

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

"A SAFER KANSAS THROUGH EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES"

OFFENDER PROGRAMS EVALUATION



VOLUME VIII

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April 2009



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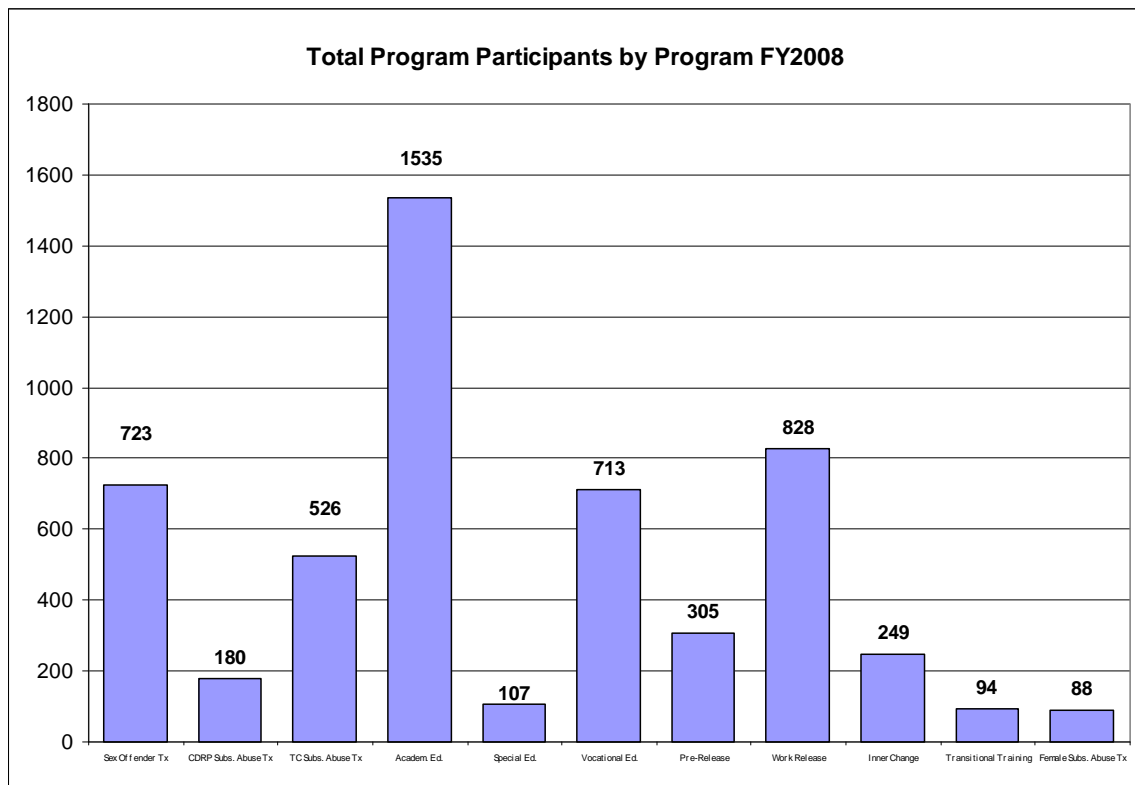
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROGRAM ACTIVITY & EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENTS: OVERVIEW OF FY 2008

The programs described in this report have different curricula, different program durations, different objectives, different offender target groups, and different contractors. This set of differences makes program-to-program comparisons not “apples-to-apples.” Nonetheless, below we present a summary of some of the FY 2008 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. It should be noted that during quality assurance reviews of the final draft of this report, the Department identified errors and inconsistencies with utilization data. Due to time constraints to investigate and correct the errors, utilization data is not provided in this evaluation.

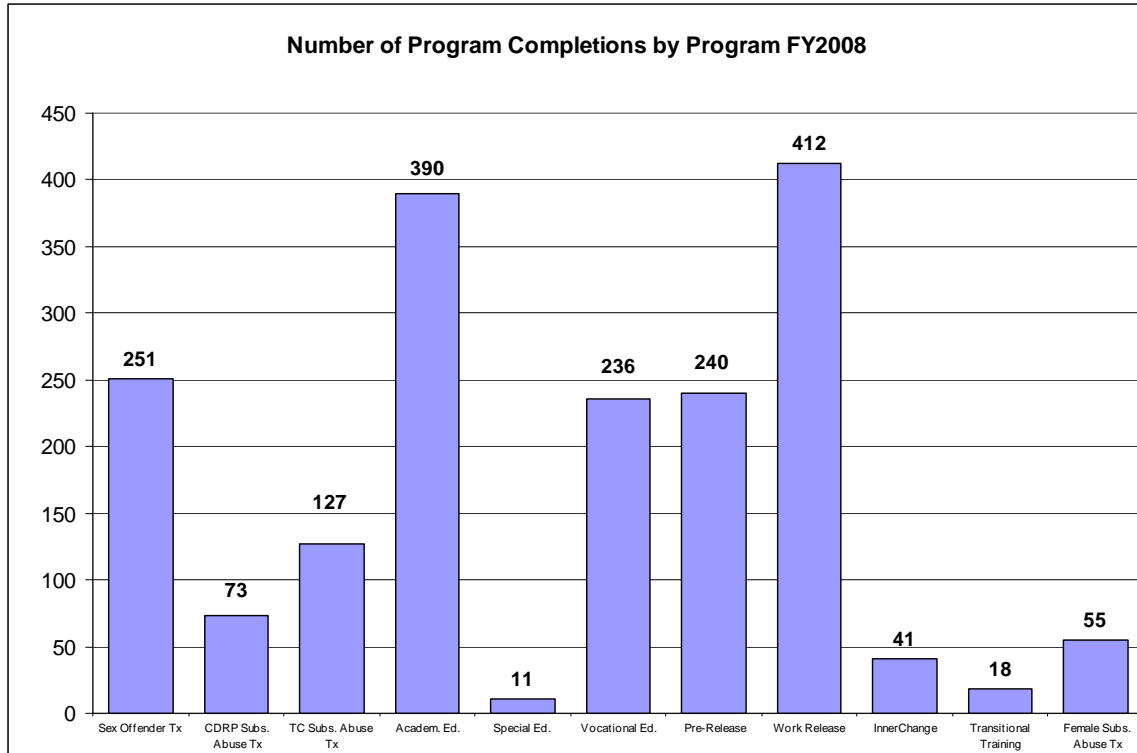
Total Program Participants

The total number of program participants ranges from a low of 88 (Substance Abuse Treatment Program for females) to a high of 1,535 (Academic Education) for FY 2008. The Work Release Program had the second highest total number of participants at 828 and the Sex Offender Treatment Program had the third highest total participant number with 723.



Number of Program Completions

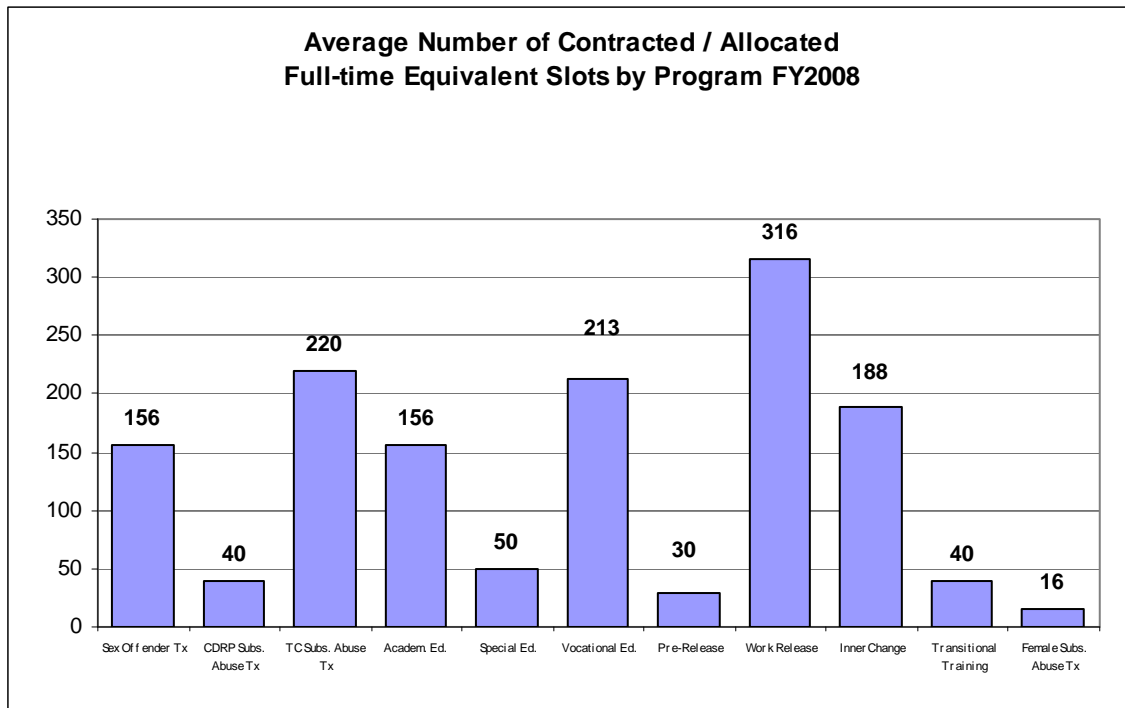
The total number of program completions (unduplicated) during FY 2008 ranged from a high of 412 (Work Release) to a low of 11 (Special Education). The Academic Education program achieved the second highest number of program completions at 390 and the Sex Offender Treatment program ranked third with a total of 251 program completions.



Number of Slots

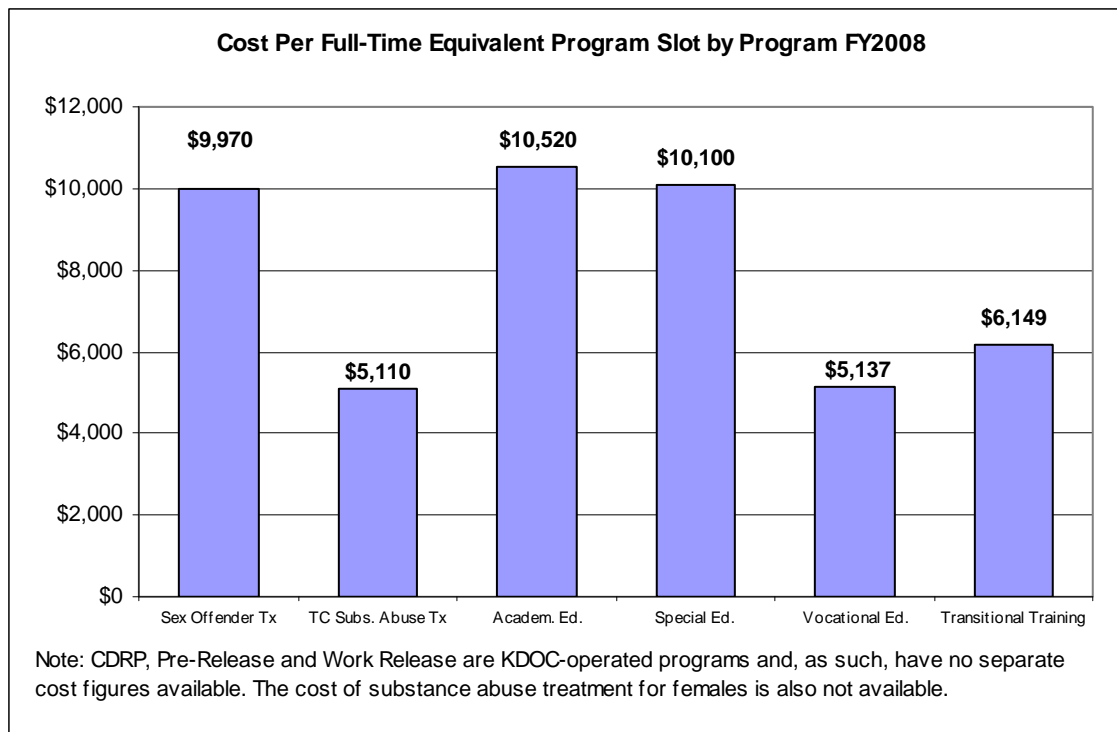
The programs considered in this report also vary in the number of slots contracted or allocated to each program. This figure contributes heavily to the number of total participants that, in turn, influences the number of potential program completers.

For FY 2008, the largest number of slots (average full-time equivalents) was for the Work Release program at 316. The next highest number of slots was for the Therapeutic Communities substance abuse treatment program at 220. Vocational Education (all types of vocational education combined) had the third-highest number of slots at 213. The smallest program in terms of contracted slots was Substance Abuse Treatment program for females (16 slots).



Cost per Program Slot

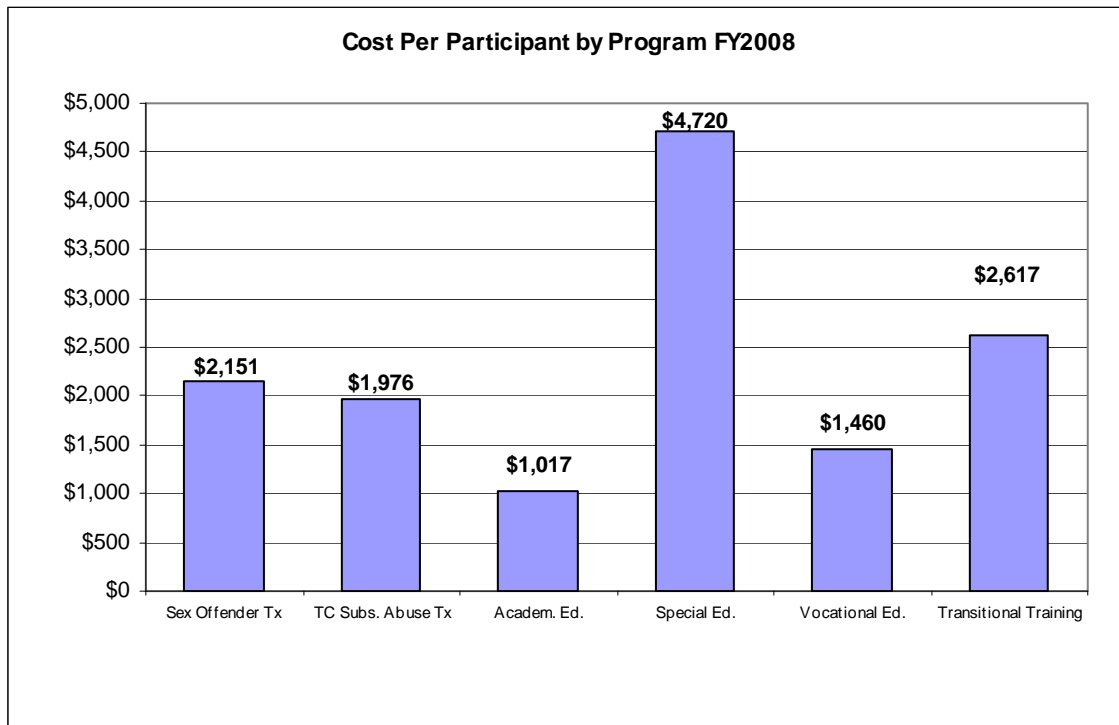
For the contractually operated programs, the FY 2008 actual expenditures can be divided by the number of program slots to obtain a cost per slot for the program. To ensure comparable figures, all slots are stated in terms of full-time equivalents. Actual program expenditures are not maintained for the KDOC-operated programs in a fashion that is separable from other KDOC functions (e.g., security, classification, etc.) associated with the program. Therefore, no cost per program slot is available for the KDOC-operated Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) substance abuse treatment, Pre-Release, or Work Release programs. It should also be noted costs per slot are not reported for InnerChange, as all costs are assumed by the contract provider. Of the contracted programs considered in this report, Therapeutic Communities substance abuse treatment program demonstrates the lowest cost per program slot at \$5,110 followed by Vocational Education at \$5,137 and the Transitional Training Program at \$6,149. The highest cost per slot was in the Academic Education Program (\$10,520) followed by Special Education (\$10,100) and the Sex Offender Treatment program (\$9,970).



Cost per Participant

Using the same actual expenditure figures, the cost per participant can also be calculated for each of the contracted programs. As previously noted, costs are not reported for InnerChange, as all costs are assumed by the contract provider. Cost per participant was highest for the Special Education program (\$4,720) followed by the Transitional Training program (\$2,617) and the Sex Offender Treatment Program (\$2,151). The lowest cost per participant was realized by Academic Education (\$1,017), followed by Vocational Education (\$1,460) and Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment program (\$1,976).

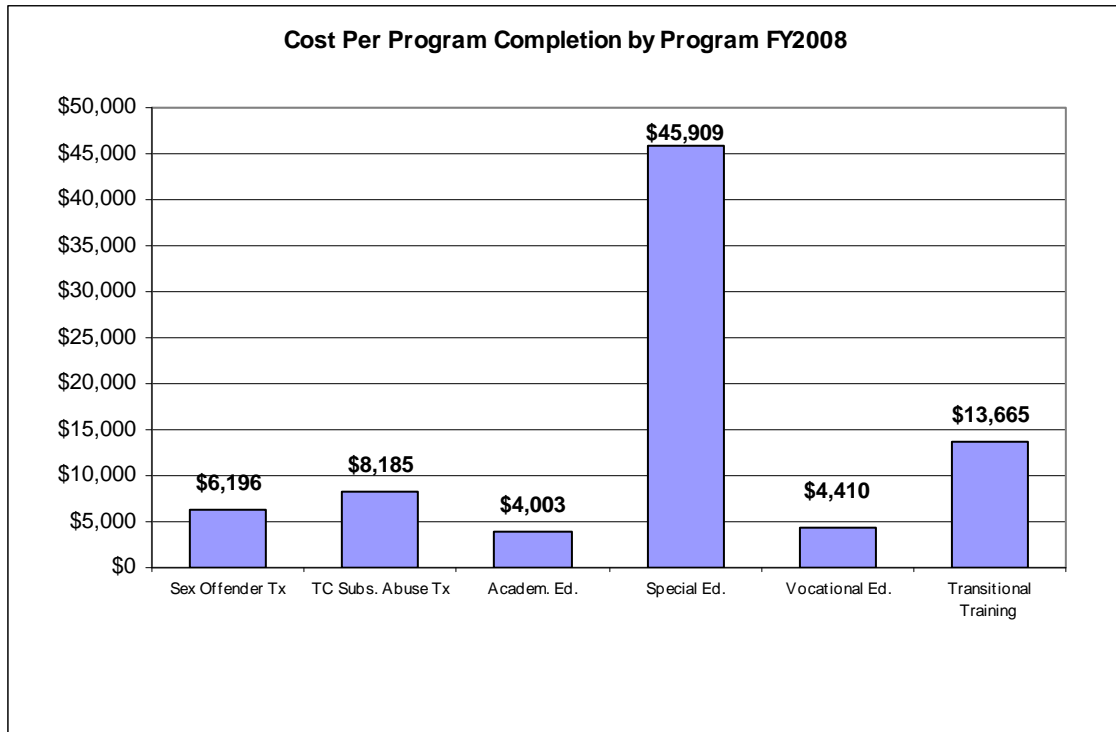
The costs per participant for Special Education in Corrections, as it is in the public school system, are higher than other programs due in part to mandated requirements including lower class sizes, comprehensive evaluations, development and annual review of individualized education plans, provision of necessary services to qualified student(s) regardless of number of students available (can create teacher-student class ratios of 1 to 1), and that often as a result of disabilities, few students will achieve GED or complete all aspects of the IEP in the time in the program.



Cost per Program Completion

Although cost per participant gives a sense of how much it costs to have an offender enrolled in these programs, how much it costs for a program completion is also of interest. Special Education realized the highest cost per completion of the programs considered in this report (\$45,909). This was followed by the Transitional Training program (\$13,665) and the Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment program (\$8,185). The lowest cost per program completion was the Academic Education program (\$4,003) followed by the Vocational Education program (\$4,410). Note that important factors in this program cost calculation include the number of slots, the completion ratio, and the length of the treatment program. Costs per program completion for InnerChange are not reported, as all costs are assumed by the contract provider.

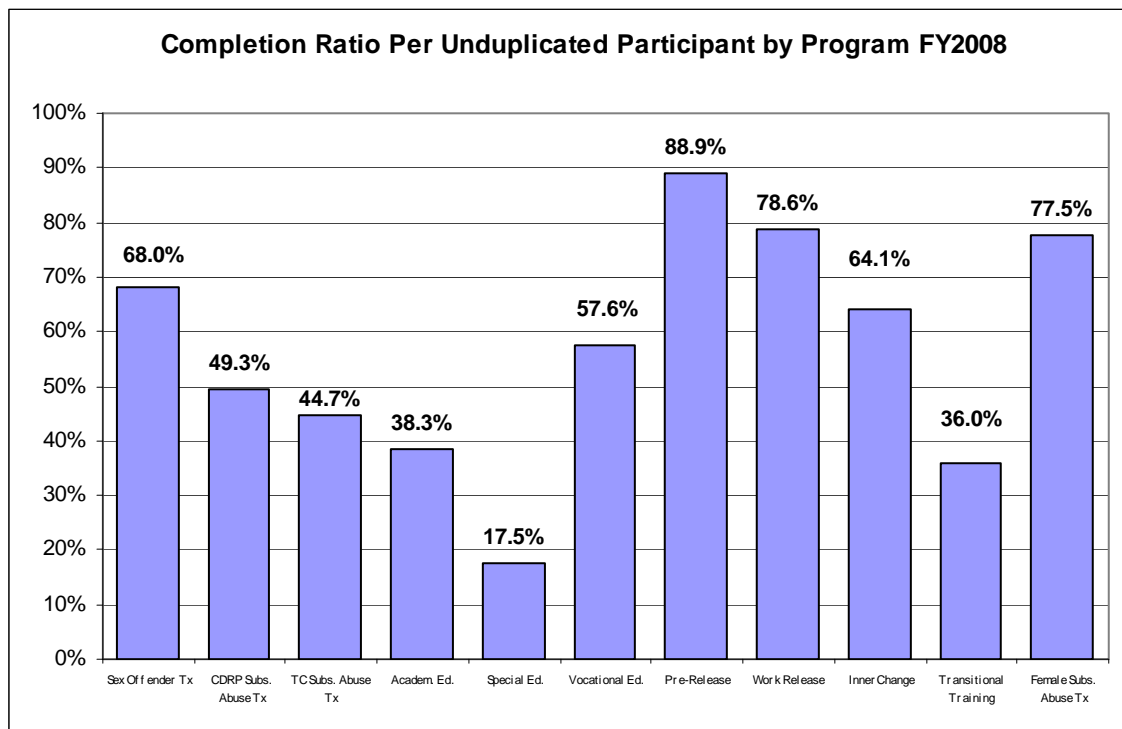
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Completion Ratio

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

In FY 2008, the highest completion ratios were achieved by the Pre-Release program (88.9%), followed by the Work Release program (78.6%), the Substance Abuse Treatment Program for females (77.5%), and the Sex Offender Treatment program (68.0%). The lowest completion ratios were experienced by the Special Education Program (17.5%), Transitional Training (36.0%) and Academic Education (38.3%).



PROGRAM OUTCOME MEASUREMENTS: OVERVIEW

Recidivism

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

The recidivism analysis pool consists of “new commitments” (including probation violators with or without new sentences) admitted and released during the period FY 1992 – FY 2008. For this evaluation some refinements to the outcome pool were imposed. In order to increase the homogeneity of the group on which recidivism information is reported and to ensure that all offenders in this recidivism analysis pool have “similar” opportunities for “success” or “failure,” the initial outcome pool was refined by excluding certain sub-groups (primarily “short termers” – offenders who served less than four months, which is usually insufficient time for program completion).

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

For most programs covered in this report, outcome is considered across the period FY 1992 through FY 2008. Exceptions to this include the Work Release program where outcomes are tracked from FY 1995 through FY 2008, InnerChange program where outcomes are tracked from FY 2000 through FY 2008 and the Therapeutic Communities for which the outcome tracking period varies.

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

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

Despite these cautions, the table below is offered as a summary of the outcome information for each program and compares the one-year, two-year and three-year overall

return rates of offenders identified as needing the program, but not receiving that particular program with those who completed that program/service.

Program Outcome Summary
Return Rate by Program, Follow-up Period and Level of Program Exposure
FY 1992 - FY 2008

Program		1-year follow-up		2-year follow-up		3-year follow-up	
		Need but No Program	Program Completions	Need but No Program	Program Completions	Need but No Program	Program Completions
Sex Offender Program	% Returned # Returned	38.3% 502	18.0% 235	46.2% 571	28.0% 340	53.3% 623	33.4% 371
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT	% Returned # Returned	28.2% 1259	26.4% 1139	35.5% 1398	32.8% 1409	42.7% 1500	36.9% 1569
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP	% Returned # Returned	28.2% 1259	19.7% 375	35.5% 1398	26.2% 485	42.7% 1500	29.9% 544
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: TC	% Returned # Returned	28.2% 1259	20.3% 57	35.5% 1398	25.2% 67	42.7% 1500	29.3% 76
Vocational Education Program	% Returned # Returned	28.1% 1889	22.0% 445	34.4% 2245	30.4% 575	38.3% 2457	36.9% 649
Pre-Release Program	% Returned # Returned	22.0% 130	24.5% 238	32.6% 153	34.1% 303	42.4% 163	41.2% 324
Work Release Program*	% Returned # Returned	25.5% 4369	18.1% 365	31.5% 5124	24.9% 458	36.2% 5596	30.4% 507
Inner Change	% Returned # Returned	24.9% 4861	16.3% 15	31.2% 5741	21.8% 17	36.0% 6271	24.3% 17
TTP	% Returned # Returned	28.1% 1889	33.3% 16	34.4% 2245	43.6% 17	38.3% 2457	55.9% 19

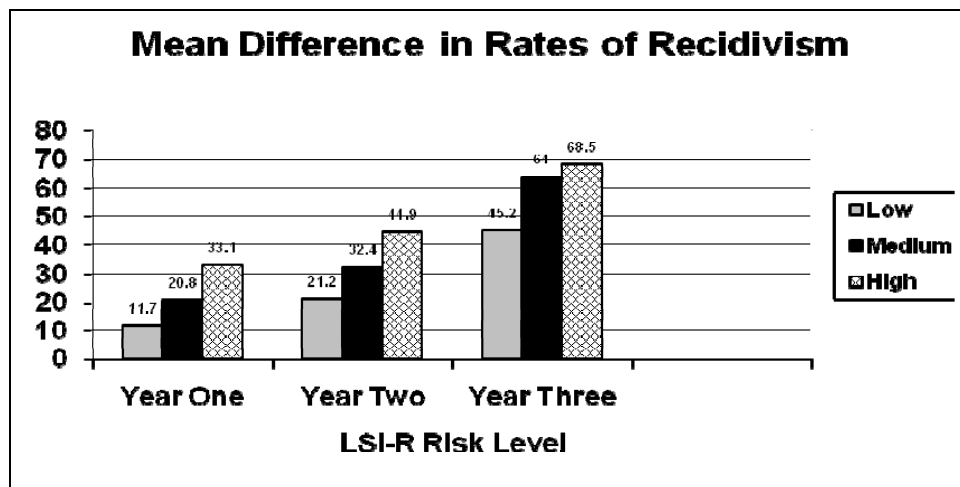
*The Work Release program is now treated as a "service-based" program. Ideally, all offenders would participate in the program if it were feasible (if enough program slots were available). Therefore, the presumption is that essentially all offenders "need" work release experience before release. So the "Need but No Program" actually means "No Program Exposure".

In alignment with the Department's commitment to evidence-based practices, the KDOC has made strides toward identifying and targeting the high risk offender with the implementation of the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R). Research suggests that targeting higher risk offenders for intensive treatment and reducing the mixing of risk levels will reduce recidivism (Andrews, Zinger, Hoge, Bonta, Gendreau & Cullen, 1990; Andrews & Dowden, 1999, 2006; Dowden & Andrews, 1999a, 1999b; Lipsey &

Wilson, 1998; Lowenkamp & Latessa, 2005; Lowenkamp, Latessa, & Holsinger, 2006; Lowenkamp, Smith & Bechtel, 2007).¹

In an effort to conduct more rigorous analyses with our data, the Department has conducted logistic regression models.² While previous reports have primarily provided frequencies for re-admission to KDOC, this analysis considers the influence that sex, race, age and LSI-R total score have on recidivism and controls for these factors. These multivariate models can generate probabilities which can be interpreted as rates of failure based on the low, medium and high risk levels as determined by the LSI-R. These probabilities are presented in the bar chart below.³

Specifically, these findings suggest that over the three year follow-up period, recidivism rates do increase, regardless of the risk level. Over the three years, the rates of recidivism for the low risk group increases from 11.7% to 45.2%, resulting in an increase of 33.5%. Similarly, for the medium and high risk groups, the difference in rates of recidivism between the three year periods is 43.2% and 35.4% respectively. The *key finding* with this bar chart is that for each time period, the lower risk offenders are consistently re-admitted at a significantly lower rate than that of the moderate and high risk groups. Further, this provides empirical evidence that the Kansas Department of Corrections is adhering to the risk principle. It is important to note that these findings are not to be interpreted as program characteristics associated with the recidivism rates by risk level as we have not conducted such an analyses.



¹ Please see references in the Appendix.

² This bar chart is based off the predicted probabilities calculated from the logistic regression models discussed in the Appendix.

³ These predicted probabilities are then compared by risk level using a t-test, which is a difference of means test.

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

VISION: A Safer Kansas Through Effective Correctional Services.

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

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

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

GOALS OF THE PROGRAM EVALUATION PROJECT

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

- Improve the process for managing program-related data by:
 - eliminating conflicting information resulting from maintenance of several separate databases;
 - reducing the steps between the point of data origination and entry into the automated record; and
 - establishing a data review process for continuous improvement to ensure accuracy and completeness of program data.

- Implement a process for systematic data reporting, review and evaluation of programs.
- Ensure consistency of program goals with the Department's mission.
- Ensure consistency of program objectives with program goals.
- Ensure consistency of measurement indicators with program objectives.
- Provide data related to program output (process) measures and to program outcome measures that can guide future analyses and decisions regarding program policy, program improvement, and resource allocation.
- Increase usage of computer-generated reports for effective management of programs.

EVALUATION REPORT DESIGN AND FORMAT

This evaluation report initially proceeded from a set of evaluation questions. These questions, initially discussed in detail in Volume I - January 1997, continue to guide the inquiry, data organization, and reporting format. The output (process) data in this report provides a statistical review of offender program participation for a five-year period from FY 2004 through FY 2008. Outcome (recidivism) data begins with FY 1992 and covers up to the end of FY 2008. Information is provided for each of the following programs:

- Sex Offender Treatment
- Substance Abuse Treatment
 - Alcohol and Drug Addiction Primary Treatment (ADAPT) (outcome data only)
 - Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP)
 - Substance Abuse Treatment for Females
 - Therapeutic Community (TC) (recidivism data covers FY 1997 – FY 2008 only)
- Academic Education (process data only)
- Special Education (process data only)
- Vocational Education
- Transitional Training Program
- Pre-Release Reintegration Program
- Work Release Program (recidivism data covers FY 1995 - FY 2008 only)
- InnerChange™ Program
 - InnerChange Program (recidivism data covers FY 2000 - FY 2008 only)
 - Substance Abuse Treatment Component of InnerChange Program

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Evaluation Question 1

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

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

Evaluation Question 2

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

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

Evaluation Question 3

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

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

of preceding five fiscal years (FY 2004 – FY 2008).

Evaluation Question 4

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

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

Evaluation Question 5

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

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

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report has been organized into the following sections.

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

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

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

- A statement of program rationale and significant changes during FY 2006, FY 2007 and FY 2008,
- Output (process) data for the evaluation period, and
- Outcome (recidivism) data for the evaluation period.

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

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

SECTION II: ANALYTIC PROCEDURES

DATA RELIABILITY

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

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

OUTPUT (PROCESS) MEASURES

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

Activity Measures

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

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

types. To summarize reporting and interpretation, the evaluation team grouped terminations into three categories: (1) program completers, (2) non-volitional non-completers, and (3) volitional non-completers.

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

OUTCOME MEASURES

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

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

As part of KDOC’s efforts to assist in the creation of a state-wide “seamless” criminal justice information system, in FY 2006 KDOC began the process of creating an overarching information system to merge the information contained in the OMIS and TOADS databases. Presently, great effort is being placed on training community supervision officers in data collection procedures, as well as in monitoring and assessing the reliability and validity of the resulting data.

Recidivism

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

comparing results contained within this report to recidivism results reported by other entities.

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

The recidivism analysis in this report is different from the one used in Volume I through Volume VI of the program evaluation. The recidivism analysis pool of offenders was refined in Volume VII to increase the homogeneity of the pool and to ensure that all offenders in the pool have “similar” opportunities for “success” or “failure” during the post-incarceration period — that all offenders are subject to the same “rules” regarding the options for being returned to prison.

Length of the Follow-up Period

Also for the purpose of ensuring similar opportunities for post-incarceration success or failure, the follow-up period reported has been changed from a “variable length” of follow-up period (which addressed only whether the offender returned or not at any point during the offender’s whole time on post-incarceration status) to constant or standardized periods of post-incarceration follow-up (i.e., one year, two-year and three years).

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

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

Outcome Status Groups

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

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

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

The category "Returned (With a New Sentence) After Supervision" is used to identify those individuals who complete the terms of their post-incarceration supervision, but subsequently return to a KDOC facility with a new felony conviction during the specified follow-up period. Categories 3, 4, and 5 combined would reflect the total returning with new sentences.

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

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

Description of the Initial Outcome Pool

The following section provides a description of the Initial Outcome Pool of offenders used in the report. As in the last volume of this report, the initial outcome pool

consists of “new commitments” (including probation violators with or without new sentences) who were both admitted and released during the period FY 1992 – FY 2008.

Please note that “new commitment” does not necessarily mean that these offenders do not have criminal history. Those individuals entering the system as “new commitments” during this time frame are included in the pool regardless of whether or not they had prior incarcerations.

As noted previously, the newer and more reliable program experience records do not extend back beyond FY 1992. In order to create a pool of offenders for whom reliable program data records allow valid comparisons, the primary criterion established is that offenders in the pool are *new commitments* admitted since July 1, 1991 (beginning of FY 1992). After application of this admission constraint, a criterion related to release was applied. This requirement is that the offender must have achieved at least an initial facility release on or before June 30, 2008. June 30, 2008 (end of FY 2008) is the cut-off date for offender-related experiences to be included in this report.

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

Refinement of the Initial Outcome Pool

For this evaluation some refinements to the Initial Outcome Pool were imposed. In order to increase the homogeneity of the group on which recidivism information is reported and to ensure that all offenders in this primary recidivism analysis pool have “similar” opportunities for “success” or “failure,” the initial outcome pool was refined by excluding various sub-groups with certain specific types of initial release as identified below.

- Selected Releases to Detainer--those offenders released (parole or release to post-release supervision) to a detainer who remain out of Kansas prisons, but remain subject to the provisions of the detainer for one month or longer after release. Note that the other releases to detainer (those released from the detainer, but subsequently placed on supervision in good standing within one month of release) remain in the primary recidivism pool. The purpose is to exclude offenders who are subject to the provisions of detainers for long periods of time and who might be confined elsewhere or deported, etc.
- Sentence Expiration—those offenders whose exit from prison is by way of sentence expiration. They are excluded because they are no longer under the management of KDOC and are not subject to being returned to KDOC prisons except as a result of new sentences.
- Court-ordered Releases--those offenders released via some type of court action (e.g., probation, appeal, temporary release for testimony, etc). The primary

purpose here is to exclude those offenders who receive probation or leave prison via appeal. (There are still quite a number of such cases in the pool, especially those from the early 1990's.)

- “Short-termers” (those with very brief periods of confinement)—those offenders whose period of confinement was less than four months. For the most part offenders in this group do not have sufficient opportunity for program participation while confined. This “short-termer” group overlaps somewhat with the “sentence expiration” group described above, and is comprised of mostly probation violators without new sentences who, having served some of their time on probation, have little time left on the confinement portions of their sentences by the time of their admission to prison.
- Death of Offender—“Initial Release” was death or death occurred during the “total” period of post-incarceration follow-up.

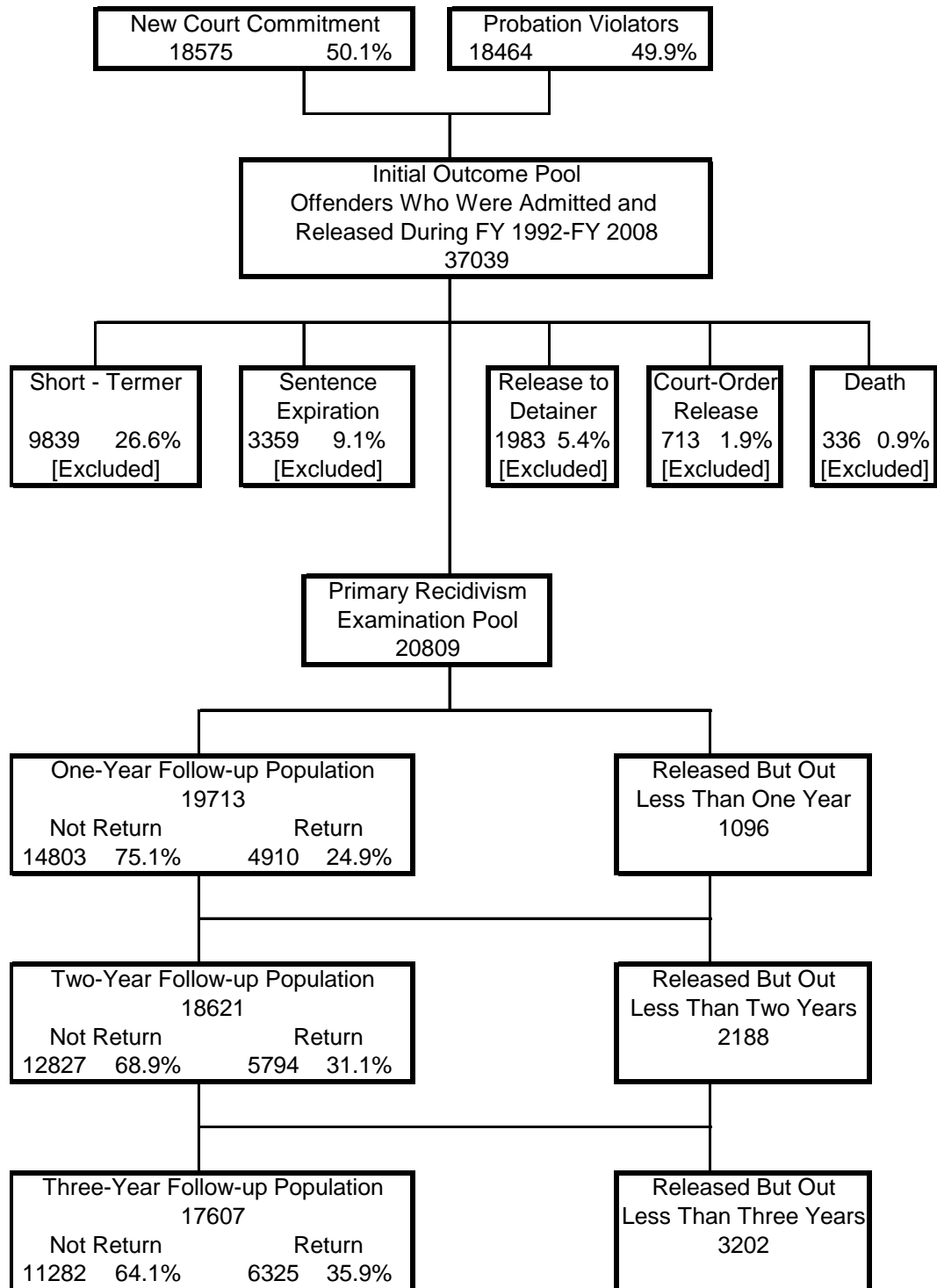
This process produces a Primary Recidivism Examination Pool of offenders who have some essential attributes in common — they are all released to the supervision or management of Kansas parole officers; they are all subject to the same “rules” by which they can be returned to Kansas prisons (return with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

The following chart, titled “Deriving the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool,” describes the recidivism analysis pool and summarizes the refinement procedures. Also presented is a summary of the overall return rate of offenders in the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool.

Of the initial outcome pool of 37,039 offenders, there were 16,230 (43.8%) offenders who were excluded according to the refinement rules, leaving 20,809 (56.2%) in the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool. Of those 16,230 offenders who were excluded, 9,839 offenders were Short-Termers who spent only a short time (less than four months) in KDOC facilities.

The outcome analysis (recidivism) presented in this report focuses on the 20,809 offenders who comprise the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool. In terms of program-related impact, only the program participation experienced during each offender’s initial term of incarceration is considered.

Deriving the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool



Descriptive Information on the Components of the Initial Outcome Pool

The table below contains information on the length of time incarcerated for the components of the Initial Outcome Pool of 37,039. The number of months of incarceration is measured from initial facility entry date to initial facility release date and does not include any jail or residential time served by offenders. In addition to the average (mean) time in KDOC facilities, the table also displays the minimum, maximum and median values for these groups. All times are stated in number of months.

The Primary Recidivism Examination Pool of 20,809 comprises 56.2% of the Initial Outcome Pool of 37,039. The remainder of the Initial Outcome Pool consisted of five groups of offenders that were excluded from the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool. By far the largest of these five groups was “Short-Termer” at 9,839 [26.6% of the Initial Outcome Pool and nearly two thirds (63.4%) of those excluded]. It is also important to note that the Short-Termer group spent an average of only 1.71 months in prison during the initial incarceration.

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

Initial Outcome Pool Component	Frequency	Percent	Months of KDOC Incarceration			
			Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Median
Primary Recidivism Examination Pool	20809	56.2%	24.26	4	201	17
Short-termer	9839	26.6%	1.71	0	4	2
Sentence Expiration	3359	9.1%	10.56	4	146	8
Release to Detainer	1983	5.4%	22.41	4	176	14
Court-Order Release	713	1.9%	14.13	4	124	8
Death	336	0.9%	33.5	4	173	24
Total	37039	100.0%	16.82	0	201	9

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

Components of the Initial Outcome Pool by Admission Type

Initial Outcome Pool Component	Total	New Court Commitment		Probation Violator Without New Sentence		Probation Violator With New Sentence	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Primary Recidivism Examination Pool	20809	12964	62.3%	6322	30.4%	1523	7.3%
Short-termer	9839	3073	31.2%	6587	66.9%	179	1.8%
Sentence Expiration	3359	166	4.9%	3164	94.2%	29	0.9%
Release to Detainer	1983	1539	77.6%	341	17.2%	103	5.2%
Court-Order Release	713	593	83.2%	113	15.8%	7	1.0%
Death	336	240	71.4%	61	18.2%	35	10.4%
Total	37039	18575	50.1%	16588	44.8%	1876	5.1%

Characteristics of the “Primary Recidivism Examination Pool”

Again, the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool is comprised of 20,809 offenders who had both an initial new admission and initial release during the period FY 1992 to FY 2008. The following table presents the distribution of this group by the year of the initial admission. Note that for the more recent years of admission, there are decreasingly fewer offenders represented. This is due to the fact that many of the more recently admitted offenders had not yet been released.

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

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1992	1539	7.4%
1993	1454	7.0%
1994	1226	5.9%
1995	1522	7.3%
1996	1735	8.3%
1997	1802	8.7%
1998	1744	8.4%
1999	1749	8.4%
2000	1318	6.3%
2001	1216	5.8%
2002	1207	5.8%
2003	1149	5.5%
2004	1026	4.9%
2005	881	4.2%
2006	780	3.7%
2007	402	1.9%
2008	59	0.3%
Total	20809	100.0%

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

Gender: “Male” and “female”.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primary Recidivism Examination Pool: Demographics and Other Characteristics

	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	18491	88.9%
Female	2318	11.1%
Race		
White	13785	66.2%
Black	6507	31.3%
Native American	386	1.9%
Asian / Pacific Islander	120	0.6%
Unavailable	11	0.1%
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic	18237	87.6%
Hispanic	1486	7.1%
Unavailable	1086	5.2%
Age at Release		
24 or younger	5938	28.5%
25 - 29	3982	19.1%
30 - 34	3296	15.8%
35 - 39	2965	14.2%
40+	4631	22.3%
Unavailable	-3	0.0%
Education Level at Release		
Grades 0-11	3085	14.8%
High School Diploma	4129	19.8%
Post H. S.	1609	7.7%
Special Education	1932	9.3%
GED	9615	46.2%
Unavailable	439	2.1%
Employment History		
Under 1 year	3718	17.9%
1 - 3 years	3747	18.0%
3 - 5 Years	2943	14.1%
Above 5 years	10401	50.0%
Unavailable	0	0.0%
Most Serious Offense Type		
Person-sex	2596	12.5%
Person-other	6832	32.8%
Property	3658	17.6%
Drug	6521	31.3%
Other	930	4.5%
Unavailable	272	1.3%
Custody Level at Release *		
Minimum	10940	52.6%
Medium	4560	21.9%
Maximum	1331	6.4%
Special Management	738	3.5%
Unavailable	3240	15.6%
Prior Incarcerations		
No Prior Incarcerations	18149	87.2%
1+ Prior Incarcerations	2660	12.8%
Time Served Before Release		
Under 1 year	7630	36.7%
1 - 3 years	8964	43.1%
3 - 5 Years	2843	13.7%
5 - 13 Years	1347	6.5%
Unavailable	25	0.1%
Disciplinary Infractions		
No Disciplinary Infractions	8753	42.1%
1+ Disciplinary Infractions	12056	57.9%
Total	20809	100.0%

* Custody Level includes both old and new custody level systems

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

		One-year Follow-up	Two-year Follow-up	Three-year Follow-up
Gender	Male	25.9%	32.3%	37.3%
	Female	16.7%	21.6%	24.6%
Race	White	22.6%	28.1%	32.8%
	Black	30.1%	37.6%	42.5%
	Native American	25.5%	31.5%	37.0%
	Asian / Pacific Islander	11.5%	18.1%	22.0%
Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic	25.9%	32.6%	37.8%
	Hispanic	23.1%	28.4%	33.0%
Age at Release	24 or younger	31.4%	37.7%	42.9%
	25 - 29	25.7%	31.9%	37.0%
	30 - 34	24.1%	30.8%	35.4%
	35 - 39	22.5%	28.6%	32.9%
	40+	17.9%	23.3%	27.6%
Education Level at Release	Grades 0-11	23.1%	28.6%	31.7%
	High School Diploma	19.3%	24.7%	28.5%
	Post H. S.	16.5%	21.2%	25.3%
	Special Education	30.3%	37.8%	44.0%
	GED	26.0%	33.7%	38.4%
Employment History	Under 1 year	33.3%	40.1%	44.5%
	1 - 3 years	25.4%	31.3%	36.5%
	3 - 5 Years	22.3%	29.1%	34.1%
	Above 5 years	22.4%	28.4%	33.1%
Most Serious Offense Type	Person-sex	25.4%	34.3%	39.5%
	Person-other	27.7%	34.4%	39.4%
	Property	26.9%	31.0%	36.0%
	Drug	20.9%	27.4%	31.9%
	Other	23.5%	26.4%	29.5%
Custody Level at Release	Minimum	20.2%	25.3%	28.9%
	Medium	30.6%	36.4%	41.2%
	Maximum	39.4%	45.0%	48.7%
	Special Management	44.3%	49.7%	54.2%
Prior Incarcerations	No Prior Incarceration	24.0%	30.0%	34.7%
	1+ Prior Incarceration	30.8%	38.3%	43.9%
Time Served Before Release	Under 1 year	25.7%	29.5%	33.2%
	1 - 3 years	24.8%	31.0%	35.9%
	3 - 5 Years	22.6%	32.7%	40.1%
	5 - 13 Years	25.7%	38.0%	45.6%
Disciplinary Infractions	No Disciplinary Infractions	20.1%	25.4%	29.7%
	1+ Disciplinary Infractions	28.5%	35.6%	41.1%
	Total	24.9%	31.1%	35.9%

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

The preceding table contains information on the overall return rate of the Primary Recidivism Examination Pool, presented by the categories of offender characteristics and by length of follow-up period. In the pool there were 19,713 offenders who had been released long enough to complete the one-year follow-up period. This number decreased to 18,621 and to 17,607 for the two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively. The number who had been released, but not out long enough to complete the follow-up period was 1,096 (one-year follow-up), 2,188 (two-year) and 3,202 (three-year). These latter groups are excluded from the denominators used in calculating the return rates.

- The overall return rate to KDOC increased from 24.9% for the one-year follow-up to 31.1% and 35.9% for the two-year and three-year follow-up periods.
- Although the return rates differed among different demographic groups, the trend is that the return rate increased over time consistently for all subgroups.
- Males had consistently higher return rates than Females.
- Blacks had the highest return rates among the racial groups.
- Non-Hispanics had higher return rates than Hispanics.
- The return rate decreased as the age of offenders increased.
- The return rates for the Special Education and GED group were higher than for the other groups. The Post H.S. group had the lowest return rate.
- The return rate decreased as the length of work history increased.
- The return rate decreased as Custody Level decreased.
- Offenders with no prior incarcerations had relatively lower return rates than the offenders who had prior incarcerations.
- The return rate relatively increased as the time served before release increased.
- Offenders who had disciplinary infractions had higher return rates than those with no infractions.

Level of Program Exposure

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

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

- ***Program "Need"***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION III: SPECIFIC PROGRAM DATA

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

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

- Program Activity Summary: FY 2004 – FY 2008 – this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over a five-year timeframe.

- Program Cost and Activity Summary: FY 2004 – FY 2008 – this descriptive information includes data on actual expenditures, slots, completions, and enrollments.
- The Percent of Unduplicated Enrollments who Complete and the Average Cost per Unduplicated Enrollment – this data provides a means through which comparisons per desired intermediate service outcome (i.e., completion of program) may be compared.
- Treatment Slots – these graphics present the program’s capacity in terms of full-time enrollments over the prior five fiscal years.

Program outcome information is based on return to Kansas prisons. The outcome data in the recidivism tables summarize this data for the time period between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 2008. Exceptions to this include the Work Release program where outcomes are tracked from FY 1995 through FY 2008, InnerChange™ program where outcomes are tracked from FY 2000 through FY 2008 and the Therapeutic Communities for which the outcome period varies. (For further explanation, please see the description of Outcome Measures in *Section II: Analytic Procedures*.)

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

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 sex offender treatment over this time period.

FY 1989 – FY 1991: Weldy and Associates

FY 1992 – FY 2008: DCCCA, Inc.

As did Volumes I-VII, this report focuses on the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) services provided for male general population inmates. Beginning in FY 2002, however, the data reported herein includes the sex offender treatment delivered to females. Females originally were provided sex offender treatment services through Prison Health Services (PHS) at the Topeka Correctional Facility. On October 1, 2003, Correct Care Solutions (CCS) began providing sex offender treatment services for females as part of the Department's comprehensive health care contract. In FY 2006, DCCCA, Inc. assumed the role as the treatment provider for females.

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

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

Managed as Sex Offenders

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

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

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

C). Excluded Convictions. Individuals with convictions under K.S.A. 21-3512, 21-3513, and/or 21-3515 shall be exempt from the embrace of this definition.

D). Offenders that are charged and plead guilty to a sex offense, and are placed on “Suspended Execution of Sentence” (SES) or “Suspended Imposition of Sentence” (SIS) from this or any other state, and are placed under the supervision of Kansas Parole Services for that offense will be managed as sex offenders during that supervision. If the SES or SIS charge is dismissed due to successful completion of a period of supervision and conditions, the charge will not be used as a “conviction” in determining if an offender should be managed as a sex offender.

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

Current Program Operations

Candidates for the program are inmates who meet the KDOC definition of “sex offender” as reflected in the Internal Management Policy and Procedure (IMPP) 11-115. All KDOC sex offenders are referred to the Sex Offender Treatment Program. The sex offender must agree to participate in the program and to complete specific requirements in each phase of the program to achieve successful completion.

The full-time equivalent (FTE) slots allocated for male sex offender treatment

for FY 2001 to FY 2008 is reflected below:

Fiscal Year	LCF	HCF	NCF	TOTAL
2001	76	48	32	156
2002	70	40	40	150
2003	70	40	40	150
2004	70	40	40	150
2005	70	40	40	150
2006	70	60	20	150
2007	70	60	20	150
2008	70	60	20	150

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

The SOTP includes specialized treatment for minimum risk offenders, psychosocially challenged offenders, psychopathic offenders, sex offenders in denial, and female sex offenders. The SOTP provides a structured 4 hours-per-day, 5 days-per-week schedule. This consists of morning, afternoon or evening sessions consistent with the institution-based programming schedule. The program regimen consists of an evaluation and assessment phase lasting approximately 3 months, and an intensive treatment phase lasting approximately 12 months.

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

The following table provides an overview of the facility-based treatment contracts and program models from FY 2001 to FY 2008.

**Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP)
Contractors and Program Models
FY 2001 – FY 2008**

	LCF	HCF	NCF	TCF	LCMHF
<u>FY 2001</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
<u>FY 2002</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model
<u>FY 2003</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	PHS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	No Program
<u>FY 2004</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	PHS/CCS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	No Program
<u>FY 2005</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	CCS 12-month, 2-phase cognitive-based Relapse Management Model	No Program
<u>FY 2006</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	No Program
<u>FY 2007</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	No Program
<u>FY 2008</u> Contractor Program Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	DCCCA 18-month, 3-phase Cognitive-based, Relapse Management Model	No Program

General Goal Statement

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

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

- Offenders will acquire or improve the cognitive and behavioral self-management

skills necessary to control deviant behavior and reduce re-offending.

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

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

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

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 32 and 33).

Evaluation Highlights: Sex Offender Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- During FY 2006, FY 2007 and FY 2008, six full-time equivalent female offender treatment slots were included. The number of contracted slots for males remained constant at 150 from FY 2006 to FY 2008.
- The number of program participants increased from 812 in FY 2006 to 813 in FY 2007, and decreased to 723 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 674 in FY 2006 to 692 in FY 2007, and then decreased to 655 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 197 in FY 2006 to 231 in FY 2007, and further increased to 251 in FY 2008.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants, as defined in the Program Cost and Activity table, increased from 54.7% in FY 2006 to 58.6% in FY 2007, and further increased to 68.0% in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$2,163 in FY 2006 to \$2,107 in FY 2007, and increased to \$2,375 in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$7,402 in FY 2006 to \$6,312 in FY 2007, and further decreased to \$6,196 in FY 2008.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Sex Offender Treatment Program during their initial incarceration, 18.0% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 28.0% and 33.4% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to the much higher return rates of 38.3%, 46.2% and 53.3% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 18.0%, 28.0% and 33.4% for the offenders who successfully completed Sex Offender Treatment Program, versus the higher return rates of 26.0%, 35.8% and 43.1% for those offenders who terminated treatment non-volitionally, and 38.0%, 45.3% and 51.6% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, 2.4%, 4.6% and 6.4% for those completing treatment, substantially lower than 14.6%, 22.4% and 28.1% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 4.7%, 6.2% and 7.8% for non-volitional non-completers, and 7.8%, 11.4% and 13.5% for volitional non-completers.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 13.2%, 21.4% and 26.0% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing treatment, compared to 17.6%, 22.0% and 24.5% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 20.0%, 26.9% and 33.5% for non-volitional non-completers, and 25.6%, 31.8% and 36.9% for volitional non-completers.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment Program -- Male and Female
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	262		316		277		304		295	
# Enrolled	467		486		535		509		428	
Subtotal	729		802		812		813		723	
Completions	179	43.3%	220	41.9%	197	40.4%	231	47.0%	251	59.3%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	150	36.3%	230	43.8%	214	43.9%	222	45.2%	145	34.3%
Volitional	84	20.3%	75	14.3%	77	14.7%	38	7.7%	27	6.4%
Subtotal: Terminations	413	100.0%	525	100.0%	488	100.0%	491	100.0%	423	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	316		277		324		298		286	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment: Substance Abuse Treatment Component
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	49		37		7		6		0	
# Enrolled	40		18		18		3		0	
Subtotal	89		55		25		9		0	
Completions	43	79.6%	38	79.2%	13	65.0%	7	77.8%	0	0.0%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	6	11.1%	8	16.7%	5	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Volitional	5	9.3%	2	4.2%	2	10.0%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%
Subtotal: Terminations	54	100.0%	48	100.0%	20	100.0%	9	100.0%	0	0.0%
# Carried to next FY	35		7		5		0		0	

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

**Program Total Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment Program -- Male
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	257		313		273		294		287	
# Enrolled	467		478		520		503		417	
Subtotal	724		791		793		797		704	
Completions	178	43.3%	217	41.9%	194	40.5%	226	46.7%	244	59.1%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	150	36.5%	230	44.4%	210	43.8%	220	45.5%	144	34.9%
Volitional	83	20.2%	71	13.7%	75	15.7%	38	7.9%	25	6.1%
Subtotal: Terminations	411	100.0%	518	100.0%	479	100.0%	484	100.0%	413	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	313		273		314		290		277	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Sex Offender Treatment Program -- Female
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

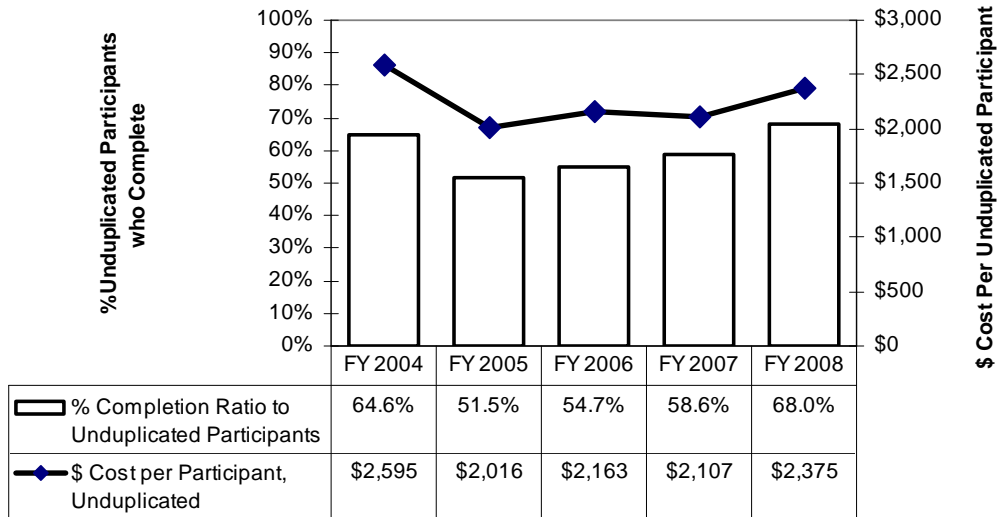
Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	5		3		4		10		8	
# Enrolled	0		8		15		6		11	
Subtotal	5		11		19		16		19	
Completions	1	50.0%	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	5	62.5%	7	70.0%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	44.4%	3	37.5%	2	20.0%
Volitional	1	50.0%	4	57.1%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%
Subtotal: Terminations	2	100.0%	7	100.0%	9	100.0%	8	100.0%	10	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	3		4		10		8		10	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

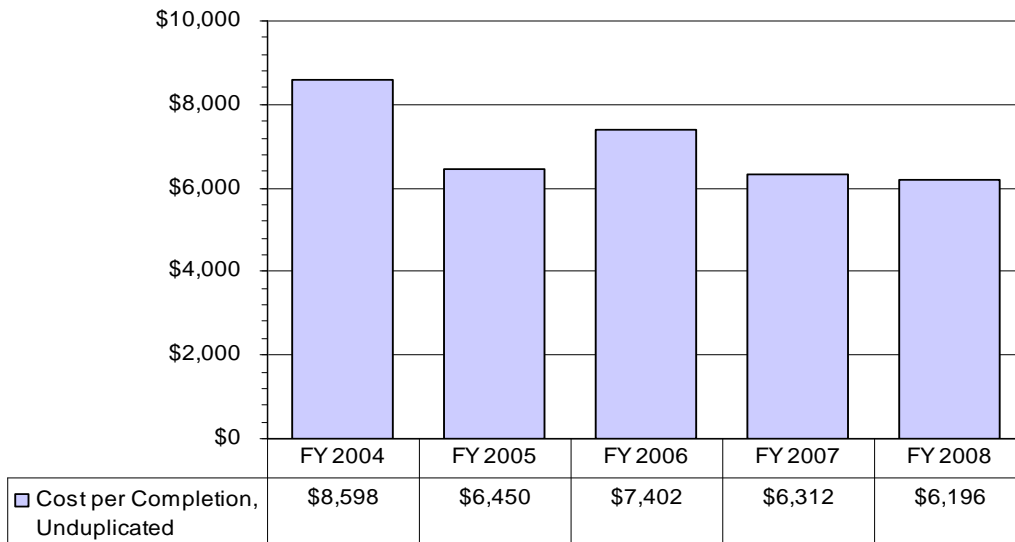
Program Cost and Activity Summary Sex Offender Treatment Program FY 2004 - FY 2008					
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Actual Expenditures	\$ 1,539,000	\$ 1,419,000	\$ 1,458,100	\$ 1,458,100	\$ 1,555,320
Contracted Slots (Full-time equivalent)	156	156	156	156	156
Cost per Slot	\$ 9,865	\$ 9,096	\$ 9,347	\$ 9,347	\$ 9,970
Number Participants, Total	729	802	812	813	723
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 2,111	\$ 1,769	\$ 1,796	\$ 1,793	\$ 2,151
Unduplicated Participants	593	704	674	692	655
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 2,595	\$ 2,016	\$ 2,163	\$ 2,107	\$ 2,375
Unduplicated Completions	179	220	197	231	251
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 8,598	\$ 6,450	\$ 7,402	\$ 6,312	\$ 6,196
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	64.6%	51.5%	54.7%	58.6%	68.0%
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	316	277	314	298	286

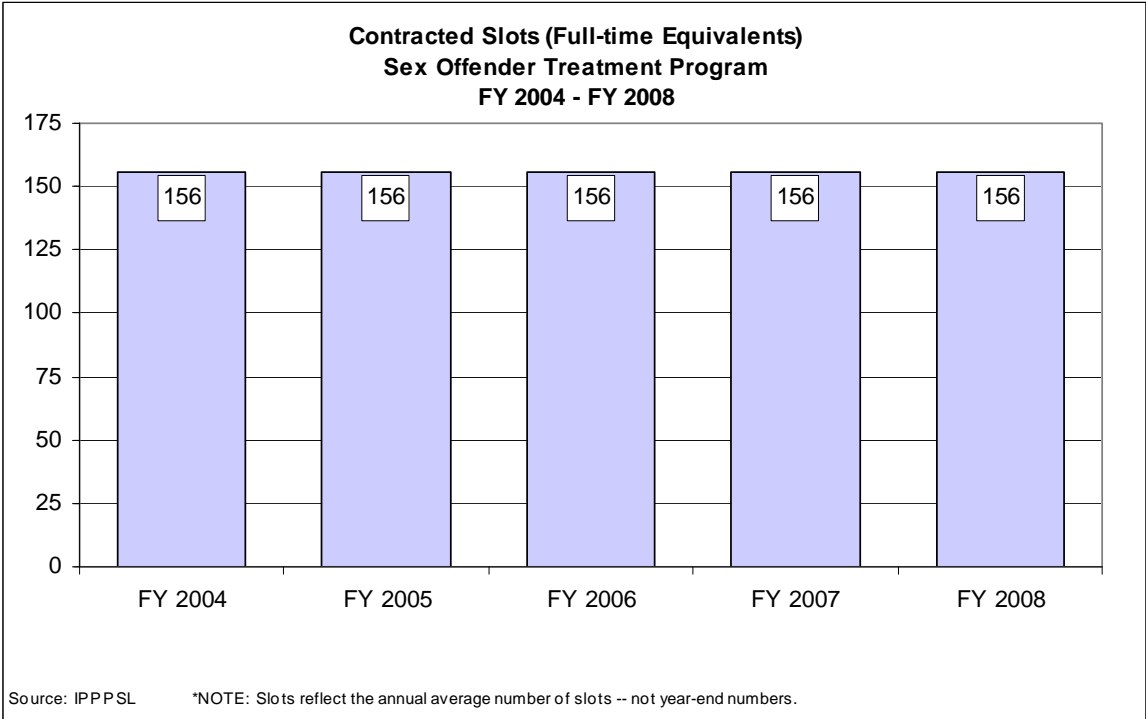
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Sex Offender Treatment Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



**Cost Per Unduplicated Completion
Sex Offender Treatment Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**





Inmate Program: Sex Offender Treatment Program -- SOTP

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

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure						Program Exposure								Total	
	Need		No Need		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																
No Return to KDOC	808	61.7%	12535	75.9%	13343	74.9%	1071	82.0%	159	74.0%	230	62.0%	1460	77.2%	14803	75.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	502	38.3%	3976	24.1%	4478	25.1%	235	18.0%	56	26.0%	141	38.0%	432	22.8%	4910	24.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	230	17.6%	1864	11.3%	2094	11.8%	173	13.2%	43	20.0%	95	25.6%	311	16.4%	2405	12.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	143	10.9%	1021	6.2%	1164	6.5%	27	2.1%	9	4.2%	23	6.2%	59	3.1%	1223	6.2%
Violation, New Sentence	43	3.3%	417	2.5%	460	2.6%	4	0.3%	1	0.5%	6	1.6%	11	0.6%	471	2.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	5	0.4%	22	0.1%	27	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	27	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	81	6.2%	652	3.9%	733	4.1%	31	2.4%	3	1.4%	17	4.6%	51	2.7%	784	4.0%
Subtotal	1310	100.0%	16511	100.0%	17821	100.0%	1306	100.0%	215	100.0%	371	100.0%	1892	100.0%	19713	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	68		865		933		126		27		10		163		1096	
Two-year Follow-up																
No Return to KDOC	665	53.8%	10968	70.2%	11633	69.0%	874	72.0%	124	64.2%	196	54.7%	1194	67.6%	12827	68.9%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	571	46.2%	4652	29.8%	5223	31.0%	340	28.0%	69	35.8%	162	45.3%	571	32.4%	5794	31.1%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	272	22.0%	2311	14.8%	2583	15.3%	260	21.4%	52	26.9%	114	31.8%	426	24.1%	3009	16.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	163	13.2%	1180	7.6%	1343	8.0%	36	3.0%	9	4.7%	28	7.8%	73	4.1%	1416	7.6%
Violation, New Sentence	83	6.7%	709	4.5%	792	4.7%	20	1.6%	2	1.0%	10	2.8%	32	1.8%	824	4.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	31	2.5%	214	1.4%	245	1.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	3	0.8%	4	0.2%	249	1.3%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	22	1.8%	238	1.5%	260	1.5%	24	2.0%	5	2.6%	7	2.0%	36	2.0%	296	1.6%
Subtotal	1236	100.0%	15620	100.0%	16856	100.0%	1214	100.0%	193	100.0%	358	100.0%	1765	100.0%	18621	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	142		1756		1898		218		49		23		290		2188	
Three-year Follow-up																
No Return to KDOC	546	46.7%	9738	65.7%	10284	64.3%	739	66.6%	95	56.9%	164	48.4%	998	61.8%	11282	64.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	623	53.3%	5084	34.3%	5707	35.7%	371	33.4%	72	43.1%	175	51.6%	618	38.2%	6325	35.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	286	24.5%	2449	16.5%	2735	17.1%	289	26.0%	56	33.5%	125	36.9%	470	29.1%	3205	18.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	169	14.5%	1211	8.2%	1380	8.6%	42	3.8%	9	5.4%	31	9.1%	82	5.1%	1462	8.3%
Violation, New Sentence	90	7.7%	783	5.3%	873	5.5%	25	2.3%	2	1.2%	11	3.2%	38	2.4%	911	5.2%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	69	5.9%	490	3.3%	559	3.5%	3	0.3%	2	1.2%	4	1.2%	9	0.6%	568	3.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	9	0.8%	151	1.0%	160	1.0%	12	1.1%	3	1.8%	4	1.2%	19	1.2%	179	1.0%
Subtotal	1169	100.0%	14822	100.0%	15991	100.0%	1110	100.0%	167	100.0%	339	100.0%	1616	100.0%	17607	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	209		2554		2763		322		75		42		439		3202	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT: OVERVIEW

Program History and Rationale

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

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

Current Program Operations

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

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Therapeutic Community (DCCCA)				100			24		124
Therapeutic Community (Mirror)			60						60
CDRP (Non-Contract)					40				40
LWCC (GRW Corp.)							16		16
Total Slots			60	100	40		40		240

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

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

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

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

FY 2007: The Department's contract for Therapeutic Community programs at TCF and OCF was awarded to Mirror, Inc. The Department maintained the number of full time equivalent contracted slots at 180 and the number of non-contracted slots at 40.

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

FY 2008: The Department increased the number of full time equivalent contracted slots to 232 with the expansion of Therapeutic Community at Ellsworth Correctional Facility. The Department maintained the number of non-contracted slots at 40. The contract was renegotiated with Mirror, Inc.

Treatment	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Therapeutic Community (Mirror)		52	60	80			24		216
CDRP (Non-Contract)					40				40
LWCC (GRW Corp.)							16		16
Total Slots		52	60	80	40		40		272

General Goal Statement

The overall goal of substance abuse treatment programs is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing a structured treatment regimen requiring the offender to accept personal responsibility for his or her behavior, to recognize and acknowledge the chronic nature of his or her substance abusing behavior cycle, and to acquire the specific cognitive and behavioral skills necessary to manage the targeted behavior and reduce the risk of relapse and re-offending.

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

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

As a result of the Department's implementation of the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) risk/needs assessment instrument, we are able to focus treatment

resources to those offenders who score highest in alcohol and/or drug use and who pose the highest risk of re-offending.

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

CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Description

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

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

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

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

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

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

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

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

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The output (process) indicators provide measures of program activity and efficiency. They include such data as the number of enrollments and terminations the

program processes in a given time period, the number of individual offenders enrolled (unduplicated enrollments), the number of offenders who complete the program. The data in the tables and graphs that follow provide this information for each year of the review period.

- Program Activity Summary: FY 2004 -- FY2008 -- this information describes the total volume of offenders into and out of the program over the FY 2004-2008 time frame.
- Program Slots -- these graphics present the program's capacity.

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

Program outcome (recidivism) information is based on return to Kansas prisons. The outcome data in the recidivism table provide this information for the time period between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 2008. (For further explanation, please see also the description of Outcome Measures in *Section II: Analytic Procedures.*)

Evaluation Highlights: CDRP Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- The number of allocated slots remained constant at 40 from FY 2006 to FY 2008.
- The number of program participants increased from 199 in FY 2006 to 202 in FY 2007, and decreased to 180 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 195 in FY 2006 to 201 in FY 2007, and decreased to 179 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated completions decreased from 89 in FY 2006 to 79 in FY 2007, and further decreased to 73 in FY 2008.
- The completion ratio of unduplicated participants decreased from 57.8% in FY 2006 to 49.7% in FY 2007, and further decreased to 49.3% in FY 2008.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the CDRP substance abuse treatment program during their initial incarceration, 19.7% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 26.2% and 29.9% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to substantially higher return rates of 28.2%, 35.5% and 42.7% during

the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.

- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 19.7%, 26.2% and 29.9% for the offenders who successfully completed CDRP treatment, substantially lower than 23.6%, 31.4% and 36.2% return rates for those offenders who terminated treatment non-volitionally, and 25.9%, 32.3% and 37.7% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 7.6%, 12.0% and 14.6% for those completing treatment, compared to 9.1%, 14.9% and 19.4% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 9.1%, 9.8% and 14.9% for non-volitional non-completers, and 8.8%, 13.0% and 17.1% for volitional non-completers.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 9.2%, 12.7% and 14.3% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing treatment, somewhat lower than 14.3%, 19.0% and 22.4% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 14.5%, 19.6% and 21.3% for non-volitional non-completers, and 14.4%, 17.9% and 19.9% for volitional non-completers.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	31		41		40		41		41	
# Enrolled	151		161		159		161		139	
Subtotal	182		202		199		202		180	
Completions	69	48.9%	81	50.0%	89	56.3%	79	50.3%	73	50.7%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	12	8.5%	11	6.8%	5	3.2%	10	6.4%	4	2.8%
Volitional	60	42.6%	70	43.2%	64	40.5%	68	43.3%	67	46.5%
Subtotal: Terminations	141	100.0%	162	100.0%	158	100.0%	157	100.0%	144	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	41		40		41		42		31	

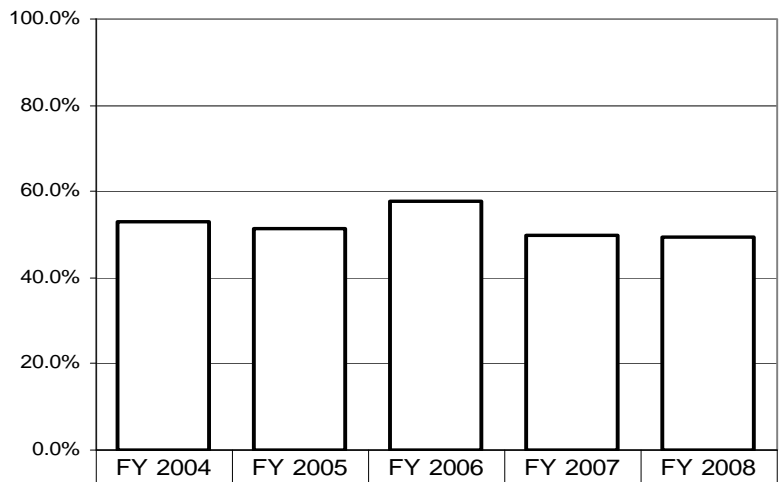
NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

Program Cost and Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP² FY 2004 - FY 2008					
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Slots	40	40	40	40	40
Number Participants, Total	182	202	199	202	180
Unduplicated Participants	171	198	195	201	179
Unduplicated Completions	69	81	89	79	73
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	53.1%	51.3%	57.8%	49.7%	49.3%
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	41	40	41	42	31

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

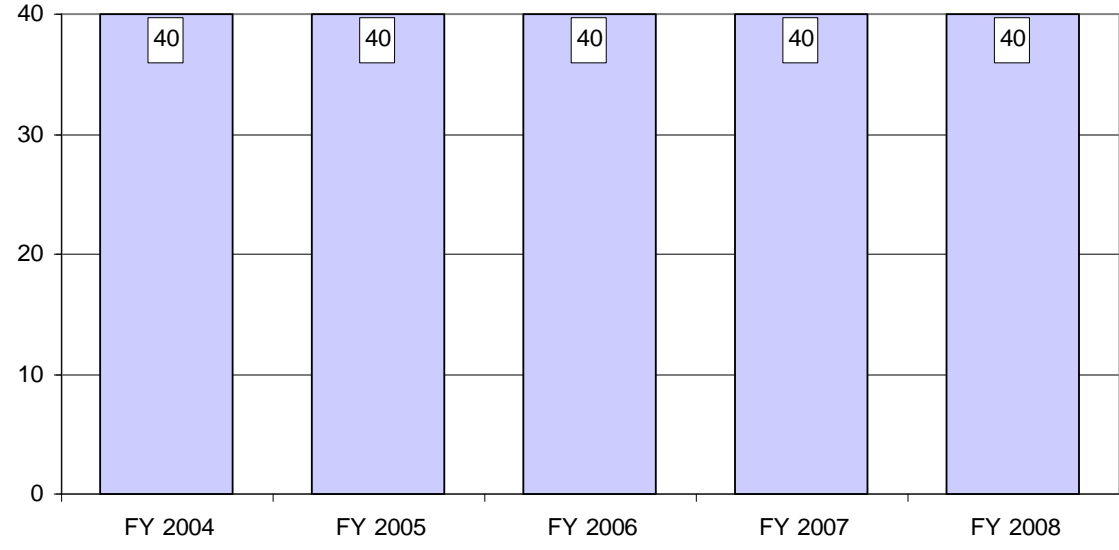
² CDRP is a program that is run by KDOC. As such, no program-specific cost data is available.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



█ % Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants	53.1%	51.3%	57.8%	49.7%	49.3%
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**Available Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



Source: IPPPSL

Inmate Program: Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- CDRP

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

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure								Program Exposure								Other Subs. Abuse Treatment Programs*		Total	
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.		No.		%	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC																				
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1259	28.2%	1661	23.1%	12	9.3%	2932	24.9%	375	19.7%	13	23.6%	135	25.9%	523	21.1%	1455	26.7%	4910	24.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	637	14.3%	837	11.7%	8	6.2%	1482	12.6%	175	9.2%	8	14.5%	75	14.4%	258	10.4%	665	12.2%	2405	12.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	276	6.2%	366	5.1%	1	0.8%	643	5.5%	109	5.7%	3	5.5%	34	6.5%	146	5.9%	434	8.0%	1223	6.2%
Violation, New Sentence	121	2.7%	177	2.5%	0	0.0%	298	2.5%	34	1.8%	2	3.6%	11	2.1%	47	1.9%	126	2.3%	471	2.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	8	0.2%	10	0.1%	1	0.8%	19	0.2%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	3	0.1%	5	0.1%	27	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	217	4.9%	271	3.8%	2	1.6%	490	4.2%	55	2.9%	0	0.0%	14	2.7%	69	2.8%	225	4.1%	784	4.0%
Subtotal	4466	100.0%	7180	100.0%	129	100.0%	11775	100.0%	1903	100.0%	55	100.0%	521	100.0%	2479	100.0%	5459	100.0%	19713	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	522		419		1		942		33		2		37		72		82		1096	
Two-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC																				
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1398	35.5%	1962	28.9%	16	12.5%	3376	31.1%	485	26.2%	16	31.4%	159	32.3%	660	27.5%	1758	32.8%	5794	31.1%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	747	19.0%	1044	15.4%	10	7.8%	1801	16.6%	236	12.7%	10	19.6%	88	17.9%	334	13.9%	874	16.3%	3009	16.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	309	7.8%	417	6.1%	1	0.8%	727	6.7%	141	7.6%	3	5.9%	39	7.9%	183	7.6%	506	9.4%	1416	7.6%
Violation, New Sentence	200	5.1%	304	4.5%	2	1.6%	506	4.7%	63	3.4%	2	3.9%	16	3.3%	81	3.4%	237	4.4%	824	4.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	77	2.0%	95	1.4%	3	2.3%	175	1.6%	18	1.0%	0	0.0%	9	1.8%	27	1.1%	47	0.9%	249	1.3%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	65	1.6%	102	1.5%	0	0.0%	167	1.5%	27	1.5%	1	2.0%	7	1.4%	35	1.5%	94	1.8%	296	1.6%
Subtotal	3940	100.0%	6790	100.0%	128	100.0%	10858	100.0%	1853	100.0%	51	100.0%	492	100.0%	2396	100.0%	5367	100.0%	18621	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	1048		809		2		1859		83		6		66		155		174		2188	
Three-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC																				
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1500	42.7%	2125	33.3%	21	16.7%	3646	36.4%	544	29.9%	17	36.2%	176	37.7%	737	31.5%	1942	37.0%	6325	35.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	786	22.4%	1096	17.2%	10	7.9%	1892	18.9%	260	14.3%	10	21.3%	93	19.9%	363	15.5%	950	18.1%	3205	18.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	321	9.1%	428	6.7%	1	0.8%	750	7.5%	145	8.0%	3	6.4%	41	8.8%	189	8.1%	523	10.0%	1462	8.3%
Violation, New Sentence	215	6.1%	329	5.2%	2	1.6%	546	5.4%	79	4.3%	3	6.4%	17	3.6%	99	4.2%	266	5.1%	911	5.2%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	146	4.2%	210	3.3%	7	5.6%	363	3.6%	42	2.3%	1	2.1%	22	4.7%	65	2.8%	140	2.7%	568	3.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	32	0.9%	62	1.0%	1	0.8%	95	0.9%	18	1.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%	21	0.9%	63	1.2%	179	1.0%
Subtotal	3516	100.0%	6378	100.0%	126	100.0%	10020	100.0%	1822	100.0%	47	100.0%	467	100.0%	2336	100.0%	5251	100.0%	17607	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	1472		1221		4		2697		114		10		91		215		290		3202	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

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

ADAPT Program

Program Description

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

The ADAPT program design provided a treatment approach based in cognitive restructuring and small group treatment, serving as an intensive substance abuse treatment program for offenders who presented serious substance abuse issues. The treatment program was 90 days in length, providing 40 service hours a week of structured treatment activities aimed at substance abuse education, cognitive-behavioral change, and relapse prevention.

For further information regarding the ADAPT program, please refer to Volume VI of the Offender Programs Evaluation.

Labette Women's Correctional Camp (LWCC Program)

Program Description

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

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

In addition to the custody and medical requirements for the LWCC program, the participant must be identified as having a need for substance abuse treatment, as indicated by a score of 3 or higher in the Alcohol and Drug domain of the LSI-R assessment.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

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

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

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

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

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) is essentially the same for all programs. This is presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 32 and 33). Note that the pool of offenders who have completed the LWCC program is too small to have sufficient outcome data for two-year and three-year follow-up.

Evaluation Highlights: LWCC Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Output Highlights

- The number of allocated slots remained constant at 16 from FY 2006 to FY 2008.
- The number of program participants decreased slightly from 85 in FY 2006 to 83 in FY 2007, and then increased to 88 in FY 2008.
- The number of completions increased from 49 in FY 2006 to 56 in FY 2007, and decreased slightly to 55 in FY 2008.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the LWCC substance abuse treatment program during their initial incarceration, 14.0% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period. This is in comparison to substantially higher return rate of 28.2% during the same period in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during the one-year follow-up period: 14.0% for the offenders who successfully completed LWCC treatment, substantially lower than the 16.7% return rate for those offenders who terminated treatment non-volitionally, and 50.0% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 6.0% for those completing treatment, compared to 9.1% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 0.0% for non-volitional non-completers, and 14.3% for volitional non-completers.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 4.0% during the one-year follow-up period for those completing treatment, lower than 14.3% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 16.7% for non-volitional non-completers, and 35.7% for volitional non-completers.

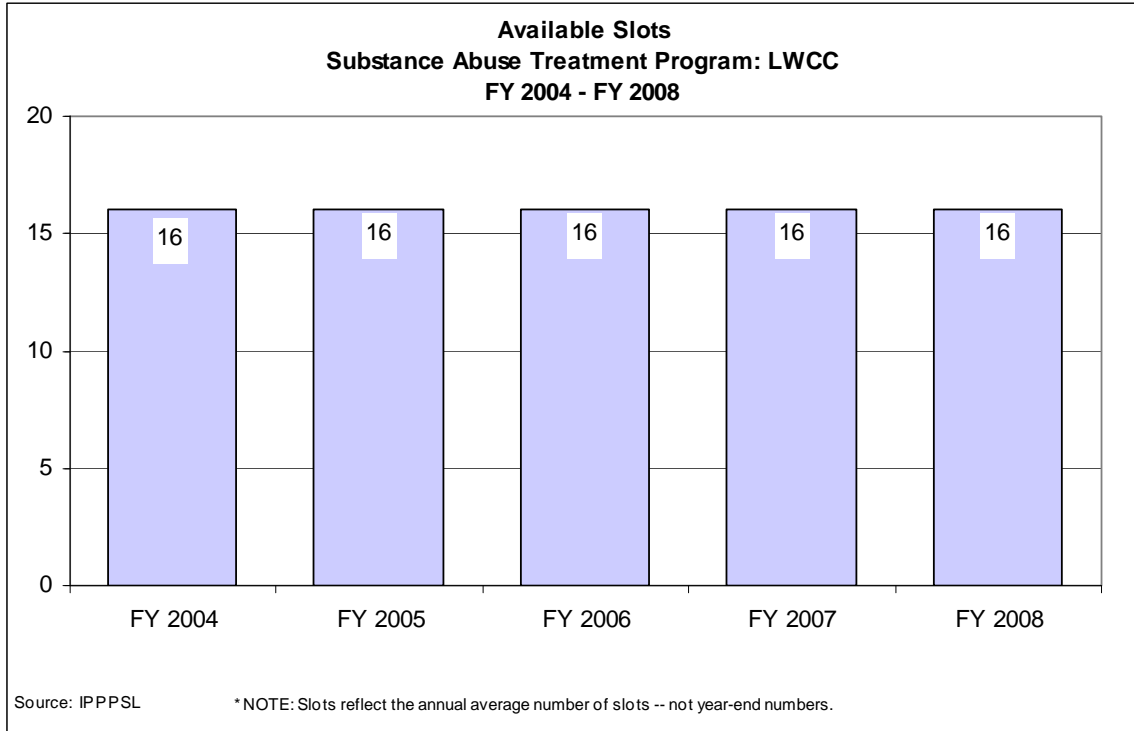
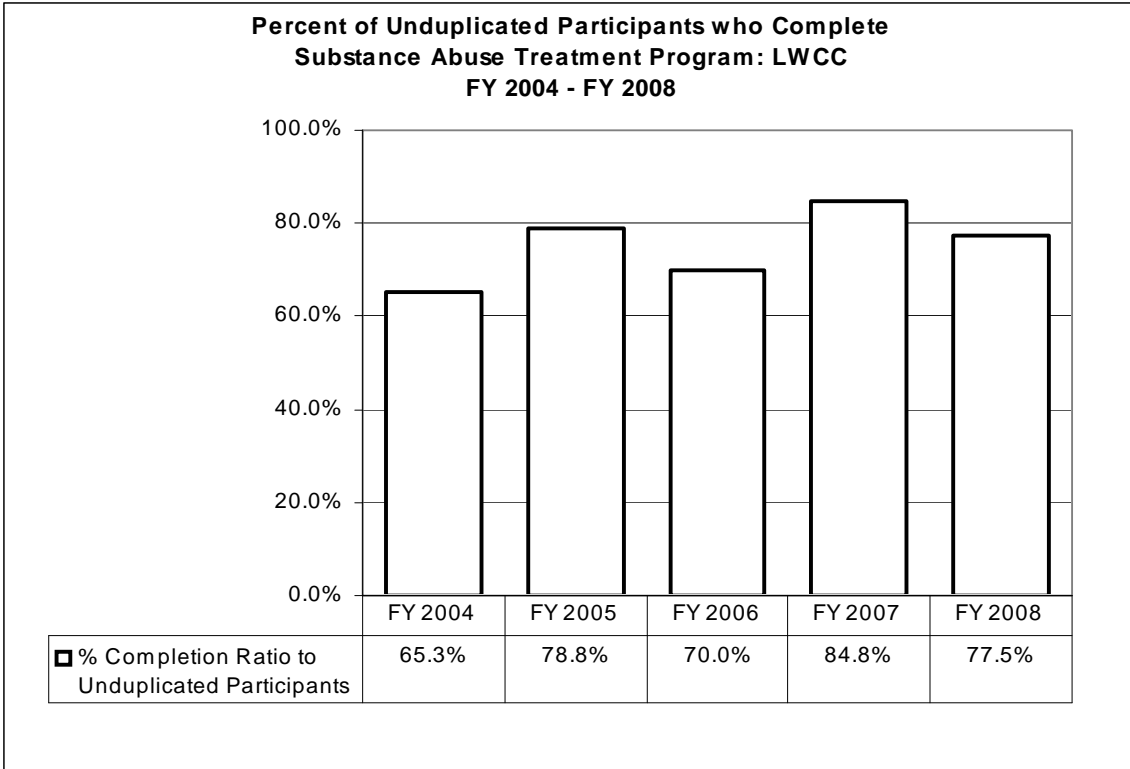
**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: LWCC
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	12		12		14		15		15	
# Enrolled	50		69		71		68		73	
Subtotal	62		81		85		83		88	
Completions	32	64.0%	52	77.6%	49	70.0%	56	82.4%	55	79.7%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	8	16.0%	10	14.9%	5	7.1%	9	13.2%	11	15.9%
Volitional	10	20.0%	5	7.5%	16	22.9%	3	4.4%	3	4.3%
Subtotal: Terminations	50	100.0%	67	100.0%	70	100.0%	68	100.0%	69	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	12		14		15		15		14	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

Program Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Program: LWCC FY 2004 - FY 2008					
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Slots	16	16	16	16	16
Number Participants, Total	62	81	85	83	88
Unduplicated Participants	61	80	85	81	85
Unduplicated Completions	32	52	49	56	55
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	65.3%	78.8%	70.0%	84.8%	77.5%
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	12	14	15	15	14

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].



Inmate Program: Substance Abuse Treatment Program -- LWCC

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

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure								Program Exposure								Other Subs.		Total	
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.		Abuse Treatment Programs*			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
One-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	3207	71.8%	5519	76.9%	117	90.7%	8843	75.1%	43	86.0%	5	83.3%	7	50.0%	55	78.6%	5905	75.1%	14803	75.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1259	28.2%	1661	23.1%	12	9.3%	2932	24.9%	7	14.0%	1	16.7%	7	50.0%	15	21.4%	1963	24.9%	4910	24.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	637	14.3%	837	11.7%	8	6.2%	1482	12.6%	2	4.0%	1	16.7%	5	35.7%	8	11.4%	915	11.6%	2405	12.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	276	6.2%	366	5.1%	1	0.8%	643	5.5%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	3	4.3%	577	7.3%	1223	6.2%
Violation, New Sentence	121	2.7%	177	2.5%	0	0.0%	298	2.5%	2	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	171	2.2%	471	2.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	8	0.2%	10	0.1%	1	0.8%	19	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%	27	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	217	4.9%	271	3.8%	2	1.6%	490	4.2%	2	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	292	3.7%	784	4.0%
Subtotal	4466	100.0%	7180	100.0%	129	100.0%	11775	100.0%	50	100.0%	6	100.0%	14	100.0%	70	100.0%	7868	100.0%	19713	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	522		419		1		942		22		0		0		22		132		1096	
Two-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	2542	64.5%	4828	71.1%	112	87.5%	7482	68.9%	30	81.1%	3	60.0%	7	50.0%	40	71.4%	5305	68.8%	12827	68.9%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1398	35.5%	1962	28.9%	16	12.5%	3376	31.1%	7	18.9%	2	40.0%	7	50.0%	16	28.6%	2402	31.2%	5794	31.1%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	747	19.0%	1044	15.4%	10	7.8%	1801	16.6%	3	8.1%	1	20.0%	5	35.7%	9	16.1%	1199	15.6%	3009	16.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	309	7.8%	417	6.1%	1	0.8%	727	6.7%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	3	5.4%	686	8.9%	1416	7.6%
Violation, New Sentence	200	5.1%	304	4.5%	2	1.6%	506	4.7%	2	5.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.6%	316	4.1%	824	4.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	77	2.0%	95	1.4%	3	2.3%	175	1.6%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	73	0.9%	249	1.3%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	65	1.6%	102	1.5%	0	0.0%	167	1.5%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	128	1.7%	296	1.6%
Subtotal	3940	100.0%	6790	100.0%	128	100.0%	10858	100.0%	37	100.0%	5	100.0%	14	100.0%	56	100.0%	7707	100.0%	18621	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	1048		809		2		1859		35		1		0		36		293		2188	
Three-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	2016	57.3%	4253	66.7%	105	83.3%	6374	63.6%	18	72.0%	3	60.0%	3	30.0%	24	60.0%	4884	64.7%	11282	64.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1500	42.7%	2125	33.3%	21	16.7%	3646	36.4%	7	28.0%	2	40.0%	7	70.0%	16	40.0%	2663	35.3%	6325	35.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	786	22.4%	1096	17.2%	10	7.9%	1892	18.9%	3	12.0%	1	20.0%	5	50.0%	9	22.5%	1304	17.3%	3205	18.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	321	9.1%	428	6.7%	1	0.8%	750	7.5%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	3	7.5%	709	9.4%	1462	8.3%
Violation, New Sentence	215	6.1%	329	5.2%	2	1.6%	546	5.4%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	5.0%	363	4.8%	911	5.2%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	146	4.2%	210	3.3%	7	5.6%	363	3.6%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.5%	204	2.7%	568	3.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	32	0.9%	62	1.0%	1	0.8%	95	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.5%	83	1.1%	179	1.0%
Subtotal	3516	100.0%	6378	100.0%	126	100.0%	10020	100.0%	25	100.0%	5	100.0%	10	100.0%	40	100.0%	7547	100.0%	17607	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	1472		1221		4		2697		47		1		4		52		453		3202	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

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

Therapeutic Community (TC) Substance Abuse Treatment

Program Description – Overview

During FY 2008, the Department contracted for therapeutic communities located at Osawatomie Correctional Facility (OCF), Topeka Correctional Facility (TCF), Hutchinson Correctional Facility (HCF) and Ellsworth Correctional Facility (ECF). DCCCA, Inc. was the Department's contracted service provider for the Lansing and Topeka programs from FY 2001 to FY 2005. In FY 2004, the Department contracted with Mirror, Inc. for a therapeutic community at HCF for medium-custody inmates and in FY 2008, an additional therapeutic community program at ECF. Previously, the Department had contracted with DCCCA, Inc. for a TC in Winfield, but this program was eliminated in February 2003 due to funding cuts. In FY 2005, Mirror, Inc. became the contractor for treatment services at the OCF and TCF therapeutic communities. Although each TC has distinct target populations and varying program lengths, the core curricula and goals are similar.

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

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

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

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

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

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

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

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

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

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 33 and 33).

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

Evaluation Highlights: Combined Therapeutic Community Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Output Highlights

- The number of contracted slots increased from 164 in FY 2007 to 220 in FY 2008.
- The number of program participants decreased slightly from 447 in FY 2006 to 442 in FY 2007, and increased to 526 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated completions decreased from 136 in FY 2006 to 129 in FY 2007, and further decreased to 127 in FY 2008.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 50.6% in FY 2006 to 51.8% in FY 2007, and then decreased to 44.7% in FY 2008.

- The cost per unduplicated participant increased from \$1,753 in FY 2006 to \$1,832 in FY 2007, and further increased to \$2,294 in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated completion increased from \$5,582 in FY 2006 to \$6,037 in FY 2007, and further increased to \$8,852 in FY 2008.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment program during their initial incarceration, 20.3% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 25.2% and 29.3% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to the somewhat higher return rates of 28.2%, 35.5% and 42.7% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.

Note the return rate for the “need but no program” group was about eight percentage points higher at one-year follow-up, and this difference increased to about 13 percentage points at three-year follow-up.

- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 20.3%, 25.2% and 29.3% for the offenders who successfully completed Therapeutic Community substance abuse treatment, somewhat lower than 24.7%, 28.0% and 28.4% return rates for those offenders who terminated treatment non-volitionally, and 31.1%, 36.0% and 41.6% for volitional non-completers.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 8.5%, 11.4% and 14.7% for those completing treatment, compared to 9.1%, 14.9% and 19.4% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 11.7%, 18.7% and 19.0% for non-volitional non-completers, and 13.6%, 16.4% and 20.7% for all those volitional non-completers.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 8.9%, 13.2% and 14.3% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing treatment and differed little from 14.3%, 19.0% and 22.4% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 7.8%, 8.0% and 8.1% for non-volitional non-completers, and 13.6%, 18.9% and 20.1% for volitional non-completers.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Community Treatment Programs
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	122		143		161		160		169	
# Enrolled	360		341		286		282		357	
Subtotal	482		484		447		442		526	
# Promotions	0		0		0		0		0	
Completions	99	29.3%	138	42.7%	136	48.1%	129	49.2%	127	41.4%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	94	27.8%	53	16.4%	21	7.4%	26	9.9%	58	18.9%
Volitional	145	42.9%	132	40.9%	126	44.5%	107	40.8%	122	39.7%
Subtotal: Terminations	338	100.0%	323	100.0%	283	100.0%	262	100.0%	307	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	144		161		164		176		206	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

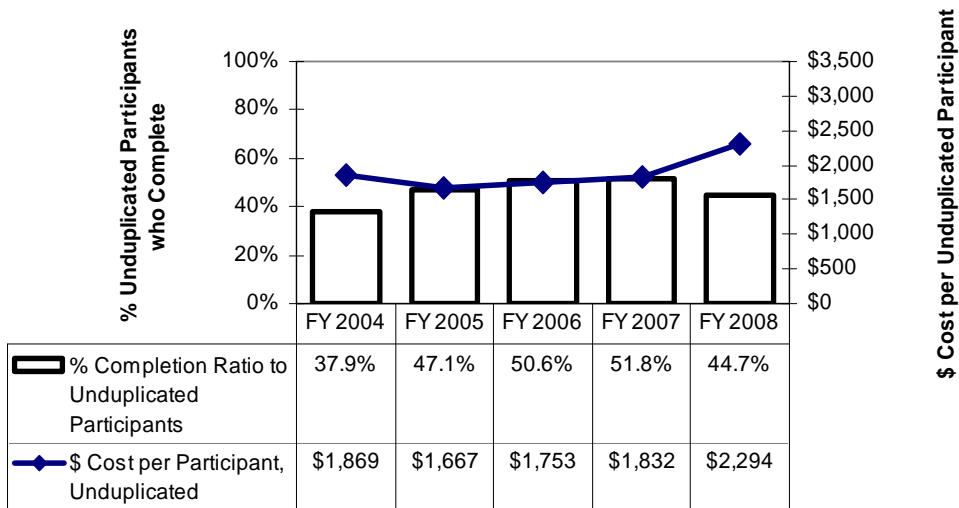
*For FY 2004, there were 3 TC enrollments that were terminated via the volitional non-completions category "Refused to Enter." These events were not counted in the individual TC programs because the physical location at the time of refusal was not one of the three facilities that have TC programs.

Program Cost and Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Program - All Therapeutic Communities FY 2004 - FY 2008					
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Actual Expenditures	\$ 757,000	\$ 757,000	\$ 759,192	\$ 778,812	\$ 1,124,239
Contracted Slots (Full-time equivalent)	179	164	164	164	220
Cost per Slot	\$ 4,229	\$ 4,616	\$ 4,629	\$ 4,749	\$ 5,110
Number Participants, Total	482	484	447	442	526
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 1,571	\$ 1,564	\$ 1,698	\$ 1,762	\$ 2,137
Unduplicated Participants	405	454	433	425	490
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 1,869	\$ 1,667	\$ 1,753	\$ 1,832	\$ 2,294
Unduplicated Completions	99	138	136	129	127
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 7,646	\$ 5,486	\$ 5,582	\$ 6,037	\$ 8,852
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	37.9%	47.1%	50.6%	51.8%	44.7%
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	144	161	164	176	206

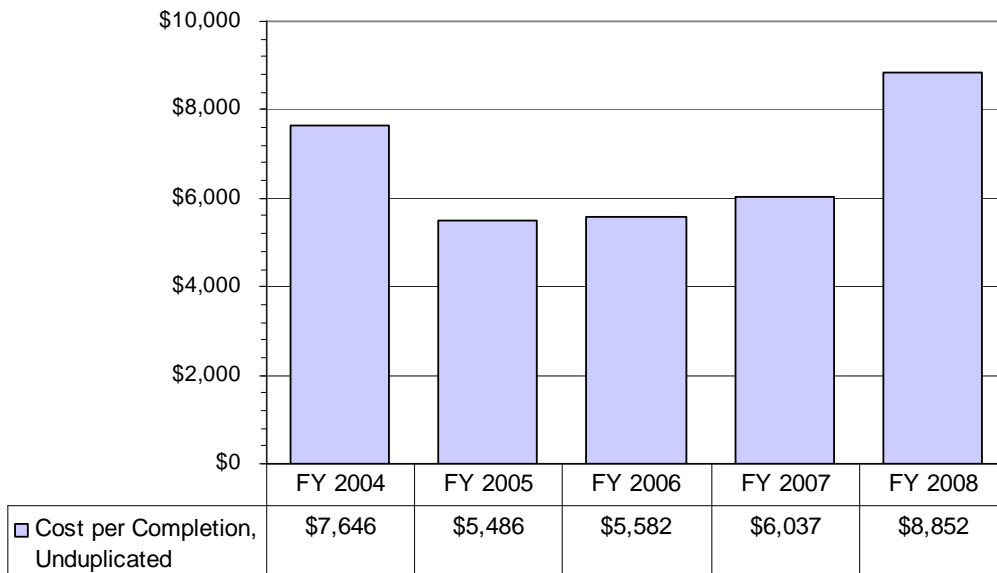
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by the [number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

Note: The Contractor changed from DCCCA to Mirror, Inc. in FY 2005.

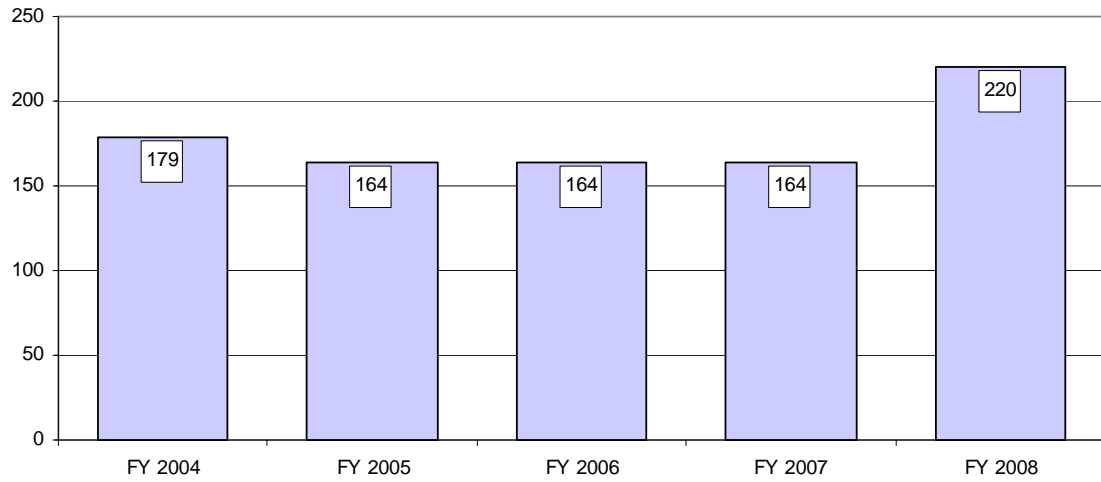
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Communities
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Communities
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



**Contracted Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment: All Therapeutic Communities
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



Source: IPPPSL

*Beginning in FY 2008, Ellsworth Correctional Facility was funded for a Therapeutic Community, administered by Mirror, Inc. to be in operation by November 1, 2007. This program is assigned 52 slots.

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

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

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure								Program Exposure								Other Subs. Abuse Treatment Programs*		Total	
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.		No.	%	No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	3207	71.8%	5519	76.9%	117	90.7%	8843	75.1%	224	79.7%	58	75.3%	122	68.9%	404	75.5%	5556	75.1%	14803	75.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1259	28.2%	1661	23.1%	12	9.3%	2932	24.9%	57	20.3%	19	24.7%	55	31.1%	131	24.5%	1847	24.9%	4910	24.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	637	14.3%	837	11.7%	8	6.2%	1482	12.6%	25	8.9%	6	7.8%	24	13.6%	55	10.3%	868	11.7%	2405	12.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	276	6.2%	366	5.1%	1	0.8%	643	5.5%	20	7.1%	5	6.5%	21	11.9%	46	8.6%	534	7.2%	1223	6.2%
Violation, New Sentence	121	2.7%	177	2.5%	0	0.0%	298	2.5%	4	1.4%	4	5.2%	3	1.7%	11	2.1%	162	2.2%	471	2.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	8	0.2%	10	0.1%	1	0.8%	19	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%	27	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	217	4.9%	271	3.8%	2	1.6%	490	4.2%	8	2.8%	4	5.2%	7	4.0%	19	3.6%	275	3.7%	784	4.0%
Subtotal	4466	100.0%	7180	100.0%	129	####	11775	100.0%	281	100.0%	77	100.0%	177	100.0%	535	100.0%	7403	100.0%	19713	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	522		419		1		942		7		2		10		19		135		1096	
Two-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	2542	64.5%	4828	71.1%	112	87.5%	7482	68.9%	199	74.8%	54	72.0%	105	64.0%	358	70.9%	4987	68.7%	12827	68.9%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1398	35.5%	1962	28.9%	16	12.5%	3376	31.1%	67	25.2%	21	28.0%	59	36.0%	147	29.1%	2271	31.3%	5794	31.1%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	747	19.0%	1044	15.4%	10	7.8%	1801	16.6%	35	13.2%	6	8.0%	31	18.9%	72	14.3%	1136	15.7%	3009	16.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	309	7.8%	417	6.1%	1	0.8%	727	6.7%	22	8.3%	5	6.7%	22	13.4%	49	9.7%	640	8.8%	1416	7.6%
Violation, New Sentence	200	5.1%	304	4.5%	2	1.6%	506	4.7%	6	2.3%	8	10.7%	4	2.4%	18	3.6%	300	4.1%	824	4.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	77	2.0%	95	1.4%	3	2.3%	175	1.6%	2	0.8%	1	1.3%	1	0.6%	4	0.8%	70	1.0%	249	1.3%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	65	1.6%	102	1.5%	0	0.0%	167	1.5%	2	0.8%	1	1.3%	1	0.6%	4	0.8%	125	1.7%	296	1.6%
Subtotal	3940	100.0%	6790	100.0%	128	####	10858	100.0%	266	100.0%	75	100.0%	164	100.0%	505	100.0%	7258	100.0%	18621	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	1048		809		2		1859		22		4		23		49		280		2188	
Three-year Follow-up																				
No Return to KDOC	2016	57.3%	4253	66.7%	105	83.3%	6374	63.6%	183	70.7%	53	71.6%	90	58.4%	326	66.9%	4582	64.5%	11282	64.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1500	42.7%	2125	33.3%	21	16.7%	3646	36.4%	76	29.3%	21	28.4%	64	41.6%	161	33.1%	2518	35.5%	6325	35.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	786	22.4%	1096	17.2%	10	7.9%	1892	18.9%	37	14.3%	6	8.1%	31	20.1%	74	15.2%	1239	17.5%	3205	18.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	321	9.1%	428	6.7%	1	0.8%	750	7.5%	22	8.5%	5	6.8%	23	14.9%	50	10.3%	662	9.3%	1462	8.3%
Violation, New Sentence	215	6.1%	329	5.2%	2	1.6%	546	5.4%	7	2.7%	8	10.8%	4	2.6%	19	3.9%	346	4.9%	911	5.2%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	146	4.2%	210	3.3%	7	5.6%	363	3.6%	9	3.5%	1	1.4%	5	3.2%	15	3.1%	190	2.7%	568	3.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	32	0.9%	62	1.0%	1	0.8%	95	0.9%	1	0.4%	1	1.4%	1	0.6%	3	0.6%	81	1.1%	179	1.0%
Subtotal	3516	100.0%	6378	100.0%	126	####	10020	100.0%	259	100.0%	74	100.0%	154	100.0%	487	100.0%	7100	100.0%	17607	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	1472		1221		4		2697		29		5		33		67		438		3202	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

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

Therapeutic Community at Lansing

Program Description

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

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

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

Evaluation Highlights: Therapeutic Community at Lansing

Output Highlights

- The TC slots remained constant at 80 from FY 2006 to FY 2008.
- The number of program participants decreased from 228 in FY 2006 to 222 in FY 2007, and to 188 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated completions decreased from 84 in FY 2006 to 62 in FY 2007, and to 52 in FY 2008.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants decreased from 57.1% in FY 2006 to 44.6% in FY 2007, and increased slightly to 44.8% in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated participant increased from \$1,399 in FY 2006 to \$1,477 in FY 2007, and to \$1,803 in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated completion increased from \$3,765 in FY 2006 to \$5,218 in FY 2007, and to \$6,483 in FY 2008.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004*		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	100		61		79		78		80	
# Enrolled	205		170		149		144		108	
Subtotal	305		231		228		222		188	
# Promotions	0		0		0		0		0	
Completions	80	53.7%	63	41.4%	84	56.4%	62	43.7%	52	44.4%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	73	49.0%	15	9.9%	8	5.4%	14	9.9%	11	9.4%
Volitional	90	60.4%	74	48.7%	57	38.3%	66	46.5%	54	46.2%
Subtotal: Terminations	243	163.1%	152	100.0%	149	100.0%	142	100.0%	117	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	62		79		79		80		71	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

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

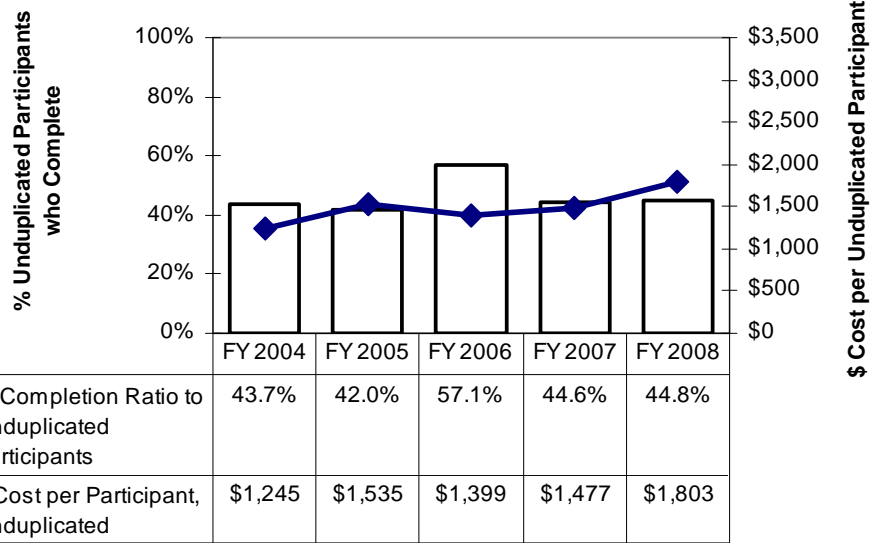
**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Actual Expenditures	\$ 305,000	\$ 351,433	\$ 316,236	\$ 323,544	\$ 337,122
Contracted Slots	100	80	80	80	80
Cost per Slot	\$ 3,050	\$ 4,393	\$ 3,953	\$ 4,044	\$ 4,214
Number Participants, Total	305	231	228	222	188
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,521	\$ 1,387	\$ 1,457	\$ 1,793
Unduplicated Participants	245	229	226	219	187
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,535	\$ 1,399	\$ 1,477	\$ 1,803
Unduplicated Completions	80	63	84	62	52
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 3,813	\$ 5,578	\$ 3,765	\$ 5,218	\$ 6,483
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	43.7%	42.0%	57.1%	44.6%	44.8%
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	62	79	79	80	71

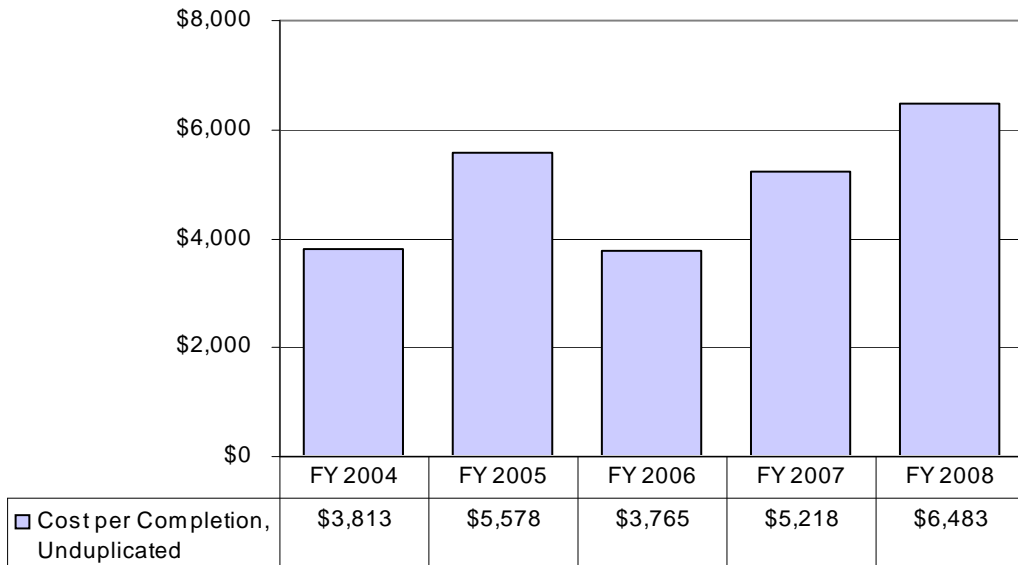
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by the [number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

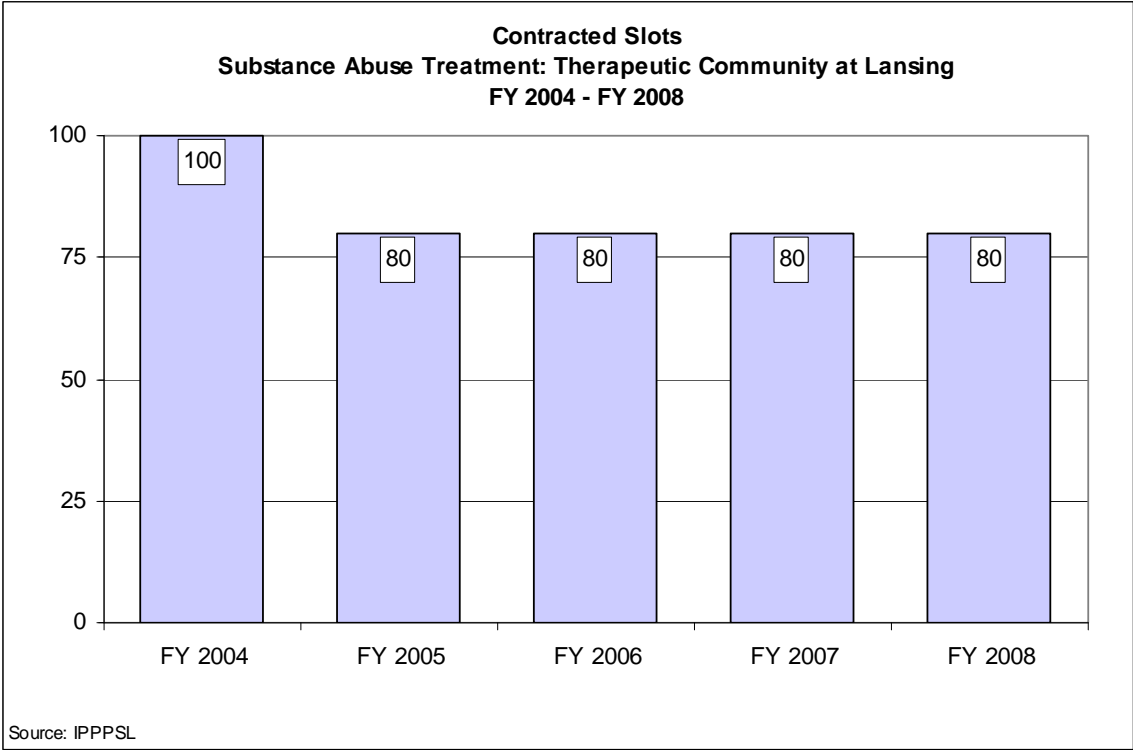
Note: The Contractor changed from DCCA to Mirror, Inc. in FY 2005.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Lansing
FY 2004 - FY 2008**





Therapeutic Community at Topeka

Program Description

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

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

Evaluation Highlights: Therapeutic Community at Topeka

Output Highlights

- The number of program slots remained constant at 24 from FY 2006 to FY 2008.
- The number of program participants decreased from 64 in FY 2006 to 58 in FY 2007, and increased slightly to 59 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 10 in FY 2006 to 23 in FY 2007, and decreased to 12 in FY 2008.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased sharply from 27.0% in FY 2006 to 67.6% in FY 2007, and decreased to 34.3% in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated participant increased from \$2,383 in FY 2006 to \$2,522 in FY 2007, and to \$2,582 in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased sharply from \$14,296 in FY 2006 to \$6,359 in FY 2007, and increased to \$12,693 in FY 2008.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	22		26		20		23		24	
# Enrolled	47		49		44		35		35	
Subtotal	69		75		64		58		59	
# Promotions	0		0		0		0		0	
Completions	13	30.2%	18	32.7%	10	24.4%	23	74.2%	12	40.0%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	4	9.3%	6	10.9%	2	4.9%	2	6.5%	3	10.0%
Volitional	26	60.5%	31	56.4%	29	70.7%	6	19.4%	15	50.0%
Subtotal: Terminations	43	100.0%	55	100.0%	41	100.0%	31	100.0%	30	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	26		20		23		24		24	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

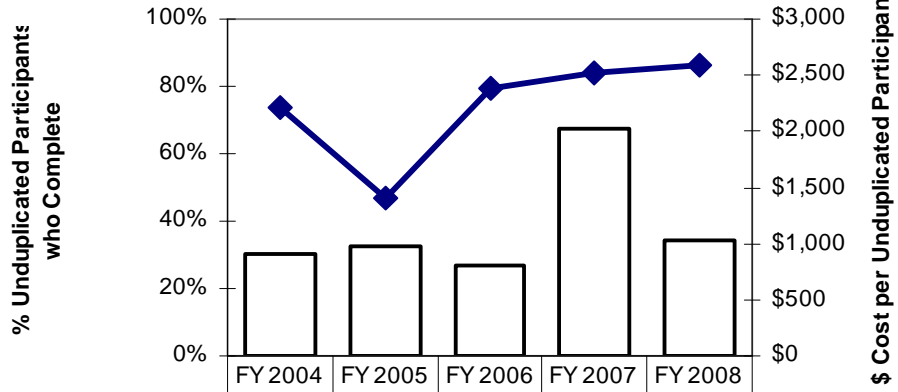
**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Actual Expenditures	\$ 152,000	\$ 105,567	\$ 142,956	\$ 146,268	\$ 152,317
Contracted Slots	24	24	24	24	24
Cost per Slot	\$ 6,333	\$ 4,399	\$ 5,957	\$ 6,095	\$ 6,347
Number Participants, Total	69	75	64	58	59
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 2,203	\$ 1,408	\$ 2,234	\$ 2,522	\$ 2,582
Unduplicated Participants	69	75	60	58	59
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 2,203	\$ 1,408	\$ 2,383	\$ 2,522	\$ 2,582
Unduplicated Completions	13	18	10	23	12
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 11,692	\$ 5,865	\$ 14,296	\$ 6,359	\$ 12,693
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	30.2%	32.7%	27.0%	67.6%	34.3%
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	26	20	23	24	24

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

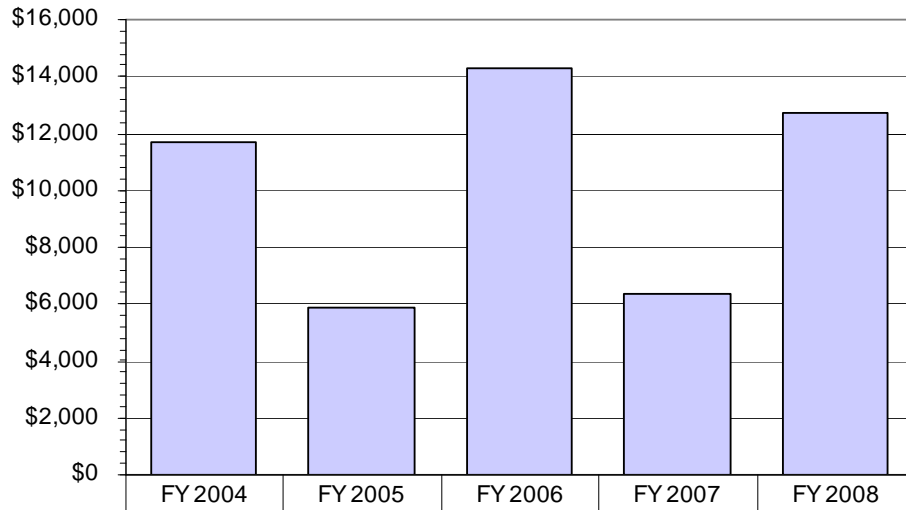
Note: The Contractor changed from DCCCA to Mirror, Inc. in FY 2005.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



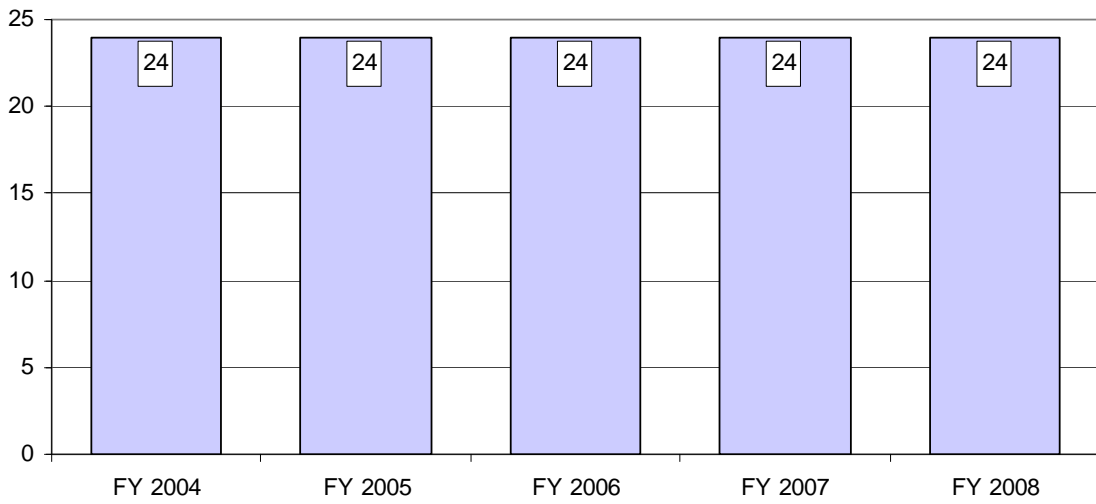
% Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants	30.2%	32.7%	27.0%	67.6%	34.3%
\$ Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$2,203	\$1,408	\$2,383	\$2,522	\$2,582

**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$11,692	\$5,865	\$14,296	\$6,359	\$12,693
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**Contracted Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Topeka
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



Source: IPPPSL

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

Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson

Program Description

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

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

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

Evaluation Highlights: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson

Output Highlights

- The number of average full-time equivalent contracted slots increased from 60 in FY 2007 to 64 in 2008.
- The number of program participants increased from 149 in FY 2006 to 150 in FY 2007, and to 155 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated participants decreased from 147 in FY 2006 to 145 in FY 2007, and increased to 168 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 40 in FY 2006 to 41 in FY 2007, and to 48 in FY 2008.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 45.5% in FY 2006 to 51.9% in FY 2007, and decreased to 43.6% in FY 2008.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	0		56		62		56		61	
# Enrolled	105		120		87		94		94	
Subtotal	105		176		149		150		155	
# Promotions	0		0		0		0		0	
Completions	6	12.2%	57	63.3%	40	44.4%	41	49.4%	48	50.5%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	17	34.7%	32	28.1%	11	12.2%	8	9.6%	22	23.2%
Volitional	26	53.1%	25	21.9%	39	43.3%	34	41.0%	25	26.3%
Subtotal: Terminations	49	100.0%	114	100.0%	90	100.0%	83	100.0%	95	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	56		62		59		66		58	

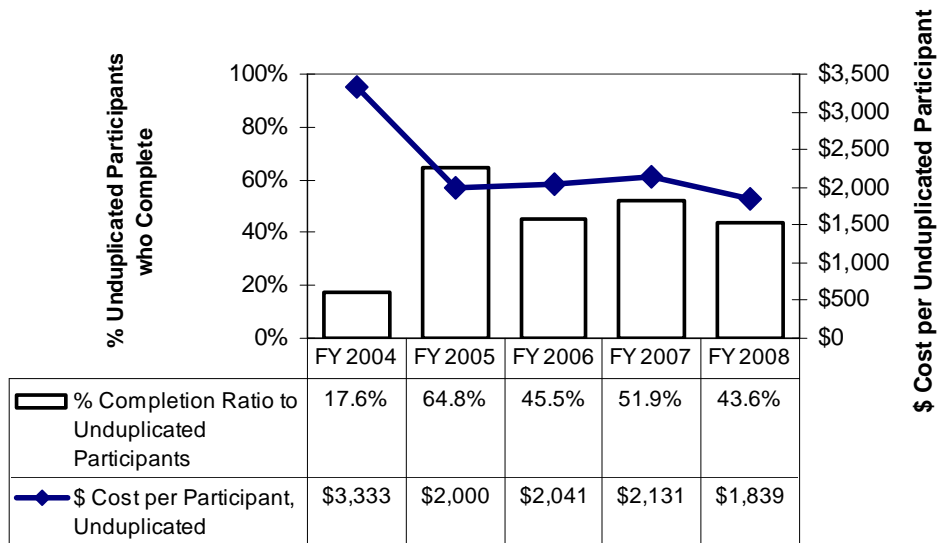
NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

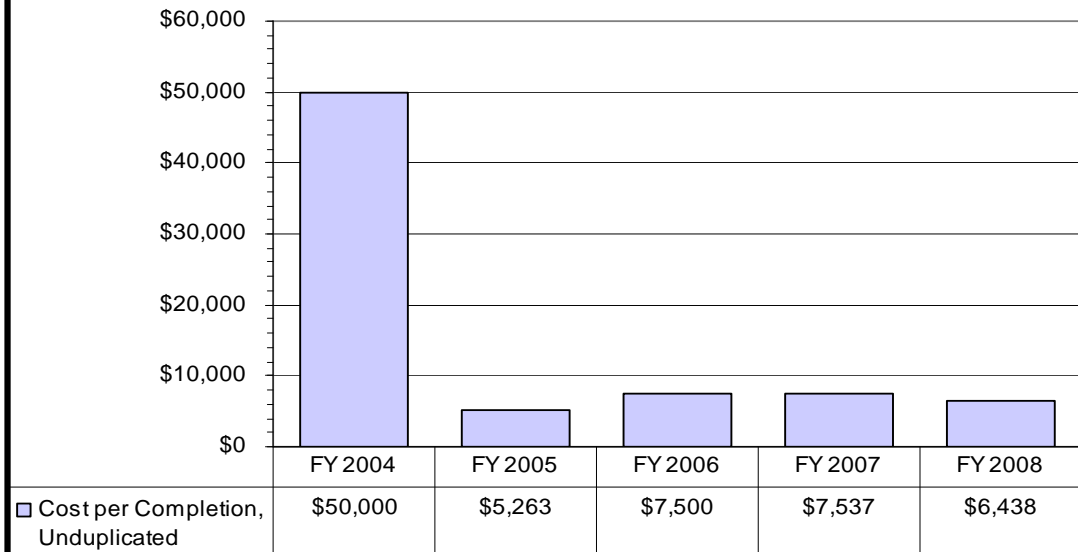
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Actual Expenditures	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 309,000	\$ 309,000
Contracted Slots	55	60	60	60	64
Cost per Slot	\$ 5,455	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,150	\$ 4,828
Number Participants, Total	105	176	149	150	155
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 2,857	\$ 1,705	\$ 2,013	\$ 2,060	\$ 1,994
Unduplicated Participants	90	150	147	145	168
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 3,333	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,041	\$ 2,131	\$ 1,839
Unduplicated Completions	6	57	40	41	48
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 50,000	\$ 5,263	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,537	\$ 6,438
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	17.6%	64.8%	45.5%	51.9%	43.6%
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	56	62	59	66	58

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

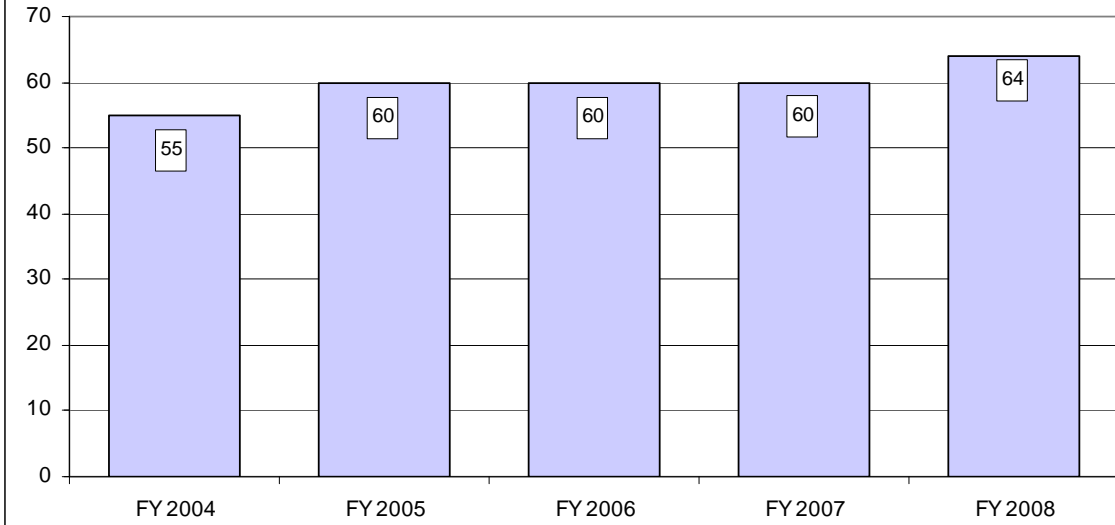
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



Contracted Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Hutchinson
FY 2004 - FY 2008



Source: IPPPSL

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

Therapeutic Community at Ellsworth

Program Description

A TC program at the Ellsworth Correctional Facility was contractually added in FY 2008. The TC at ECF, which is a 52-bed, 11 to 13 month treatment program, serving the medium custody male populations, began renovation of existing inmate programming and service area in order to accommodate the TC program. The TC program began accepting participants in September 2007 and was fully renovated and utilized by February 2008.

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

Evaluation Highlights: Therapeutic Community at Ellsworth

Output Highlights

- The TC program was allowed 52 slots for FY 2008.
- In FY 2008, there were 183 participants.
- There were 164 unduplicated participants in FY 2008.
- In FY 2008, the completion ratio to unduplicated participants was 5.4%.
- The cost per unduplicated participant was \$1,987 in FY 2008.
- In FY 2008, the cost per unduplicated completion was \$54,300.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Ellsworth
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward									68	
# Enrolled									115	
Subtotal									183	
# Promotions									0	
Completions									6	11.1%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional									22	40.7%
Volitional									26	48.1%
Subtotal: Terminations									54	100.0%
# Carried to next FY									129	

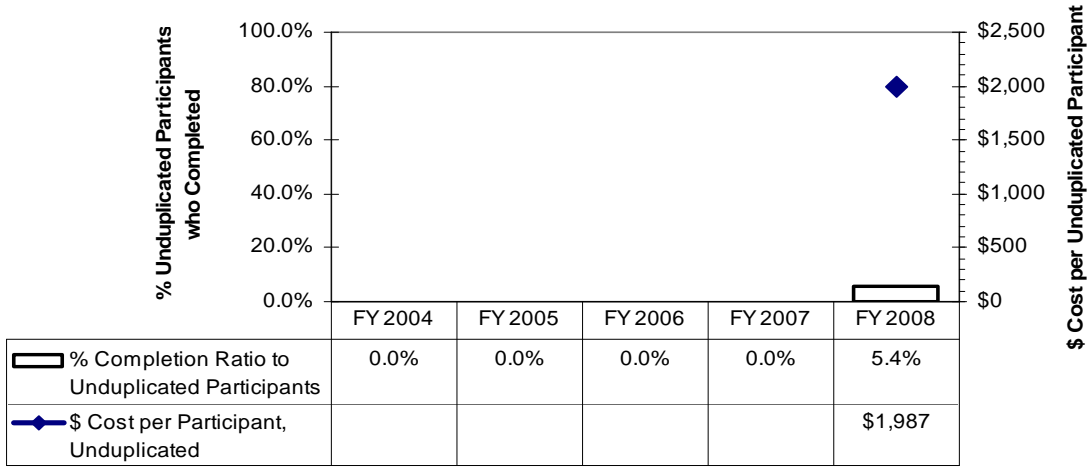
* NOTE: Beginning in FY 2008, Ellsworth Correctional Facility was funded for a Therapeutic Community, administered by Mirror, Inc., to be in operation by November 1, 2007.

Program Cost and Activity Summary Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Therapeutic Community at Ellsworth FY 2004 - FY 2008					
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Actual Expenditures					\$ 325,800
Contracted Slots					52
Cost per Slot					\$ 6,265
Number Participants, Total					183
Cost per Participant, Total					\$ 1,780
Unduplicated Participants					164
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated					\$ 1,987
Unduplicated Completions					6
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated					\$ 54,300
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹					5.4%
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY					52

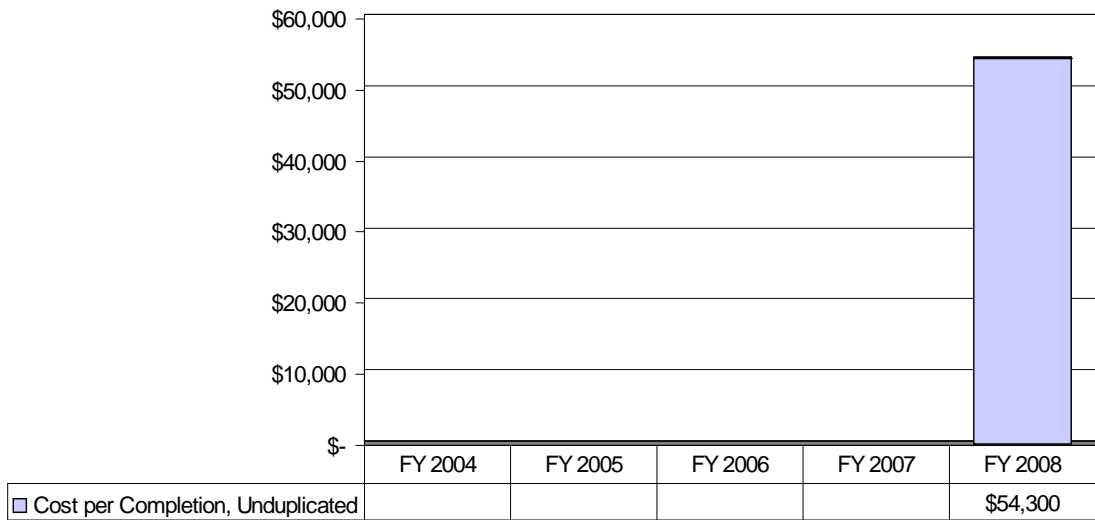
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by the [number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

NOTE: Beginning in FY 2008, Ellsworth Correctional Facility was funded for a Therapeutic Community, administered by Mirror, Inc., to be in operation by November 1, 2007. Because of the duration of the program, very few had completed at the end of FY 2008 accounting for the low percentage of completion ratio to unduplicated participants.

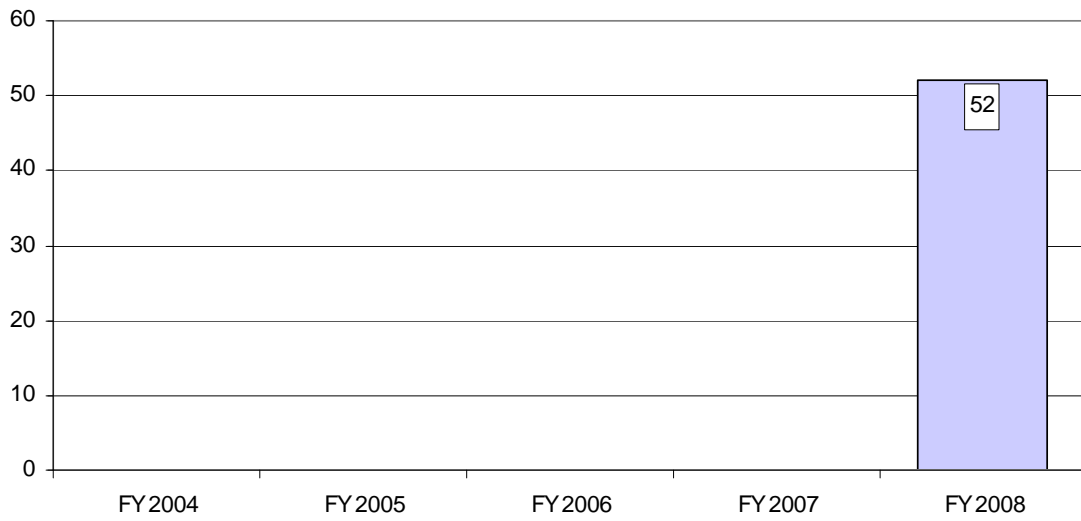
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Substance Abuse Treatment Program: Therapeutic Community at Ellsworth
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Ellsworth
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



**Contracted Slots
Substance Abuse Treatment: Therapeutic Community at Ellsworth
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



* NOTE: Beginning in FY 2008, Ellsworth Correctional Facility was funded for a Therapeutic Community, administered by Mirror, Inc., to be in operation by November 1, 2007. This program is assigned 52 slots.

Source: IPPPSL

EDUCATION: ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL

Program History and Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

Correctional education programming includes Academic Education (GED and Literacy), Special Education, and Vocational Education programs. All correctional facilities except for Wichita Work Release Facility provide educational and vocational programming. System-wide there were 147 and 156 slots for Academic Education and 60 and 50 slots for Special Education for Fiscal Years 2007 and 2008, respectively. There were 168 and 213 slots for Vocational Education for Fiscal Years 2007 and 2008, respectively.

**ALL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CAPACITY BY LOCATION
FY 2007**

FACILITY	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Educational Programs									
Academic (GED/Literacy)	15	15	30	30	12	15	15	15	147
Special Education			10	30			10	10	60
TOTAL ED	15	15	40	60	12	15	25	25	207
Vocational Programs									
Barbering			10						10
Building Maintenance							12	12	24
Business Support							12		12
Construction Trades						15			15
Construction Woodworking			12						12
Home Building	12		27						39
Industries Technology			20						20
Landscaping						12			12
Manufacturing Technology			12						12
Masonry									0
Welding				12					12
TOTAL VOC	12	0	81	12		27	24	12	168
Transitional Training									35
TTP Electrician			10						
TTP Masonry		10							
TTP Welding	10								
TOTAL TTP	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	30

¹ Barbering Vocational at HCF provided by State Employee

**ALL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CAPACITY BY LOCATION
FY 2008**

FACILITY	ECF	EDCF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	TOTAL
Educational Programs									
Academic (GED/Literacy)	15	23	31	30	12	15	15	15	156
Special Education			10	20			10	10	50
TOTAL ED	15	23	41	50	12	15	25	25	206
Vocational Programs									
AeroStructure								15	15
Barbering			10						10
Building Maintenance							12	12	24
Business Support							12		12
Construction Trades						12			12
Construction Woodworking			12						12
Home Building	24		36			12			72
Industries Technology			20						20
Landscaping						12			12
Manufacturing Technology			12						12
Masonry									
Welding				12					12
TOTAL VOC	24	0	90	12	0	36	24	27	213
Transitional Training									
TTP Electrician			10						10
TTP Masonry		10							10
TTP Welding	10			10					20
TOTAL TTP	10	10	10	10					40

¹ Barbering Vocational at HCF provided by State Employee

Academic Education Programs: GED and Literacy

Program Description of GED

The GED programs in KDOC facilities are computerized and allow each student to start at his/her current level and work at an individualized pace. There is no set time limit for completion, but the student's score on each of the practice tests determines when he/she is ready for the GED test. Before taking the GED test, students must earn a practice test score of 450 or better in each of the five areas with a total average score of 500 or more.

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

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

Program Description of Literacy

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

General Goal Statement

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

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) is essentially the same for all programs. This is presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 32 and 33). Please note that in FY 2006, the methodology for determining Academic Education program completions was modified to remove participants who were later reassessed as not needing the program. This modification was designed to clarify the definition of “completion” as well as ensure that output measures are accurate. As a result, some data related to Academic Education completions in FY 2008 may show significant variations from previous fiscal years.

Outcome (recidivism) information is not presented for Academic Education. During FY 2000, the Department put together a work group to examine the delivery of Academic Education programs to offenders. This work group concluded that Academic Education is more like a “service” rather than a “correctional intervention.” It is offered to inmates who lack a high school diploma/GED or who have reading abilities measured at less than the 8th grade level. Earning a GED while incarcerated and/or improving one’s reading skill to at least the 8th grade level should positively impact an inmate’s ability to interact while incarcerated and, hopefully, lead to improved employment opportunities once released.

Evaluation Highlights: GED and Literacy

Output Highlights

- The number of combined Academic Education full-time equivalent contracted slots was 147 in FY 2006 and FY 2007, and increased to 156 in FY 2008.

- The number of total program participants decreased from 1,678 in FY 2006 to 1,464 in FY 2007, and increased to 1,535 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated completions decreased from 354 in FY 2006 to 340 in FY 2007, and increased to 390 in FY 2008.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 30.3% in FY 2006 to 35.3% in FY 2007, and to 38.3% in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated participant increased from \$712 in FY 2006 to \$823 in FY 2007, and to \$1,275 in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated completion increased from \$2,851 in FY 2006 to \$3,037 in FY 2007, and to \$4,208 in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated participant increased from \$712 in FY 2006 to \$790 in FY 2007, and to \$1,213 in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated completion increased from \$2,851 in FY 2006 to \$2,914 in FY 2007, and to \$4,003 in FY 2008.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Academic Education Programs (Literacy & GED)
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	254		284		271		248		292	
# Enrolled	1498		1525		1407		1216		1243	
Subtotal	1752		1809		1678		1464		1535	
Completions *	527	40.4%	592	41.4%	354	27.8%	340	34.6%	390	34.0%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	570	43.7%	624	43.7%	705	55.3%	491	49.9%	552	48.1%
Volitional	207	15.9%	213	14.9%	215	16.9%	153	15.5%	206	17.9%
Subtotal: Terminations	1304	100.0%	1429	100.0%	1274	100.0%	984	100.0%	1148	100.0%
GED Pending	162		109		154		80		23	
# Carried to next FY	286		271		250		292		269	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

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

**Program Total Activity Summary
Literacy Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	36		29		17		16		23	
# Enrolled	350		307		283		236		234	
Subtotal	386		336		300		252		257	
Completions *	267	74.8%	249	78.1%	61	21.5%	81	66.4%	94	64.4%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	67	18.8%	58	18.2%	211	74.3%	31	25.4%	44	30.1%
Volitional	23	6.4%	12	3.8%	12	4.2%	10	8.2%	8	5.5%
Subtotal: Terminations	357	100.0%	319	100.0%	284	100.0%	122	100.0%	146	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	29		17		16		24		17	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

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

**Program Total Activity Summary
GED Education Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	218		255		254		232		269	
# Enrolled	1148		1218		1124		980		1009	
Subtotal	1366		1473		1378		1212		1278	
Completions	260	27.5%	343	30.9%	293	29.6%	259	30.0%	296	29.5%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	503	53.1%	566	51.0%	494	49.9%	460	53.4%	508	50.7%
Volitional	184	19.4%	201	18.1%	203	20.5%	143	16.6%	198	19.8%
Subtotal: Terminations	947	100.0%	1110	100.0%	990	100.0%	862	100.0%	1002	100.0%
GED Pending	162		109		154		80		23	
# Carried to next FY	257		254		234		268		252	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

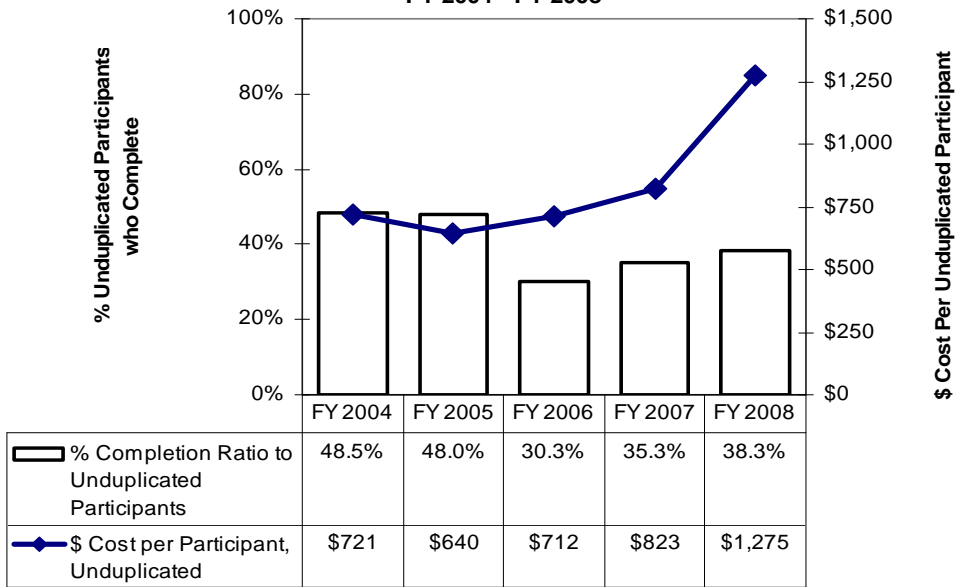
Program Cost and Activity Summary
Academic Education Programs (Literacy & GED)
FY 2004 - FY 2008

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Actual Expenditures	\$ 993,139	\$ 963,293	\$ 1,009,318	\$ 1,032,487	\$ 1,641,119
Contracted Slots (Full-time equivalents)	145	147	147	147	156
Cost per Slot	\$ 6,849	\$ 6,553	\$ 6,866	\$ 7,024	\$ 10,520
Number Participants, Total	1752	1809	1678	1464	1535
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 567	\$ 533	\$ 602	\$ 705	\$ 1,069
Unduplicated Participants	1378	1504	1417	1254	1287
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 721	\$ 640	\$ 712	\$ 823	\$ 1,275
Unduplicated Completions *	530	592	354	340	390
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 1,874	\$ 1,627	\$ 2,851	\$ 3,037	\$ 4,208
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	48.5%	48.0%	30.3%	35.3%	38.3%
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	286	271	250	292	269

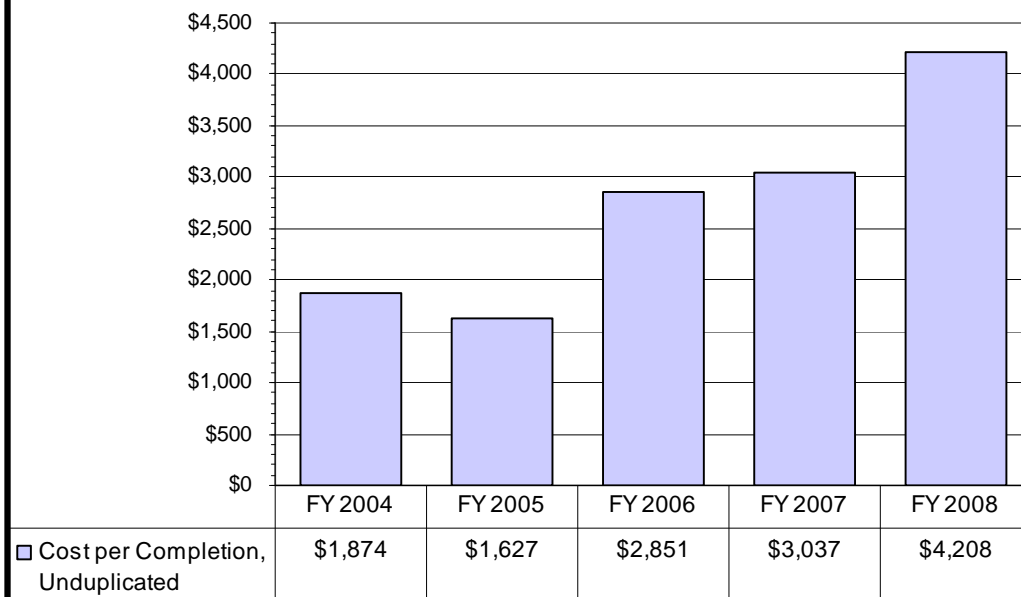
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

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

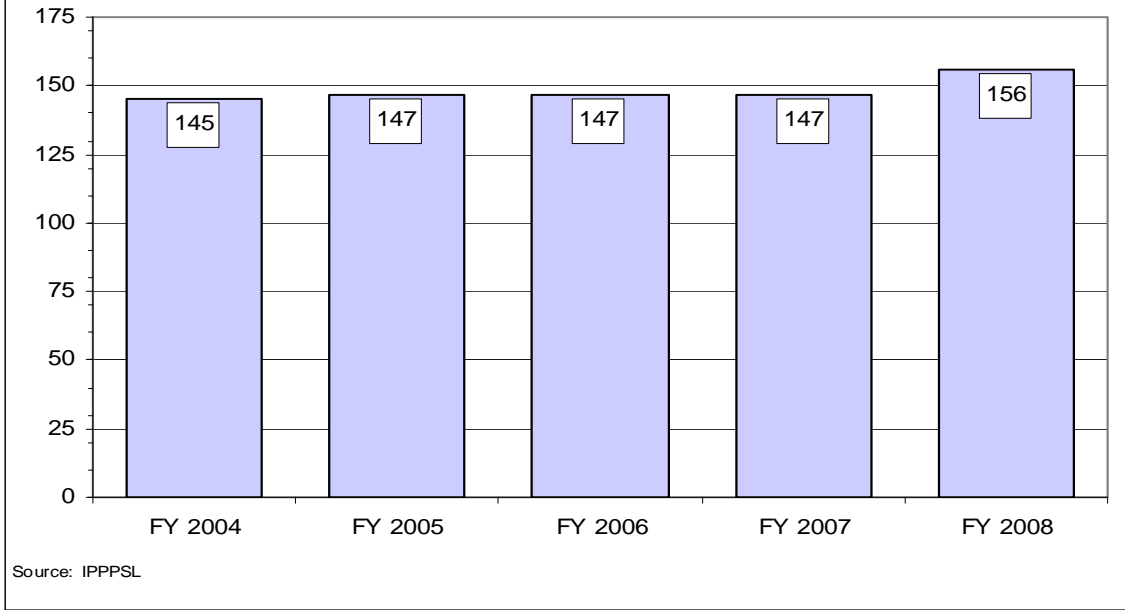
**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Academic Education Programs (Literacy & GED)
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Academic Education Programs (Literacy & GED)
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



**Contracted Slots (Full-time Equivalents)
Academic Education Programs (Literacy & GED)
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



Special Education Program

Program Description

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

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

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

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

The unit costs for Special Education in Corrections, as it is in the public school system, are higher than other programs due in part to mandated requirements including lower class sizes, comprehensive evaluations, development and annual review of individualized education plans, provision of necessary services to qualified student(s) regardless of number of students available (can create teacher-student class ratios of 1 to 1), and that often as a result of disabilities, few students will achieve GED or complete all aspects of the IEP in the time in the program.

General Goal Statement

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

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) is essentially the same for all programs. This is presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 32 and 33).

As with the Academic Education program, no outcome information is generated for Special Education as this is considered a “service” rather than a “correctional intervention”.

Evaluation Highlights: Special Education Program

Output Highlights

- The number of unduplicated participants decreased from 113 in FY 2006 to 111 in FY 2007, and to 93 in FY 2008.

- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$4,204 in FY 2006 to \$4,160 in FY 2007, and increased to \$5,430 in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$4,204 in FY 2006 to \$4,234 in FY 2007, and increased to \$5,430 in FY 2008.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Special Education Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	32		37		42		38		33	
# Enrolled	123		155		98		94		74	
Subtotal	155		192		140		132		107	
Completions	15	14.7%	21	14.0%	20	19.6%	18	18.4%	11	14.3%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	68	58.1%	85	56.7%	54	52.9%	59	60.2%	49	63.6%
Volitional	34	29.1%	44	29.3%	28	27.5%	21	21.4%	17	22.1%
Subtotal: Terminations	117	100.0%	150	100.0%	102	100.0%	98	100.0%	77	100.0%
GED Pending	1						1			
# Carried to next FY	37		42		38		33		30	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

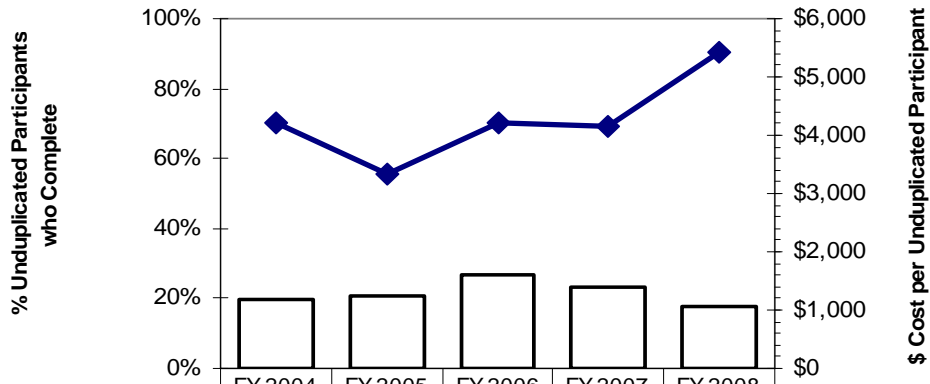
**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Special Education Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Actual Expenditures	\$ 475,000	\$ 475,000	\$ 475,000	\$ 461,780	\$ 505,000
Contracted Slots	60	60	60	60	50
Cost per Slot	\$ 7,917	\$ 7,917	\$ 7,917	\$ 7,696	\$ 10,100
Number Participants, Total	155	192	140	132	107
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 3,065	\$ 2,474	\$ 3,393	\$ 3,498	\$ 4,720
Unduplicated Participants	113	143	113	111	93
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 4,204	\$ 3,322	\$ 4,204	\$ 4,160	\$ 5,430
Unduplicated Completions	15	21	20	18	11
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 31,667	\$ 22,619	\$ 23,750	\$ 25,654	\$ 45,909
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	19.7%	20.8%	26.7%	23.1%	17.5%
<i>State Categorical Aid from KSBOE</i>	\$ 165,152	\$ 274,165	\$ 165,152	\$ 165,192	\$ 245,737
<i>RDU Diagnostic Testing</i>	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
<i>Federal Chapter 1 Grant Funds</i>	\$ 80,553	\$ 56,894	\$ 45,874	\$ 68,662	\$ 77,122
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	37	42	38	33	30

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

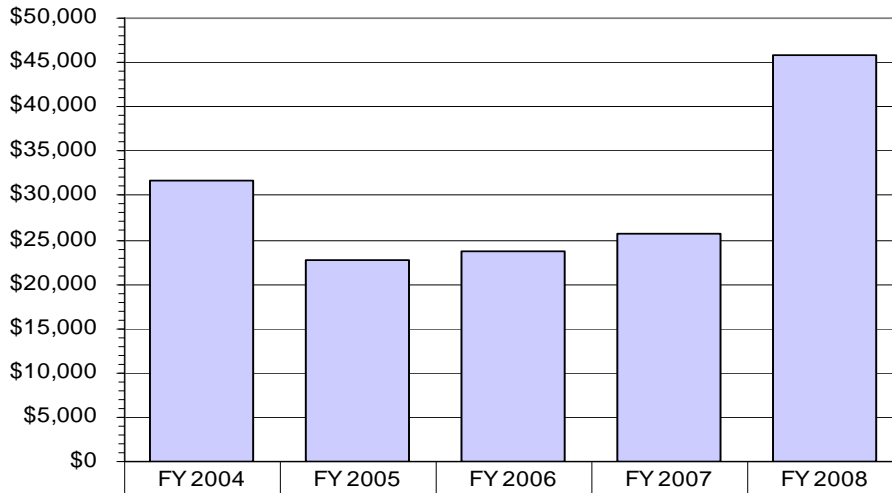
(*) The unit costs for Special Education in Corrections, as it is in the public school system, are higher than other programs due in part to mandated requirements including lower class sizes, comprehensive evaluations, development and annual review of individualized education plans, provision of necessary services to qualified student(s) regardless of number of students available (can create teacher-student class ratios of 1 to 1), and that often as a result of disabilities, few students will achieve GED or complete all aspects of the IEP in the time in the program

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Special Education Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

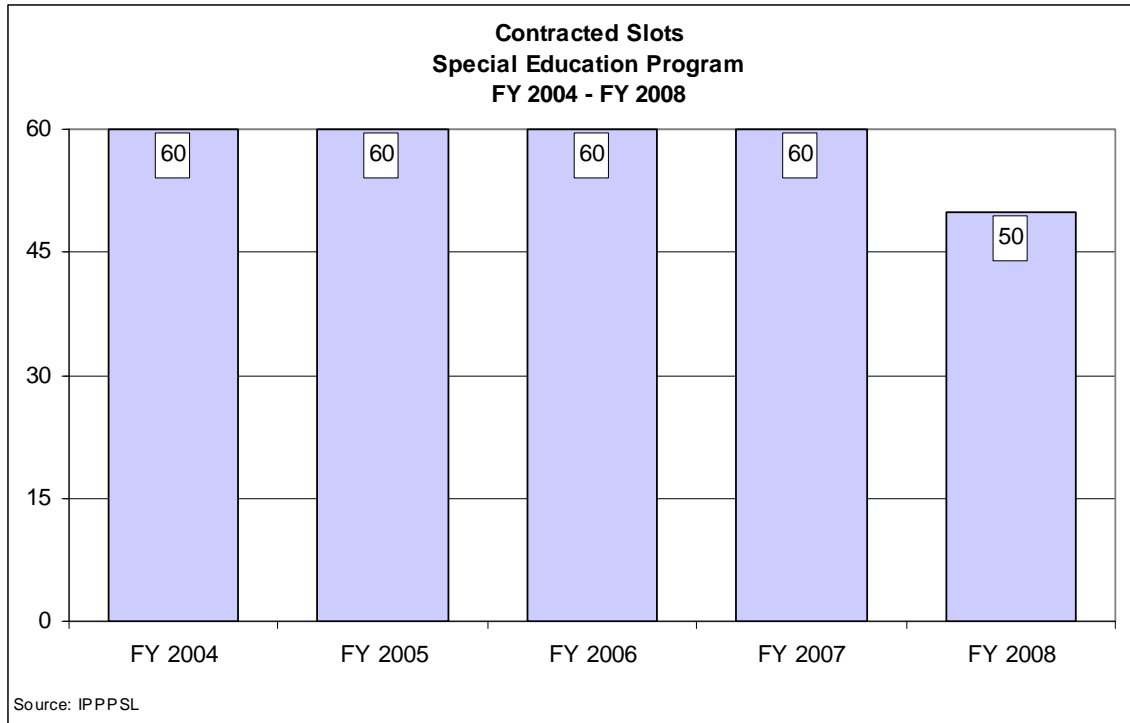


% Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
\$ Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$4,204	\$3,322	\$4,204	\$4,160	\$5,430

**Cost per Unduplicated Completion
Special Education Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
	\$31,667	\$22,619	\$23,750	\$25,654	\$45,909



Vocational Education Programs

All Vocational Education programs are open-entry open-exit. Thus, graduation dates vary, depending upon the student's ability and work habits. With the exception of Barbering, there is not a standard number of hours required to complete a program. Prior knowledge and skill in a trade can assist in an earlier graduation, but are not prerequisites for course participation. Certificates are awarded from the Southeast Kansas Education Service Center. In FY 2007, the program began utilizing the industry-recognized National Center for Construction and Research (NCCER) curriculum. Participants who complete the program receive industry-recognized credentials that help them compete in the global economy.

A high school diploma or GED is required before entry to some programs. Some programs do not require a GED but do require higher levels of math. Potential vocational program participants are strongly encouraged to finish their academic programs before participating in a vocational program.

Specific Vocational Education Program Descriptions

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

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

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

The Cabinet Making, Construction, and Woodworking Programs is a NCCER industry-recognized program that uses individualized hands-on instruction in cooperation with individualized curriculum to learn the various aspects of the building trades. Students become proficient in the use of: routers, compound miter saws, table saws, radial arm saws, jointers, sanders and other hand tools. Training varies slightly between facilities because of space, equipment availability, and needs of the institution, but the basics are covered in all the programs. Training components consist of basic cabinetry, block laying and concrete work, cabinet making. Students further develop their carpentry skills in building various types of projects that are sold to KDOC staff, tax supported agencies and to the general public. In many cases, advanced students also help with building and remodeling throughout the institution.

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

The Home Building Programs operate at the Ellsworth, Norton and Hutchinson Correctional Facilities. The Hutchinson facility offers students hands-on construction experience as they build low income affordable housing. Students are involved in every aspect of construction, including framing, roofing, and installation of cabinets, floors, carpet and walls. At the Ellsworth facility, the homes are offered for sale via auction and provide a valuable source of affordable housing for the community. The proceeds of home sales serve to sustain the program. In FY 2008, the program expanded to build cabins for the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KWP) for placement in state parks. This program is funded in part by the Kansas Wildscape (Wildscape) Foundation, a conservation fund-raising organization. The program has demonstrated a strong collaboration between the Department, KWP and Wildscape by providing high quality cabins to meet the demand of housing for visitors to Kansas state parks.

The two Horticulture Programs were terminated in FY 2008. Although all areas were not covered in each facility, the total curriculum covered greenhouse production, propagation of all types of household plants, hydroponic vegetable gardening, landscape design and layout, production garden farming, and turf management. In FY 2008, a landscaping program was developed at the Ellsworth facility.

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

- Furniture Lamination
- Vehicle/Furniture Restoration
- Office Systems
- Sewing

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Transitional Training Program provides vocational training in welding, electrical and masonry, and is described in greater detail following this section.

The Welding Program at the Lansing facility involves blueprint reading, electrode and metal identification, metal weldability, joint design, and fabrication. Shop works consists of oxy-acetylene welding and cutting, arc welding, plasma arc cutting, gas tungsten arc welding, and metal inert gas welding. Students 25 years of age and older are assigned projects to further their training. Students, under the direction of their instructor, build various shop items that include barbeque grills, trailers of all sizes, cattle panels and truck beds.

The Manufacturing Technology Program at the Hutchinson facility operates from a similar program design of the welding program at the Lansing correctional facility; however, advanced students in the Manufacturing Technology Program are assigned projects in production to further their training

Graduation requirements for the vocational programs are:

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

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the correctional Vocational Education programs is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and certification which promote employability and responsible decision-making.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the

same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 32 and 33).

Evaluation Highlights: Vocational Education Programs

Output Highlights

- The number of full-time equivalent program slots decreased from 250 in FY 2006 to 168 in FY 2007, and to 213 in FY 2008. This includes 30 Transitional Training Program (TTP) slots for FY 2007 and 40 TTP slots for FY 2008.
- The number of program participants decreased from 768 in FY 2006 to 757 in FY 2007, and to 713 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 687 in FY 2006 to 690 in FY 2007, and decreased to 626 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 223 in FY 2006 to 256 in FY 2007, and decreased to 236 in FY 2008.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 46.8% in FY 2006 to 54.0% in FY 2007, and to 57.6% in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$1,303 in FY 2006 to \$1,275 in FY 2007, and increased to \$1,748 in FY 2008.
- The cost per unduplicated completion decreased from \$4,014 in FY 2006 to \$3,436 in FY 2007, and increased to \$4,410 in FY 2008.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Vocational Education program during their initial incarcerations, 22.0% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 30.4% and 36.9% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to 28.1%, 34.4% and 38.3% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 22.0%, 30.4% and 36.9% for the offenders who successfully completed the Vocational Education program, 30.1%, 38.8% and 43.3% return rates for those offenders who terminated the program non-volitionally, and 32.8%, 42.2% and 49.0% for volitional non-completions.

- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 5.8%, 10.3% and 13.7% for those completing the program, considerably lower than 11.5%, 17.1% and 20.2% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 10.1%, 16.4% and 20.2% for non-volitional non-completers, and 11.3%, 16.6% and 23.0% for all those volitional non-completers during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 12.0%, 17.7% and 21.6% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing the program, compared to 12.1%, 15.8% and 17.2% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 13.9%, 19.7% and 21.6% for non-volitional non-completers, and 15.8%, 22.0% and 24.2% for volitional non-completers.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Vocational Education Programs
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	146		180		215		212		201	
# Enrolled	696		657		553		545		512	
Subtotal	842		837		768		757		713	
Completions	232	41.7%	390	50.0%	223	40.0%	256	47.3%	236	47.6%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	237	36.4%	212	27.2%	176	31.6%	175	32.3%	176	35.5%
Volitional	182	28.0%	178	22.8%	158	28.4%	110	20.3%	84	16.9%
Subtotal: Terminations	651	100.0%	780	100.0%	557	100.0%	541	100.0%	496	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	191		215		211		216		216	

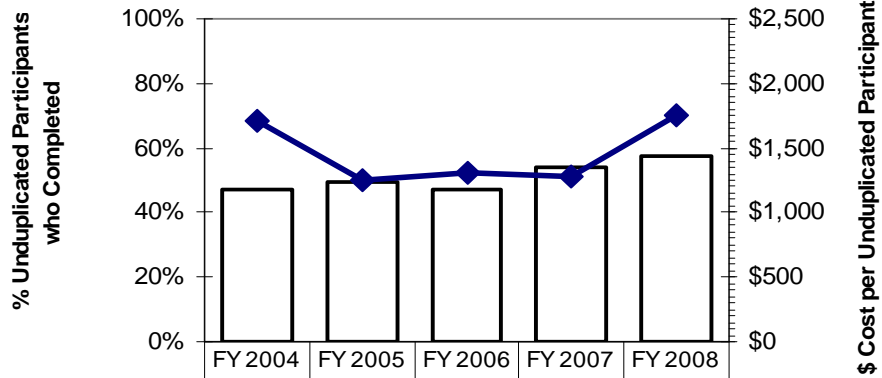
NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

**Program Cost and Activity Summary
Vocational Education Programs
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Actual Expenditures	\$ 1,165,858	\$ 854,241	\$ 895,056	\$ 879,526	\$ 1,094,080
Contracted Slots	242	250	250	168	213
Cost per Slot	\$ 4,818	\$ 3,417	\$ 3,580	\$ 5,235	\$ 5,137
Number Participants, Total	842	837	768	757	713
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 1,385	\$ 1,021	\$ 1,165	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,534
Unduplicated Participants	683	684	687	690	626
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 1,707	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,303	\$ 1,275	\$ 1,748
Unduplicated Completions	232	231	223	256	236
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 5,025	\$ 3,698	\$ 4,014	\$ 3,436	\$ 4,636
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	47.2%	49.3%	46.8%	54.0%	57.6%
<i>Federal Carl Perkins Grant Funds</i>	\$ 60,102	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	191	215	211	216	216

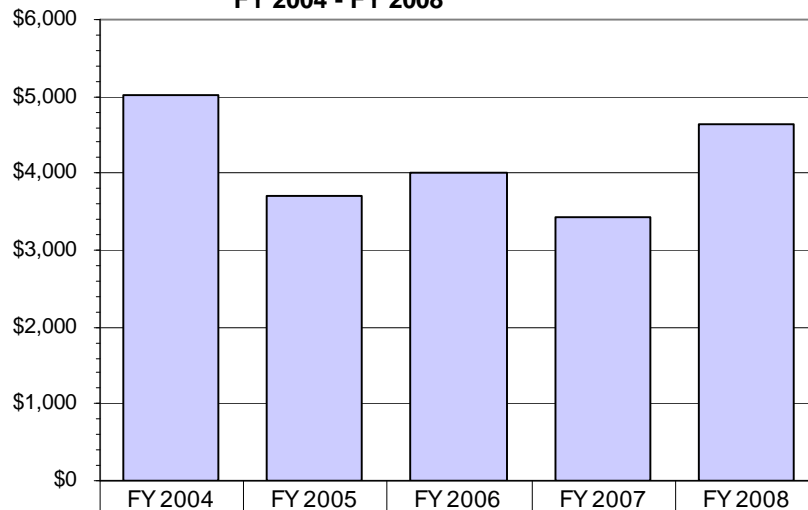
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
Vocational Education Programs
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



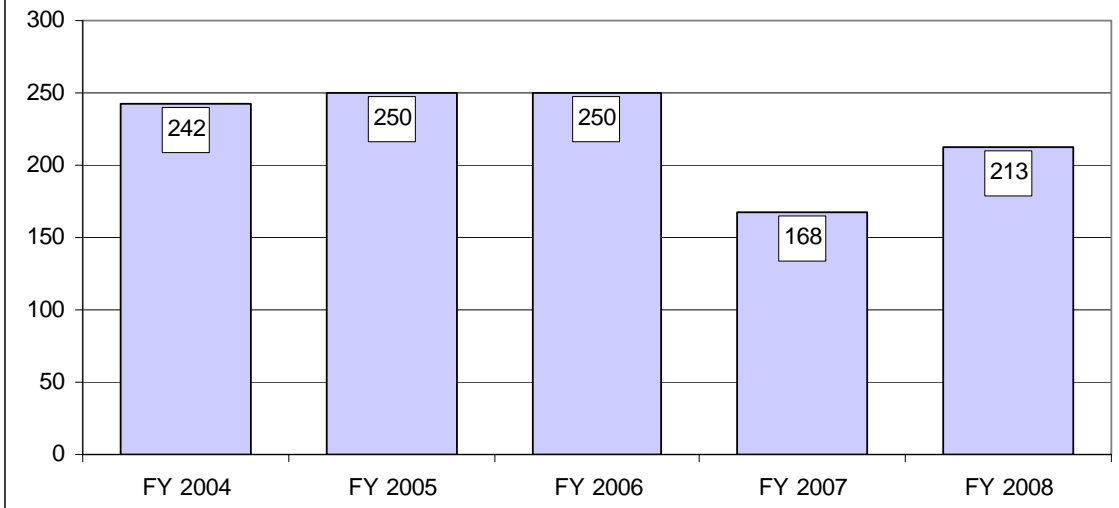
% Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants	47.2%	49.3%	46.8%	54.0%	57.6%
\$ Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$1,707	\$1,249	\$1,303	\$1,275	\$1,748

**Cost Per Unduplicated Completion
Vocation Education Programs
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$5,025	\$3,698	\$4,014	\$3,436	\$4,636
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**Contracted Slots
Vocational Education Programs
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



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

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

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure							Program Exposure							Total			
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion				Subtotal: Program Exp.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	4828	71.9%	7507	77.2%	120	91.6%	12455	75.2%	1575	78.0%	479	69.9%	293	67.2%	2347	74.7%	14802	75.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1889	28.1%	2216	22.8%	11	8.4%	4116	24.8%	445	22.0%	206	30.1%	143	32.8%	794	25.3%	4910	24.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	813	12.1%	1179	12.1%	6	4.6%	1998	12.1%	243	12.0%	95	13.9%	69	15.8%	407	13.0%	2405	12.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	555	8.3%	493	5.1%	1	0.8%	1049	6.3%	85	4.2%	52	7.6%	37	8.5%	174	5.5%	1223	6.2%
Violation, New Sentence	202	3.0%	207	2.1%	1	0.8%	410	2.5%	32	1.6%	17	2.5%	12	2.8%	61	1.9%	471	2.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	11	0.2%	14	0.1%	1	0.8%	26	0.2%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	27	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	308	4.6%	323	3.3%	2	1.5%	633	3.8%	84	4.2%	42	6.1%	25	5.7%	151	4.8%	784	4.0%
Subtotal	6717	100.0%	9723	100.0%	131	100.0%	16571	100.0%	2020	100.0%	685	100.0%	436	100.0%	3141	100.0%	19712	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	268		615		1		884		146		50		16		212		1096	
Two-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	4289	65.6%	6480	71.9%	114	88.4%	10883	69.4%	1314	69.6%	392	61.3%	237	57.8%	1943	66.1%	12826	68.9%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	2245	34.4%	2538	28.1%	15	11.6%	4798	30.6%	575	30.4%	248	38.8%	173	42.2%	996	33.9%	5794	31.1%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	1035	15.8%	1416	15.7%	8	6.2%	2459	15.7%	334	17.7%	126	19.7%	90	22.0%	550	18.7%	3009	16.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	658	10.1%	547	6.1%	1	0.8%	1206	7.7%	105	5.6%	62	9.7%	43	10.5%	210	7.1%	1416	7.6%
Violation, New Sentence	356	5.4%	333	3.7%	3	2.3%	692	4.4%	76	4.0%	36	5.6%	20	4.9%	132	4.5%	824	4.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	104	1.6%	117	1.3%	3	2.3%	224	1.4%	13	0.7%	7	1.1%	5	1.2%	25	0.9%	249	1.3%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	92	1.4%	125	1.4%	0	0.0%	217	1.4%	47	2.5%	17	2.7%	15	3.7%	79	2.7%	296	1.6%
Subtotal	6534	100.0%	9018	100.0%	129	100.0%	15681	100.0%	1889	100.0%	640	100.0%	410	100.0%	2939	100.0%	18620	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	451		1320		3		1774		277		95		42		414		2188	
Three-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	3961	61.7%	5558	66.9%	107	84.3%	9626	64.8%	1111	63.1%	346	56.7%	198	51.0%	1655	60.0%	11281	64.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	2457	38.3%	2745	33.1%	20	15.7%	5222	35.2%	649	36.9%	264	43.3%	190	49.0%	1103	40.0%	6325	35.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	1107	17.2%	1484	17.9%	8	6.3%	2599	17.5%	380	21.6%	132	21.6%	94	24.2%	606	22.0%	3205	18.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	678	10.6%	563	6.8%	1	0.8%	1242	8.4%	113	6.4%	64	10.5%	43	11.1%	220	8.0%	1462	8.3%
Violation, New Sentence	381	5.9%	364	4.4%	3	2.4%	748	5.0%	95	5.4%	39	6.4%	29	7.5%	163	5.9%	911	5.2%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	236	3.7%	254	3.1%	7	5.5%	497	3.3%	34	1.9%	20	3.3%	17	4.4%	71	2.6%	568	3.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	55	0.9%	80	1.0%	1	0.8%	136	0.9%	27	1.5%	9	1.5%	7	1.8%	43	1.6%	179	1.0%
Subtotal	6418	100.0%	8303	100.0%	127	100.0%	14848	100.0%	1760	100.0%	610	100.0%	388	100.0%	2758	100.0%	17606	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	567		2035		5		2607		406		125		64		595		3202	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

Transitional Training Program

Program Description

The Transitional Training Program (TTP) is a unique vocational-type program that began in the latter part of FY 2002. Transitional Training currently combines classroom instruction, on-the-job training, and job coaching in welding, electrical and masonry trade. The program is funded through a federal grant called the "Workplace and Community Transitional Training For Incarcerated Youthful Offenders Program" sponsored through the Department of Education. This program targets "youthful offenders" defined as those between the ages of 18 and 25, who have a high school diploma or GED, and who are within five years of projected release. In FY 2008, the Department received a federal grant through the U.S. Department of Labor that allowed the addition of the Kansas Career Pipeline interest assessment to be incorporated into the program design. All participants entering the program are assessed as having an aligned interest in the career clusters offered by the vocational programs. In FY 2007, the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER) curriculum was implemented in the vocational programs. The goal of this program is to help prepare offenders for entering the work force upon release, thereby increasing the chance of successful reintegration into the community.

In addition to learning industry-recognized craft skills, curriculum is taught on life skills such as filling out job applications, developing a resume, money management, tenant responsibilities, preparing for an interview, problem solving skills, etc. Upon completing the TTP, the offender receives post-secondary educational credit and the Work Ready certificate.

In conjunction with the Transitional Training program, an Employer Development Coordinator assists inmates in locating jobs, arranging for interviews, and finding other information related to job placement.

General Goal Statement

The primary goal of the Transitional Training Program is to contribute to the Department's mission by providing offenders with knowledge, skills and industry-recognized certification that promotes meaningful employment upon release.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

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

[Measurement Indicators: number enrolled, number completing]

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

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

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

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

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) is essentially the same for all programs. This is presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 32 and 33). Note that the pool of offenders who have completed the TTP is too small to have sufficient outcome data for two-year and three-year follow-up.

Evaluation Highlights: Transitional Training Program

Output Highlights

- The number of full-time equivalent program slots increased from 10 in FY 2006 to 30 in FY 2007, and to 40 in FY 2008.
- The number of program participants increased sharply from 26 in FY 2006 to 96 in FY 2007, and decreased to 94 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased sharply from 21 in FY 2006 to 89 in FY 2007, and decreased to 83 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 1 in FY 2006 to 18 in FY 2007, and remained at 18 in FY 2008.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 8.3% in FY 2006 to 26.5% in FY 2007, and to 36.0% in FY 2008.

- The cost per unduplicated participant decreased from \$5,103 in FY 2006 to \$1,860 in FY 2007, and then increased to \$2,964 in FY 2008.

Outcome Highlights

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

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Transitional Training program during their initial incarcerations, 33.3% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period. This is in comparison to 28.1% during the same period in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year follow-up periods: 33.3% for the offenders who successfully completed the Transitional Training program, 32.5% return rate for those offenders who terminated the program non-volitionally, and 25.0% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 10.4% for those completing the Transitional Training program, compared to 11.3% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rate was 5.0% non-volitional non-completers, and 5.0% for all those volitional non-completers during the one-year follow-up period.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 12.5% during the one-year follow-up period for those completing the program, compared to 12.1% for those who needed the program but did not participate, 15.0% for non-volitional non-completers, and 20.0% for volitional non-completers.

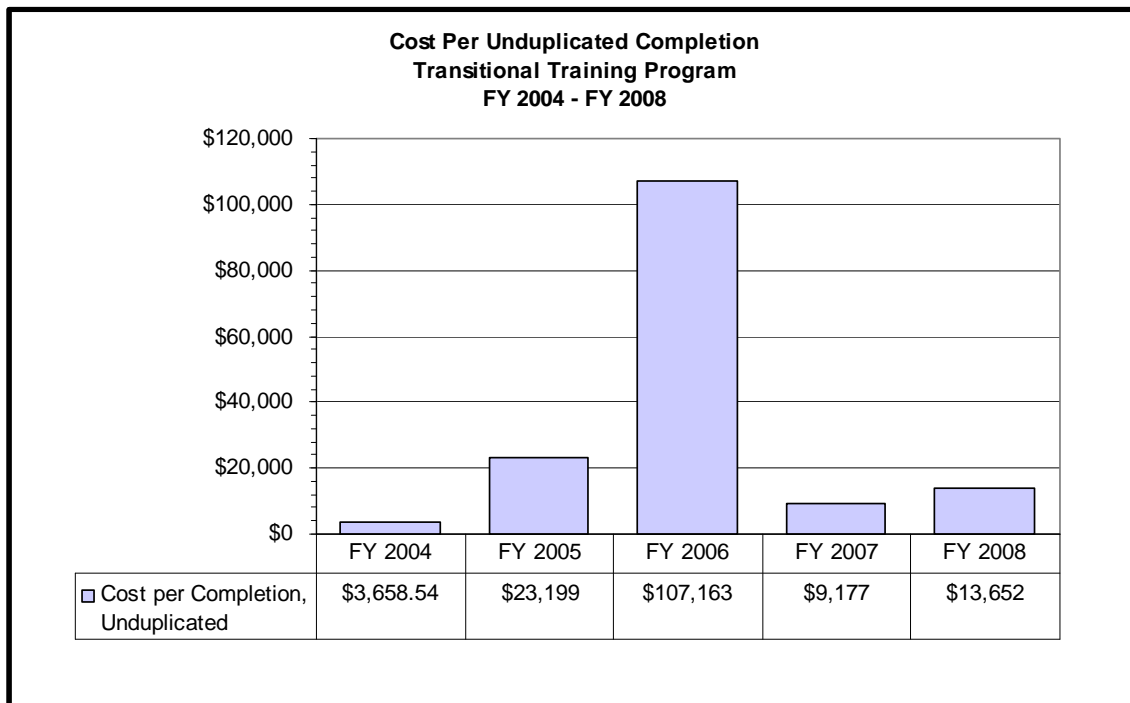
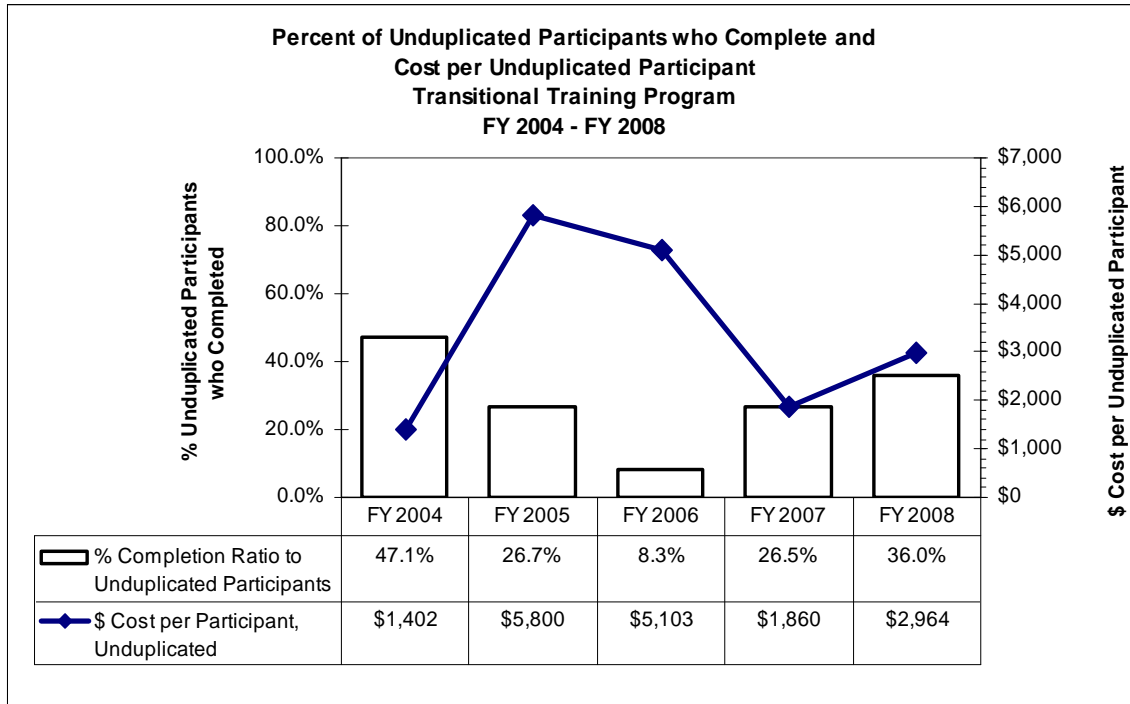
**Program Total Activity Summary
Transitional Training Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

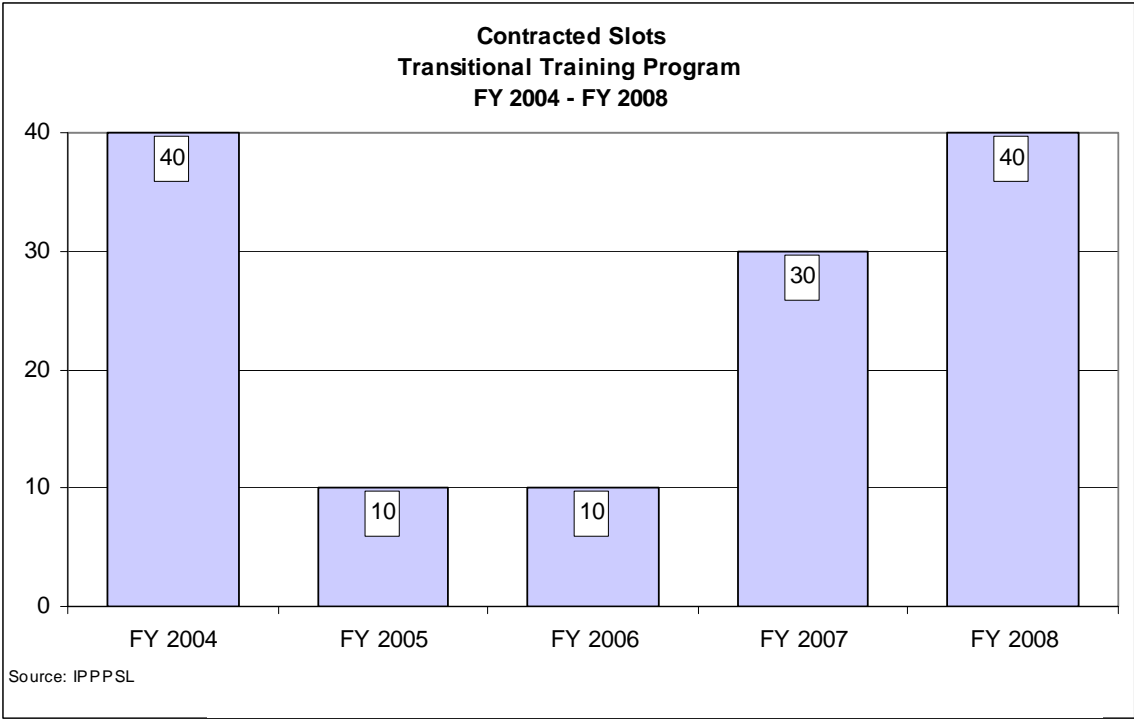
Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	36		20		2		9		21	
# Enrolled	101		27		24		87		73	
Subtotal	137		47		26		96		94	
Completions	41	35.0%	8	17.8%	1	5.9%	18	24.0%	18	29.0%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	49	41.9%	30	66.7%	10	58.8%	37	49.3%	23	37.1%
Volitional	27	23.1%	7	15.6%	6	35.3%	20	26.7%	21	33.9%
Subtotal: Terminations	117	100.0%	45	100.0%	17	100.0%	75	100.0%	62	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	20		2		9		21		33	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

Program Cost and Activity Summary Transitional Training Program FY 2004 - FY 2008					
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Actual Expenditures: <i>US Department of Education, Office of Correctional Education</i>	\$ 150,000	\$ 185,591	\$ 107,163	\$ 165,561	\$ 245,978
Contracted Slots	40	10	10	30	40
Cost per Slot	\$ 3,750	\$ 18,559	\$ 10,716	\$ 5,519	\$ 6,149
Number Participants, Total	137	47	26	96	94
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 1,095	\$ 3,949	\$ 4,122	\$ 1,725	\$ 2,617
Unduplicated Participants	107	32	21	89	83
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 1,402	\$ 5,800	\$ 5,103	\$ 1,860	\$ 2,964
Unduplicated Completions	41	8	1	18	18
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 3,659	\$ 23,199	\$ 107,163	\$ 9,198	\$ 13,665
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	47.1%	26.7%	8.3%	26.5%	36.0%
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	20	2	9	21	33

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].





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

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure								Program Exposure								Total	
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	4828	71.9%	7507	77.2%	120	91.6%	12455	75.2%	32	66.7%	27	67.5%	15	75.0%	74	68.5%	12529	75.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	1889	28.1%	2216	22.8%	11	8.4%	4116	24.8%	16	33.3%	13	32.5%	5	25.0%	34	31.5%	4150	24.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	813	12.1%	1179	12.1%	6	4.6%	1998	12.1%	6	12.5%	6	15.0%	4	20.0%	16	14.8%	2014	12.1%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	555	8.3%	493	5.1%	1	0.8%	1049	6.3%	1	2.1%	2	5.0%	0	0.0%	3	2.8%	1052	6.3%
Violation, New Sentence	202	3.0%	207	2.1%	1	0.8%	410	2.5%	4	8.3%	0	0.0%	1	5.0%	5	4.6%	415	2.5%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	11	0.2%	14	0.1%	1	0.8%	26	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	26	0.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	308	4.6%	323	3.3%	2	1.5%	633	3.8%	5	10.4%	5	12.5%	0	0.0%	10	9.3%	643	3.9%
Subtotal	6717	100.0%	9723	100.0%	131	100.0%	16571	100.0%	48	100.0%	40	100.0%	20	100.0%	108	100.0%	16679	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	268		615		1		884		10		15		7		32		916	
Two-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	4289	65.6%	6480	71.9%	114	88.4%	10883	69.4%	22	56.4%	20	64.5%	10	58.8%	52	59.8%	10935	69.3%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	2245	34.4%	2538	28.1%	15	11.6%	4798	30.6%	17	43.6%	11	35.5%	7	41.2%	35	40.2%	4833	30.7%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	1035	15.8%	1416	15.7%	8	6.2%	2459	15.7%	9	23.1%	7	22.6%	4	23.5%	20	23.0%	2479	15.7%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	658	10.1%	547	6.1%	1	0.8%	1206	7.7%	1	2.6%	2	6.5%	0	0.0%	3	3.4%	1209	7.7%
Violation, New Sentence	356	5.4%	333	3.7%	3	2.3%	692	4.4%	4	10.3%	1	3.2%	1	5.9%	6	6.9%	698	4.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	104	1.6%	117	1.3%	3	2.3%	224	1.4%	2	5.1%	1	3.2%	1	5.9%	4	4.6%	228	1.4%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	92	1.4%	125	1.4%	0	0.0%	217	1.4%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	2	2.3%	219	1.4%
Subtotal	6534	100.0%	9018	100.0%	129	100.0%	15681	100.0%	39	100.0%	31	100.0%	17	100.0%	87	100.0%	15768	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	451		1320		3		1774		19		24		10		53		1827	
Three-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	3961	61.7%	5558	66.9%	107	84.3%	9626	64.8%	15	44.1%	12	50.0%	4	36.4%	31	44.9%	9657	64.7%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	2457	38.3%	2745	33.1%	20	15.7%	5222	35.2%	19	55.9%	12	50.0%	7	63.6%	38	55.1%	5260	35.3%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	1107	17.2%	1484	17.9%	8	6.3%	2599	17.5%	10	29.4%	7	29.2%	4	36.4%	21	30.4%	2620	17.6%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	678	10.6%	563	6.8%	1	0.8%	1242	8.4%	1	2.9%	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	3	4.3%	1245	8.3%
Violation, New Sentence	381	5.9%	364	4.4%	3	2.4%	748	5.0%	4	11.8%	1	4.2%	1	9.1%	6	8.7%	754	5.1%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	236	3.7%	254	3.1%	7	5.5%	497	3.3%	2	5.9%	2	8.3%	2	18.2%	6	8.7%	503	3.4%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	55	0.9%	80	1.0%	1	0.8%	136	0.9%	2	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	138	0.9%
Subtotal	6418	100.0%	8303	100.0%	127	100.0%	14848	100.0%	34	100.0%	24	100.0%	11	100.0%	69	100.0%	14917	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	567		2035		5		2607		24		31		16		71		2678	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

Program History and Rationale

The purpose of the Pre-Release program is to provide a smooth transition for high risk inmates from the institutional setting to the community. In the early years of operation, younger inmates with shorter sentences for less serious offenses were placed in the program. The program criteria were then revised to address the needs of inmates with longer sentences and more serious offenses. More recently, the program was redesigned to address high risk inmates based upon their LSIR scores. The rationale for the change in placement philosophy was based upon evidence-based practices which demonstrate that programs and interventions that target offender high risk and needs areas have a greater impact on behavior. Successful completion of Pre-Release is a prerequisite for some inmates prior to transferring to Work Release.

Current Program Operations

The Department currently operates a formal Pre-Release program at the Winfield, Correctional Facility. The Pre-Release Reintegration program for minimum custody male inmates is an 8-week program consisting of life skill modules with cognitive-based elements offered in a classroom setting. The modules address risk and needs areas including, but not limited to Money Management, Employment, Tenant-Landlord Responsibilities, Motivation to Change, Mental Health and Wellness, Socialization, Communication Skills, Criminal and Addictive Thought and Thinking for a Change. The purpose is to provide an interactive atmosphere in which inmates will obtain basic levels of information and acquire knowledge and skills enabling them to make responsible decisions while on release. This program previously offered 45 slots; however, in February 2006 the Department decreased the number of slots to 40. In an effort to improve the counselor to participant ratio, the number of slots reduced to 30 in FY 2008.

In addition to the formalized Pre-Release located at the Winfield Correctional Facility, during FY 2007 and FY 2008 a less structured Pre-Release was in operation at Hutchinson Correctional Facility and a pilot Life Skills program at El Dorado Correctional Facility. The program at El Dorado was adapted into a specialized program for condition violators preparing for their re-return to the community. Pre-Release Life Skills Programs are located at Hutchinson, El Dorado, Ellsworth and Topeka Correctional Facilities. The number of slots included in this section of the report includes the Pre-Release and Life Skills Programs. The return rate (recidivism) data reflects only the formalized program at Winfield. The Life Skills program for condition violators was evaluated by the University of Kansas and is included in a separate report.

General Goal Statement

The goal of the Pre-Release program is to provide for the inmate's smooth transition from the institutional setting to the community through the delivery of classes targeted at criminogenic areas.

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

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

[Measurement Indicator: Pre-Release program completion rates]

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

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

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

[Measurement Indicator: Work Release program completion rates]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

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

- Program Activity Summary: FY 2004– FY 2008-- this information describes the total volume of offenders into and out of the program over the 2004-2008 time frame.
- Program Slots -- these graphics present the program's capacity.

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

Program outcome (recidivism) information is based on return to Kansas prisons. The outcome data in the recidivism table provide this information for the time period between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 2008. (For further explanation, please see also the description of Outcome Measures in *Section II: Analytic Procedures.*)

Evaluation Highlights: Pre-Release Program

Output Highlights

- The number of allocated slots decreased from 58 in FY 2006 to 40 in FY 2007, and further decreased to 30 in FY 2008.
- The number of program participants increased from 489 in FY 2006 to 503 in FY 2007, and decreased sharply to 305 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated participants increased from 470 in FY 2006 to 490 in FY 2007, and decreased to 302 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 302 in FY 2006 to 374 in FY 2007, and decreased to 240 in FY 2008.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants increased from 78.0% in FY 2006 to 84.0% in FY 2007, and further increased to 88.9% in FY 2008.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Pre-Release program during their initial incarcerations, 24.5% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 34.1% and 41.2% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to rates of 22.0%, 32.6% and 42.4% during the same periods in the group assessed as in need of the program, but who did not participate.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 24.5%, 34.1% and 41.2% for the offenders who successfully completed the Pre-Release program, versus 31.7%, 36.8% and 42.9% return rates for those offenders who terminated the program non-volitionally, and 29.2%, 38.1% and 40.0% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 6.6%, 12.1% and 16.0% for those completing the program, somewhat lower than 8.0%, 14.9% and 21.1% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 10.3%, 15.2% and 18.6% for non-volitional non-completers, and 20.9%, 28.6% and 30.0% for volitional non-completers during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.

- Rate of return via condition violation: 12.5%, 18.7% and 23.1% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing the program, compared to 9.8%, 14.9% and 19.5% for those who needed the program but did not participate. The return rates were 16.7%, 19.2% and 21.8% for non-volitional non-completers, and 4.2%, 9.5% and 10.0% for volitional non-completers.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Pre-Release Program *
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006 *		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	39		43		86		84		42	
# Enrolled	266		311		403		419		263	
Subtotal	305		354		489		503		305	
Completions	232	88.5%	240	89.6%	302	74.4%	374	81.7%	240	88.2%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	28	10.7%	23	8.6%	65	16.0%	44	9.6%	24	8.8%
Volitional	2	0.8%	5	1.9%	39	9.6%	40	8.7%	8	2.9%
Subtotal: Terminations	262	100.0%	268	100.0%	406	100.0%	458	100.0%	272	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	43		86		83		45		32	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

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

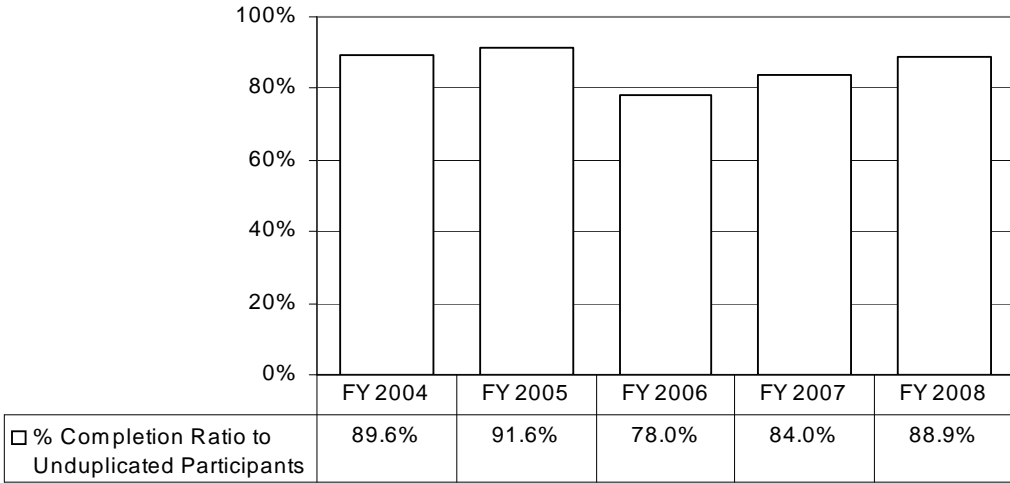
Program Activity Summary Pre-Release Program ² FY 2004 - FY 2008					
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006 *	FY 2007	FY 2008
Slots	45	60	58	40	30
Number Participants, Total	305	354	489	503	305
Unduplicated Participants	302	348	470	490	302
Unduplicated Completions	232	240	302	374	240
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	89.6%	91.6%	78.0%	84.0%	88.9%
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	43	86	83	45	32

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

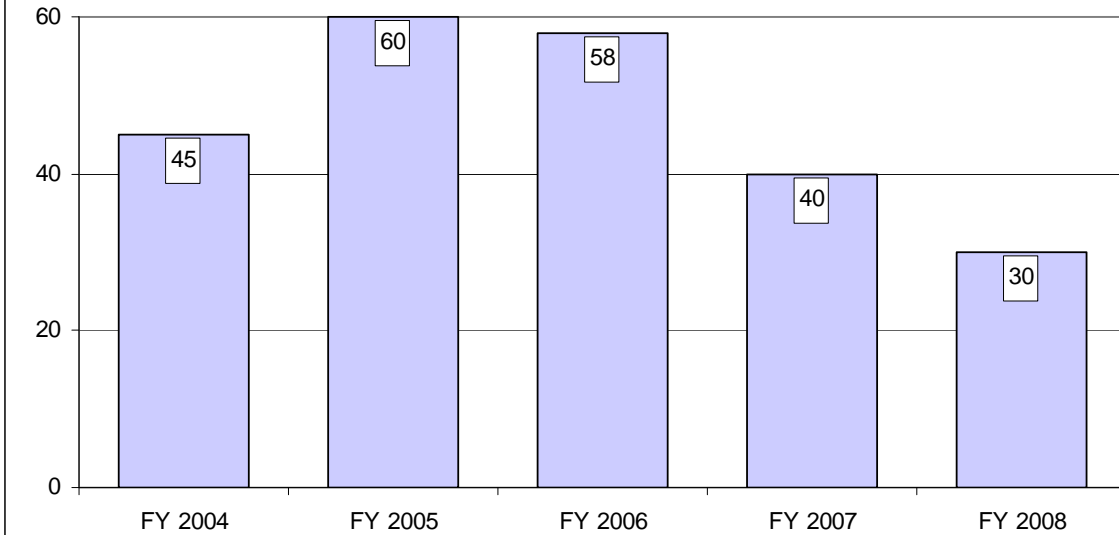
² Pre-release reintegration is a program that is run by KDOC. As such, no program-specific cost data is available.

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

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
Pre-Release Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



**Available Slots
Pre-Release Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



Source: IPPPSL

Inmate Program: Pre-Release Program

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

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure							Program Exposure							Total			
	Need		No Need		Information Unavailable		Subtotal: No Program Exp.	Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
One-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	461	78.0%	12682	74.8%	825	79.3%	13968	75.1%	732	75.5%	86	68.3%	17	70.8%	835	74.6%	14803	75.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	130	22.0%	4279	25.2%	216	20.7%	4625	24.9%	238	24.5%	40	31.7%	7	29.2%	285	25.4%	4910	24.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	58	9.8%	2107	12.4%	97	9.3%	2262	12.2%	121	12.5%	21	16.7%	1	4.2%	143	12.8%	2405	12.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	37	6.3%	1067	6.3%	56	5.4%	1160	6.2%	50	5.2%	9	7.1%	4	16.7%	63	5.6%	1223	6.2%
Violation, New Sentence	10	1.7%	417	2.5%	26	2.5%	453	2.4%	13	1.3%	4	3.2%	1	4.2%	18	1.6%	471	2.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	0	0.0%	25	0.1%	1	0.1%	26	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	27	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	25	4.2%	663	3.9%	36	3.5%	724	3.9%	53	5.5%	6	4.8%	1	4.2%	60	5.4%	784	4.0%
Subtotal	591	100.0%	16961	100.0%	1041	100.0%	18593	100.0%	970	100.0%	126	100.0%	24	100.0%	1120	100.0%	19713	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	140		872		9		1021		74		1		0		75		1096	
Two-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	316	67.4%	11112	69.0%	721	70.4%	12149	69.1%	586	65.9%	79	63.2%	13	61.9%	678	65.5%	12827	68.9%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	153	32.6%	4981	31.0%	303	29.6%	5437	30.9%	303	34.1%	46	36.8%	8	38.1%	357	34.5%	5794	31.1%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	70	14.9%	2600	16.2%	147	14.4%	2817	16.0%	166	18.7%	24	19.2%	2	9.5%	192	18.6%	3009	16.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	39	8.3%	1233	7.7%	71	6.9%	1343	7.6%	59	6.6%	9	7.2%	5	23.8%	73	7.1%	1416	7.6%
Violation, New Sentence	22	4.7%	697	4.3%	51	5.0%	770	4.4%	44	4.9%	9	7.2%	1	4.8%	54	5.2%	824	4.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	9	1.9%	222	1.4%	12	1.2%	243	1.4%	5	0.6%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	6	0.6%	249	1.3%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	13	2.8%	229	1.4%	22	2.1%	264	1.5%	29	3.3%	3	2.4%	0	0.0%	32	3.1%	296	1.6%
Subtotal	469	100.0%	16093	100.0%	1024	100.0%	17586	100.0%	889	100.0%	125	100.0%	21	100.0%	1035	100.0%	18621	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	262		1740		26		2028		155		2		3		160		2188	
Three-year Follow-up																		
No Return to KDOC	221	57.6%	9864	64.5%	654	64.6%	10739	64.4%	463	58.8%	68	57.1%	12	60.0%	543	58.6%	11282	64.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	163	42.4%	5420	35.5%	359	35.4%	5942	35.6%	324	41.2%	51	42.9%	8	40.0%	383	41.4%	6325	35.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	75	19.5%	2752	18.0%	168	16.6%	2995	18.0%	182	23.1%	26	21.8%	2	10.0%	210	22.7%	3205	18.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	40	10.4%	1270	8.3%	78	7.7%	1388	8.3%	60	7.6%	9	7.6%	5	25.0%	74	8.0%	1462	8.3%
Violation, New Sentence	26	6.8%	760	5.0%	63	6.2%	849	5.1%	52	6.6%	9	7.6%	1	5.0%	62	6.7%	911	5.2%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	15	3.9%	500	3.3%	35	3.5%	550	3.3%	14	1.8%	4	3.4%	0	0.0%	18	1.9%	568	3.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	7	1.8%	138	0.9%	15	1.5%	160	1.0%	16	2.0%	3	2.5%	0	0.0%	19	2.1%	179	1.0%
Subtotal	384	100.0%	15284	100.0%	1013	100.0%	16681	100.0%	787	100.0%	119	100.0%	20	100.0%	926	100.0%	17607	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	347		2549		37		2933		257		8		4		269		3202	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

WORK RELEASE REINTEGRATION PROGRAM

Program History and Rationale

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

The purpose of the work release programs is twofold. First, they are efforts by the Department to facilitate the successful transition of selected offenders from incarceration to community living. Secondly, they provide a less structured alternative for the housing of low-risk inmates with short sentences whose placement in a less restrictive, less traditional correctional setting provides minimal disruption to existing pro-social activities, community ties and work. Unlike the more traditional work release slot, those work release slots at Ellsworth and Larned Correctional Facilities are job specific. They are utilized to the extent that the business is in need of workers and there are inmates in possession of the required skills.

Work release allows inmates who are within ten (10) months, twelve (12) months is special cases, of projected release to be placed in jobs outside of the facility where they can begin to develop work skills and community ties. It enhances work ethic, and allows the offender to earn wages, which can be used to pay restitution, court costs, child support, and help to offset the costs of incarceration. Work release provides a blending of institutional structure while affording the offender the opportunity to begin making limited choices which will hopefully facilitate his or her transition back into the community as a law-abiding citizen.

Current Program Operations

The Department operates and manages 332 work release reintegration beds. Three hundred twelve (94%) are for males and 20 (6%) are for females. Sixteen of the male beds at the Wichita Work Release Facility are designated as “permanent party” beds. Permanent party inmates provide support and maintenance services for the facility. This nets 316 program beds available for work release participants during FY 2007 and FY 2008.

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

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

[Measurement Indicator: inmate payroll and banking records]

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

[Measurement Indicator: Facility fiscal records]

- Upon release, Work Release participants will have an average of at least \$1,500 in savings upon release.

[Measurement Indicator: inmate payroll and banking records]

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

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

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

[Measurement Indicator: amounts paid to obligations]

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

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

- Work Release Program Cost Data – this information consists of cost-related figures for the FY 2004 through FY 2008 time frame, presented for each of the Work Release program sites (Wichita, Hutchinson Ellsworth, Larned and Topeka). Examples of such measurements include taxes paid and wages paid toward dependent support. Following this table, graphics display the trends in this data over the five-year assessment period.
- Program Activity Summary: FY 2004 – FY 2008 – this information describes the total volume of activity for the program over the FY 2004 to 2008 time frame.
- Program Slots – these graphics present the program’s capacity over the prior five fiscal years.

Program outcome measurement is based on return to Kansas prisons. The outcome data in the recidivism table provide this information for the time period between FY 1994 and FY 2008. Program experience data has been available only since FY 1995 for this program. (For further explanation, please see also the description of Outcome Measures in *Section II: Analytic Procedures*.)

Evaluation Highlights: Work Release Program

Output Highlights

- The number of Work Release program participants decreased from 897 in FY 2006 to 856 in FY 2007, and further decreased to 828 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated program completions decreased from 419 in FY 2006 to 391 in FY 2007, and increased to 412 in FY 2008.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants decreased from 72.1% in FY 2006 to 70.7% in FY 2007, and increased to 78.6% in FY 2008.
- During the five-year period, FY 2004 - FY 2008, Work Release program participants paid \$5,579,505 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 \$617,405 over the five-year period (FY 2004 – FY 2008).
- Savings generated in gratuity and dress-out expenses by releasing inmates from the Work Release program totaled \$283,174 in the period from FY 2004 - FY 2008.
- The combination of payments made to the State General Fund and Department savings generated by releasing inmates from the Work Release program (as opposed to releasing the inmates from the general prison population) totaled the following:

\$1,066,728 in FY 2004

\$1,116,704 in FY 2005

\$1,199,290 in FY 2006

\$1,249,807 in FY 2007

\$1,290,150 in FY 2008

The total amount exceeds \$5,922,000 over this five-year period.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the Work Release program during their initial incarcerations, 18.1% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 24.9% and 30.4% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. This is in comparison to 25.5%, 31.5% and 36.2% during the same periods in the group who did not participate in the program. The return rate was considerably lower for the program completers for all three groups.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 18.1%, 24.9% and 30.4% for the offenders who successfully completed the Work Release program, substantially lower than 24.8%, 32.0% and 34.8% return rates for those offenders who terminated the program non-volitionally, and 32.6%, 42.5% and 49.7% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 5.2%, 9.2% and 12.7% for those completing the program, compared to the somewhat higher rates of 9.2%, 13.8% and 17.1% for those who did not participate. The return rates were 7.3%, 11.0% and 13.4% for non-volitional non-completers, and 9.2%, 17.0% and 21.1% for volitional non-completers during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.
- Rate of return via condition violation: 9.2%, 13.7% and 16.6% during the one-year, two-year and .three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing the program, compared to 12.4%, 16.2% and 18.1% for those who did not participate, 13.8%, 18.0% and 20.2% for non-volitional non-completers, and 17.1%, 23.1% and 27.6% for volitional non-completers.

Work Release Program Measurements

Wichita Work Release (WWRF), Hutchinson Work Release (HWRF), Topeka Work Release (TWRP), Ellsworth Work Release (EWRP) and Larned Work Release (LWRF)
FY 2004 - FY 2008

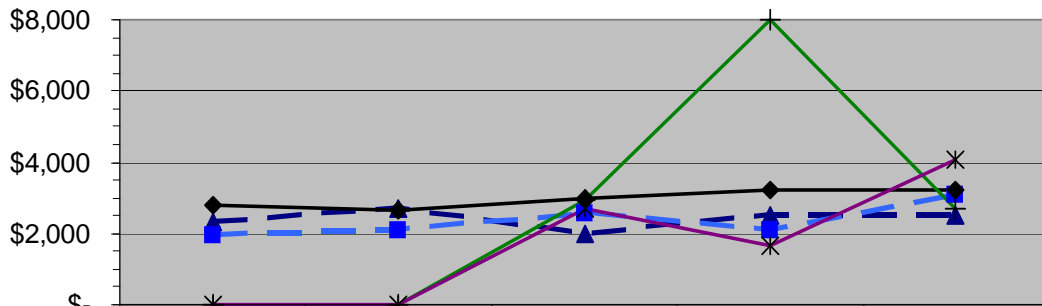
Objective Measurement	Facility	FY 2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008
Average account balance upon release	WWRF	\$2,796	\$2,671	\$2,988	\$3,211	\$3,210
	HWRF	\$1,926	\$2,080	\$2,568	\$2,100	\$3,062
	TWRP	\$2,337	\$2,680	\$1,988	\$2,523	\$2,496
	EWRP	---	0	\$2,925	\$7,999	\$2,690
	LWRF	---	---	\$2,696	\$1,654	\$4,058
	Total		\$2,617	\$2,578	\$2,848	\$3,111
Total net wages paid toward dependent support, court cost, restitution and other.	WWRF	\$91,267	\$109,803	\$115,640	\$120,558	\$67,670
	HWRF	\$36,321	\$15,629	\$9,296	\$4,297	\$13,217
	TWRP	\$4,571	\$1,776	\$4,229	\$3,576	\$3,834
	EWRP	---	\$1,327	\$1,761	\$4,248	\$1,375
	LWRF	---	---	\$5,220	\$1,256	\$534
	Average		\$132,159	\$128,535	\$136,146	\$133,935
Average net wages paid toward dependent support, court cost, restitution and other (per ADP)	WWRF	\$369	\$439	\$463	\$484	\$275
	HWRF	\$773	\$340	\$202	\$93	\$287
	TWRP	\$226	\$89	\$128	\$179	\$192
	EWRP	---	\$166	\$176	\$425	\$275
	LWRF	---	---	\$5,220	\$1,256	\$534
	Average		\$420	\$397	\$416	\$411
Total amount paid toward state general fund.	WWRF	\$711,119	\$792,321	\$817,867	\$869,288	\$893,995
	HWRF	\$167,490	\$174,142	\$196,111	\$188,170	\$231,091
	TWRP	\$77,035	\$74,018	\$69,178	\$73,891	\$73,952
	EWRP	---	\$24,611	\$53,020	\$51,167	\$25,822
	LWRF	---	---	\$6,536	\$6,241	\$2,440
	Total		\$955,644	\$1,065,092	\$1,142,712	\$1,188,757
Average amount paid toward state general fund (per ADP).	WWRF	\$2,867	\$3,169	\$3,271	\$3,491	\$3,634
	HWRF	\$3,564	\$3,786	\$4,263	\$4,091	\$5,024
	TWRP	\$3,852	\$3,701	\$3,459	\$3,695	\$3,698
	EWRP	---	\$3,076	\$5,302	\$5,117	\$5,164
	LWRF	---	---	\$6,532	\$6,241	\$2,440
	Average		\$3,038	\$3,287	\$3,495	\$3,646
Number of inmates released to post incarceration supervision annually.	WWRF	287	302	324	307	317
	HWRF	57	62	62	67	62
	TWRP	43	27	33	27	32
	EWRP	---	0	9	3	7
	LWRF	---	---	1	3	1
	Total		387	391	429	407
Saving generated (gratuity and dress out) through the release of inmates from a work release.	WWRF	\$37,884	\$39,864	\$42,768	\$46,050	\$47,550
	HWRF	\$7,524	\$88,184	\$8,184	\$10,050	\$9,300
	TWRP	\$5,676	\$3,564	\$4,356	\$4,050	\$4,800
	EWRP	---	0	1188	\$450	\$1,050
	LWRF	---	---	132	\$450	\$150
	Total		\$51,084	\$51,612	\$56,578	\$61,050
Average daily population (ADP).	WWRF	248	250	250	249	246
	HWRF	47	46	46	46	46
	TWRP	20	20	20	20	20
	EWRP	---	8	10	10	5
	LWRF	---	---	1	1	1
	Average		315	324	327	326
Average daily population (ADP) as percent of available capacity.	WWRF	99%	100%	100%	99.6%	98.4%
	HWRF	98%	96%	96%	92.0%	92.0%
	TWRP	100%	100%	100%	100.0%	100.0%
	EWRP	---	67%	83%	83.0%	41.7%
	LWRF	---	---	100%	50.0%	50.0%
	Average		99%	99%	99%	98.2%

Notes:

The average daily population figures include 15 permanent party inmates assigned to Wichita Work Release.

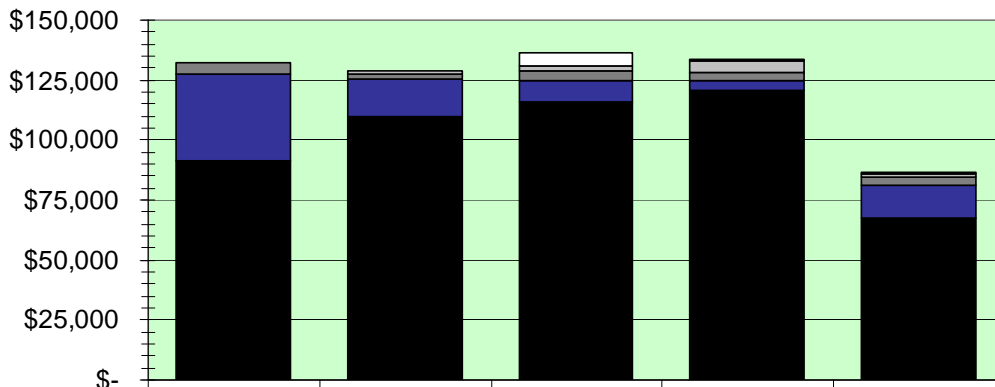
Dress out and gratuity computed as \$150.00

**Average Account Balances upon Release
Work Release Participants
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
▲ TWRF	\$2,337	\$2,680	\$1,988	\$2,523	\$2,496
■ HWRF	\$1,926	\$2,080	\$2,568	\$2,100	\$3,062
◆ WWRF	\$2,796	\$2,671	\$2,988	\$3,211	\$3,210
+ EWRF	\$-	\$-	\$2,925	\$7,999	\$2,690
* LWRF	\$-	\$-	\$2,696	\$1,654	\$4,058

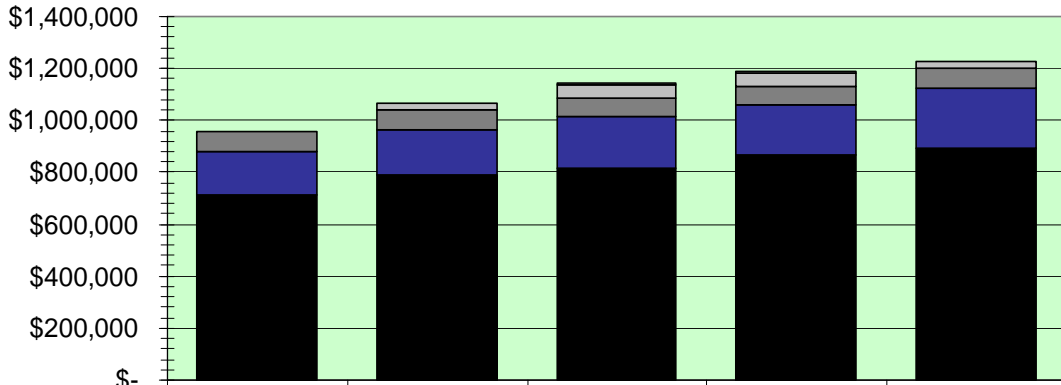
**Total Wages Paid Toward Obligations
Work Release Participants
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
□ LWRF	\$-	\$-	\$5,220	\$1,256	\$534
■ EWRF	\$-	\$1,327	\$1,761	\$4,248	\$1,375
■ TWRF	\$4,571	\$1,776	\$4,229	\$3,576	\$3,834
■ HWRF	\$36,321	\$15,629	\$9,296	\$4,297	\$13,217
■ WWRF	\$91,267	\$109,803	\$115,640	\$120,558	\$67,670

(*)Note: The values for LWRF for FY 2007 and 2008 are minimal and may not be visible in the bar chart. Please refer to the data table.

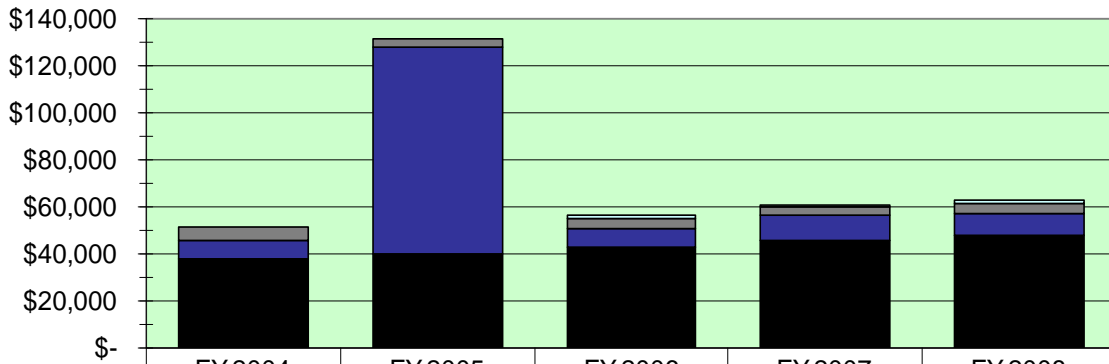
**Total Paid into State General Fund
Work Release Participants
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
□ LWRF	\$-	\$-	\$6,536	\$6,241	\$2,440
□ EWRF	\$-	\$24,611	\$53,020	\$51,167	\$25,822
■ TWRF	\$77,035	\$74,018	\$69,178	\$73,891	\$73,952
■ HWRF	\$167,490	\$174,142	\$196,111	\$188,170	\$231,091
■ WWRF	\$711,119	\$792,321	\$817,867	\$869,288	\$893,995

(*) Note: The values for LWRF for all fiscal years are minimal and may not be visible in the bar chart. Please refer to the data table.

**KDOC Savings Generated
by Release of Work Release Participants
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
■ LWRF	\$-	\$-	\$132	\$450	\$150
□ EWRF	\$-	\$-	\$1,188	\$450	\$1,050
■ TWRF	\$5,676	\$3,564	\$4,356	\$4,050	\$4,800
■ HWRF	\$7,524	\$88,184	\$8,184	\$10,050	\$9,300
■ WWRF	\$37,884	\$39,864	\$42,768	\$46,050	\$47,550

(*) Note: The values for LWRF and EWRF for all fiscal years are minimal and may not be visible in the bar chart. Please refer to the data table.

**Program Total Activity Summary
Work Release Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	291		301		314		308		289	
# Enrolled	589		595		583		548		539	
Subtotal	880		896		897		856		828	
Completions	367	63.4%	383	65.8%	419	71.0%	391	69.6%	412	77.4%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	59	10.2%	32	5.5%	32	5.4%	46	8.2%	26	4.9%
Volitional	153	26.4%	167	28.7%	139	23.6%	125	22.2%	94	17.7%
Subtotal: Terminations	579	100.0%	582	100.0%	590	100.0%	562	100.0%	532	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	301		314		307		294		296	

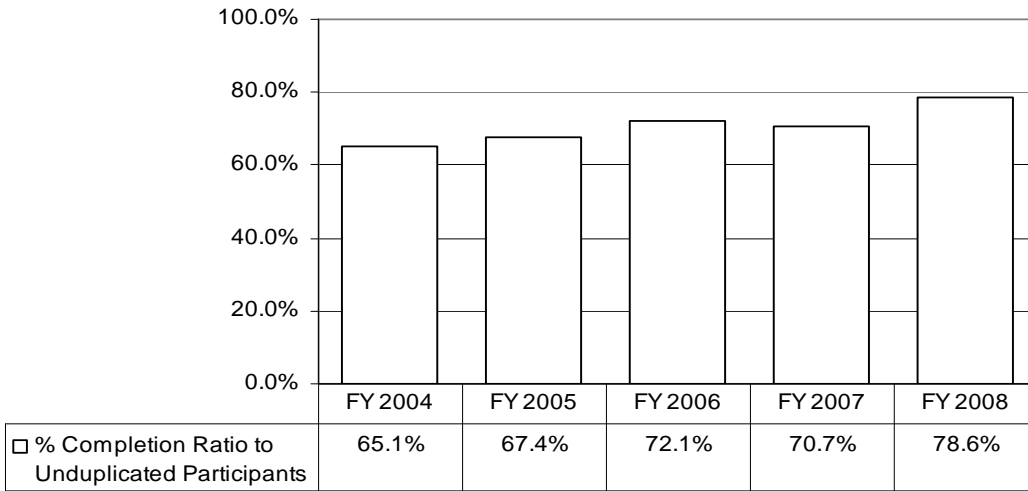
NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

Program Activity Summary Work Release Programs ² FY 2004 - FY 2008					
	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Slots	302	302	315	316	316
Number Participants, Total	880	896	897	856	828
Unduplicated Participants	865	882	888	847	820
Unduplicated Completions	367	383	419	391	412
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	65.1%	67.4%	72.1%	70.7%	78.6%
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	301	314	307	294	296

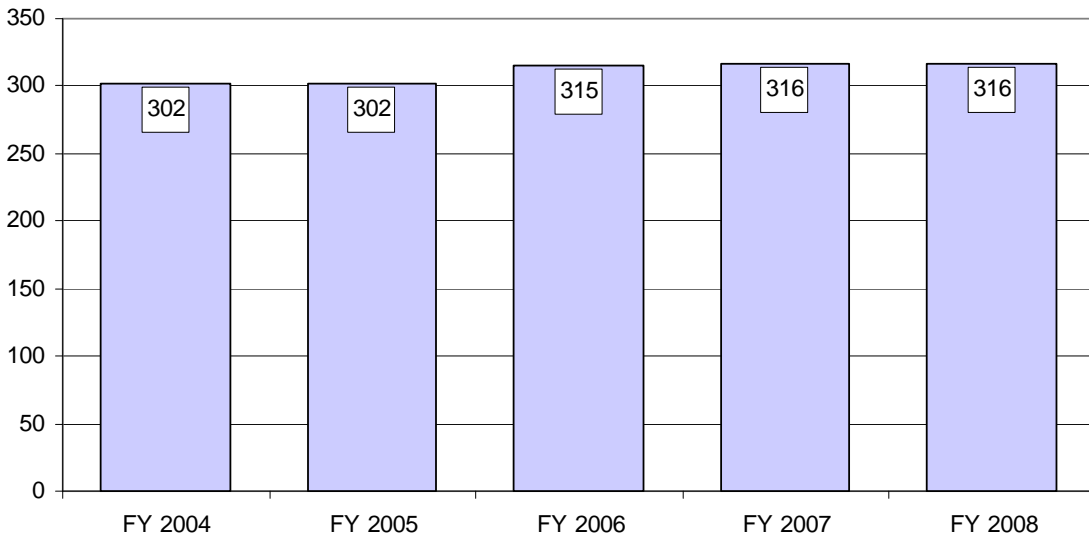
¹ Completion ratio is calculated as [the number of unduplicated completions] divided by [the number of unduplicated participants minus the number of unduplicated participants carried forward to the next fiscal year].

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

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete
Work Release Programs
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



**Available Slots
Work Release Programs
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



Source: IPPPSL

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

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

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program Exposure*		Program Exposure								Total	
			Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	12760	74.5%	1653	81.9%	82	75.2%	308	67.4%	2043	79.1%	14803	75.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	4369	25.5%	365	18.1%	27	24.8%	149	32.6%	541	20.9%	4910	24.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2126	12.4%	186	9.2%	15	13.8%	78	17.1%	279	10.8%	2405	12.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	1108	6.5%	76	3.8%	6	5.5%	33	7.2%	115	4.5%	1223	6.2%
Violation, New Sentence	432	2.5%	28	1.4%	2	1.8%	9	2.0%	39	1.5%	471	2.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	27	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	27	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	676	3.9%	75	3.7%	4	3.7%	29	6.3%	108	4.2%	784	4.0%
Subtotal	17129	100.0%	2018	100.0%	109	100.0%	457	100.0%	2584	100.0%	19713	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	887		168		7		34		209		1096	
Two-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	11134	68.5%	1381	75.1%	68	68.0%	244	57.5%	1693	71.6%	12827	68.9%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	5124	31.5%	458	24.9%	32	32.0%	180	42.5%	670	28.4%	5794	31.1%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2641	16.2%	252	13.7%	18	18.0%	98	23.1%	368	15.6%	3009	16.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	1280	7.9%	90	4.9%	6	6.0%	40	9.4%	136	5.8%	1416	7.6%
Violation, New Sentence	731	4.5%	65	3.5%	4	4.0%	24	5.7%	93	3.9%	824	4.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	225	1.4%	15	0.8%	1	1.0%	8	1.9%	24	1.0%	249	1.3%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	247	1.5%	36	2.0%	3	3.0%	10	2.4%	49	2.1%	296	1.6%
Subtotal	16258	100.0%	1839	100.0%	100	100.0%	424	100.0%	2363	100.0%	18621	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	1758		347		16		67		430		2188	
Three-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	9872	63.8%	1159	69.6%	58	65.2%	193	50.3%	1410	65.9%	11282	64.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	5596	36.2%	507	30.4%	31	34.8%	191	49.7%	729	34.1%	6325	35.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2805	18.1%	276	16.6%	18	20.2%	106	27.6%	400	18.7%	3205	18.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	1323	8.6%	93	5.6%	6	6.7%	40	10.4%	139	6.5%	1462	8.3%
Violation, New Sentence	806	5.2%	76	4.6%	4	4.5%	25	6.5%	105	4.9%	911	5.2%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	508	3.3%	42	2.5%	2	2.2%	16	4.2%	60	2.8%	568	3.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	154	1.0%	20	1.2%	1	1.1%	4	1.0%	25	1.2%	179	1.0%
Subtotal	15468	100.0%	1666	100.0%	89	100.0%	384	100.0%	2139	100.0%	17607	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	2548		520		27		107		654		3202	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

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

INNERCHANGE™ PROGRAM

Program History and Rationale

Beginning in March 2000, the Department began supporting a faith-based pre-release program at Winfield Correctional Facility. The InnerChange Freedom Initiative™ (IFI) program is provided by Prison Fellowship Ministries, Inc. pursuant to a contract with the Kansas Department of Corrections, and is generally referred to as the InnerChange™ program. In May 2007, the IFI program relocated to Lansing Correctional Facility with Prison Fellowship Ministries, Inc. assuming the ultimate fiscal responsibility for program operation. Program participation is entirely voluntary.

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

Current Program Operations

The InnerChange program features several components, including:

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

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

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

While at Winfield, the program had 158 slots in the facility component and 40 slots in the work release component located at the Wichita Work Release Facility. At Winfield Correctional Facility, the program was limited to inmates in minimum custody.

In May of 2002 the program moved to Ellsworth Correctional Facility (ECF), and in May 2007, the program relocated to the Lansing Correctional Facility where it currently serves 176 medium custody beds. The inmates are housed in the upper C cell house during the 18 month program, regardless of medium or minimum custody status. The Wichita Work Release Facility was not affected by the relocation of the program.

General Goal Statement

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

Primary Objectives and Measurement Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

[Measurement Indicators: Substance abuse portion completion rates].

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

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

Data Quantification: Program Efficiency and Outcome Measures

The description of the measures of program efficiency (output or process measures) and the description of the measure of outcome (recidivism) are essentially the same for all programs. These are presented as part of the introduction to the programs section of this report (see pages 32 and 33). Note that program experience data has been available only since FY 2000 for this program.

Evaluation Highlights: InnerChange™ Program

Output Highlights

- The total number of program slots increased from 203 in FY 2006 to 215 in FY 2007, and decreased to 188 in FY 2008.
- The number of program participants increased from 281 in FY 2006 to 293 in FY 2007, and decreased to 249 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 46 in FY 2006 to 75 in FY 2007, and decreased to 41 in FY 2008.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants decreased from 45.5% in FY 2006 to 43.1% in FY 2007, and increased to 64.1% in FY 2008.

Outcome Highlights

- Of those offenders in the recidivism pool who completed the InnerChange program during their initial incarcerations, 16.3% returned to a KDOC facility as of the end of the one-year follow-up tracking period, 21.8% and 24.3% as of the end of the two-year and three-year follow-up periods. These rates are considerably lower in comparison to 24.9%, 31.2% and 36.0% during the same periods in the group who did not participate in the program.
- Comparison of return rates among different program exposure groups during one-year, two year and three-year follow-up periods: 16.3%, 21.8% and 24.3% for the offenders who successfully completed the InnerChange program, compared to 15.2%, 18.2% and 21.4% return rates for those offenders who terminated the program non-volitionally, and 28.2%, 33.7% and 41.3% for volitional non-completions.
- Rate of return with new sentences [including all categories of return with new sentences]: 4.3%, 5.1% and 7.1% for those completing the program, compared to the somewhat higher rates of 8.7%, 13.5% and 16.7% for those who did not participate. The return rates were 3.0%, 3.0% and 3.6% for non-volitional non-

completers, and 6.8%, 10.1% and 14.7% for volitional non-completers during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively.

- Rate of return via condition violation: 9.8%, 14.1% and 17.1% during the one-year, two-year and three-year follow-up periods, respectively, for those completing the program, compared to 12.2%, 16.1% and 18.2% for those who did not participate, 3.0%, 12.1% and 14.3% for non-volitional non-completers, and 15.5%, 22.5% and 26.7% for volitional non-completers.

*Evaluation Highlights: Substance Abuse Treatment Component of
InnerChange™ Program*

Output Highlights

- The total number of program slots increased from 203 in FY 2006 to 215 in FY 2007, and decreased to 188 in FY 2008.
- The number of program participants increased from 281 in FY 2006 to 293 in FY 2007, and decreased to 249 in FY 2008.
- The number of unduplicated completions increased from 46 in FY 2006 to 75 in FY 2007, and decreased to 41 in FY 2008.
- The completion ratio to unduplicated participants decreased from 45.5% in FY 2006 to 43.1% in FY 2007, and increased to 64.1% in FY 2008.

Program Total Activity Summary
InnerChange™ Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	137		152		153		161		101	
# Enrolled	111		156		128		132		148	
Subtotal	248		308		281		293		249	
Completions	18	19.1%	71	45.8%	46	38.3%	75	47.8%	41	41.0%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	22	23.4%	23	14.8%	25	20.8%	22	14.0%	20	20.0%
Volitional	54	57.4%	61	39.4%	49	40.8%	60	38.2%	39	39.0%
Subtotal: Terminations	94	100.0%	155	100.0%	120	100.0%	157	100.0%	100	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	154		153		161		136		148	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

Program Total Activity Summary
InnerChange™ Program - Substance Abuse Treatment Component
FY 2004 - FY 2008

Fiscal Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations	Frequencies	% Total Terminations
# Carried Forward	8		6		5		11		12	
# Enrolled	13		22		18		20		23	
Subtotal	21		28		23		31		35	
Completions	21	100.0%	21	91.3%	8	66.7%	16	72.7%	10	55.6%
Non-Completions										
Non-Volitional	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	1	8.3%	4	18.2%	3	16.7%
Volitional	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	3	25.0%	2	9.1%	5	27.8%
Subtotal: Terminations	21	100.0%	23	100.0%	12	100.0%	22	100.0%	18	100.0%
# Carried to next FY	0		5		11		9		17	

NOTE: Any changes in the Beginning of Period or End of Period counts are due to updates/corrections in the program participation database.

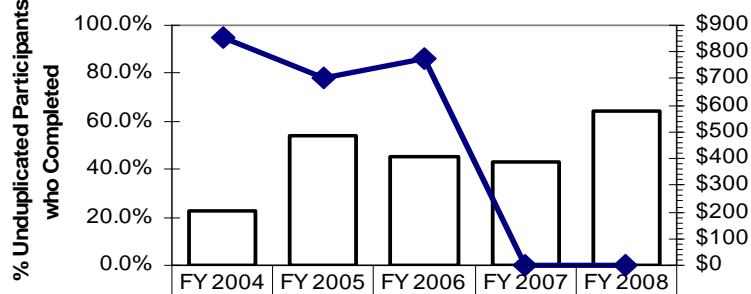
Program Cost and Activity Summary
Innerchange™ Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Actual Expenditures	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -
Contracted Slots	243	203	203	215	188
Cost per Slot	\$ 823	\$ 985	\$ 985	\$ -	\$ -
Number Participants, Total	248	308	281	293	249
Cost per Participant, Total	\$ 806	\$ 649	\$ 712	\$ -	\$ -
Unduplicated Participants	234	284	258	310	212
Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$ 855	\$ 704	\$ 775	\$ -	\$ -
Unduplicated Completions	18	71	46	75	41
Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$ 11,111	\$ 2,817	\$ 4,348	\$ -	\$ -
Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants ¹	22.5%	54.2%	45.5%	43.1%	64.1%
Unduplicated Participants Carried to next FY	154	153	157	136	148

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].

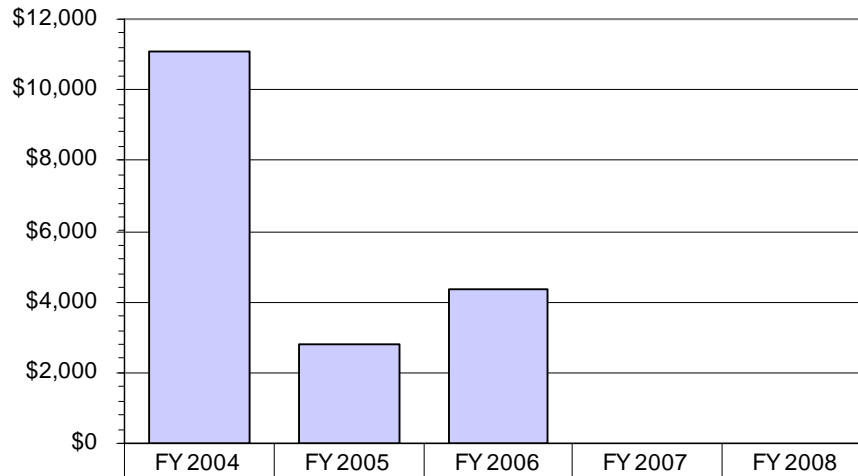
(*) During FY 2007, Innerchange™ moved from Ellsworth Correctional Facility to Hutchinson Correctional Facility accounting for the discrepancy for the unduplicated participants being higher than the number of participants.

**Percent of Unduplicated Participants who Complete and
Cost per Unduplicated Participant
InnerChange™ Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



% Completion Ratio to Unduplicated Participants	22.5%	54.2%	45.5%	43.1%	64.1%
\$ Cost per Participant, Unduplicated	\$855	\$704	\$775	\$-	\$-

**Cost Per Unduplicated Completion
InnerChange™ Program
FY 2004 - FY 2008**



Cost per Completion, Unduplicated	\$11,111	\$2,817	\$4,348	\$-	\$-
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Inmate Program: InnerChange™ Program

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

Length of Follow-up and Type of Return	No Program		Program Exposure								Total	
	Exposure*		Completion		Non-Volitional Non-Completion		Volitional Non-Completion		Subtotal: Program Exp.		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up												
No Return to KDOC	14624	75.1%	77	83.7%	28	84.8%	74	71.8%	179	78.5%	14803	75.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	4861	24.9%	15	16.3%	5	15.2%	29	28.2%	49	21.5%	4910	24.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2379	12.2%	9	9.8%	1	3.0%	16	15.5%	26	11.4%	2405	12.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	1213	6.2%	4	4.3%	1	3.0%	5	4.9%	10	4.4%	1223	6.2%
Violation, New Sentence	469	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%	2	0.9%	471	2.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	27	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	27	0.1%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	773	4.0%	2	2.2%	3	9.1%	6	5.8%	11	4.8%	784	4.0%
Subtotal	19485	100.0%	92	100.0%	33	100.0%	103	100.0%	228	100.0%	19713	100.0%
Released [but out less than one year]	1058		17		7		14		38		1096	
Two-year Follow-up**												
No Return to KDOC	12680	68.8%	61	78.2%	27	81.8%	59	66.3%	147	73.5%	12827	68.9%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	5741	31.2%	17	21.8%	6	18.2%	30	33.7%	53	26.5%	5794	31.1%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	2974	16.1%	11	14.1%	4	12.1%	20	22.5%	35	17.5%	3009	16.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	1406	7.6%	4	5.1%	1	3.0%	5	5.6%	10	5.0%	1416	7.6%
Violation, New Sentence	820	4.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	4.5%	4	2.0%	824	4.4%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	249	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	249	1.3%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	292	1.6%	2	2.6%	1	3.0%	1	1.1%	4	2.0%	296	1.6%
Subtotal	18421	100.0%	78	100.0%	33	100.0%	89	100.0%	200	100.0%	18621	100.0%
Released [but out less than two years]	2122		31		7		28		66		2188	
Three-year Follow-up***												
No Return to KDOC	11163	64.0%	53	75.7%	22	78.6%	44	58.7%	119	68.8%	11282	64.1%
Return to KDOC [includes Active Warrant]	6271	36.0%	17	24.3%	6	21.4%	31	41.3%	54	31.2%	6325	35.9%
Violation, No New Sentence [CV]	3169	18.2%	12	17.1%	4	14.3%	20	26.7%	36	20.8%	3205	18.2%
Violation, New Sentence [Adm. as CV]	1452	8.3%	4	5.7%	1	3.6%	5	6.7%	10	5.8%	1462	8.3%
Violation, New Sentence	906	5.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	6.7%	5	2.9%	911	5.2%
New Sentence [After Supervision Ended]	566	3.2%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	2	1.2%	568	3.2%
Active Warrant [End of Period]	178	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	179	1.0%
Subtotal	17434	100.0%	70	100.0%	28	100.0%	75	100.0%	173	100.0%	17607	100.0%
Released [but out less than three years]	3109		39		12		42		93		3202	

Note: Explanation of row and column headings is presented on pages 22 and 33.

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

** The number of offenders in the "Program Exposure" category that has two-year follow-up data is small. Percentages based on these figures should be used with caution.

*** The number of offenders in the "Program Exposure" category that has three-year follow-up data is too small for meaningful comparison of percentages.

SECTION IV: STUDY LIMITATIONS

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

Breadth of Data Collection

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

Scope of Programs Evaluated

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

Community-based Data Collection

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

Limitations for Determining Program Need

For purposes of this evaluation, an offender's "need" for a particular program is inferred from recommendations made in the Reception and Diagnostic Unit (RDU) evaluation and/or the inmate program agreement/plan (IPA/IPP), and other selected sources. Specifically, risk and needs assessment instruments, such as the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) are being administered on offenders. The assessment process assists the Department with identifying and directing higher risk offenders into programs where the individual has the greatest need. However, not all offenders with a need end up in a program. With respect to identifying a suitable comparison group, the process for establishing program need is limited and is considered an "approximation" of need; however, it is the best measure currently available. More comprehensive and statistically validated instrumentation would provide a better assessment of need. However, these instruments do not come without cost; neither does programming the database to accept this additional data. Nonetheless, the Department is implementing new instrumentation that should provide a more comprehensive assessment of program need.

Lack of Experimental Design

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

Potential Program Selection Bias

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

SECTION V: FUTURE PROGRAM EVALUATION ISSUES

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

Process Improvements and Data Validity

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

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

Expansion of Outcome Measures and Community Data

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

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

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

Level of Service Inventory: Revised (LSI-R)

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

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

In the future, the KDOC will be assessing programs, at least in part, by how much pro-social change on the part of the offender is evident as a result of program participation. This dynamic change will be reflected in LSI-R reassessments, which will continue to be conducted periodically throughout the offender's incarceration and community supervision. Further, future reports will examine the probabilities of recidivism based on risk level for the separate programs. This will be done in an effort to demonstrate whether or not the Department is adhering to the risk principle.

Additional Questions

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

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

impact? Does outcome data support the validity of the program goals?

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

APPENDIX

References

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Logistic Regression Models

As explained in the Executive Summary, a logistic regression model was used to examine the mean differences in the rates of recidivism based on the predicted probability calculated from each yearly model. These models control for variables that may have some influence on recidivism. Further, these multivariate models assist with identifying which variables are significantly related to recidivism and the direction of the relationship. Given that the purpose of these analyses is to examine if increases in the LSI-R total score are significantly associated with recidivism, these models will evaluate this research question with data from the primary recidivism examination pool (N=20,089).

To interpret these logistic regression models, it is necessary to understand how each variable is coded as this relates to the direction of the relationship. Logistic regression models only permit certain levels of measurement for the analysis, which includes nominal dichotomous variables and metric variables. Specifically, the dichotomous variables were coded as: Sex: 0 = male and 1 = female, Race: 0 = Whites and 1 = Non-Whites. Age and total LSI-R score are metric variables, so there was no unique coding of these variables. The dependent variable, recidivism, was measured as 0 = did not recidivate, no re-admission to KDOC and 1= did recidivate, re-admission to KDOC occurred. There were three separate logistic regression models conducted for each of the three primary years of evaluation. Significance values (Sig) that are below .05 reflect that the variable is significantly related to recidivism. Based on these results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- For year one, sex, race, age and total LSI-R score were significantly related to recidivism. With regard to sex and race, being male and being non-white was significantly associated with re-admission to KDOC. In addition when examining age, youthful offenders were significantly more likely to be re-admitted to KDOC. Further, increases in the total LSI-R score, which indicate a higher risk for recidivism, significantly predict re-admissions to KDOC.
- Similar to year one, years two and three found these same variables to be significantly related to recidivism. These variables can also be interpreted in the same direction as those examined in year one which suggests that a young, non-white male is significantly associated with re-admission to KDOC.
- Relevant to the bar chart illustrated in the Executive Summary is that increases in the LSI-R score were significantly more likely to produce re-admission to KDOC.

The following logistic regression model provides the mean differences in the rates of recidivism over a three year period.

Logistic Regression Models- Recidivism Over Three Years

Variables	Year One			Year Two			Year Three		
	B	SE	Sig	B	SE	Sig	B	SE	Sig
Sex	-.570	.164	.000	-.551	.163	.001	-.898	.189	.000
Race	.289	.098	.003	.331	.108	.002	.383	.141	.006
Age	-.032	.005	.000	-.032	.005	.000	-.035	.007	.000
LSI-R	.060	.006	.000	.050	.007	.000	.043	.008	.000
Constant	-1.939	.232	.000	-1.080	.251	.000	.222	.318	.485