	\$ 1,462,739	\$ 1,165,858	\$ 854,241	\$ 895,056
Contracted Slots	278.5	283	242	250	250
Cost per Slot	\$ 5,661	\$ 5,169	\$ 4,818	\$ 3,417	\$ 3,580
Number Participants, Total	828	867	842	837	768
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 1,904	\$ 1,687	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,021	\$ 1,165
Unduplicated Participants	682	705	683	684	687
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 2,312	\$ 2,075	\$ 1,707	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,303
Unduplicated Completions	267	337	232	231	223
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 5,905	\$ 4,340	\$ 5,025	\$ 3,698	\$ 4,014
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	57.3%	60.3%	47.2%	49.3%	46.8%
<i>Federal Carl Perkins Grant Funds</i>	\$ 55,480	\$ 56,850	\$ 60,102	\$ -	\$ -
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	216	146	191	215	211

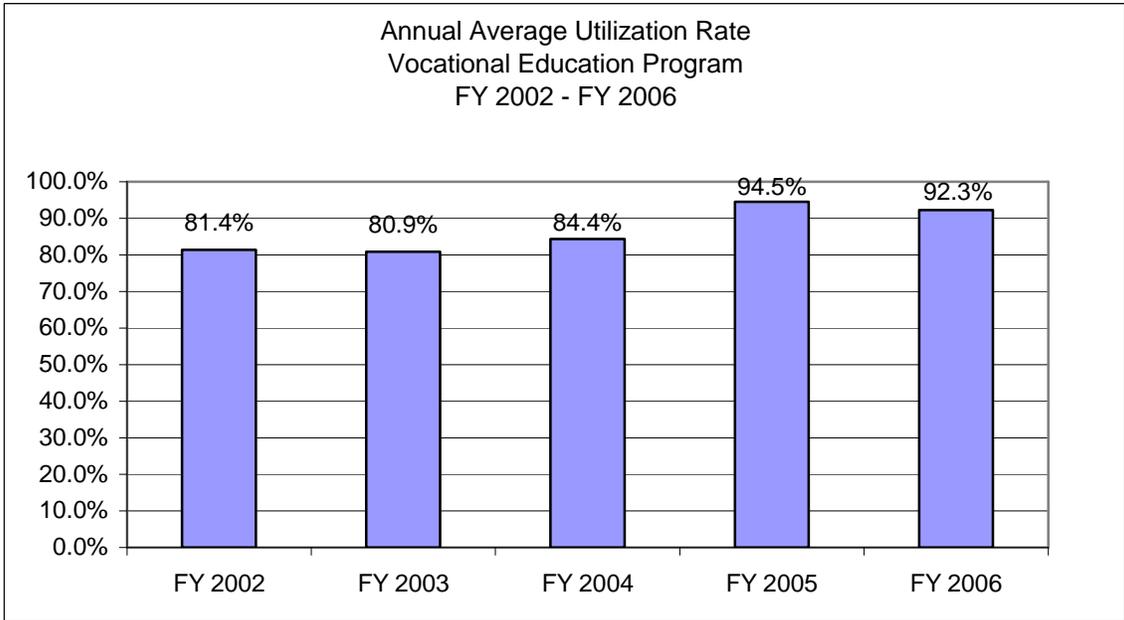
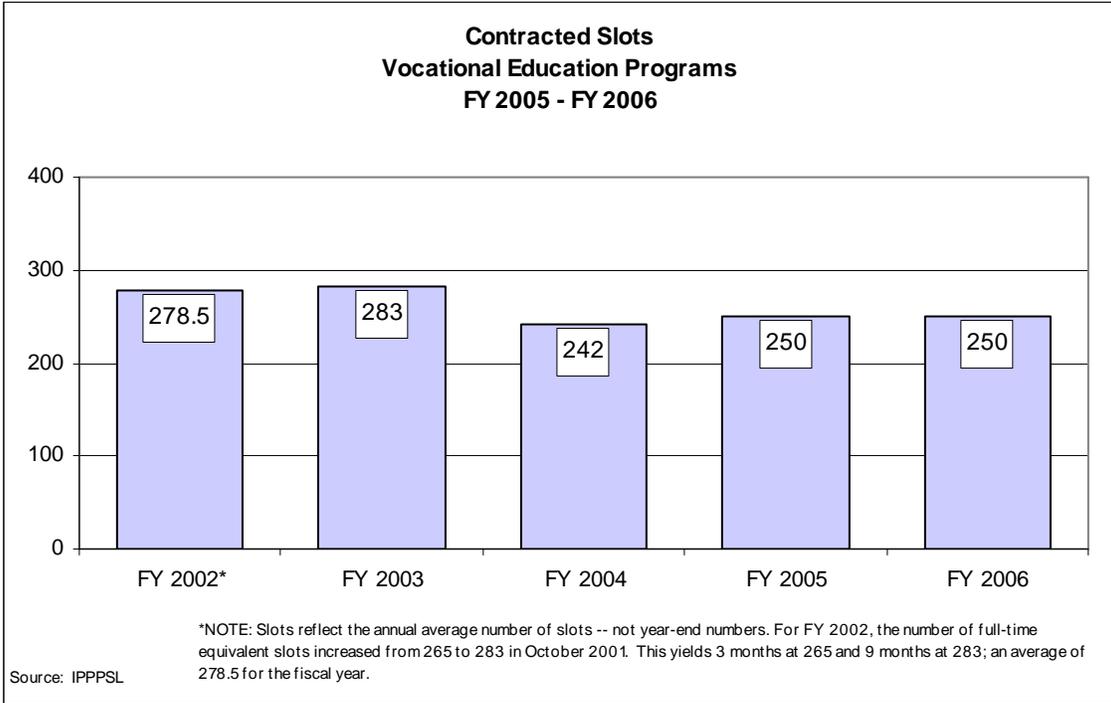
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Vocational Education Programs
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



**Cost Per Unduplicated Completion
Vocation Education Programs
FY 20002- FY 2006**





Inmate Program: Vocational Education Program
Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure							Program Exposure								Total		
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	4561	71.6%	6090	75.6%	136	93.2%	10787	74.1%	1324	77.0%	405	67.7%	244	66.1%	1973	73.5%	12760	74.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1808	28.4%	1962	24.4%	10	6.8%	3780	25.9%	395	23.0%	193	32.3%	125	33.9%	713	26.5%	4493	26.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	825	13.0%	1131	14.0%	6	4.1%	1962	13.5%	240	14.0%	98	16.4%	66	17.9%	404	15.0%	2366	13.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	500	7.9%	364	4.5%	1	0.7%	865	5.9%	55	3.2%	42	7.0%	29	7.9%	126	4.7%	991	5.7%
Violation, New Sentence	197	3.1%	173	2.1%	1	0.7%	371	2.5%	27	1.6%	15	2.5%	10	2.7%	52	1.9%	423	2.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	11	0.2%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%	21	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	22	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	275	4.3%	284	3.5%	2	1.4%	561	3.9%	72	4.2%	38	6.4%	20	5.4%	130	4.8%	691	4.0%
Subtotal	6369	100.0%	8052	100.0%	146	100.0%	14567	100.0%	1719	100.0%	598	100.0%	369	100.0%	2686	100.0%	17253	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	152		874		2		1028		160		37		31		228		1256	
Two-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	4078	65.4%	5156	70.2%	129	90.2%	9363	68.2%	1081	67.9%	345	60.7%	199	57.3%	1625	64.8%	10988	67.7%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	2157	34.6%	2191	29.8%	14	9.8%	4362	31.8%	510	32.1%	223	39.3%	148	42.7%	881	35.2%	5243	32.3%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	1048	16.8%	1327	18.1%	8	5.6%	2383	17.4%	322	20.2%	124	21.8%	82	23.6%	528	21.1%	2911	17.9%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	587	9.4%	406	5.5%	1	0.7%	994	7.2%	70	4.4%	51	9.0%	35	10.1%	156	6.2%	1150	7.1%
Violation, New Sentence	343	5.5%	278	3.8%	3	2.1%	624	4.5%	69	4.3%	28	4.9%	15	4.3%	112	4.5%	736	4.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	97	1.6%	83	1.1%	2	1.4%	182	1.3%	8	0.5%	6	1.1%	3	0.9%	17	0.7%	199	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	82	1.3%	97	1.3%	0	0.0%	179	1.3%	41	2.6%	14	2.5%	13	3.7%	68	2.7%	247	1.5%
Subtotal	6235	100.0%	7347	100.0%	143	100.0%	13725	100.0%	1591	100.0%	568	100.0%	347	100.0%	2506	100.0%	16231	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	286		1579		5		1870		288		67		53		408		2278	
Three-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	3793	61.5%	4433	65.4%	123	87.2%	8349	63.8%	895	61.0%	299	55.8%	167	50.9%	1361	58.4%	9710	63.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	2372	38.5%	2341	34.6%	18	12.8%	4731	36.2%	573	39.0%	237	44.2%	161	49.1%	971	41.6%	5702	37.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	1119	18.2%	1382	20.4%	8	5.7%	2509	19.2%	366	24.9%	130	24.3%	86	26.2%	582	25.0%	3091	20.1%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	607	9.8%	420	6.2%	1	0.7%	1028	7.9%	74	5.0%	52	9.7%	35	10.7%	161	6.9%	1189	7.7%
Violation, New Sentence	367	6.0%	301	4.4%	3	2.1%	671	5.1%	87	5.9%	30	5.6%	23	7.0%	140	6.0%	811	5.3%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	225	3.6%	184	2.7%	5	3.5%	414	3.2%	24	1.6%	17	3.2%	13	4.0%	54	2.3%	468	3.0%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	54	0.9%	54	0.8%	1	0.7%	109	0.8%	22	1.5%	8	1.5%	4	1.2%	34	1.5%	143	0.9%
Subtotal	6165	100.0%	6774	100.0%	141	100.0%	13080	100.0%	1468	100.0%	536	100.0%	328	100.0%	2332	100.0%	15412	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	356		2152		7		2515		411		99		72		582		3097	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 20 and 31.

Transitional Training Program

Program Description

The Transitional Training Program (TTP) is a unique vocational-type program that began in the latter part of FY 2002. Transitional Training combines classroom instruction, on-the-job training, and job coaching. The program is funded through a federal grant called the "Workplace and Community Transitional Training For Incarcerated Youthful Offenders Program" sponsored through the Department of Education. This program targets "youthful offenders" defined as those between the ages of 18 and 25, who have a high school diploma or GED, and who are within five years of projected release. The goal of this program is to help prepare offenders for entering the work force upon release, thereby increasing the chance of successful reintegration into the community.

In addition to learning job skills, curriculum is taught on life skills such as filling out job applications, developing a resume, preparing for an interview, budgeting, resolving conflict, cultural diversity, and so on. Upon completing the TTP, the offender receives post-secondary educational credit.

In conjunction with the Transitional Training program, a Vocational Job Placement Counselor is located at the Hutchinson Correctional Facility. The counselor is available to assist inmates in locating jobs, arranging for interviews, and finding other information related to job placement. Inmates are advised to contact the vocational job placement counselor's office six months prior to leaving the institution.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the Transitional Training program is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and certification that promotes employability and responsible decision-making and by providing facilities with additional management resources and opportunities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollments at or above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records]

- The program will maintain a successful completion rate at 90%.

[Measurement Indicators: number enrolled, number completing]

- Offenders will acquire and demonstrate responsible self-management and interpersonal skills and pro-social decision-making.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates; type of termination; disciplinary data; employment data].

- At least 90% of successful completers will, within 30 days of prison release, secure full-time employment (35+hours/week) and will maintain that employment for at least 60 days.

-

[Measurement Indicators: number program completers, facility release date, date employed, hours worked per week, employment termination date (if applicable)]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) is essentially the same for all programs. This is presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 31 and 32). Note that the pool of offenders who have completed the TTP is too small to have sufficient outcome data for two-year and three-year follow-up.

Evaluation Highlights: Transitional Training Program

Output Highlights

- The number of full-time equivalent program slots decreased from 40 in FY 2004 to 10 in FY 2005 and FY 2006. This resulted in sharp decreases in participation and completion rates, as well as in increase in the cost per completion ratio.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots decreased from 83.5% in FY 2004 to 39.1% in FY 2005 and then increased to 65.0% in FY 2006.
- The number of program participants decreased from 137 in FY 2004 to 47 in FY 2005 and to 26 in FY 2006.
- The number of unduplicated participants decreased from 107 in FY 2004 to 32 in FY 2005 and to 21 in FY 2006.
- In FY 2004 there were 41 completions. There were 8 in FY 2005 and only 1 in FY 2006.

- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants decreased from 47.1% in FY 2004 to 26.7% in FY 2005 and to 8.3% in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated participant increased from \$1,402 in FY 2004 to \$5,799 in FY 2005 and then decreased to \$5,103 in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated completion increased from \$3,659 in FY 2004 to \$23,198 in FY 2005 and to \$107,163 in FY 2006.

Outcome Highlights

Due to the small number of offenders in the “Program Exposure” category, the percentages based on these figures should be used with caution.

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Transitional Training program during their initial incarcerations, 36.0% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period. This is in comparison to 28.4 during the same period in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year follow-up periods: 36.0% for the offenders who successfully completed the Transitional Training program, 30.0% return rate for those offenders who terminated the program non-volitionally, and 54.5% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 4.0% for those completing the Transitional Training program, considerably lower than 11.2% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rate was 0.0% non-volitional non-completers, and 9.1% for all those volitional non-completers during the one-year follow-up period.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 16.0% during the one-year follow-up period for those completing the program, compared to 13.0% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 30.0% for non-volitional non-completers, and 36.4% for volitional non-completers.

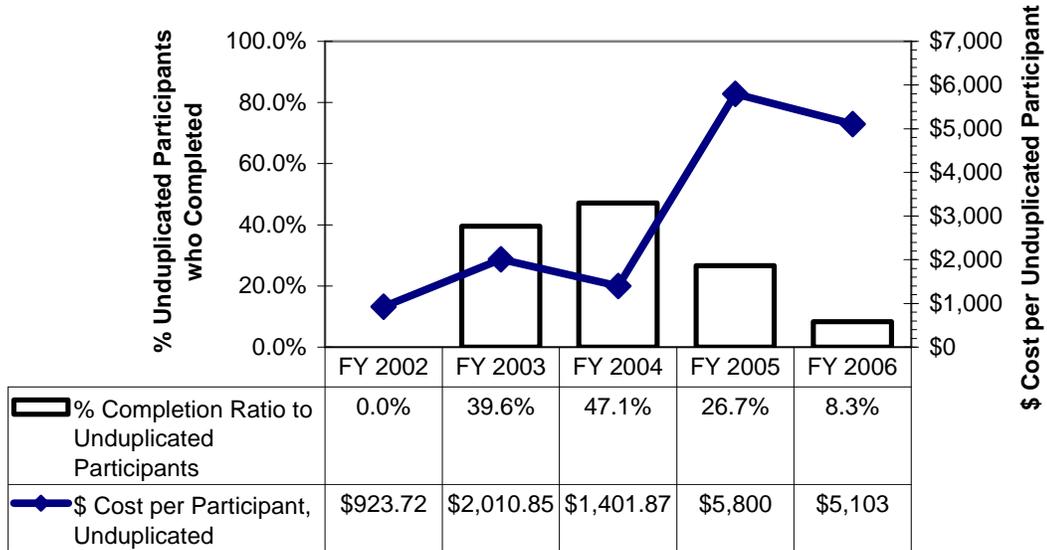
**Program Total Activity Summary
Transitional Training Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	0		14		36		20		2	
# Enrolled	31		101		101		27		24	
Subtotal	31		115		137		47		26	
Completions	0	0.0%	19	24.1%	41	35.0%	8	17.8%	1	5.9%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	9	52.9%	31	39.2%	49	41.9%	30	66.7%	10	58.8%
Volitional	8	47.1%	29	36.7%	27	23.1%	7	15.6%	6	35.3%
Subtotal: Terminations	17	100.0%	79	100.0%	117	100.0%	45	100.0%	17	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	14		36		20		2		9	

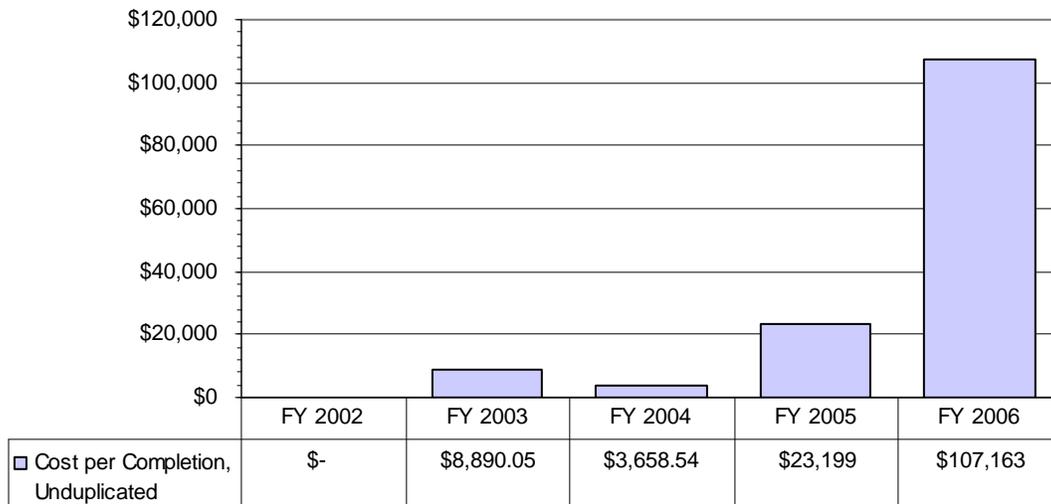
Program Cost and Activity Summary Transitional Training Program FY 2002 - FY 2006					
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Actual Expenditures: <i>US Department of Education, Office of Correctional Education</i>	\$ 26,788	\$ 168,911	\$ 150,000	\$ 185,591	\$ 107,163
Contracted Slots	8.33	40	40	10	10
Cost per Slot	\$ 3,216	\$ 4,223	\$ 3,750	\$ 18,559	\$ 10,716
Number Participants, Total	31	115	137	47	26
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 864	\$ 1,469	\$ 1,095	\$ 3,949	\$ 4,122
Unduplicated Participants	29	84	107	32	21
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 924	\$ 2,011	\$ 1,402	\$ 5,800	\$ 5,103
Unduplicated Completions	0	19	41	8	1
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	---	\$ 8,890	\$ 3,659	\$ 23,199	\$ 107,163
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	---	39.6%	47.1%	26.7%	8.3%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	14	36	20	2	9

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

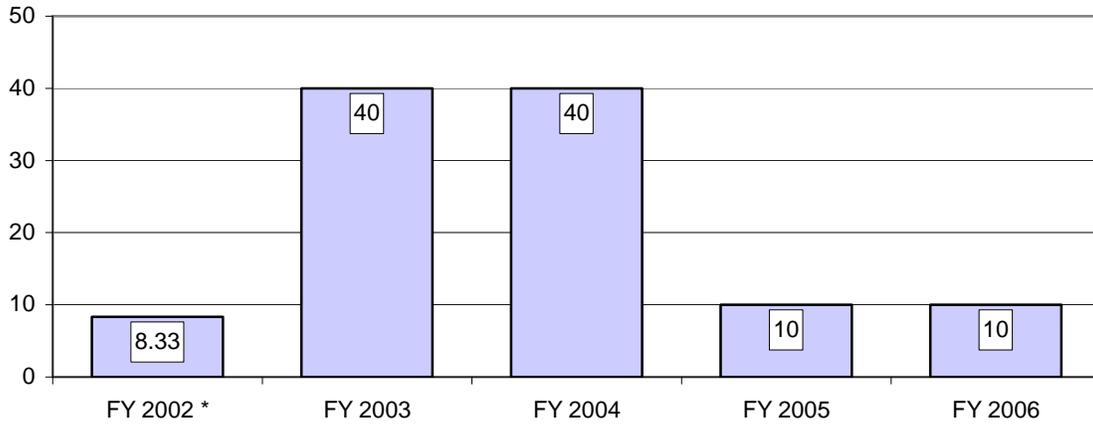
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Transitional Training Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



**Cost Per Unduplicated Completion
Transitional Training Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



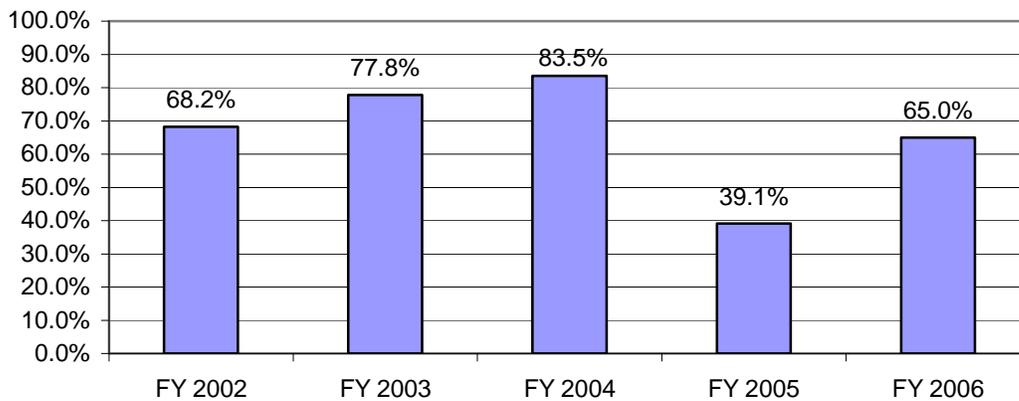
**Contracted Slots
Transitional Training Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



* NOTE: The Transitional Training program began in January 2002 with 20 full-time equivalent slots available, resulting in an annual average of 8.33 slots. This number increased to 40 in July 2002.

Source: IPPPSL

**Annual Average Utilization Rate
Transitional Training Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Inmate Program: Transitional Training Program
Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure							Program Exposure							Total			
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion				Subtotal: Program Exp.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	4561	71.6%	6090	75.6%	136	93.2%	10787	74.1%	16	64.0%	14	70.0%	5	45.5%	35	62.5%	10822	74.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1808	28.4%	1962	24.4%	10	6.8%	3780	25.9%	9	36.0%	6	30.0%	6	54.5%	21	37.5%	3801	26.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	825	13.0%	1131	14.0%	6	4.1%	1962	13.5%	4	16.0%	6	30.0%	4	36.4%	14	25.0%	1976	13.5%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	500	7.9%	364	4.5%	1	0.7%	865	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	865	5.9%
Violation, New Sentence	197	3.1%	173	2.1%	1	0.7%	371	2.5%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	2	3.6%	373	2.6%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	11	0.2%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%	21	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	275	4.3%	284	3.5%	2	1.4%	561	3.9%	4	16.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	5	8.9%	566	3.9%
Subtotal	6369	100.0%	8052	100.0%	146	100.0%	14567	100.0%	25	100.0%	20	100.0%	11	100.0%	56	100.0%	14623	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	152		874		2		1028		11		9		6		26		1054	
Two-year Follow-up	<i>Too few cases for meaningful information at the two-year follow-up level</i>																	
No Return to KDOC																		
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]																		
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]																		
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]																		
Violation, New Sentence																		
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]																		
Active Warrant [End of Period]																		
Subtotal																		
Released [but out less than two years]																		
Three-year Follow-up	<i>Too few cases for meaningful information at the three-year follow-up level</i>																	
No Return to KDOC																		
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]																		
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]																		
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]																		
Violation, New Sentence																		
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]																		
Active Warrant [End of Period]																		
Subtotal																		
Released [but out less than three years]																		

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 20 and 31.

PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

Program History and Rationale

The purpose of the Pre-Release program is to provide a smooth transition for selected inmates from the institutional setting to the community. In the early years of operation, younger inmates with shorter sentences for less serious offenses were placed in the program. In more recent years, the program has been utilized for inmates with longer sentences and more serious offenses. Successful completion of Pre-Release is a prerequisite for some inmates prior to transferring to Work Release. The rationale for the change in placement philosophy is that inmates with longer sentences and/or who have served longer periods of incarceration are most likely to be in need of, or benefit from, the information and life skills acquired while in the Pre-Release program.

Current Program Operations

The Department currently operates a formal Pre-Release program at the Winfield, Correctional Facility. The Pre-Release Reintegration program for minimum custody male inmates at is a 10-week-long program consisting of life skill modules with cognitive-based elements offered in a classroom setting. The modules include Money Management, Job Seeking/Keeping, Situational Response/Stress Management, Law, Human Relations, Family Living, Communications, Living in Today's World, and the Thinking for a Change cognitive behavior change curriculum. The purpose is to provide an interactive atmosphere in which inmates will obtain basic levels of information and acquire knowledge and skills enabling them to make responsible decisions while on release. This program previously offered 45 slots; however, in February 2006 the Department decreased the number of slots to 40 in order to improve the counselor to participant ratio.

In addition to the Pre-Release Reintegration program at Winfield, the Department offered a Life Skills pre-release program at El Dorado Correctional Facility for male inmates with a LSI-R risk assessment score of 17 or higher with 14 months left to serve from FY 2005 to FY 2006. Several facilities have also established non-formal pre-release programs to help improve the transition from prison into the community.

General Goal Statement

The goal of the Pre-Release program is to provide for the inmate's smooth transition from the institutional setting to the community through information and knowledge gained in ten predetermined life skill areas.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The Pre-Release program will operate at a 90% utilization rate.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily program population]

- Inmates assigned to Pre-Release will demonstrate successful completion as reflected in the termination codes.

[Measurement Indicator: Pre-Release program completion rates]

- Within two years of release, return rates will be lower for inmates who have successfully completed Pre-Release or Pre-Release and Work Release than for minimum custody male inmates who did not participate in Pre-Release.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates]

- Inmates who complete Pre-Release prior to placement in the Work Release program will go on to complete Work Release.

[Measurement Indicator: Work Release program completion rates]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The output (process) indicators provide measures of program activity and efficiency. They include such data as the number of enrollments and terminations the program processes in a given time period, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program and the utilization of available capacity. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 2002 – FY 2006 -- this information describes the total volume of offenders into and out of the program over the 2002-2006 time frame.
- Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rate -- these graphics present the program's capacity and usage rate.

Funding for the Pre-Release program is not identifiable separately. For this reason cost-related statistics are not presented (e.g. cost per participant, cost per completion).

Program outcome (recidivism) information is based on return to Kansas prisons. The outcome data in the recidivism table provide this information for the time period

between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 2006. (For further explanation, please see also the description of Outcome Measures in *Section II: Analytic Procedures.*)

Evaluation Highlights: Pre-Release Program

Output Highlights

- The number of allocated slots increased from 45 in FY 2004 to 60 in FY 2005 and then decreased to 58 in FY 2006.
- The annual average utilization rate for the Pre-Release program was 100% in FY 2004 and 79.6% in FY 2005. This rate decreased slightly to 79.3% in FY 2006.
- The number of program participants increased from 305 in FY 2004 to 354 in FY 2005 and to 489 in FY 2006.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 302 in FY 2004 to 348 in FY 2005 and to 470 in FY 2006.
- In FY 2004 there were 232 completions, increasing to 240 in FY 2005 and to 302 in FY 2006.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants was 89.5% in FY 2004, increasing slightly to 91.6% in FY 2005, and then decreasing to 78.0% in FY 2006.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Pre-Release program during their initial incarcerations, 27.4% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 38.5% and 46.1% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to rates of 26.8%, 36.9% and 44.8% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 27.4%, 38.5% and 46.1% for the offenders who successfully completed the Pre-Release program, versus 31.0%, 38.0% and 44.1% return rates for those offenders who terminated the program non-volitionally, and 27.8%, 33.3% and 33.3% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 5.9%, 12.2% and 15.8% for those completing the program, somewhat lower than 10.5%, 16.9% and 21.5% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 11.2%, 17.5% and 21.5% for non-volitional

non-completers, and 22.2%, 22.2% and 22.2% for volitional non-completers during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.

- Rate of return via condition violation: 15.2%, 23.2% and 28.5% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing the program, compared to 13.6%, 17.9% and 21.5% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 14.7%, 18.5% and 20.6% for non-volitional non-completers, and 0%, 11.1% and 11.1% for volitional non-completers.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Pre-Release Program *
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006 *	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	23		30		39		43		86	
# Enrolled	165		230		266		311		403	
Subtotal	188		260		305		354		489	
Completions	139	88.0%	191	86.4%	232	88.5%	240	89.6%	302	74.4%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	18	11.4%	30	13.6%	28	10.7%	23	8.6%	65	16.0%
Volitional	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	5	1.9%	39	9.6%
Subtotal: Terminations	158	100.0%	221	100.0%	262	100.0%	268	100.0%	406	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	30		39		43		86		83	

* The Pre-Release Reintegration Program was expanded to other facilities in FY2006 and the program is now the Pre-Release Program. The larger numbers shown for FY2006 reflect the expansion of the program.

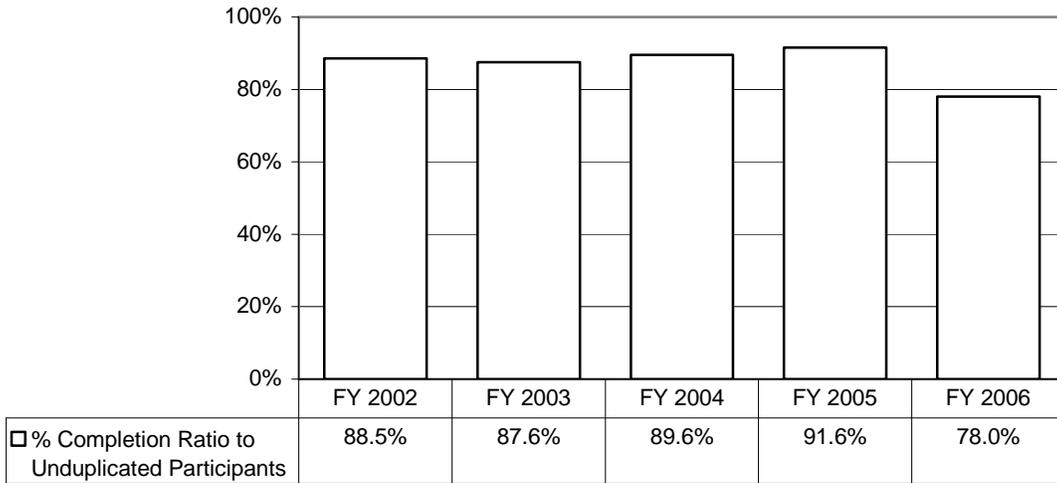
Program Activity Summary Pre-Release Program ² FY 2002 - FY 2006					
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006 *
Slots	45	45	45	60	58
Number Participants, Total	188	260	305	354	489
Unduplicated Participants	187	256	302	348	470
Unduplicated Completions	139	190	232	240	302
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	88.5%	87.6%	89.6%	91.6%	78.0%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	30	39	43	86	83

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

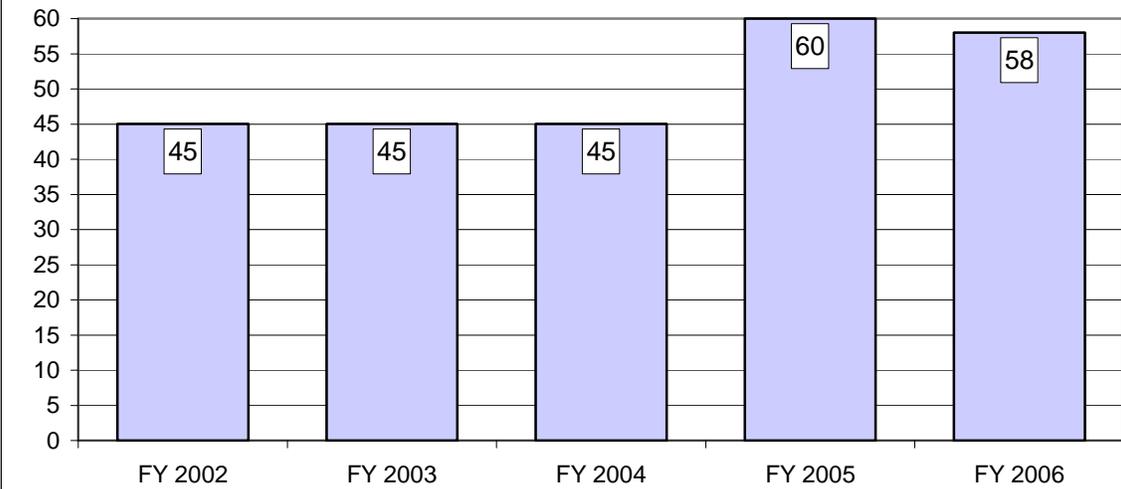
² Pre-release reintegration is a program that is run by KDOC. As such, no program-specific cost data is available.

*In FY 2006 other facilities established non-formal pre-release programs modeled after the Pre-Release Reintegration program.

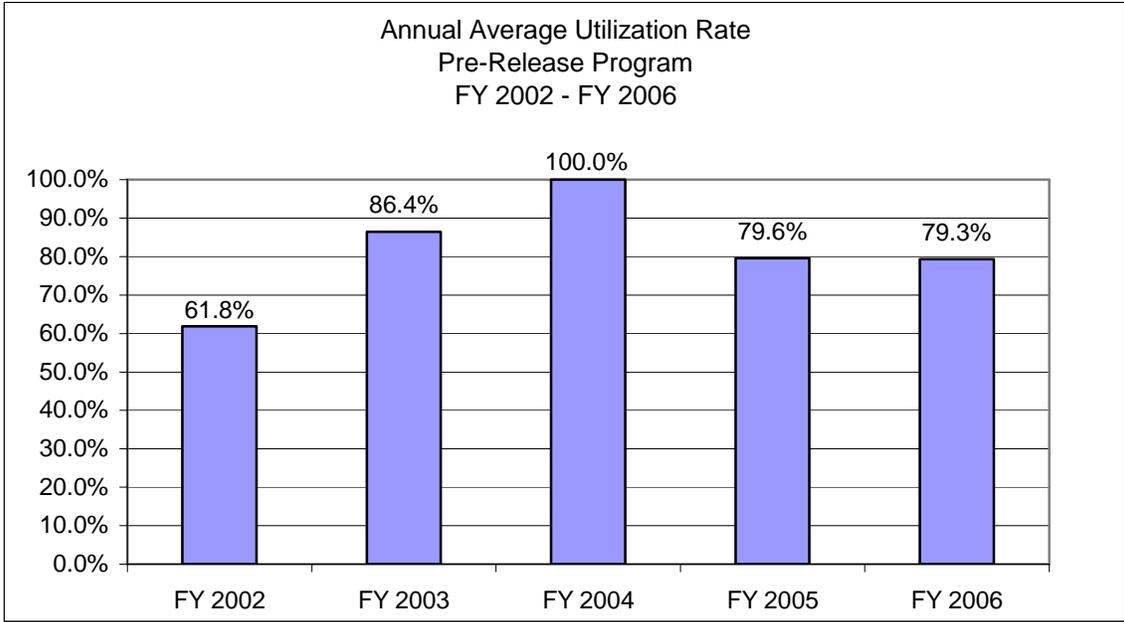
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
Pre-Release Program
FY 2002- FY 2006**



**Available Slots
Pre-Release Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Source: IPPPSL



Inmate Program: Pre-Release Program
Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure								Program Exposure								Total	
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	259	73.2%	11051	73.7%	818	79.5%	12128	74.1%	540	72.6%	80	69.0%	13	72.2%	633	72.1%	12761	74.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	95	26.8%	3942	26.3%	211	20.5%	4248	25.9%	204	27.4%	36	31.0%	5	27.8%	245	27.9%	4493	26.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	48	13.6%	2090	13.9%	98	9.5%	2236	13.7%	113	15.2%	17	14.7%	0	0.0%	130	14.8%	2366	13.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	30	8.5%	864	5.8%	52	5.1%	946	5.8%	32	4.3%	9	7.8%	4	22.2%	45	5.1%	991	5.7%
Violation, New Sentence	7	2.0%	375	2.5%	26	2.5%	408	2.5%	11	1.5%	4	3.4%	0	0.0%	15	1.7%	423	2.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	0	0.0%	21	0.1%	0	0.0%	21	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	22	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	10	2.8%	592	3.9%	35	3.4%	637	3.9%	47	6.3%	6	5.2%	1	5.6%	54	6.2%	691	4.0%
Subtotal	354	100.0%	14993	100.0%	1029	100.0%	16376	100.0%	744	100.0%	116	100.0%	18	100.0%	878	100.0%	17254	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	98		1007		14		1119		126		9		2		137		1256	
Two-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	190	63.1%	9613	67.9%	720	71.0%	10523	68.0%	386	61.5%	67	62.0%	12	66.7%	465	61.7%	10988	67.7%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	111	36.9%	4549	32.1%	294	29.0%	4954	32.0%	242	38.5%	41	38.0%	6	33.3%	289	38.3%	5243	32.3%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	54	17.9%	2541	17.9%	148	14.6%	2743	17.7%	146	23.2%	20	18.5%	2	11.1%	168	22.3%	2911	17.9%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	31	10.3%	1002	7.1%	65	6.4%	1098	7.1%	39	6.2%	9	8.3%	4	22.2%	52	6.9%	1150	7.1%
Violation, New Sentence	16	5.3%	627	4.4%	50	4.9%	693	4.5%	34	5.4%	9	8.3%	0	0.0%	43	5.7%	736	4.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	4	1.3%	181	1.3%	9	0.9%	194	1.3%	4	0.6%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	5	0.7%	199	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	6	2.0%	198	1.4%	22	2.2%	226	1.5%	19	3.0%	2	1.9%	0	0.0%	21	2.8%	247	1.5%
Subtotal	301	100.0%	14162	100.0%	1014	100.0%	15477	100.0%	628	100.0%	108	100.0%	18	100.0%	754	100.0%	16231	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	151		1838		29		2018		242		17		2		261		2279	
Three-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	149	55.2%	8539	63.4%	650	65.1%	9338	63.4%	303	53.9%	57	55.9%	12	66.7%	372	54.5%	9710	63.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	121	44.8%	4922	36.6%	349	34.9%	5392	36.6%	259	46.1%	45	44.1%	6	33.3%	310	45.5%	5702	37.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	58	21.5%	2680	19.9%	170	17.0%	2908	19.7%	160	28.5%	21	20.6%	2	11.1%	183	26.8%	3091	20.1%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	32	11.9%	1034	7.7%	71	7.1%	1137	7.7%	39	6.9%	9	8.8%	4	22.2%	52	7.6%	1189	7.7%
Violation, New Sentence	19	7.0%	682	5.1%	62	6.2%	763	5.2%	39	6.9%	9	8.8%	0	0.0%	48	7.0%	811	5.3%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	7	2.6%	415	3.1%	31	3.1%	453	3.1%	11	2.0%	4	3.9%	0	0.0%	15	2.2%	468	3.0%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	5	1.9%	111	0.8%	15	1.5%	131	0.9%	10	1.8%	2	2.0%	0	0.0%	12	1.8%	143	0.9%
Subtotal	270	100.0%	13461	100.0%	999	100.0%	14730	100.0%	562	100.0%	102	100.0%	18	100.0%	682	100.0%	15412	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	182		2539		44		2765		308		23		2		333		3098	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 20 and 31.

WORK RELEASE REINTEGRATION PROGRAM

Program History and Rationale

The Department of Corrections operates five work release reintegration sites. Four sites are for male inmates and one site is for females. The programs for males located in Wichita and Hutchinson were established in 1972. The programs for male inmates at the Ellsworth and Larned Correctional Facilities were opened in October 2004 and January 2006 respectively. The work release site for females is located in Topeka and was initiated in the fall of 2002. Prior to that time the female work release program was located at the same site as the male program in Wichita.

The purpose of the work release programs is twofold. First, they are efforts by the Department to facilitate the successful transition of selected offenders from incarceration to community living. Secondly, they provide a less structured alternative for the housing of low-risk inmates with short sentences whose placement in a less restrictive, less traditional correctional setting provides minimal disruption to existing pro-social activities, community ties and work. Work release allows inmates who are within ten (10) months, twelve (12) months in special cases, of projected release to be placed in jobs outside of the facility where they can begin to develop work skills and community ties. It enhances work ethic, and allows the offender to earn wages, which can be used to pay restitution, court costs, child support, and help to offset the costs of incarceration. Work release provides a blending of institutional structure while affording the offender the opportunity to begin making limited choices which will hopefully facilitate his or her transition back into the community as a law-abiding citizen.

Current Program Operations

The Department operates and manages 332 work release reintegration beds. Three hundred twenty-two (94%) are for males and 20 (6%) are for females. Fifteen of the male beds at the Wichita Work Release Facility are designated as “permanent party” beds. Permanent party inmates provide support and maintenance services for the facility. This nets 317 program beds available for work release participants during FY 2005 and FY 2006.

General Goal Statement

The goal of the Work Release program is to prepare selected inmates for release and to assist them in a successful transition from the institutional environment back into the community.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The Work Release beds will be maintained at a 95% utilization rate.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily program population]

- Work Release participants will contribute no less than \$300,000 dollars to the State General Fund in the form of room and transportation payments during FY 2005 and FY 2006.

[Measurement Indicator: inmate payroll and banking records]

- The Department will save a minimum of \$30,000 annually in gratuity and dress-out expenses for inmates being released to post-incarceration supervision (225 releases multiplied by approximately \$135).

[Measurement Indicator: Facility fiscal records]

- Upon release, Work Release participants will have an average of at least \$1,000 saved in a bank account.

[Measurement Indicator: inmate payroll and banking records]

- After one, two and three years on post-release supervision, the return rate for offenders completing a Work Release program will be lower than for other offenders.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felony re-convictions; return to prison rates]

- Inmates contribute to restitution, court costs and child support while participating in the Work Release program.

[Measurement Indicator: amounts paid to obligations]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The output (process) indicators of program activity and efficiency include such data as the number of enrollments and terminations the program processes in a given time period, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated participants), the number of offenders who complete the program and the utilization of available capacity. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Work Release Program Cost Data – this information consists of cost-related figures for the FY 2002 through FY 2006 time frame, presented for each of the

Work Release program sites (Wichita, Hutchinson Ellsworth, Larned and Topeka). Examples of such measurements include taxes paid and wages paid toward dependent support. Following this table, graphics display the trends in this data over the five-year assessment period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 2002 – FY 2006 – this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the FY 2002 to 2006 time frame.
- Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rates – these graphics present the program’s capacity and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program outcome measurement is based on return to Kansas prisons. The outcome data in the recidivism table provide this information for the time period between July 1, 1994 and June 30, 2006. Program experience data has been available only since FY 1995 for this program. (For further explanation, please see also the description of Outcome Measures in *Section II: Analytic Procedures*.)

Evaluation Highlights: Work Release Program

Output Highlights

- The number of slots for the Work Release Reintegration program increased from 302 in FY 2004 and FY 2005 to 315 in FY 2006.
- The annual average utilization rate increased slightly from 98.9% in FY 2004 to 99.5% in FY 2005 and then decreased slightly to 99.1% in FY 2006.
- The number of Work Release program participants during FY 2005 and FY 2006 was 896 and 897, respectively. This compares to 880 for FY 2004.
- The number of unduplicated program completions increased from 367 in FY 2004 to 383 in FY 2005 and to 419 in FY 2006.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants was 65.1% in FY 2004, increasing to 67.4% in FY 2005 and 72.1% in FY 2006.
- During the five-year period, FY 2002 - FY 2006, Work Release program participants paid \$4,764,450 into the State General Fund.
- Net wages earned by Work Release program participants paid toward obligations such as dependent support, court costs and restitution totaled \$613,516 over the five-year period (FY 2002 – FY 2006)
- Savings generated in gratuity and dress-out expenses by releasing inmates from the Work Release program totaled \$248,699 in the period from FY 2002 - FY 2006.

- The combination of payments made to the State General Fund and Department savings generated by releasing inmates from the Work Release program (as opposed to releasing the inmates from the general prison population) totaled the following:

\$803,203 in FY 2002

\$887,234 in FY 2003

\$1,066,728 in FY 2004

\$1,116,704 in FY 2005

\$1,199,290 in FY 2006

The total amount exceeds \$5,000,000 over this five-year period.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Work Release program during their initial incarcerations, 19.8% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 26.8% and 32.6% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to 26.5%, 32.6% and 37.0% during the same periods in the group who did not participate in the program. The return rate was significantly lower for the program completers for the one-year follow-up, but only slightly lower by the time of the three-year follow-up.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 19.8%, 26.8% and 32.6% for the offenders who successfully completed the Work Release program, substantially lower than 29.9%, 34.6% and 47.5% return rates for those offenders who terminated the program non-volitionally, and 34.9%, 45.8% and 54.0% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 5.0%, 9.1% and 12.3% for those completing the program, compared to the somewhat higher rates of 8.7%, 13.2% and 16.3% for those who did not participate. The return rates were 6.9%, 9.8% and 13.6% for non-volitional non-completers, and 9.1%, 15.8% and 20.1% for volitional non-completers during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 10.7%, 15.9% and 19.2% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing the program, compared to 13.9%, 17.9% and 19.8% for those who did not participate, 18.4%, 23.5% and 32.2% for non-volitional non-completers, and 20.0%, 27.7% and 33.1% for volitional non-completers.

Work Release Program Measurements

Wichita Work Release (WWRF), Hutchinson Work Release (HWRF), Topeka Work Release (TWRF), Ellsworth Work Release (EWRf) and Larned Work Release (LWRF)

FY 2002 - FY 2006

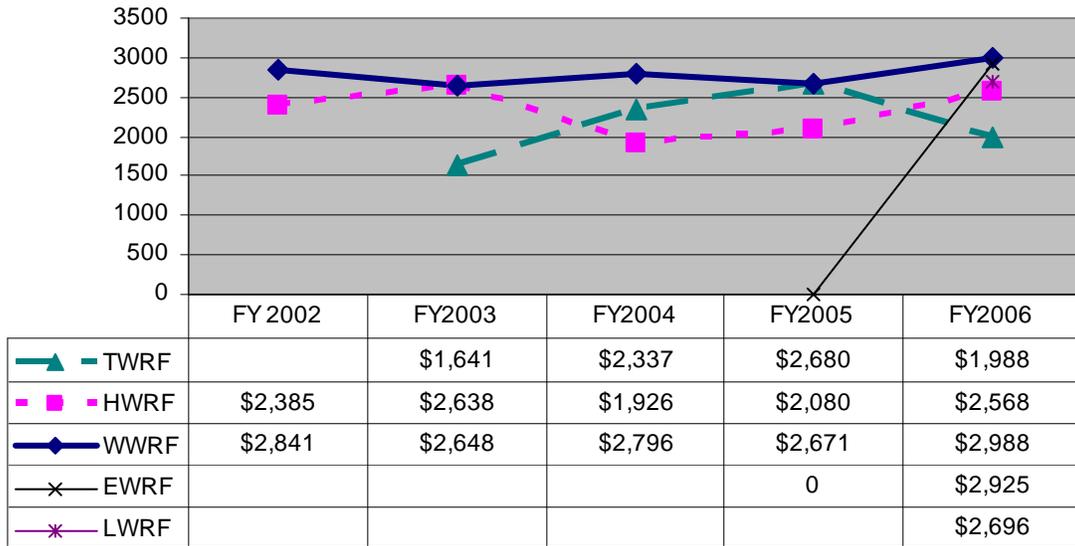
Objective Measurement	Facility	FY 2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006
Average account balance upon release	WWRF	\$2,841	\$2,648	\$2,796	\$2,671	\$2,988
	HWRF	\$2,385	\$2,638	\$1,926	\$2,080	\$2,568
	TWRF	---	\$1,641	\$2,337	\$2,680	\$1,988
	EWRf	---	---	---	0	\$2,925
	LWRF	---	---	---	---	N/A
	Average		\$2,752	\$2,610	\$2,617	\$2,578
Total net wages paid toward dependent support, court cost, restitution and other.	WWRF	\$83,755	\$80,211	\$91,267	\$109,803	\$115,640
	HWRF	\$13,643	\$37,984	\$36,321	\$15,629	\$9,296
	TWRF	---	\$723	\$4,571	\$1,776	\$4,229
	EWRf	---	---	---	\$1,327	\$1,761
	LWRF	---	---	---	---	\$612
	Total		\$97,398	\$118,918	\$132,519	\$128,535
Average net wages paid toward dependent support, court cost, restitution and other (per ADP)	WWRF	\$444	\$368	\$369	\$439	\$463
	HWRF	\$297	\$826	\$773	\$340	\$202
	TWRF	---	\$66	\$226	\$89	\$128
	EWRf	---	---	---	\$166	\$176
	LWRF	---	---	---	---	\$612
	Average		\$416	\$355	\$420	\$397
Total amount paid toward state general fund.	WWRF	\$601,521	\$643,770	\$711,119	\$792,321	\$817,867
	HWRF	\$156,477	\$164,243	\$167,490	\$174,142	\$196,111
	TWRF	---	\$35,001	\$77,035	\$74,018	\$69,178
	EWRf	---	---	---	\$24,611	\$53,020
	LWRF	---	---	---	---	\$3,061
	Total		\$757,988	\$843,014	\$955,644	\$1,065,092
Average amount paid toward state general fund (per ADP).	WWRF	\$3,117	\$2,953	\$2,867	\$3,169	\$3,271
	HWRF	\$3,402	\$3,571	\$3,564	\$3,786	\$4,263
	TWRF	---	\$3,182	\$3,852	\$3,701	\$3,459
	EWRf	---	---	---	\$3,076	\$5,302
	LWRF	---	---	---	---	\$3,061
	Average		\$3,196	\$3,066	\$3,038	\$3,287
Number of inmates released to post incarceration supervision annually.	WWRF	278	263	287	302	324
	HWRF	67	60	57	62	62
	TWRF	---	12	43	27	33
	EWRf	---	---	---	0	9
	LWRF	---	---	---	---	N/A
	Total		345	335	387	391
Saving generated (gratuity and dress out) through the release of inmates from a work release.	WWRF	\$36,696	\$34,716	\$37,884	\$39,864	\$42,768
	HWRF	\$8,509	\$7,920	\$7,524	\$88,184	\$8,184
	TWRF	---	\$1,584	\$5,676	\$3,564	\$4,356
	EWRf	---	---	---	0	\$1,188
	LWRF	---	---	---	---	N/A
	Total		\$45,205	\$44,220	\$51,084	\$51,612
Average daily population (ADP).	WWRF	193	218	248	250	250
	HWRF	46	46	47	46	46
	TWRF	---	11	20	20	20
	EWRf	---	---	---	8	10
	LWRF	---	---	---	---	1
	Average		239	275	315	324
Average daily population (ADP) as percent of available capacity.	WWRF	97%	97%	99%	100%	100%
	HWRF	96%	96%	98%	96%	96%
	TWRF	---	95%	100%	100%	100%
	EWRf	---	---	---	67%	83%
	LWRF	---	---	---	---	100%
	Average		97%	97%	99%	99%

Notes:

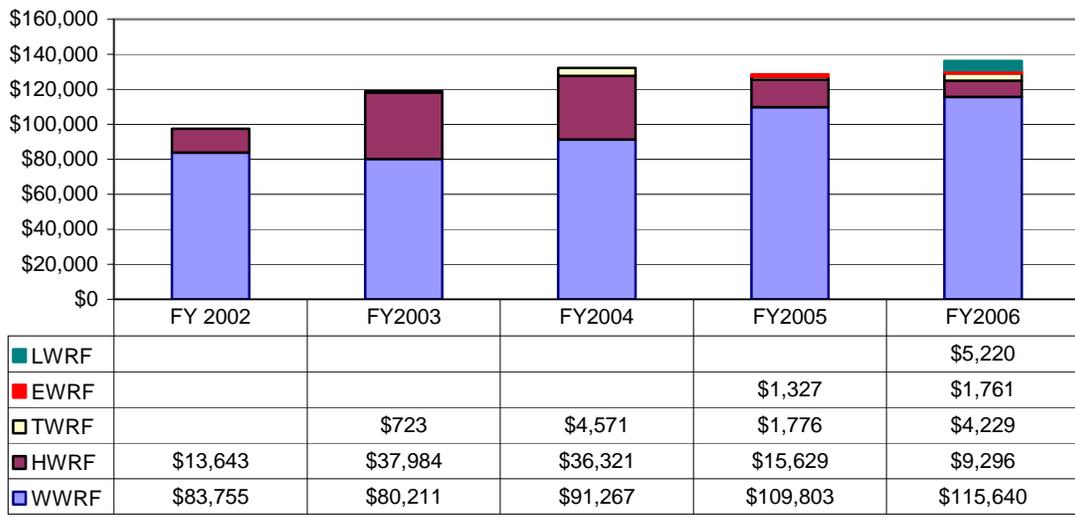
The average daily population figures include 15 permanent party inmates assigned to Wichita Work Release. Dress out and gratuity computed as \$132.00.

LWRF was established in January 2006 and as of June 30, 2006 had not yet released an inmate participant.

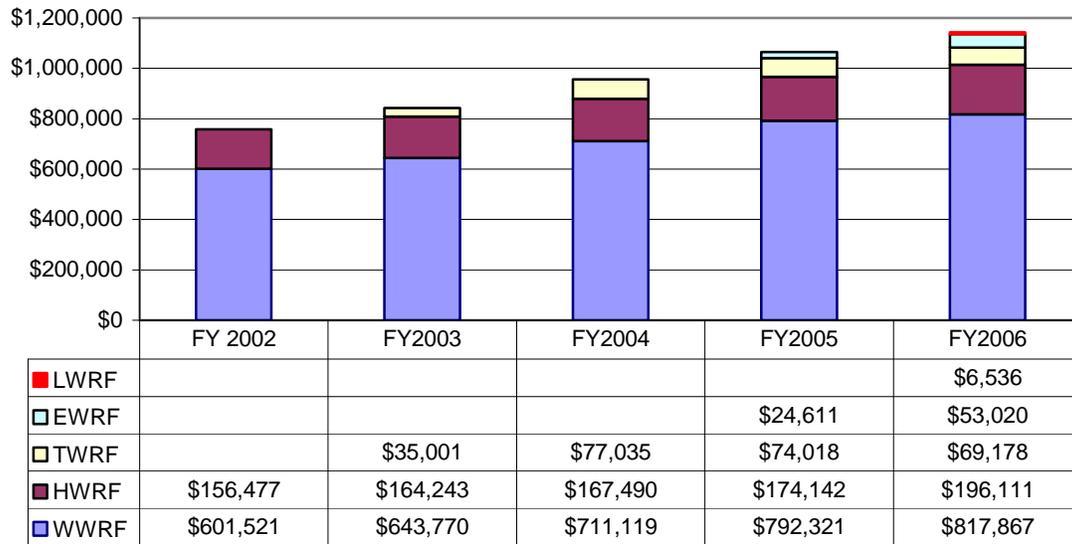
**Average Account Balances upon Release
Work Release Participants
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



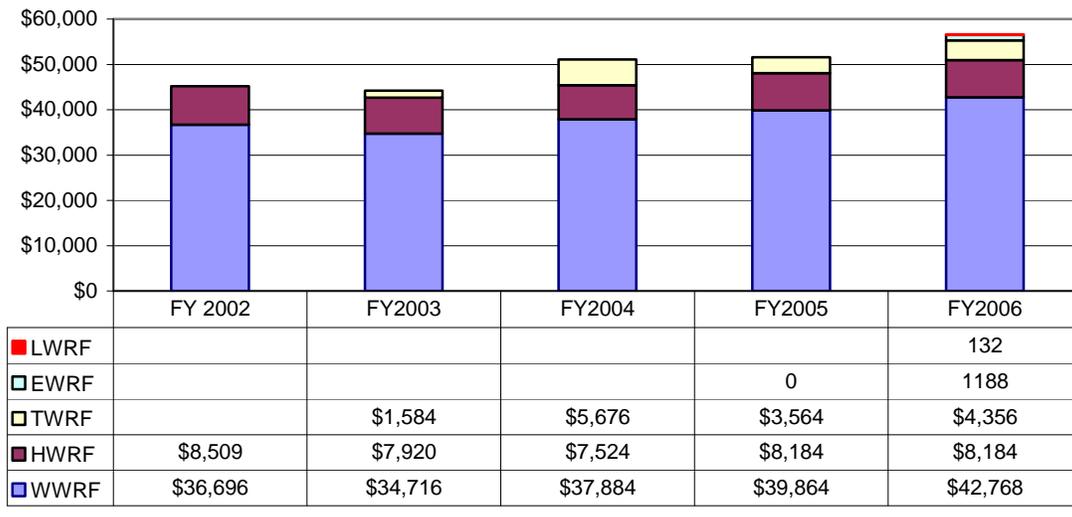
**Total Wages Paid Toward Obligations
Work Release Participants
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



**Total Paid into State General Fund
Work Release Participants
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



**KDOC Savings Generated
by Release of Work Release Participants
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



**Program Total Activity Summary
Work Release Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

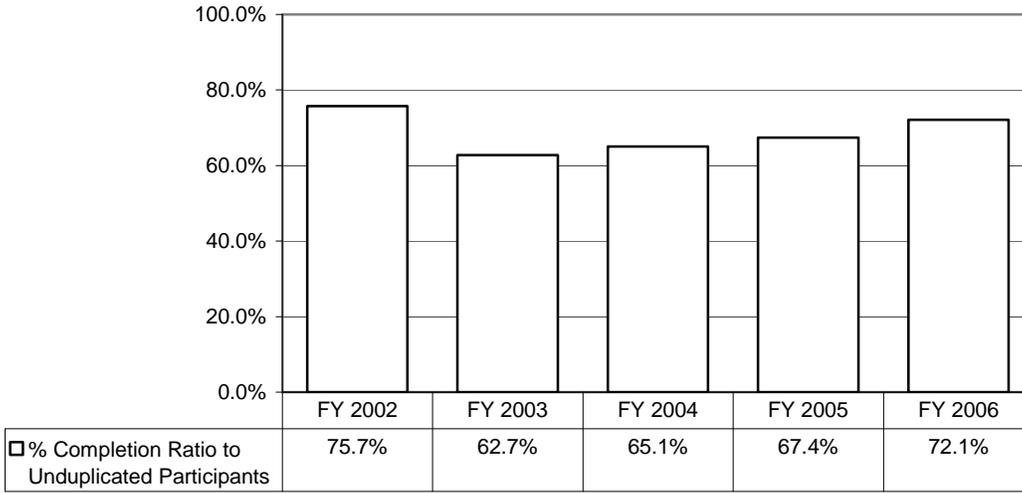
Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	223		225		291		301		314	
# Enrolled	476		584		589		595		583	
Subtotal	699		809		880		896		897	
Completions	349	73.6%	315	60.8%	367	63.4%	383	65.8%	419	71.0%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	36	7.6%	76	14.7%	59	10.2%	32	5.5%	32	5.4%
Volitional	89	18.8%	127	24.5%	153	26.4%	167	28.7%	139	23.6%
Subtotal: Terminations	474	100.0%	518	89.0%	579	100.0%	582	100.0%	590	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	225		291		301		314		307	

Program Activity Summary Work Release Programs ² FY 2002 - FY 2006					
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Slots	230	266.67	302	302	315
Number Participants, Total	699	809	880	896	897
Unduplicated Participants	686	793	865	882	888
Unduplicated Completions	349	315	367	383	419
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	75.7%	62.7%	65.1%	67.4%	72.1%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	225	291	301	314	307

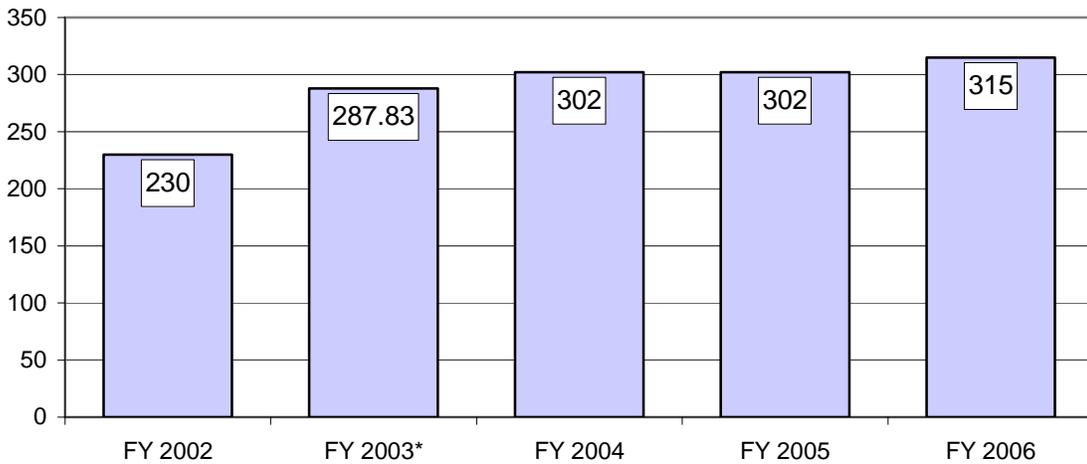
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

² Work Release is a program that is run by KDOC. As such, no program-specific cost data is available.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
Work Release Programs
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



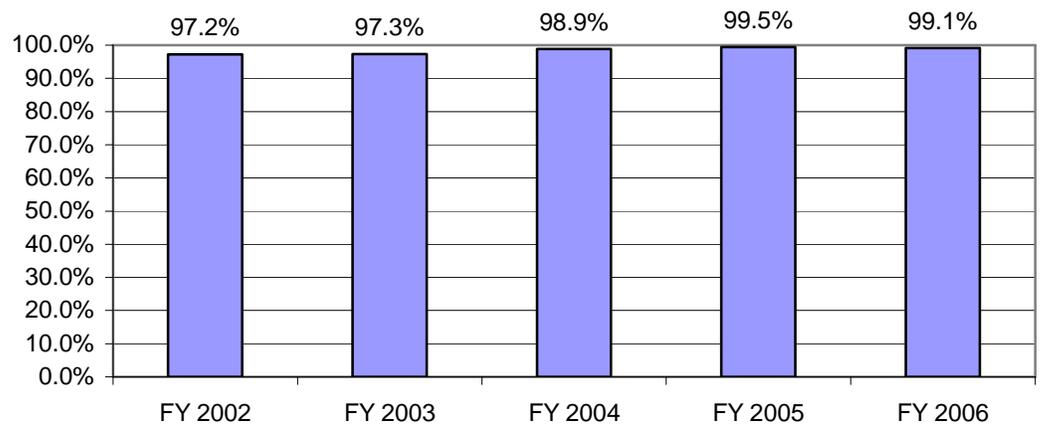
**Available Slots
Work Release Programs
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Source: IPPPSL

NOTES: The Work Release program for females began in December 2002 at TCF with 10 full-time equivalent slots. Slots reflect the annual average number of slots -- not year-end numbers.

Annual Average Utilization Rate
Work Release Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006



Inmate Program: Work Release Program

**Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period**

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure*		Program Exposure						Subtotal: Program Exp.		Total	
	No.	%	Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion					
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
One-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	11163	73.5%	1306	80.2%	61	70.1%	231	65.1%	1598	77.2%	12761	74.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	4020	26.5%	323	19.8%	26	29.9%	124	34.9%	473	22.8%	4493	26.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2104	13.9%	175	10.7%	16	18.4%	71	20.0%	262	12.7%	2366	13.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	906	6.0%	57	3.5%	4	4.6%	24	6.8%	85	4.1%	991	5.7%
Violation, New Sentence	388	2.6%	25	1.5%	2	2.3%	8	2.3%	35	1.7%	423	2.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	22	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	600	4.0%	66	4.1%	4	4.6%	21	5.9%	91	4.4%	691	4.0%
Subtotal	15183	100.0%	1629	100.0%	87	100.0%	355	100.0%	2071	100.0%	17254	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	976		209		12		59		280		1256	
Two-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	9695	67.4%	1072	73.2%	53	65.4%	168	54.2%	1293	69.7%	10988	67.7%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	4681	32.6%	392	26.8%	28	34.6%	142	45.8%	562	30.3%	5243	32.3%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2573	17.9%	233	15.9%	19	23.5%	86	27.7%	338	18.2%	2911	17.9%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	1049	7.3%	68	4.6%	4	4.9%	29	9.4%	101	5.4%	1150	7.1%
Violation, New Sentence	662	4.6%	53	3.6%	3	3.7%	18	5.8%	74	4.0%	736	4.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	183	1.3%	13	0.9%	1	1.2%	2	0.6%	16	0.9%	199	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	214	1.5%	25	1.7%	1	1.2%	7	2.3%	33	1.8%	247	1.5%
Subtotal	14376	100.0%	1464	100.0%	81	100.0%	310	100.0%	1855	100.0%	16231	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	1783		374		18		104		496		2279	
Three-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	8656	63.0%	895	67.4%	31	52.5%	128	46.0%	1054	63.3%	9710	63.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	5092	37.0%	432	32.6%	28	47.5%	150	54.0%	610	36.7%	5702	37.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2725	19.8%	255	19.2%	19	32.2%	92	33.1%	366	22.0%	3091	20.1%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	1087	7.9%	69	5.2%	4	6.8%	29	10.4%	102	6.1%	1189	7.7%
Violation, New Sentence	729	5.3%	60	4.5%	3	5.1%	19	6.8%	82	4.9%	811	5.3%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	425	3.1%	34	2.6%	1	1.7%	8	2.9%	43	2.6%	468	3.0%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	126	0.9%	14	1.1%	1	1.7%	2	0.7%	17	1.0%	143	0.9%
Subtotal	13748	100.0%	1327	100.0%	59	100.0%	278	100.0%	1664	100.0%	15412	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	2411		511		40		136		687		3098	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 20 and 31.

* The Work Release program is now treated as a "service-based" program. Ideally, all offenders would participate in the program if it were feasible (if enough program slots were available). Therefore, the presumption is that essentially all offenders "need" work release experience before release. The "No Program Experience" category replaces the former "Need but No Prog. Received" comparison group.

INNERCHANGE™ PROGRAM

Program History and Rationale

Beginning in March 2000, the Department began supporting a faith-based pre-release program at Winfield Correctional Facility. The InnerChange Freedom Initiative™ (IFI) program is provided by Prison Fellowship Ministries, Inc. pursuant to a contract with the Kansas Department of Corrections, and is generally referred to as the InnerChange™ program. The program moved to Ellsworth Correctional Facility in May 2002. This program is entirely voluntary.

The InnerChange program uses Christian biblical principles to emphasize the importance of taking ownership of one's life, to develop good, moral decision-making skills, and teaches the application of Biblical values to real life situations.

Current Program Operations

The InnerChange program features several components, including:

- Bible classes and study groups;
- Institutional work and community service work projects;
- Education;
- Cognitive skills training;
- Biblically-based life skills and behavior training;
- Vocational training;
- Meaningful post-release mentorship relationships.

The program consists of four phases preceded by a 30-day orientation period. Phases I and II combined, last approximately 18 months in the prison setting. Phase III is the Work-Release phase, lasting approximately 8 months. Phase IV lasts approximately 12 months and is the Aftercare component that takes place in the community.

During FY 2001 the IFI program obtained provisional substance abuse licensure and the Department agreed to allow inmates to participate in substance abuse treatment as part of the IFI program. IFI provides treatment to those inmates the Department identifies as having the need. Treatment begins early in the IFI program and typically is completed prior to the inmate's completion of Phase I. For participants with a substance abuse need, successful completion of Phase I is dependent upon completion of the substance abuse portion. The requirement for Substance Abuse treatment or Therapeutic Community will be removed from an inmate's Program Agreement upon completion of the IFI Substance Abuse Treatment portion.

While at Winfield, the program had 158 slots in the facility component and 40 slots in the work release component located at the Wichita Work Release Facility. At

Winfield Correctional Facility, the program was limited to inmates in minimum custody.

In May of 2002 the program moved to Ellsworth Correctional Facility (ECF), where it currently serves medium and minimum custody inmates. In total, IFI can accommodate 255 participants, including 203 in program Phases I and II at ECF, up to 12 IFI work release participants at ECF, and up to 40 work release participants at the Wichita Work Release Facility. Successful completion of Phase I and Phase II is required before placement in IFI work release.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the InnerChange program is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and abilities that promote employability and responsible decision-making and by providing facilities with additional management resources and opportunities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- The program will utilize existing program capacity effectively by maintaining enrollment levels above 90% of contracted slots.

[Measurement Indicator: average daily enrollment records].

- Offenders will acquire and demonstrate responsible self-management and interpersonal skills and pro-social decision-making.

[Measurement Indicators: length of time on post-release supervision; time intervals between felon re-convictions; return to prison rates; type of termination; disciplinary data; employment data].

- Eligible offenders will attain the secondary school level GED credential if appropriate.

[Measurement Indicators: GED program completion rates; employment data].

- Offenders with a need for substance abuse treatment will complete that treatment as part of the program.

[Measurement Indicators: Substance abuse portion completion rates].

- The program will provide facilities with inmate management resources and activities to keep offenders productively occupied and accountable.

[Measurement Indicators: average daily enrollments; program completion rates; length of enrollment; type of termination].

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 31 and 32). Note that program experience data has been available only since FY 2000 for this program.

Evaluation Highlights: InnerChange™ Program

Output Highlights

- The total number of contracted program slots decreased from 243 in FY 2004 to 203 in FY 2005 and FY 2006. This change does not reflect a decrease in actual program capacity but rather provides a more accurate reflection of how slots are counted. The additional 40 slots reported in FY 2004 were actually work release slots which are only available to inmates who complete Phases I and II of the program. It is not possible to begin the program in the work release phase, and for that reason the number of slots as calculated in this report was decreased to reflect base program capacity.
- The utilization rate increased from 58.1% in FY 2004 to 96.7% in FY 2005 and then decreased to 70.3% in FY 2006.
- The number of program participants increased from 248 in FY 2004 to 308 in FY 2005 and then decreased to 281 in FY 2006.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased sharply from 18 in FY 2004 to 71 in FY 2005 and then decreased to 46 in FY 2006.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 22.5% in FY 2004 to 54.2% in FY 2005 and then decreased to 45.5% in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$855 in FY 2004 to 704 in FY 2005 and then increased to 775 in FY 2006.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased sharply \$11,111 in FY 2004 to \$2,817 in FY 2005 and then increased to \$4,348 in FY 2006.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the InnerChange program during their initial incarcerations, 18.3% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 23.4% and 28.1% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. These rates are significantly lower in comparison to 26.1%, 32.3% and 37.0% during the same periods in the group who did not participate in the program.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 18.3%, 23.4% and 28.1% for the offenders who successfully completed the InnerChange program, compared to 14.8%, 22.7% and 33.3% return rates for those offenders who terminated the program non-volitionally, and 35.2%, 47.2% and 55.8% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 4.2%, 4.7% and 7.1% for those completing the program, compared to the somewhat higher rates of 8.4%, 12.9% and 16.1% for those who did not participate. The return rates were 0%, 0% and 0% for non-volitional non-completers, and 5.6%, 9.5% and 11.7% for volitional non-completers during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 14.1%, 18.8% and 21.1% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing the program, compared to 13.7%, 17.9% and 20.0% for those who did not participate, 3.7%, 18.2% and 26.7% for non-volitional non-completers, and 23.9%, 35.8% and 44.2% for volitional non-completers.

Evaluation Highlights: Substance Abuse Treatment Component of InnerChange™ Program

Output Highlights

- During FY 2001, IFI obtained a provisional substance treatment licensure and began providing treatment to those inmates the Department identifies as needing substance abuse treatment services.
- Enrollment for the IFI substance abuse treatment component does not have a specified number of contracted slots allocated.
- The number of program participants increased from 21 in FY 2004 to 28 in FY 2005 and then decreased to 23 in FY 2006.
- The proportion of participants who completed this program segment decreased from 100 % in FY 2004 to 91.3% in FY 2005 and to 66.7% in FY 2006.

Program Total Activity Summary
InnerChange™ Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006

Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	108		38		137		152		153	
# Enrolled	116		195		111		156		128	
Subtotal	224		233		248		308		281	
Completions	60	32.3%	15	15.6%	18	19.1%	71	45.8%	46	38.3%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	45	24.2%	11	11.5%	22	23.4%	23	14.8%	25	20.8%
Volitional	81	43.5%	70	72.9%	54	57.4%	61	39.4%	49	40.8%
Subtotal: Terminations	186	100.0%	96	100.0%	94	100.0%	155	100.0%	120	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	38		137		154		153		161	

Program Total Activity Summary
InnerChange™ Program - Substance Abuse Treatment Component
FY 2002 - FY 2006

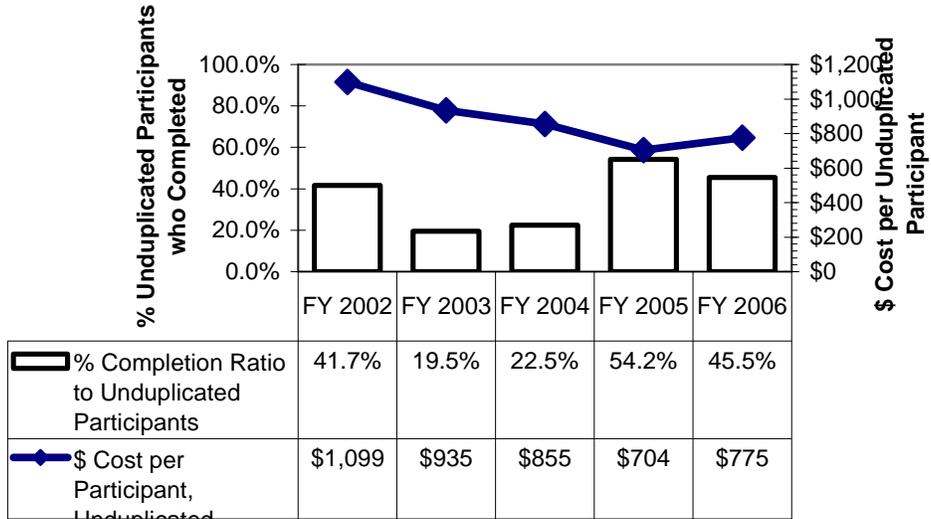
Fiscal Year	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations								
# Carried Forward	50		3		8		6		5	
# Enrolled	38		20		13		22		18	
Subtotal	88		23		21		28		23	
Completions	66	77.6%	15	100.0%	21	100.0%	21	91.3%	8	66.7%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	4	4.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	1	8.3%
Volitional	15	17.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	3	25.0%
Subtotal: Terminations	85	100.0%	15	100.0%	21	100.0%	23	100.0%	12	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	3		8		0		5		11	

Program Cost and Activity Summary
InnerChange™ Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006

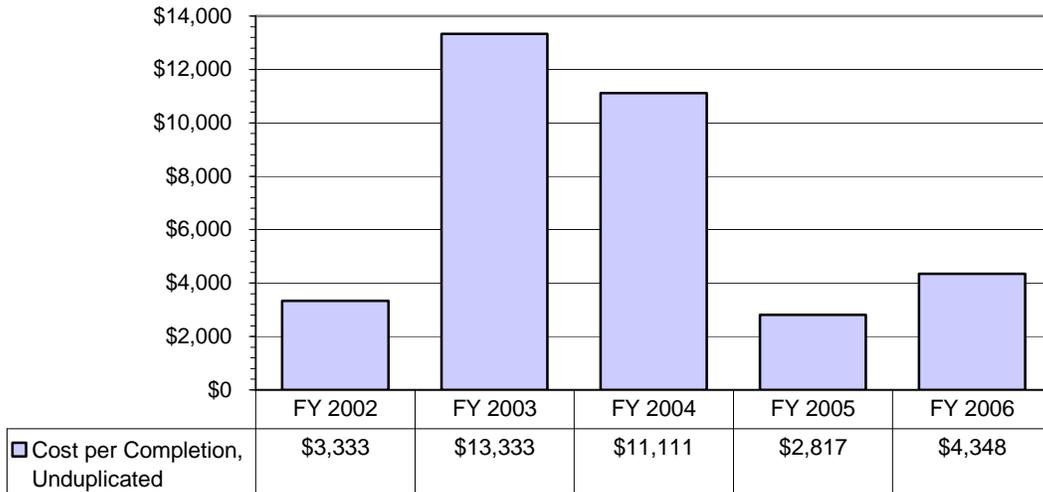
	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004 ²	FY 2005	FY 2006
Actual Expenditures	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Contracted Slots	161.75	203	243	203	203
Cost per Slot	\$ 1,236	\$ 985	\$ 823	\$ 985	\$ 985
Number Participants, Total	224	233	248	308	281
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 893	\$ 858	\$ 806	\$ 649	\$ 712
Unduplicated Participants	182	214	234	284	258
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 1,099	\$ 935	\$ 855	\$ 704	\$ 775
Unduplicated Completions	60	15	18	71	46
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 3,333	\$ 13,333	\$ 11,111	\$ 2,817	\$ 4,348
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	41.7%	19.5%	22.5%	54.2%	45.5%
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	38	137	154	153	157

¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

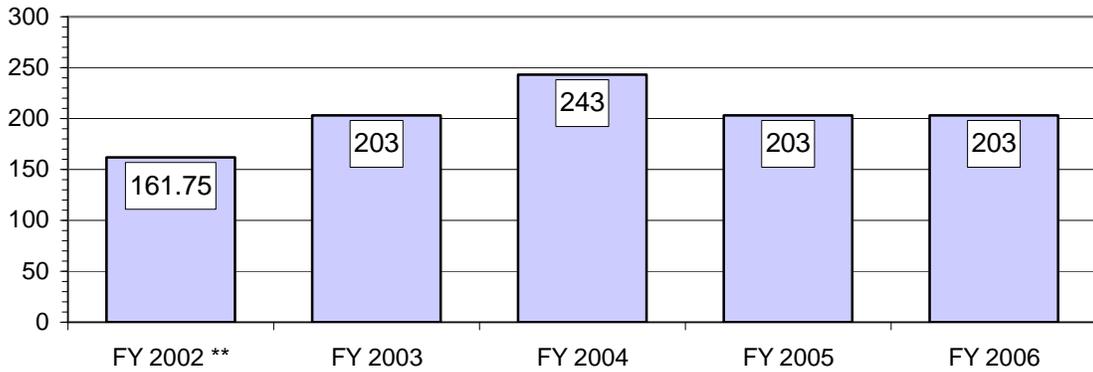
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
InnerChange™ Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



**Cost Per Unduplicated Completion
InnerChange™ Program
FY 2002- FY 2006**



**Contracted Slots
InnerChange™ Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**

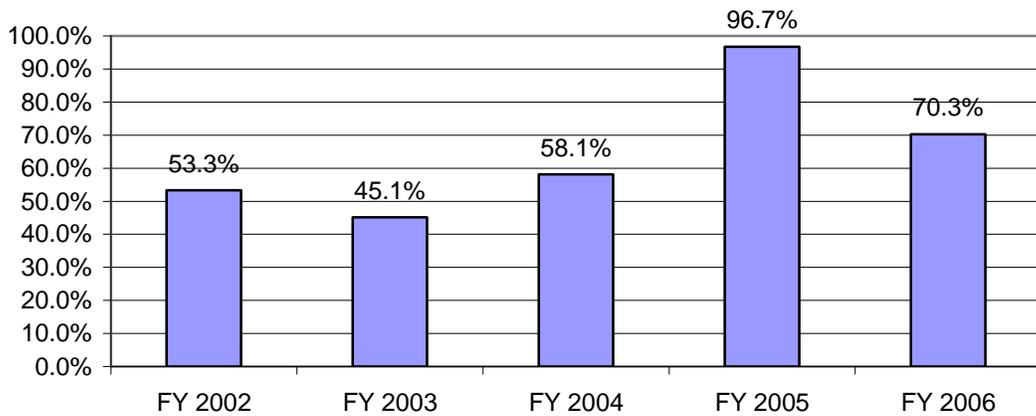


* InnerChange began in March, 2000. There were 158 slots allocated for the four months of FY 2000 representing an annual average of 52.67.

**The number of slots changed from 158 to 203 in June, 2002 resulting in an annual average of 161.75. Slots reported here are annual averages, not year-end figures.

Source: IPPPSL

**Annual Average Utilization Rate
InnerChange Program
FY 2002 - FY 2006**



Inmate Program: InnerChange™ Program

**Return Rate of Offenders by Level of Program Exposure,
Type of Readmission, and Length of Follow-up Period**

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure*		Program Exposure						Total			
	Exposure*		Completion		Non-Volitional		Volitional		Subtotal: Program Exp.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
One-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	12634	73.9%	58	81.7%	23	85.2%	46	64.8%	127	75.1%	12761	74.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	4451	26.1%	13	18.3%	4	14.8%	25	35.2%	42	24.9%	4493	26.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2338	13.7%	10	14.1%	1	3.7%	17	23.9%	28	16.6%	2366	13.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	986	5.8%	3	4.2%	0	0.0%	2	2.8%	5	3.0%	991	5.7%
Violation, New Sentence	421	2.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.8%	2	1.2%	423	2.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	22	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	684	4.0%	0	0.0%	3	11.1%	4	5.6%	7	4.1%	691	4.0%
Subtotal	17085	100.0%	71	100.0%	27	100.0%	71	100.0%	169	100.0%	17254	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	1225		8		5		18		31		1256	
Two-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	10894	67.7%	49	76.6%	17	77.3%	28	52.8%	94	67.6%	10988	67.7%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	5198	32.3%	15	23.4%	5	22.7%	25	47.2%	45	32.4%	5243	32.3%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2876	17.9%	12	18.8%	4	18.2%	19	35.8%	35	25.2%	2911	17.9%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	1145	7.1%	3	4.7%	0	0.0%	2	3.8%	5	3.6%	1150	7.1%
Violation, New Sentence	733	4.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	5.7%	3	2.2%	736	4.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	199	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	199	1.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	245	1.5%	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	1	1.9%	2	1.4%	247	1.5%
Subtotal	16092	100.0%	64	100.0%	22	100.0%	53	100.0%	139	100.0%	16231	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	2218		15		10		36		61		2279	
Three-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	9640	63.0%	41	71.9%	10	66.7%	19	44.2%	70	60.9%	9710	63.0%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	5657	37.0%	16	28.1%	5	33.3%	24	55.8%	45	39.1%	5702	37.0%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	3056	20.0%	12	21.1%	4	26.7%	19	44.2%	35	30.4%	3091	20.1%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	1184	7.7%	3	5.3%	0	0.0%	2	4.7%	5	4.3%	1189	7.7%
Violation, New Sentence	808	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	7.0%	3	2.6%	811	5.3%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	467	3.1%	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	468	3.0%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	142	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	143	0.9%
Subtotal	15297	100.0%	57	100.0%	15	100.0%	43	100.0%	115	100.0%	15412	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	3013		22		17		46		85		3098	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 20 and 31.

* Since this program is strictly voluntary, there is no formal assessment of level of need ("need" and "no need").

SECTION IV: STUDY LIMITATIONS

As is consistent with any evaluation, certain limitations of the present study must be stated. These limitations include (1) Breadth of data collection, (2) Scope of programs evaluated, (3) Community-based data collection, (4) Limitations for determining program need, (5) Lack of experimental design, and (6) Potential program selection bias.

Breadth of Data Collection

Several limitations are due to the characteristics of the data structures as they exist within the Offender Management Information System. While reviewing hard-copy paper files to augment the existing data structures is possible, the Department's current staffing options prohibit employing this intermediate solution. The Department is currently in the planning phase of reengineering its information systems to combine the Offender Management Information System and the Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS), a goal of which is to increase data collection accuracy and efficiency. As the evaluation projects continue, incremental improvements to data and to data structures will be obtained.

Scope of Programs Evaluated

The scope of programs covered in this evaluation is limited. Additional facility-based programs are available to offenders, yet the present evaluation does not measure output or outcome variables related to them. Some programs of this type include traditional prison industries and private industries (Kansas Correctional Industries). As before, staffing limitations and the present design of the Offender Management Information System present strong barriers to conducting these evaluations on a full-scale, on-going basis.

Community-based Data Collection

As mentioned in earlier sections, the Department has designed and deployed a supervision case management application, TOADS, as a corollary to the CJIS project. This computer-based system generally parallels the facility-based Offender Management Information System. Data regarding offender behavior and needs in the community will become increasingly available in the future.

Limitations for Determining Program Need

For purposes of this evaluation, an offender's "need" for a particular program is inferred from recommendations made in the Reception and Diagnostic Unit (RDU)

evaluation and/or the inmate program agreement/plan (IPA), and other selected sources. Although the process for establishing program need is limited and is considered an “approximation” of need, it is the best measure currently available. More comprehensive and statistically validated instrumentation would provide a better assessment of need. However, these instruments do not come without cost; neither does programming the database to accept this additional data. Nonetheless, the Department is implementing new instrumentation that should provide a more comprehensive assessment of program need.

Lack of Experimental Design

From a researcher's perspective, the present study would increase in value if it followed an experimental design approach. For such an approach, offenders would have to be assigned, at random, to a "treatment" and a "control" group. Results of program completers could then be compared to a comparable cohort of offenders who were in need of program services but for one reason or another did not receive such services. However, operationalizing an experimental design and withholding program treatment from offenders creates ethical concerns in the field of corrections.

Potential Program Selection Bias

Finally, there exists a potential selection bias regarding offenders who are admitted to certain programs. Examples of such programs include CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment Program and the Work Release program. Participants in each of these programs must attain minimum custody status prior to program entry. Although Work Release participants vary widely with regard the severity of their offenses, they must achieve minimum custody and maintain appropriate behavior prior to admission to this program. At this point, selection bias is raised only as a precaution; no measures have been taken to ascertain whether or not a bias is, in fact, present.

SECTION V: FUTURE PROGRAM EVALUATION ISSUES

As noted in the introductory section of this report, the descriptive and statistical information presented herein suggests several issues for continuing inquiry and analysis. Some of the suggestions discussed below relate to ensuring data reliability, some to program improvement issues that are suggested by the program activity or process data, and some refer to program outcome measures. Additional notes reflect changes in operational processes and measurements that will dictate changes in research design. The purpose of this section is to indicate some more general goals that the Department may pursue and some of the evaluation questions that may be investigated as part of the continuous program evaluation process.

Process Improvements and Data Validity

Process issues suggest ways to improve efficiencies in program delivery. Using the automated reports now available, facility staff, contractor staff, audit teams, and Programs Division staff can continue to monitor process data more closely, identify errors or concerns more quickly, and investigate and remedy these more efficiently. Much of the emphasis in the immediate future will be to identify operational decisions and processes that improve data validity.

Primarily, data validity refers to determining whether the data is a true measure of what is claimed to be measured. Often, data discrepancies may result from operational decisions occurring before or outside of the data collection process and are, thus, not reflected in the data. An example of this is with the inmate program plan (IPP) process. The results of comparing the number of inmates with IPP recommendations for a particular program who actually enter and/or complete that program will be significantly affected by whether the measurement is of the initial or subsequently amended IPP.

Expansion of Outcome Measures and Community Data

The Department will continue to pursue outcome variables in addition to recidivism. For example, increasing attention will be placed on interventions and related risk-need factors for both the community corrections and the post-incarceration populations. It is the intent of the Department to continue and expand the reporting efforts on the community side and to provide more information regarding offender performance while under community supervision.

As a component of its information systems overhaul, the Department plans to expand reporting functionalities to increase the efficiency of data analysis. Once completed, this will allow for additional review of outcomes regarding community-based

programs and interventions. Additional post-incarceration outcome measures such as employment and supervision compliance also will be emphasized.

Level of Service Inventory: Revised (LSI-R)

During FY 2003, the KDOC began the implementation of the Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R) risk and needs assessment instrument. Implementation in Community and Field Services began April 1, 2003. Implementation at the El Dorado Correctional Facility and Topeka Correctional Facility reception and diagnostic units began May 1, 2003. Currently, of the Department also administers the LSI-R assessment during the facility release planning process and at 90 days post release.

The implementation of the LSI-R within the KDOC demonstrates a shift in how the Department will begin to use the LSI-R domains and total risk scores to identify criminogenic needs (crime producing risk factors) of offenders, which in turn will determine future program placements and influence program design.

In the future, the KDOC will be assessing programs, at least in part, by how much pro-social change on the part of the offender is evident as a result of program participation. This dynamic change will be reflected in LSI-R reassessments, which will continue to be conducted periodically throughout the offender's incarceration and community supervision.

Additional Questions

As we proceed with both process analysis and improvements in the information management process, future evaluation projects will seek to expand the Department's capability to answer these general questions:

- *Does the Department direct the program intervention toward the high-risk offender? For example, what are the risk factors identified for the program intervention; what percent of the offender population exhibit the risk factors; what percent of these are recommended for the program intervention; what percent are referred to and accepted into the program; of these, what percent complete; and what is the post-release outcome of these completers related to employment, compliance with supervision conditions, and recidivism.*
- *Does the program intervention identify criminogenic needs for program goals and assess program effect on those needs? Does the program utilize assessment instruments to determine treatment impact? Does outcome data support the validity of the program goals?*

- *What criteria does the program utilize to match offender responsivity factors with program modes, styles, or schedules? Does outcome data support the identified criteria?*
- *What are the operational processes affecting program placement and completion?*