

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
"A SAFER KANSAS THROUGH EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES"

OFFENDER PROGRAMS EVALUATION



VOLUME IV

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OFFENDER PROGRAMS EVALUATION: Volume IV

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
<u>FY 2000 Program Activity & Outcome Overview</u>	1
<u>Program Capacity Utilization</u>	1
<u>Percent of Participants Completing</u>	2
<u>Program Cost Information</u>	2
<u>Cost per Full-Time Equivalent Slot</u>	3
<u>Cost per Total Participant</u>	4
<u>Cost per Completion</u>	5
<u>Cost per Completion Adjusted for Program Length</u>	5
<u>Outcome Overview</u>	6
PREFACE	9
<u>Goals of the Program Evaluation Project</u>	10
SECTION I: INTRODUCTION	11
<u>Evaluation Report Design and Format</u>	11
<u>Report Organization</u>	13
SECTION II: DATA RELIABILITY	15
SECTION III: SUPERVISION CASE MANAGEMENT: TOADS—TOTAL OFFENDER ACTIVITY DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM	16
SECTION IV: ANALYTIC PROCEDURES	17
<u>Output Measures</u>	17
<u>Activity Measures</u>	17
<u>Utilization Measurement</u>	18
<u>Outcome Measures</u>	18
<u>Recidivism</u>	18
<u>Description of the Recidivism Pool</u>	20
SECTION V: SPECIFIC PROGRAM DATA	29
<u>Sex Offender Treatment</u>	29
<u>Program History and Rationale</u>	29
<u>Current Program Operations</u>	30
<u>General Goal Statement</u>	31
<u>Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators</u>	31
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	31
<u>Evaluation Highlights: Sex Offender Treatment</u>	33
<u>Output Highlights</u>	33
<u>Outcome Highlights</u>	34
<u>Substance Abuse Treatment</u>	44
<u>Program History and Rationale</u>	44
<u>Current Program Operations</u>	44
<u>General Goal Statement</u>	45
<u>Program Selection Criteria and Needs Assessment</u>	46
<u>Standard Substance Abuse Treatment (ADAPT)</u>	47

<u>Program Description</u>	47
<u>Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators</u>	47
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	47
<u>Output Highlights</u>	48
<u>LSI Alpha-Theta Substance Abuse Treatment</u>	55
<u>Program Description</u>	55
<u>Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators</u>	55
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	55
<u>Output Highlights</u>	56
<u>Standard Substance Abuse Treatment and LSI</u>	63
<u>Program Description</u>	63
<u>Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators</u>	63
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	63
<u>Output Highlights – Standard Treatment and LSI</u>	64
<u>CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment</u>	71
<u>Program Description</u>	71
<u>Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators</u>	71
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	71
<u>Output Highlights</u>	72
<u>Therapeutic Community Substance Abuse Treatment</u>	76
<u>Program Description - Overview</u>	76
<u>Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators</u>	76
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	76
<u>Output Highlights – Combined Therapeutic Communities</u>	77
<u>Therapeutic Community at Lansing</u>	83
<u>Program Description</u>	83
<u>Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators</u>	83
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	84
<u>Output Highlights</u>	85
<u>Therapeutic Community at Winfield</u>	91
<u>Program Description</u>	91
<u>Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators</u>	91
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	92
<u>Output Highlights</u>	92
<u>Therapeutic Community at Topeka</u>	99
<u>Program Description</u>	99
<u>Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators</u>	99
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	100
<u>Output Highlights</u>	101
<u>Combined Substance Abuse Treatment Programs</u>	105
<u>Outcome Highlights</u>	105
<u>Education: Academic and Vocational</u>	110
<u>Program History and Rationale</u>	110
<u>Current Program Operations</u>	110
<u>General Goal Statement</u>	113
<u>Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators</u>	113
<u>Program Descriptions - Academic</u>	115
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	116
<u>Evaluation Highlights – Basic Skills</u>	117
<u>Output Highlights</u>	117
<u>Outcome Highlights</u>	117
<u>Evaluation Highlights - GED</u>	124
<u>Output Highlights</u>	124
<u>Outcome Highlights</u>	124
<u>Evaluation Highlights – Combined Education Programs</u>	130

<u>Output Highlights</u>	130
<u>Program Description – Vocational</u>	136
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	137
<u>Evaluation Highlights – Vocational Education Programs</u>	138
<u>Output Highlights</u>	138
<u>Outcome Highlights</u>	138
<u>Program Description – Special Education</u>	149
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	149
<u>Evaluation Highlights: Special Education</u>	150
<u>Output Highlights</u>	150
<u>Pre-release Reintegration</u>	156
<u>Program History and Rationale</u>	156
<u>Current Program Operations</u>	156
<u>General Goal Statement</u>	156
<u>Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators</u>	157
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	157
<u>Evaluation Highlights: Pre-release Reintegration Program</u>	159
<u>Output Highlights</u>	159
<u>Outcome Highlights</u>	159
<u>Work Release Reintegration</u>	167
<u>Program History and Rationale</u>	167
<u>Current Program Operations</u>	167
<u>General Goal Statement</u>	167
<u>Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators</u>	167
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	168
<u>Evaluation Highlights: Work Release Reintegration Program</u>	170
<u>Output Highlights</u>	170
<u>Outcome Highlights</u>	170
<u>InnerChange Program</u>	181
<u>Program History and Rationale</u>	181
<u>Current Program Operations:</u>	181
<u>General Goal Statement</u>	182
<u>Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators</u>	182
<u>Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures</u>	182
<u>Community-Based Interventions</u>	183
<u>SECTION VI: STUDY LIMITATIONS</u>	186
<u>Breadth of Data Collection</u>	186
<u>Scope of Programs Evaluated</u>	186
<u>Community-based Data Collection</u>	186
<u>Program Need Proxy</u>	186
<u>Lack of Experimental Design</u>	187
<u>Program-related Data Recording</u>	187
<u>Program Selection Bias</u>	187
<u>SECTION VII: FUTURE EVALUATION ISSUES</u>	188

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

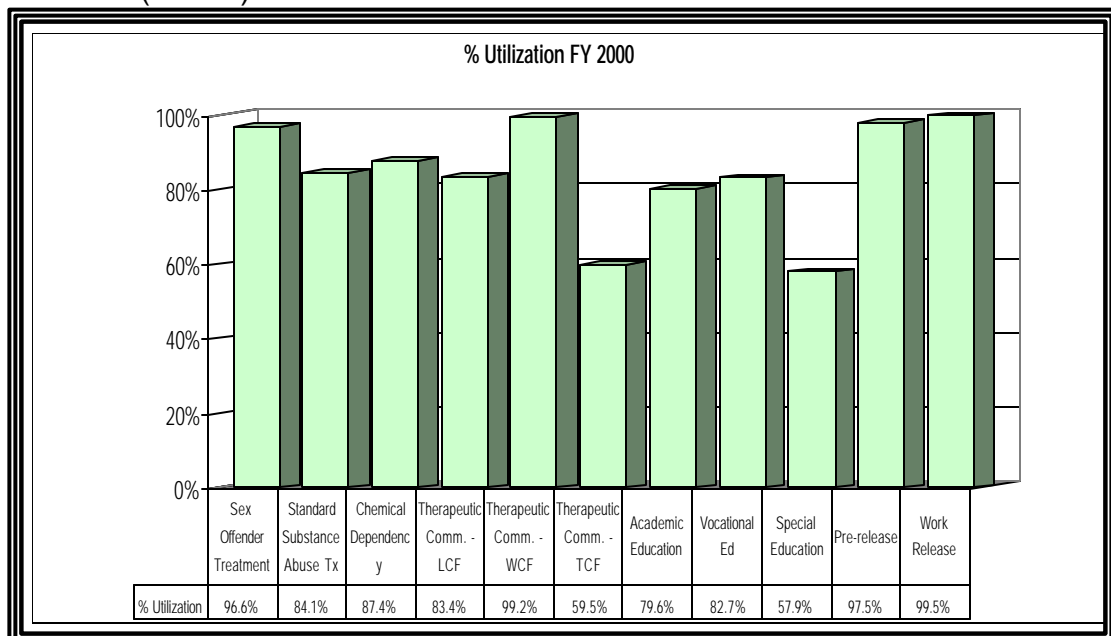
FY 2000 PROGRAM ACTIVITY & OUTCOME OVERVIEW

The programs described in this report have different curricula, different program durations, different objectives, 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 2000 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.

PROGRAM CAPACITY UTILIZATION

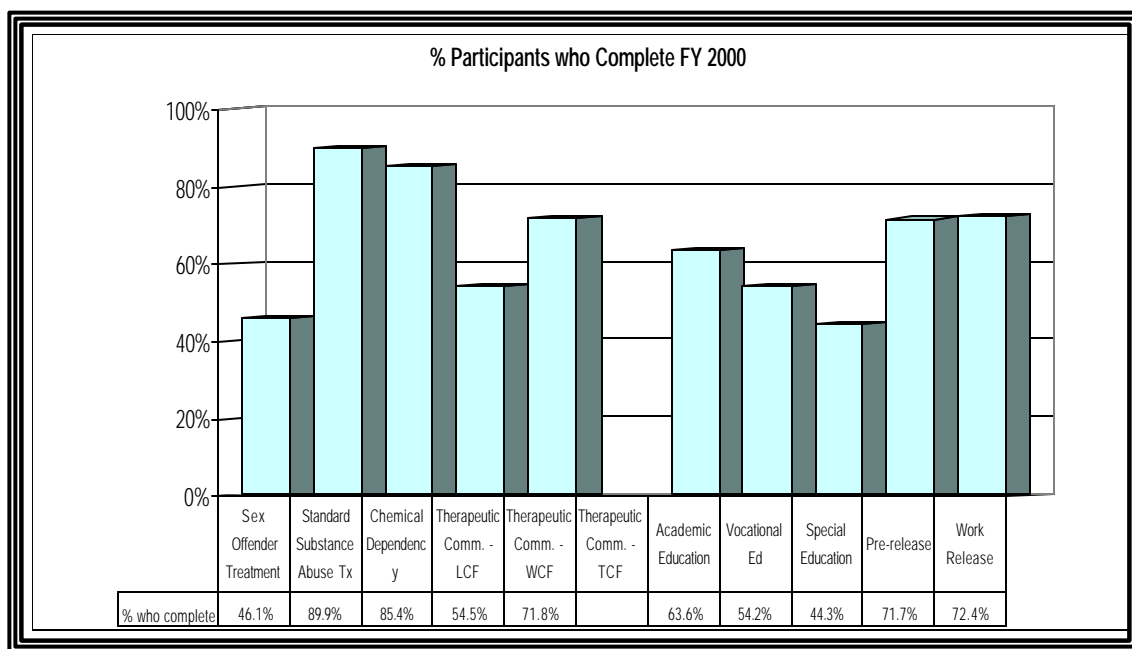
Of the eleven programs considered in this report, four had average annual utilization of full-time equivalent slots at or above 90%, five programs utilized between about 80% and 90% (academic education was 79.6%), and two programs performed at less than 60%.

The Work Release Reintegration program had the highest average daily utilization rate of program slots for FY 2000 with 99.5%, followed closely by the Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment program at Winfield Correctional Facility with 99.2%. The Pre-release Reintegration program realized an average daily utilization rate of program slots of 97.5% in FY 2000, and the Sex Offender Treatment program had a 96.6% utilization rate. The lowest average daily utilization rates for FY 2000 for contracted programs were the Therapeutic Community at Topeka Correctional Facility (59.5%) and Special Education (57.9%).



PERCENT OF PARTICIPANTS COMPLETING

Two of the eleven programs considered in this report completed over 80% of the offenders enrolled in that program within FY 2000 (Standard Substance Abuse Treatment Program and Chemical Dependency Recovery Program). Four programs completed between 60% and 80% of enrolled offenders and four programs completed fewer than 60% of enrolled offenders. The Sex Offender Treatment program and the Therapeutic Community at Lansing Correctional Facility—both programs having a completion rate of less than 60% -- have durations greater than one year, thus leading to a lower percentage of completers within the fiscal year. The Therapeutic Community at Topeka Correctional Facility experienced no completions during its first six months of operation (January – July 2000).



The Standard Substance Abuse Treatment program had the highest percentage of participants who completed in FY 2000 with 89.9% followed by the Chemical Dependency Recovery program with 85.4%. The two programs with the lowest percentage of participants completing the program were the Sex Offender Treatment program (46.1%) and Special Education (44.3%).

PROGRAM COST INFORMATION

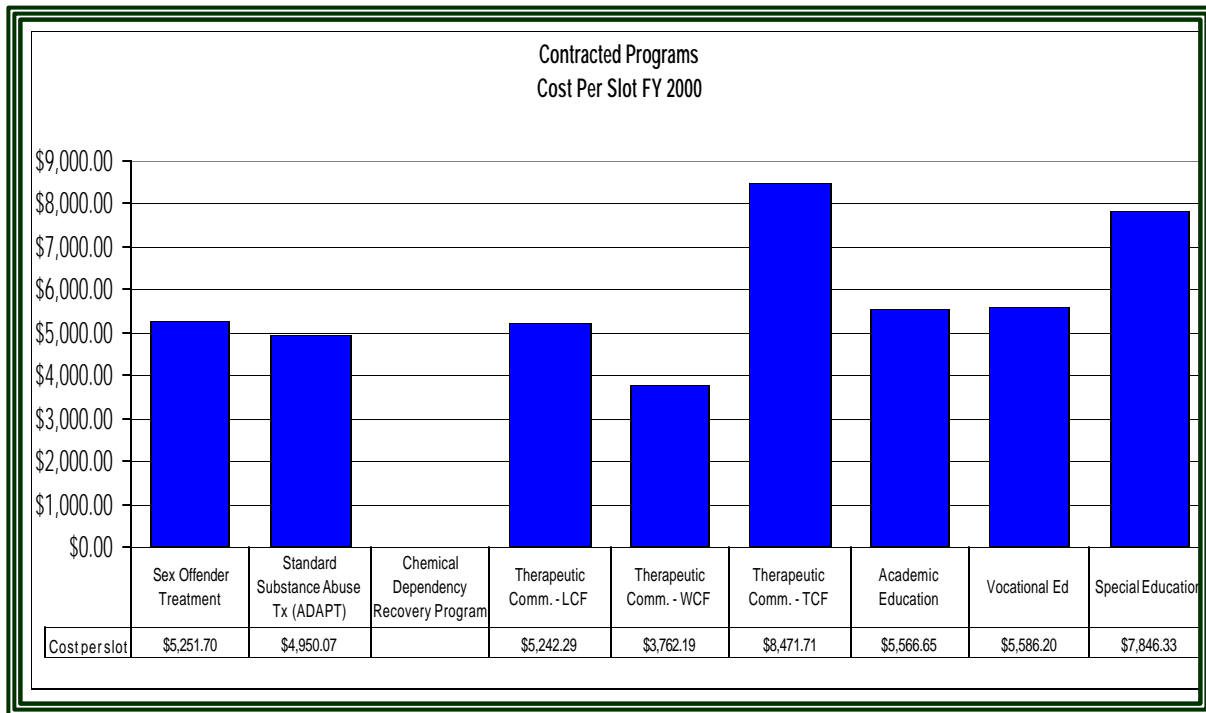
For contracted programs, using the dollar figures contained in the contracts, we present various cost ratios for FY 2000. Since Work Release and Pre-release are department-operated programs, no specific cost data is available. In the following sections, we present four types of cost ratios: (1) cost

per full-time equivalent slot; (2) cost spread across total participants enrolled in the program during the fiscal year; (3) cost spread across only those participants who complete during the fiscal year; and (4) cost per completion adjusted by the program's duration (number of months). This last ratio attempts to adjust for the variance in time to completion between programs.

Cost per Full-Time Equivalent Slot

During FY 2000, the Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment program at Topeka Correctional Facility had the highest cost per full-time equivalent contracted slot (\$8,472). This program's relatively high cost can be attributed to start-up costs since the program did not begin until January 2000. The Special Education program had the next highest cost per program slot (\$7,846). For this program, the department is required by federal law to maintain service availability for offenders fitting particular criteria and identified as needing special educational services.

The lowest cost per slot during FY 2000 was \$3,762 for the Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment program at the Winfield Correctional Facility. The standard substance abuse treatment program, offered at most facilities, demonstrated the next lowest cost per contracted full-time equivalent slot at \$4,950. No cost figures are available for the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP), which was delivered through the Larned State Hospital during FY 2000.

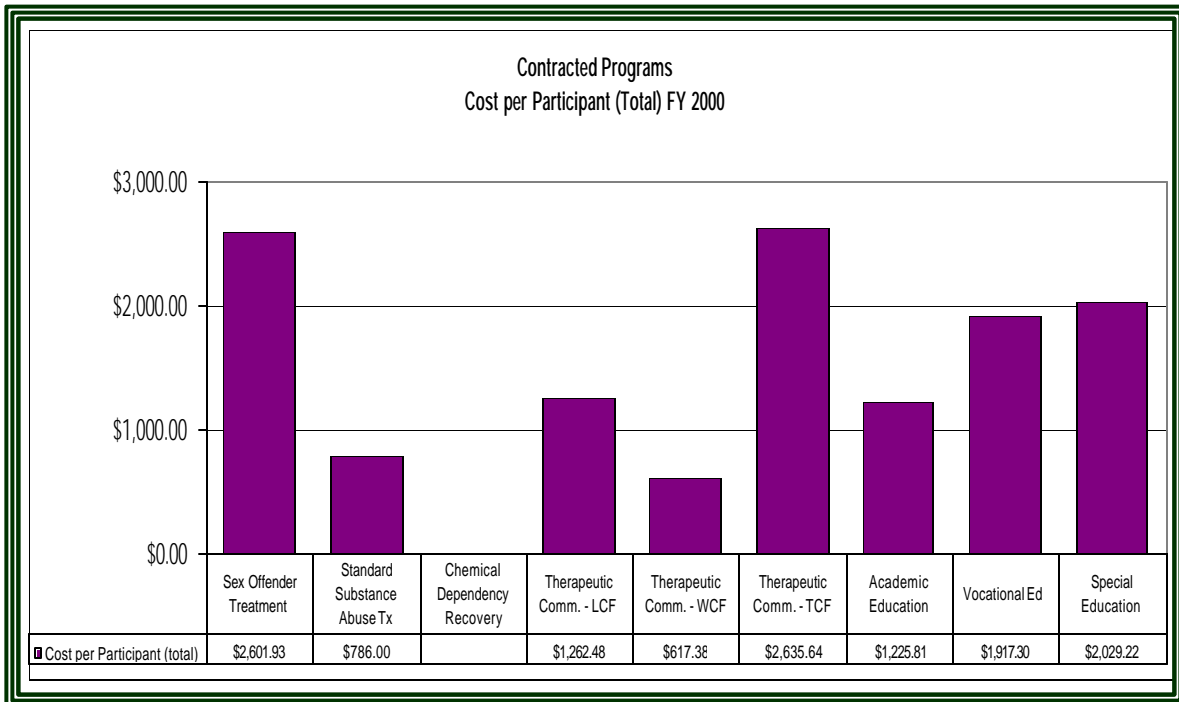


Cost per Total Participant

Three programs posted costs per participant in excess of \$2,000, three programs posted costs per participant between \$1,000 and \$2,000 and two programs posted costs per participant that were under \$1,000. There was a variance of \$2,019 between the highest cost per participant (Therapeutic Community at TCF, \$2,636) and the lowest cost per participant (Therapeutic Community at WCF, \$617).

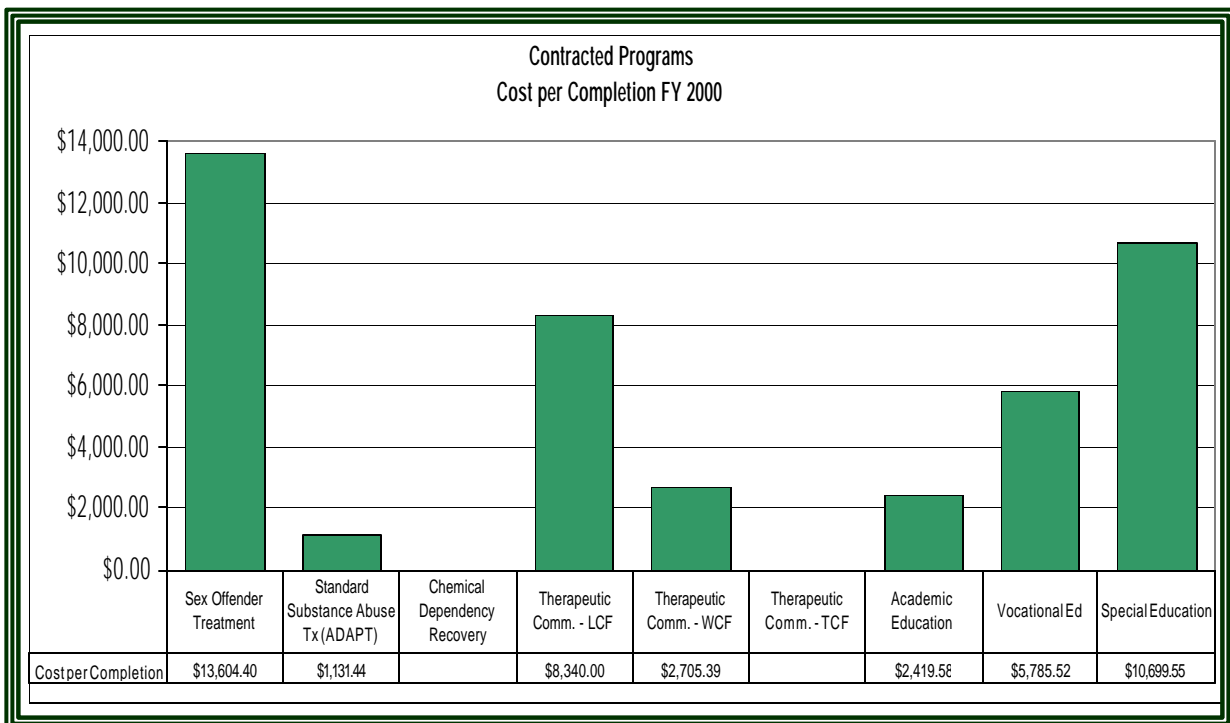
The two programs with the highest cost per participant were the Therapeutic Community at Topeka Correctional Facility (\$2,636) and the Sex Offender Treatment Program (\$2,602). Although these costs are somewhat close, the factors underlying these costs differ. The Topeka Correctional Facility TC's higher costs are driven by program start-up costs. The Sex Offender Treatment Program's higher cost per participant is driven by the program's duration – since the program is 18 months in length, fewer participants can enroll within the fiscal year.

Lowest cost per participant was achieved by the Therapeutic Community at Winfield Correctional Facility (\$617), followed by the Standard Substance Abuse Treatment Program (\$786).



Cost per Completion

The programs with the highest cost per completion in FY 2000 were the Sex Offender Treatment program (\$13,604) and the Special Education program (\$10,017), followed by the Therapeutic Community at Lansing Correctional Facility (\$9,628). The Standard Substance Abuse Treatment program had the lowest cost per completion (\$1,131). Cost per completion is the cost ratio with the greatest variance among programs in this report. This variance is attributable to program length, the number of successful completions (versus other types of terminations), as well as the overall cost.



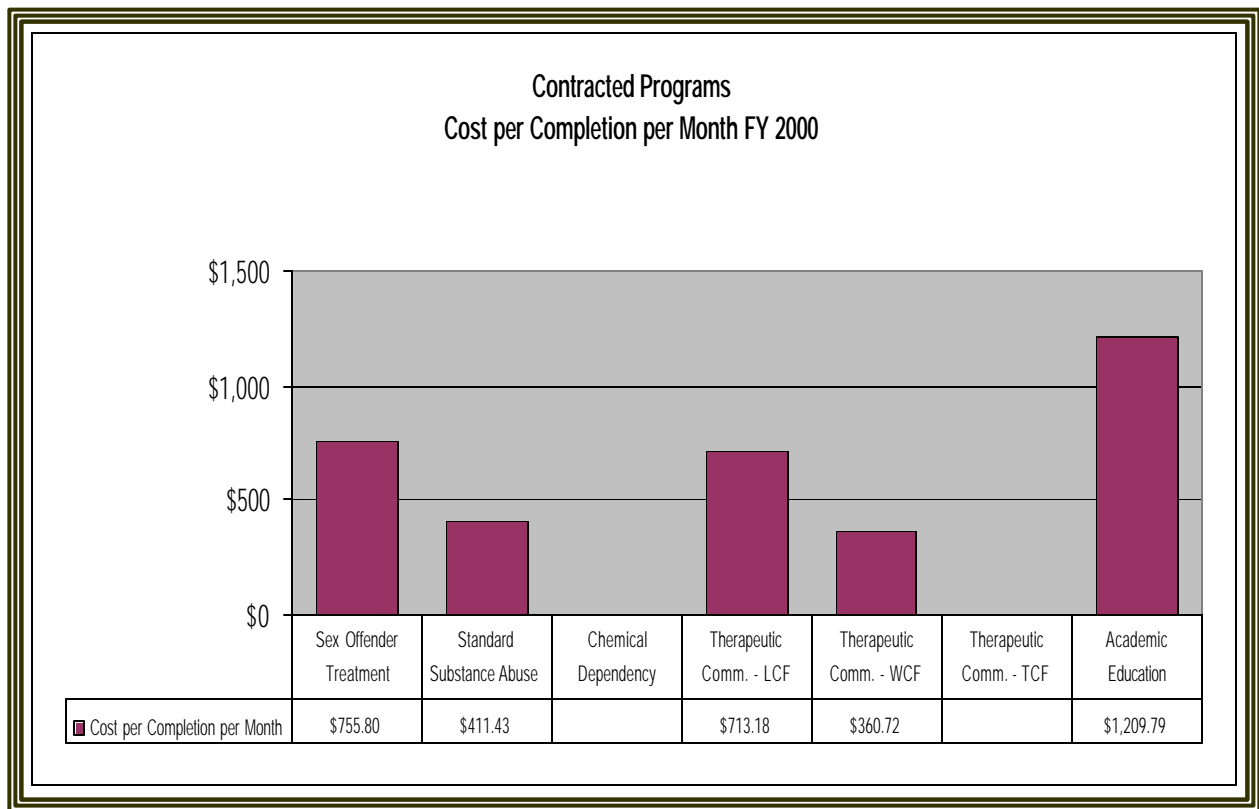
Cost per Completion Adjusted for Program Length

The programs considered in this report vary greatly in treatment length. Some are as short as eight weeks while others last 18 months. To describe costs more clearly, we adjust the cost per completion by the customary number of program months. This calculation -- program cost spread across those offenders who successfully complete the program, adjusted by program duration -- allows us to make a more equitable cost comparison across programs.

Of contracted programs, only the Vocational Education program and the Special Education program do not have specified program durations. The following program durations were used to calculate the cost per completion adjusted for program length: sex offender treatment – 18 months; standard substance abuse treatment – 2.5 months (program duration is 2-3 months);

Therapeutic Community at LCF – 13.5 months (program duration is 9-18 months); Therapeutic Community at WCF -- 7.5 months (program duration is 6-9 months); Academic Education – 2 months. The CDRP program (“Chemical Dependency”) is operated by Larned State Hospital, and cost figures are not available. The Therapeutic Community at TCF had no completions during its first six months of operation.

Of the programs with specific program completion time frames (excluding Vocational Education and Special Education), the Academic Education program had the highest cost per completion per month in FY 2000 (\$1209.79). The lowest cost per completion per month was at the Therapeutic Community at Winfield with a cost of \$360.72 per completion, followed closely by Standard Substance Abuse Treatment with \$411.43 per completion per month.



OUTCOME OVERVIEW

In this report the primary outcome of interest is whether or not an offender returns to a Kansas Department of Corrections facility with or without a new sentence during the period of post-incarceration supervision or as a new court commitment following discharge from the initial sentence. For most programs covered in this report, outcome is considered across the period FY 1992 through FY 2000. Exceptions to this include the Pre-release program where outcomes

are tracked from FY 1995 through FY 2000 and the Work Release program where outcomes are tracked from FY 1996 through FY 2000. These two programs' shorter periods of follow-up time correspond to the computer automation of participation records.

Also note that all substance abuse treatment programs are combined in this outcome reporting. At present, a supplemental study is under way to parcel out the impact of the differing treatment modalities over this nine-year time frame.

Rates of change in recidivism DO NOT IMPLY A CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP with programmatic 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 designs. At the present time, however, ethical questions surround construction of an experimental design, implementation issues would need to be coordinated and resolved, and additional resources to engage in experimental research would have to be dedicated.

In the following table, treatment programs are treated as if they have been static in modality and curriculum over the time period considered. In experience, however, this is not the case. Furthermore, "need" is estimated as the co-occurrence of an initial program agreement (IPA) recommending the program and RDU (Reception and Diagnostic Unit) recommending treatment for the offender. This is a conservative approach to proxy need. As the Reception and Diagnostic Unit is moved to El Dorado, new instruments will be included in the battery of tests and interviews that in many cases will be a more accurate measure of need in the context of a correctional setting.

Despite these many cautions, the table below is offered as a summary of the outcome for each program and compares the experience of offenders identified as needing the program but not receiving that particular program service with those who complete a program.

Outcome FY 1992 – FY 2000 ^(2,3)			
	% Returned to KDOC ^{1/}		% Rate of Change in KDOC Returns: “Need but no Program Received” <i>versus</i> “Completed Program”
	Need-but no Program Received	Completed Program	
<u>Sex Offender Tx</u>	42.3%	32.3%	-24%
Substance Abuse Tx Programs	42.3%	42.8%	+ 1%
Academ.Ed: Basic Skills	44.3%	46.5%	+ 5%
Academ.Ed: GED	47.7%	42.4%	-11%
Vocational Ed	44.8%	35.6%	-21%
Pre-release ^{2/}	46.9%	34.5%	-26%
Work Release ^{3/}	49.2%	32.4%	-34%

1/ % Returned to KDOC includes returns during post-incarceration supervision (condition violators and returns with new sentences) as well as returns as new commitments after sentence discharge
2/ Pre-release data has been maintained in an automated form since FY 1995. Data reported here is FY 1995-FY 2000.
3/ Work Release data has been maintained in an automated form since FY 1996. Data reported here is FY 1996-FY 2000.

PREFACE

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 process 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 reintegration 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 the following representatives from the Research and Planning Section, the Information Technology Division, the Programs and Staff Development Division, the Community and Field Services Division, and the Facilities Management Division. This work team has permanent status and, although members change, each member brings a particular focus or expertise to the group. Questions or concerns may be directed to any of the following members for consideration by the work team:

Patricia Biggs	Research and Planning
Cathy Clayton	Information Technology
Roger Haden	Programs and Staff Development - Deputy Secretary (former member)
Fred Phelps, Jr.	Programs and Staff Development
Chris Rieger	Community and Field Services (Parole)
David Riggin	Facilities Management
Terri Saiya	Community and Field Services (Release Planning)
Robert Sanders	Community and Field Services – Deputy Secretary (former member)
Ken Shirley	Research and Planning

Over the last several months, some members of the work group have resigned and been replaced with new members. New members include:

Pat Berry	Programs and Staff Development
Kathleen Graves	Community and Field Services (Community Corrections)
Charles Nunley	Programs and Staff Development
Wendy Zeller	Research and Planning

Additionally, the assistance of Audrey LaBerge has been instrumental in this group's functioning. The OMIS application development team also served an instrumental role in preparing reports used for daily program monitoring and in preparing the outcome data set used in analysis.

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 conflict resulting from maintenance of discreet 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 (see Section II-Data Reliability).
- 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 (*impact*) measures that can guide future analyses and decisions regarding program policy, program improvement, and resource allocation.
- Increase accuracy of the computerized data.
- Increase usage of computer-generated reports for effective management of programs.

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

EVALUATION REPORT DESIGN AND FORMAT

This evaluation report continues the evaluation process, which initially proceeded from a set of evaluation questions noted below. These questions, which are discussed in more 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 program experience for a five-year period from FY 1996 through FY 2000. Outcome (impact) data begins with FY 1992 and covers up to a nine-year period. Information provided is for each of the following programs:

- Sex Offender Treatment
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Basic Skills (*"Literacy"*) Education
- General Education Development (GED)
- Vocational Education
- Special Education (process data for FY 2000 only; no recidivism data available)
- Pre-Release (recidivism data for FY 1995 - FY 2000 only)
- Work Release (recidivism data for FY 1996 - FY 2000 only)
- InnerChange (program description only)
- Community-Based Interventions (process data for FY 2000 only)

Evaluation Question 1

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

The report considers each program strategy from a generic perspective. That is, it considers data related to substance abuse treatment or education programs, 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 actual experience, 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. Multiple contractors, variations among delivery sites and populations, revision of curricular methods and materials, re-definition of goals and objectives in response to new information, management

initiatives, legislative initiatives, budget issues, etc., characterize each of the program areas during the period examined by this report. 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 an educational or 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 completers, 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 fiscal year and for the total evaluation period for the program strategy (see Section IV-Analytic Procedures).

Evaluation Question 4

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

The Department has identified outcome measures related to program effect to include recidivism (return to 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.

Data related to post-incarceration performance is beginning to be available and initial measures are contained in this report (see Section III-Supervision Case Management-TOADS). Additional community-based data shall be presented in future volumes of this evaluation work. This report primarily

reviews outcome data associated with facility-based programs and with the return-to-prison outcome variable (see Section IV-Analytic Procedures).

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, the report 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. 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 have been suggested by the work to date (see Section VII-Future Evaluation Issues). Currently, however, we face constraints on our ability to evaluate due to some of the limitations inherent in the structure of our Offender Management Information System (i.e., our database) and in the resources available to mine and interpret the data.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report has been organized into the following eight 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 goals.

Section II-Data Reliability discusses in more detail one of the most significant areas identified and addressed by the evaluation team, the availability and reliability of data.

Section III-Supervision Case Management - TOADS provides a brief overview of the supervision case management application currently being implemented.

Section IV-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 in terms of its general composition, and the methodology used to derive the pool is explained. Finally, this section discusses how the evaluation team organized the data for analysis and reporting.

Section V-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 brief statement of program rationale and significant changes during FY 1999 and FY 2000,
- Output data for the evaluation period (not available for InnerChange), and
- Outcome data for the evaluation period (not available for InnerChange).

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

Section VII-Future Evaluation Issues provides some discussion of future research directions and evaluation questions. Although the data provides a view of program experience and impact, this relationship is suggestive only and does not prove a causal relationship. This data does suggest several issues that may guide future evaluation projects and analyses.

SECTION II: DATA RELIABILITY

The data for this evaluation report is collected by staff at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit, KDOC facility staff, and vendors who provide contracted program services and input into the Department's central database, OMIS (Offender Management Information System). Given the disperse nature of the data collection process, data reliability remains an on-going concern.

The evaluation team, Deputy Wardens, Program Contract Audit team members, Community Corrections Audit team members, and program contractors are required to run reports to audit the data on a routine basis. Program service providers or appropriate KDOC staff correct errors once identified through these processes. Data reliability and auditing are continuous improvement processes.

SECTION III: SUPERVISION CASE MANAGEMENT: TOADS— Total Offender Activity Documentation System

The State of Kansas started a project called CJIS (Criminal Justice Information System) to incorporate data from all criminal justice agencies within the state, from the local levels to the Department of Corrections and KBI. CJIS is an integrated criminal justice data system designed to track offenders from the local level through post-release supervision. This system has brought many changes to the Department of Corrections' offender management database. In particular, one area of change to KDOC's offender management database includes the development of a supervision case management application. This application 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 correction probation and of post-incarceration supervision. The TOADS application is one sub-component of the CJIS project.

Through the CJIS project and the TOADS application, the Department will have the ability to track detailed information about the community correction probation and post-release supervision of offenders. This data will enhance the scope of the program evaluation process. Information regarding community-based interventions is reported in this volume as a beginning to the evaluation of community-based programs. (This information includes data from parole services as well as community corrections agencies.)

Training community supervision officers in valid data collection procedures is also a continuous process. Monitoring and assessing the reliability and validity of this data from its beginnings will assist in employing additional outcome measures in future evaluations. Development and enhancement of the TOADS application continues.

SECTION IV: ANALYTIC PROCEDURES

As noted in the introduction, measurement areas included in this evaluation report fall into two categories: (1) output, and (2) outcome.

OUTPUT MEASURES

Output measures 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 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. The first is total activity that measures the frequencies (counts) of entries to and exits from a program within a given time frame. The second is unduplicated activity. 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 nine types of program termination—one “successful” termination and eight other termination types. To refine 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 rates are operationalized 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 and in many contract providers as well (a detailed description of such changes is contained in Volume I of the Offender Programs Evaluation Report). Furthermore, the level of data collection and reporting reliabilities has improved significantly during the most recent years. Keep these points in mind when reviewing the utilization rates.

OUTCOME MEASURES

As opposed to output measures that assess efficiency, outcome measures assess effectiveness. The primary outcome measure included in this program evaluation is the rate of return to a KDOC facility. This measure captures information related to the impact of program intervention services. We also report the average time in the community for those offenders who do return to a KDOC facility.

In the context of correctional program interventions, effectiveness may be measured by several additional indicators—for example, employment status, restitution paid to the courts, restitution paid to victims, and so on. This report does not present such information despite its value. This information must be collected in the field. The TOADS application has been designed to collect this information, and we anticipate adding measures such as these to this report in the future.

Recidivism

Recidivism has varied conceptual definitions. This report defines “recidivism” as a return to a Kansas Department of Corrections facility either with or without a new sentence during or following post-incarceration supervision. Operationally, some confounding occurs with this definition. For example, some recidivating offenders who are readmitted with no new sentence, that is, as condition violators, may in fact have pending criminal charges. If at the time of readmission to the Department an offender has not been convicted of a new offense, he or she is considered a condition violator. Some offenders who do not show up as recidivists may not be under supervision in good standing. Examples

of occurrences of this type include those offenders who have absconded or those who are in jail or in prison in another jurisdiction.

The criminal justice community, as a whole, has not adopted a universally-accepted definition of recidivism. Take caution in comparing results contained within this report to recidivism results reported by other states.

We also present recidivism data by an approximate level of program need. We approximate “need” based on the initial screening conducted at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit combined with the data reflective of the inmate’s Initial Program Agreement. We have adopted a conservative interpretation of need based on these two data sources. In cases where a program is prescribed by the Reception and Diagnostic Unit and that program is on the inmate’s Initial Program Agreement, we interpret an existent need. In cases where a program is not prescribed by the Reception and Diagnostic Unit and that program does not appear on the inmate’s Initial Program Agreement, we interpret no need existing. There are a substantial number of cases where the data reported by the Reception and Diagnostic Unit does not agree with the data recorded in the inmate’s Initial Program Agreement (IPA). For these cases, we interpret need as inconclusive.

“Inconclusive need” cases occur for several reasons. One reason is that the inmate may not have enough time to serve to complete the Reception and Diagnostic Unit’s intake processes (typically the case if the offender has three weeks or less to serve at the KDOC). In such instances, the RDU data may be blank, the IPA data may be blank, or both. A second reason is that the IPA takes into account not only the offender’s treatment needs, but also prioritizes those needs in the context of the inmate’s time to serve. An offender with multiple treatment needs may not have all those needs reflected on the initial IPA due to incarceration time constraints. In cases where an offender has a program need assessed through the RDU process but has insufficient time to complete the program(s) during incarceration, post-incarceration programs may be prescribed on the IPA. While this interpretation of need is somewhat imprecise, we believe that its inclusion nonetheless improves the value of the analysis in making outcome-based comparisons.

Despite our continuous improvement efforts in operationalization and measurement, a lack of control over important variables remains since we do not employ experimental designs. We do not follow experimental design because, for legal and moral reasons, we will not withhold a needed treatment from an offender in our custody to satisfy the requirements for a research control group. The results presented here are ***suggestive and do not represent proven causality***. 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. Caveats of this type are common in social science research, particularly when experimental designs are not employed.

Outcome Status Groups. The primary outcome measure used in this report is recidivism. We operationalize recidivism via outcome status groups -- (1) Have not Returned to a KDOC facility, (2) Returned (with a new felony sentence) After Supervision, (3) Returned as a Condition Violator, and (4) Returned as a Violator with a New Sentence. The outcome status groups reflect each offender's status as of June 30, 2000. The "Returned After Supervision" group accounts for those individuals who complete the terms of their post-incarceration supervision, but subsequently return to a KDOC facility with a new felony conviction.

Description of the Recidivism Pool

The following section provides a description of the recidivism analysis pool of offenders used in the report. First, the selection criteria of the pool are outlined and the entire pool is described in terms of admission type and outcome statuses. Next, we present a description of the pool in terms of the time spent in KDOC and time spent in the community while considering admission type and outcome status. Third is a description of the most serious offense for the offenders in the pool. This section also describes the pool in terms of admission types and outcome statuses by the most serious offense groupings. Finally, this section presents a description of the pool in terms of program exposure, which includes descriptive statistics regarding admission types and outcome statuses.

Selection Criteria. The evaluation team selected a subset of offenders to track for assessing the impact of program interventions. As noted in Section II above, the emphasis on data reliability from the new program experience records does 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 Department commitments admitted since July 1, 1991. Application of this criterion generated a pool of 22,344 offenders.

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 (for a reason other than death) on or before June 30, 2000. June 30, 2000 (end of FY 2000), is the cut-off date for offender-related experiences to be included in this report. Application of this additional criterion resulted in a decrease in the analysis pool to 17,549 offenders. This represents an increase of 4,959 (39.4%) offenders over the 12,590 offenders examined in Volume III of this report. The recidivism examination pool of 17,549 was reduced by three due to inaccurate data entry occurring in the Sex Offender Treatment program at Lansing Correctional Facility in 1997 and 1998. The resulting 17,546 offenders serve as the basis for the outcome analyses reported herein.

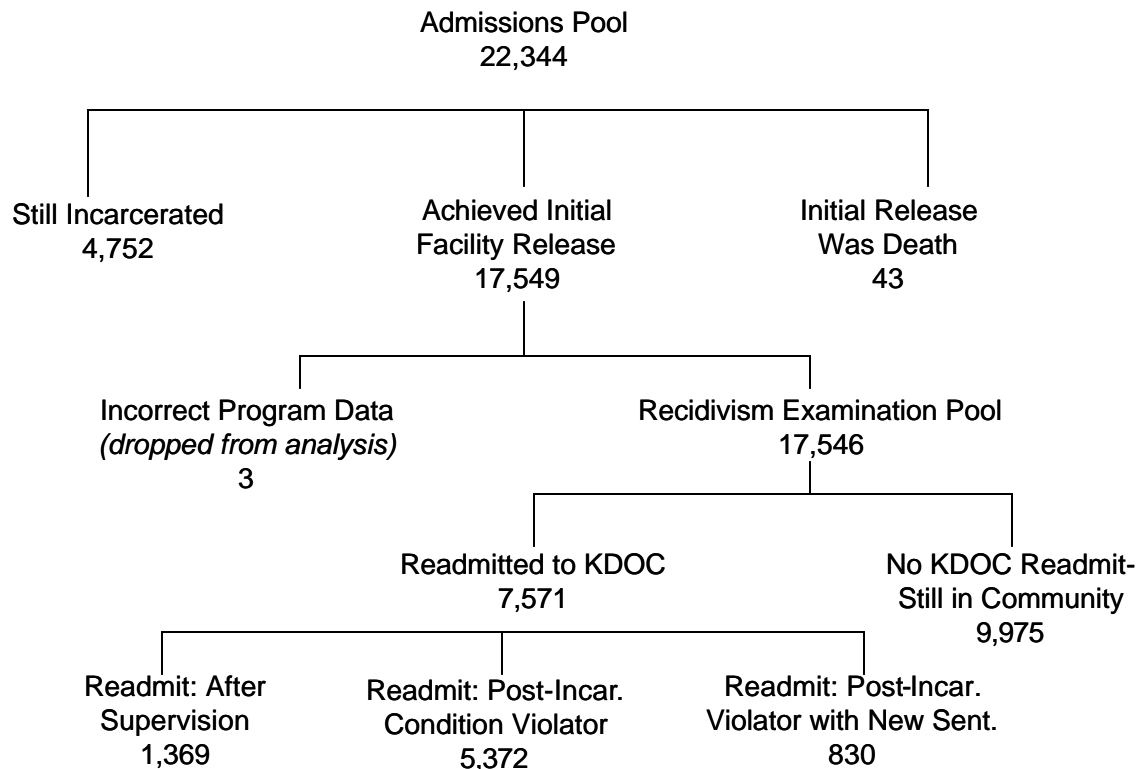
Below we describe these offender pools in total, by gender, and by admission type.

	Admit on or after July 1, 1991		Recidivism Examination Pool: Offenders Admitted on or after July 1, 1991 AND Achieved at least initial release	
Total Number	22,344		17,546	
Gender				
<i>Male</i>	19,648	87.9%	15,216	86.7%
<i>Female</i>	2,696	12.1%	2,330	13.3%
Admission Type				
<i>New Court Commit</i>	13,620	61.0%	10,252	58.4%
<i>Probation Violator</i>	8,724	39.0%	7,294	41.6%
Condition Violator	7,543		6,531	
With New Sentence	1,181		763	

In Volume III (through FY 1998), 65.8% of the offenders in the recidivism examination pool were admitted as new court commitments whereas present data shows that proportion to have dropped to 58.4%. This represents a decrease in new court commitments of 11.2%. Correspondingly, probation violators represented 34.2% in Volume III and 41.6% in this report. This is an increase of 21.6% in the proportion of offenders admitted as probation violators.

The selection criterion allows analysis to begin with an offender group whose program experience(s) are available via the new program experience records. We track these offenders from initial admission to the Department, through their program experiences, on a first release, a readmission, and through a second release where applicable.

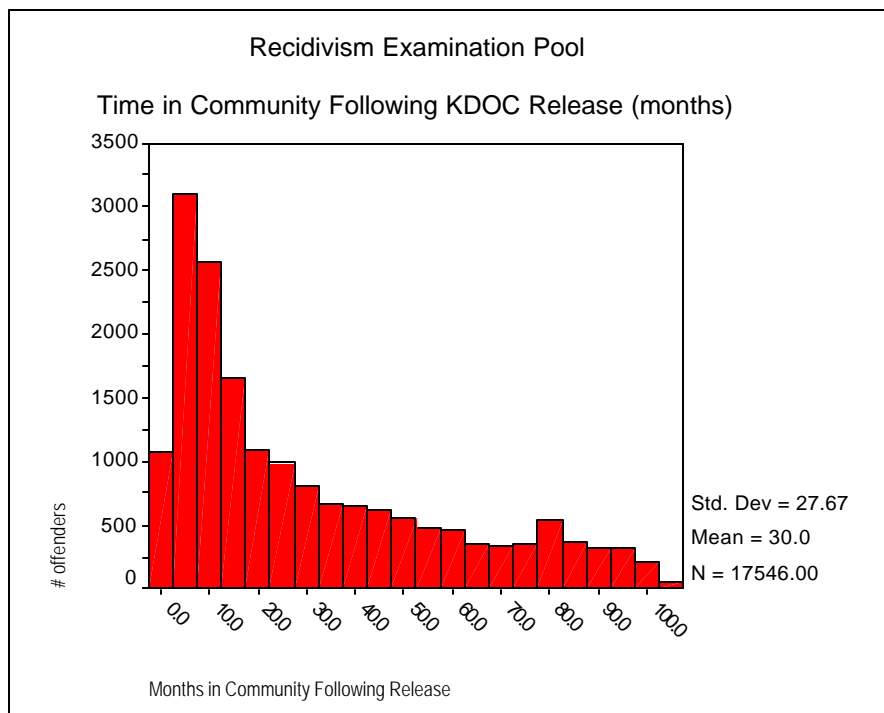
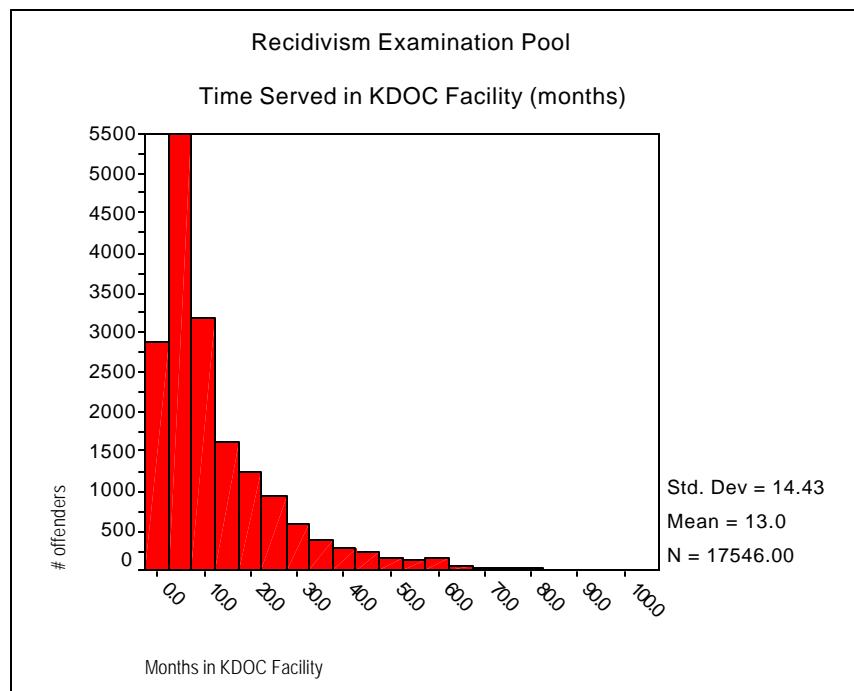
Within the pool of 17,546 offenders, 7,571 (43.1%) have been readmitted while 9,975 (56.9%) have not been readmitted. Of the 7,571 that have been readmitted: 1,369 (18.1%) were readmitted with a new felony conviction after completing their post-incarceration supervision; 5,372 (71.0%) were readmitted due to a violation of the conditions of their post-incarceration supervision; 830 (10.9%) were readmitted due to a new felony conviction incurred during post-incarceration supervision. The following graphically represents these groups.



The outcome analysis (recidivism) presented in this report focuses only on the sub-group of 17,546 offenders who comprise the recidivism examination pool. In terms of program-related impact, only the program(s) participated in during the offender's initial term of incarceration is considered. While recognizing this places limitations on generalizations possible from the analysis, this restriction is required for a more parsimonious analytic product.

Time Served & Time in Community. The number of months of KDOC incarceration is measured from initial KDOC facility entry to initial KDOC facility release date and does not include any jail or residential time served by offenders. The number of months in the community is measured from initial KDOC facility release date to (a) date of KDOC reincarceration for those offenders who have returned to a KDOC facility, or (b) to June 30, 2000, for those offenders who have not returned to a KDOC facility. For the recidivism examination pool of 17,546 offenders, the average time served in a KDOC facility is 13.0 months; the average time in the community is 30.0 months.

Compared to offenders represented in Volume III (through FY 1998), the average time served in a KDOC facility on initial incarceration increased from 11.4 months to 13.0 months. This represents an increase of 14.0%. Average community time also increased from 24.8 months to 30.0 months -- an increase of 21.0%. The included graphics (histograms) demonstrate the dispersion of these time measures for the recidivism pool.



Time calculations for the recidivism examination pool by initial admission type and by outcome status group are contained in the two tables that follow. In addition to average (mean) time in KDOC facility and the average (mean) time spent in the community, these tables also display minimum, maximum, and

standard deviation values for these calculations. All times are stated in number of months.

Recidivism Examination Pool: Descriptive Statistics -- Time Measures by Admission Type						
	Earliest Admission Group	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Deviation
Months of KDOC Incarceration	New Court Commitment	10252	16.4615	.00	102.97	16.4838
	Probation Condition Violator	6531	7.0656	.00	80.80	7.4779
	Probation Violator with New Sentence	763	17.3778	.00	80.61	13.3913
	Total	17546	13.0040	.00	102.97	14.4326
Months in Community	New Court Commitment	10252	36.1870	.00	106.00	30.5000
	Probation Condition Violator	6531	21.6136	.00	104.43	20.2285
	Probation Violator with New Sentence	763	19.4479	.00	101.95	19.3349
	Total	17546	30.0346	.00	106.00	27.6665

Recidivism Exam Pool: Time in Community by Outcome Status Groups						
TIMEOUT1						
		N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Deviation
Outcome Status Groups	Not Readmitted	9975	42.0885	.00	106.00	29.5401
	Readmitted after Sentence Discharge	1369	27.9811	.10	103.23	18.8199
	Post-Incar. Condition Violator	5372	11.0094	.13	83.36	9.7057
	Post-Incar. Violator with New Sentence	830	11.6935	.03	72.24	8.2819
	Total	17546	30.0346	.00	106.00	27.6665

Most Serious Offense Groupings. Considering the most serious offense for each offender's initial incarceration gives us an additional way to characterize the recidivism examination pool. We categorize most serious offense into five primary groups -- (1) Person-Sex offenses, (2) Other person offenses, (3) Property offenses, (4) Drug offenses, and (5) Other types of offenses. A "Not Available" category is also contained in this grouping.

Recidivism Examination Pool: Most Serious Offense Grouping for Initial Incarceration

	Frequency	Percent
Not Avail./Unk.	493	2.8
Person-sex	1302	7.4
Person-other	4226	24.1
Property	5085	29.0
Drug	4999	28.5
Other	1441	8.2
Total	17546	100.0

The Most Serious Offense assigns one offense per offender to yield a one-to-one relationship between offender incarcerated 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. Presented below is the most serious offense grouping by type of admission and the most serious offense grouping by outcome status group.

Recidivism Examination Pool: Most Serious Offense for Initial Incarceration by Earliest Admission Type

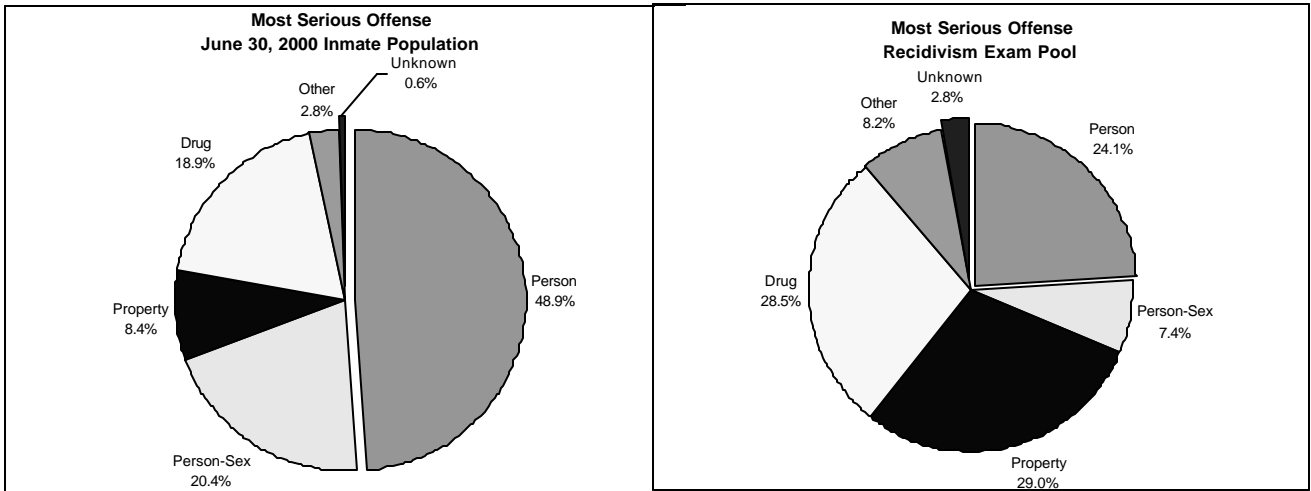
	Earliest Admission Group			Total
	New Court Commitment	Probation Condition Violator	Probation Violator with New Sentence	
Not Available	56 11.4%	422 85.6%	15 3.0%	493 100.0%
Person-sex	1107 85.0%	167 12.8%	28 2.2%	1302 100.0%
Person-other	2755 65.2%	1229 29.1%	242 5.7%	4226 100.0%
Property	2534 49.8%	2367 46.5%	184 3.6%	5085 100.0%
Drug	3164 63.3%	1606 32.1%	229 4.6%	4999 100.0%
Other	636 44.1%	740 51.4%	65 4.5%	1441 100.0%
Total	10252 58.4%	6531 37.2%	763 4.3%	17546 100.0%

Recidivism Examination Pool: Most Serious Offense for Initial Incarceration by Outcome Status Groups

	Outcome Status Groups				Total
	Not Readmitted	Readmitted: after Supervision	Post-Incar. Supervision Condition Violator	Post-Incar. Supervision Violator with New Sentence	
Not Available	258 52.3%	50 10.1%	160 32.5%	25 5.1%	493 100.0%
Person-sex	796 61.1%	66 5.1%	425 32.6%	15 1.2%	1302 100.0%
Person-other	2336 55.3%	238 5.6%	1460 34.5%	192 4.5%	4226 100.0%
Property	2671 52.5%	457 9.0%	1616 31.8%	341 6.7%	5085 100.0%
Drug	3035 60.7%	437 8.7%	1351 27.0%	176 3.5%	4999 100.0%
Other	879 61.0%	121 8.4%	360 25.0%	81 5.6%	1441 100.0%
Total	9975 56.9%	1369 7.8%	5372 30.6%	830 4.7%	17546 100.0%

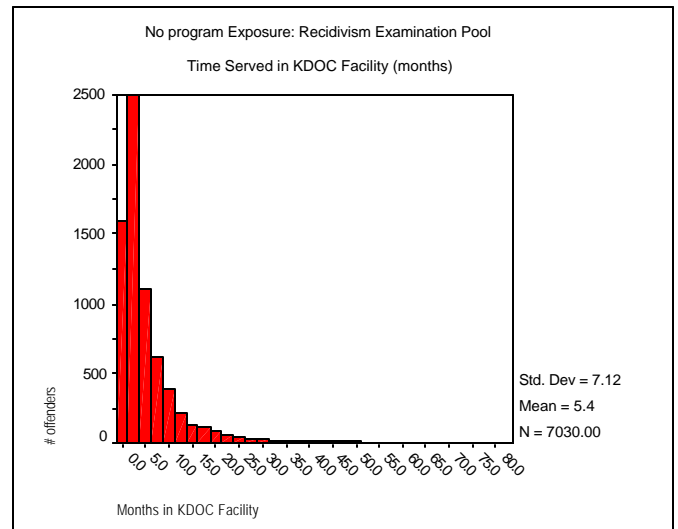
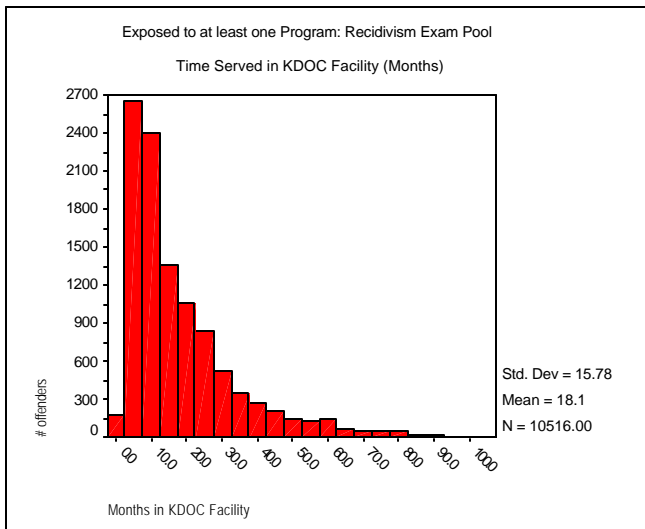
The recidivism examination group employed in this report differs from the population of inmates housed in the Kansas Department of Corrections. This difference is due primarily to our “must be released by June 30” criteria. Offenders housed within KDOC facilities who have not achieved an initial release tend to have more serious offenses than the offenders in the recidivism examination pool. As an illustration of this, the most serious offense distribution of the June 30, 2000, incarcerated population is presented in the table and graphs which follow.

	June 30, 2000 Inmate Population		Recidivism Exam Pool	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Person	4,285	48.9%	4,226	24.1%
Person-Sex	1,796	20.4%	1,302	7.4%
Property	740	8.4%	5,085	29.0%
Drug	1,664	18.9%	4,999	28.5%
Other	249	2.8%	1,441	8.2%
Unk/Not Avail.	50	0.6%	493	2.8%
TOTAL	8,784	100.0%	17,546	100.0%



Of the 17,546 offenders in the recidivism examination pool, 10,516 (60.0%) were enrolled in at least one program during their initial incarceration term within the parameters of this study. Conversely, 7,030 (40.0%) offenders were not enrolled in any of the programs considered by this report. Measuring the offenders' average term of KDOC facility stay demonstrates one reason why this number of offenders did not receive any of the services covered in this report.

The average term of KDOC confinement for those offenders receiving at least one of the programs considered herein is 18.1 months. For those offenders not enrolled in any of these same facility-based programs, the average term of KDOC confinement is 5.4 months.



Considering the recidivism examination pool in terms of program exposure and the offenders' admission types yields the following:

Of the 10,516 offenders who were exposed to at least one of the facility-based programs considered in this report:

- 6,796 (64.6%) of this group were admitted as new court commitments and spent an average of 21.2 months incarcerated at a KDOC facility;
- 3,129 (29.8%) of this group were admitted as probation condition violators and spent an average of 11.1 months incarcerated at a KDOC facility; and
- 591 (5.6%) of this group were admitted as probation violators with new sentences and spent an average of 19.6 months incarcerated at a KDOC facility.

Of the 7,030 offenders without exposure to the facility-based programs considered in this report:

- 3,456 (49.2%) of this group were admitted as new court commitments and spent an average of 7.2 months incarcerated at a KDOC facility;
- 3,402 (48.4%) of this group were admitted as probation condition violators and spent an average of 3.4 months incarcerated at a KDOC facility; and
- 172 (2.4%) of this group were admitted as probation violators with new sentences and spent an average of 9.6 months incarcerated at a KDOC facility.

The following table displays this information.

Recidivism Exam Pool: Time Incarcerated by Admission Group and Program Exposure <i>(time stated in Months)</i>					
		<i>n</i>	%	Mean Time	Standard Deviation
New Court Commitment	Program Exposure	6,796	64.6%	21.2	17.5
	No Program Exposure	3,456	49.2%	7.2	8.6
Probation Condition Violator	Program Exposure	3,129	29.8%	11.1	8.3
	No Program Exposure	3,402	48.4%	3.4	3.9
Probation Violator w/ New Sentence	Program Exposure	591	5.6%	19.6	13.4
	No Program Exposure	172	2.4%	9.6	10
TOTAL	Program Exposure	10,516	60.0%	18.1	15.8
	No Program Exposure	7,030	40.0%	5.4	7.1

SECTION V: SPECIFIC PROGRAM DATA

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT

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 the time period as noted below:

FY 1989-FY 1991: Weldy and Associates
FY 1992-FY 2000: DCCCA, Inc.

(Note: Prison Health Services (PHS), within the scope of mental health services and as part of the overall health services contract, provides sex offender treatment for females at Topeka Correctional Facility and for mentally ill offenders housed at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility. PHS also provides some aftercare counseling at other facilities, as well.)

As did Volumes I-III, this report focuses on the sex offender treatment program (SOTP) services provided for male general population inmates. During the period reviewed by this report, one contractor, DCCCA, Inc., has provided those services. 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 sex offender treatment program in FY 1995. This redesigned program, implemented in January 1995, extended the time frames for program completion from approximately 9 months to 18 months. It also enhanced the treatment approach to offer a more intensive regimen of therapeutic assessment and activities for sex offenders.

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

Contractors and program models are summarized in the following table:

**SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT (SOTP)
CONTRACTORS AND PROGRAM MODELS
FY 1996 – FY 2001**

	LCF CENTRAL	LCF EAST	HCF	NCF	TCF	LCMHF
FY 1996	DCCCA	DCCCA	DCCCA	No Program	Prison Health Services	Prison Health Services
Contractor Program Model	18-month; 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model		18-month; 3-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model		12-month; 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	12-month; 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 1997	DCCCA	DCCCA	DCCCA	No Program	Prison Health Services	Prison Health Services
Contractor Program Model	18-month; 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model		18-month; 3-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model		12-month; 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	12-month; 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 1998	DCCCA	DCCCA	DCCCA	No Program	Prison Health Services	Prison Health Services
Contractor Program Model	18-month; 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model		18-month; 3-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model		12-month; 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	12-month; 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 1999	DCCCA	DCCCA	DCCCA	No Program	Prison Health Services	Prison Health Services
Contractor Program Model	18-month; 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model		18-month; 3-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model		12-month; 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	12-month; 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 2000	DCCCA	DCCCA	DCCCA	DCCCA	Prison Health Services	Prison Health Services
Contractor Program Model	18-month; 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model		18-month; 3-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	18-month; 3-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	12-month; 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	12-month; 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
FY 2001	DCCCA	DCCCA	DCCCA	DCCCA	Prison Health Services	Prison Health Services
Contractor Program Model	18-month; 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model		18-month; 3-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	18-month; 3-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	12-month; 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	12-month; 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model

Current Program Operations

Candidates for the program are inmates convicted of a sex offense or a sexually-motivated offense. Each candidate must agree to participate in the program and to complete specific requirements in each phase of the program to achieve successful completion. For FY 1999, the program capacity was 208 program slots distributed between the Hutchinson (64) and Lansing (144) Correctional Facilities. For FY 2000, the program capacity increased throughout the year to 312 program slots distributed among the Hutchinson (96), Norton (64) and Lansing (152) Correctional Facilities. The contracted slots for FY 2001 remain at 312 -- the same as FY 2000.

The sex offender treatment program schedule 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 aftercare and transition planning.

General Goal Statement

The Sex Offender Treatment Program's structured regimen contributes to the Department's mission by assisting identified at-risk offenders. In particular, the program assists offenders to accept offense responsibility, and to recognize and acknowledge the chronic nature of the offender's deviant behavior cycle. Additionally, the program assists offenders in acquiring specific cognitive and behavioral skills necessary to manage the deviant behavior and reduce the 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: 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 sexually 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 Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure 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 (unduplicated enrollments) enrolled, 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 that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- *Program Activity Summary: FY 1996 - FY 2000* - this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1996 to 2000 time frame.

- *Program Cost and Activity Summary* - this descriptive information includes data on 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 and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. The outcome data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this data for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2000.

- *Program Experience and Outcome Summary* data compares return rates for those not enrolled in the program, program completers, and the volitional and non-volitional categories of non-completers. This data is presented in both table and graphic forms for the total period July 1, 1991 through June 30, 2000.
- *Time Measures.* Three tables are presented: (1) The first table summarizes time measurements in average months for facility time served, time in the community, and time in program(s) by program exposure and termination type categories; (2) The next table presents mean KDOC length of stay by program exposure, termination type, and offender status groups; and (3) The final table presents mean time in the community following release by program exposure, termination type, and offender status groups.

Evaluation Highlights: Sex Offender Treatment

Output Highlights.

- FY 2000 realized a substantial increase in the number of contracted program slots.
 - There were an average of 272 slots throughout the year, culminating with 312 contracted slots as of June 30, 2000, compared to 208 in both FY 1998 and FY 1999, an increase of 104. Additional slots were added to the already-existing programs in Lansing and Hutchinson. In addition, 64 new program slots were added at the Norton facility.
- The average daily utilization rate of program slots for FY 1999 was 101.8%, down slightly from FY 1998 (108.9%). In FY 2000 the average utilization rate decreased to 96.6%.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants, as defined in the program cost and activity table, decreased from 57.8% in FY 1998 to 53.8% in FY 1999 and finally to 46.1% in FY 2000.
- The number of program participants increased slightly from 439 in FY 1998 to 446 in FY 1999. With the addition of program slots in FY 2000, the number of participants increased considerably to 549.
- The cost per program slot increased slightly from FY 1998 (\$5,172) to FY 1999 (\$5,318), but then decreased slightly in FY 2000 to \$5,252.
- The cost per unduplicated participant increased from \$2,555 in FY 1998 to \$2,609 for FY 1999, and finally to \$2,721 in FY 2000.
- The cost per unduplicated completion rose slightly from \$9,040 in FY 1998 to \$9,141 in FY 1999. In FY 2000 the cost per unduplicated completion increased substantially to \$13,604. A factor motivating this increased cost is the FY 2000 slot increase. Although costs were incurred during FY 2000, completion cannot be expected for 18 months.
- Between FY 1998 and FY 2000, the number of volitional terminations increased slightly over 10 percentage points. Volitional terminations accounted for 33.5% of non-completions in FY 1998; 40.1% in FY 1999; and 43.7% in FY 2000.

Outcome Highlights.

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who had completed sex offender treatment during their initial incarceration, 68% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2000). This is in comparison to 57% in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- For all program non-completers the proportion not returning was 54%, which is slightly less than for the offenders who had not participated in the Sex Offender Treatment Program (57%).
- Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] – 3% for those completing treatment, compared to 8% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 8% for non-completers, and 13% for all those with no program exposure. NOTE – new sentences are not limited to new sex-related offenses.
- Rate of return for condition violations - 30% for those completing treatment, compared to 35% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 37% for non-completers, and 31% for all those with no program exposure. NOTE – this represents any violation of conditions of post-incarceration supervision and not just those related to sex offender specific behaviors.

**Program Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment Program
FY 1996 - FY 2000**

Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward	167		171		218		215		199	
# Enrolled	201		239		221		231		350	
Subtotal Participants	368		410		439		446		549	
Completions	112	56.9%	82	42.7%	119	53.1%	121	49.0%	105	41.7%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional	29	14.7%	32	16.7%	30	13.4%	27	10.9%	37	14.7%
Volitional	56	28.4%	78	40.6%	75	33.5%	99	40.1%	110	43.7%
Subtotal: Terminations	197	100.0%	192	100.0%	224	100.0%	247	100.0%	252	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	171		218		215		199		297	

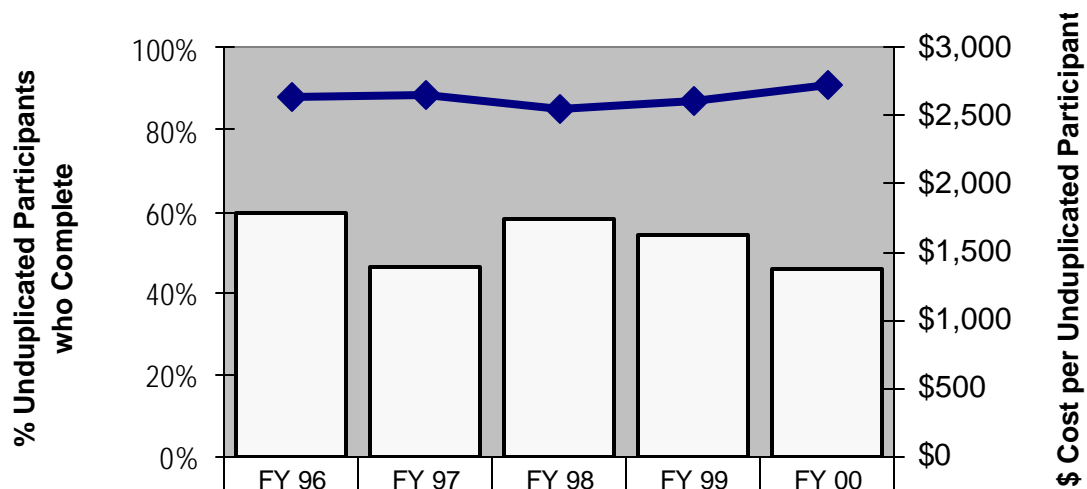
**PROGRAM COST AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY
SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM
FY 1996 - FY 2000**



	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Actual Expenditures	\$941,018	\$1,046,300	\$1,075,742	\$1,106,066	\$1,428,462
Contracted Slots	176	208	208	208	272
Number Participants	368	410	439	446	549
Unduplicated Participants	356	395	421	424	525
Unduplicated Completions	111	82	119	121	105
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	170	218	215	199	297
Completion Ratio to Undup. Participants ^{1/}	59.7%	46.3%	57.8%	53.8%	46.1%
Cost per Slot	\$5,346.69	\$5,030.29	\$5,171.84	\$5,317.63	\$5,251.70
Cost per Participant, Total	\$2,557.11	\$2,551.95	\$2,450.44	\$2,479.97	\$2,601.93
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$2,643.31	\$2,648.86	\$2,555.21	\$2,608.65	\$2,720.88
Cost per Unduplicated Completion	\$8,477.64	\$12,759.76	\$9,039.85	\$9,141.04	\$13,604.40

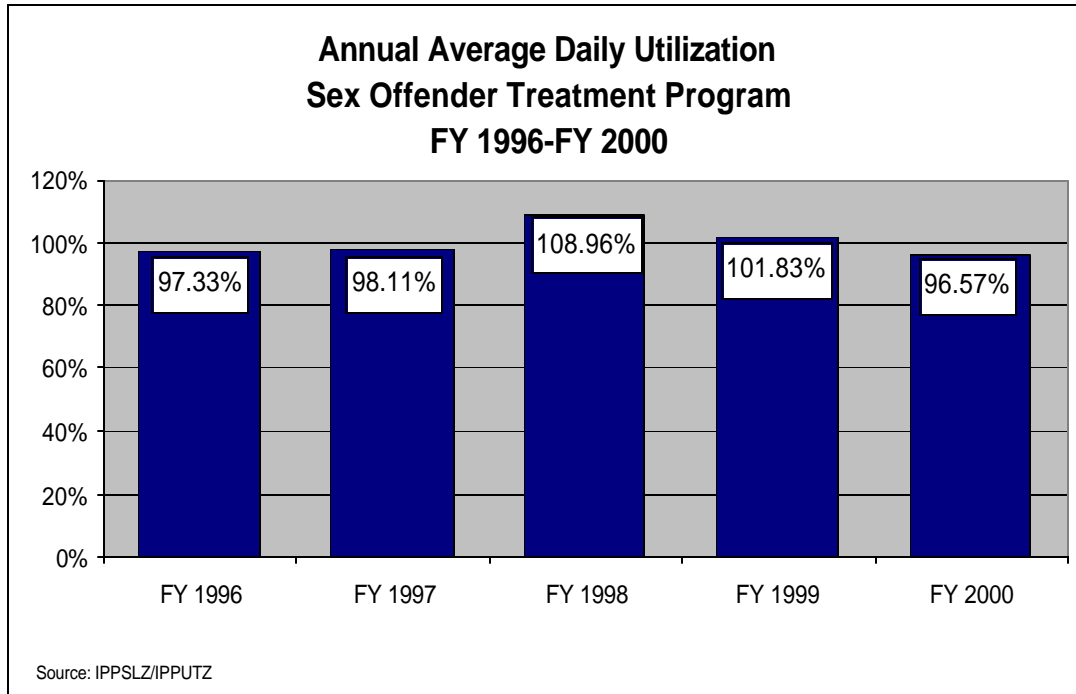
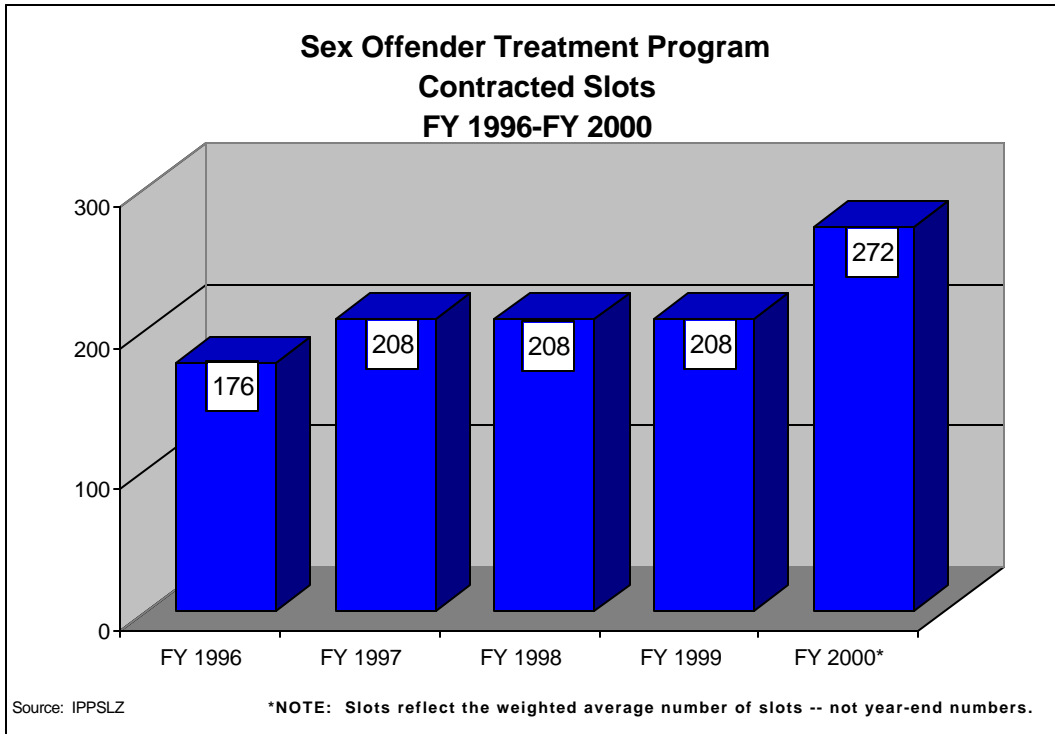
1/ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

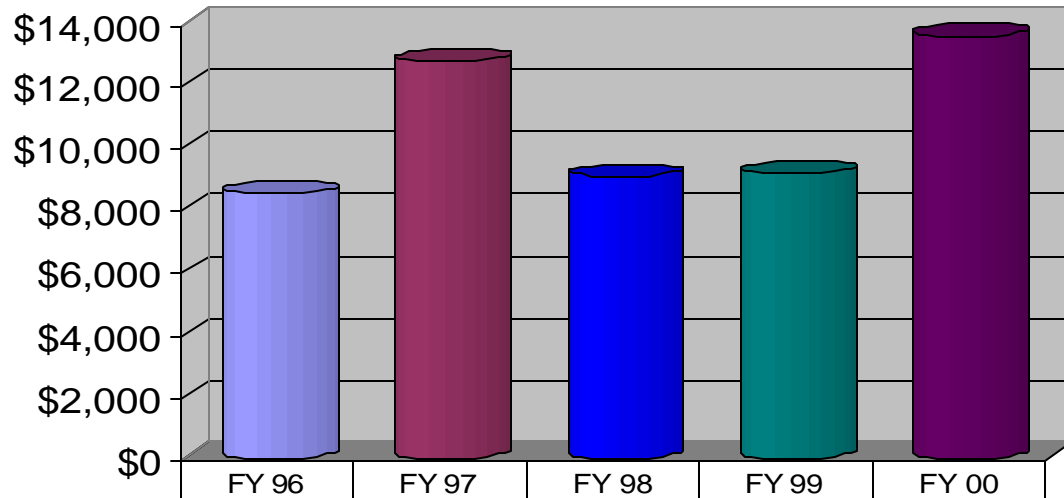
**Sex Offender Treatment Program
Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
FY 1996-FY 2000**



 % Unduplicated Participants who Complete	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
	59.7%	46.3%	57.8%	53.8%	46.1%
 \$ Cost per Unduplicated Participant	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
	\$2,643.31	\$2,648.86	\$2,555.21	\$2,608.65	\$2,720.88



**Sex Offender Treatment Program
Cost per Unduplicated Completion
FY 1996-FY 2000**

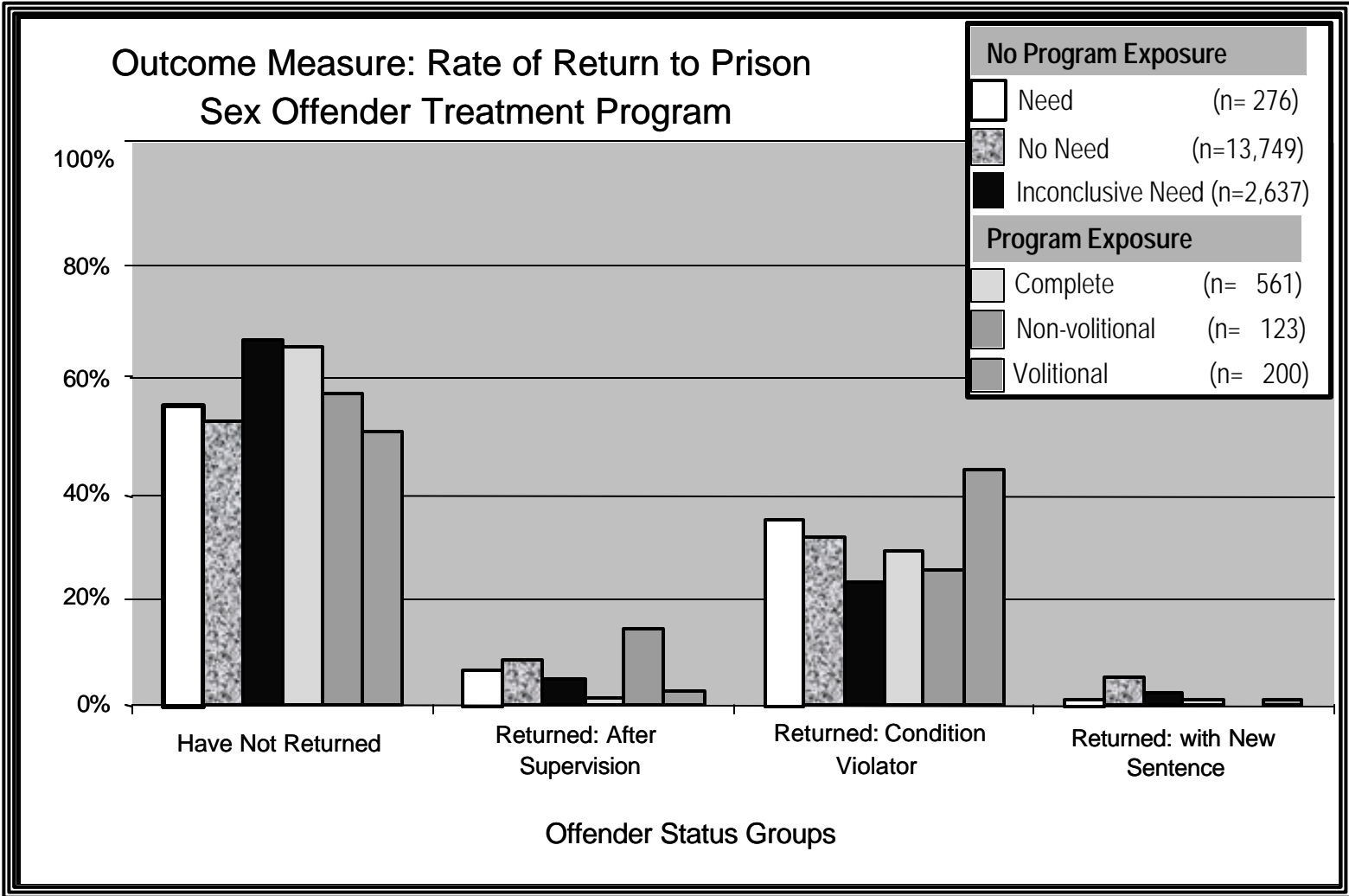


\$ per Undup. Completion	\$8,477.64	\$12,759.76	\$9,039.85	\$9,141.04	\$13,604.40
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**Program Experience & Outcome Summary
Sex Offender Treatment Program**

Through June 30, 2000

		No Program Exposure			Program Exposure				Total	
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need	Subtotal No Program Exposure	Non Completions		Subtotal Program Exposure		
						Complete	Non- volitional			Volitional
Have Not Returned	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	157 56.9%	7,444 54.1%	1,818 68.9%	9,419 56.5%	380 67.7%	73 59.3%	103 51.5%	556 62.9%	9,975 56.9%
Returned: After Supervision	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	18 6.5%	1,178 8.6%	140 5.3%	1,336 8.0%	9 1.6%	18 14.6%	6 3.0%	33 3.7%	1,369 7.8%
Returned: Condition Violator	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	97 35.1%	4,368 31.8%	620 23.5%	5,085 30.5%	166 29.6%	32 26.0%	89 44.5%	287 32.5%	5,372 30.6%
Returned: with New Sentence	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	4 1.4%	759 5.5%	59 2.2%	822 4.9%	6 1.1%	0 0.0%	2 1.0%	8 0.9%	830 4.7%
Total	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	276 100.0%	13,749 100.0%	2,637 100.0%	16,662 100.0%	561 100.0%	123 100.0%	200 100.0%	884 100.0%	17,546 100.0%



Time Measurements
Facility, Community, and Program *(stated in Months)*
by Program Exposure and Termination
Sex Offender Treatment Program

	<i>n</i>	Average Months		
		Facility Time Served	Time in Community ^{1/}	Time in Program
No Program Exposure				
Need Program	276	11.3	19.5	----
No Program Needed	13,749	10.5	22.6	----
Inconclusive Need	2,637	8.9	26.5	----
Program Exposure				
Complete	561	35.9	24.1	14.9
Non-volitional Non-complete	123	15.3	21.5	6.3
Volitional Non-complete	200	32.6	18.6	5.0

1/ Time in community is measured from facility release date to either (a) readmission with or without a new sentence or (b) for those offenders who have not returned to a KDOC facility, to June 30, 2000.

**Mean Incarceration Time Served (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Sex Offender Treatment Program**

	Offender Status Groups							
	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	16.5	157	5.4	18	17.2	97	6.0	4
No Program Needed	13.0	7,444	5.9	1,178	12.2	4,368	10.9	759
Inconclusive Need	9.1	1,818	4.7	140	12.7	620	9.2	59
Program Exposure								
Complete	41.6	380	30.0	9	43.6	166	28.5	6
Non-volitional Non-complete	22.0	73	7.5	18	31.9	32		0
Volitional Non-complete	32.6	103	14.6	6	37.5	89	45.5	2
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	22.5	9,975	11.3	1,369	25.8	5,372	20.0	830

**Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Sex Offender Treatment Program**

	Offender Status Groups							
	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ³	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	38.8	157	22.9	18	8.4	97	7.8	4
No Program Needed	40.2	7,444	28.3	1,178	10.4	4,368	11.6	759
Inconclusive Need	52.3	1,818	26.2	140	14.7	620	12.8	59
Program Exposure								
Complete	31.8	380	35.6	9	14.4	166	14.7	6
Non-volitional Non-complete	52.5	73	23.0	18	10.4	32	0.0	0
Volitional Non-complete	36.5	103	18.8	6	9.9	89	9.2	2
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	42.0	9,975	25.8	1,369	11.4	5,372	9.3	830

1 Average Time Served is calculated from facility admission to facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2000.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Program History and Rationale

The relationship between substance 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 as disinhibitors to pro-social behavior or as the means 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 has traditionally been characterized by multiple contractors, variation in treatment design and protocol, and revisions of program specifications and expectations during the evaluation period. In general, the Department has been moving toward a somewhat eclectic but more clinical treatment approach which employs cognitive-behavioral therapeutic models.

Current Program Operations

Fiscal Year 1999. During FY 1999, standard substance abuse treatment services in KDOC correctional facilities (excluding Ellsworth) were provided by EMSA, Inc. through a subcontract with Mental Health Consortium (EMSA/MHC). Alpha-Theta treatment services at Ellsworth Correctional Facility were provided through a contract with Life Sciences Institute (LSI). Gateway Foundation provided the therapeutic community treatment program at Lansing Correctional Facility and DCCCA, Inc. provided the therapeutic community treatment program at Winfield Correctional Facility.

The Department provided a total of 424 full-time equivalent (FTE) contracted slots and an additional 43 non-contracted slots for substance abuse treatment for inmates. This included 192 standard substance abuse treatment (ADAPT) slots at El Dorado, Larned, Lansing, Hutchinson, Norton, Winfield and Topeka Correctional Facilities; 48 Alpha-Theta treatment slots at Ellsworth Correctional Facility; 120 TC slots at Lansing Correctional Facility; and 48 TC slots at Winfield Correctional Facility. The Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned State Security Hospital provided the 43 non-contract slots. All treatment slots are stated in full-time equivalents. Weighted average slots are reported in cases where the number of treatment slots changed during the fiscal year.

Fiscal Year 2000. During FY 2000, standard substance abuse treatment services in KDOC correctional facilities were provided by Mirror, Inc. Gateway Foundation provided the therapeutic community treatment program at Lansing

Correctional Facility and DCCCA, Inc. provided the therapeutic community treatment programs at Winfield and Topeka Correctional Facilities.

The Department provided a total of 445 FTE contracted slots and an additional 43 non-contracted slots for substance abuse treatment for inmates. Mirror, Inc. provided the contracted substance abuse treatment services located at the El Dorado, Larned, Lansing, Hutchinson, Norton, Winfield, Ellsworth and Topeka Correctional Facilities (a total of 272 slots). The Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned State Security Hospital continued to provide the 43 non-contract slots. Gateway Foundation, Inc. provided the therapeutic community treatment program at Lansing Correctional Facility (120 slots through September, 1999, at which time it was reduced to 100 slots, yielding a weighted average of 105 FTE slots for the fiscal year) and DCCCA, Inc. provided the therapeutic community treatment programs at Winfield Correctional Facility (64 slots) and Topeka Correctional Facility (28 slots beginning in January 2000, yielding a weighted average of 14 FTE slots for the fiscal year).

Fiscal Year 2001. In FY 2001 the CDRP program moved from Larned State Hospital to Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility, dropped from 43 to 40 slots, and is now being operated by the Department. This replaces Mirror's provision of standard substance abuse treatment at Larned Correctional Mental Health facility. DCCCA, Inc. is providing the therapeutic community programs at Lansing (100 slots), Winfield (64 slots), and Topeka (28 slots). The available FTE contracted substance abuse treatment slots in FY 2001 will be 441, with an additional 40 non-contract slots.

General Goal Statement

The overall goal of the 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, and to recognize and acknowledge the chronic nature of his or her substance-abusing behavior cycle. Additionally, the program assists offenders in acquiring specific cognitive and behavioral skills necessary to manage the targeted behavior and reduce the risk of substance abuse relapse and re-offending.

**SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS
CONTRACTORS AND PROGRAM MODELS
FY 1996 - FY 2001**

	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	WWRF
FY 1996	Life Science Institute	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	No Program	No Program
Contractor	Alpha-Theta Brainwave;	Beck Cognitive Model	Beck Cognitive Model	Clinic Pilot Model	Beck Cognitive Model	Beck Cognitive Model	Beck Cognitive Model		
Program Model	12- Step								
FY 1997	Life Science Institute	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	No Program	No Program
Contractor	Alpha-Theta Brainwave;	Beck Cognitive Model	Beck Cognitive Model	EMSA/MHC Clinic Pilot Model.	Beck Cognitive Model	Beck Cognitive Model	Beck Cognitive Model		
Program Model	12- Step			GATEWAY, Inc. T.C. Model					
FY 1998	Life Science Institute	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	No Program	No Program
Contractor	Alpha-Theta Brainwave & C.S.C.	Cognitive Self-Change Model	Cognitive Self-Change Model	EMSA/MHC Clinic Pilot Model.	Cognitive Self-Change Model	Cognitive Self-Change Model	Cognitive Self-Change Model		
Program Model				GATEWAY, Inc. T.C. Model					
FY 1999	Life Science Institute	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	EMSA/MHC	DCCCA, Inc.	No Program
Contractor	Alpha-Theta Brainwave & C.S.C.	Cognitive Self-Change Model	Cognitive Self-Change Model	EMSA/MHC C.S.C. Model	Cognitive Self-Change Model	Cognitive Self-Change Model	Cognitive Self-Change Model	Therapeutic Community Model	
Program Model				GATEWAY, Inc. T.C. Model					
FY 2000	Mirror	Mirror	Mirror	Mirror	Mirror	Mirror	Mirror	Mirror	No Program
Contractor	Alpha-Theta Brainwave & C.S.C.	C.S.C.	C.S.C.	C.S.C. Alpha-Theta	C.S.C.	C.S.C.	C.S.C. Alpha-Theta	C.S.C.	
Program Model				GATEWAY, Inc. T.C. Model			DCCCA, Inc. T.C. Model	DCCCA, Inc. T.C. Model	
FY 2001	Mirror	Mirror	Mirror	Mirror	KDOC Operated	Mirror	Mirror	Mirror	No Program
Contractor	Alpha-Theta Brainwave & C.S.C.	C.S.C.	C.S.C.	Alpha-Theta	CDRP	C.S.C.	Alpha-Theta	C.S.C.	
Program Model				DCCCA, Inc. T.C. Model	C.S.C.		DCCCA, Inc. T.C. Model	DCCCA, Inc. T.C. Model	

NOTE: SRS Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) provided 43 slots for minimum custody inmates until FY 2000. Beginning FY 2001, KDOC assumed operation of the CDRP program with 40 slots.
T.C. = Therapeutic Community
C.S.C. = Cognitive Self-Change Model

Program Selection Criteria and Needs Assessment

Currently, the substance abuse evaluation process for newly admitted offenders occurs at the time of KDOC reception. An interview with a psychologist determines if the offender meets the criterion for abuse or dependence of substance-related disorders as defined in the current Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV). If the offender meets all DSM-IV criteria for Abuse or Dependence Disorders, the diagnostic staff recommends that the offender be referred to the contracted service provider at the correctional facility for evaluative testing and assessment to determine specific treatment needs. KDOC does not maintain information regarding the contractor-administered evaluative assessment in the offender management information system.

STANDARD SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT (ADAPT)

Program Description

The majority of treatment slots are Standard Substance Abuse Treatment Program services. Under the current program design, these provide a treatment approach based in cognitive-behavioral treatment. Standard substance treatment is an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders who present serious substance abuse issues. The treatment program is usually 60-90 days in length (the Ellsworth program is 45 days) and full-time slots provide 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 Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The output data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- *Program Activity Summary: FY 1996 - FY 2000*- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1996 to 2000 time frame.
- *Program Cost and Activity Summary* - this descriptive information includes data on 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 and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. This data will be presented for all substance abuse treatment programs combined at the end of the substance abuse treatment section for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2000, in the *Program Experience and Outcome* table and graph and the *Time Measurements* tables.

Output Highlights

- The number of contracted slots increased from 192 in both FY 1998 and 1999 to 272 slots in FY 2000.
 - The average daily utilization rate of program slots decreased from 88.2% in FY 1998 to 85.0% in FY 1999 and 84.1% in FY 2000.
- The number of program participants remained fairly stable with 823 in FY 1998 and 886 in FY 1999, followed by a substantial increase to 1,713 in FY 2000.
 - The number of unduplicated participants increased from 765 in FY 1998 to 827 in FY 1999. FY 2000 realized a considerable increase of unduplicated participants to 1,641.
 - The completion ratio to unduplicated participants remained relatively stable from 79.8% in FY 1998 to 80.3% in FY 1999, followed by a substantial increase to 89.9% in FY 2000.

- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$1,246 in FY 1998 to \$1,188 in FY 1999, and finally to \$820 in FY 2000 -- the lowest ratio since FY 1996 (\$792).
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$1,950 in FY 1998 to \$1,754 in FY 1999, and finally to \$1,131 for FY 2000 – again, the lowest cost ratio since FY 1996 (\$1,117).

Program Activity Summary
Contracted Standard Substance Abuse Treatment Program (Excludes CDRP and LSI^{1/})
FY 1996 - FY 2000

Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward	117		131		163		154		130	
# Enrolled	861		868		660		732		1583	
Subtotal Participants	978		999		823		886		1713	
Completions	675	79.7%	665	79.5%	489	73.1%	560	74.1%	1206	86.5%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional	85	10.0%	64	7.7%	84	12.6%	96	12.7%	116	8.3%
Volitional	87	10.3%	107	12.8%	96	14.3%	100	13.2%	73	5.2%
Subtotal: Terminations	847	100.0%	836	100.0%	669	100.0%	756	100.0%	1395	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	131		163		154		130		318	

1/ LSI Alpha Theta ceased to exist as a separate program in FY 2000. The Alpha-Theta treatment modality is, however, being employed at selected Standard Substance Abuse Treatment locations.

PROGRAM COST AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY
CONTRACTED STANDARD SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM *(Excludes CDRP & LSI^{1/})*
FY 1996 - FY 2000

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Actual Expenditures	\$754,300	\$880,998	\$953,514	\$982,120	\$1,346,419
Contracted Slots	164	172	192	192	272
Number Participants	978	999	823	886	1713
Number Unduplicated Participants	952	956	765	827	1641
Unduplicated Completions	675	665	489	560	1190
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	131	163	152	130	317
Completion Ratio to Undup. Participants ^{2/}	82.2%	83.9%	79.8%	80.3%	89.9%
Cost per Slot	\$4,599.39	\$5,122.08	\$4,966.22	\$5,115.21	\$4,950.07
Cost per Participant, Total	\$771.27	\$881.88	\$1,158.58	\$1,108.49	\$786.00
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$792.33	\$921.55	\$1,246.42	\$1,187.57	\$820.49
Cost per Unduplicated Completion	\$1,117.48	\$1,324.81	\$1,949.93	\$1,753.79	\$1,131.44

1/ LSI Alpha-Theta ceased to exist as a separate program in FY 2000; the Alpha-Theta treatment modality is, however, being employed at selected Standard Treatment locations.

2/ 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: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

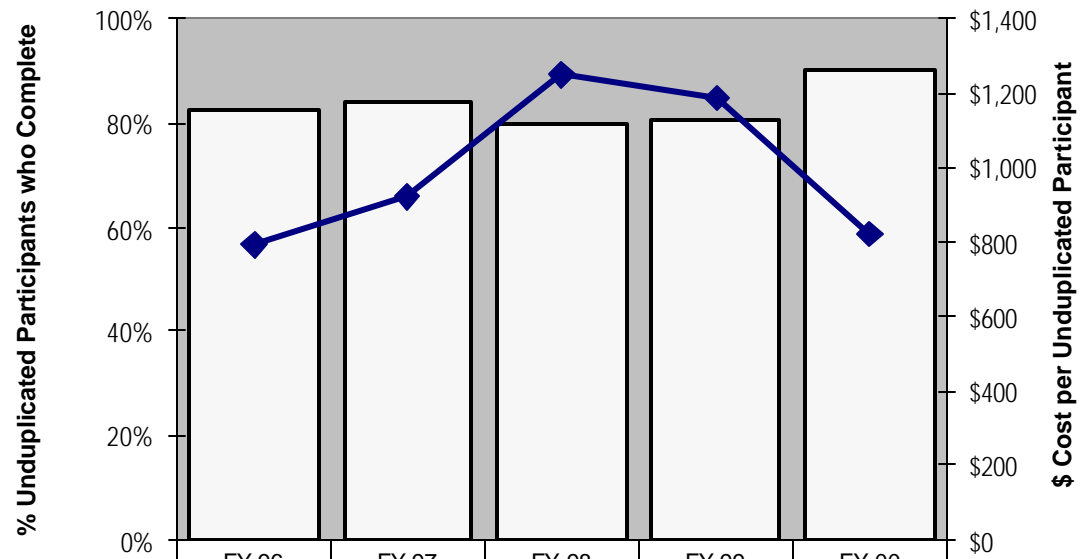
Contracted Standard Substance Abuse Treatment Program



(Excludes CDRP & LSI¹)

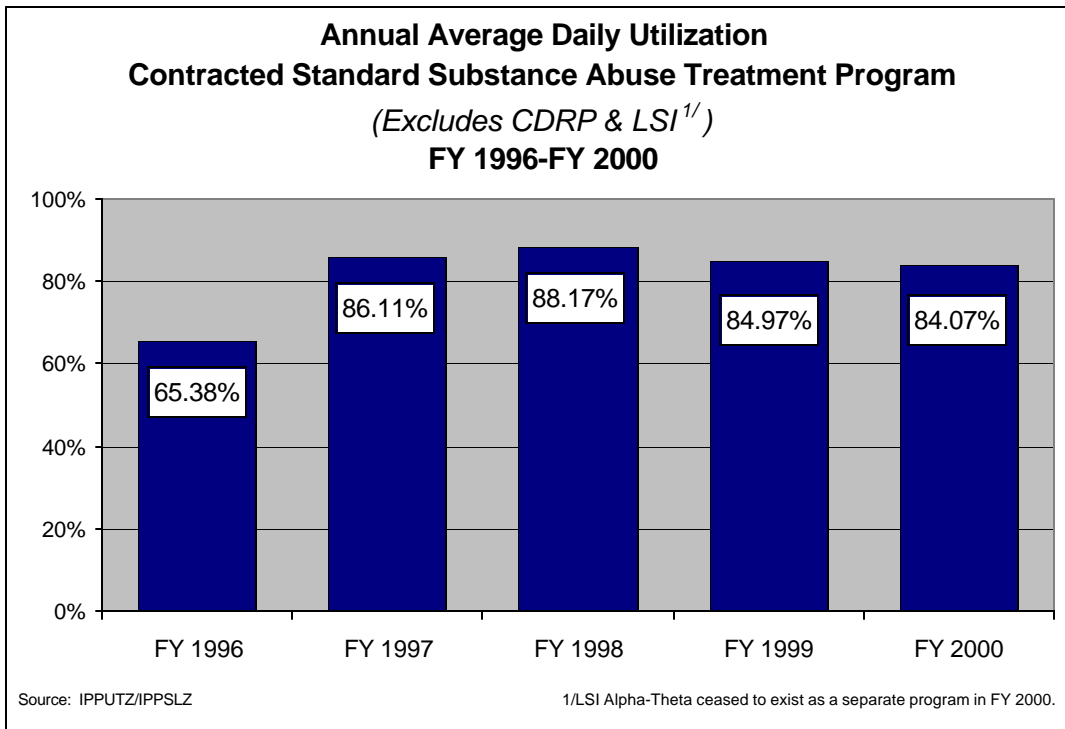
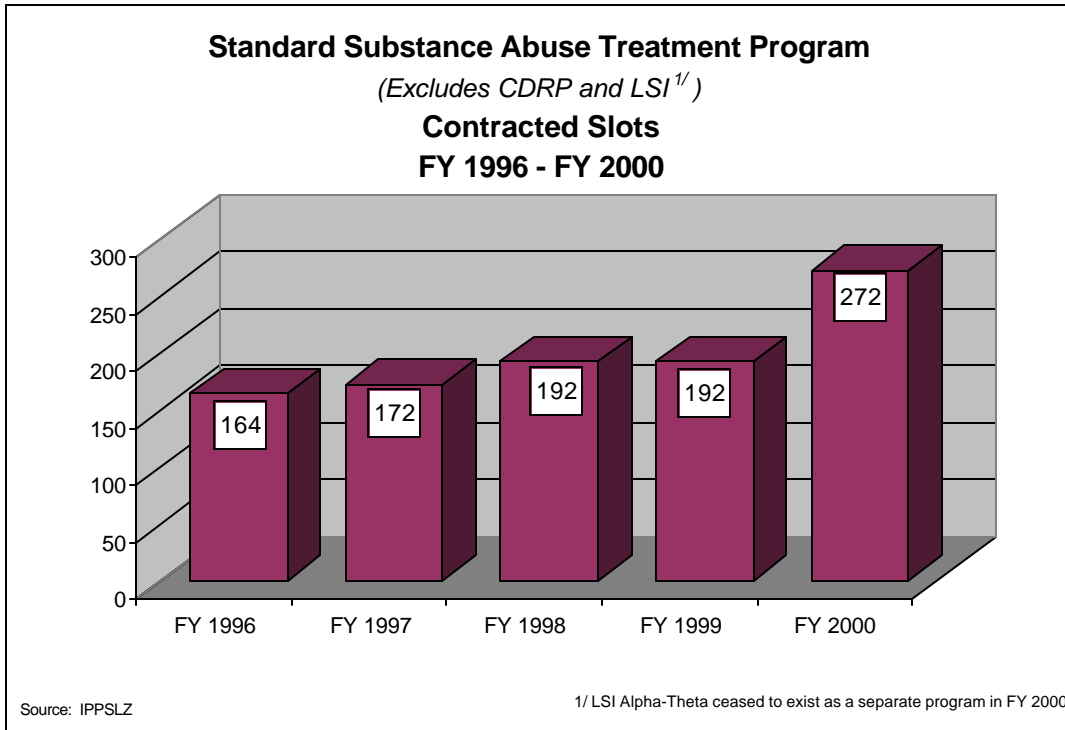
Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and

Cost per Unduplicated Participant

FY 1996-FY 2000



 % Unduplicated Participants who Complete	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
 \$ Cost per Unduplicated Participant	\$792.33	\$921.55	\$1,246.42	\$1,187.57	\$820.49

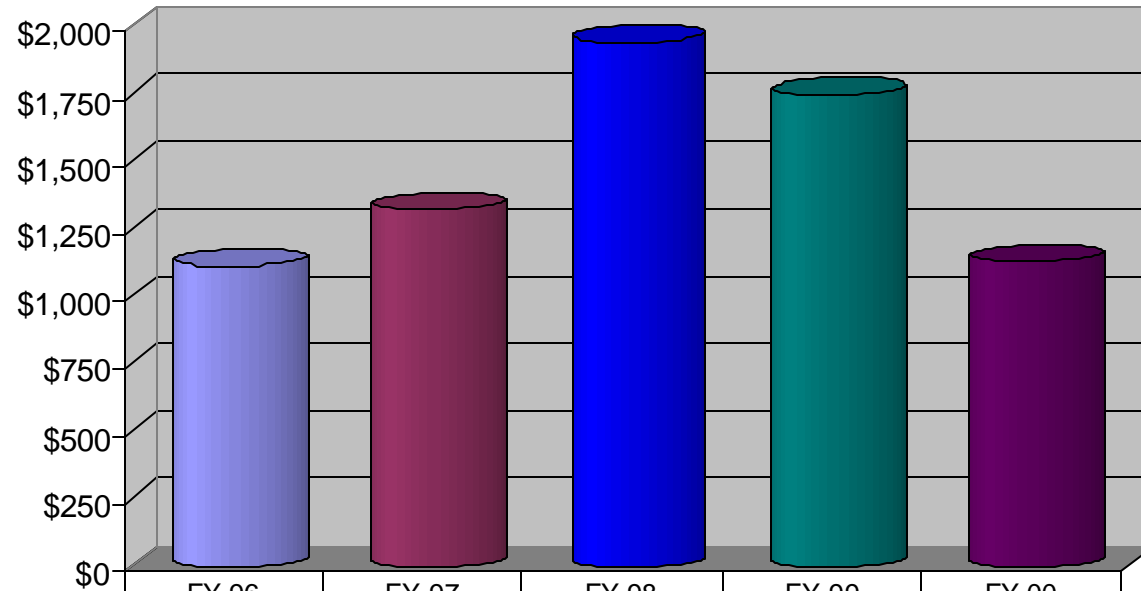


Contracted Standard Substance Abuse Treatment Program

(Excludes CDRP & LSI^{1/})

Cost per Unduplicated Completion

FY 1996-FY 2000



	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
\$ per Undup. Completion	\$1,117.48	\$1,324.81	\$1,949.93	\$1,753.79	\$1,131.44

LSI ALPHA-THETA SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Program Description

Between FY 1996 and the end of FY 1999, the substance abuse treatment program at Ellsworth Correctional Facility was administered through a contract with Life Sciences Institute (LSI). This program provided a cognitive-behavioral treatment component based on the cognitive self-change model, augmented by an Alpha-Theta brainwave neuro-feedback component. Alpha-Theta treatment utilizes neuro-feedback treatment techniques from relaxation and biofeedback therapy models in which the offender learns to monitor and control addictive urges and behavior through electroencephalogram (EEG) feedback training. While LSI no longer operates the program at Ellsworth, Mirror, Inc. has hired former LSI staff to provide training, monitoring and quality control services for this unique treatment model as part of the substance abuse treatment curriculum at Ellsworth, Topeka and Lansing.

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 Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of

individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The process data in the tables and graphs that follow provide information for the LSI Alpha-Theta substance abuse treatment program by each year of the review period through FY 1999 (the program ceased to exist as a separate program in FY 2000).

- *Program Activity Summary: FY 1996 - FY 2000*- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1996 to 2000 time frame.
- *Program Cost and Activity Summary* - this descriptive information includes data on 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 completed.
- *Treatment 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 impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. This data will be presented for all substance abuse treatment programs combined at the end of the substance abuse treatment section for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2000, in the *Program Experience and Outcome* table and graph and the *Time Measurements* tables.

Output Highlights

Because LSI ceased to exist as a separate program in FY 2000, highlights for this section will be restricted to FY 1998 and FY 1999.

- The number of participants rose slightly from 293 in FY 1998 to 296 in FY 1999.
 - Average daily utilization of program slots increased from 76.2% in FY 1998 to 80.2% in FY 1999.
 - The number of unduplicated completions decreased slightly from 282 in FY 1998 to 279 in FY 1999, with a completion ratio to unduplicated participants of 96.9% in FY 1998 and 95.9% in FY 1999.

- Cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$1,109 in FY 1998 to \$972 in FY 1999.

Program Activity Summary
LSI Alpha-Theta Brainwave Treatment Program^{1/}
FY 1996 - FY 2000

Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward	3		2		1		1			
# Enrolled	290		290		292		295			
Subtotal Participants	293		292		293		296			
Completions	278	95.5%	264	90.7%	283	96.9%	279	94.3%		
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional	5	1.7%	24	8.2%	7	2.4%	10	3.4%		
Volitional	8	2.7%	3	1.0%	2	0.7%	7	2.4%		
Subtotal: Terminations	291	100.0%	291	100.0%	292	100.0%	296	100.0%		
# Carried to next FY	2		1		1		0			

^{1/} LSI Alpha-Theta ceased to exist as a separate program in FY 2000. The Alpha-Theta treatment modality is, however, being employed at selected Standard Substance Abuse Treatment locations.

PROGRAM COST AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY
LSI ALPHA-THETA BRAINWAVE TREATMENT PROGRAM^{1/}
FY 1996 - FY 2000

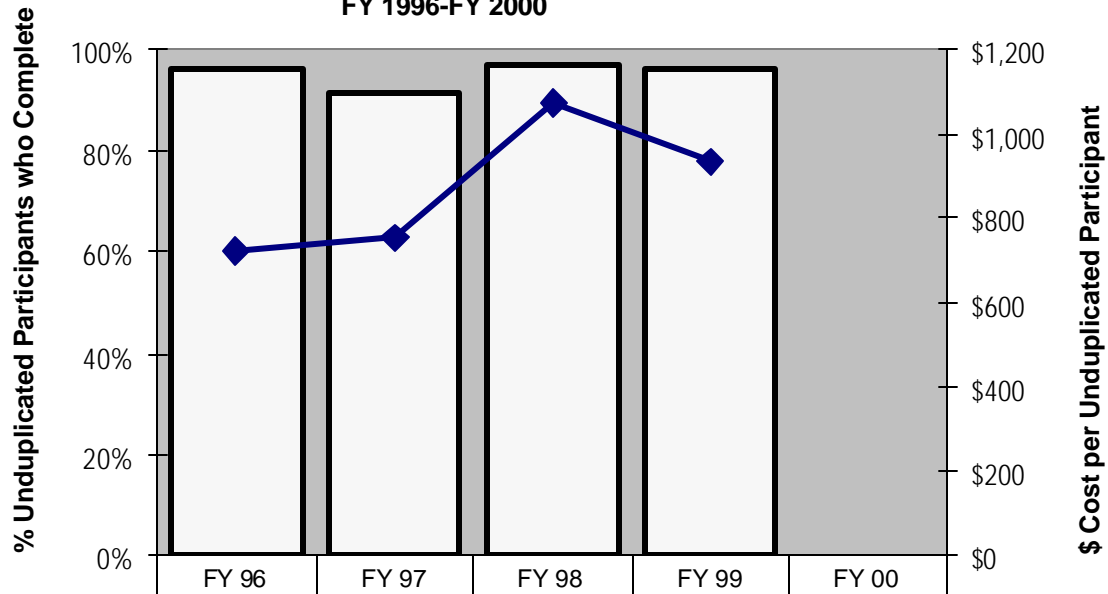
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Actual Expenditures	\$210,465	\$215,609	\$312,725	\$271,175	
Contracted Slots	48	48	48	48	
Number Participants	293	292	293	296	
Unduplicated Participants	291	286	292	291	
Unduplicated Completions	277	261	282	279	
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	2	1	1	0	
Completion Ratio to Undup. Participants ^{2/}	95.8%	91.6%	96.9%	95.9%	
Cost per Slot	\$4,384.69	\$4,491.85	\$6,515.10	\$5,649.48	
Cost per Participant, Total	\$718.31	\$738.39	\$1,067.32	\$916.13	
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$723.25	\$753.88	\$1,070.98	\$931.87	
Cost per Unduplicated Completion	\$759.80	\$826.09	\$1,108.95	\$971.95	



1/ LSI Alpha-Theta ceased to exist as a separate program in FY 2000; the Alpha-Theta treatment modality is, however, being employed at selected Standard Treatment locations.

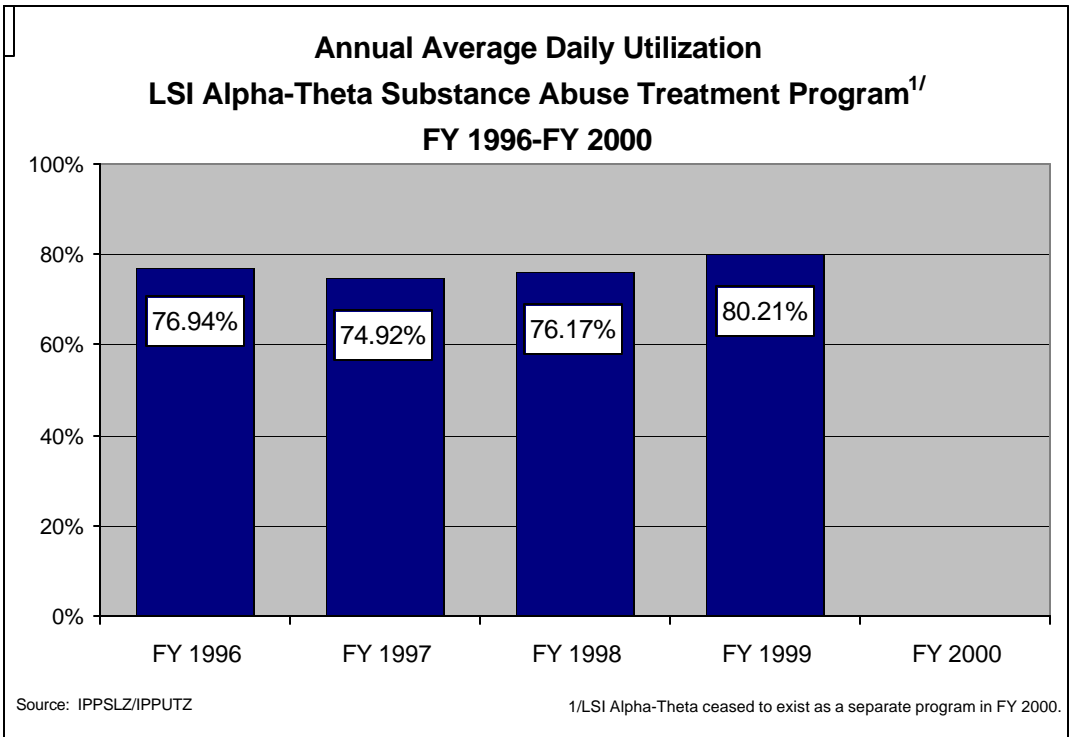
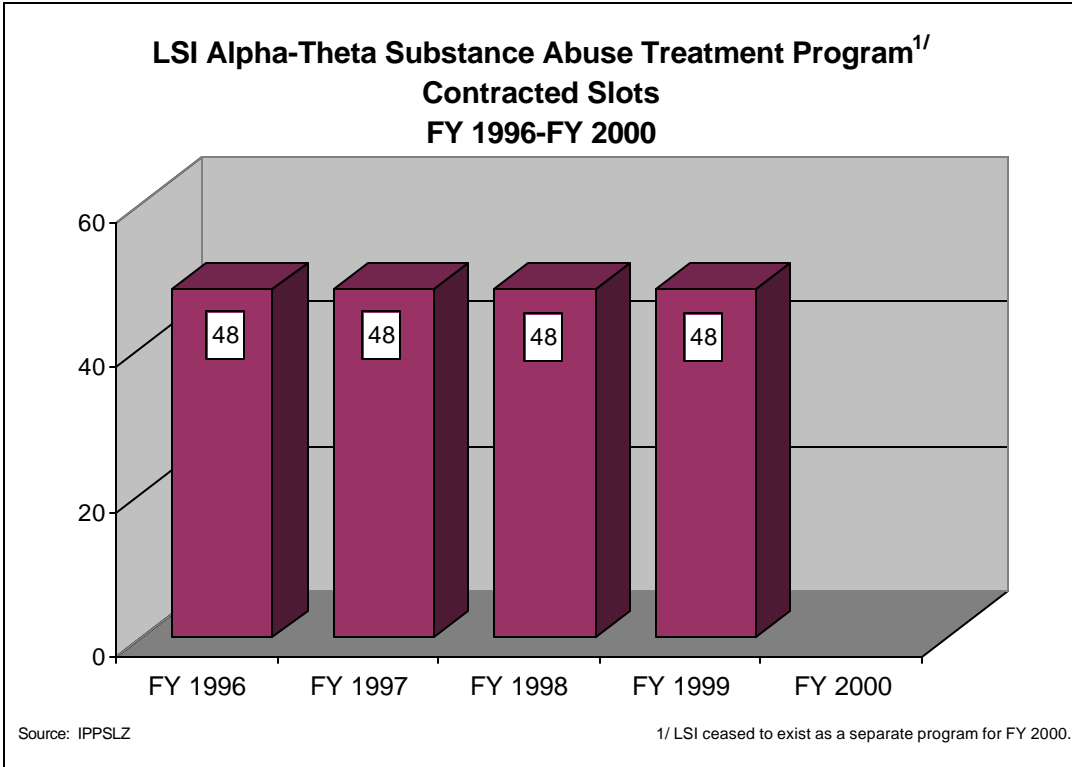
2/ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

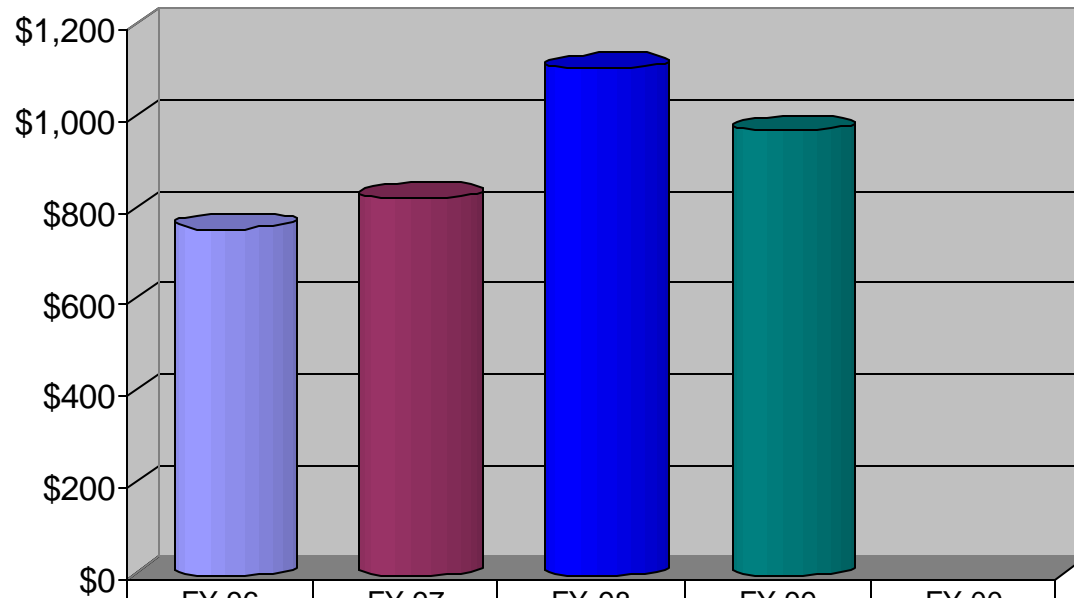
LSI Alpha-Theta Brainwave Treatment Program^{1/}
Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
FY 1996-FY 2000



 % Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete	95.8%	91.6%	96.9%	95.9%	N/A
 \$ Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment	\$723.25	\$753.88	\$1,070.98	\$931.87	N/A



**LSI Alpha-Theta Brainwave Treatment Program^{1/}
 Cost per Unduplicated Completion
 FY 1996-FY 2000**



	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
\$ per Undup. Completion	\$759.80	\$826.09	\$1,108.95	\$971.95	N/A

STANDARD SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT AND LSI

Program Description

As noted earlier in this section, beginning in FY 2000 LSI (Life Science Institute) no longer operates a unique program at the Ellsworth facility. Although Mirror, Inc. is providing alpha-theta services as part of the standard substance abuse treatment curriculum at three KDOC facilities (Ellsworth, Lansing and Topeka), the LSI program is no longer a separate contract. This section, therefore, combines Standard Substance Abuse Treatment with LSI Alpha-Theta substance abuse treatment and presents this combined data for FY 1996-FY 1999; FY 2000 information is for Standard Substance Abuse Treatment only.

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 Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The process data in the tables and graphs that follow provide information for the Standard Substance Abuse Treatment program combined with the LSI Alpha-Theta substance abuse treatment program for each year of the review period

through FY 1999, and Standard Substance Abuse Treatment data for FY 2000.

- *Program Activity Summary: FY 1996 - FY 2000*- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1996 to 2000 time frame.
- *Program Cost and Activity Summary* - this descriptive information includes data on 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 completed.
- *Treatment 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 impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. This data will be presented for all substance abuse treatment programs combined at the end of the substance abuse treatment section for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2000, in the *Program Experience and Outcome* table and graph and the *Time Measurements* tables.

Output Highlights – Standard Treatment and LSI

- The number of contracted slots for these two programs remained the same for FY 1998 and FY 1999 at 240 and increased to 272 in FY 2000.
 - The average daily utilization rate of program slots decreased slightly from 85.8% in FY 1998 to 84.0% in FY 1999 and 84.1% in FY 2000.
- The number of program participants remained relatively stable with 1,116 in FY 1998 and 1,182 in FY 1999, followed by a significant increase in FY 2000 to 1,713.
 - The number of unduplicated participants increased slightly from 1,057 in FY 1998 to 1,118 in FY 1999, and significantly in FY 2000 to 1,641.
 - The completion ratio to unduplicated participants remained relatively high at 84.7% in FY 1998 and 84.6% in FY 1999, and increased to nearly 90% in FY 2000.

- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased slightly from \$1,206 in FY 1998 to \$1,121 in FY 1999, and finally to \$820 in FY 2000.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$1,665 in FY 1998 to \$1,499 in FY 1999, and then to \$1,131 in FY 2000.

Program Activity Summary
Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment Programs (Includes Standard Treatment and LSI^{1/})
FY 1996 - FY 2000

Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward	120		133		164		155		130	
# Enrolled	1151		1158		952		1027		1583	
Subtotal Participants	1271		1291		1116		1182		1713	
Completions	953	83.7%	929	82.4%	772	80.3%	839	79.8%	1206	86.5%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional	90	7.9%	88	7.8%	91	9.5%	106	10.1%	116	8.3%
Volitional	95	8.3%	110	9.8%	98	10.2%	107	10.2%	73	5.2%
Subtotal: Terminations	1138	100.0%	1127	100.0%	961	100.0%	1052	100.0%	1395	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	133		164		155		130		318	

1/ LSI Alpha-Theta ceased to exist as a separate program in FY 2000. The Alpha-Theta treatment modality is, however, being employed at selected Standard Substance Abuse Treatment locations.

PROGRAM COST AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY
CONTRACTED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS *(Includes Standard and LSI^{1/})*
FY 1996 - FY 2000

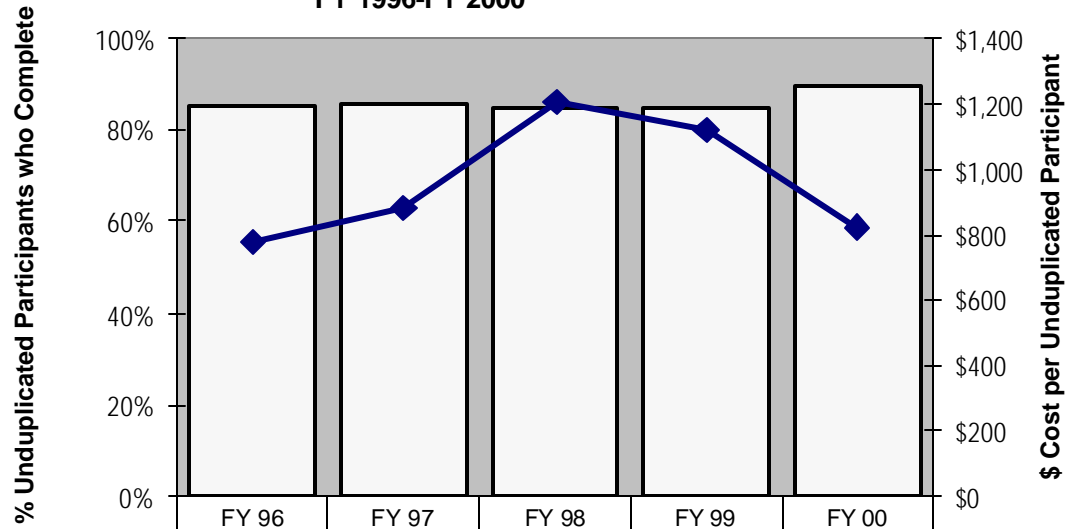
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Actual Expenditures	\$964,765	\$1,096,607	\$1,275,239	\$1,253,295	\$1,346,419
Contracted Slots	212	220	240	240	272
Number Participants	1271	1291	1116	1182	1713
Number Unduplicated Participants	1243	1242	1057	1118	1641
Unduplicated Completions	945	923	766	836	1190
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	133	164	153	130	317
Completion Ratio to Undup. Participants ^{2/}	85.1%	85.6%	84.7%	84.6%	89.9%
Cost per Slot	\$4,550.78	\$4,984.58	\$5,313.50	\$5,222.06	\$4,950.07
Cost per Participant, Total	\$759.06	\$849.42	\$1,142.69	\$1,060.32	\$786.00
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$776.16	\$882.94	\$1,206.47	\$1,121.02	\$820.49
Cost per Unduplicated Completion	\$1,020.92	\$1,188.09	\$1,664.80	\$1,499.16	\$1,131.44

1/ LSI Alpha-Theta ceased to exist as a separate program in FY 2000; the Alpha-Theta treatment modality is, however, being employed at selected Standard Treatment locations.

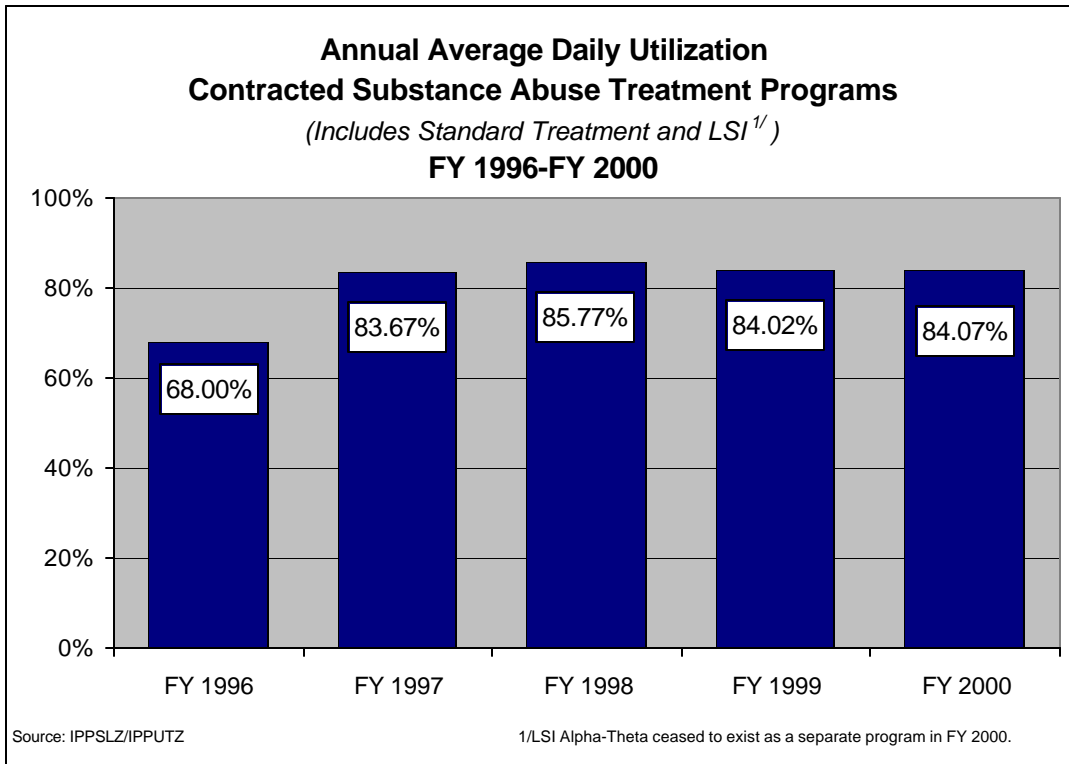
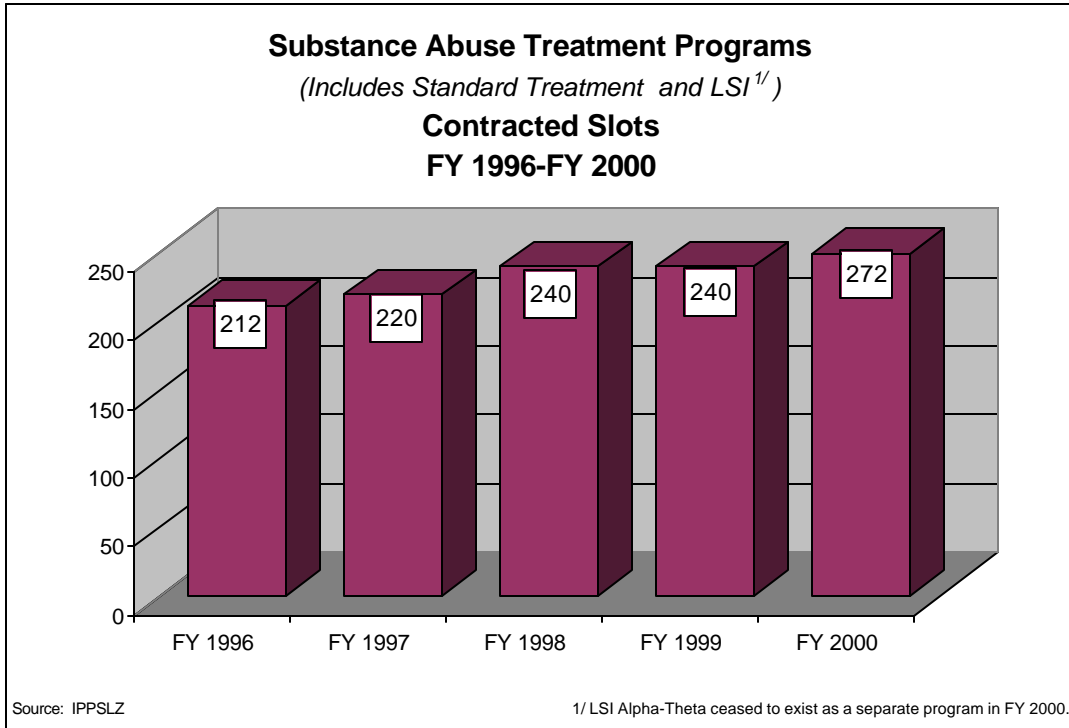
2/ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

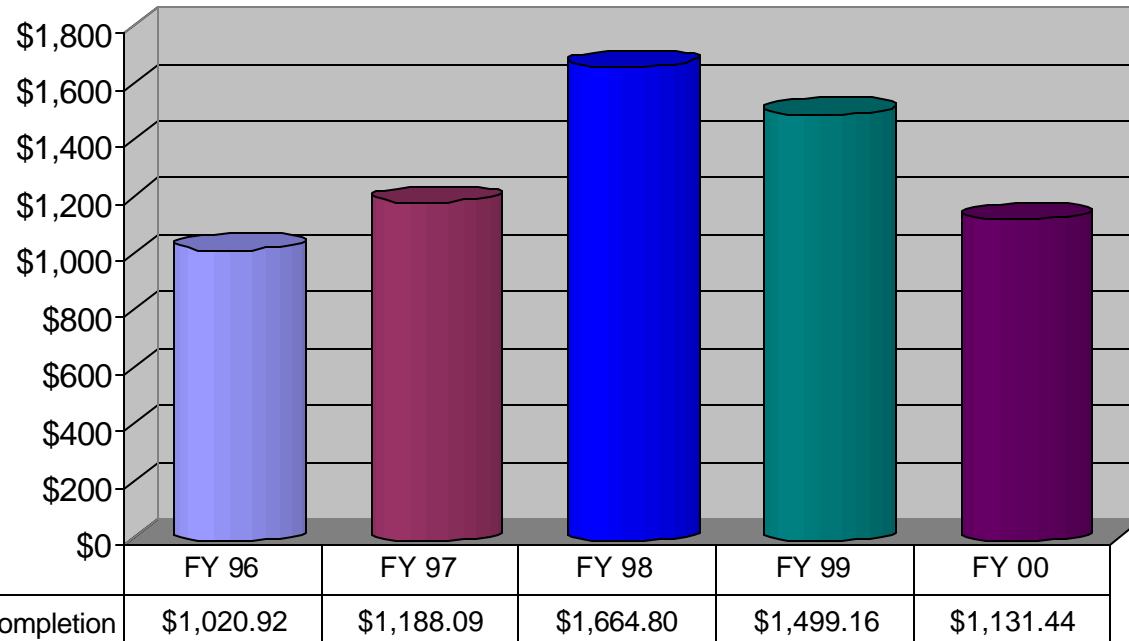
Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
(Includes Standard Treatment and LSI 1/)
Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
FY 1996-FY 2000



% Unduplicated Participants who Complete	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
\$ Cost per Unduplicated Participant	\$776.16	\$882.94	\$1,206.47	\$1,121.02	\$820.49



Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
(Includes Standard Treatment and LSI ^{1/})
Cost per Unduplicated Completion
FY 1996-FY 2000



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. Beginning in FY 1998 CDRP implemented a cognitive-behavioral component as a core treatment modality. Forty-three treatment slots were available. The program lasted seven weeks and provided a minimum of 40 hours of structured therapeutic activities per week emphasizing small group and individual counseling. Beginning July 1, 2000 (FY 2001), this program was transferred from Larned State Security Hospital to the Kansas Department of Corrections for operation.

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 Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program and capacity utilization. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for the substance abuse treatment

programs for each year of the review period.

- *Program Activity Summary: FY 1996 - FY 2000*- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1996 to 2000 time frame.
- *Program Cost and Activity Summary* - this descriptive information includes data on expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments.
- *Treatment 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 impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. This data will be presented for all substance abuse treatment programs combined at the end of the substance abuse treatment section for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2000, in the *Program Experience and Outcome* table and graph and the *Time Measurements* tables.

Output Highlights

- Although the number of slots remained stable from FY 1998 through FY 2000 with 43, the total number of participants decreased from 423 in FY 1998 to 386 in FY 1999 and then to 308 in FY 2000.
 - The average daily utilization rate increased from 92.9% in FY 1998 to 95.1% in FY 1999, and was followed by a substantial decrease in FY 2000 to 87.4%.
- The number of unduplicated participants decreased from 417 in FY 1998 to 384 in FY 1999 and again in FY 2000 to 295.
- The number of unduplicated completions decreased from 313 in FY 1998 to 291 in FY 1999, and then to 252 in FY 2000.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants remained relatively high at 85.4% in FY 2000, compared to 81.7% in FY 1998 and 84.8% in FY 1999.

Program Activity Summary
CDRP - Chemical Dependency Recovery Program
FY 1996 - FY 2000

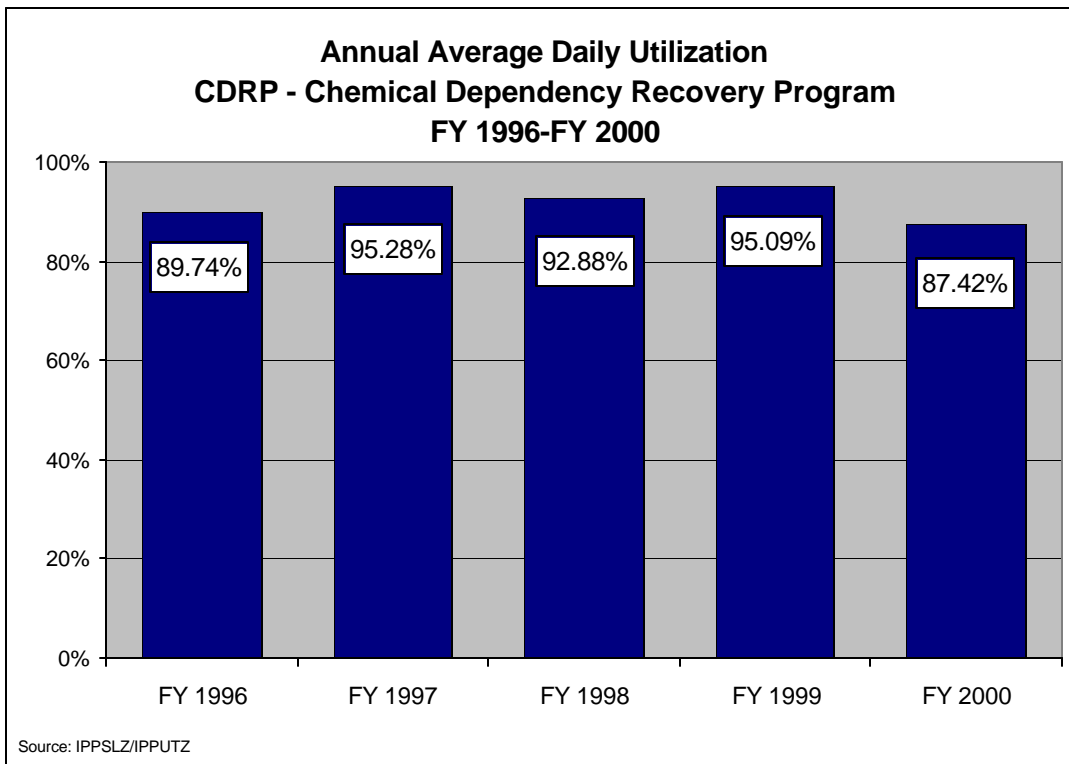
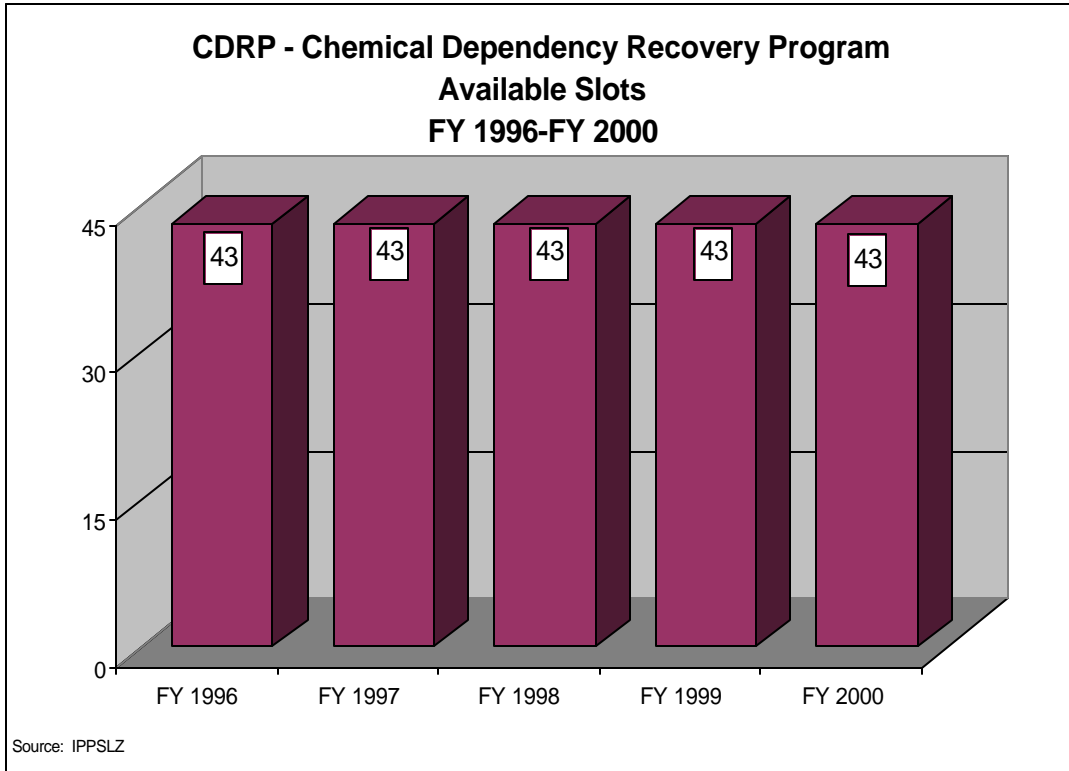
Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward	37		43		38		34		41	
# Enrolled	355		369		385		352		267	
Subtotal Participants	392		412		423		386		308	
Completions	266	76.2%	297	79.4%	313	80.5%	291	84.3%	252	81.8%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional	4	1.1%	9	2.4%	10	2.6%	13	3.8%	7	2.3%
Volitional	79	22.6%	68	18.2%	66	17.0%	41	11.9%	49	15.9%
Subtotal: Terminations	349	100.0%	374	100.0%	389	100.0%	345	100.0%	308	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	43		38		34		41		0	

PROGRAM COST AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY
CDRP - CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY RECOVERY PROGRAM
FY 1996 - FY 2000

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Contracted Slots	43	43	43	43	43
Number Participants	392	412	423	386	308
Number Unduplicated Participants	376	402	417	384	295
Unduplicated Completions	264	296	313	291	252
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	43	38	34	41	0
Completion Ratio to Undup. Participants ^{1/}	79.3%	81.3%	81.7%	84.8%	85.4%

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: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.



THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Program Description - Overview

The Department contracts for therapeutic communities located in Lansing, Winfield and Topeka. Beginning in FY 2001, DCCCA, Inc. is the designated contractor for all three programs. Although each therapeutic community has distinct target populations and varying program lengths, the core curricula and goals are similar.

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 Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this data for the substance abuse treatment programs by each year of the review period (or for the years the program has been in operation).

- *Program Activity Summary: FY 1996 - FY 2000*- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1996 to 2000 time frame.

- *Program Cost and Activity Summary* - this descriptive information includes data on 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 and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. This data will be presented for all substance abuse treatment programs combined at the end of the substance abuse treatment section for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2000, in the *Program Experience and Outcome* table and graph and the *Time Measurements* tables.

Output Highlights – Combined Therapeutic Communities

- The number of contracted slots has increased steadily from 48 in FY 1997 to 183 in FY 2000 as programs have been added at facilities.
 - The average daily utilization rate of contracted slots was 79.8% in FY 1998, then increased to 86.6% in FY 1999 and 87.1% in FY 2000.
- The total number of program participants increased considerably as additional program slots became available from 413 in FY 1998 to 854 in FY 1999 and to 871 in FY 2000.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants decreased from 73.1% in FY 1998 to 69.0% in FY 1999 and finally to 60.3% in FY 2000.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased considerably from \$10,354 in FY 1998 to \$5,069 in FY 1999 followed by a slight increase in FY 2000 to \$5,870.

**Program Activity Summary
Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Communities
FY 1996 - FY 2000**

Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward			0		48		107		167	
# TC Entrants			68		148		303		340	
Subtotal Participants			68		196		410		507	
# Promotions ^{1/}			74		217		444		364	
Terminations										
Completions			0	0.0%	58	65.2%	155	63.8%	156	45.0%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional			4	20.0%	6	6.7%	24	9.9%	100	28.8%
Volitional			16	80.0%	25	28.1%	64	26.3%	91	26.2%
Subtotal: Terminations			20	100.0%	89	100.0%	243	100.0%	347	100.0%
# Carried to next FY			48		107		167		160	

1/ Therapeutic Communities have three phases of participation: Phase I is Orientation; Phase II is Treatment; and Phase III is Transition. Promotions signify movements between phases of the Therapeutic Community program.

NOTE: Volume III erroneously reported promotions between phases as a type of TC completion. That error has now been corrected.

On 9-14-99 the TC at Lansing relocated from the Central to the East Unit. All participants had to be closed out from the program (non-volitional non completions) and then re-entered due to the physical location change. Further, this location change altered the custody mix of participants from any participant to minimum only.

PROGRAM COST AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY
CONTRACTED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS: ALL THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES
FY 1996 - FY 2000

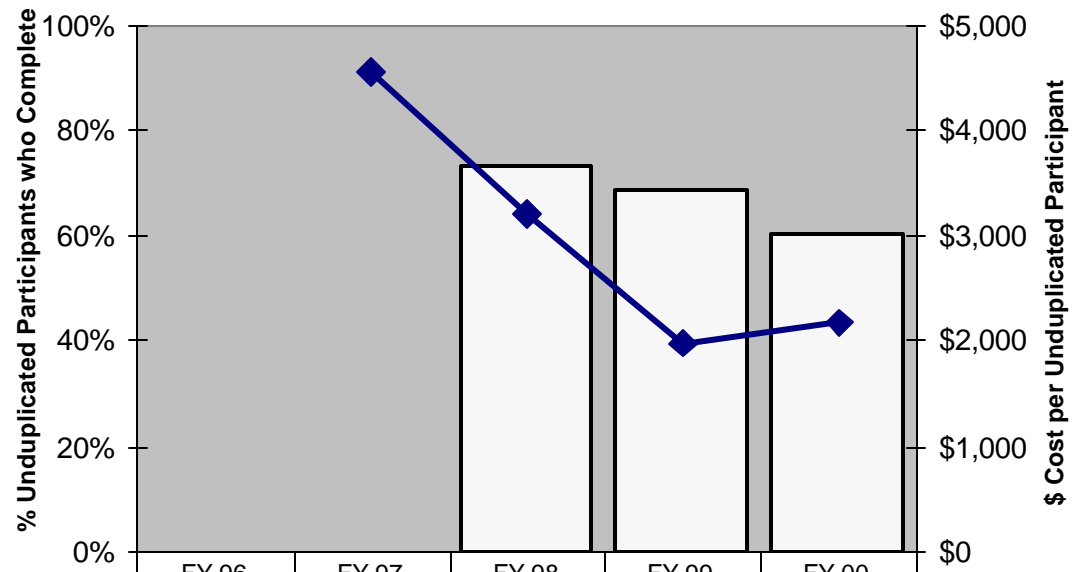
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Actual Expenditures		\$306,598	\$590,165	\$755,265	\$909,824
Contracted Slots		48	90	168	183
Number Participants ^{1/}		142	413	854	871
Unduplicated Participants ^{1/}		67	184	382	416
Unduplicated Completions		0	57	149	155
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY		48	106	166	159
Completion Ratio to Undup. Participants ^{2/}		N/A	73.1%	69.0%	60.3%
Cost per Slot		\$6,387.46	\$6,557.39	\$4,495.63	\$4,971.72
Cost per Participant, Total		\$2,159.14	\$1,428.97	\$884.39	\$1,044.57
Cost per Participant Unduplicated		\$4,576.09	\$3,207.42	\$1,977.13	\$2,187.08
Cost per Unduplicated Completion		N/A	\$10,353.77	\$5,068.89	\$5,869.83



1/ Due to the phased structure of the TC programs, each offender may be counted up to 3 times in Number of Participants but is counted only once in Unduplicated Participants.

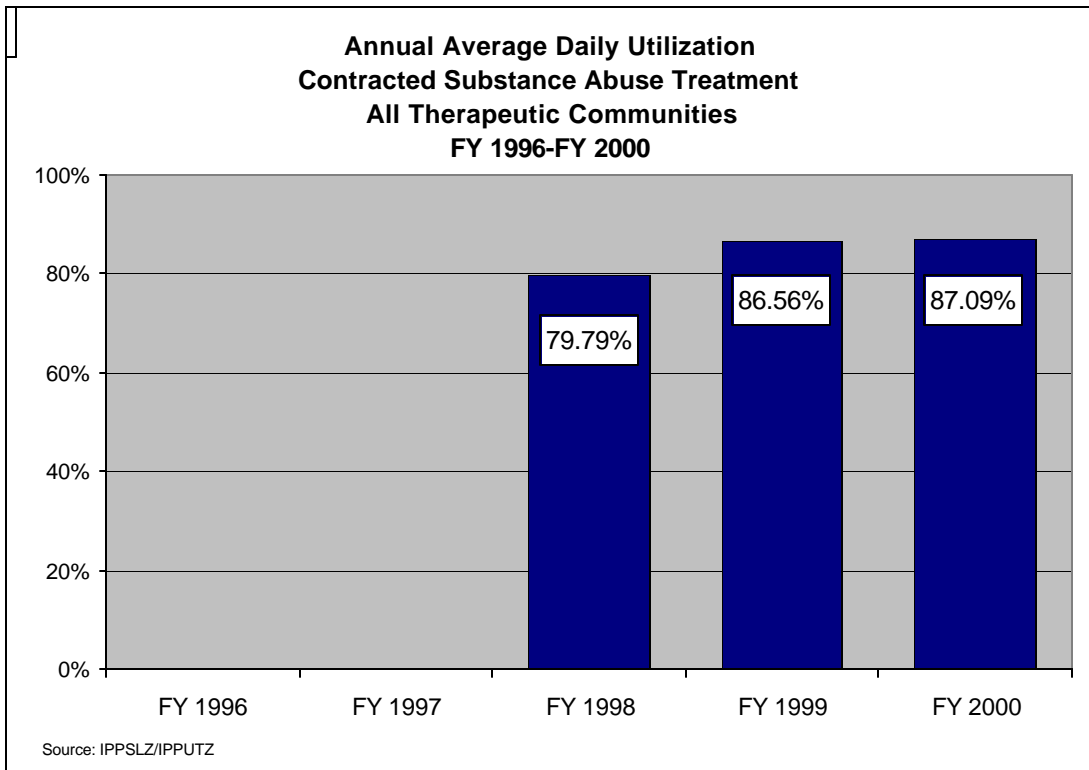
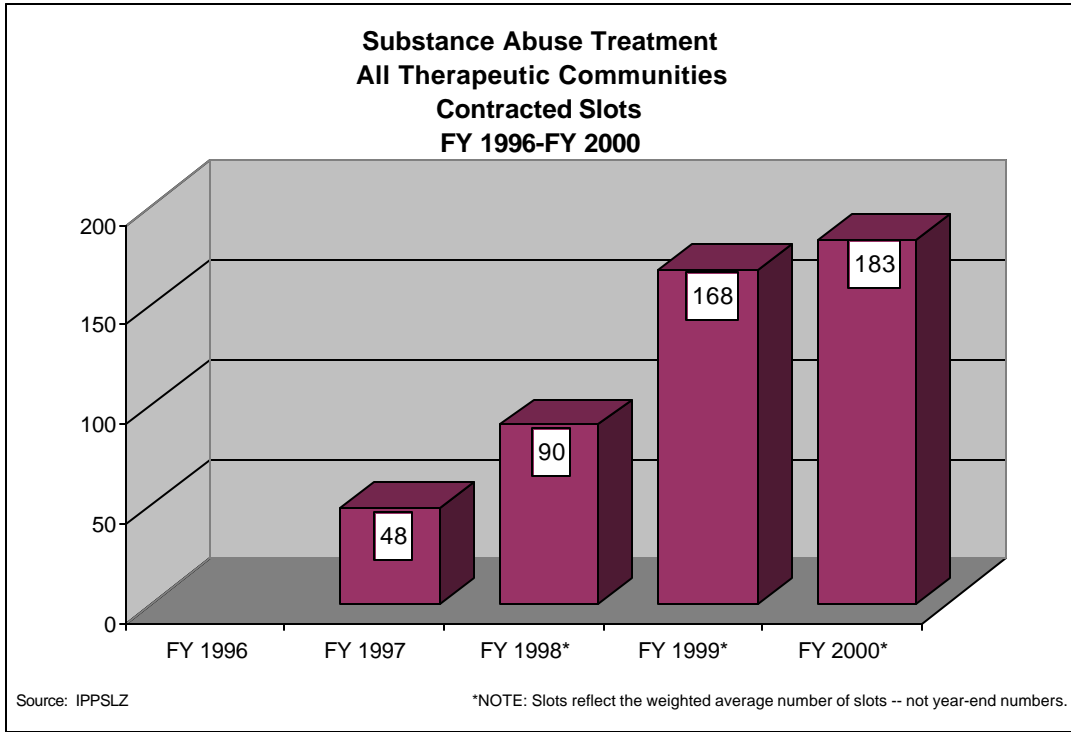
2/ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

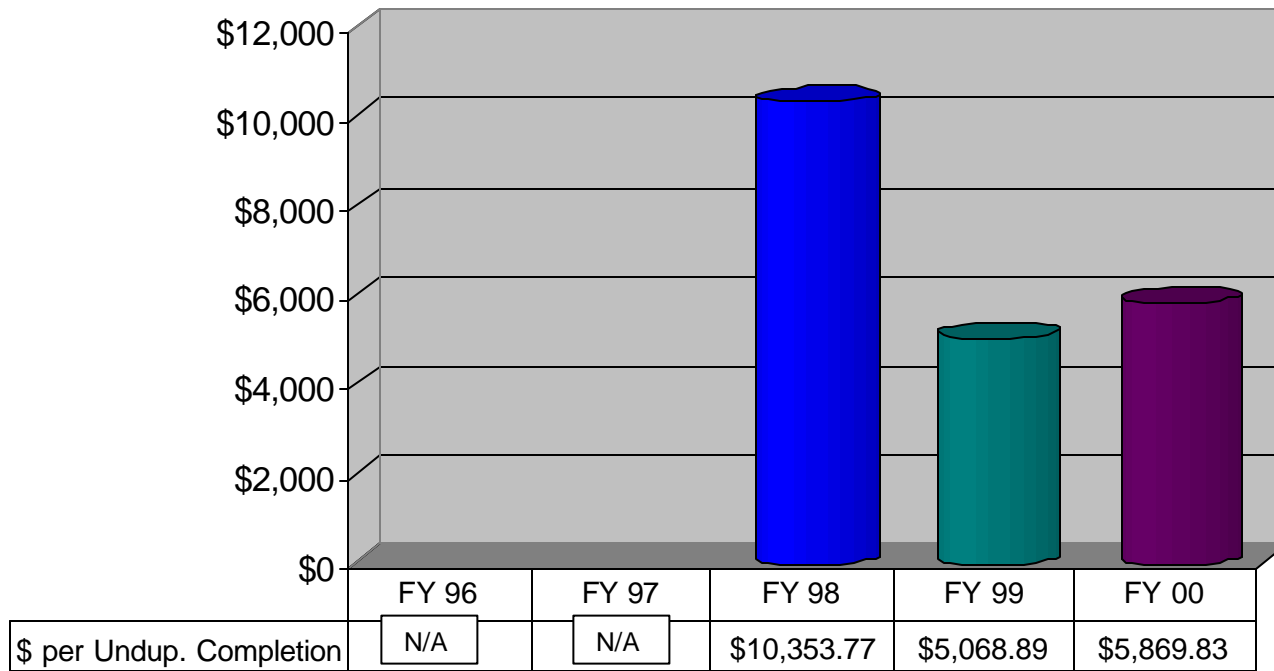
**Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment
All Therapeutic Communities
Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
FY 1996-FY 2000**



 % Unduplicated Participants who Complete	N/A	N/A	73.1%	69.0%	60.3%
 \$ Cost per Unduplicated Participant	N/A	\$4,576.09	\$3,207.42	\$1,977.13	\$2,187.08



**Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment
All Therapeutic Communities
Cost per Unduplicated Completion
FY 1996-FY 2000**



THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY AT LANSING

Program Description

The therapeutic community (TC) program at Lansing provides a structured living and treatment environment for offenders with substance abuse problems who have at least 9 to 18 months yet to serve on the incarceration portion of their sentences. The program ranges from 9 to 18 months, depending on the individual's treatment needs, and contains three phases - orientation, treatment and transition. The program emphasizes cognitive restructuring and graduated incentives within its treatment curriculum.

An additional feature of the therapeutic community treatment concept includes a community-based component. The Transitional Therapeutic Community (TTC) services are an extension of therapeutic community methods and objectives. During FY 1998 through FY 2000 the program also included a 36-bed TTC unit in Wichita to facilitate reintegration of TC program graduates into the community. In August 2000, that TTC was moved to Topeka and provided 10 beds.

The Department received a Byrne Grant (federal funds) for FY 1999 in the amount of \$499,142 and for FY 2000 of \$259,052 to help finance this program by supplementing state funds. This Byrne Grant ended June 30, 2000. For FY 1999 the total funds budgeted for the program was \$998,284 (\$617,224 for the facility component and \$381,060 for the community component). During that fiscal year all budgeted funds were expended. For FY 2000 the total funds budgeted were \$1,036,210 (\$635,440 for the facility component and \$400,770 for the community component). Again, all budgeted funds were expended. The total funds budgeted for this program in FY 2001 was \$712,462 (\$396,311 for the facility component and \$316,151 for the community component).

This program was operated under contract by Gateway, Inc. through FY 2000. Beginning August 2000 (FY 2001), DCCCA, Inc. became the contractor, but continued to feature similar clinical components. The number of treatment slots was reduced from 120 to 100 in September 1999 (yielding a weighted average of 105), and the number of community beds was reduced from 36 to 10. These community beds were relocated to Topeka.

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 Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this data for the substance abuse treatment program by each year of the review period (or for the years the program has been in operation).

- *Program Activity Summary: FY 1996 - FY 2000*- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1996 to 2000 time frame.
- *Program Cost and Activity Summary* - this descriptive information includes data on 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 and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. This data will be presented for all substance abuse treatment programs combined at the end of the substance abuse treatment section for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2000, in the *Program Experience and Outcome* table and graph and the *Time Measurements* tables.

Output Highlights

A physical location change in September 1999 from the Central to the East unit and a change to allow only minimum custody participants were factors in declines in utilization rates, completion rates and cost ratios.

- The number of contracted slots decreased from 120 in FY 1998 and FY 1999 to 100 as of September 1999, yielding a weighted number of slots (105) for FY 2000.
 - The average daily utilization rate of slots increased substantially from 79.8% in FY 1998 to 92.1% in FY 1999, followed by a decrease in FY 2000 to 83.4%.
 - The completion ratio to unduplicated participants dropped sharply to 54.5% in FY 2000, compared to 73.1% in FY 1998 and 73.5% in FY 1999. This reflects the large number of non-volitional non-completions as a result of the physical location change noted above.
 - Cost per unduplicated participant dropped from \$3,207 to \$2,295 between FY 1998 and FY 1999, then increased in FY 2000 to \$3,161.

Program Activity Summary
Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 1996 - FY 2000

Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward			0		48		107		104	
# TC Entrants			68		365		481		332	
Subtotal Participants			68		196		294		289	
Promotions ^{1/}			74		217		294		147	
Terminations										
Completions			0	0.0%	58	65.2%	128	67.4%	67	32.1%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional			4	20.0%	6	6.7%	8	4.2%	91	43.5%
Volitional			16	80.0%	25	28.1%	54	28.4%	51	24.4%
Subtotal: Terminations			20	100.0%	89	100.0%	190	100.0%	209	100.0%
# Carried to next FY			48		107		104		80	

1/ The Therapeutic Community has three phases of participation: Phase I is Orientation; Phase II is Treatment; and Phase III is Transition. Promotions signify movements between phases of the Therapeutic Community program.

NOTE: Volume III erroneously reported promotions between phases as a type of TC completion. That error has now been corrected.

On 9-14-99 the TC at Lansing relocated from the Central to the East Unit. All participants had to be closed out from the program (non-volitional non completions) and then re-entered due to the physical location change. Further, this location change altered the custody mix of participants from any participant to minimum only.

PROGRAM COST AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY
CONTRACTED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS: THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY AT LANSING
FY 1996 - FY 2000

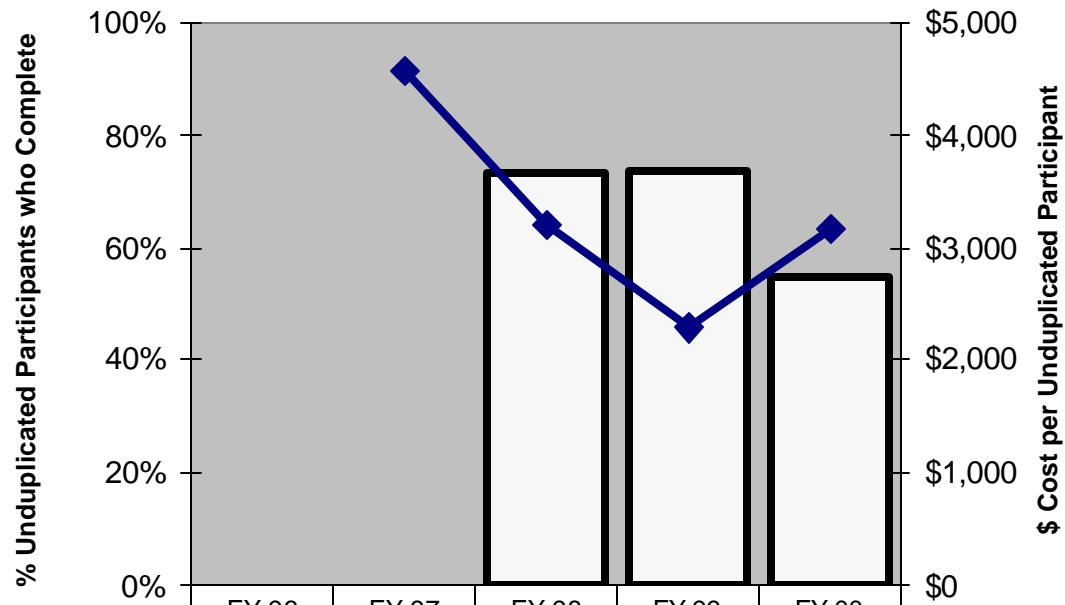
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Actual Expenditures		\$306,598	\$590,165	\$617,224	\$635,440
Contracted Slots		48	90	120	105
Number Participants ^{1/}		142	413	588	436
Unduplicated Participants ^{1/}		67	184	269	201
Unduplicated Completions		0	57	122	66
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY		48	106	103	80
Completion Ratio to Undup. Participants ^{2/}		N/A	73.1%	73.5%	54.5%
Cost per Slot		\$6,387.46	\$6,557.39	\$5,143.53	\$6,051.81
Cost per Participant, Total		\$2,159.14	\$1,428.97	\$1,049.70	\$1,457.43
Cost per Participant Unduplicated		\$4,576.09	\$3,207.42	\$2,294.51	\$3,161.39
Cost per Unduplicated Completion		N/A	\$10,353.77	\$5,059.21	\$9,627.88

1/ Due to the phased structure of the TC programs, each offender may be counted up to 3 times in Number of Participants but is counted only once in Unduplicated Participants.

2/ 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].

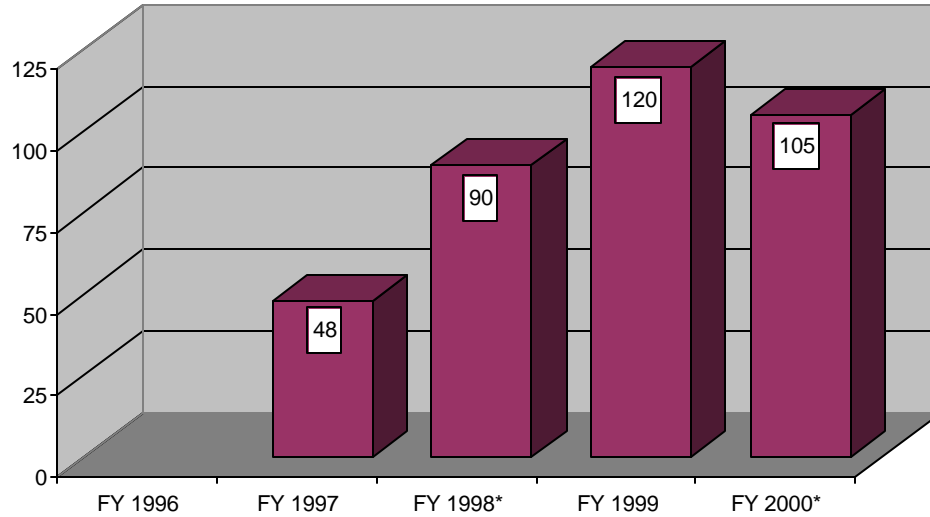
NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

**Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment:
Therapeutic Community at Lansing
Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
and Cost per Unduplicated Participant
FY 1996-FY 2000**



	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
% Unduplicated Participants who Complete	N/A	N/A	73.1%	73.5%	54.5%
\$ Cost per Unduplicated Participant	N/A	\$4,576.09	\$3,207.42	\$2,294.51	\$3,161.39

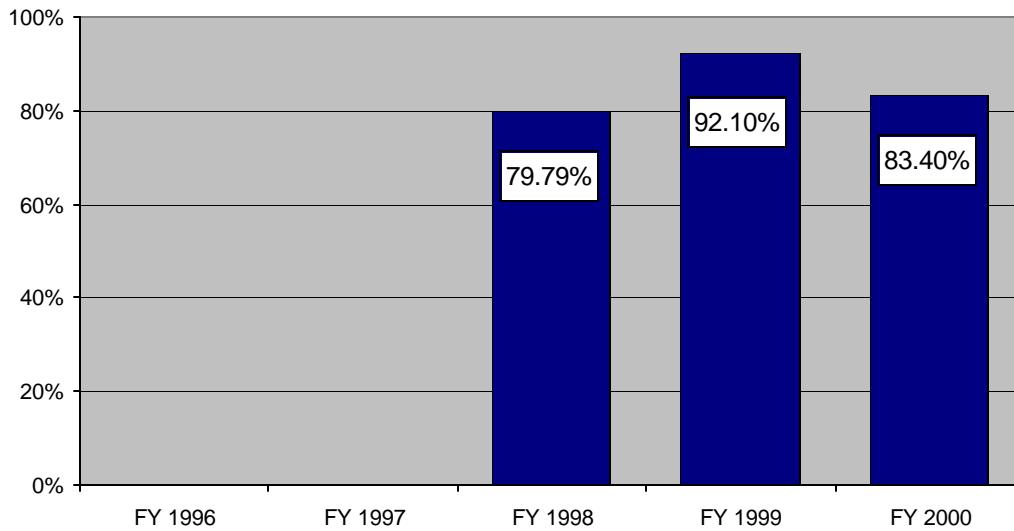
**Substance Abuse Treatment
Therapeutic Community at Lansing
Contracted Slots
FY 1996-FY 2000**



Source: IPPPSL

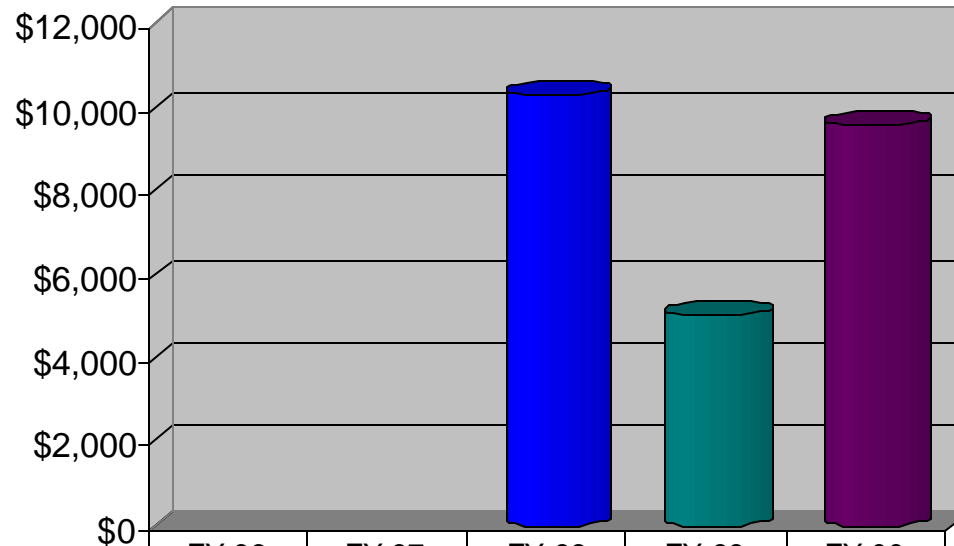
*NOTE: Slots reflect the weighted average number of slots -- not year-end numbers.

**Annual Average Daily Utilization
Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment
Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 1996-FY 2000**



Source: IPPPSL/IPPUTL

**Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment:
Therapeutic Community at Lansing
Cost per Unduplicated Completion
FY 1996-FY 2000**



	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
\$ per Unduplicated Completion	N/A	N/A	\$10,353.77	\$5,059.21	\$9,627.88

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 six to nine months yet to serve on the incarceration portion of their sentence who have serious substance abuse treatment needs. Program services for the Winfield TC are delivered through a contractual arrangement with DCCCA, Inc. This TC is similar in structure and treatment concept to the Lansing Correctional Facility TC but has a program length of six to nine months and a capacity of 64 participants.

A 24-bed community transition component for this TC opened in Topeka in July 1999.

For the Winfield TC program, the Department received Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) federal grant funds for FY 1999 (\$167,281), FY 2000 (\$266,264) and FY 2001 (\$266,264) to help finance this program by supplementing state funds. For FY 1999 the total funds budgeted for this program were \$223,041 for the facility component only. All budgeted funds were expended in FY 1999. For FY 2000 the total funds budgeted for this program were \$422,102 (\$240,780 for the facility component and \$181,322 for the community component). All budgeted funds for FY 2000 were expended. The total funds budgeted for FY 2001 were \$441,365 (\$252,149 for the facility component and \$189,216 for the community component).

In conjunction with the federal RSAT funding for this program, a grant was awarded to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency ("NCCD") to conduct an independent, in-depth evaluation of this program.

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 Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for the substance abuse treatment program for each year of the review period (or for the years the program has been in operation).

- *Program Activity Summary: FY 1996 - FY 2000*- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1996 to 2000 time frame.
- *Program Cost and Activity Summary* - this descriptive information includes data on 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 and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. This data will be presented for all substance abuse treatment programs combined at the end of the substance abuse treatment section for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2000, in the *Program Experience and Outcome* table and graph and the *Time Measurements* tables.

Output Highlights

- Contracted slots remained the same for both FY 1999 and FY 2000 at 64 as of June 30 of each fiscal year, although a weighted number of slots (48) was used in FY 1999 due to late program start-up.

- The average daily utilization rate increased significantly from 72.7% in FY 1999 to 99.2% in FY 2000.
- Completions comprised 50.9% of all terminations in FY 1999 compared to 70.1% in FY 2000.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased substantially to 71.8% in FY 2000, from 54.0% in start-up year FY 1999.
- Cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$1,974 in FY 1999 (the program start-up year) to \$1,288 in FY 2000.

Program Activity Summary
Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Winfield
FY 1996 - FY 2000

Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward							0		63	
# TC Entrants							266		327	
Subtotal Participants							116		190	
Promotions ^{1/}							150		200	
Terminations										
Completions							27	50.9%	89	70.1%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional							16	30.2%	5	3.9%
Volitional							10	18.9%	33	26.0%
Subtotal: Terminations							53	100.0%	127	100.0%
# Carried to next FY							63		63	

1/ The Therapeutic Community has three phases of participation: Phase I is Orientation; Phase II is Treatment; and Phase III is Transition. Promotions signify movements between phases of the Therapeutic Community program.

PROGRAM COST AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY
CONTRACTED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS: THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY AT WINFIELD
FY 1996 - FY 2000

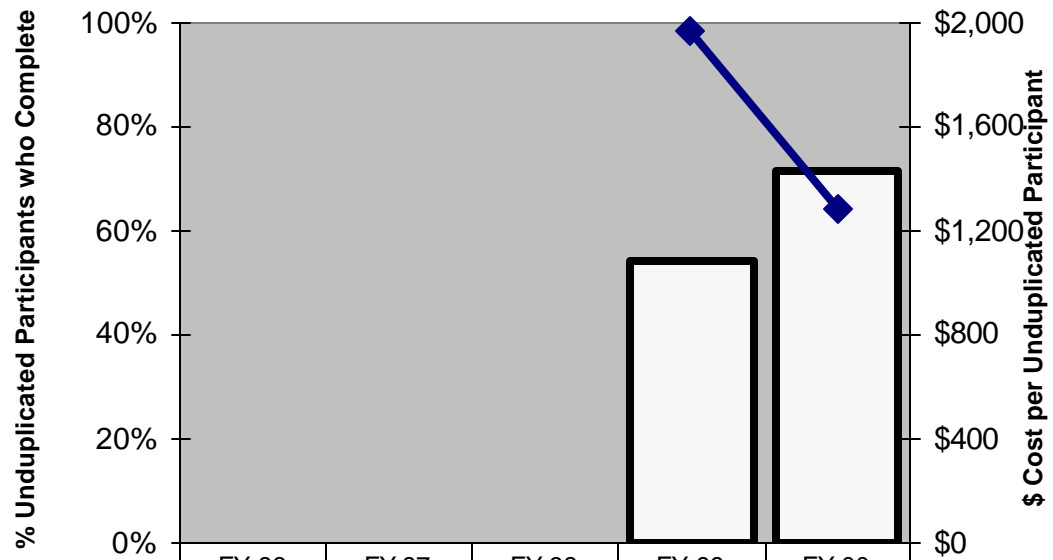
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Actual Expenditures				\$223,041	\$240,780
Contracted Slots				48	64
Number Participants				266	390
Unduplicated Participants ^{/2}				113	187
Unduplicated Completions ^{/2}				27	89
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY				63	63
Completion Ratio to Undup. Participants ^{1/}				54.0%	71.8%
Cost per Slot				\$4,646.69	\$3,762.19
Cost per Participant, Total				\$838.50	\$617.38
Cost per Participant Unduplicated				\$1,973.81	\$1,287.59
Cost per Unduplicated Completion				\$8,260.78	\$2,705.39



^{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} Due to the phased structure of the TC programs, each offender may be counted up to 3 times in Number of Participants but is counted only once in Unduplicated Participants.

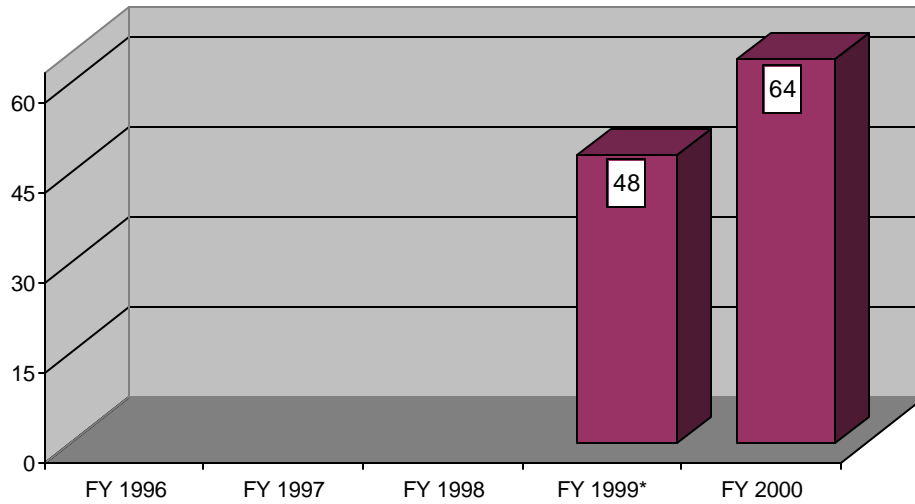
NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

**Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment:
Therapeutic Community at Winfield
Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
and Cost per Unduplicated Participant
FY 1996-FY 2000**



 % Unduplicated Participants who Complete	N/A	N/A	N/A	54.0%	71.8%
 \$ Cost per Unduplicated Participant	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,973.81	\$1,287.59

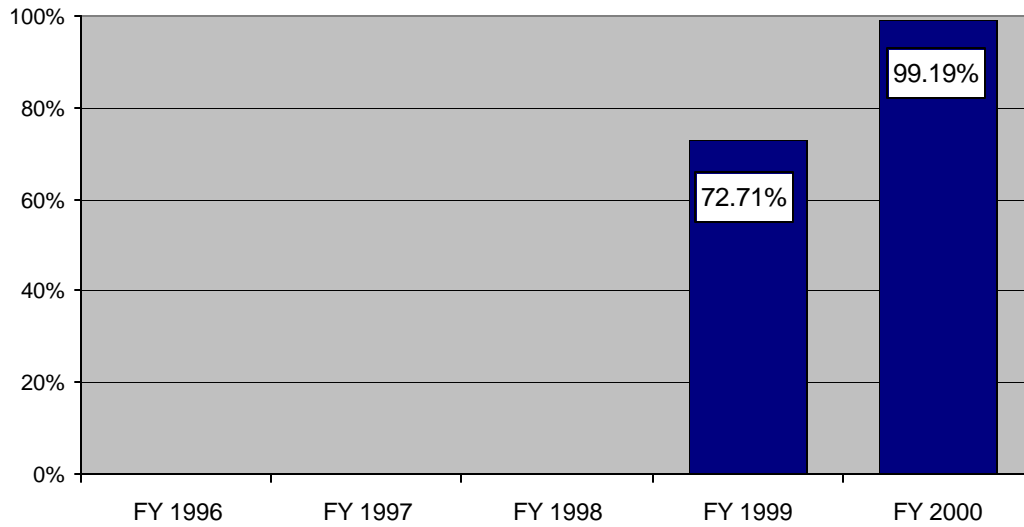
**Substance Abuse Treatment
Therapeutic Community at Winfield
Contracted Slots
FY 1996-FY 2000**



Source: IPPPSL

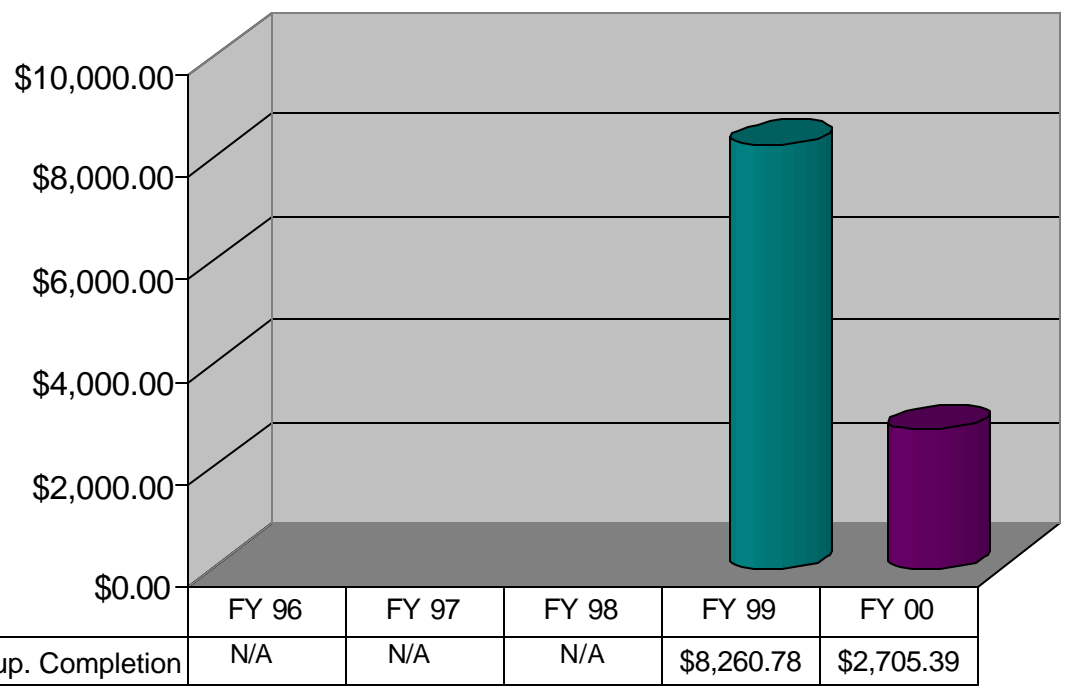
*NOTE: Slots reflect the weighted average number of slots -- not year-end numbers.

**Annual Average Daily Utilization
Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment
Therapeutic Community at Winfield
FY 1996-FY 2000**



Source: IPPPSL/IPPUTL

**Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment
Therapeutic Community at Winfield
Cost per Unduplicated Completion
FY 1996-FY 2000**



THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY AT TOPEKA

Program Description

In January 2000 (midpoint of FY 2000), a therapeutic community program was implemented at Topeka Correctional Facility. This program is targeted to female offenders with serious substance abuse treatment needs who have at least 12 to 18 months yet to serve on the incarceration portion of their sentences. This TC is similar in structure and treatment concept to those at Lansing and Winfield, except that the curriculum incorporates gender-specific female offender issues in addition to substance abuse treatment issues. The program ranges from 12 to 18 months in duration, depending on the individual's treatment needs.

A community transition component (TTC) in Hoisington of 10 beds for this TC program is scheduled to open in early 2001.

The Department received Byrne Grant federal funds for FY 2000 (\$159,000) and FY 2001 (\$160,150) to help finance this program by supplementing state funds. For FY 2000 the total funds budgeted for this program were \$212,000 for the facility component; of the total budgeted funds that year, \$118,604 was actually expended. For FY 2001, the total funds budgeted were \$228,785 (\$138,285 for the facility component and \$90,500 for the community component.

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 Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure of program activity and efficiency. They include the total number of program enrollments and terminations, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program, capacity utilization, and various cost ratios. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for the substance abuse treatment program for FY 2000.

- *Program Activity Summary: FY 1996 - FY 2000*- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1996 to 2000 time frame.
- *Program Cost and Activity Summary* - this descriptive information includes data on 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 and the usage rate of that capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. This data will be presented for all substance abuse treatment programs combined at the end of the substance abuse treatment section for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2000, in the *Program Experience and Outcome* table and graph and the *Time Measurements* tables.

Output Highlights

- The average daily utilization of contracted slots for FY 2000 was 59.5%.
- During the six months of operation in FY 2000, there were 45 program participants in the program, including 11 non-complete terminations, 17 promotions between phases, and no successful completions.
- Total cost per participant in this start-up year was \$2,636.
- Cost per unduplicated participant was \$4,236.

Program Activity Summary
Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Topeka^{1/}
FY 1996 - FY 2000

Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward									0	
# Enrolled									45	
Subtotal Participants									28	
Promotions ^{2/}									17	
Terminations										
Completions									0	0.0%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional									4	36.4%
Volitional									7	63.6%
Subtotal: Terminations									11	100.0%
# Carried to next FY									17	

1/ Data represents six months of operation from January through June 2000.

2/ The Therapeutic Community has three phases of participation: Phase I is Orientation; Phase II is Treatment; and Phase III is Transition. Promotions signify movements between phases of the Therapeutic Community program.

PROGRAM COST AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY
CONTRACTED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS: THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY AT TOPEKA¹⁾
FY 1996 - FY 2000

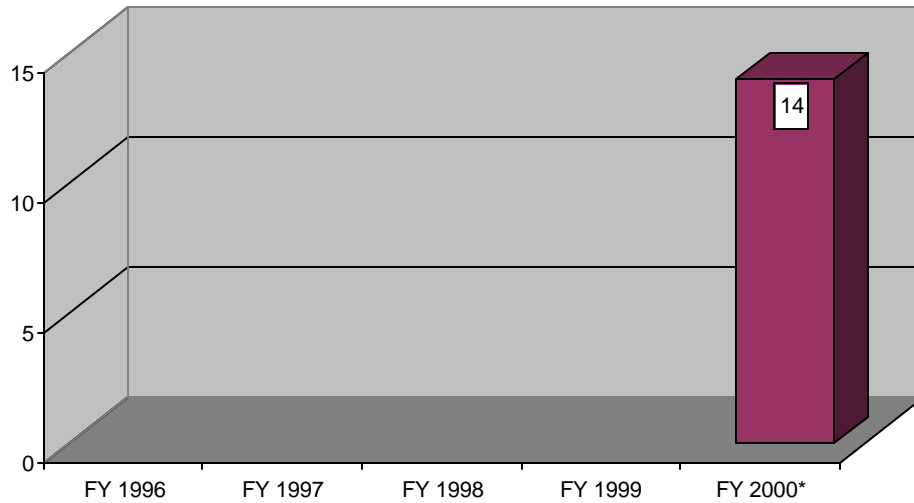
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Actual Expenditures					\$118,604
Contracted Slots					14
Number Participants ^{1/2}					45
Unduplicated Participants ^{1/2}					28
Unduplicated Completions					N/A
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY					16
Completion Ratio to Undup. Participants ^{3/}					N/A
Cost per Slot					\$8,471.71
Cost per Participant, Total					\$2,635.64
Cost per Participant Unduplicated					\$4,235.86
Cost per Unduplicated Completion					N/A

1/ Data represents six months of operation from January through June 2000.

2/ Due to the phased structure of the TC programs, each offender may be counted up to 3 times in Number of Participants but is counted only once in Unduplicated Participants.

3/ 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].

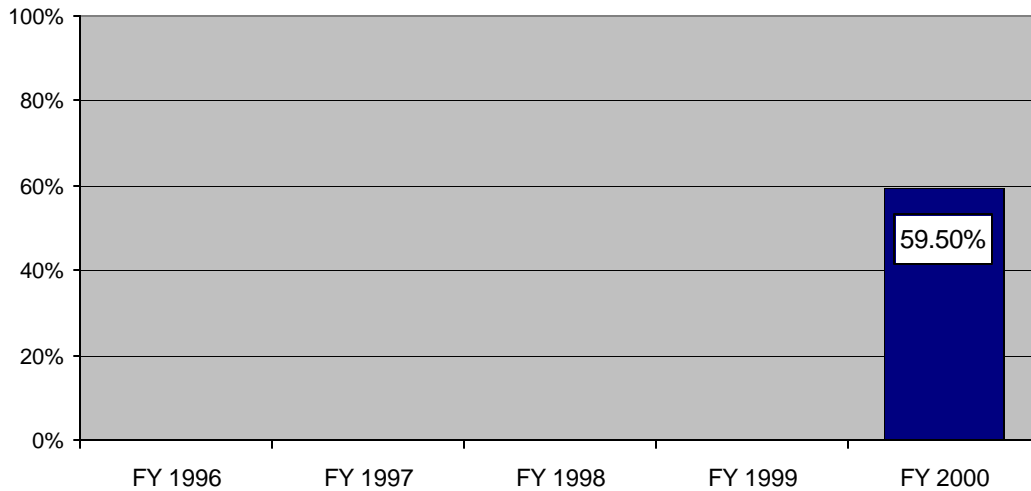
**Substance Abuse Treatment
Therapeutic Community at Topeka
Contracted Slots
FY 1996-FY 2000**



Source: IPPPSL

*NOTE: Slots reflect the weighted average number of slots -- not year-end numbers.

**Annual Average Daily Utilization
Contracted Substance Abuse Treatment
Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 1996-FY 2000**



Source: IPPPSL/IPPUTL

NOTE: Data represents six months of operation January through June 2000.

COMBINED SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who had completed a substance abuse treatment program during their initial incarceration, 57% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2000). This is in comparison to 58% in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- For all program non-completers, the proportion not returning was 46% and for the offenders who had not participated in a substance abuse treatment program, it was 58%.
 - Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] - 8% for those completing treatment, compared to 17% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 12% for non-completers, and 14% for all those with no program exposure.
 - Rate of return for condition violations – 35% for those completing treatment, compared to 26% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 42% for non-completers, and 28% for all those with no program exposure.

Program Experience & Outcome Summary
Combined Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

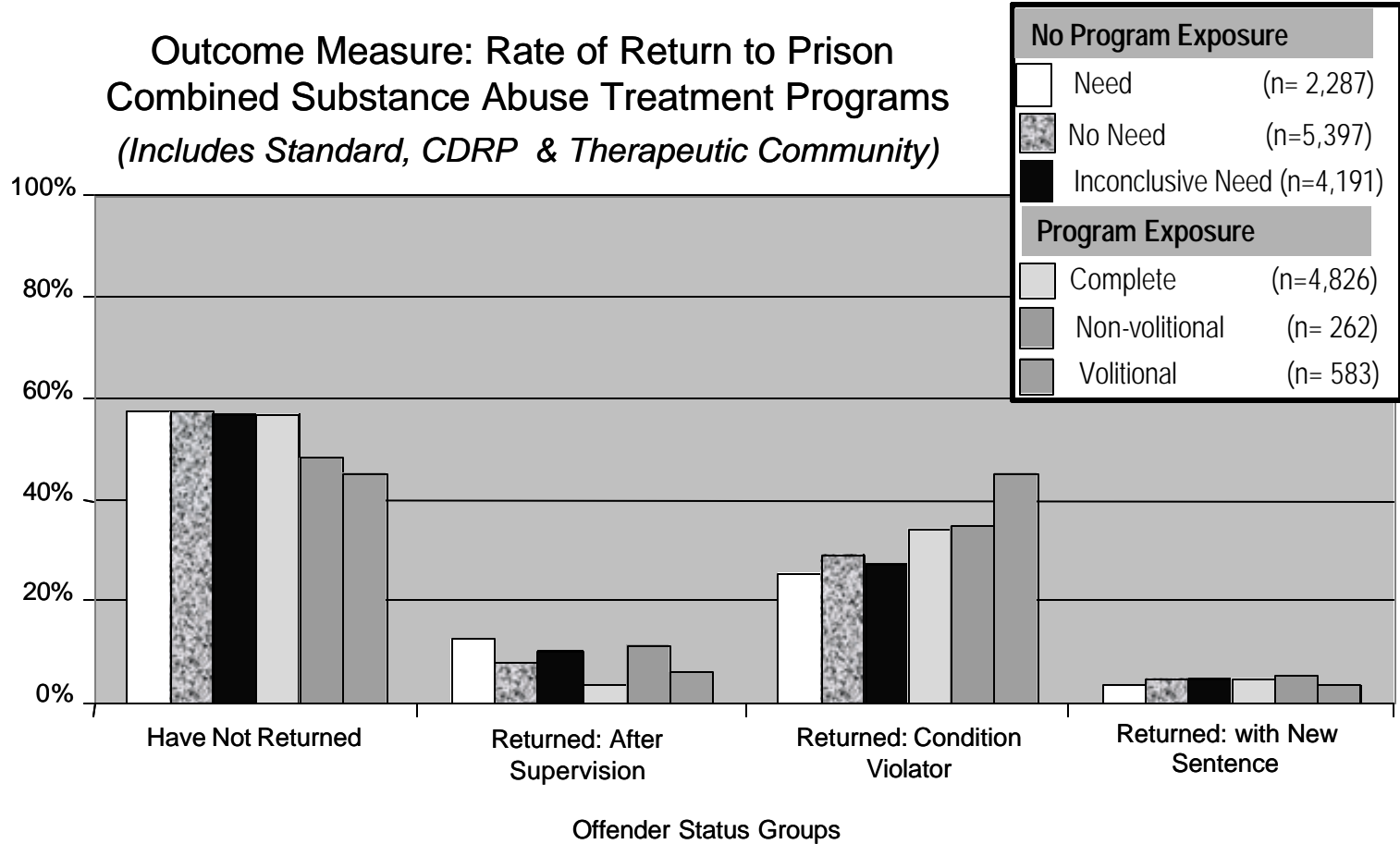
(Includes Standard, CDRP & Therapeutic Community)

Through June 30, 2000

		No Program Exposure			Program Exposure				Total	
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need	Subtotal No Program Exposure	Non Completions		Subtotal Program Exposure		
						Complete	Non-volitional			Volitional
Have Not Returned	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	1,320 57.7%	3,121 57.8%	2,382 56.8%	6,823 57.5%	2,761 57.2%	127 48.5%	264 45.3%	3,152 55.6%	9,975 56.9%
Returned: After Supervision	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	290 12.7%	414 7.7%	431 10.3%	1,135 9.6%	170 3.5%	30 11.5%	34 5.8%	234 4.1%	1,369 7.8%
Returned: Condition Violator	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	588 25.7%	1,592 29.5%	1,167 27.8%	3,347 28.2%	1,670 34.6%	91 34.7%	264 45.3%	2,025 35.7%	5,372 30.6%
Returned: with New Sentence	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	89 3.9%	270 5.0%	211 5.0%	570 4.8%	225 4.7%	14 5.3%	21 3.6%	260 4.6%	830 4.7%
Total	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	2,287 100.0%	5,397 100.0%	4,191 100.0%	11,875 100.0%	4,826 100.0%	262 100.0%	583 100.0%	5,671 100.0%	17,546 100.0%

NOTE: If an offender participated in more than one substance abuse treatment modality, the "best" termination is considered for this analysis.

**Outcome Measure: Rate of Return to Prison
 Combined Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
 (Includes Standard, CDRP & Therapeutic Community)**



NOTE: If an offender participated in more than one substance abuse treatment modality, the "best" termination is considered for this analysis.

Time Measurements
Facility, Community, and Program *(stated in Months)*
by Program Exposure and Termination
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

	<i>n</i>	Average Months				
		Facility Time Served	Time in Community ^{1/}	Time in Standard	Time in CDRP	Time in T.C.
No Program Exposure						
Need Program	2,287	9.9	21.8	----	----	----
No Program Needed	5,397	9.8	22.3	----	----	----
Inconclusive Need	4,191	7.5	24.8	----	----	----
Program Exposure						
Complete	4,826	16.8	25.4	2.2	1.4	8.3
Non-volitional Non-complete	262	11.8	20.3	1.1	0.6	3.9
Volitional Non-complete	583	13.2	23.4	1.0	0.6	6.2

1/ Time in community is measured from facility release date to either (a) readmission with or without a new sentence or (b) for those offenders who have not returned to a KDOC facility, to June 30, 2000.

**Mean Incarceration Time Served (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs**

	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	12.9	1,320	4.6	290	13.8	588	8.1	89
No Program Needed	13.1	3,121	5.0	414	11.9	1,592	9.4	270
Inconclusive Need	7.4	2,382	5.1	431	8.2	1,167	9.2	211
Program Exposure								
Complete	19.8	2,761	12.1	170	19.4	1,670	15.8	225
Non-volitional Non-complete	13.7	127	7.3	30	15.6	91	10.3	14
Volitional Non-complete	16.5	264	9.7	34	15.3	264	11.2	21
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	13.9	9,975	7.3	1,369	14.0	5,372	10.7	830

**Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs**

	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ³	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	47.7	1,320	20.3	290	10.2	588	9.0	89
No Program Needed	38.2	3,121	29.3	414	10.4	1,592	11.1	270
Inconclusive Need	48.9	2,382	28.4	431	10.4	1,167	11.4	211
Program Exposure								
Complete	38.4	2,761	36.6	170	12.8	1,670	13.8	225
Non-volitional Non-complete	39.8	127	21.9	30	9.6	91	10.1	14
Volitional Non-complete	38.7	264	34.3	34	8.7	264	11.9	21
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	41.9	9,975	28.5	1,369	10.3	5,372	11.2	830

1 Average Time Served is calculated from facility admission to facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2000.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

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 can adversely affect employment opportunities, subsequent earning abilities, and the ability to make informed decisions regarding social, civic, and work issues. 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. From the aspects of resocialization, offender management, and facility operation, the Department's mission is served by the provision of 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.

This evaluation report considers education in general as a correctional intervention. Individual site programs are marked by variance and represent diversity in size, scope, curricular approaches, use of materials, interpretations of goals and objectives, etc. Since FY 1995, one contract provider has administered all of the academic and vocational education programs system-wide. Special education services are provided by a separate contractor.

Current Program Operations

Correctional education programming includes basic education skills, GED certification programs, vocational education programs and special education services. The FY 1999 service capacity provided for 447 academic slots for Basic Skills and GED programs and 324 Vocational slots. All facilities except Wichita Work Release Facility provide some level of education programming. The numbers of academic and vocational slots remained the same during FY 2000 except for two additional academic slots (449 total academic). Due to budget restraints, however, the numbers of academic and vocational slots were reduced for FY 2001, specifically: 298 academic slots and 265 vocational slots.

The two tables which follow show academic and vocational slots by program and location for FY 1999 and FY 2000.

ALL EDUCATION PROGRAMS CAPACITY BY LOCATION* FY 1999									
Facility Location: Education Program Name	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL FTE SLOTS
<i>Contract Programs</i>									
Academic: Basic Skills and GED	32	60	80	113	10	36	57	60	448
Vocational Program Name									
Auto Body			12						12
Auto Mechanics			12						12
Barbering			10						10
Building Maintenance			12	12			12		36
Business Support Occupations							12		12
Cabinet Making				12		12			24
Construction Trades			12						12
Computer Technology and Repair						12			12
Drafting			15						15
Food Service		15	12	12		12			51
Horticulture/Floraculture				12		12	12		36
Machine Shop			15						15
Pre-Industry Training (KCI)			20						20
Utilities Maintenance		15	15						30
Welding			15	12					27
Total Number of Vocational Slots	0	30	150	60	0	48	36	0	324
Total Number of Voc. Programs	0	2	11	5	0	4	3	0	25
*Capacity presented in full-time equivalency (FTE) slots									

ALL EDUCATION PROGRAMS CAPACITY BY LOCATION* FY 2000									
Facility Location: Education Program Name Contract Programs	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL FTE SLOTS
Academic: Basic Skills and GED	32	60	80	125	10	36	58	48	449
Vocational Program Name									
Auto Body			12						12
Auto Mechanics			12						12
Barbering			10						10
Building Maintenance			12	12**			12		36
Business Support Occupations							12		12
Cabinet Making				12**					12
Construction Trades			12			24			36
Computer Technology and Repair								12	12
Drafting			15						15
Food Service		15	12	12		12			51
Horticulture/Floraculture				12		12	12		36
Machine Shop			15						15
Pre-Industry Training (KCI)			20						20
Utilities Maintenance		15	15						30
Welding			15	12					27
Total Number of Vocational Slots	0	30	150	60	0	48	36	12	336
Total Number of Voc. Programs	0	2	11	5	0	3	3	1	25
*Capacity presented in full-time equivalency (FTE) slots									
** In November, 1999 a fire caused extensive damage to the building where these programs were housed. Although this fire damage caused a suspension of classes, inmates in these two programs worked to do clean-up. Building Maintenance classes resumed in March, 2000 and Cabinetmaking classes resumed in June, 2000.									

During FY 2000, the Department made the decision to treat Basic Skills and GED certification programs as a single academic education program. This decision facilitated the course curriculum to meet the needs of the offenders.

In addition to GED preparation and testing provided by CPM, Inc., other programs provide educational services which allow the offender to study and prepare for GED testing. Those programs are: Therapeutic Communities at Lansing, Topeka, and Winfield Correctional Facilities; the InnerChange Program at Winfield Correctional Facility; and Special Education services at Lansing, Hutchinson, Topeka and Winfield Correctional Facilities. When offenders participating in these other programs are ready to test for GED completion, that testing is provided through arrangements with CPM, Inc.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the correctional 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.

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 those offenders who qualify for that program.

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].

- Offenders will meet the competency requirements for obtaining and maintaining employment as defined in Level C of the Kansas Competency System.

[Measurement Indicators: Basic skills program completion rates; number completing a subsequent treatment or education program; 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]

Program Descriptions - Academic

Basic Skills, GED and Combined Education (Basic Skills + GED). Prior to FY 1994, academic education programs (not including vocational education) were separated into three levels: Basic Education (BEP), Regular Education (REP), and General Educational Development (GED). The Department restructured the academic education programs in FY 1994 into two programs: (1) Basic Skills -- a competency-based basic skills for employment program utilizing the Kansas Competency System curriculum (KCS); and (2) a GED certification program. Eligibility for program entry is based on KCS assessment given at the Topeka Correctional Facility Reception and Diagnostic Unit (RDU) and the offender's history of secondary level certification (see specific program descriptions in Volume I).

The following table shows Academic Contractor and Program(s) available by facility for FY 1996 through FY 2001.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS CONTRACTORS AND PROGRAMS FY 1996 - FY 2001									
	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	WWRF
FY 1996	No Program	North Central Kansas AVTS	North Central Kansas AVTS	North Central Kansas AVTS	North Central Kansas AVTS	North Central Kansas AVTS	North Central Kansas AVTS	North Central Kansas AVTS	No Program
Academic Contractor Programs		Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	
FY 1997	North Central KS Technical College*	North Central KS Technical College	North Central KS Technical College	North Central KS Technical College	North Central KS Technical College	North Central KS Technical College	North Central KS Technical College	North Central KS Technical College	No Program
Academic Contractor Programs		Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	
FY 1998	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	No Program
Academic Contractor Programs		Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	
FY 1999	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	No Program
Academic Contractor Programs		Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	
FY 2000	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	No Program
Academic Contractor Programs		Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	
FY 2001	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	Correctional Programs Mgmt, Inc.	No Program
Academic Contractor Programs		Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	Basic Skills GED	

* Does not include special education
 * During FY 1998, North Central Kansas Area Vocational-Technical School became North Central Kansas Technical College

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

Although the Basic Skills and GED Education programs are contracted together, they are tracked separately with regard to offender participation and outcome. Presentation of the data within this section will be in the following sequence: Basic Skills Education Program, GED Education Program, and Combined Academic Education Programs as described below:

- *Program Activity Summary* measures the total volume of individuals who are admitted to or terminated from a program. This data is presented for the prior five fiscal years for Basic Skills and GED programs.
- *Program Cost and Activity Summary* and *Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment* -- this data presents cost figures over the previous five fiscal years on costs measured several ways (for example, total program cost, cost per completion), slots, and the use of those slots for Combined Education only.
- *Contracted/Available Slots* and *Average Annual Daily Utilization* rates measure the allocation of enrollment space and annual average usage rates of that space for Combined Education only.
- Outcome measures are next presented for Basic Skills and GED Education programs for the entire period July 1, 1991, through June 30, 2000. For each of these programs, *Program Experience & Outcome Summary* describes program termination by offender status for the recidivism examination pool of offenders. This information is then presented graphically in the *Rate of Return to Prison* display.
- *Time Measures*. Three tables are presented: (1) The first table summarizes time measurements in average months for facility time served, time in the community, and time in program(s) by program exposure and termination type categories; (2) The next table presents mean KDOC length of stay by program exposure, termination type, and offender status groups; and (3) The final table presents mean time in the community following release by program exposure, termination type, and offender status groups.

Evaluation Highlights – Basic Skills

Overall, program participation in both Basic Skills and GED programs decreased substantially in FY 2000.

Output Highlights.

- The number of total participants increased slightly from 1,826 in FY 1998 to 1,854 in FY 1999. FY 2000 realized a considerable decrease from FY 1999 with 889 program participants.
- Program completions increased from 51.0% of total terminations in FY 1998 to 55.3% in FY 1999. Although the number of completions decreased to 620 during FY 2000, the percentage of completions increased to 71.8%.
- Non-volitional terminations decreased slightly from 37.8% of total terminations in FY 1998 to 36.5% in FY 1999. The number, although still relatively high, decreased further in FY 2000 to 22.1%.
- Volitional terminations decreased from 11.2% of total terminations in FY 1998 to 8.2% in FY 1999 and finally to 6.0% in FY 2000.

Outcome Highlights.

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who had completed the Basic Skills Education Program during their initial incarceration, 54% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2000). This is in comparison to 56% in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- For all program non-completers, the proportion not returning was 50% and for the offenders who had not participated in the Basic Skills Education Program it was 59%.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] - 10% for those completing the program, compared to 14% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 14% for non-completers, and 13% for all those with no program exposure.
- Rate of return for condition violations - 36% for those completing the program, compared to 30% for those who needed the program but

did not participate, 37% for non-completers, and 28% for all those with no program exposure.

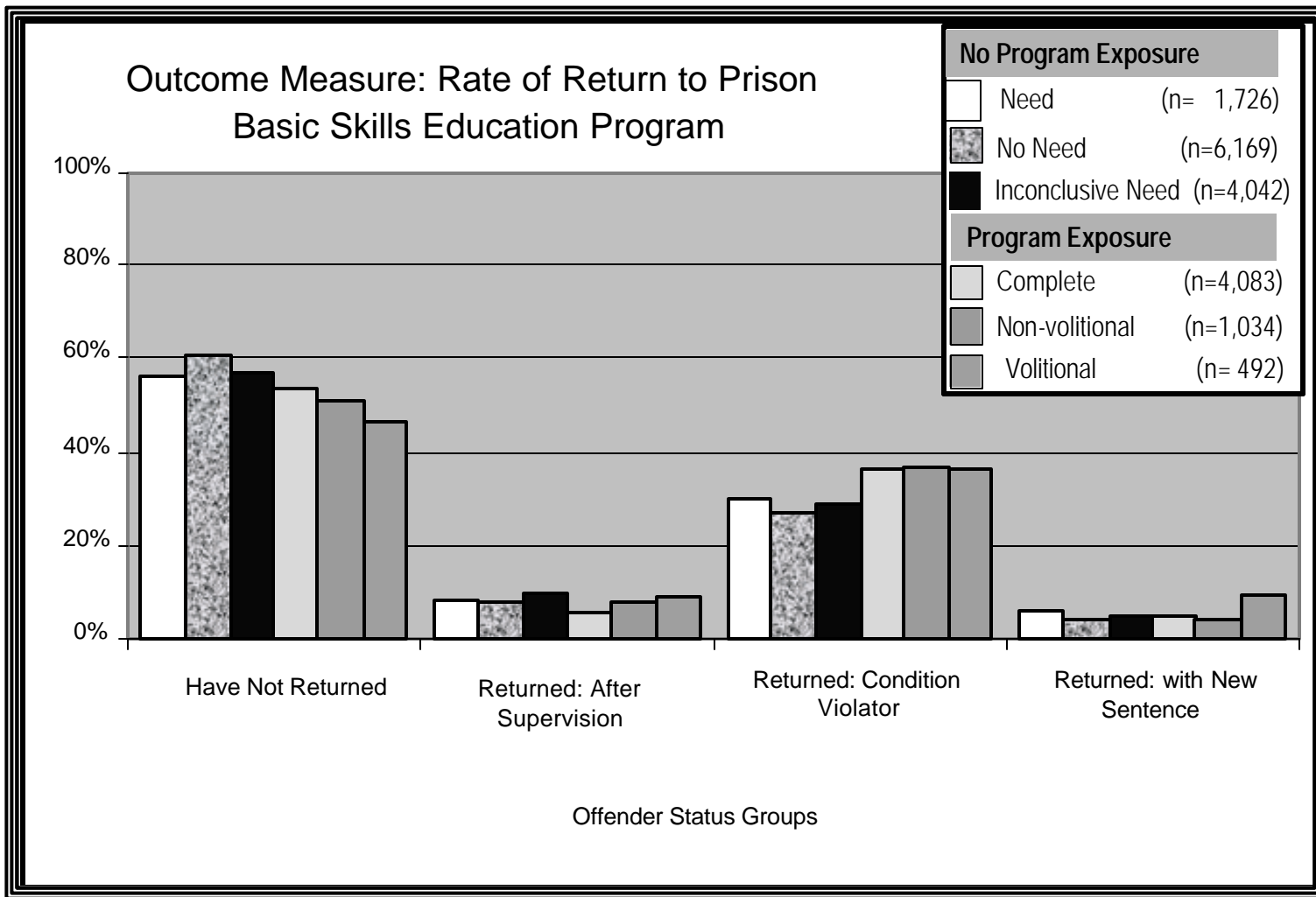
**Program Activity Summary
Basic Skills Education Program
FY 1996 - FY 2000**

Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward	178		179		216		267		157	
# Enrolled	1487		1822		1610		1587		732	
Subtotal Participants	1665		2001		1826		1854		889	
Completions	812	54.6%	1031	57.8%	795	51.0%	938	55.3%	620	71.8%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional	542	36.5%	576	32.3%	590	37.8%	619	36.5%	191	22.1%
Volitional	132	8.9%	178	10.0%	174	11.2%	140	8.2%	52	6.0%
Subtotal: Terminations	1486	100.0%	1785	100.0%	1559	100.0%	1697	100.0%	863	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	179		216		267		157		26	

Program Experience & Outcome Summary
Basic Skills Education Program

Through June 30, 2000

		No Program Exposure			Subtotal	Program Exposure			Subtotal	Total		
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need		No Program Exposure	Complete	Non Completions			Program Exposure	
								Non-volitional				Volitional
Have Not Returned	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	962 55.7%	3,762 61.0%	2,309 57.1%	7,033 58.9%	2,186 53.5%	529 51.2%	227 46.1%	2,942 52.5%	9,975 56.9%		
Returned: After Supervision	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	142 8.2%	501 8.1%	379 9.4%	1,022 8.6%	225 5.5%	79 7.6%	43 8.7%	347 6.2%	1,369 7.8%		
Returned: Condition Violator	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	519 30.1%	1,663 27.0%	1,158 28.6%	3,340 28.0%	1,473 36.1%	381 36.8%	178 36.2%	2,032 36.2%	5,372 30.6%		
Returned: with New Sentence	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	103 6.0%	243 3.9%	196 4.8%	542 4.5%	199 4.9%	45 4.4%	44 8.9%	288 5.1%	830 4.7%		
Total	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	1,726 100.0%	6,169 100.0%	4,042 100.0%	11,937 100.0%	4,083 100.0%	1,034 100.0%	492 100.0%	5,609 100.0%	17,546 100.0%		



Time Measurements
Facility, Community, and Program *(stated in Months)*
by Program Exposure and Termination
Basic Skills Education Program

	<i>n</i>	Average Months		
		Facility Time Served	Time in Community ^{1/}	Time in Program
No Program Exposure				
Need Program	1,726	8.4	18.4	----
No Program Needed	6,169	10.5	22.8	----
Inconclusive Need	4,042	7.0	25.4	----
Program Exposure				
Complete	4,083	16.5	23.5	1.7
Non-volitional Non-complete	1,034	10.7	22.1	2.4
Volitional Non-complete	492	16.7	27.4	1.3

1/ Time in community is measured from facility release date to either (a) readmission with or without a new sentence or (b) for those offenders who have not returned to a KDOC facility, to June 30, 2000.

**Mean KDOC Length of Stay (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Basic Skills Education Program**

	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	11.5	962	4.6	142	10.3	519	7.3	103
No Program Needed	14.0	3,762	5.5	501	13.1	1,663	9.4	243
Inconclusive Need	7.2	2,309	4.9	379	8.2	1,158	7.9	196
Program Exposure								
Complete	20.5	2,186	9.1	225	20.0	1,473	16.5	199
Non-volitional Non-complete	12.9	529	5.3	79	13.2	381	11.3	45
Volitional Non-complete	19.8	227	10.7	43	18.7	178	17.5	44
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	14.3	9,975	6.7	1,369	13.9	5,372	11.7	830

**Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Basic Skills Education Program**

	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ³	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	30.8	962	24.6	142	9.1	519	9.2	103
No Program Needed	41.7	3,762	26.7	501	11.1	1,663	11.5	243
Inconclusive Need	49.6	2,309	29.6	379	11.3	1,158	10.9	196
Program Exposure								
Complete	39.0	2,186	29.4	225	12.0	1,473	13.8	199
Non-volitional Non-complete	39.3	529	28.3	79	9.1	381	11.6	45
Volitional Non-complete	55.6	227	31.6	43	9.7	178	12.5	44
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	42.7	9,975	28.4	1,369	10.4	5,372	11.6	830

1 Average KDOC Length of Stay is calculated from KDOC facility admission to KDOC facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2000.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

Evaluation Highlights - GED

Output Highlights.

- The number of total program participants increased from 1,448 in FY 1998 to 1,595 in FY 1999. Participants decreased in number to 1,150 in FY 2000.
 - Program completions remained stable at between 38% and 40% of total terminations for FY 1998, FY 1999, and FY 2000.
 - Non-volitional terminations which are very high for this program represented 48.1% of total terminations in FY 1998, increased slightly to 51.8% in FY 1999, then decreased to 47.4% in FY 2000.
 - Volitional terminations decreased slightly from 12.9% in FY 1998 to 9.9% in FY 1999 and rose again in FY 2000 to 12.8% of total terminations.

Outcome Highlights.

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who had completed the GED Education Program during their initial incarceration, 55% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2000). This is in comparison to 52% in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- For all program non-completers, the proportion not returning was 51% and for the offenders who had not participated in the GED Education Program it was 58%.
 - Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] - 11% for those completing the program, compared to 15% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 10% for non-completers, and 13% for all those with no program exposure.
 - Rate of return for condition violations - 33% for those completing the program, compared to 33% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 39% for non-completers, and 30% for all those with no program exposure.

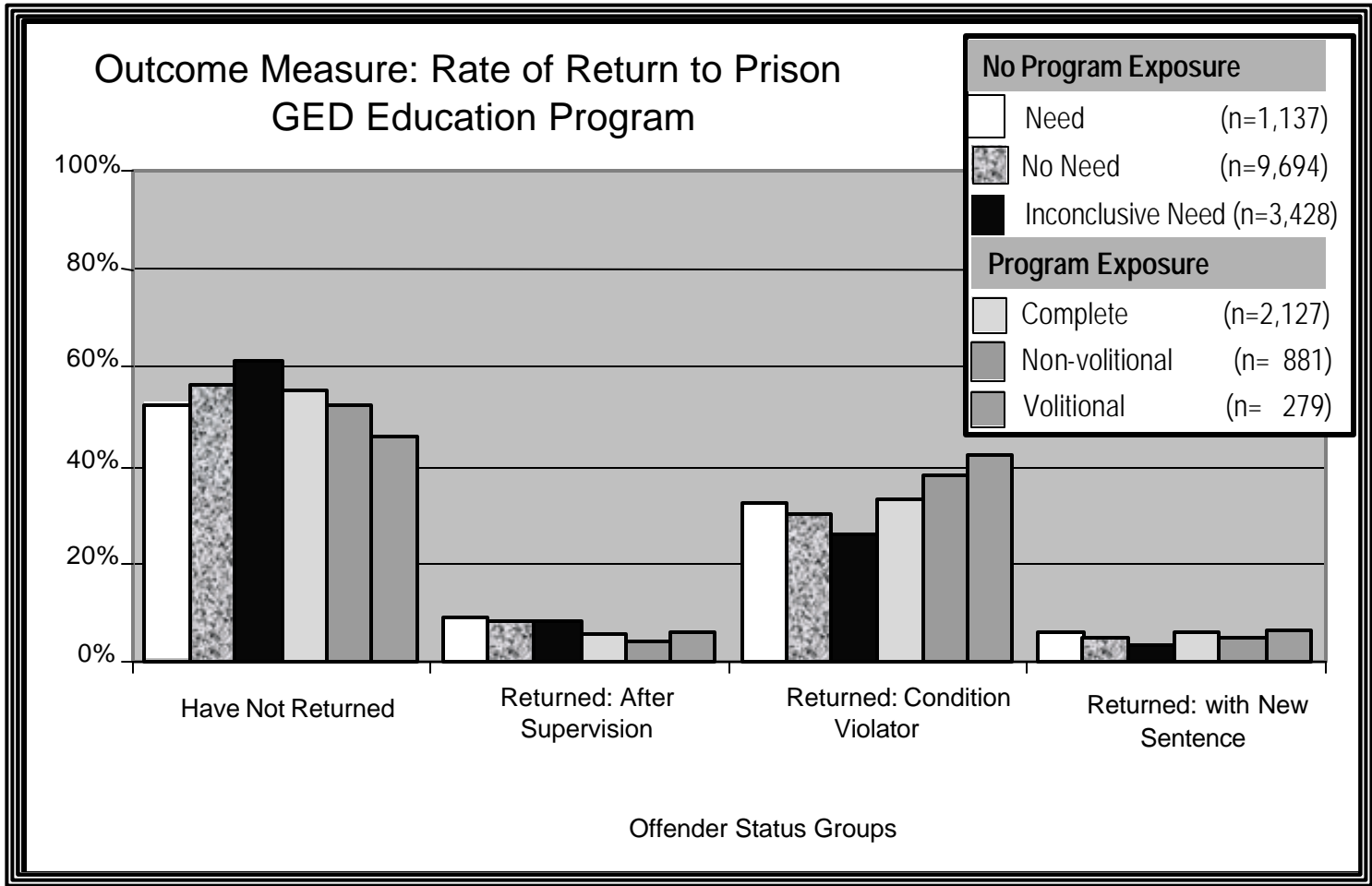
**Program Activity Summary
GED Education Program
FY 1996 - FY 2000**

Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward	159		174		211		271		260	
# Enrolled	924		1234		1237		1324		890	
Subtotal	1083		1408		1448		1595		1150	
Completions	341	37.5%	475	39.7%	459	39.0%	511	38.3%	416	39.8%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional	466	51.3%	571	47.7%	566	48.1%	692	51.8%	496	47.4%
Volitional	102	11.2%	151	12.6%	152	12.9%	132	9.9%	134	12.8%
Subtotal: Terminations	909	100.0%	1197	100.0%	1177	100.0%	1335	100.0%	1046	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	174		211		271		260		104	

**Program Experience & Outcome Summary
GED Education Program**

Through June 30, 2000

		No Program Exposure			Program Exposure				Total	
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need	Subtotal No Program Exposure	Complete	Non Completions			Subtotal Program Exposure
							Non- volitional	Volitional		
Have Not Returned	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	595 52.3%	5,505 56.8%	2,110 61.6%	8,210 57.6%	1,174 55.2%	464 52.7%	127 45.5%	1,765 53.7%	9,975 56.9%
Returned: After Supervision	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	103 9.1%	805 8.3%	290 8.5%	1,198 8.4%	115 5.4%	39 4.4%	17 6.1%	171 5.2%	1,369 7.8%
Returned: Condition Violator	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	373 32.8%	2941 30.3%	897 26.2%	4211 29.5%	709 33.3%	335 38.0%	117 41.9%	1161 35.3%	5372 30.6%
Returned: with New Sentence	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	66 5.8%	443 4.6%	131 3.8%	640 4.5%	129 6.1%	43 4.9%	18 6.5%	190 5.8%	830 4.7%
Total	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	1,137 100.0%	9,694 100.0%	3,428 100.0%	14,259 100.0%	2,127 100.0%	881 100.0%	279 100.0%	3,287 100.0%	17,546 100.0%



Time Measurements
Facility, Community, and Program *(stated in Months)*
by Program Exposure and Termination
GED Education Program

	<i>n</i>	Average Months		
		Facility Time Served	Time in Community ^{1/}	Time in Program
No Program Exposure				
Need Program	1,137	8.0	17.8	----
No Program Needed	9,694	10.9	22.9	----
Inconclusive Need	3,428	7.6	25.7	----
Program Exposure				
Complete	2,127	17.6	23.9	1.9
Non-volitional Non-complete	881	13.5	21.8	2.7
Volitional Non-complete	279	16.1	25.7	1.7

1/ Time in community is measured from facility release date to either (a) readmission with or without a new sentence or (b) for those offenders who have not returned to a KDOC facility, to June 30, 2000.

**Mean KDOC Length of Stay (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
GED Education Program**

	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	10.2	595	4.5	103	10.2	373	6.9	66
No Program Needed	14.1	5,505	5.9	805	13.4	2,941	10.3	443
Inconclusive Need	7.7	2,110	4.6	290	9.6	897	8.3	131
Program Exposure								
Complete	22.4	1,174	10.2	115	20.7	709	16.9	129
Non-volitional Non-complete	16.1	464	8.0	39	17.1	335	13.0	43
Volitional Non-complete	19.2	127	10.7	17	19.0	117	15.6	18
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	15.0	9,975	7.3	1,369	15.0	5,372	11.8	830

**Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
GED Education Program**

	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ³	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	30.2	595	22.0	103	8.8	373	10.1	66
No Program Needed	40.8	5,505	28.3	805	10.5	2,941	11.9	443
Inconclusive Need	52.8	2,110	26.7	290	12.5	897	10.9	131
Program Exposure								
Complete	37.9	1,174	31.5	115	12.9	709	13.5	129
Non-volitional Non-complete	32.4	464	34.8	39	9.9	335	10.0	43
Volitional Non-complete	48.5	127	34.4	17	10.6	117	9.3	18
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	40.4	9,975	29.6	1,369	10.9	5,372	10.9	830

1 Average KDOC Length of Stay is calculated from KDOC facility admission to KDOC facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2000.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

Evaluation Highlights – Combined Education Programs

Output Highlights.

- The number of combined academic education contracted slots increased slightly from 447 in both FY 1998 and FY 1999 to 449 at the end of FY 2000.
 - The average daily utilization rate of program slots remained fairly stable from 91.7% in FY 1998 to 92.0% in FY 1999, then decreased to 79.6% in FY 2000.
- The total number of participants increased from 3,274 in FY 1998 to 3,449 in FY 1999 and then decreased substantially to 2,039 in FY 2000.
 - The completion ratio to unduplicated participants was 63.6% in FY 2000. Although this ratio is still relatively low, it represents an increase from 56.7% in FY 1998 and 59.0% in FY 1999.
 - Cost per participant decreased slightly from \$775 in FY 1998 to \$716 in FY 1999, followed by a substantial increase to \$1,226 in FY 2000.
 - Cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$2,025 in FY 1998 to \$1,707 in FY 1999, followed by a considerable increase in FY 2000 to \$2,420.

PROGRAM COST AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY
COMBINED ACADEMIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS (Basic Skills & GED)
FY 1996 - FY 2000

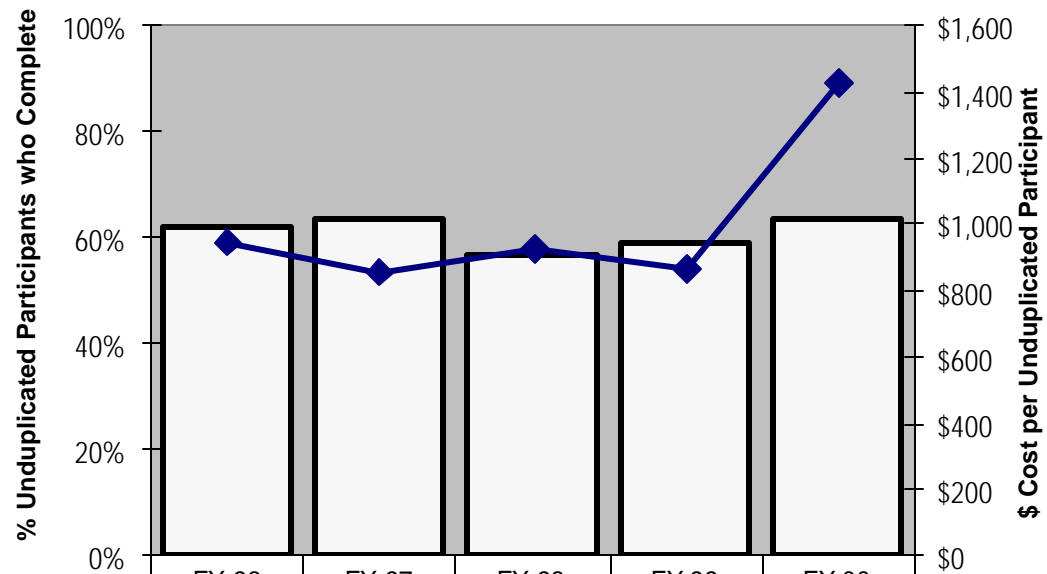
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Actual Expenditures	\$2,100,256	\$2,395,293	\$2,538,782	\$2,470,549	\$2,499,425
Contracted Slots	318	378	447	447	449
Number Participants	2748	3409	3274	3449	2039
Unduplicated Participants	2213	2797	2749	2874	1755
Unduplicated Completions	1153	1506	1254	1447	1033
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	353	427	538	421	132
Completion Ratio to Undup. Participants ^{1/}	62.0%	63.5%	56.7%	59.0%	63.6%
Cost per Slot	\$6,604.58	\$6,336.75	\$5,679.60	\$5,526.96	\$5,566.65
Cost per Participant, Total	\$764.29	\$702.64	\$775.44	\$716.31	\$1,225.81
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$949.05	\$856.38	\$923.53	\$859.62	\$1,424.17
Cost per Unduplicated Completion	\$1,821.56	\$1,590.50	\$2,024.55	\$1,707.36	\$2,419.58
<i>Federal Chapter 1 Grant Funds</i> ^{2/}	\$47,032	\$48,394	\$58,389	\$38,413	



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].

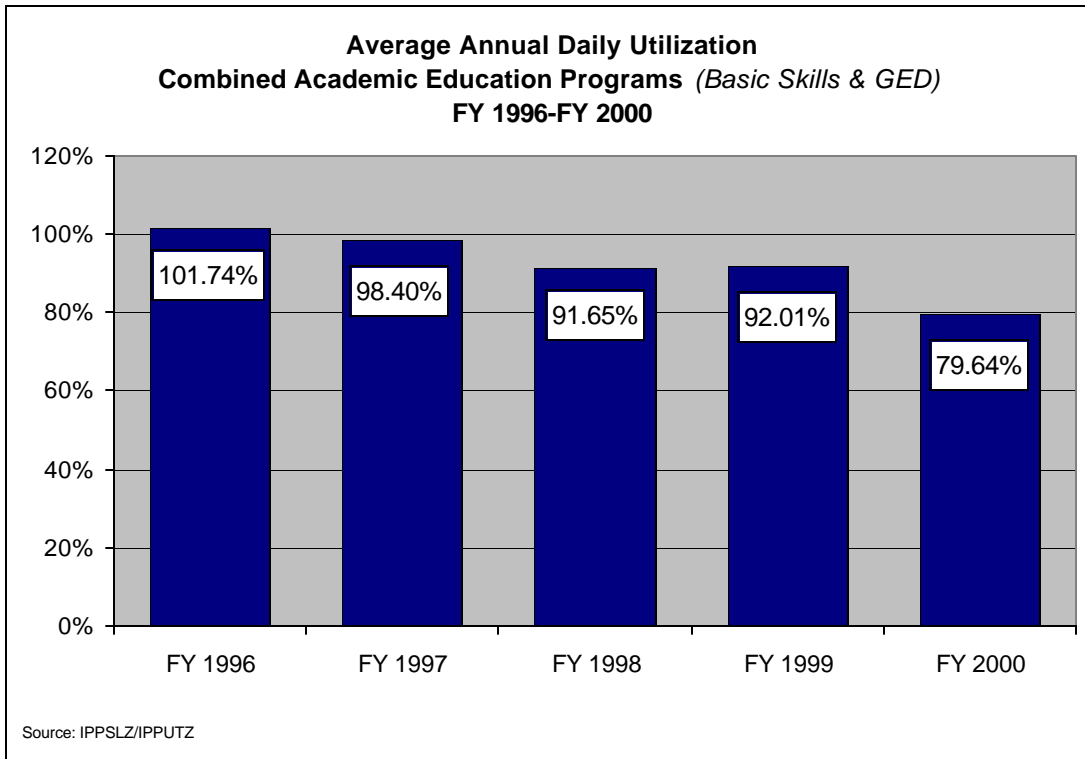
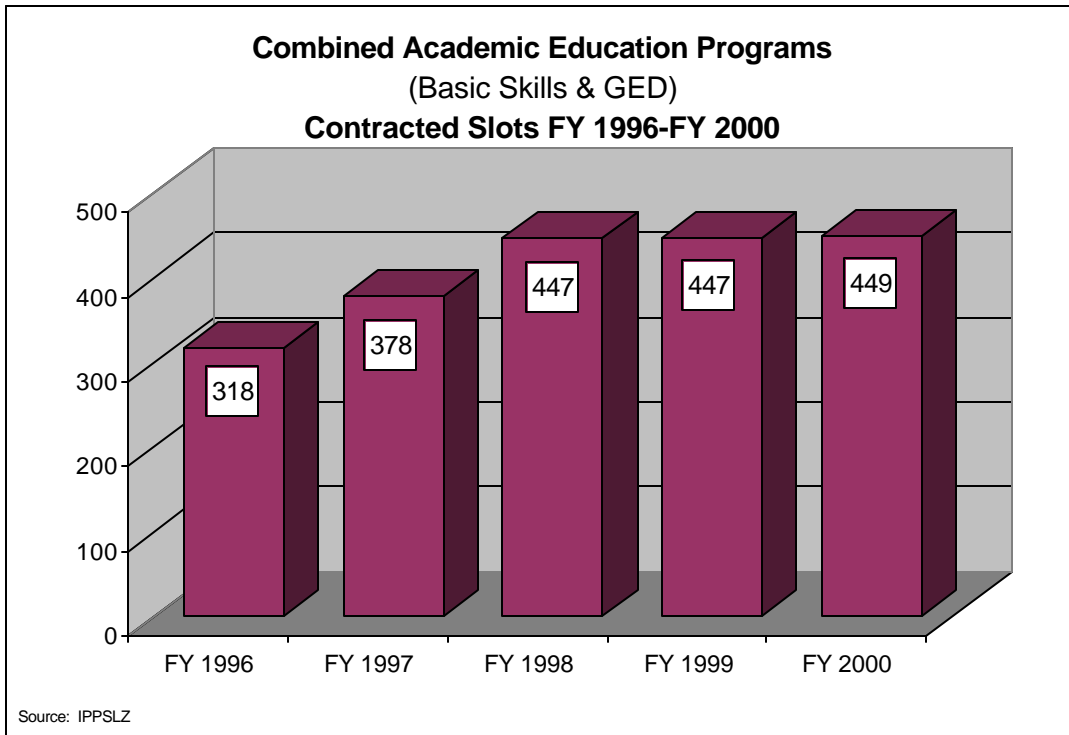
2/ Federal Chapter 1 Grant Funds have been allocated to the Special Education Program beginning in FY 2000.

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

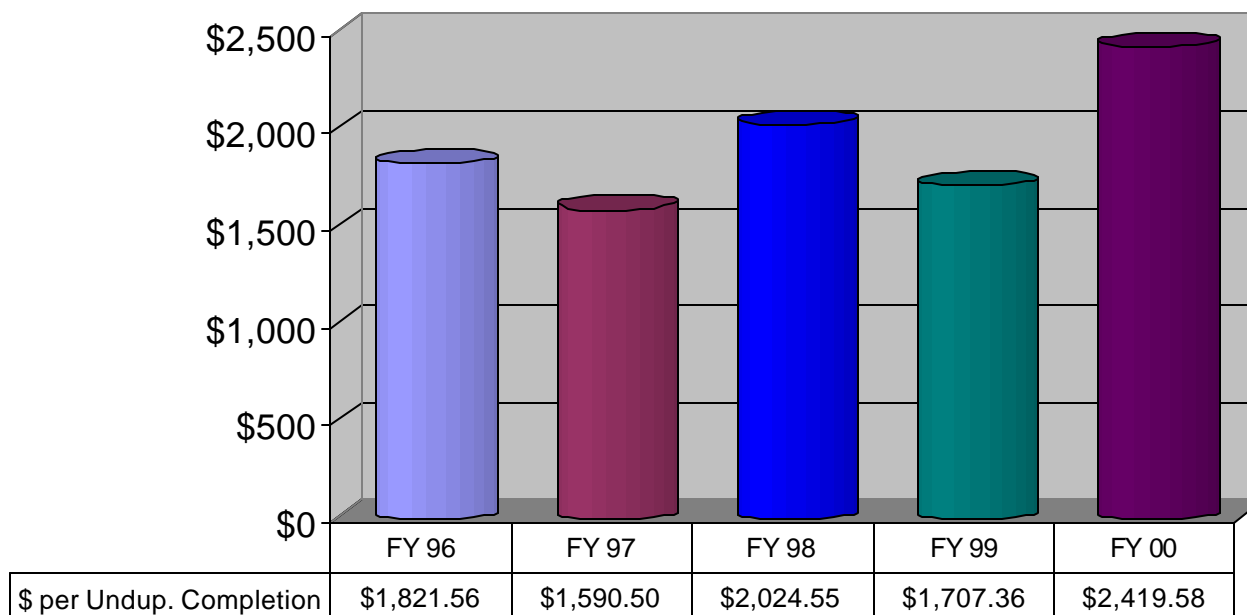
Combined Academic Education Programs (*Basic Skills & GED*)
Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
FY 1996-FY 2000



 % Unduplicated Participants who Complete	62.00%	63.50%	56.70%	59.00%	63.60%
 \$ Cost per Unduplicated Participant	\$949.05	\$856.38	\$923.53	\$859.62	\$1,424.17

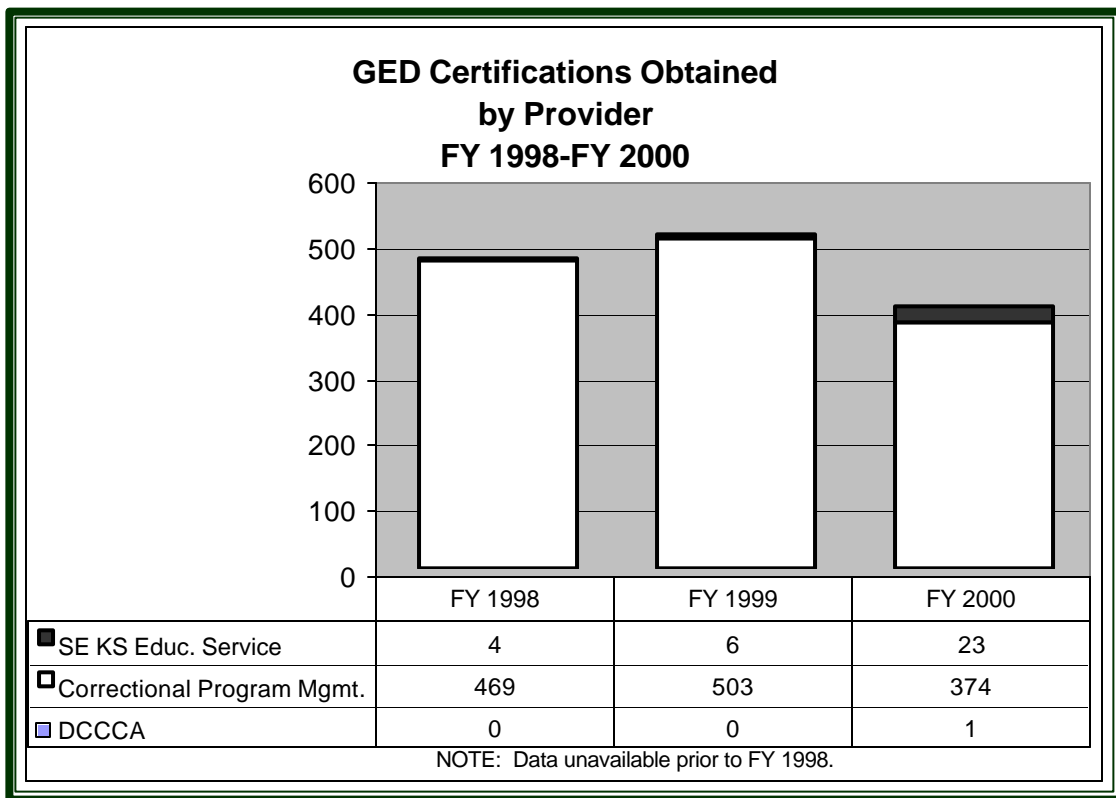


**Combined Academic Education Programs
(Basic Skills & GED)
Cost per Unduplicated Completion
FY 1996-FY 2000**



GED Certifications. Presently, GED certification may be obtained through study occurring within academic education, special education, the therapeutic communities, or the InnerChange program. All certification examinations are administered by the academic education contractor.

The chart below represents the number of GED certifications obtained by offenders during the fiscal years noted.



Program Description – Vocational

Vocational education provides offenders training to help them acquire marketable entry-level job skills and develop work attitudes conducive to successful employment. Offenders who lack stable work experience or who do not have previous vocational training are eligible for vocational education programs. Like many of the other programs offered by the Department, multiple contractors have provided vocational education program services.

The following table shows vocational contractors and program(s) available by facility for FY 1996-FY 2001:

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS CONTRACTORS AND PROGRAMS FY 1996 - FY2001									
	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	WWRF
FY 1996	No Program	NCKAVTS Building Maintenance Food Service	NCKAVTS Auto Body; Auto Mech Barbering; Bldg. Maint. Construction; Food Svc. Machine Shop; Pre-KCI Utilities.Mnt.; Welding	NCKAVTS Building Maintenance Cabinetmaking Food Service Horticulture Welding	No Program	NCKAVTS Building Mainten. Floraculture Food Service Horticulture	NCKAVTS Building Maint Business Support Horticulture	No Program	No Program
Vocational Contractor Programs									
FY 1997	No Program	NCKTC Building Maintenance Food Service	NCKTC Auto Body; Auto Mech Barbering; Bldg. Maint. Construction; Food Svc. Machine Shop; Pre-KCI Utilities.Mnt.; Welding	NCKTC Building Maintenance Cabinetmaking Food Service Horticulture Welding	No Program	NCKTC Building Mainten. Floraculture Food Service Horticulture	NCKTC Building Maint Business Support Horticulture	No Program	No Program
Vocational Contractor Programs									
FY 1998	No Program	CPM,Inc. Building Maintenance Food Service	CPM,Inc. Auto Body; Auto Mech Barbering; Bldg. Maint. Construction; Drafting Food Svc.;Machine Shop; Utilities.Mnt.; Welding; Pre-Industries Tech.	CPM,Inc. Building Maintenance Cabinetmaking Food Service Horticulture Welding	No Program	CPM,Inc. Building Mainten. Computer Tech and Repair Food Service Horticulture	CPM,Inc. Building Maint Business Support Horticulture	No Program	No Program
Vocational Contractor Programs									
FY 1999	No Program	CPM,Inc. Food Service Utilities Maintenance	CPM,Inc. Auto Body; Auto Mech Barbering; Bldg. Maint. Construction; Drafting Food Svc.;Machine Shop; Utilities.Mnt.; Welding; Pre-Industries Tech.	CPM,Inc. Building Maintenance Cabinetmaking Food Service Horticulture Welding	No Program	CPM,Inc. Building Mainten. Computer Tech and Repair Food Service Horticulture	CPM,Inc. Building Maint Business Support Horticulture	No Program	No Program
Vocational Contractor Programs									
FY 2000	No Program	CPM,Inc. Food Service Utilities Maintenance	CPM,Inc. Auto Body; Auto Mech Barbering; Bldg. Maint. Construction; Drafting Food Svc.;Machine Shop; Utilities.Mnt.; Welding; Pre-Industries Tech.	CPM,Inc. Building Maintenance Cabinetmaking Food Service Horticulture Welding	No Program	CPM,Inc. Construction Food Service Horticulture	CPM,Inc. Building Maint Business Support Horticulture	CPM,Inc. Computer Tech and Repair	No Program
Vocational Contractor Programs									
FY 2001	No Program	CPM,Inc. Food Service Utilities Maintenance	CPM,Inc. Barbering; Horticulture Construction; Drafting Food Service Utilities.Mnt.; Welding; Pre-Industries Tech.	CPM,Inc. Building Maintenance Cabinetmaking Food Service Welding	No Program	CPM,Inc. Construction Trades Food Service Horticulture	CPM,Inc. Building Maint Business Support	CPM,Inc. Computer Tech and Repair	No Program
Vocational Contractor Programs									

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure 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 (unduplicated enrollments) enrolled, the number of offenders who complete the program, the utilization of available capacity, and various cost ratios. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide information for each year of the review period.

- *Program Activity Summary: FY 1996 - FY 2000*- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the 1996 to 2000 time frame.
- *Program Cost and Activity Summary* - this descriptive information includes data on 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.
- *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 impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. This data will be presented for the entire period from July 1, 1991 through June 30, 2000.

- *Program Experience and Outcome Summary* data compares return rates for those not enrolled in the program, program completers, and the volitional and non-volitional categories of non-completers. This data is presented in both table and graphic forms.
- *Time Measures*. Three tables are presented: (1)The first table summarizes time measurements in average months for facility time served, time in the community, and time in program(s)by program exposure and termination type categories; (2) The next table presents mean KDOC length of stay by program exposure, termination type, and offender status groups; and (3) The final table presents mean time in the community following release by program exposure, termination type, and offender status groups.

Evaluation Highlights – Vocational Education Programs

Output Highlights.

- The number of program slots remained stable from FY 1998 through FY 2000 at 324 slots for vocational education programs.
- The annual average daily utilization rate of program slots increased slightly from 87.4% in FY 1998 to 89.2% in FY 1999, followed by a decrease to 82.7% in FY 2000.
- The total number of participants increased from 964 in FY 1998 to 999 in FY 1999, then decreased to 944 in FY 2000.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants ranged from 54.2% in both FY 1998 and FY 2000 to 58.1% in FY 1999. This ratio is low (compared to most other offender programs) and is a reflection of the large number of non-volitional non-completions for this program.
- Cost per participant decreased slightly from \$1,830 in FY 1998 to \$1,791 in FY 1999 and rose slightly in FY 2000 to \$1,917.

Outcome Highlights.

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who had completed the Vocational Education program during their initial incarceration, 64% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2000). This is in comparison to 55% in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- For all program non-completers the proportion not returning was 51% and for the offenders who had not participated in the Vocational Education Program it was 57%.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] - 6% for those completing the program, compared to 15% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 12% for non-completers, and 13% for all those with no program exposure.

- Rate of return for condition violations - 29% for those completing the program, compared to 29% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 37% for non-completers, and 30% for all those with no program exposure.

**Program Activity Summary
Vocational Education Program
FY 1996 - FY 2000**

Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward	268		297		284		294		252	
# Enrolled	739		786		680		705		692	
Subtotal	1007		1083		964		999		944	
Completions	265	37.3%	320	40.1%	272	40.6%	341	45.6%	316	41.9%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional	338	47.6%	388	48.6%	314	46.9%	329	44.0%	358	47.4%
Volitional	107	15.1%	91	11.4%	84	12.5%	77	10.3%	81	10.7%
Subtotal: Terminations	710	100.0%	799	100.0%	670	100.0%	747	100.0%	755	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	297		284		294		252		189	

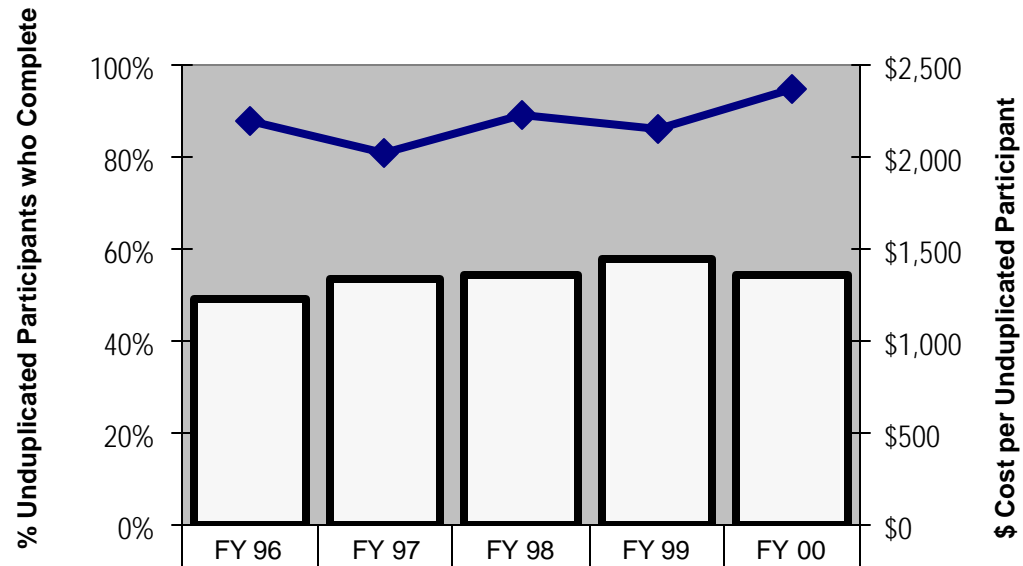
**PROGRAM COST AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
FY 1996 - FY 2000**



	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Actual Expenditures	\$1,820,110	\$1,781,328	\$1,764,174	\$1,789,018	\$1,809,929
Contracted Slots	309	309	324	324	324
Number Participants	1007	1083	964	999	944
Unduplicated Participants	831	880	793	831	764
Unduplicated Completions	263	318	272	338	313
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY	296	283	291	249	187
Completion Ratio to Undup. Participants ^{1/}	49.2%	53.3%	54.2%	58.1%	54.2%
Cost per Slot	\$5,890.32	\$5,765.00	\$5,444.98	\$5,521.66	\$5,586.20
Cost per Participant, Total	\$1,807.46	\$1,644.81	\$1,830.06	\$1,790.81	\$1,917.30
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$2,190.26	\$2,024.24	\$2,224.68	\$2,152.85	\$2,369.02
Cost per Unduplicated Completion	\$6,920.57	\$5,601.66	\$6,485.93	\$5,292.95	\$5,782.52
<i>Federal Carl Perkins Grant Funds</i>	\$54,984	\$45,993	\$44,827	\$45,130	\$46,555

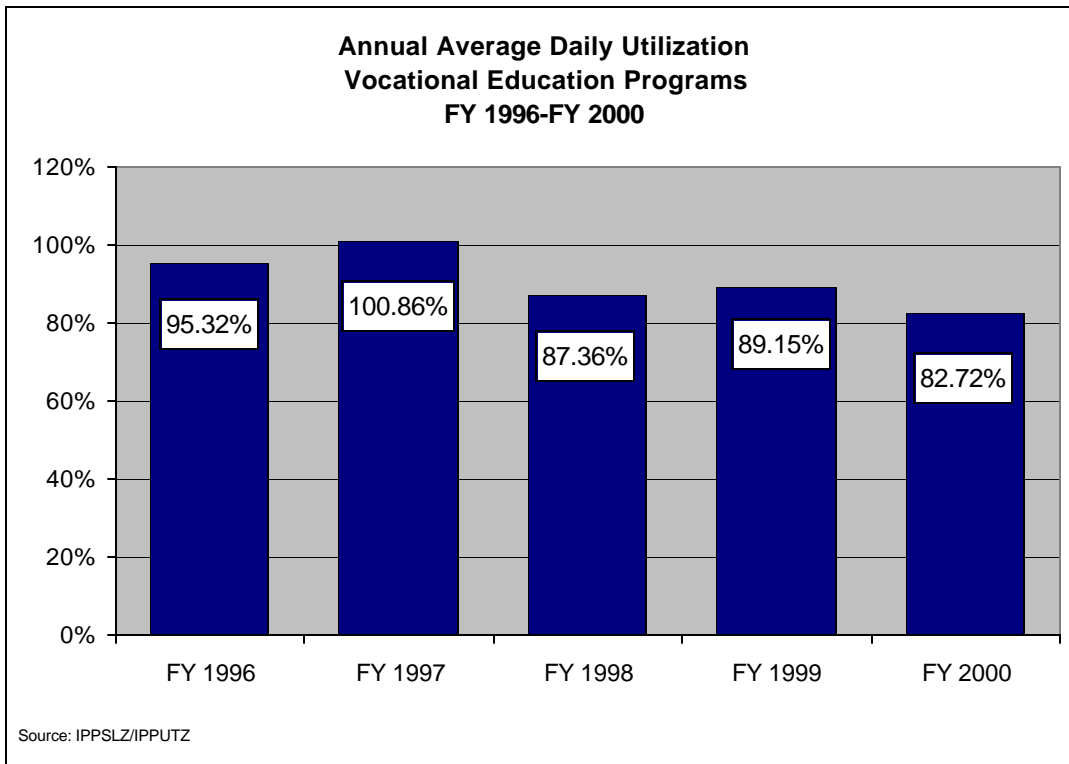
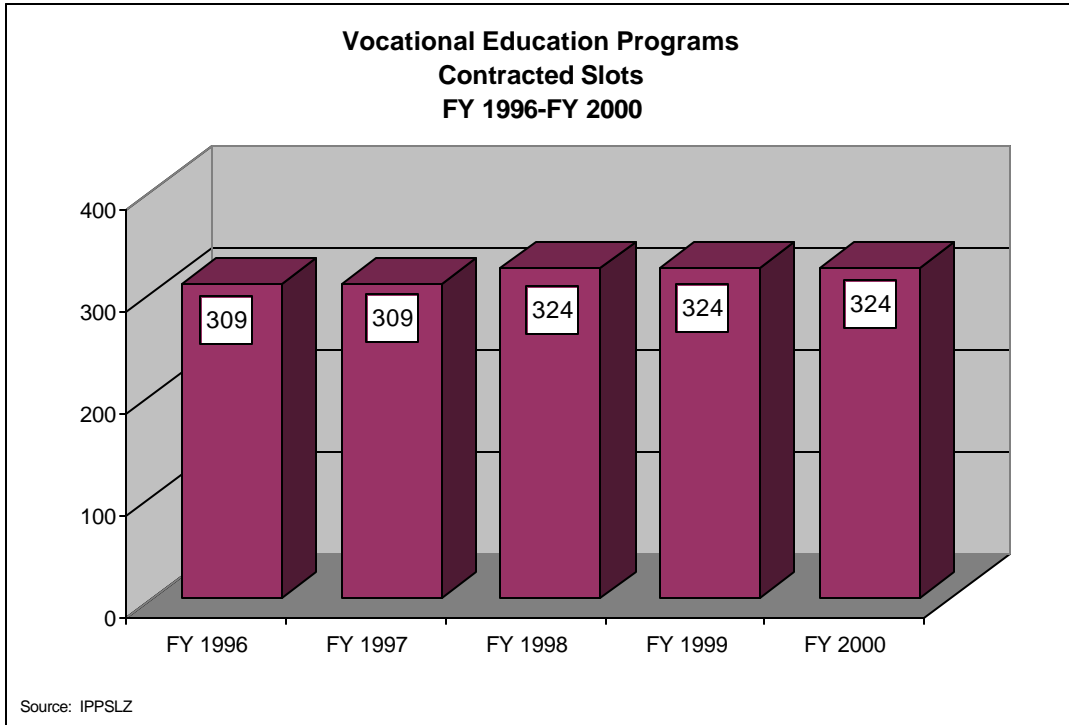
1/ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

NOTE: Slight variation may exist between the data reported here and that presented in prior volumes of this report. Since the program evaluation effort stresses continuous improvement, data record updates are encouraged in instances where enhanced data reliabilities result. The data presented here reflects the most recent corrections.

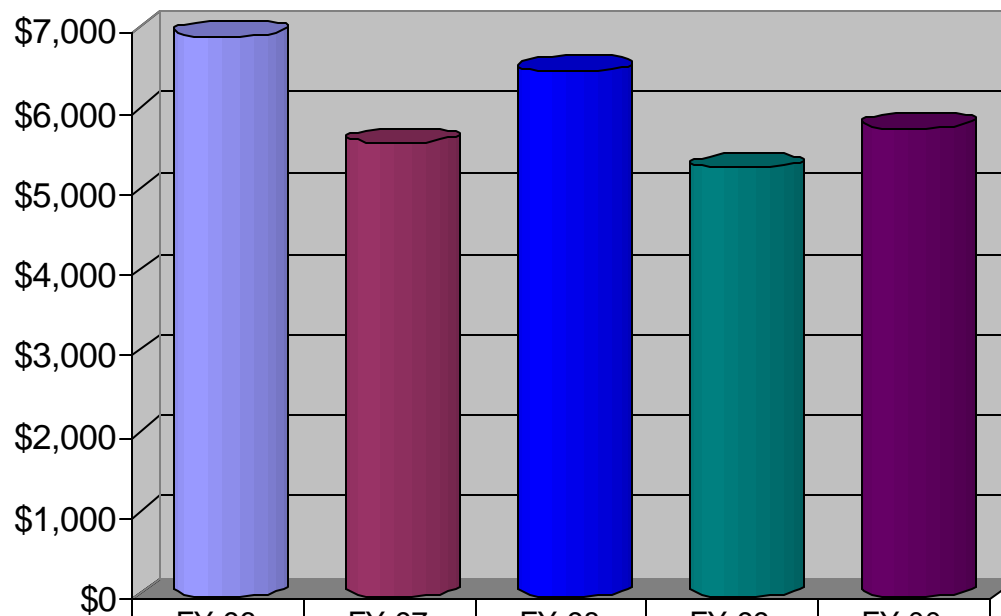
**Vocational Education Programs
Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
FY 1996-FY 2000**



 % Unduplicated Participants who Complete	49.20%	53.30%	54.20%	58.10%	54.20%
 \$ Cost per Unduplicated Participant	\$2,190.26	\$2,024.24	\$2,224.68	\$2,152.85	\$2,369.02



**Vocational Education Programs
Cost per Unduplicated Completion
FY 1996-FY 2000**



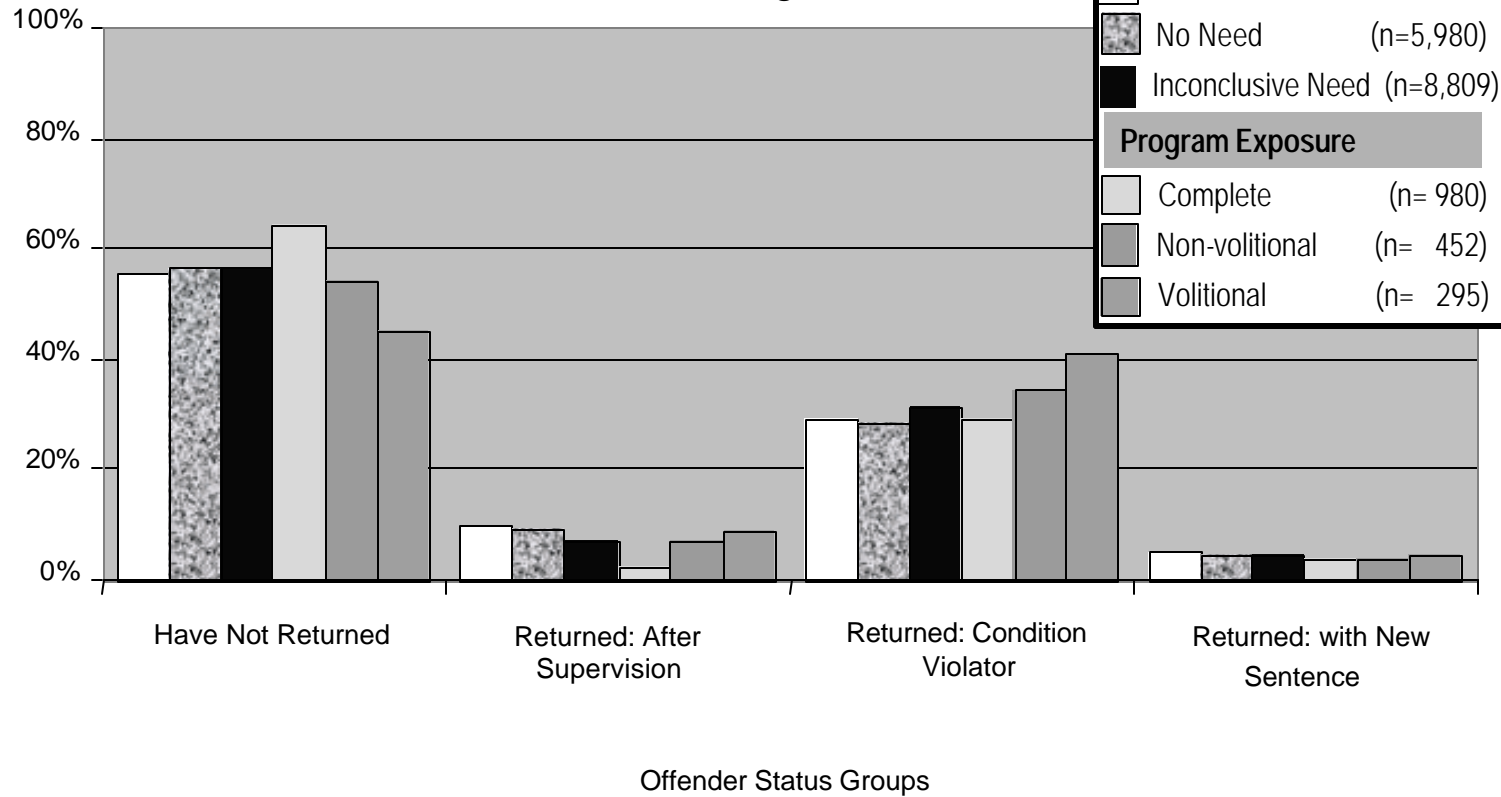
	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
\$ per Undup. Completion	\$6,920.57	\$5,601.66	\$6,485.93	\$5,292.95	\$5,782.52

Program Experience & Outcome Summary
Vocational Education Programs

Through June 30, 2000

	No Program Exposure				Program Exposure			Subtotal Program Exposure	Total	
	Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need	Subtotal No Program Exposure	Complete	Non Completions				
						Non-volitional	Volitional			
Have Not Returned	(freq) (%)	569 55.2%	3,399 56.8%	4,998 56.7%	8,966 56.7%	631 64.4%	245 54.2%	133 45.1%	1,009 58.4%	9,975 56.9%
Returned: After Supervision	(freq) (%)	105 10.2%	562 9.4%	621 7.0%	1,288 8.1%	22 2.2%	33 7.3%	26 8.8%	81 4.7%	1,369 7.8%
Returned: Condition Violator	(freq) (%)	302 29.3%	1,718 28.7%	2,788 31.6%	4,808 30.4%	286 29.2%	156 34.5%	122 41.4%	564 32.7%	5,372 30.6%
Returned: with New Sentence	(freq) (%)	54 5.2%	301 5.0%	402 4.6%	757 4.8%	41 4.2%	18 4.0%	14 4.7%	73 4.2%	830 4.7%
Total	(freq) (%)	1,030 100.0%	5,980 100.0%	8,809 100.0%	15,819 100.0%	980 100.0%	452 100.0%	295 100.0%	1,727 100.0%	17,546 100.0%

Outcome Measure: Rate of Return to Prison Vocational Education Programs



Time Measurements
Facility, Community, and Program *(stated in Months)*
by Program Exposure and Termination
Vocational Education Program

	<i>n</i>	Average Months		
		Facility Time Served	Time in Community ^{1/}	Time in Program
No Program Exposure				
Need Program	1,030	13.8	21.9	----
No Program Needed	5,980	9.3	22.2	----
Inconclusive Need	8,809	9.4	23.9	----
Program Exposure				
Complete	980	29.1	22.5	7.3
Non-volitional Non-complete	452	21.8	20.3	3.0
Volitional Non-complete	295	24.5	27.9	1.7

1/ Time in community is measured from facility release date to either (a) readmission with or without a new sentence or (b) for those offenders who have not returned to a KDOC facility, to June 30, 2000.

**Mean KDOC Length of Stay (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Vocational Education Programs**

	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	18.8	569	5.1	105	21.0	302	10.5	54
No Program Needed	11.5	3,399	5.9	562	10.4	1,718	9.3	301
Inconclusive Need	10.7	4,998	5.1	621	11.9	2,788	9.7	402
Program Exposure								
Complete	36.8	631	20.4	22	34.4	286	24.8	41
Non-volitional Non-complete	26.4	245	11.0	33	26.1	156	23.7	18
Volitional Non-complete	26.7	133	13.8	26	25.6	122	31.8	14
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	21.8	9,975	10.2	1,369	21.6	5,372	18.3	830

**Mean Time in Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Vocational Education Programs**

	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ³	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	41.9	569	23.4	105	11.0	302	11.2	54
No Program Needed	33.2	3,399	33.4	562	9.8	1,718	12.4	301
Inconclusive Need	49.4	4,998	24.1	621	11.2	2,788	10.8	402
Program Exposure								
Complete	32.4	631	28.1	22	15.0	286	14.3	41
Non-volitional Non-complete	36.5	245	20.3	33	12.2	156	12.3	18
Volitional Non-complete	52.8	133	31.8	26	12.1	122	14.8	14
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	41.0	9,975	26.9	1,369	11.9	5,372	12.7	830

1 Average KDOC Length of Stay is calculated from KDOC facility admission to KDOC facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2000.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

Program Description – Special Education

Since 1991, the Department has provided special education services. The purpose of the special education program is to identify inmates with special learning problems and provide appropriate services to assist them in meeting the completion requirements of the education and vocational programs provided by the KDOC. By providing this program, the State of Kansas also maintains compliance with all relevant state and federal laws, regulations, and standards that govern the delivery of special education services.

The special education program provides initial screening and identification of special needs inmates under age 22, comprehensive evaluation and assessment of learning needs of those identified as having special needs during the initial screening, development of an individual program prescription, and appropriate program design and delivery.

The initial screening and identification of needs takes place at the Reception and Diagnostic Unit as a part of the initial evaluation and classification process. The comprehensive evaluation and assessment, the development of the individual program prescription, as well as the delivery of the program for those in need, takes place primarily at the Lansing Correctional Facility, with additional services at Hutchinson Correctional Facility, Topeka Correctional Facility and Winfield Correctional Facility.

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure 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 (unduplicated enrollments) enrolled, the number of offenders who complete the program, the utilization of available capacity, and various cost ratios. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for FY 2000.

- *Program Activity Summary: FY 1996 - FY 2000*- this information describes the total volume of activity for the program for FY 2000. Prior to this time, records were maintained in the Combined Education program.
- *Program Cost and Activity Summary* - this descriptive information includes data on 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.
- *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.

Evaluation Highlights: Special Education

Output Highlights.

- Available slots remained at 60 for FY 1998 through FY 2000.
- The annual average daily utilization rate for FY 2000 was 57.9%.
- Cost per unduplicated completion was \$10,017 in FY 2000.
- Of the 231 participants in the program, 47 successfully completed (24.2%), 117 were non-volitional terminations (60.3%), and 30 were volitional non completions (15.5%).

**Program Activity Summary
Special Education Program^{1/}
FY 1996 - FY 2000**

Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Freq.	% Total Terminations	Freq.	% Total Terminations	Freq.	% Total Terminations	Freq.	% Total Terminations	Freq.	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward									0	
# Enrolled									231	
Subtotal Participants									231	
Completions									47	24.2%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional									117	60.3%
Volitional									30	15.5%
Subtotal: Terminations									194	100.0%
# Carried to next FY									37	

1/ Although the Special Education program has an operational history pre-dating FY2000, participation records prior to this time were maintained in the Combined Education program.

**PROGRAM COST AND ACTIVITY SUMMARY
SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM^{1/}
FY 1996 - FY 2000**

	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Actual Expenditures	\$398,090	\$360,947	\$387,475	\$446,378	\$470,780
Contracted Slots	50	50	60	60	60
Number Participants					232
Unduplicated Participants					144
Unduplicated Completions					47
Undup. Particip. Carried to next FY					38
Completion Ratio to Undup. Participants ^{2/}					44.3%
Cost per Slot	\$7,961.80	\$7,218.94	\$6,457.92	\$7,439.63	\$7,846.33
Cost Per Participant, Total					\$2,029.22
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated					\$3,269.31
Cost per Unduplicated Completion					\$10,016.60
State Categorical Aid from KSBOE	\$140,712	\$166,500	\$188,700	\$210,414	\$178,644
RDU Diagnostic Testing	\$112,132	\$119,728	\$138,568	\$107,516	\$136,764
Federal Chapter 1 Grant Funds ^{3/}					\$39,248

1/ Although the Special Education program has an operational history pre-dating FY2000, participation records prior to this time were maintained in the Combined Academic Education program files.

2/ 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].

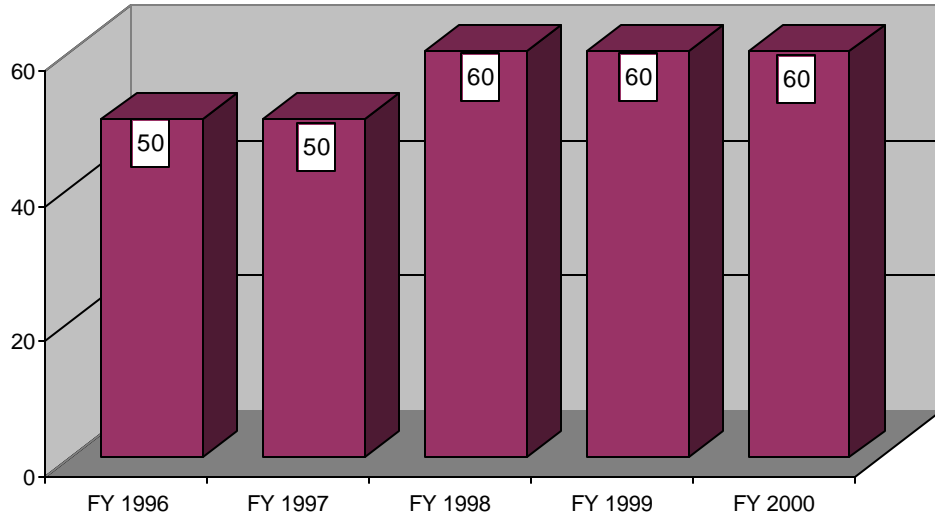
3/ Prior to FY2000, Federal Chapter 1 Grant Funds were allocated to the Combined Academic Education Programs.

**Special Education Program
Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
FY 1996-FY 2000**



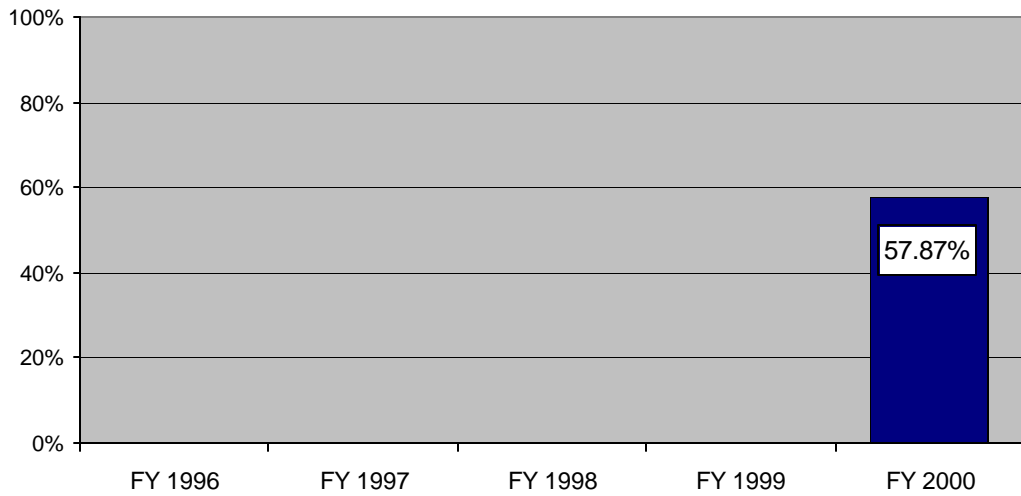
	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
% Unduplicated Participants who Complete	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.3%
\$ Cost per Unduplicated Participant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3,269.31

**Special Education Program
Available Slots
FY 1996-FY 2000**



Source: IPPSLZ

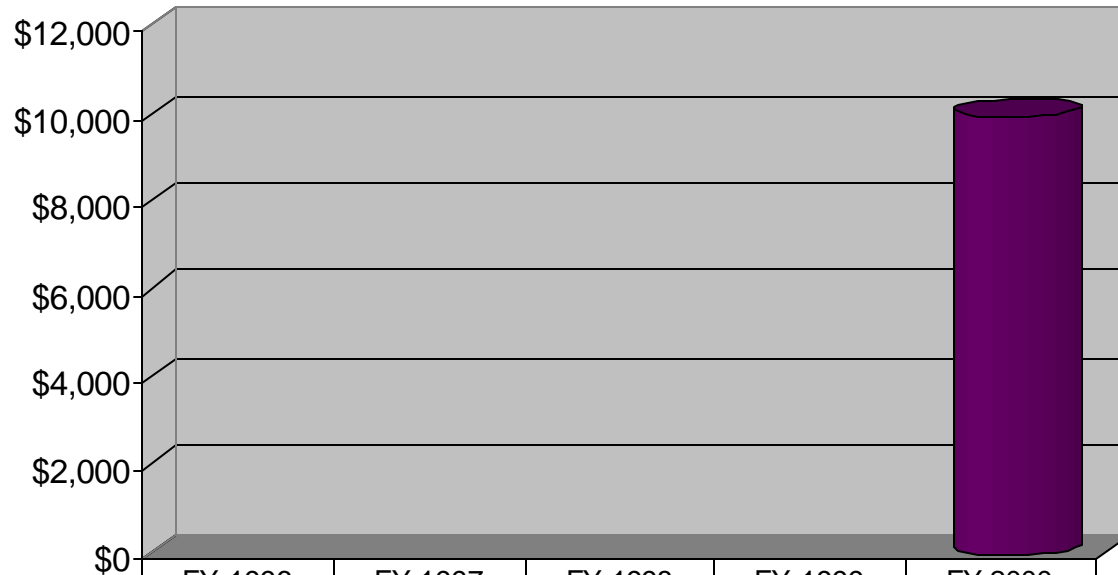
**Annual Average Daily Utilization
Special Education Program
FY 1996-FY 2000**



Source: IPPSLZ/IPPUTZ

NOTE: Prior to FY 2000 participation records were maintained in the Combined Education program.

**Special Education Program
Cost per Unduplicated Completion
FY 1996-FY 2000**



	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
\$ per Undup. Completion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10,016.60

PRE-RELEASE REINTEGRATION

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. Inmates placed in the program must be male, minimum custody, and within one year of their projected release. 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 one 40-bed pre-release reintegration program for minimum custody male inmates at Winfield Correctional Facility. The program is designed to facilitate the inmate's smooth transition from an institutional setting to either a work release setting or to post-incarceration supervision.

Pre-release is a 10-week-long program consisting of life skill modules offered in a classroom setting. The modules include money management, job seeking/keeping, situational response/stress management, law, human relations, family living, communications, thinking for a change, and living in today's world. 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.

Recent changes to the program include combining current events and community living into a single module entitled "Living in Today's World" and replacing social skills module with "Thinking for a Change."

General Goal Statement

The goal of the Pre-release Reintegration 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 work release will go on to complete work release.

[Measurement Indicator: work release program completion rates]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure 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 (unduplicated enrollments) enrolled, the number of offenders who complete the program, the utilization of available capacity, and various cost ratios. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- *Program Activity Summary: FY 1996-FY2000* -- this information describes the total volume of offenders into and out of the program over the 1996-2000 time frame.
- *Program Slots and Annual Average Utilization Rate* -- these graphics present the program's capacity and usage rate.

Program impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. The following tables and graphs provide total system data for pre-release reintegration program for the total period between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2000.

- *Program Experience and Outcome Summary* data compares the return rates for those not enrolled in the program by the approximated need variable, program completers, and the volitional and non-volitional categories of non-completers. This data is presented in both table and graphic formats.
- *Time Measures.* Three tables are presented: (1) The first table summarizes time measurements in average months for facility time served, time in the community, and time in program(s) by program exposure and termination type categories; (2) The next table presents mean KDOC length of stay by program exposure, termination type, and offender status groups; and (3) The final table presents mean time in the community following release by program exposure, termination type, and offender status groups.

Evaluation Highlights: Pre-release Reintegration Program

Output Highlights.

- The number of slots for the Pre-release Reintegration program has remained stable at 40; there has been no change since FY 1997.
- The annual average utilization rate for the Pre-release Reintegration program decreased considerably from 99.6% in FY 1998 to 88.2% in FY 1999, then increased to 97.5% in FY 2000.
- During FY 1999, 88.2% of program terminations were successful completions. During FY 2000, 71.7% of the terminations were for successful completions. These numbers are down from a high of 89.3% in FY 1998.
- The lower rate of completion is related to the sharp increase in the number of non-volitional non-completions, from 9.8% in FY 1998 and 9.5% in FY 1999 to 26.3% in FY 2000.

Outcome Highlights.

Program experience data is not available for the Pre-release Reintegration program only since FY 1995, and not for the entire evaluation period [FY 1992-2000] like most of the other programs.

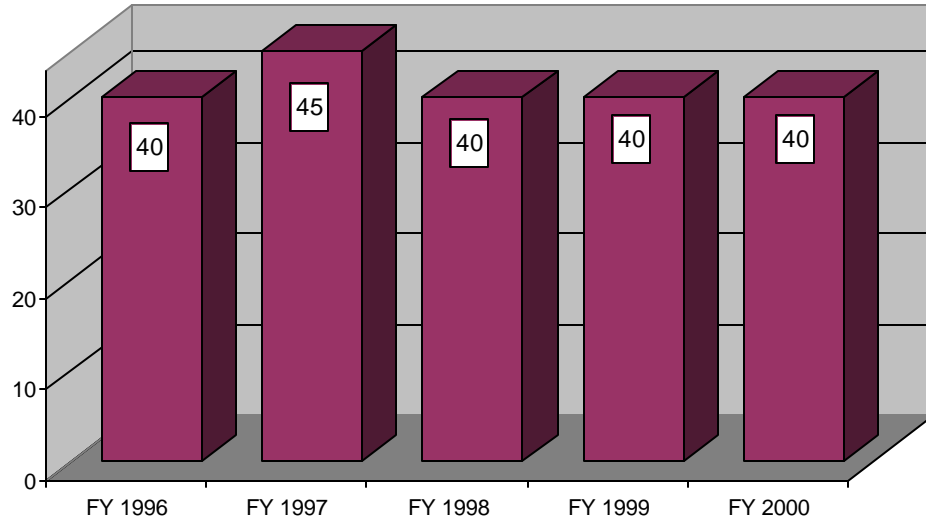
- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who had completed the Pre-release Reintegration Program during their initial incarceration, 65% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2000). This is in comparison to 57% in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- For all program non-completers the proportion not returning was 51% and for the offenders who had not participated in the Pre-release Reintegration Program it was 57%.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] - 5% for those completing the program, compared to 12% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 14% for non-completers, and 13% for all those with no program exposure.

- Rate of return for condition violations - 29% for those completing the program, compared to 31% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 35% for non-completers, and 31% for all those with no program exposure.

**Program Activity Summary
Pre-release Reintegration Program
FY 1996 - FY 2000**

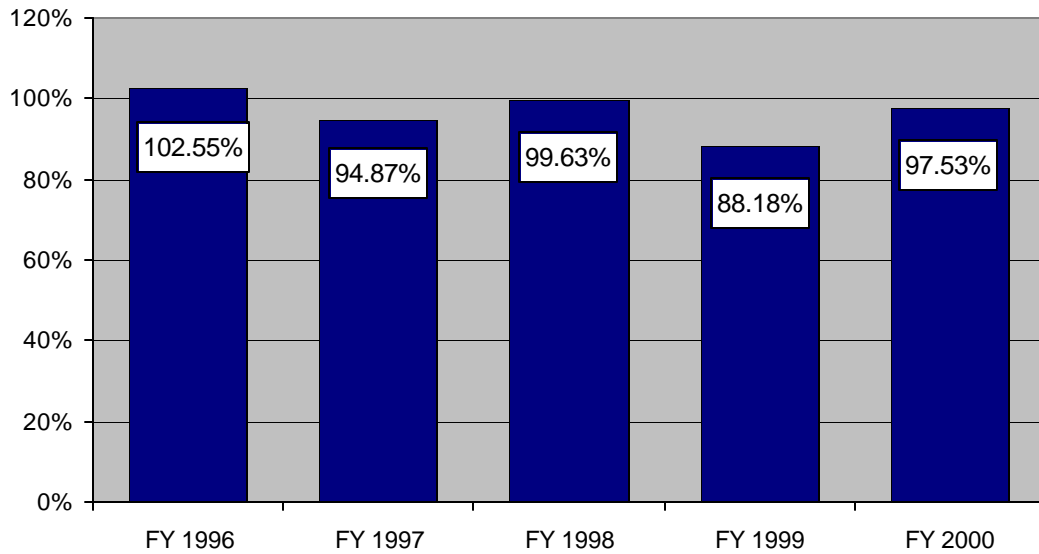
Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward	44		42		44		57		23	
# Enrolled	245		260		238		187		260	
Subtotal	289		302		282		244		283	
Completions	190	76.9%	222	86.0%	201	89.3%	195	88.2%	180	71.7%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional	48	19.4%	30	11.6%	22	9.8%	21	9.5%	66	26.3%
Volitional	9	3.6%	6	2.3%	2	0.9%	5	2.3%	5	2.0%
Subtotal: Terminations	247	100.0%	258	100.0%	225	100.0%	221	100.0%	251	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	42		44		57		23		32	

**Pre-release Reintegration Program
Available Slots
FY 1996-FY 2000**



Source: IPPSLZ

**Annual Average Daily Utilization
Pre-release Reintegration Program
FY 1996-FY 2000**



Source: IPPSLZ/IPPUTZ

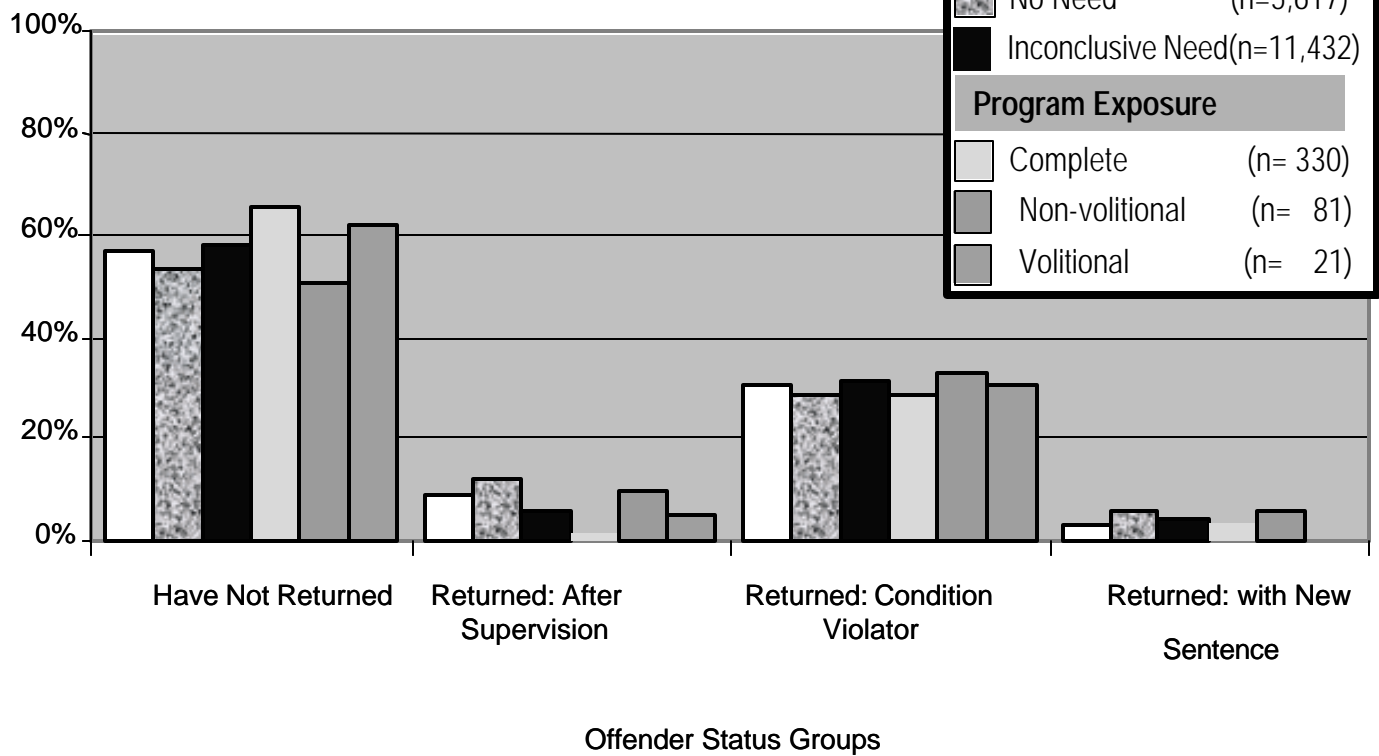
**Program Experience & Outcome Summary
Pre-release Reintegration Program**

Through June 30, 2000

		No Program Exposure			Subtotal No Program Exposure	Program Exposure			Subtotal Program Exposure	Total
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need		Complete	Non Completions			
							Non-volitional	Volitional		
Have Not Returned	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	37 56.9%	2,981 53.1%	6,689 58.5%	9,707 56.7%	216 65.5%	41 50.6%	11 52.4%	268 62.0%	9,975 56.9%
Returned: After Supervision	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	6 9.2%	672 12.0%	677 5.9%	1,355 7.9%	5 1.5%	8 9.9%	1 4.8%	14 3.2%	1,369 7.8%
Returned: Condition Violator	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	20 30.8%	1,620 28.8%	3,600 31.5%	5,240 30.6%	96 29.1%	27 33.3%	9 42.9%	132 30.6%	5,372 30.6%
Returned: with New Sentence	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	2 3.1%	344 6.1%	466 4.1%	812 4.7%	13 3.9%	5 6.2%	0 0.0%	18 4.2%	830 4.7%
Total	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	65 100.0%	5,617 100.0%	11,432 100.0%	17,114 100.0%	330 100.0%	81 100.0%	21 100.0%	432 100.0%	17,546 100.0%

Inconclusive Need appears high because the RDU evaluation no longer objectively assesses a requirement for this program. Additionally, recommendations for Pre-release are made prior to program placement based on the offender's current level of need and not the level of need at the time the initial IPA is developed.

Outcome Measure: Rate of Return to Prison Pre-release Reintegration Program



Time Measurements
Facility, Community, and Program *(stated in Months)*
by Program Exposure and Termination
Pre-release Reintegration Program

	<i>n</i>	Average Months		
		Facility Time Served	Time in Community ^{1/}	Time in Program
No Program Exposure				
Need Program	65	17.4	26.2	----
No Program Needed	5,617	11.5	25.8	----
Inconclusive Need	11,432	10.5	22.1	----
Program Exposure				
Complete	330	27.0	21.1	2.2
Non-volitional Non-complete	81	10.3	22.8	1.0
Volitional Non-complete	21	9.8	31.7	1.0

1/ Time in community is measured from facility release date to either (a) readmission with or without a new sentence or (b) for those offenders who have not returned to a KDOC facility, to June 30, 2000.

**Mean KDOC Length of Stay (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Pre-release Reintegration Program**

	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	21.5	37	13.4	6	24.5	20	10.3	2
No Program Needed	14.9	2,981	5.9	672	14.5	1620	10.7	344
Inconclusive Need	12.3	6,689	6.0	677	13.0	3600	10.7	466
Program Exposure								
Complete	36.6	216	8.5	5	31.9	96	31.0	13
Non-volitional Non-complete	15.4	41	4.8	8	11.0	27	10.1	5
Volitional Non-complete	17.3	11	8.9	1	13.0	9	0.0	0
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	19.7	9,975	7.9	1,369	18.0	5372	12.1	830

**Mean Time in the Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Pre-release Reintegration Program**

	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ³	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	48.6	37	28.1	6	12.5	20	15.5	2
No Program Needed	51.7	2,981	27.4	672	11.6	1620	12.6	344
Inconclusive Need	38.3	6,689	28.5	677	10.7	3600	10.9	466
Program Exposure								
Complete	25.6	216	30.4	5	11.1	96	17.5	13
Non-volitional Non-complete	39.9	41	29.3	8	10.5	27	11.4	5
Volitional Non-complete	44.6	11	38.3	1	12.1	9		
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	41.4	9,975	30.3	1,369	11.4	5372	13.6	830

1 Average KDOC Length of Stay is calculated from KDOC facility admission to KDOC facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2000.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

WORK RELEASE REINTEGRATION

Program History and Rationale

The Department of Corrections operates two work release reintegration sites. These were initiated in 1972 as an attempt to facilitate the successful transition from incarceration to community living. Work release allows inmates who are within eight (8) months 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

With the addition of 16 work release reintegration slots added at Hutchinson Correctional Facility in the fall of 1999 (during FY 2000), the Department operates and manages 246 work release reintegration slots. Two hundred thirty-six (96%) are for males and 10 (4%) are for females. Sixteen of the male beds at Wichita Work Release are designated as permanent party beds. Permanent party inmates provide support and maintenance services for the facility. This nets 230 program slots available for work release participants for FY 2000.

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 1999 and FY 2000.

[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 and two 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]

- Inmates released from a work release reintegration program will have a higher average salary while on supervision than inmates released from a non-work release facility. (Higher salaries result in greater tax revenue and reduced dependence on social service agencies).

[Measurement Indicator: post-incarceration employment data]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

The outputs provide a measure 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 (unduplicated participants) enrolled, the number of offenders who complete the program, the utilization of available capacity, and various cost ratios. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- *Work Release Program Measurements:* this information displays dollar-related impact for the FY 1996 through FY 2000 time frame, broken out by each of the Work Release Program sites. Following this table, graphics

display trends in this data over the five-year assessment period.

- *Program Activity Summary: FY 1996 – FY 2000* – this information describes the total volume for the program over the FY 1996 to 2000 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 impact (outcome) measurement is based on return to prison and time in community for those who do return to the KDOC system. The following tables and graphs provide outcome information for the Work Release Reintegration program for the period between July 1, 1994, and June 30, 2000. Program experience data has been available only since FY 1995 for this program.

- *Program Experience and Outcome Summary* data compares return rates for those not enrolled in the program broken out by the proxy need variable, program completers, and the volitional and non-volitional categories of non-completers. This data is presented in both tabular and graphic forms.
- *Time Measures*. Three tables are presented: (1) The first table summarizes time measurements in average months for facility time served, time in the community, and time in program(s) by program exposure and termination type categories; (2) The next table presents mean KDOC length of stay by program exposure, termination type, and offender status groups; and (3) The final table presents mean time in the community following release by program exposure, termination type, and offender status groups.

Evaluation Highlights: Work Release Reintegration Program

Output Highlights.

- The number of slots for the Work Release Reintegration Program increased from 201 in FY 1998 to 214 in FY 1999 and 230 in FY 2000, although weighted averages were used in FY 1998 (204) and FY 2000 (227).
 - The annual average utilization rate for both FY 1999 and FY 2000 was over 99%, down slightly from 100.1% in FY 1998.
- The number of Work Release Program participants during FY 1999 and FY 2000 was 624 and 664 respectively. This compares to 604 for FY 1998.
 - The number of program completions was 287 in FY 1999 and 315 in FY 2000, up from 264 in FY 1998.
- During the five-year period, FY 1996 through FY 2000, over 2.2 million dollars was paid by Work Release Program participants 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 \$1,193,600 over the five-year period (FY 1996 to FY 2000).
- Savings generated in gratuity and dress out expenses by releasing inmates from the Work Release Program totaled \$187,289 in the period FY 1996 to FY 2000.
- The combination of payments made to the General Fund and Departmental savings generated by releasing inmates from the Work Release Program (as opposed to releasing the inmates from the general prison population) totaled \$449,982 in FY 1996, \$478,064 in FY 1997, \$485,987 in FY 1998, \$497,582 in FY1999 and \$512,235 in FY 2000. The total amount exceeds 2.4 million dollars over this five-year period.

Outcome Highlights.

- The outcome data shows that the overall rate of return to prison for offenders with exposure to the Work Release Reintegration Program is relatively low. It should be noted that program experience data has been

available for the Work Release Reintegration program only since FY 1995, and not for the entire evaluation period [FY 1992-2000] like most of the other programs.

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who had completed the Work Release Program during their initial incarceration, 68% were still on release status and had not returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the tracking period (June 30, 2000). This is in comparison to 51% in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- For all program non-completers, the proportion not returning was 54%, and for the offenders who had not participated in the Work Release Program it was 56%.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including new sentence returns after discharge] - 6% for those completing the program, compared to 16% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 6% for non-completers, and 13% for all those with no program exposure.
- Rate of return for condition violations - 26% for those completing the program, compared to 34% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 40% for non-completers, and 31% for all those with no program exposure.

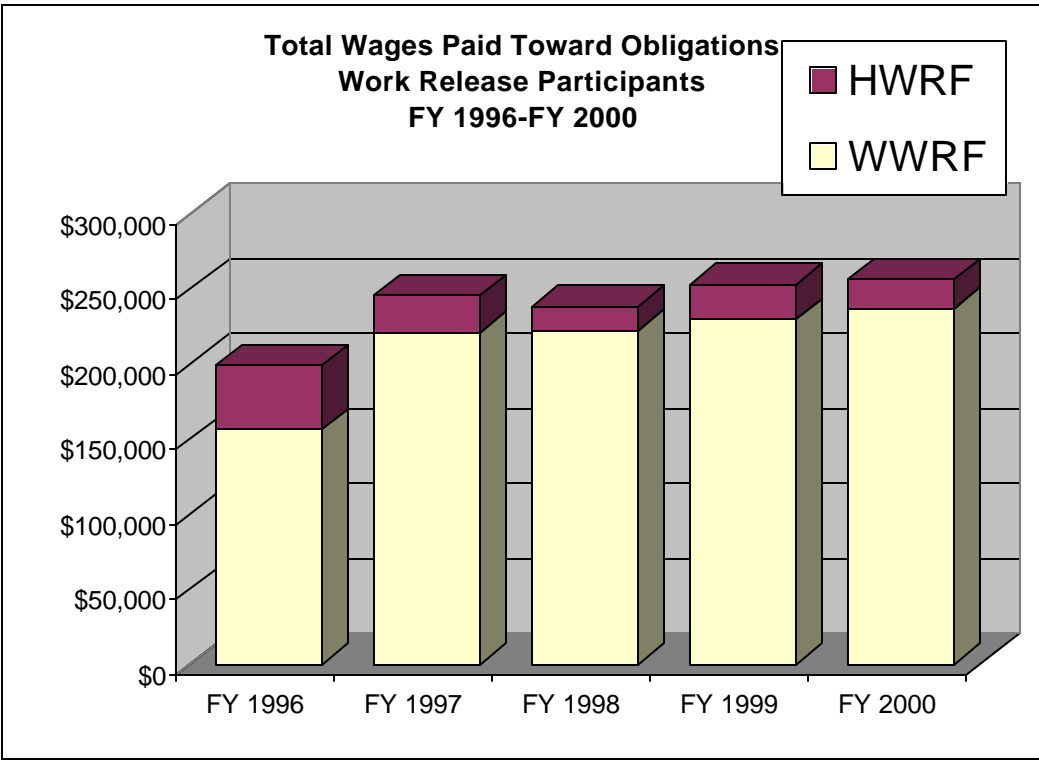
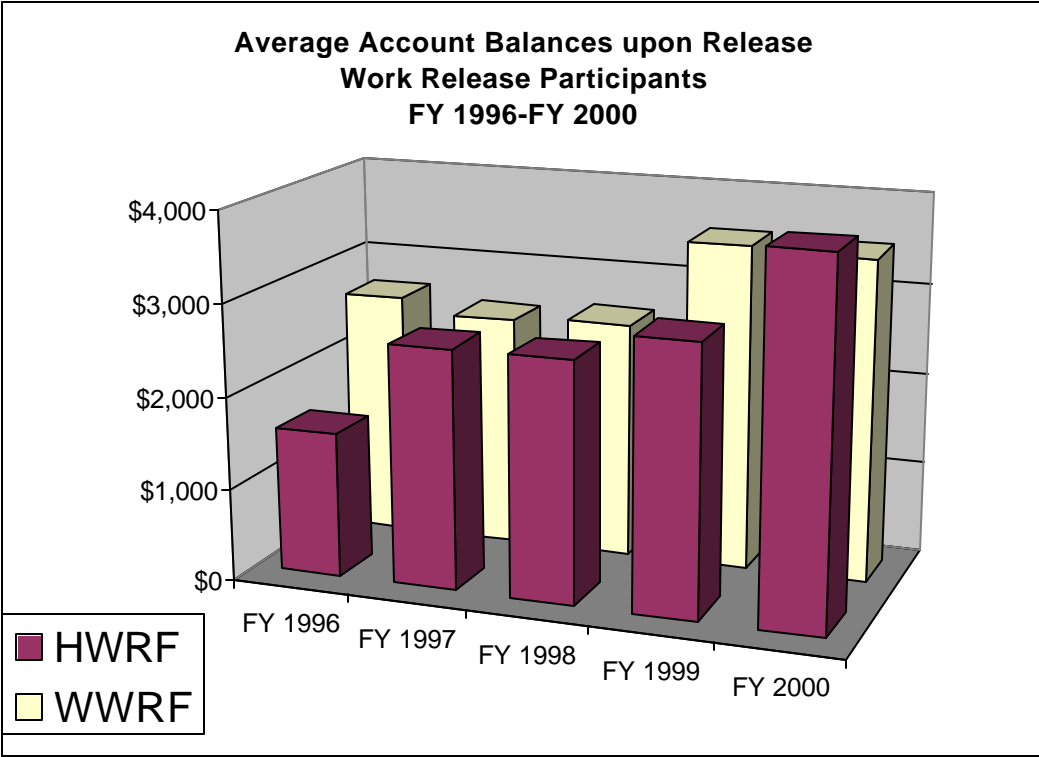
Work Release Program Measurements

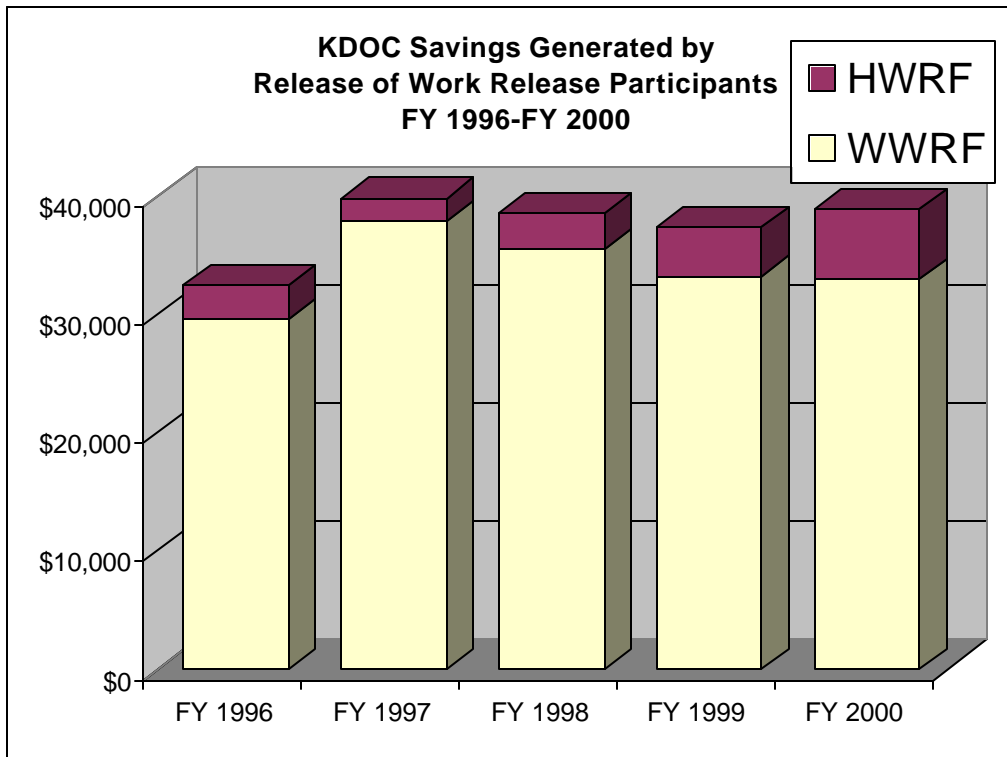
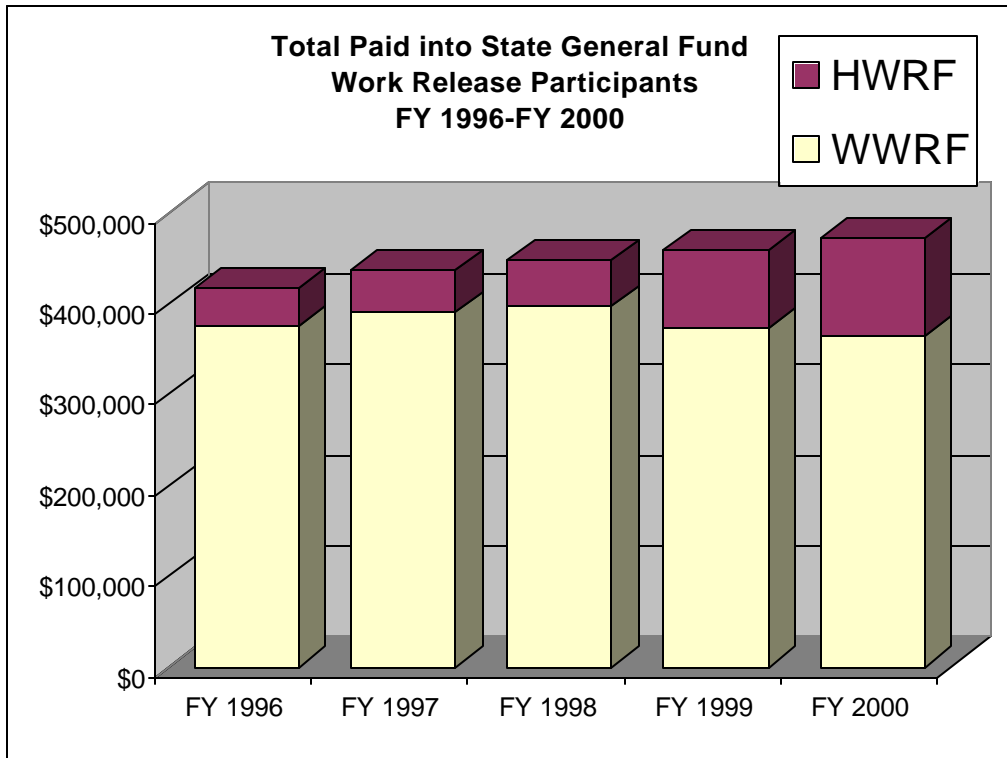
Objective Measurement		FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Average account balance upon release.	WWRF	\$2,678	\$2,527	\$2,585	\$3,547	\$3,500
	HWRF	\$1,578	\$2,611	\$2,613	\$2,920	\$3,917
	Average	\$2,572	\$2,531	\$2,587	\$3,480	\$3,566
Total net wages paid toward dependent support, court cost, restitution, and other.	WWRF	\$156,325	\$221,371	\$222,494	\$230,409	\$237,318
	HWRF	\$42,728	\$24,296	\$16,146	\$23,006	\$19,507
	TOTAL	\$199,053	\$245,667	\$238,640	\$253,415	\$256,825
Average net wages paid toward dependent support, court cost, restitution, and other (per ADP).	WWRF	\$814	\$1,129	\$1,129	\$1,176	\$1,211
	HWRF	\$2,513	\$1,279	\$769	\$742	\$444
	Average	\$952	\$1,143	\$1,095	\$1,116	\$1,070
Total amount paid into State General Fund.	WWRF	\$376,293	\$390,624	\$398,027	\$372,445	\$363,656
	HWRF	\$41,205	\$47,591	\$49,428	\$87,682	\$109,610
	TOTAL	\$417,498	\$438,215	\$447,455	\$460,127	\$473,266
Average amount paid toward General Fund (per ADP).	WWRF	\$1,960	\$1,993	\$2,020	\$1,900	\$1,855
	HWRF	\$2,424	\$2,505	\$2,354	\$2,828	\$2,491
	Average	\$1,998	\$2,038	\$2,053	\$2,027	\$1,972
Number of inmates released to post-incarceration supervision annually.	WWRF	225	287	269	252	250
	HWRF	24	15	24	30	47
	TOTAL	249	302	293	282	297
Savings generated (gratuity and dress out) through the release of inmates from a work release facility.	WWRF	\$29,700	\$37,884	\$35,508	\$33,264	\$33,000
	HWRF	\$2,784	\$1,965	\$3,024	\$4,191	\$5,969
	TOTAL	\$32,484	\$39,849	\$38,532	\$37,455	\$38,969
Average daily population (ADP)*.	WWRF	192	196	197	196	196
	HWRF	17	19	21	31	44
	TOTAL	209	215	218	227	240
Average daily population (ADP) as percent of available capacity	WWRF	97%	99%	99%	99%	99%
	HWRF	89%	100%	95%	99%	98%
	TOTAL	96%	99%	98%	99%	98%

NOTES:

The average daily population figures include 16 permanent party inmates assigned to Wichita Work Release.

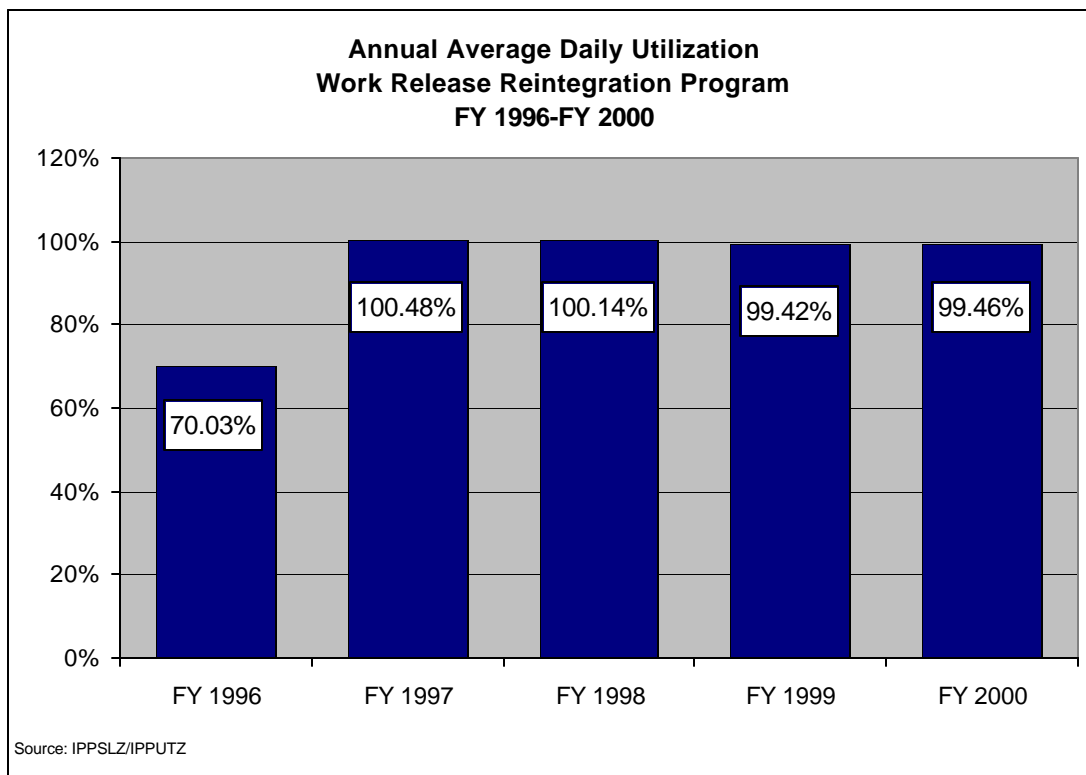
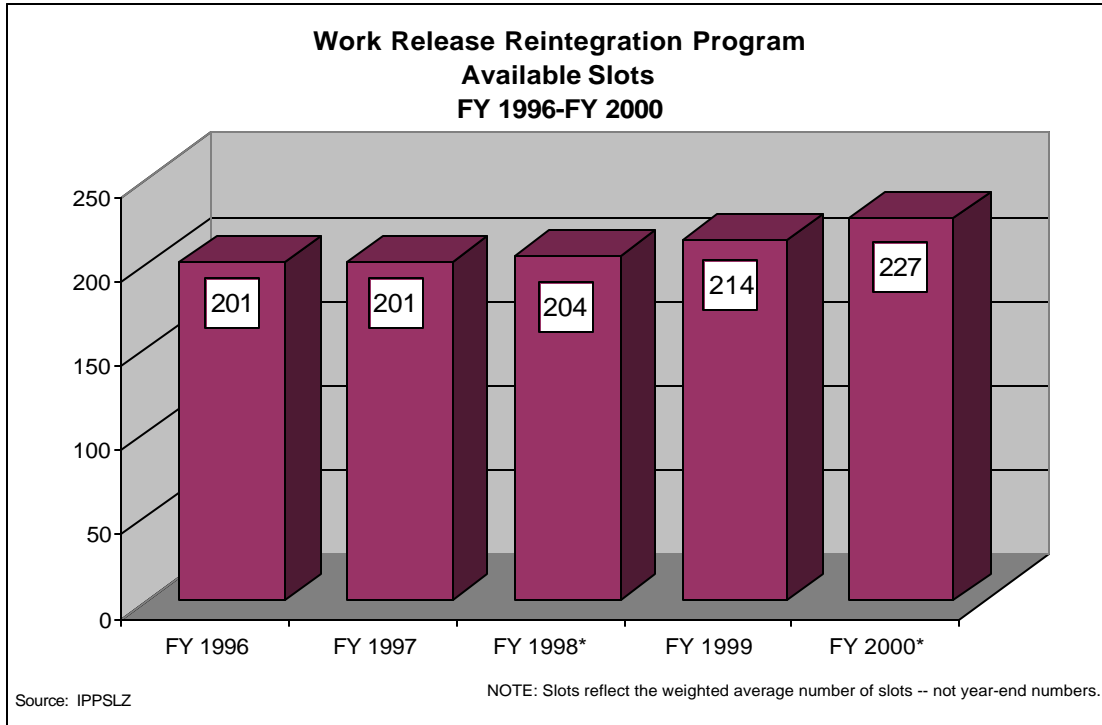
In January 1998, capacity at HWR was increased by 5 from 19 to 24; in June 1998, an additional 8 beds were added, resulting in a capacity of 32. In July and November of 1999, capacity at HWR increased by 8, resulting in the current capacity of 48. The ADP for FY2000 is based upon an average available bed space of 45.





**Program Activity Summary
Work Release Reintegration Program
FY 1996 - FY 2000**

Fiscal Year	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried forward	37		199		199		208		216	
# Enrolled	327		445		405		416		448	
Subtotal	364		644		604		624		664	
Completions	110	66.7%	296	66.5%	264	66.7%	287	70.3%	315	72.4%
Non Completions										
Non-Volitional	11	6.7%	36	8.1%	36	9.1%	33	8.1%	38	8.7%
Volitional	44	26.7%	113	25.4%	96	24.2%	88	21.6%	82	18.9%
Subtotal: Terminations	165	100.0%	445	100.0%	396	100.0%	408	100.0%	435	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	199		199		208		216		229	

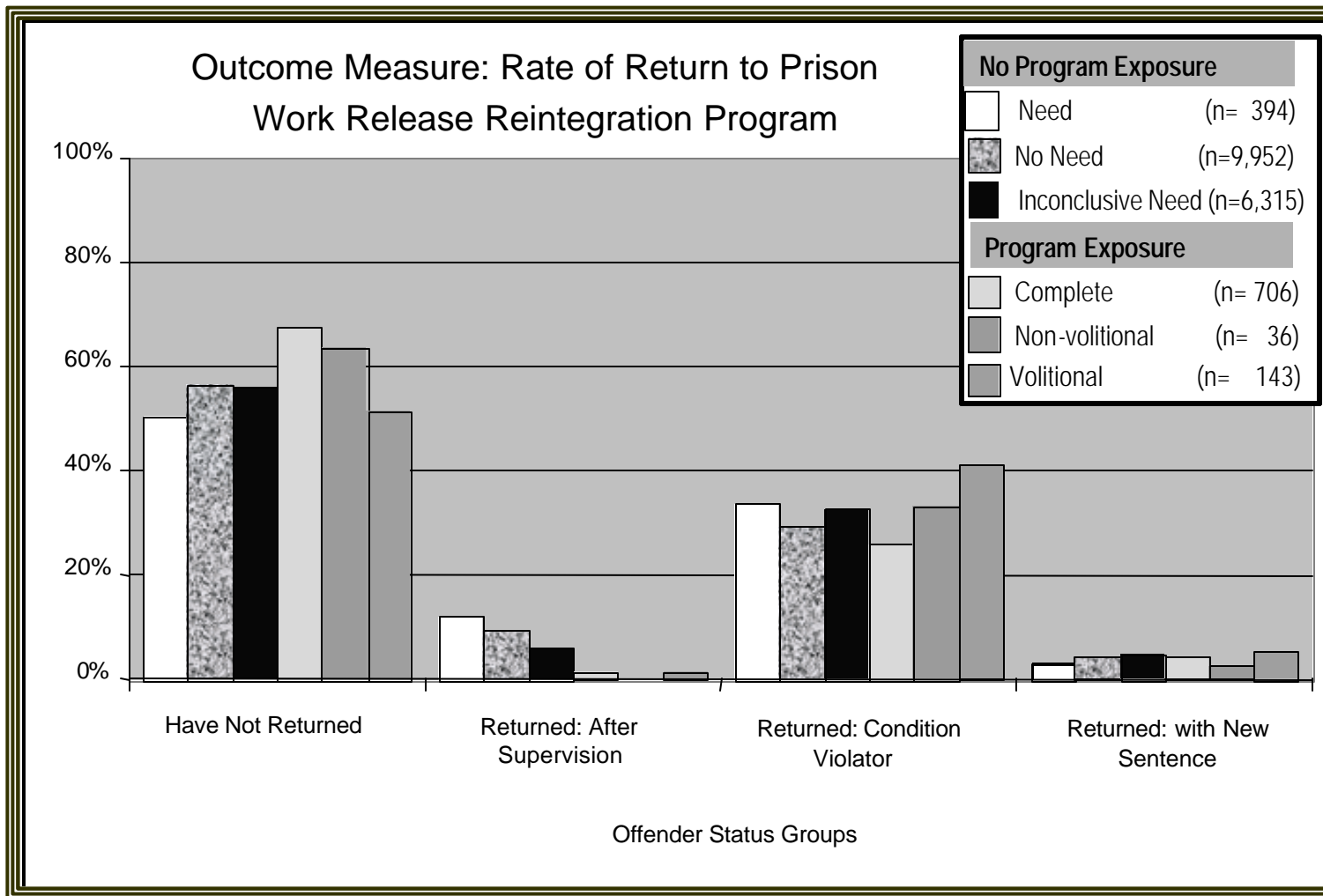


**Program Experience & Outcome Summary
Work Release Reintegration Program**

Through June 30, 2000

		No Program Exposure			Subtotal No Program Exposure	Program Exposure			Subtotal Program Exposure	Total
		Need	No Need	Inconclusive Need		Complete	Non Completions			
							Non-volitional	Volitional		
Have Not Returned	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	200 50.8%	5641 56.7%	3560 56.4%	9401 56.4%	477 67.6%	23 63.9%	74 51.7%	574 64.9%	9975 56.9%
Returned: After Supervision	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	48 12.2%	919 9.2%	388 6.1%	1355 8.1%	12 1.7%	0 0.0%	2 1.4%	14 1.6%	1369 7.8%
Returned: Condition Violator	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	133 33.8%	2926 29.4%	2058 32.6%	5117 30.7%	184 26.1%	12 33.3%	59 41.3%	255 28.8%	5372 30.6%
Returned: with New Sentence	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	13 3.3%	466 4.7%	309 4.9%	788 4.7%	33 4.7%	1 2.8%	8 5.6%	42 4.7%	830 4.7%
Total	<i>(freq)</i> <i>(%)</i>	394 100.0%	9952 100.0%	6315 100.0%	16661 100.0%	706 100.0%	36 100.0%	143 100.0%	885 100.0%	17546 100.0%

Inconclusive Need appears high because the RDU evaluation no longer objectively assesses a requirement for this program. Additionally, recommendations for Pre-release are made prior to program placement based on the offender's current level of need and not the level of need at the time the initial IPA is developed.



Time Measurements
Facility, Community, and Program *(stated in Months)*
by Program Exposure and Termination
Work Release Reintegration Program

	<i>n</i>	Average Months		
		Facility Time Served	Time in Community ^{1/}	Time in Program
No Program Exposure				
Need Program	394	13.8	23.8	----
No Program Needed	9,952	10.3	23.5	----
Inconclusive Need	6,315	10.4	22.8	----
Program Exposure				
Complete	706	25.7	19.8	6.0
Non-volitional Non-complete	36	37.2	9.9	4.2
Volitional Non-complete	143	29.3	17.0	4.1

1/ Time in community is measured from facility release date to either (a) readmission with or without a new sentence or (b) for those offenders who have not returned to a KDOC facility, to June 30, 2000.

**Mean KDOC Length of Stay (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Work Release Reintegration Program**

	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n	Average Time ¹	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	19.6	200	5.6	48	18.8	133	11.2	13
No Program Needed	12.8	5,641	6.0	919	12.2	2,926	10.0	466
Inconclusive Need	11.8	3,560	5.6	388	13.8	2,058	10.5	309
Program Exposure								
Complete	30.3	477	19.3	12	29.0	184	24.3	33
Non-volitional Non-complete	36.7	23	0.0	0	40.2	12	71.8	1
Volitional Non-complete	40.2	74	13.8	2	33.7	59	29.3	8
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	25.2	9,975	8.4	1,369	24.6	5,372	26.2	830

**Mean Time in the Community (stated in Months)
by Program Termination and Offender Status Groups
Work Release Reintegration Program**

	Have Not Returned		Returned: After Supervision ²		Returned: Condition Violator		Returned: with New Sentence	
	Average Time ³	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n	Average Time ⁴	n
No Program Exposure								
Need Program	48.3	200	19.6	48	14.5	133	12.9	13
No Program Needed	40.5	5,641	30.7	919	10.6	2,926	12.2	466
Inconclusive Need	47.2	3,560	22.5	388	11.1	2,058	10.5	309
Program Exposure								
Complete	24.4	477	27.8	12	12.9	184	14.3	33
Non-volitional Non-complete	19.8	23	0.0	0	11.8	12	7.8	1
Volitional Non-complete	21.0	74	21.8	2	10.4	59	14.8	8
Summary:								
Offender Status Groups	33.5	9,975	20.4	1,369	11.9	5,372	12.1	830

1 Average KDOC Length of Stay is calculated from KDOC facility admission to KDOC facility release date.

2 "Return: After Supervision" includes offenders who had been subject to the 120-Day-Call-Back provision which was available prior to July 1, 1993, as well as offenders who return after completing post-incarceration supervision.

3 Average Time in Community for the "Have Not Returned" group is calculated from facility release date to June 30, 2000.

4 Average Time in Community for the "Return" groups is calculated from facility release date to facility readmission date and thus does not include any possible court backlog or jail holding time.

INNERCHANGE PROGRAM

Program History and Rationale

In March 2000, the InnerChange Freedom Initiative™ (IFI) of Prison Fellowship Ministries, in accordance with a contract with the Department of Corrections, began providing a values-based pre-release program at the Winfield Correctional Facility. The InnerChange™ program promotes and reinforces values to change offender behavior in a highly structured program environment. Kansas is only the third state where Prison Fellowship Ministries has started an IFI program. The first program began in Texas in 1997 and the second in Iowa in 1999. When fully operational, the Kansas program will have a capacity of 158 inmates at the Winfield Correctional Facility, and 40 in the work release component at the Wichita Work Release Facility.

The InnerChange™ Program emphasizes the importance of taking ownership of one's life to develop good, moral decision-making skills, and teaches the application of values to real life situations.

Current Program Operations:

The InnerChange™ Program features several components, including:

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

The program consists of a 3-month orientation followed by 12 to 18 months of pre-release programming and 3 to 6 months of work release programming. Following the offender's release, InnerChange™ provides 6 to 12

months of community-based aftercare.

This program will accommodate up to 158 slots (beds) in the facility component at Winfield Correctional Facility, and as many as 40 beds in the work release component (which will take place in the Wichita Work Release Facility).

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 which promote employability, 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 after one year of operation.

[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].

- 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].

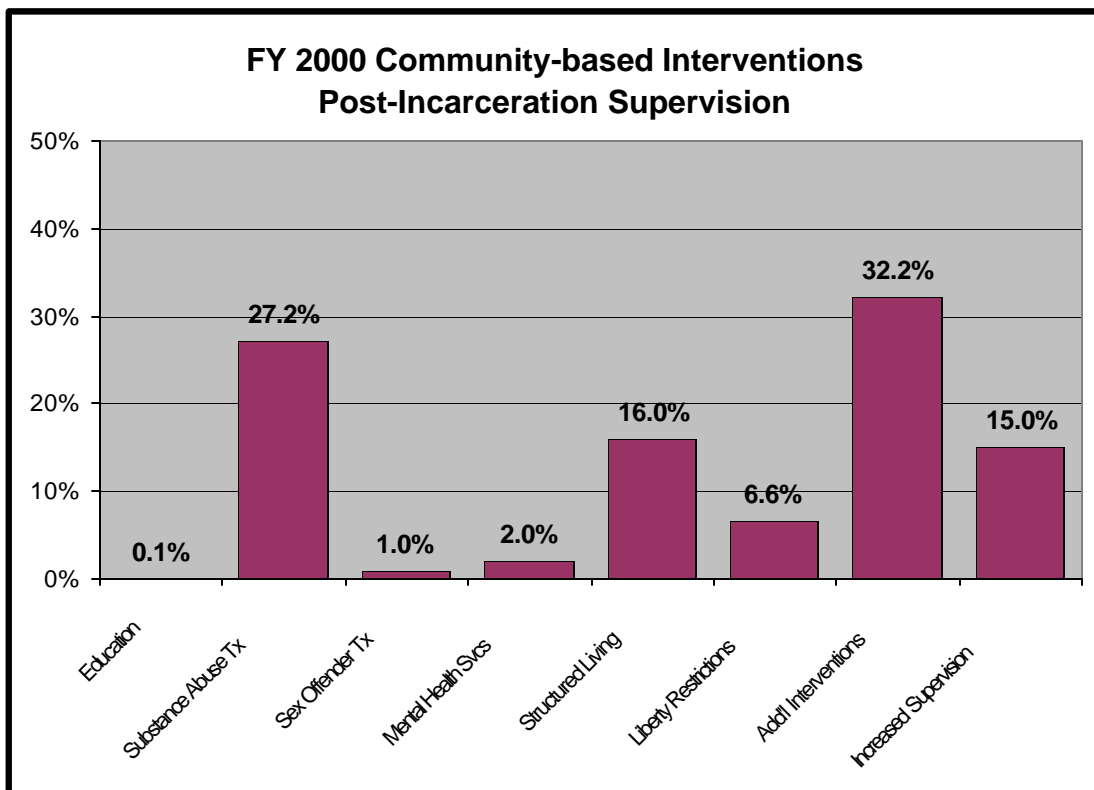
Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Impact Measures

Since the InnerChange program was operational for less than three months of FY 2000, program efficiency and impact measures will not be reported in this volume.

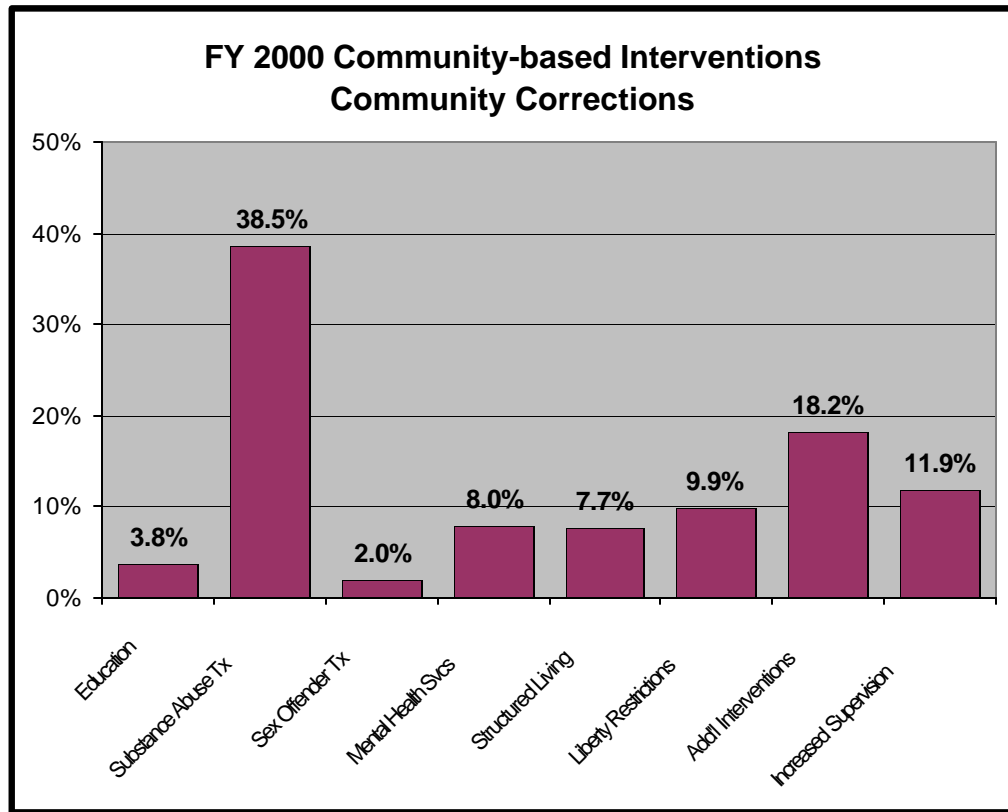
COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTIONS

The Department implemented a Supervision Case Management application named TOADS (Total Offender Activity Documentation System), as a sub-component of the CJIS (Criminal Justice Information System). Since onset, TOADS has undergone continuous improvement and refinement with much work yet to be done. The previous version of the Offender Program Evaluation Report indicated that all case-bearing officers had been provided with the case management application, and future reports would provide supervision data which would include discussion of data validity and reliability. During the reporting period addressed by this report, preliminary data has been received. The volume of data is limited to the extent that satisfactory analysis regarding its validity and reliability cannot be conducted. One reason for the limited data has been instability of the underlying computer program for a period of time, which impeded field officer data entry capability. Other reasons include changes in documentation procedures required by field staff that have not been fully internalized by all staff members, and workloads that have prohibited satisfactory data entry.

Senate Bill 323, which has effectively reduced post-release supervision caseloads, will allow time for satisfactory data entry in the future. In addition, greater emphasis by management has been placed upon the need for adequate documentation of elements required for reporting purposes. Subsequent reports will contain data in a quantity sufficient for effective analysis.



Post-Incarceration Supervision		
	Freq.	% Total Parole
Education	2	0.1%
Substance Abuse Treatment	861	27.8%
Sex Offender Treatment	27	0.9%
Mental Health Services	57	1.8%
Structured Living	485	15.6%
Liberty Restrictions	192	6.2%
Additional Interventions	1010	32.6%
Increased Supervision	467	15.1%
Total	3,101	100.0%



Community Corrections		
	Freq.	% Total Comm. Corr.
Education	224	3.8%
Substance Abuse Treatment	2,244	38.4%
Sex Offender Treatment	119	2.0%
Mental Health Services	467	8.0%
Structured Living	409	7.0%
Liberty Restrictions	791	13.5%
Additional Interventions	1,096	18.8%
Increased Supervision	489	8.4%
Total	5,839	100.0%

SECTION VI: STUDY LIMITATIONS

As is consistent with any research study, 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) Program need proxy variable, (5) Lack of experimental design, (6) Program-related data recording, and (7) Program selection bias.

Breadth of Data Collection

Several limitations are due to data structures as they exist within the Offender Management Information System. While reviewing hard-copy paper files to augment the lacking and incompatible data structures is possible, the Department's current staffing options prohibit employing this intermediate solution. The Department considered reengineering the Offender Management Information System but that, too, was deemed cost-prohibitive. As the evaluation projects continue, incremental improvements to data and to data structures are, however, 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 and private industries (Kansas Correctional Industries), and several specialized women's programs. A special one-time evaluation of the boot camp (Lafayette County Conservation Camp) was completed in April 2000. Again, staffing deficiencies 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. Initial data on the use of community-based interventions and sanctions are contained in this report and additional data regarding offender behavior and needs in the community will become available in the future.

Program Need Proxy

This report attempts to assess need by way of the RDU (Reception and Diagnostic Unit) evaluation/recommendation combined with the inmate program agreement/plan (IPA). While this proxy may not truly reflect program need, it is

the best proxy measure that we could devise. If the Department were to administer and collect data in the Offender Information System on true program need by way of statistically-validated instrumentation, a better reporting of need could be achieved. Once again, these instruments do not come without costs; programming the database to accept this additional data does not come without costs. Nonetheless, as plans are made to move the Reception and Diagnostic Unit from Topeka to El Dorado, plans have included implementing new measures of need. An example of one of these is the Static 99, which will be used to assess substance abuse treatment 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. Operationalizing an experimental design and withholding program treatment from offenders, however, creates ethical concerns in the field of corrections.

Program-related Data Recording

As noted in both the Pre-release Reintegration and Work Release Highlights sections, these two programs have only maintained offender program experience records for a relatively short time period. This requires caution when comparing the results of these programs to those of the other facility-based programs reported herein.

Program Selection Bias

Finally, there exists a potential selection bias for those offenders who are admitted to the 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 in offense severity, 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 VII: FUTURE EVALUATION ISSUES

As noted in the preface, 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 impact or outcome measures. 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 improvement 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 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 affect data validity issues. 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 agreement/plan (IPA) process. The results of comparing the number of inmates with IPA 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 IPA.

The data also suggests some program impact or effectiveness issues. One of these has to do with examining program effects related to outcomes in addition to recidivism. In subsequent volumes of the report, more data will be made available regarding offender performance while under supervision in the community. Reports similar to those currently in OMIS will need to be designed in the TOADS application. Once completed, this will allow for additional review of the impact of community-based programs and interventions. Employment and supervision compliance information will also be captured, which are additional measures of more intermediate program impact.

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?