

State of New York
Department of Correctional Services

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IDENTIFIED SUBSTANCE ABUSE

2007



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IDENTIFIED SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **Identified Substance Abusers Report** provides a snapshot of the under custody population of the New York State (NYS) Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) on December 31, 2007. The report focuses on inmates who were identified as substance abusers, presenting data on drug and alcohol abuse and on selected demographic and legal history variables. Characteristics of identified substance abusers are compared to those of inmates classified as non-users. Finally, trends in the rates of identified substance abusers at the end of each year between 2003 and 2007 are discussed. Some of the main findings are presented below.

- Eighty-three percent (83%) of inmates under DOCS custody on December 31, 2007 had an identified substance abuse need. This included 82% of the male inmates (N=49,326) and 88% of the female inmates (N=2,422) (refer to Table 1, p.2).
- When inmates with missing data were excluded, the proportion of substance abusers increased to 86%: 85% of the males and 92% of the females (refer to Table 2, p.3).
- Forty-five percent (45%) of identified substance abusers either had completed or were currently participating in a substance abuse treatment program. Another 27% were awaiting entry to a substance abuse treatment program.
- Among identified substance abusers for whom self-report or assessment data was available, 36% reported marijuana as the most serious drug used. Alcohol abuse was indicated for 23% of substance abusers and 18% reported cocaine as the most serious drug used. Drug use patterns varied by gender; for example, 24% of females reported using crack compared to 8% of males, whereas cocaine use was reported by 15% of females and 18% of males (refer to Table 4, p.5). Marijuana was reported as the most serious substance used by 36% of males identified as substance abusers and 23% of females.
- Fifty-five percent (55%) of identified substance abusers were committed for violent felony offenses (56% of males and 35% of females). Another 25% of substance abusers were committed for drug offenses (24% of males and 37% of females).
- Half (50%) of the inmates identified as substance abusers were committed from New York City (refer to Table 6, p.7).
- Overall, sentences for inmates identified as substance abusers tended to be shorter than those for non-substance abusers, who were more often committed to DOCS for violent felony offenses. Minimum and maximum sentences for identified substance abusers averaged 8.5 and 11.2 years, respectively, compared with 10.6 and 13.0 years for non-users (refer to Table 13, p.14).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I. IDENTIFYING SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

Defining Drug and Alcohol Abuse	1
Substance Abuse Prevalence in Under Custody Population	2
Percent of Substance Abusers in Inmate Population Excluding Missing Data	3
Drug and/or Alcohol Abuse	4
Type of Substances Used	5

SECTION II. COMMITMENT INFORMATION

Commitment Offense Type.....	6
Region of Commitment	7
Second Felony Status	8
Minimum Sentence	9
Maximum Sentence	10

SECTION III. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Current Age	11
Ethnic Status	12

SECTION IV. A COMPARISON OF CHARACTERISTICS AMONG IDENTIFIED SUBSTANCE ABUSERS AND NON-USERS 13-14

SECTION V. TRENDS IN IDENTIFIED SUBSTANCE ABUSERS 2003-2007 15-16

SECTION VI. CONCLUSION 17

APPENDIX A SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS18-21

SECTION I: IDENTIFYING SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

Defining Drug and Alcohol Abuse

The New York State Department of Correctional Services uses multiple information sources to identify inmates who abuse drugs and/or alcohol, in order to provide appropriate programs and treatment services.

At reception, counselors classify inmates and make initial program assignments on the basis of interviews and formal assessments. Inmates are asked if they have used drugs; if they respond positively, they are then asked to specify the drugs they used during the six months preceding their incarceration. Such self-report measures traditionally under estimate drug abuse in the offender population. Additionally, legal documents such as pre-sentence reports and criminal histories, assist staff in their evaluation of individual inmate needs.

Aside from inmate interviews and official documents, the Department administers at reception, two standardized instruments, the Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (MAST) and the Simple Screening Instrument for Outreach for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (SSI). The MAST uses 25 differentially weighted questions to establish the existence and degree of an alcohol problem and the SSI screens high-risk individuals for substance abuse disorders.

Although the MAST manual categorizes scores of five to eight as *suggestive* of alcohol problems, the Department considers scores above four as indicative of alcohol abuse in an attempt to minimize the number of “false negatives” (failing to identify a potential abuser). Since 2002, a modified SSI consisting of sixteen questions concerning both alcohol and drug use has been administered to all inmates admitted to DOCS. A score of four or greater identifies an inmate as having a moderate to high risk of being a substance abuser.

In 2003, the Department began incorporating data from two automated sources for this report series.* The first is the Inmate Payroll System (KIPY), which identifies inmates who are actively participating in a substance abuse treatment program, and the second is the Guidance System (KGNC), which identifies inmates who have a need for substance abuse treatment based on interviews and evaluations conducted by facility program counselors.

Analyzing this combination of self-report data, assessment results and automated data generates the most complete, currently available estimate of the number of substance abusers in the inmate population.

Enhancement in the Method Used to Identify Substance Abusers

At the end of 2007, the Department’s automated data sources, especially the KGNC and KIPY systems, were re-examined for the purpose of developing an enhancement in the method of calculating the prevalence of substance abuse in its population. This refinement in the identification process is likely responsible for a significant growth in the number of substance

* *Please see the 2006 Identified Substance Abusers report for a complete description of the prevalence of identified substance abuse in the inmate population in earlier years, “Identified Substance Abusers: 2006,” New York State Department of Correctional Services, Albany, New York 12226 (2007).*

abusers in the Department's under custody population. On December 31, 2006, 72% of all inmates were identified as substance abusers while on December 31, 2007, 83% of inmates met this criteria (see Table 1 below).

This new method of identifying substance abusers particularly impacted male inmates. On December 31, 2006, 71% of males were identified as substance abusers versus 82% on December 31, 2007. Among female inmates, the figures were 84% and 88%, respectively.

Substance Abuse Prevalence in Under Custody Population

Table 1 presents the distribution of substance abusers in the DOCS under custody population on December 31, 2007, as measured by the five identification and assessment tools currently in use (self-report, MAST, SSI, KIPY and KGNC data). Using these measure, 83% of inmates under custody on December 31, 2007 were identified as substance abusers. This estimate included 82% of male and 88% of female inmates. The remaining 17% of inmates not identified as substance abusers, included 14% with no indication of substance abuse and 3% who had incomplete or missing data.

TABLE 1: Substance Abuse Prevalence by Gender Using Combined Self-Report And MAST Supplemented By SSI, KIPY and KGNC Data

SUBSTANCE ABUSE STATUS (Source)	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drug Abuse Only (Self Report)	16,065	27%	663	24%	16,728	27%
Alcohol Abuse Only (MAST)	8,211	14%	484	18%	8,695	14%
Drug & Alcohol Abuse (Both)	11,478	19%	1,024	37%	12,502	20%
Drugs or Alcohol (SSI)	2,651	4%	87	3%	2,738	4%
Identified Need (KGNC)	9,069	15%	108	4%	9,177	15%
Program Participant (KIPY)	1,852	3%	56	2%	1,908	3%
Identified Substance Abuser	49,326	82%	2,422	88%	51,748	83%
No Substance Abuse	8,470	14%	206	7%	8,676	14%
Missing Data	2,049	3%	126	5%	2,175	3%
Substance Abuse Not Identified	10,519	18%	332	12%	10,851	17%

May not add to 100% due to rounding.

Percent of Substance Abusers in Inmate Population Excluding Missing Data

Table 2 illustrates the prevalence of identified substance abusers when the 2,175 cases with missing or incomplete data are excluded from the base population. Considering only those inmates for whom all substance abuse data was available, 86% were identified as substance abusers. This included 85% of the males and 92% of the females.

Forty-five (45%) percent of the 51,748 identified substance abusers under custody on December 31, 2007 had either completed or were participating in a substance abuse treatment program as indicated by KGNC or KIPY information systems.* Another 27% were awaiting entry to a substance abuse treatment program.

TABLE 2: Substance Abuse Prevalence in Inmate Population by Gender Excluding Missing Data

INMATES WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE DATA	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Substance Abuse Indicated</i>	49,326	85%	2,422	92%	51,748	86%
<i>No Substance Abuse Indicated</i>	8,470	15%	206	8%	8,676	14%
TOTAL	57,796	100%	2,628	100%	60,424	100%

May not add to 100% due to rounding.

* See Appendix A for a description of substance abuse treatment programs provided to NYS DOCS inmates with identified substance abuse needs.

Drug and/or Alcohol Abuse

Table 3 indicates that 32% of the identified substance abusers reported using only drugs. Twenty-four percent (24%) reported using both drugs and alcohol and 17% were identified as having problems with alcohol only. Twenty-seven percent (27%) were classified as substance abusers on the basis of SSI scores or KIPY or KGNC status, which do not provide information on the specific substances used. Male substance abusers were most likely to be identified for abuse of illicit drugs only (33%) while female substance abusers were more likely than males to abuse the combination of drugs and alcohol (42%).

TABLE 3: Category of Substance Abuse by Gender

SUBSTANCE ABUSE STATUS (Source)	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drug Abuse Only (Self Report)	16,065	33%	663	27%	16,728	32%
Alcohol Abuse Only (MAST)	8,211	17%	484	20%	8,695	17%
Drug & Alcohol Abuse (Both)	11,478	23%	1,024	42%	12,502	24%
Drugs or Alcohol (SSI)	2,651	5%	87	4%	2,738	5%
Identified Need (KGNC)	9,069	18%	108	4%	9,177	18%
Program Participant (KIPY)	1,852	4%	56	2%	1,908	4%
TOTAL	49,326	100%	2,422	100%	51,748	100%

May not add to 100% due to rounding.

Types of Substances Used

During the intake process at the Department’s reception centers, inmates who report drug use are asked to identify the drugs they used during the six months prior to incarceration. The Department has developed a ranking system modeled on the schedule developed under the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, also known as the Controlled Substances Act. Reception staff records inmates’ reported drug of choice (if only one drug is named) or, if use of multiple drugs is reported, up to three drugs. The Department’s severity ranking **does not** reflect frequency or duration of use.

The table below incorporates self-report data from Reception screening and MAST results. An inmate who has reported poly-substance use is classified, for reporting purposes, according to the single most serious drug identified. For example, an inmate who gets a score of five or more on the MAST and also reports using marijuana and heroin would be shown below in the “Heroin” category. The “Alcohol Only” category represents inmates whose self-reporting reveals no illicit drug use but whose MAST scores are indicative of alcohol abuse.

Table 4 presents the 37,850 inmates identified according to the specific substances they reported using. There are gender differences in the types of drugs used by substance abusers. Males reported the use of marijuana more often than they reported use of any other substance (36%). Eighteen percent (18%) of males reported using cocaine compared with 8% who reported using crack. This trend is reversed among females, for whom crack was the most frequently reported substance (24%); fewer females (15%) reported using cocaine. Alcohol was the primary substance used by a noteworthy proportion of both male and female inmates accounting for 23% of substance use overall.

TABLE 4: Specific Type of Substance Use by Gender

MOST SERIOUS SUBSTANCE USED	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Marijuana	12,983	36%	485	22%	13,468	36%
Alcohol Only	8,211	23%	484	22%	8,695	23%
Cocaine	6,603	18%	325	15%	6,928	18%
Heroin	3,327	9%	295	14%	3,622	10%
Crack	2,761	8%	517	24%	3,278	9%
Other Drugs	1,869	5%	65	3%	1,934	5%
TOTAL*	35,754	100%	2,171	100%	37,925	100%

May not add to 100% due to rounding.

** Of the 43,053 inmates classified as drug users (excluding alcohol abuse only) primary drug usage was missing in 13,898 cases.*

SECTION II: COMMITMENT INFORMATION

Commitment Offense Type

Table 5 indicates that male identified substance abusers were most often committed for violent felony offenses (56%) followed by Drug Offenses (24%). In contrast, female identified substance abusers were slightly more likely to be committed for drug offenses (37%) than violent felony offenses (35%).

TABLE 5: Commitment Crime of Substance Abusers by Gender

OFFENSE TYPE	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Violent Felony	27,395	56%	850	35%	28,245	55%
Other Coercive	3,770	8%	171	7%	3,941	8%
Drug Offenses	11,903	24%	886	37%	12,789	25%
Property and Other	5,266	11%	476	20%	5,742	11%
Youthful/Juvenile Offenders	991	2%	39	2%	1,030	2%
TOTAL*	49,325	100%	2,422	100%	51,747	100%

May not add to 100% due to rounding.

** One case was missing commitment offense information.*

Region of Commitment

DOCS' research reports divide New York State into four regions. The New York City region includes commitments from Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond counties. Suburban New York includes Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland and Westchester counties. The Upstate Urban region reflects commitments from upstate counties that contain a population center of 50,000 or more: Albany, Broome, Erie, Monroe, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Rensselaer and Schenectady. The Upstate Other category includes the remaining upstate counties.

Half (50%) of identified substance abusers were committed from New York City. As shown in Table 6 below, 50% of male commitments and 44% of female commitments were from New York City. Commitments from Upstate Urban regions accounted for the next largest proportion of identified substance abusers (23%).

TABLE 6: Region of Commitment of Substance Abusers by Gender

REGION OF COMMITMENT	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
New York City	24,735	50%	1,076	44%	25,811	50%
Suburban New York	5,692	12%	252	10%	5,944	11%
Upstate Urban	11,217	23%	564	23%	11,781	23%
Upstate Other	7,672	16%	527	22%	8,199	16%
TOTAL*	49,316	100%	2,419	100%	51,735	100%

May not add to 100% due to rounding.

**Thirteen cases were missing region of commitment information.*

Second Felony Status

Among the identified substance abusers under custody on December 31, 2007, 50% of the males and 39% of the females were sentenced as second or persistent felony offenders.

TABLE 7: Felony Offender Status of Substance Abusers by Gender

FELONY OFFENDER STATUS	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>First Felony Offender</i>	24,903	50%	1,468	61%	26,371	51%
<i>Second Felony/ Persistent Offender</i>	24,423	50%	954	39%	25,377	49%
TOTAL	49,326	100%	2,422	100%	51,748	100%

May not add to 100% due to rounding.

Minimum Sentence

The majority of sentences in New York are indeterminate. However, since 1995, various legislative initiatives have mandated determinate sentencing for violent felons. The Drug Law Reform Act of 2004, extended the availability of determinate sentencing to inmates convicted of nonviolent drug offenses. Overall, 59% of inmates convicted of drug offenses have determinate sentences. For identified substance abusers, 47% have determinate sentences. For determinate sentences, the minimums included in the table below have been calculated as 6/7 of the sentence imposed by the judge – the time at which an inmate would be eligible for release if all good time credits were applied.

Table 8 shows that male substance abusers had longer minimum sentences than their female counterparts. Over half (58%) of the identified male substance abusers were serving minimum sentences of four years or more while 36% of female substance abusers had minimum sentences of four years or more. The average minimum sentence among males was 8.7 years and the average minimum sentence for female substance abusers was just under five years (4.8 years).

TABLE 8: Minimum Sentence of Substance Abusers by Gender

MINIMUM SENTENCE	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>< 12 months</i>	355	1%	60	2%	415	1%
<i>12 to 17 months</i>	3,483	7%	344	14%	3,827	7%
<i>18 to 23 months</i>	3,858	8%	311	13%	4,169	8%
<i>24 to 35 months</i>	6,903	14%	440	18%	7,343	14%
<i>36 to 47 months</i>	6,077	12%	395	16%	6,472	13%
<i>48 to 71 months</i>	6,680	14%	340	14%	7,020	14%
<i>72 to 119 months</i>	7,848	16%	230	9%	8,078	16%
<i>120 to 179 months</i>	4,508	9%	106	4%	4,614	9%
<i>180 to 239 months</i>	3,163	6%	87	4%	3,250	6%
<i>240+ months</i>	6,312	13%	107	4%	6,419	12%
<i>Life without Parole</i>	138	*	2	*	140	*
TOTAL**	49,325	100%	2,422	100%	51,747	100%
Average ***	8.7 years		4.8 years		8.5 years	

May not add to 100% due to rounding.

*Less than one-half of one percent.

** One case was missing minimum sentence information.

***Life Without Parole was considered to be equal to 45 years when computing the average minimum sentence.

Maximum Sentence

As Table 9 shows, more than half (54%) of identified substance abusers overall had a maximum sentence of less than eight years. Maximum sentence lengths were longer for males than for females. Among males identified as substance abusers, 47% had maximum sentences of eight years or greater compared to 28% of females. Thirty percent (30%) of males were serving maximum sentences of at least fifteen years, including 17% with life maximums. In comparison, 14% of females were serving maximum sentences of at least fifteen years, including 7% with life maximum sentences.

The average maximum sentences among identified substance abusers were 11.3 years for males and 7.3 years for females.

TABLE 9: Maximum Sentence of Substance Abusers by Gender

MAXIMUM SENTENCE	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>12 to 35 months</i>	3,816	8%	366	15%	4,182	8%
<i>36 months</i>	5,290	11%	419	17%	5,709	11%
<i>37 to 53 months</i>	6,761	14%	447	18%	7,208	14%
<i>54 to 71 months</i>	4,246	9%	200	8%	4,446	9%
<i>72 to 95 months</i>	6,180	13%	307	13%	6,487	13%
<i>96 to 107 months</i>	1,618	3%	53	2%	1,671	3%
<i>108 to 143 months</i>	4,108	8%	225	9%	4,333	8%
<i>144 to 179 months</i>	2,100	4%	69	3%	2,169	4%
<i>180+ months</i>	6,534	13%	158	7%	6,692	13%
<i>Life Maximum</i>	8,534	17%	176	7%	8,710	17%
<i>Life, No Parole</i>	138	*	2	*	140	*
TOTAL**	49,325	100%	2,422	100%	51,747	100%
Average ***	11.3 years		7.3 years		11.2 years	

May not add to 100% due to rounding.

**Less than one-half of one percent.*

***One case was missing maximum sentence information.*

**** Life Maximum was considered to be equal to 25 years and Life Without Parole equal to 45 years when computing the average maximum sentence.*

SECTION III: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Current Age

Table 10 presents the ages of identified substance abusers on December 31, 2007.

At that time, 5% of substance abusers were under 21 years of age. Using a five-year-increment age breakdown, the proportion of males between 25 and 29 years old (17%) was slightly greater than in any other group. The greatest proportion of females in any one group were between 40 and 44 years old (19%).

The average age of male substance abusers was 36.3 years; females were, on average, 37.0 years old.

TABLE 10: Current Age of Substance Abusers by Gender

CURRENT AGE	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
16-18 Years	663	1%	21	1%	684	1%
19-20 Years	1,825	4%	75	3%	1,900	4%
21-24 Years	5,680	12%	248	10%	5,928	11%
25-29 Years	8,515	17%	340	14%	8,855	17%
30-34 Years	7,369	15%	336	14%	7,705	15%
35-39 Years	7,099	14%	409	17%	7,508	15%
40-44 Years	7,236	15%	464	19%	7,700	15%
45-49 Years	5,511	11%	308	13%	5,819	11%
50-54 Years	2,992	6%	139	6%	3,131	6%
55-59 Years	1,399	3%	53	2%	1,452	3%
60-64 Years	634	1%	18	1%	652	1%
65+ Years	403	1%	11	*	414	1%
TOTAL	49,326	100%	2,422	100%	51,748	100%
Average	36.3 years		37.0 years		36.4 years	

May not add to 100% due to rounding.

* Less than one-half of one percent.

Ethnic Status

Table 11 indicates that 51% of the identified male substance abusers were African-American, 27% were Hispanic and 21% were White. Among females, 47% were African-American, 22% were Hispanic and 30% were White.

TABLE 11: Ethnic Status of Substance Abusers by Gender

RACE/ETHNICITY	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
African-American	25,112	51%	1,131	47%	26,243	51%
Hispanic	13,175	27%	522	22%	13,697	26%
White	10,291	21%	723	30%	11,014	21%
Other/Unknown	748	2%	46	2%	794	2%
TOTAL	49,326	100%	2,422	100%	51,748	100%

May not add to 100% due to rounding.

SECTION IV: A COMPARISON OF CHARACTERISTICS AMONG IDENTIFIED SUBSTANCE ABUSERS AND NON-USERS

Table 12 on the following page compares various characteristics of identified substance abusers with those of non-abusers. Significant differences between the two groups are highlighted below.

In comparison with male offenders who were not classified as substance abusers, males identified as substance abusers were:

- more often committed to DOCS for drug crimes; less often for violent felonies
- less often committed from New York City
- given shorter sentences
- more often Hispanic or White
- less often African-American

Compared to female offenders who were not classified as substance abusers, females identified as substance abusers were:

- more often committed to DOCS for drug crimes; less often for violent felonies
- more often second felony offenders
- given shorter sentences
- younger, on average
- more often Hispanic or African-American
- less often White

TABLE 12

**A Comparison of Characteristics Among Identified Substance Abusers and Non-Users
By Gender for Inmates Under Custody on December 31, 2007.**
Missing data (N=2,175) not included.

CHARACTERISTICS	NON-USER TOTAL (N=8,676)	USER TOTAL (N=51,748)	NON-USER MALE (N=8,470)	USER MALE (N=49,326)	NON-USER FEMALE (N=206)	USER FEMALE (N=2,422)
<i>Percent Less Than 30 Years Old</i>	31%	34%	31%	34%	26%	28%
<i>Percent Drug Offenders</i>	6%	25%	6%	24%	3%	37%
<i>Percent Violent Felony Offenders</i>	74%	55%	74%	55%	64%	35%
<i>Percent Second / Persistent Felony Offenders</i>	43%	49%	43%	50%	16%	39%
<i>Percent White Inmates</i>	17%	21%	17%	21%	34%	30%
<i>Percent African-American Inmates</i>	56%	51%	56%	51%	44%	47%
<i>Percent Hispanic Inmates</i>	25%	26%	25%	27%	18%	22%
<i>Percent New York City Commitments</i>	64%	50%	65%	50%	45%	44%
<i>Average Aggregate Minimum Sentence</i>	10.6 years	8.5 years	10.6 years	8.7 years	10.5 years	4.8 years
<i>Average Aggregate Maximum Sentence</i>	13.0 years	11.2 years	13.0 years	11.3 years	13.3 years	7.3 years
<i>Average Age</i>	37.1 years	36.4 years	37.1 years	36.3 years	40.3 years	37.0 years

SECTION V: TRENDS IN IDENTIFIED SUBSTANCE ABUSERS, 2003 – 2007

Table 13, on the next page, provides a five-year perspective on the proportion of substance abusers in the DOCS under custody population at the end of each calendar year between 2003 and 2007.

The overall proportion of inmates identified as substance abusers remained fairly stable between the years 2003 and 2006. In 2007, the automated KGNC and KIPY systems were re-examined and a new method of calculating the prevalence of substance abuse was developed. As a result, the overall proportion of identified substance abusers in the under custody population rose from 72% in 2006 to 83% in 2007.* The same pattern existed for men, but for women, the increase was substantially less, rising to 88% in 2007 from 84% in 2006.

** Please see "Identified Substance Abusers 2006," New York State Department of Correctional Services, Albany, New York 12226 (2007) for an explanation on how a similar revamping of data sources resulted in the growth of identified substance abusers between 2002 and 2003.*

TABLE 13

Substance Abuse Prevalence for All Inmates Undercustody on December 31 (2003-2007)

	Identified User		No Identified Use		Missing Data		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2003	47,884	73%	13,734	21%	3,579	5%	65,197	100%
2004	46,382	73%	14,076	22%	3,241	5%	63,699	100%
2005	45,136	72%	14,406	23%	3,190	5%	62,732	100%
2006	45,388	72%	14,478	23%	3,438	5%	63,304	100%
2007	51,748	83%	8,676	14%	2,175	3%	62,599	100%

Substance Abuse Prevalence for Male Inmates Undercustody on December 31 (2003-2007)

2003	45,398	73%	13,429	22%	3,457	6%	62,284	100%
2004	44,054	72%	13,735	23%	3,121	5%	60,910	100%
2005	42,847	71%	14,060	23%	3,023	5%	59,930	100%
2006	42,998	71%	14,165	23%	3,282	5%	60,445	100%
2007	49,326	82%	8,470	14%	2,049	3%	59,845	100%

Substance Abuse Prevalence for Female Inmates Undercustody on December 31 (2003-2007)

2003	2,486	85%	305	10%	122	4%	2,913	100%
2004	2,328	83%	341	12%	120	4%	2,789	100%
2005	2,289	82%	346	12%	167	6%	2,802	100%
2006	2,390	84%	313	11%	156	5%	2,859	100%
2007	2,422	88%	206	7%	126	5%	2,754	100%

SECTION VI: CONCLUSION

This report describes the prevalence of identified substance abusers in the under custody population as measured by five identification and assessment tools (self-report data, MAST, SSI, KIPY and KGNC). Using these measures, 83% of the December 31, 2007 under custody population fell into the "*Identified Substance Abuser*" group which included 82% of the males and 88% of the females.

- When the 2,175 cases with missing or incomplete data were excluded from the base population in 2007, 86% of the inmates were identified as substance abusers (85% of the males and 92% of the females). Forty-five percent (45%) of identified substance abusers had either completed or were currently participating in a substance abuse treatment program. The attached appendix describes the various substance abuse treatment programs available to offenders with identified substance abuse needs.
- Females most often reported using crack (24%), alcohol (23%) or marijuana (23%) while marijuana, alcohol and cocaine were the most serious substances reported by males (36%, 23% and 18%, respectively).
- Male identified substance abusers were more likely to be committed for Violent Felony Offenses (56%) while female identified substance abusers were most often committed for Drug Offenses (37%).
- Inmates not identified as substance abusers were committed to DOCS for violent felony offenses (74%) more often than were substance abusers (55%).
- For both males and females, those classified as substance abusers were given shorter sentences than the non-substance abusers.
- Higher proportions of substance abusers than non-substance abusers were either White or Hispanic.
- The proportion of under custody inmates identified as substance abusers has remained relatively constant between 2003 and 2006 but increased in 2007 when a new method was used to calculate the prevalence of substance abuse in the population.

Appendix A

Current NYS DOCS Substance Abuse Treatment Programs*

The **Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (ASAT)** and **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Programs** are intensive, six-month minimum, structured residential treatment programs which utilize the therapeutic community model. The goals are to help participants through the early stages of recovery and to promote continued recovery via participation in treatment after release. All RSAT Programs are federally funded and must be established as residential treatment modalities.

The **Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (CASAT) Program** is a legislatively mandated program which was developed to ensure that the chemically addicted inmate receives the maximum benefit from a substance abuse treatment experience and assistance in the community re-entry process. CASAT is a three Phase program: Phase I- Alcohol and Substance Abuse Correctional Treatment Center (intensive, six-month minimum, prison-based residential substance abuse treatment which utilizes the therapeutic community model); Phase II- Community Reintegration (Outpatient Treatment Services) and Phase III- Aftercare (community transition and ongoing treatment for participants released to Parole supervision). Although the amendment to Criminal Procedure Law Section 60.04(6) by the Drug Reform Act of 2004 confers the authority upon the sentencing court to order CASAT participation, this section also provides for the Department to continue to exercise its discretion to determine whether the inmate meets all of the statutory and program eligibility criteria.

The **Chemical Dependency/Domestic Violence (CD/DV) Program** is an intensive, nine-month minimum, structured residential treatment program which utilizes the therapeutic community model. This program provides treatment and education for inmates who have a history of both substance abuse and perpetration of domestic violence. The goal is to help the inmate in making the attitude and behavior change necessary to lead a productive life without the use of chemicals and/ or acts of domestic violence.

The **Special Housing Unit (SHU) Pre-Treatment Workbook Program** provides an educational intervention for inmates who continue to use alcohol and/or drugs within the prison system. The program provides an opportunity for the participant to understand and assess his/her alcohol/substance abuse history and its negative impact through the use of workbooks. The purpose of the SHU Pre-Treatment Workbook Program is to assist an inmate affected by ongoing substance abuse to identify personal patterns of addiction as well as to motivate the inmate to participate in the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment program upon his/her release from SHU. The target population is repeat, long-term alcohol and/or drug users, who continue to use and traffic drugs while incarcerated. This program complements the Department's random drug testing program. Following this 14-16 week program, participants are expected to complete one of the Department's formal substance abuse treatment programs.

The **Shock Programs** are rigorous, multi-treatment programs that emphasize discipline, academic education and substance abuse treatment. The participants receive up to 500 hours of substance abuse education. The program is a minimum of six months in duration.

- *Source, NYS DOCS Office of Substance Abuse Treatment Services*

The **Willard Drug Treatment Campus** setting is a joint venture between the Department of Correctional Services, The Division of Parole, and the Office for Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS). The program is a drug-free residential treatment program licensed by OASAS, modeled after the Shock Program. Aftercare is mandatory for all participants. While under parole supervision, parolees are required to participate in an OASAS-licensed community based treatment program.

The **Gowanda/Albion DWI Treatment Program** is designed to meet the unique needs of the DWI offender. Participants receive a minimum of six months of structured, alcohol-specific treatment and may apply for the Temporary Release DWI Transition Program upon satisfactory completion.

The **Gowanda/Albion DWI Treatment Transition Program** allows inmates who have completed the DWI Treatment Program or are DWI convicted and held by the Parole Board at a Shock facility, to be considered for continuous temporary release programming.

The **Special Needs Unit (SNU) Program** is a minimum nine-month ASAT Program modified to meet the unique needs of the developmentally disabled inmate. The therapeutic community model is modified for this population. The program content is tailored to meet the functioning level of the inmates through frequent repetition and review of skills.

The **Relapse Treatment Program** is an intensive, 60-day substance abuse treatment program for inmates who are participating in work release and/or contracted outpatient substance abuse treatment programs that test positive or report drug use. This is an alternative to re-incarceration which permits inmates to resume outpatient treatment/work release upon successful completion.

The **Relapse Prevention Program** for Returned Parole Violators is a 90-day program for inmates who have a documented substance abuse history and who are returning to the Department of Correctional Services' custody following failure to conform to parole orders and conditions, including relapse to substance abuse.

The **Parole Violators Re-Entry Program (PVRP)**, located at Chateaugay Correctional Facility, is designed to assist the parole violator in developing insight and skills to ensure a more successful transition to the community. It is the goal of the Department to assist the parole violator in identifying and addressing issues which contributed to re-incarceration, i.e. substance abuse, overcoming educational and employment barriers and the need for critical thinking skills.

Nursery Mothers Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program: The program provides a continuum of intensive therapy programs for Nursery Mothers followed by a transitional period in a community reintegration phase. The program allows newborns and infants to remain in the correctional setting with the mother for up to 18 months.

Methadone Treatment Program: Offers comprehensive services to women in DOCS who are on the methadone treatment regimen. This program is also available for opioid dependent pregnant women. The goal of the program is to prepare the women for detoxification from methadone and other substances with subsequent participation in a substance abuse treatment program.

The **Bedford Hills Mentally Ill/Chemically Addicted (MICA) Program** is a nine-month, substance abuse treatment program for female inmates with issues of addiction and co-occurring mental health disorders. The program is staffed by a multi-disciplinary team including addiction counselors and psychologist. The program operates in a modified therapeutic community which is structured to support dual recovery.

The **Behavioral Health Unit (BHU)** is a three phase program located in two different correctional facilities. The program provides expanded residential and mental health services to inmate-patients currently diagnosed with a mental illness who are serving extensive time in disciplinary housing. This group of inmate-patients includes: those who present chronic management difficulties; those with lengthy disciplinary housing sentences and those demonstrating willful antisocial and self-injurious behaviors. **Phase I** of the program (Great Meadow) utilizes the **SHU Pre-Treatment Workbook Program** (see **Special Housing Unit Project**), combined with limited group sessions. **Phase II** (Sullivan Correctional Facility) includes individual therapy and more extensive group therapy (including ASAT group treatment) in a progressively less restrictive environment. **Phase III** of the program (Sullivan Correctional Facility) adds limited out-of-cell programming and the possibility of supervised recreation during non-program time.

The **Specialized Treatment Program (STP)** provides evaluation, treatment and supportive mental health services for “seriously and persistently mentally ill” (SPMI) inmates confined to disciplinary housing. The goal for inmates who actively participate and/or successfully complete the STP is to be assigned to a treatment program which offers a reasonable expectation of success and which is appropriate, considering his/her current mental disability. Specifically, addiction issues are addressed through the use of the **SHU Pre-Treatment Workbook** series (see **Special Housing Unit Project**). Length of time in the Program is individualized based on inmate need and status of disciplinary sanctions.

The **Sensorially Disabled Unit Program (SDU)** offers substance abuse treatment services to the hearing and visually impaired inmate. This is a residential program which utilizes a modified therapeutic community structure and is six to twelve months in duration.

The **Intermediate Care Program (ICP)** provides expanded mental health treatment services for inmates demonstrating an inability to function in general population due to emotional and/or psychiatric factors. Length of time in the program is nine to twelve months. Substance abuse treatment issues are addressed as a part of the inmate’s overall assessed needs. The length of this ASAT program is nine to twelve months.

The **Regional Medical Units (RMU)** deliver specialty inpatient and outpatient medical care with individualized substance abuse treatment services provided to accommodate inmates who are otherwise medically unable to attend the Department’s standard substance abuse treatment programs.

The **Assessment and Program Preparation Unit (APPU)** is a diagnostic and evaluation special housing unit providing services to inmates unable to function in general population due to fear of verbal or physical confrontation with other inmates. Currently a minimum of six months, residential **Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (ASAT)** operates in the APPU. A specialized MICA program has been established at Clinton Correctional Facility for those inmates housed in the APPU who have co-occurring substance abuse and mental health treatment issues.

The **Intensive Intermediate Care Program (IICP)** is for inmates who have significant psychiatric histories including, but not limited to, Axis I diagnosis indicating mental illness, and/or have exhibited poor adjustment in prison. Substance abuse treatment issues are addressed as a part of the inmate's overall assessed needs. The length of this ASAT program is nine to twelve months.

The **Community Reintegration Outpatient Treatment** provides substance abuse treatment services for inmates who have successfully completed a minimum of six months of residential treatment while incarcerated. Primarily for CASAT Phase II participants in work release, contracted organizations provide outpatient treatment services to inmates as they re-enter the community. As inmates successfully participate in work release and ongoing substance abuse treatment, the intensity of the treatment is reduced.

The **Female Trauma Recovery Program** is designed to address issues of sexual, physical and emotional abuse in the lives of women who have alcohol and substance abuse issues. This program emphasizes survivor skill-building, teaches techniques for self soothing, boundary maintenance and problem solving.

The **Stay'n Out Program** run by New York Therapeutic Communities, Inc. is a minimum nine-month highly structured clinical environment whose primary goal is to eliminate substance abuse and foster personal growth. This program operates at Arthur Kill and Bayview Correctional Facilities.

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