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Department of Correctional Services
Building Number 2
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Albany, New York 12226

153967

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

As of September 30, 1994

153967

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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APR 27 1995

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SUMMARY

Treatment Facilities

- The 1989 Prison Omnibus Legislation provided for expansion of existing alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs administered by the Department of Correctional Services. This legislation resulted in the creation of the "Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program" (CASAT) administered by the Department of Correctional Services.
- By September 30, 1994 eight treatment annexes were in operation:

Treatment Annex	Program Cycle Start Date	Population on September 30, 1994 (excluding relapse)
Chateaugay	October 1990	200
Butler	November 1990	199
Marcy	December 1990	199
Hale Creek	November 1990	198
Arthur Kill	April 1992	215
Taconic	April 1992	234
Cape Vincent	April 1993	420
Livingston	July 1994	704

Participant Progress

- There were 6,529 participants who successfully completed Phase I and moved to Community Reintegration between April 1991 and September 30, 1994 (p.31).
- As of September 30, 1994, 1,946 successful completers of Community Reintegration were released to parole supervision (p.38-39).
- Since May 1992 all inmates entering Phase I are required to be screened through a CASAT feeder facility. From October 1993 to September 1994, 3,806 inmates have entered Phase I from a feeder (p.15-16).
- On September 30, 1994, there were 408 inmates approved for CASAT waiting for an available slot (p.15).

Phase I Participants

- There were 2,369 inmates participating in Phase I on September 30, 1994 (p.31).
- On average, Phase I graduates in the most recent program year spent 199 days in a treatment annex (p.32).
- From September 1990 through September 30, 1994, 2,448 individuals were removed from a Phase I annex, 67% (N=1,637) due to program failure and 33% (N=811) due to program ineligibility (p.33).
- In the 93-94 program year, the average length of stay for persons removed was 117 days (p.36).
- The average age of CASAT Phase I participants was 33 years (p.23).
- 47% of Phase I participants were Black, 40% Hispanic and 12% White (p.24).
- 76% of Phase I participants were from the New York City area, 10% from Suburban New York, 8% from Western New York and 6% from Eastern New York (p.21-22).
- 67% of Phase I participants were convicted of a drug crime (p.27).
- 82% of Phase I participants were sentenced as a second or persistent felony offender (p.28).

Phase II Participants - Community Reintegration

- Of the 6,529 CASAT participants who had moved to CASAT Phase II Community Reintegration by September 30, 1994, 1,173 (18%) were still in Phase II, 3,410 (52%) had been removed from Phase II, and 1,946 (30%) had been paroled (p.38-39).
- Women participants were more likely to complete Phase II than are men (p.41). Men at upstate work release facilities were somewhat more likely than men at downstate work release facilities to complete Phase II (p.42-43).
- For 93-94 graduates from Phase II, average length of stay in work release was 246 days. (p.53-54).

- From April 1991 to September 1994, 3,410 individuals were removed from CASAT Phase II due to abscondence (45%), relapse to substance abuse (36%), poor program progress (18%), or other reasons (2%) (p.50).
- For persons removed from Phase II during the 93-94 program year, average length of stay in Phase II was 100 days (p.51).
- 82% of Phase II participants had a history of alcohol use, 75% of the cases reported use of cocaine, 74% had used marijuana/hashish, 39% had used crack cocaine and 32% had used heroin (p.59).
- Within the six months prior to incarceration, 60% of Phase II participants admitted use of alcohol, 46% reported use of cocaine, 42% had used marijuana/hashish, 31% had used heroin, and 34% had used crack (p.61).
- 57% of the participants reported no treatment prior to incarceration including AA (Alcoholics Anonymous) or NA (Narcotics Anonymous) participation (p.60).

Phase III - Release to Parole Supervision

- Of the 1,946 cases who began Phase III, 51% (N=985) had been released to parole supervision for a period of 12 months or longer as of September 30, 1994 (p.67).
- Using survival analysis, 8% of the program participants had been returned to the Department after a period of 12 months at risk. This compares with 15% for other male Departmental releases, 18% for men who failed to complete Community Reintegration successfully but had been under Parole Supervision for 12 months, and 20% for men who failed CASAT Phase I but had been under parole supervision for 12 months (p.68-70).
- Using survival analysis, 15% of the program participants had been returned to the Department after a period of 18 months at risk. This compares with 26% for other male Departmental releases, 33% for men who failed to complete Community Reintegration successfully but had been under Parole Supervision for 12 months, and 32% for men who failed CASAT Phase I but had been under parole supervision for 18 months (p.71-73).
- The recidivism data for the four initial annexes were very comparable for both the 12 month and 18 month follow-up period (p.71-73).

CASAT Relapse Program

- In February 1993 the Department instituted a relapse program for CASAT participants who failed in community reintegration due to substance abuse. Of the 835 participants who began the relapse program, 20% are still active, 5% were paroled, 69% were returned to work release, and 6% were removed from the program (p.83).
- Of the 575 individuals who completed the Relapse program and were returned to work release as of September 30, 1994, 17% were still active in work release, 36% had been paroled, and 46% had been removed (p.86).

Section 1

CASAT OVERVIEW

The number of drug offenders committed to state prison in New York has grown dramatically. In 1970, there were 470 individuals committed to state prison for a drug offense, and in 1980 there were 886. However, in each of the last four years (1990-1993) approximately 11,000 individuals have been committed to state prison for a drug offense (see Figure 1A and Appendix C). Moreover, 66% of offenders under custody in New York State report using drugs prior to incarceration or are classified as alcoholic based on the Michigan Alcohol Screening Test.¹ Nationwide, 43% of state prison inmates report using drugs daily in the months prior to their current offense.²

The 1989 Prison Omnibus Legislation provided for the expansion of existing alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs administered by the Department. The legislation called for the establishment of six 200-bed alcohol and substance abuse treatment annexes at specific locations. Persons successfully completing the annex phase of treatment would be transferred to a work release facility or an appropriate community based program. The law also provided for an aftercare component to be provided upon release from the Department while under the supervision of the Division of Parole. The intent of this legislation was to provide a continuum of substance abuse treatment.

These legislative requirements resulted in the creation of the Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program (CASAT). Three distinct phases were established: Annex, Phase I; Community Reintegration, Phase II; and Aftercare, Phase III.

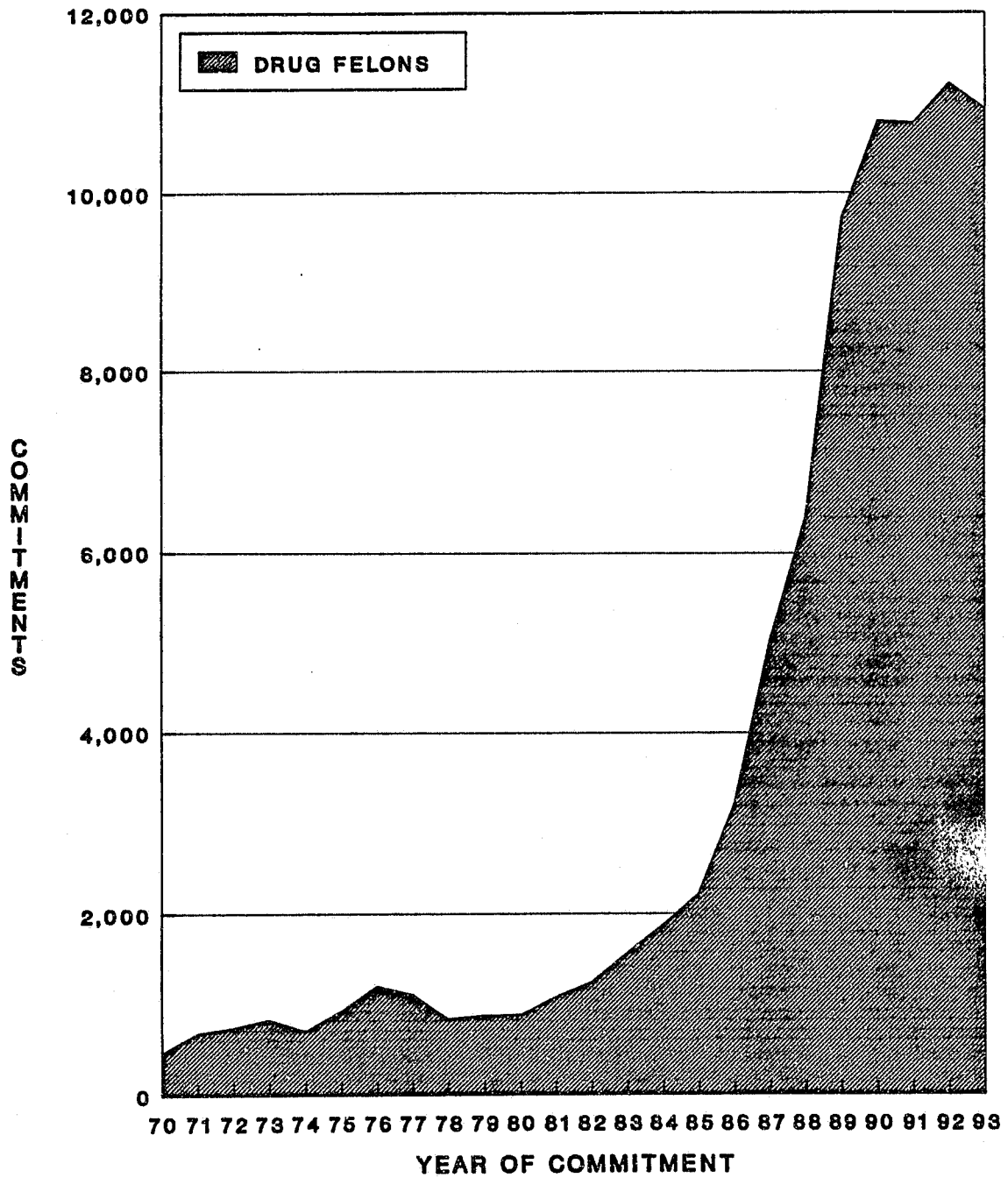
In the fall of 1990 four 200 bed Phase I treatment annexes were established at Marcy, Chateaugay, Hale Creek and Butler Correctional Facilities. In 1992, the legislation was amended to expand the program to two additional annexes, Arthur Kill and Taconic. Taconic provides CASAT services to women inmates. In 1993 the Department began operation of a seventh CASAT Annex at Cape Vincent Correctional Facility. Livingston was added as the eighth CASAT Annex in 1994.

¹"Identified Male Substance Abusers: March 1994" New York State Department of Correctional Services, Albany, New York 12226 (1994).

²"Drugs, Crime and the Justice System" Bureau of Justice Statistics: December 1992 NDJ-133652, p.3, 196.

Figure 1A

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
DRUG FELONY COMMITMENTS: 1970 - 1993



PROGRAM GOALS

The CASAT program is intended to provide a continuum of treatment services designed to achieve the following goals:

- To better prepare participants for return to their families and communities upon release.
- To focus facility resources on the needs of inmates with a history of alcohol and substance abuse.
- To ensure appropriate aftercare services in the community.
- To increase coordination among the pertinent State and local agencies, service providers, and community organizations.
- To reduce drug and alcohol relapse rates and recidivism rates for program participants.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS

The CASAT Program consists of three phases designed to provide a continuum of treatment services. The first phase involves participation in an Alcohol and Substance Abuse Correctional Treatment Center (ASACTC). Each of the ASACTC annexes is a medium security facility. The ASACTC facilities operate as therapeutic communities. Treatment focuses on chemical dependency and includes drug education, counseling programs, and the development of skills and coping mechanisms to facilitate recovery.³ The constituent elements include individual and group counseling; value clarification and educational drug seminars; community meetings; and pre-release preparation. The activities in the annex are designed to prepare residents to participate in Phase II; the Community Reintegration Phase.

Community Reintegration (Phase II) involves the participant moving to a work release facility or to an appropriate placement in the community. This phase is a transitional phase, prior to release from the Department, which allows participants to continue in a structured treatment program while becoming reintegrated to the responsibilities of employment and community living.

³See "Program Manual: Model Alcohol and Substance Abuse Correctional Treatment Center," N.Y.S. Department of Correctional Services, August 1990, Revised May 1994. This document provides a detailed description of the program model and operational requirements of the CASAT Program.

The third and final portion of the program is an Aftercare Phase. The Aftercare Phase is based on participants' needs and previously developed treatment plans. The Aftercare Phase is the first year of release to parole supervision. The focus of the final program phase is on relapse prevention.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CASAT

In response to the 1989 Prison Omnibus Legislation, the Department of Correctional Services and the Division of Parole issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the CASAT Program on January 10, 1990. The intent of this RFP process was to have one contract for each of the six ASACTC facilities, where each contractor would provide the continuum of treatment services for all three program phases for individuals at a single ASACTC facility. A mandatory pre-bid conference for all interested vendors was held on February 6, 1990 to provide prospective bidders with the opportunity to ask questions and to receive clarification about the program and contractual requirements. Based on the questions asked at this pre-bid conference, a supplemental set of information was sent to all vendors who attended the meeting.

The RFP specified the following six facilities that were stipulated in the governing legislation:

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Brasher Falls	St. Lawrence County
Butler	Wayne County
Chateaugay	Franklin County
Hale Creek*	Fulton County
Lakeview	Chautauqua County
Marcy	Oneida County

- * The original legislation specified a CASAT facility located in Johnstown. In response to a request from the community, the name of the Johnstown facility was officially changed to Hale Creek in October 1992.

A total of 13 proposals were submitted from eight bidders in response to the Request for Proposal. All proposals were reviewed by a Bid Review Committee comprised of representatives of the Department of Correctional Services, the Division of Parole, the Division of Substance Abuse Services and the Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse.

In March 1990, this inter-agency committee announced its recommendations. All committee decisions were unanimous. The Bid Review Committee recommended that two bids were to be awarded: the Phoenix House, Inc. bid for Marcy and the Salamanca Hospital District Authority Bid for Lakeview.

Subsequently, the contract negotiation process was successfully completed with Phoenix House, Inc. for Marcy. Contract negotiation difficulties and the State's fiscal situation in 1990 precluded the award of the contract to Salamanca Hospital District Authority for Lakeview. As such, the Department assumed program responsibilities for Hale Creek, Butler and Chateaugay. The construction of the proposed Brasher Falls facility was deferred due to State fiscal constraints.

Approved program participants began to be transferred into Chateaugay in August 1990, Butler in September 1990 and into Marcy and Hale Creek ASACTC in October 1990. All four facilities were near capacity level by November 1990.

CASAT FACILITIES

A. Start Date of First Four CASAT Facilities

In the fall of 1990, inmates approved for participation in the CASAT program were transferred to one of the following "Alcohol and Substance Abuse Correctional Treatment Centers" (ASACTC).

<u>CASAT Facility</u>	<u>Program Cycle Start Date</u>
Chateaugay ASACTC	October 1990
Butler ASACTC	November 1990
Marcy ASACTC	December 1990
Hale Creek ASACTC	November 1990

Chateaugay ASACTC is located in Upstate New York in Franklin County (see Appendix E). Chateaugay was the first of the annexes to receive CASAT inmates and to implement the program. The staff training at Chateaugay was completed in October 1990 and the program became operational at the completion of the training. Chateaugay was targeted to receive participants from two geographic catchment areas of the State: the New York City catchment and the Suburban New York City catchment. As of September 30, 1994, the facility had 223 participants, including inmates in the CASAT Relapse Program (see Section 5 below).

Butler ASACTC is located in Western New York in Wayne County. Facility staff were trained at the beginning of November 1990 and the program was started at the completion of training. Butler ASACTC was designated to receive participants from the New York City catchment area and from the Western New York catchment. As of September 30, 1994, the facility had 224 CASAT participants (including Relapse cases).

Hale Creek ASACTC is located in Central New York in Fulton County. The facility began receiving inmates in October 1990, staff training was completed in November, and the program became operational in November 1990. Hale Creek ASACTC was targeted to receive participants from the New York City catchment, the Suburban New York catchment and from the Eastern New York catchment. As of September 30, 1994, Hale Creek ASACTC had 223 participants in Phase I (including relapse participants).

Marcy ASACTC is located in Central New York in Oneida County. It was the first ASACTC facility where the services and programs in the comprehensive treatment program were provided by an organization other than the Department of Correctional Services. The treatment services at Marcy Annex are provided by Phoenix House, Inc., a multi-service drug abuse agency founded in 1967. Phoenix House also provides the treatment services associated with community reintegration for CASAT participants who complete Phase I at Marcy Annex.

Marcy Annex began receiving participants in October 1990. Staff training was completed in December 1990. The Marcy ASACTC was targeted to receive cases from the New York City catchment. As of September 30, 1994, 199 participants were housed in the Annex. There are no relapse program beds at Marcy Annex.

B. Arthur Kill ASACTC

In 1992, the Department transferred the CASAT program, which was originally proposed for the Lakeview complex, to Arthur Kill Correctional Facility in New York City. Unlike the Upstate CASAT programs that operate 200 bed facilities, the Arthur Kill program is a 216 bed living unit within this facility. The Arthur Kill CASAT program began its initial cycle in April 1992. Staff at Arthur Kill were trained by Therapeutic Communities, Incorporated. Arthur Kill receives inmates whose county of residence is one of the counties of New York City or suburban New York City. On September 30, 1994, Arthur Kill ASACTC had 215 participants. In September 1994, a relapse component was established at Arthur Kill for both CASAT and non-CASAT inmates.

C. CASAT Program for Women at Taconic Correctional Facility

The original CASAT legislation did not specify the establishment of a program for women inmates with substance abuse problems. In 1992, the Department addressed this program need with the incorporation of an existing therapeutic community program for women at Taconic Correctional Facility into the overall CASAT program. This residential substance abuse program for women began with federal funds through a grant entitled; "Model Drug Treatment Program For Incarcerated Women", from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. This program was designated a CASAT Annex in April 1992 and had a capacity of 246 beds with 243 participants on September 30, 1994 (including Relapse cases). In March 1994, a relapse program for CASAT and non-CASAT inmates was established at Taconic.

D. Cape Vincent Correctional Facility

In April 1993 the Cape Vincent Correctional Facility (Jefferson County) was converted from an institution housing men in the custody of the New York City Department of Correction to a facility that would house inmates in state custody. It has a 432 bed CASAT component, more than twice the size of the original 200 bed annexes. The Cape Vincent CASAT program began in April 1993 after staff were trained. There were 420 participants at Cape Vincent on September 30, 1994.

E. Livingston ASACTC

In July of 1994, Livingston Correctional Facility (Livingston County) was converted from a CAST feeder facility (see discussion below on CAST feeder facilities) to a 756-bed CASAT annex. This facility is nearly four times the size of the original 200-bed CASAT annexes. Since this facility operated as a feeder, many staff were already trained in providing substance abuse treatment services as a result of operating the alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs that inmates may receive as part of the Department's standard series of inmate programs.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASAT PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

Table 1.1 presents the average population for fiscal year 1990-91 (after the initial fill), FY1991-92; FY1992-93; FY1993-94; and FY1994-95 (April-September 1994) at each CASAT facility. Each of the original four CASAT facilities has remained near its respective capacity. The slight decrease in the average total number of program participants in these four facilities in FY 1991-92 (747) as compared to FY 1990-91 (786) was due to a dip in the first quarter of 1992 when the program was adjusting its admission procedure.

The expansion of existing capacity at three of these four original facilities plus the addition of four more facilities has increased the average total number of program participants to 1,906 for the first half of FY1994-95. In 1993 Butler, Chateaugay, and Hale Creek began accepting inmates who entered Phase II community reintegration relapsed to drug use and were subsequently returned to an annex for treatment. Each facility could accept up to 25 relapse program inmates (Section 5 of this report provides additional information on participants in the relapse portion of the CASAT Program).

Table 1.1

**CASAT ANNEXES
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS**

FY 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 (April-September 1994)

CASAT ANNEXES	FY1990-91 (NOV 90-MAR 91)	FY1991-92	FY1992-93	FY1993-94	FY1994-95 (APR 94-SEP 94)
Arthur Kill*	-	-	223*	216	214
Butler	197	185	202	218	220
Cape Vincent	-	-	-	395	428
Chateaugay	198	184	199	217	220
Hale Creek	197	190	197	218	221
Livingston*	-	-	-	-	648*
Marcy	194	188	195	196	196
Taconic*	-	-	183*	270	255
TOTAL	786	747	1,139	1,730	1,906

*The FY1992-93 Arthur Kill average is computed for the period after the final filling of the program (July 92 - March 1993). The Taconic average in FY1992-93 was computed using the weekly participant count submitted by the facility. The FY1994-95 Livingston Average is computed for the period after the final fill of the program (August 94 - September 94). Average for Total Annexes based on all program participants for each annex regardless of final fill date of new annexes and may equal the sum of individual facility totals in every year.

RATIO OF TREATMENT STAFF TO INMATES

As previously described, the Marcy program is distinct from the other CASAT facilities because the treatment services are provided by contract with Phoenix House, Inc. At the other CASAT facilities, treatment services are provided by Department of Correctional Services staff. At Arthur Kill treatment services are provided by Department of Correctional Services staff who were trained by Therapeutic Communities, Inc.

As illustrated by Table 1.2, all but three of the 130 allocated staff positions were filled at Department operated programs as of September 30, 1994.

As noted, the Federally funded therapeutic community program for women at Taconic has been incorporated into the overall CASAT program. The staff to inmate ratio at Taconic was 21 participants to each staff member.

Table 1.2
CASAT PROGRAMS
SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNSELING STAFF
September 30, 1994

DEPARTMENT OPERATED PROGRAMS						
ANNEX	CAPACITY	AVERAGE FY1993-94 POPULATION	RATIO OF ALLOCATED POSITIONS TO INMATES	NUMBER OF ALLOCATED STAFF POSITIONS	NUMBER OF FILLED STAFF POSITIONS	RATIO OF FILLED STAFF POSITIONS TO INMATES
Arthur Kill	216	216	1:17	13	12	1:18
Butler	225	218	1:14	16	16	1:14
Cape Vincent	432	395	1:17	26	26	1:15
Chateaugay	225	217	1:14	16	15	1:14
Hale Creek	225	218	1:14	16	16	1:14
Livingston	713	648*	1:24	30	29	1:22
Taconic	246	270	1:19	13	13	1:21
CONTRACTUAL PROGRAMS						
Marcy	200	196	1:12	17	17	1:12

*The Livingston average is computed for the period after the final fill of the program (August 1994-September 1994).

PROGRAM COSTS: FISCAL YEAR 1993-94

This report analyzes the program costs in the third full year of program operation: FY 1993-1994 (April 1993-March 1994).

The four initial CASAT annexes (Butler, Chateaugay, Hale Creek and Marcy) Arthur Kill and Taconic were in operation during the entire fiscal year. The Cape Vincent CASAT program began its first program cycle early in FY1993-94. These seven CASAT programs are the subject of this analysis. The Livingston CASAT program did not begin its first program cycle until after the close of FY1993-94.

DATA SOURCE AND DEFINITIONS

The expenditure data presented in this section was provided by the Department's Division of Budget and Finance. In reviewing this expenditure data, the distinction between the two main categories in the State's fiscal accounting system should be noted. "Personal Service" expenditures are only the salary costs of State employees (excluding fringe benefits). "Other-than-Personal Service" (OTPS) incorporates all other costs including contractual services, such as the contract with Phoenix House, Inc.

FACTORS LIMITING THE COMPARABILITY OF THE AVAILABLE DATA

In reviewing the cost data presented in the following Table 1.3, the reader may note significant differences in the program costs at the Department operated programs. Specifically, the program cost at Butler is lower than the costs at Chateaugay and Hale Creek. The difference results primarily from the substantial differences in the personal service cost data: \$696,595 at Butler as compared to \$1,040,431 at Chateaugay and \$1,061,144 at Hale Creek.

The difference in personal service expenditure can be largely attributed to an aspect of the Department's financial accounting system. Chateaugay and Hale Creek are separate facilities, while Butler, Cape Vincent, Marcy, Arthur Kill and Taconic ASACTC are components of larger facilities. With the exception of Arthur Kill the Department's available fiscal records cannot distinguish between the CASAT and other facility components with the exception of program services personnel expenditures at Arthur Kill. For this reason, the Department's fiscal office estimated the Personal Service Expenditures for the Butler, Cape Vincent, Marcy and Taconic CASAT Annexes based on the percentage of CASAT inmates to the total population of facility. Total Personal Service expenditures for the facility were multiplied by this percentage to estimate CASAT expenditures. This estimation methodology necessarily presumes that these involved facility components have equivalent program components and program staffing levels. If this assumption does not reflect the actual staffing levels of these facility components, the estimated personal service expenditures may over - or underestimate the actual program costs. (It should be noted that this issue also applies to the estimated personal service expenditures of \$426,133 reported for the Marcy program in addition to the Phoenix House costs.)

This methodology also influences the underlying difference in the positions classified as CASAT program staff at these facilities. The Department fiscal accounting system classifies all non-security positions at the two "free-standing" CASAT facilities (Chateaugay and Hale Creek ASACTC) that are not adjacent to other Department facilities as CASAT program service staff. For example, the health services and support staff at Chateaugay and Hale Creek ASACTC are classified as CASAT program staff. However, the other CASAT facilities (Arthur Kill, Butler, Marcy and Taconic) share health services and other staff with their adjacent Department facilities. For this reason, shared positions are not classified as CASAT program staff where the CASAT Annex adjoins another correctional facility. This difference in the number of positions classified as CASAT program staff results in a higher program cost at Hale Creek and Chateaugay as compared to Arthur Kill, Butler, Marcy and Taconic.

In view of these issues regarding the calculated personal service costs for these CASAT programs, it must be emphasized that the resulting program costs should be considered as preliminary estimates. The Department has been working with the Office of the State Comptroller to arrive at a better method to compare the costs.

Table 1.3

**CASAT ANNEX EXPENDITURES (IN DOLLARS)
APRIL 1993 - MARCH 1994**

ANNEX	PERSONAL SERVICE*	TREATMENT CONTRACT	OTHER OTPS**	TOTAL COSTS
Arthur Kill	\$ 404,254	\$ 191,206	\$1,042,629	\$1,638,089
Butler	696,595		680,356	1,376,951
Cape Vincent	1,429,773		1,253,312	2,683,085
Chateaugay	1,040,431		827,561	1,867,992
Hale Creek	1,061,144		819,247	1,880,391
Marcy	426,133	1,240,579****	424,844	2,091,556
Taconic	807,623		1,192,039	1,999,662

* Department staff salaries excluding fringe benefits.

** Includes supplies and equipment.

*** Includes \$230,434 in fringe benefits.

Notes:

- (1) The program services salary expenditures reflected in Table 1.3 include all program services staff at the CASAT annex. This total includes substance abuse treatment personnel as well as teachers, administrative and clerical support staff.
- (2) The Personal Service Expenditures and non-personal service for Cape Vincent, Butler, Marcy and Taconic CASAT Annexes were estimated based on the percentage of CASAT inmates to the total population of facility. Total expenditures for the facility were multiplied by this percentage to estimate CASAT expenditures.
- (3) Costs for the Phoenix House, Inc. treatment contract at Marcy are based on monthly vouchers submitted to the Department from Phoenix House, Inc.
- (4) The Phoenix House vouchers include \$230,434 in fringe benefits for this period. The Department's expenditures do not include fringe benefits. Fringe benefits are not charged to the agency's annual operating budget, but are taken from the State's general fund.

PHOENIX HOUSE, INC. PHASE I CONTRACT COSTS

In the past there was a particular interest in the contracted program at the Marcy Annex since it was originally the only contracted services in the CASAT program. The sum of the program expenditures as reported on the monthly vouchers of Phoenix House, Inc. for Phase I services are presented in Table 1.4 for FY 1993-94 and for previous years. From the program start-up in October 1990 through March 1991, the monthly Phoenix House voucher for Annex services averaged \$66,385. The average monthly cost of the fully operational program rose to \$96,294 in FY 1991-92; \$103,030 in FY 1992-93; and to \$103,382 in FY1993-94. Phoenix House voucher costs for Phase II are presented in Table 1.5.

Table 1.4

PHOENIX HOUSE VOUCHERS PHASE I: MARCY ANNEX PROGRAM FISCAL YEAR 1990-91 THROUGH FY 1993-94

FISCAL YEAR	AMOUNT*	MONTHLY AVERAGE COST*	MONTHLY AVERAGE POPULATION
FY 1990-91	\$398,310	\$66,385	194
FY 1991-92	\$1,155,532	\$96,294	188
FY 1992-93	\$1,236,356	\$103,030	195
FY 1993-94	\$1,240,579	\$103,382	196

*Includes additional charges to cover underbillings in insurance costs, fringe benefits, and other categories that were identified by internal Phoenix House, Inc. audits and are included in figures for subsequent years. This contributes to the growth in costs for FY1991-92.

PHASE II COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION COSTS

The Department provides community reintegration services to Phase II participants by contracting with organizations that provide residential and treatment services for male and female inmates in New York City and in Upstate areas. A total of 480 slots are available for male inmates including 355 residential beds and services for 100 inmates in day-treatment (see Appendix B). In Fiscal Year 1992-93, these services were provided by the Altamont Program; Esmor; and Phoenix house, Inc. There are 125 placement slots for female participants including 85 residential beds and services for 40 day-treatment inmates.

Table 1.5
PHASE II COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION COSTS BY PROVIDER
FISCAL YEAR 1991-92 AND FISCAL YEAR 1993-94

FISCAL YEAR	PHOENIX HOUSE MALE PROGRAM	ESMOR	ALTAMONT	PHOENIX HOUSE FEMALE PROGRAM
FY 1991-92	\$939,768	0	0	0
FY 1992-93	\$1,970,172	\$1,856,870	\$402,783	\$358,277
FY 1993-94	\$2,133,216	\$3,512,362	\$1,355,107	\$1,110,863
Apr. 1993	\$182,507	\$382,438	\$94,733	\$70,375
May 1993	\$183,409	\$344,158	\$99,597	\$72,359
Jun. 1993	\$171,652	\$313,780	\$108,505	\$76,565
Jul. 1993	\$164,653	\$331,978	\$118,332	\$78,653
Aug. 1993	\$179,345	\$335,355	\$94,767	\$83,636
Sept. 1993	\$172,264	\$307,650	\$98,966	\$86,375
Oct. 1993	\$177,007	\$318,920	\$127,166	\$81,387
Nov. 1993	\$168,732	\$289,940	\$119,005	\$73,687
Dec. 1993	\$184,448	\$290,150	\$137,832	\$81,418
Jan. 1994	\$161,226	\$273,140	\$128,236	\$71,546
Feb. 1994	\$176,109	\$250,110	\$131,119	\$74,925
Mar. 1994	\$211,864	\$271,180	\$146,736	\$83,989

Table 1.5 presents data on costs of Phase II, Community Reintegration operations. These data are compiled from monthly vouchers for each provider. The Phoenix House male program has been in operation from FY 1991-92 through FY 1993-94. The Esmor and Altamont costs for FY 1992-93 are for the period August 1992 through March 1993 while the Phoenix House female program for FY 1992-93 includes the September 1992 - March 1993 period. Figures for Esmor include services for both women and men.

CASAT Feeder Facilities

To maximize participants' chances for success in the community it is essential that they begin Phase I when they are 12 to 24 months from earliest parole date. Feeder facilities were developed to help manage the flow of cases into the CASAT program to maximize the probability of getting inmates into the CASAT program during this period. Staff at the feeder facilities review inmates with respect to recently received arrest warrants, changes in medical status, immigration status, etc. and other criteria that affect eligibility for CASAT. This final review helps ensure that inmates transferred to a Phase I annex are eligible for the program and have sufficient time prior to parole eligibility to complete each stage of the program.

Staff at the feeder facilities also start the treatment process by placing inmates in the Department's regular Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program (ASAT). Inmates begin substance abuse treatment while at the feeder. Inmates who reject the drug treatment process that is initiated at the feeder facility will lose their eligibility to move forward into the CASAT program.

In May 1992 the Department established the first CASAT feeders at Mt. McGregor and Livingston. Livingston was phased out as a feeder in September 1994, when it was fully involved as a CASAT Phase I treatment annex. In April 1993 Cape Vincent became a feeder. Bare Hill and Wyoming became feeders in October 1994. All male inmates who begin the CASAT program are transferred to a Phase I annex from one of these feeder facilities. Female inmates are screened at their current facility and transferred to Taconic ASACTC if they are approved for CASAT and program slots are available.

Some inmates are identified at reception/classification as CASAT eligible and may be transferred to a feeder facility directly from a reception center. Other inmates are screened and approved for CASAT while housed in general confinement facilities. These inmates must be transferred to one of the feeder facilities prior to entering an annex.

Table 1.7 shows the flow of cases from the CASAT feeders to each CASAT Annex for the period October 1993 through September 1994. Over this period 3,806 inmates were sent from a feeder facility to a CASAT Annex to begin the Phase I program. Of these, 1,208 were from Cape Vincent, 1,335 from Livingston, 708 from Mt. McGregor General, and 555 from Mt. McGregor Camp. Each Annex has received cases from each of the feeders.

On September 30, 1994 there were 408 inmates in the CASAT feeders approved for participation in CASAT Phase I. The two components at Mt. McGregor housed 200 approvals, while Cape Vincent had 208. There were 33 CASAT approved inmates in general confinement facilities awaiting transfer to a feeder facility or Taconic ASACTC.

TABLE 1.7
NYS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
TRANSFERS FROM CASAT FEEDER FACILITIES
INTO CASAT PHASE I FACILITIES
OCTOBER 1993 - SEPTEMBER 1994

	TRANSFERS TO PHASE I FACILITIES							
	ALL P H A S E I	A R T H U R K I L L	B U T L E R	C P V I N C E N T	C H A T E A U G A Y	L I V I N G S T O N	H A L E C R E E K	M A R C Y
CASAT FEEDERS	3,806	389	421	928	417	740	390	521
CAPE VINCENT	1,208	62	115	524	172	119	120	96
LIVINGSTON	1,335	72	222	155	28	578	105	175
CAMP MCGREGOR	555	120	43	147	70	18		85
MT. MCGREGOR	708	135	41	102	147	25		165

Section 2

CASAT PHASE I - THE ANNEXES

INTRODUCTION

The first segment of the CASAT process requires participation in a therapeutic community at an Alcohol and Substance Abuse Correctional Treatment Center (ASACTC). Treatment addresses chemical dependency and includes: drug education; counseling programs; and activities which develop skills and coping mechanisms designed to facilitate recovery. Program participants are expected to spend approximately six months in the annex prior to moving to community reintegration (Phase II).

To be eligible for the CASAT Program, inmates must meet the following criteria:

- Documented history of alcohol and/or drug abuse.
- Minimum of 12 months to earliest release at the time of review to allow for sufficient program time.
- Medium or minimum security eligible.
- Temporary release approvable.

The review for CASAT eligibility and the inmate's interest in participating in a treatment program is conducted at the facility between the inmate and the inmate's correction counselor. That all criteria are met is documented on a CASAT K-17 form.

Following this facility level review, the K-17 form is forwarded to Temporary Release in Central Office for a final review of appropriateness for work release upon the completion of CASAT. Those inmates found to be acceptable for presumptive work release represent the pool of potential CASAT participants.

Since the beginning of the CASAT program through September 30, 1994, a total of 11,346 inmates have been transferred into one of the eight ASACTC facilities for CASAT participants. Of the 11,346 cases transferred into a CASAT facility, 6,529 cases had progressed to Phase II, 2,448 of the cases were transferred out of the program prior to completion, and 2,369 inmates remained active in Phase I of the program (see Table 2.11 below).

The following section provides descriptive information on the 2,369 cases participating in the CASAT Program as of September 30, 1994. Following a brief overview of the characteristics of the 2,369 Phase I participants, information is presented on the population at each of the annexes so as to permit comparison of the Phase I CASAT participants at each ASACTC facility.

It should be noted that some characteristic distributions may be influenced by the geographic catchment area representations within each annex. Consequently, differences on variables such as ethnic status between ASACTC facilities may reflect differences in the ethnic representation in different geographic areas of the State. A comparison population of non-CASAT inmates grouped according to geographic catchment area has been constructed to allow for a source of review on particular variables which may reflect geographic differences. This comparison population also facilitates a review of the representativeness of the CASAT participants in relation to all other inmates held under custody. Appendix A provides a complete set of information on the comparison population.

CASAT PHASE I - SUMMARY OF PARTICIPANTS

A. POPULATION OVERVIEW

Demographics

For the total 2,369³ inmates participating in Phase I of the CASAT program as of September 30, 1994, the current average age of the program participants was 32.8 years. The ethnic distribution was 47% Black, 40% Hispanic, 12% White, and 1% all other groups. Most of the participants were from the New York City Region (76%), followed by Suburban New York (10%), Western New York (8%), and Eastern New York (6%).

³As of September 30, 1994, there were 97 inmates housed in a Phase I Annex who were part of the CASAT Relapse Program. These inmates had gone through Phase I previously, graduated to Phase II and were subsequently returned to a CASAT Annex due to relapse into drug use. These 97 cases are excluded from the profile of Phase I participants.

CASAT participants are the same age (average 32.8 years) as the overall comparison population (32.5 years). The ethnic distribution is somewhat different than the comparison population with an over-representation of Hispanic participants (40% to 33%) and an under-representation of White inmates in the CASAT facilities (12% to 16%).

At the time of reception to the Department, 23% of the current Phase I participants had reading scores at the 12th grade level, based on standardized tests administered at reception. On average CASAT participants were reading just below the 8th grade level. The reading score distribution for CASAT inmates is similar to that for the comparison population not currently participating in CASAT Phase I (see Appendix A).

Crime of Conviction

The major differences between the CASAT population and other inmates are in type of current offense and prior criminal convictions. As might be expected, the CASAT population was more likely to be convicted of a drug offense (67%) than was the comparison population (34%). Twenty-one percent of the CASAT population were committed for a violent felony offense, while the comparison population was comprised of 53% violent felony offenders.

Predicate Felon Status

One of the most striking differences in the two populations is predicate felony offender status. New York State law requires that people who are convicted of a felony offense and who have previously been convicted of a felony (within 10 years prior) must serve a mandatory period of incarceration. The participants in the CASAT Annexes were substantially more likely to be sentenced as a predicate felony offender. Eighty-two percent of the CASAT population had been sentenced as a second or persistent felony offender compared to 58% of the comparison undercustody population.

Substance Use Identified At Reception

At the time of reception to Department custody, information is collected on self-reported drug use and a Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (MAST) is administered. A score of nine or above on the MAST test classifies the person as an alcoholic.

As would be anticipated, a greater proportion (85%) of the CASAT Phase I participants were identified at reception as a self-reported drug user, an alcoholic, or both. Sixty-five percent of the comparison population were identified as substance abusers at the time of reception. It is important to note those cases not identified at reception include both missing cases and cases where no substance abuse was declared by the inmate at reception but later determination by Department staff indicated a substance abuse history. The figures presented here reflect those cases who reported that they had used illegal drugs or had excessive alcohol consumption at the time of reception. Of the 2,369 cases currently in Phase I, 63% reported using drugs, 17% were identified as alcohol abusers and reported using drugs, and 5% were identified as alcohol abusers with no reported drug use. Substance abuse was not reported at reception for 15% of the cases, however, these cases were subsequently identified as having a history of substance abuse when the review for CASAT eligibility was conducted.

The information on specific drug use as reported at reception is based on the first drug reported, with the exception of marijuana use. If marijuana is the first drug reported and another drug, such as cocaine is reported as the second or third drug, the more serious drug overrides marijuana as the substance reported. For those CASAT cases reporting drug use at reception to DOCS, 38% reported using cocaine, 24% heroin, and 22% crack (a cocaine derivative).

The CASAT population had larger proportion of cases reporting crack use (22% to 14%) or heroin use (28% to 17%) than the comparison population.

A more detailed review of substance use is presented in Section 3 for cases who completed Phase I and moved to Community Reintegration (Phase II).

B. CASAT PHASE 1 - SUMMARY OF PARTICIPANTS BY CASAT FACILITY

The ASACTC facilities were targeted to receive participants from specified geographic catchment areas of the State whenever possible. Table 2.1 presents the population (as of September 30, 1994, excluding CASAT drug relapse cases) at each ASACTC facility according to catchment area. Catchment area is based on county of residence. If county of residence is unavailable, catchment area is based on county of commitment.

In general, CASAT participants are drawn primarily from New York City counties (76%) and from suburban New York City counties (10%). Annexes with a high concentration of participants from New York City include Arthur Kill (82%), Marcy (99%) and Taconic (85%). Chateaugay and Arthur Kill have somewhat higher concentrations of participants from Suburban New York City (24% and 16%, respectively) when compared with other Annexes. Hale Creek ASACTC has the highest concentration of cases from Eastern New York (26%) and Butler ASACTC the highest concentration of participants from Western New York (30%). Table 2.2 presents the specific county of residence for participants at each annex.

TABLE 2.1 CATCHMENT AREA BY CASAT FACILITY

CATCHMENT AREA	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	LIVINGSTON	MARCY	TACONIC	TOTAL
NEW YORK CITY	177 82.3%	128 64.3%	384 72.4%	136 68.8%	121 61.1%	537 76.3%	197 99.8%	199 85.8%	1799 75.9%
SUBURBAN NEW YORK	34 15.8%	18 5.8%	48 11.4%	60 24.8%	21 10.6%	55 7.8%	2 1.0%	17 7.3%	235 9.9%
EASTERN NY	3 1.4%	2 1.0%	31 7.4%	7 3.5%	51 25.8%	33 4.7%	8 .8%	11 4.7%	138 5.8%
WESTERN NY	1 .5%	59 29.6%	37 8.8%	9 4.5%	5 2.5%	79 11.2%	8 .8%	7 3.0%	197 8.3%
TOTAL	215 100.0%	199 100.0%	428 100.0%	288 100.0%	198 100.0%	784 100.0%	199 100.0%	234 100.0%	2369 100.0%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 09/30/94

TABLE 2.2 CATCHMENT AREA AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE BY CASAT FACILITY

CATCHMENT AND RESIDENCE CTY	ARTHURKILL		BUTLER		CAPE VINCENT		CHATEAUGAY		HALE CREEK		LIVINGSTON		MARCY		TACONIC		TOTAL	
	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT
NEW YORK CITY																		
KINGS	48	22X	38	15X	72	17X	43	21X	36	18X	155	22X	57	29X	51	22X	492	21X
NEW YORK	64	30X	58	25X	115	27X	33	16X	42	21X	181	26X	75	38X	51	22X	611	26X
QUEENS	23	11X	19	10X	40	10X	17	8X	16	8X	81	12X	24	12X	32	14X	252	11X
RICHMOND	7	3X	3	2X	5	1X	2	1X	0	0X	3	0X	0	0X	2	1X	22	1X
BROOKLYN	35	16X	26	13X	72	17X	41	20X	27	14X	117	17X	41	21X	63	27X	422	18X
SUBTOTAL	177	82X	128	64X	304	72X	136	68X	121	61X	557	76X	197	99X	199	85X	1799	76X
SUBURBAN NEW YORK																		
NASSAU	8	4X	5	3X	10	4X	16	8X	7	4X	13	2X	1	1X	9	4X	77	3X
ROCKLAND	1	0X	0	0X	5	1X	2	1X	2	1X	2	0X	0	0X	1	0X	13	1X
SUFFOLK	17	8X	3	2X	18	4X	17	8X	6	3X	31	4X	1	1X	4	2X	97	4X
WESTCHESTER	8	4X	2	1X	7	2X	13	6X	6	3X	9	1X	0	0X	3	1X	48	2X
SUBTOTAL	34	16X	10	5X	40	11X	48	24X	21	11X	55	8X	2	1X	17	7X	235	10X
EASTERN NY																		
ALBANY	1	0X	0	0X	6	1X	4	2X	4	2X	1	1X	0	0X	2	1X	22	1X
CHENANGO	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X
CLINTON	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X
COLUMBIA	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	4	2X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	5	0X
DUTCHESS	0	0X	0	0X	3	1X	0	0X	5	3X	1	0X	0	0X	1	0X	11	0X
FULTON	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	1X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X
GREENE	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	1	0X	2	0X
HERKIMER	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	1X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X
MADISON	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X
MONTGOMERY	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	1	1X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X
ONEIDA	0	0X	0	0X	5	1X	1	0X	7	4X	4	1X	0	0X	2	1X	21	1X
ORANGE	2	1X	0	0X	5	1X	0	0X	9	5X	4	1X	0	0X	3	1X	23	1X
OSHEO	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X
PUTNAM	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	1	1X	2	0X	0	0X	0	0X	4	0X
RENSSELAER	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	6	3X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	7	0X
ST LAWRENCE	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	1	1X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X
SARATOGA	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	9	6X	3	0X	0	0X	0	0X	3	0X
SCHENECTADY	0	0X	2	1X	4	1X	0	0X	7	4X	3	0X	0	0X	2	1X	18	1X
SULLIVAN	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	1X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	3	0X
ULSTER	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X	0	0X	1	1X	2	0X	0	0X	0	0X	5	0X
WARREN	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	1X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X
WASHINGTON	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X
SUBTOTAL	3	1X	2	1X	31	7X	7	3X	51	26X	33	5X	0	0X	11	5X	138	6X
WESTERN NY																		
ALLEGANY	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	3	0X	0	0X	0	0X	4	0X
BROOME	0	0X	2	1X	3	1X	0	0X	1	1X	8	1X	0	0X	2	1X	16	1X
CATTARAUGUS	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X
CAYUGA	0	0X	1	1X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X
CHEMUNG	0	0X	1	1X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X	0	0X	0	0X	4	0X
CORTLAND	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	1X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X
ERIE	0	0X	14	8X	8	2X	1	0X	0	0X	9	1X	0	0X	2	1X	34	2X
GENESSEE	0	0X	1	1X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X
LIVINGSTON	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X
MONROE	1	0X	17	9X	13	3X	3	1X	2	1X	25	4X	0	0X	0	0X	61	3X
NIAGARA	0	0X	6	3X	1	0X	2	1X	0	0X	6	1X	0	0X	0	0X	15	1X
ONONDAGA	0	0X	10	5X	4	1X	2	1X	1	1X	10	1X	0	0X	2	1X	29	1X
ONTARIO	0	0X	0	0X	4	1X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X	0	0X	1	0X	7	0X
ORLEANS	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X
SCHUYLER	0	0X	1	1X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X
SENECA	0	0X	1	1X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X
STEUBEN	0	0X	1	1X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X	0	0X	0	0X	3	0X
TIOGA	0	0X	1	1X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X
TOMPKINS	0	0X	1	1X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	2	0X
WAYNE	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	4	1X	0	0X	0	0X	5	0X
YATES	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X	0	0X	0	0X	1	0X
SUBTOTAL	1	0X	59	30X	37	9X	9	4X	5	3X	79	11X	0	0X	7	3X	197	8X
TOTAL	215	100X	199	100X	420	100X	200	100X	198	100X	704	100X	199	100X	234	100X	2369	100X

C. Age

Average age of CASAT participants ranges from 31.0 years at Chateaugay ASACTC to 34.8 years at Taconic ASACTC (see Table 2.3).

TABLE 2.3 CURRENT AGE BY CASAT FACILITY

CURRENT AGE	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	LIVINGSTON	NARCY	TACONIC	TOTAL
16-18 YR	1 .5%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .5%	1 .5%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	3 .1%
19-20 YR	0 .0%	3 1.5%	2 .5%	3 1.5%	0 .0%	1 .1%	0 .0%	1 .4%	10 .4%
21-24 YR	26 12.1%	40 20.1%	40 11.4%	29 14.5%	31 15.7%	96 13.6%	32 16.1%	14 6.0%	316 13.3%
25-29 YR	45 20.9%	46 23.1%	103 24.5%	64 32.0%	57 28.0%	103 26.0%	45 22.6%	50 21.4%	593 25.0%
30-34 YR	55 25.6%	46 23.1%	104 24.0%	55 27.5%	50 25.3%	196 27.8%	57 28.6%	61 26.1%	624 26.3%
35-39 YR	40 22.3%	40 20.1%	04 20.0%	32 16.0%	37 18.7%	124 17.6%	39 19.6%	60 25.6%	464 19.6%
40-44 YR	31 14.4%	17 8.5%	52 12.4%	10 5.0%	18 9.1%	64 9.1%	18 9.0%	33 14.1%	243 10.3%
45-49 YR	4 1.9%	4 2.0%	13 3.1%	5 2.5%	3 1.5%	28 4.0%	6 3.0%	9 3.0%	72 3.0%
50-54 YR	3 1.4%	3 1.5%	10 2.4%	1 .5%	1 .5%	7 1.0%	1 .5%	5 2.1%	31 1.3%
55-59 YR	2 .9%	0 .0%	3 .7%	0 .0%	0 .0%	3 .4%	0 .0%	1 .4%	9 .4%
60-64 YR	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .2%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .1%	1 .5%	0 .0%	3 .1%
65 AND OVER	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .1%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .0%
TOTAL	215 100.0%	199 100.0%	420 100.0%	200 100.0%	190 100.0%	704 100.0%	199 100.0%	234 100.0%	2369 100.0%
AVERAGE	33.6	31.6	33.6	31.0	31.6	32.7	32.4	34.8	32.0

TABLE 2.4 ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION BY CASAT FACILITY

ETHNIC STATUS	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	LIVINGSTON	MARCY	TACONIC	TOTAL
WHITE	17 7.9%	25 12.6%	64 15.2%	27 15.5%	30 15.2%	100 14.2%	13 6.6%	13 5.6%	289 12.2%
BLACK	96 44.7%	64 47.2%	190 45.2%	96 48.0%	99 50.0%	326 46.3%	104 52.5%	111 47.4%	1116 47.1%
HISPANIC	101 47.0%	79 39.7%	166 39.5%	76 38.0%	67 33.8%	272 38.6%	81 40.9%	110 47.0%	952 40.2%
OTHER	1 .5%	1 .5%	0 .0%	1 .5%	2 1.0%	6 .9%	0 .0%	0 .0%	11 .5%
TOTAL	215 100.0%	199 100.0%	420 100.0%	200 100.0%	198 100.0%	704 100.0%	198 100.0%	234 100.0%	2368 100.0%

E. Education

Reading scores based on standardized tests administered during reception/classification are shown in Table 2.5. The average CASAT participant reads at the 8th grade level. Approximately 23% of CASAT participants read at the 12th grade level. Average reading level ranged from 6.7 at Taconic to 8.3 at Butler. CASAT participants are similar to non-CASAT inmates in average reading level (see Appendix A Table 3).

TABLE 2.5
COMBINED READING SCORE (IN GRADE LEVEL EQUIVALENT, RECEPTION CENTER TESTS) BY CASAT FACILITY

READING SCORE (IN GRADE LEVEL)	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	LIVINGSTON	MARCY	TACONIC	TOTAL
0.0-3.9	35 17.7%	33 17.5%	63 16.2%	26 13.7%	29 15.7%	135 20.3%	30 16.3%	62 26.7%	413 18.5%
4.0-4.9	11 5.6%	13 6.9%	24 6.2%	10 5.3%	10 5.4%	32 4.6%	11 6.0%	19 8.2%	130 5.8%
5.0-5.9	23 11.6%	14 7.4%	31 8.0%	15 7.9%	19 10.3%	49 7.4%	19 10.3%	20 8.6%	190 8.5%
6.0-6.9	11 5.6%	12 6.3%	29 7.5%	27 14.2%	17 9.2%	50 7.5%	10 9.8%	29 12.5%	193 8.7%
7.0-7.9	13 6.6%	15 7.9%	34 8.8%	21 11.1%	12 6.5%	51 7.7%	10 9.8%	13 5.6%	177 7.9%
8.0-8.9	37 18.7%	20 10.6%	39 10.1%	17 8.9%	17 9.2%	54 8.1%	20 10.9%	33 14.2%	237 10.6%
9.0-9.9	15 7.6%	9 4.8%	29 7.5%	13 6.8%	20 10.8%	44 6.6%	16 8.7%	12 5.2%	150 7.1%
10.0-10.9	12 6.1%	13 6.9%	10 4.6%	15 7.9%	15 8.1%	36 5.4%	11 6.0%	19 8.2%	139 6.2%
11.0-11.9	6 3.0%	1 .5%	15 3.9%	7 3.7%	6 3.2%	32 4.8%	7 3.8%	1 .4%	75 3.4%
12.0-12.9	35 17.7%	59 31.2%	106 27.3%	39 20.5%	40 21.6%	181 27.3%	34 18.5%	24 10.3%	518 23.2%
TOTAL	198 100.0%	189 100.0%	388 100.0%	190 100.0%	185 100.0%	664 100.0%	184 100.0%	232 100.0%	2230 100.0%
AVERAGE	7.7	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.8	6.7	7.9
MEDIAN	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.8	8.3	8.3	7.8	6.5	8.1

F. Substance Abuse as Identified at Reception

The data on substance use presented in Table 2.6 reflects the information that was collected at the time of reception to the Department. The category "No Specified Substance" includes missing data as well as cases where no substance use was declared by the inmate at reception but later review by Department staff identified a substance use history. The category of "Drug Use" is based on self-reported drug use. The classification "Alcoholic" is based on Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (MAST) score of nine or above. The "Drug and Alcohol" category (represents inmates who had both self-reported drug use and a score of nine or above on the MAST).

Overall, 85% of CASAT participants report use of illegal drugs or excessive use of alcohol. The 15% of cases in the "no specified substance" category reflects misrepresentations by inmates at time of reception, missing data, and clerical input errors. All participants in the CASAT program were documented drug users, alcohol abusers or both, prior to entering the Annex phase. The proportion of CASAT participants who report substance abuse ranges from 88% at Chateaugay to 80% at Butler. Approximately 65% of non-CASAT inmates self-reported drug use or had a score of nine or above on the MAST (see Appendix A, Table 4).

TABLE 2.6 SELF-REPORTED SUBSTANCE USE BY CASAT FACILITY

SUBSTANCE USE	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	LIVINGSTON	MARCY	TACONIC	TOTAL
NO IDENTIFIED SUBSTANCE	29 13.5%	39 19.6%	57 13.6%	24 12.0%	35 17.7%	116 15.6%	27 13.6%	33 14.1%	354 14.9%
DRUG USE	148 60.8%	110 55.3%	274 65.2%	125 62.8%	119 60.1%	444 63.1%	136 68.3%	128 54.7%	1484 62.6%
DRUG AND ALCOHOL	33 15.3%	37 18.6%	74 17.6%	43 21.5%	32 16.2%	107 15.2%	31 15.6%	52 22.2%	409 17.3%
ALCOHOLIC	5 2.3%	13 6.5%	15 3.6%	8 4.0%	12 6.1%	43 6.1%	5 2.5%	21 9.0%	122 5.1%
TOTAL	215 100.0%	199 100.0%	429 100.0%	300 100.0%	198 100.0%	704 100.0%	199 100.0%	254 100.0%	2349 100.0%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 09/30/94
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AS REPORTED BY INMATE AT RECEPTION TO NYS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

G. Specific Drugs Used

For inmates identified as a drug user at the time of reception, Table 2.7 presents data on the type of drug use. This data on drug use is based on the first drug stated at reception unless the first drug was marijuana and another drug was listed as the second or third drug. In such cases, the first drug marijuana is overridden by a more serious drug such as cocaine.

Cocaine is the largest category, reported by 34% of CASAT Phase 1 participants. Reported use of cocaine is lower among participants at Taconic (15%) when compared with other facilities; but use of the cocaine derivative "crack" is higher among participants at Taconic (42%) than is the case at other Annexes. Use of marijuana varies from 2% at Taconic to 20% at Livingston. The proportion of CASAT Phase I participants reporting heroin varies from 23% at Hale Creek to 37% at Taconic, with an average of 28% across the 8 facilities.

Drug use patterns for the non-CASAT inmates are presented in Appendix A, Table 5. Those inmates in the non-CASAT group who reported drug use were less likely to have used "crack" cocaine or heroin when compared with CASAT inmates. Drug users in the non-CASAT group were as likely to report cocaine use (35%) as were CASAT inmates (34%).

TABLE 2.7 SPECIFIC TYPE OF DRUG USED BY CASAT FACILITY

DRUG USED	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	LIVINGSTON	NARCY	TACONIC	TOTAL
COCAINE	68 37.6%	48 32.7%	137 39.4%	61 34.3%	61 40.4%	188 34.1%	52 31.1%	27 15.0%	642 33.9%
MARIJUANA, HASH	27 14.9%	28 19.0%	52 14.9%	28 14.7%	27 17.9%	188 19.6%	37 16.2%	4 2.2%	381 15.9%
CRACK	29 16.0%	28 19.0%	67 13.5%	34 20.2%	25 16.6%	89 16.2%	36 21.6%	76 42.2%	364 19.2%
HEROIN	52 28.7%	40 27.2%	181 29.0%	41 24.4%	35 23.2%	154 27.9%	48 28.7%	67 37.2%	538 28.4%
OTHER NARCOTICS	1 .6%	1 .7%	3 .9%	1 .6%	2 1.3%	7 1.3%	2 1.2%	3 1.7%	28 1.1%
HALLUCINOGENS	3 1.7%	1 .7%	5 1.4%	3 1.8%	1 .7%	5 .9%	8 .0%	1 .6%	19 1.0%
OTHER	1 .6%	1 .7%	3 .9%	8 .0%	8 .0%	8 .0%	2 1.2%	2 1.1%	9 .5%
TOTAL	181 100.0%	147 100.0%	348 100.0%	168 100.0%	151 100.0%	551 100.0%	167 100.0%	180 100.0%	1893 100.0%

NOTE: EXCLUDES ALCOHOLIC CASES WITH NO DRUG USE AND DRUG USERS NOT IDENTIFIED AT RECEPTION;
 DRUG TYPE AS REPORTED BY INMATE DURING RECEPTION-CLASSIFICATION
 INFORMATION BASED ON CASES IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 09/30/94

H. Crime of Conviction

Information on crime of conviction is presented in four crime categories. The proportion of CASAT Phase I cases convicted of a violent crime ranged from a low of 6% at Taconic to a high of 26% for the population at Chateaugay ASACTC (see Table 2.8). At each of the CASAT facilities, more than 60% of the population had been convicted of sale or possession of drugs. At Chateaugay 61% had been convicted of sale or possession of drugs, while 88% of Phase I participants at Taconic Correctional Facility had been convicted of a drug offense. Among non-CASAT participants the proportion of persons committed to state prison for a drug offense is much lower (34%) and the proportion convicted of a violent felony much higher (53%; see Appendix A, Table 6).

TABLE 2.8 CRIME CATEGORY BY CASAT FACILITY

CRIME TYPE	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	MALE CREEK	LIVINGSTON	NARCY	TACONIC	TOTAL
VIOLENT FELONY	46 16.6%	47 23.6%	189 23.8%	82 26.6%	45 22.7%	182 21.6%	41 29.6%	15 6.4%	492 26.8%
OTHER COERCIVE	3 1.4%	4 2.0%	16 3.3%	8 4.0%	6 3.0%	32 4.5%	1 .5%	2 .9%	70 3.8%
DRUG OFFENSES	169 74.4%	125 62.8%	265 63.1%	123 61.5%	124 62.6%	435 61.8%	145 72.9%	287 88.5%	1504 66.9%
PROPERTY AND OTHER OFFENSES	12 5.6%	23 11.6%	41 9.8%	17 8.5%	23 11.4%	85 12.1%	12 6.8%	18 4.3%	223 9.4%
TOTAL	215 100.0%	199 100.0%	429 100.0%	288 100.0%	198 100.0%	704 100.0%	199 100.0%	234 100.0%	2369 100.0%

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 09/30/94

I. Predicate Felony Offender Status

New York State law requires that persons convicted of a felony offense who have a prior felony conviction within 10 years prior to the current offense must serve a mandatory term of incarceration. The associated minimum sentence length is also increased for second felony offenders. People sentenced as persistent felony offenders must have at least two prior felony convictions.

CASAT facilities have a substantially greater proportion of predicate felony offenders than is evident in the general comparison population. As shown in Table 2.9, between 71% (Butler) to 85% (Cape Vincent, Taconic) of the participants in CASAT Phase I were sentenced as a second felony offender. Among non-CASAT inmates approximately 57% are second or persistent felony offenders (see Appendix A, Table 7).

TABLE 2.9 PREDICATE FELONY CATEGORY BY CASAT FACILITY

PRIOR FELONY CATEGORY	ARTHRURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	LIVINGSTON	MARCY	TACONIC	TOTAL
FIRST FELONY OFFENDER	37 17.2%	57 28.6%	64 15.2%	68 29.8%	39 19.7%	118 16.8%	31 15.6%	36 15.9%	421 17.5%
SECOND FELONY OFFENDER	178 82.8%	141 70.9%	356 84.8%	169 89.8%	159 88.3%	504 83.8%	167 83.9%	198 84.6%	1943 82.8%
PERSIST FELONY OFFENDER	0 .0%	2 .9%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	2 .3%	2 .5%	0 .0%	4 .2%
TOTAL	215 100.0%	199 100.0%	420 100.0%	208 100.0%	198 100.0%	704 100.0%	199 100.0%	234 100.0%	2369 100.0%

J. Minimum Sentence

The average minimum sentence length of current CASAT participants ranges from a low of 28.8 months at Taconic ASACTC to a high of 40.1 months for Arthur Kill ASACTC participants (see Table 2.10).

The average minimum sentence for non-CASAT inmates is considerably longer (74.7 months; see Appendix A Table 8).

TABLE 2.10 MINIMUM SENTENCE LENGTH BY CASAT FACILITY

MINIMUM SENTENCE	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	LIVINGSTON	MARCY	TACONIC	TOTAL
12-17 MONTHS	0 .0%	4 2.0%	2 .5%	0 .0%	1 .5%	11 1.6%	0 .0%	0 3.4%	26 1.1%
18-23 MONTHS	17 7.9%	25 12.6%	47 11.2%	15 7.5%	35 17.7%	87 12.4%	19 9.5%	39 16.7%	284 12.0%
24-35 MONTHS	82 38.1%	77 38.7%	222 52.9%	87 43.5%	78 39.4%	486 57.7%	99 49.7%	112 47.9%	1163 49.1%
36-47 MONTHS	51 23.7%	56 28.1%	88 21.0%	46 23.0%	52 26.3%	135 19.2%	49 24.6%	61 26.1%	538 22.7%
48-71 MONTHS	42 19.5%	38 15.1%	44 10.5%	43 21.5%	28 14.1%	47 6.7%	22 11.1%	12 5.1%	268 11.3%
72-119 MONTHS	23 10.7%	7 3.5%	16 3.3%	9 4.5%	4 2.0%	18 2.6%	9 4.5%	2 .9%	86 3.6%
120-179 MONTHS	0 .0%	0 .0%	3 .7%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 .5%	0 .0%	4 .2%
TOTAL	215 100.0%	199 100.0%	420 100.0%	200 100.0%	198 100.0%	784 100.0%	199 100.0%	234 100.0%	2349 100.0%
AVERAGE	40.1	34.3	33.1	37.2	32.6	30.3	34.7	28.8	35.0
MEDIAN	36.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	24.0	30.0

INFORMATION BASED ON CASES IN CASAT ANNEXES AS OF 09/30/94

CURRENT STATUS OF PHASE I CASES

Table 2.11 summarizes the cases transferred into a Phase I facility and the status of the cases on September 30, 1994.

The total number of cases that began CASAT Phase I varies across the 8 annex's for two reasons: (1) different start up date (Butler, Chateaugay, Hale Creek, and Marcy in Fall 1990; Arthur Kill and Taconic in April 1992; Cape Vincent in April 1993; and Livingston in July 1994) and (2) different capacity (Butler, Chateaugay, Hale Creek, and Marcy 200 bed annexes; Arthur Kill 216; Taconic 270; Cape Vincent 432; Livingston 756). For example, the number of participants who began CASAT at Cape Vincent (N=1,380) with its larger capacity (432) exceeds that of Arthur Kill (N=1,100) even though Arthur Kill has been in operation a year longer. Given their larger capacity, the number of cases that will pass through Cape Vincent and Livingston will soon surpass that of the other annexes.

In all, 11,346 inmates had begun CASAT Phase I by September 30, 1994. Of these 21% (N=2,369) were still active in Phase I, 22% (N=2,448) had been discharged, and 58% (N=6,529) had completed Phase I and transferred to Phase II of CASAT.

With the exception of Livingston and Marcy, the percent of cases who have completed Phase I ranges between 58% and 70% across the annexes. Livingston had no Phase I completions since it started as a Phase I annex in July 1994. While Butler, Chateaugay, Hale Creek, and Marcy became operational at about the same time, substantially fewer cases from Marcy Annex have moved to Phase II (N=802) when compared to Butler (N=1,140), Chateaugay (N=1,203), or Hale Creek (N=1,173). Each of these four annexes has had approximately 1,750 participants begin CASAT Phase I. The number of Phase I graduates at Marcy is lower than the other three original annexes due to the higher rate of removals from Phase I at Marcy. The removal rate from Marcy during Phase I is 45% compared with 24% at Butler, 22% at Chateaugay, and 18% at Hale Creek (see Table 2.11).

The lower number of Phase I graduates from Marcy compared to the other three original annexes may also be due in part to a longer length of stay in Phase I for those who graduate Phase I. Table 2.12 shows average number of days in CASAT Phase I for those who completed Phase I. The average days in CASAT for Phase I graduates from Marcy in 1991 (269 days) and from 10/91 to 9/92 (230 days) was higher than that for graduates at the other three original annexes.

Table 2.11

Transfers Into a Phase I Facility

According to Status on September 30, 1994*

	Active In Phase I	Transferred Out of Phase I	Phase I Completed; moved to Phase II	Total Started Phase I
Arthur Kill	215 20%	130 12%	755 69%	1,100 100%
Butler	199 11%	420 24%	1,140 65%	1,759 100%
Cape Vincent	420 30%	153 11%	807 58%	1,380 100%
Chateaugay	200 11%	402 22%	1,203 67%	1,805 100%
Hale Creek	198 12%	309 18%	1,173 70%	1,680 100%
Livingston	704 98%	16 2%	0 0%	720 100%
Marcy	199 11%	805 45%	802 44%	1,806 100%
Taconic	234 21%	213 19%	649 59%	1,096 100%
TOTAL	2,369 21%	2,448 22%	6,529 58%	11,346 100%

Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 2.12 NUMBER OF DAYS IN CASAT PHASE I ANNEX FOR PHASE I COMPLETIONS APR 91 THRU SEP 30 94

ANNEX AND EXIT PERIOD	NUMBER OF DAYS IN CASAT PHASE I ANNEX		
	Valid N	MEDIAN	AVERAGE
ARTHURKILL			
10-92 TO 9-30-93	364	191.0	191.6
10-93 TO 9-30-94	371	189.0	195.8
TOTAL	735	190.0	193.7
BUTLER			
4-91 TO 9-30-91	182	222.0	226.6
10-91 TO 9-30-92	306	193.0	199.7
10-92 TO 9-30-93	336	190.0	194.6
10-93 TO 9-30-94	304	194.0	202.7
TOTAL	1128	195.0	203.3
CAPE VINCENT			
10-93 TO 9-30-94	798	195.0	199.4
TOTAL	798	195.0	199.4
CHATEAUGAY			
4-91 TO 9-30-91	208	207.0	209.7
10-91 TO 9-30-92	312	199.0	209.4
10-92 TO 9-30-93	330	188.0	189.6
10-93 TO 9-30-94	333	190.0	197.2
TOTAL	1183	195.0	200.5
HALE CREEK			
4-91 TO 9-30-91	183	233.0	232.9
10-91 TO 9-30-92	315	199.0	204.4
10-92 TO 9-30-93	325	190.0	192.3
10-93 TO 9-30-94	328	192.0	194.9
TOTAL	1151	196.0	202.8
MARCY			
4-91 TO 9-30-91	141	279.0	269.2
10-91 TO 9-30-92	150	233.0	230.2
10-92 TO 9-30-93	246	216.5	224.0
10-93 TO 9-30-94	260	194.0	201.3
TOTAL	797	213.0	225.8
GRAND TOTAL			
4-91 TO 9-30-91	714	223.5	231.7
10-91 TO 9-30-92	1083	199.0	208.1
10-92 TO 9-30-93	1601	190.0	196.9
10-93 TO 9-30-94	2394	193.0	198.5
TOTAL	5792	195.0	204.0

INFORMATION BASED ON EXITS APR 91 TO SEP 30 94;
DATA FOR TACONIC C.F. IS NOT INCLUDED N = 649 CASES

Table 2.12 shows that the average number of days in Phase I for graduates of Phase I for the most recent period was 199 days. In the most recent program year, the average for each annex was very close to this 199 day figure.

REASON FOR REMOVAL FROM PHASE I

Two-thirds (67%) of the individuals who do not complete Phase I fail due to their conduct in the program. The remaining one third (33%) are removed from the program because circumstances have arisen in which they no longer meet the eligibility criteria for the program. (See Table 2.13).

TABLE 2.13 REASON FOR REMOVAL FROM PHASE I OF CASAT

REMOVAL REASON	CASAT PHASE I ANNEX								TOTAL
	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	MALE CREEK	LIVINGSTON	MARCY	TACONIC	
PROGRAM FAILURE									
DISCIPLINARY	53	189	77	173	132	1	326	93	1044
POOR PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	28	59	3	58	45	0	315	16	516
ABSCOND/ AWOL FROM ANNEX	26	12	24	8	6	1	0	0	77
SUBTOTAL	99	260	104	239	183	2	641	109	1637
	76.2%	61.9%	68.8%	59.5%	59.2%	12.5%	79.6%	51.2%	66.9%
NO LONGER PROGRAM ELIGIBLE									
NO LONGER TEMPORARY RELEASE ELIGIBLE	17	132	31	122	94	14	87	12	599
MEDICAL	3	18	6	17	21	0	38	31	134
PSYCHOLOGICAL	1	3	5	6	7	0	31	3	55
PROTECTIVE SEGREGATE	1	5	4	12	4	0	6	3	35
PAROLED FROM ANNEX	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	45	53
DEATH	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5
OTHER	6	1	0	4	0	0	0	9	20
SUBTOTAL	31	160	49	163	126	14	164	100	511
	23.8%	38.1%	32.0%	46.5%	40.8%	87.5%	20.4%	48.8%	33.1%
GRAND TOTAL	130	420	153	402	309	16	805	213	2448
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

Among the inmates who are program failures, the largest category (N=1,044) are individuals who fail due to poor discipline. Either the frequency or the seriousness of the rule infractions warrant removal of the inmate from the CASAT program and transfer to a general confinement facility (see Table 2.13). Second are inmates who receive unsatisfactory treatment program evaluations (N=516). Each inmate is evaluated monthly in a number of different areas. The Program Manual outlines specific procedures for discharge due to poor discipline or poor program progress which include: (1) statement of problematic behavior and

corrective action taken by staff, and (2) review by facility treatment plan committee and review by central office Bureau/Substance Abuse.⁴ Toward the end of Phase I inmates may be furloughed from a CASAT Annex for a few days in order to secure a residence and employment prior to beginning Phase II community reintegration. Seventy-seven inmates absconded while on furlough from a CASAT Annex and are included as a program failure.

Excluding Livingston since it has just recently opened, the proportion of discharges made up of removals due to program failure ranges from 51% at Taconic to 80% at Marcy. Among the four original annexes, the number of program failures is highest at Marcy (N=641), followed by Butler (N=260), Chateaugay (N=239), and Hale Creek (N=183).

Among administrative removals, the largest category are those who are no longer temporary release eligible due to receipt of a warrant in a criminal matter, receipt of a warrant or notice of Immigration and Naturalization proceedings, or other factors which affect temporary release eligibility (N=509). Other administrative removals include medical (N=134), psychological (N=55), segregation from inmate enemies or other protective segregation (N=35), death (N=5), and other factors (N=20). Fifty-three inmates were paroled from the CASAT Annex, most of whom were from Taconic. In general, these are women inmates who completed the CASAT Phase I treatment program but due to involvement in the nursery program at Taconic or to other factors affecting their ability to transfer to a work release facility (unrelated to discipline or level of program participation) were not transferred to Phase II and were subsequently paroled from the Annex.

Removals by Time Period

Table 2.14 shows the number of removals at each annex by year for the last four program years. Looking at the number of discharges in each year for the last four years for the four original annexes, Butler CASAT is relatively unchanged, Chateaugay has declined, Hale Creek declines from the first year of operation to the second and then holds steady, Marcy has grown in the last two years when compared with the first two years of operation. Cape Vincent increases from 21 discharges in 92-93 to 132 in 93-94 but it was operational for only part of 92-93 and it has a larger capacity (432 inmates) when compared to the other 200 bed annexes so the increase in discharges at this facility is not unexpected. Arthur Kill and Taconic are relatively unchanged from their first to second full year of operation in terms of discharges.

TABLE 2.14 YEAR REMOVED FROM PHASE I OF CASAT

YEAR REMOVED	CASAT PHASE I ANNEX								TOTAL
	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	LIVINGSTON	MARCY	TACONIC	
9-94 TO 9-30-91	0	98	0	151	112	0	154	0	515
10-91 TO 9-30-92	0	127	0	108	66	0	155	22	478
10-92 TO 9-30-93	73	87	21	65	65	0	249	87	647
10-93 TO 9-30-94	57	108	132	78	66	16	247	104	888
TOTAL	130	420	153	402	309	16	805	213	2448

⁴Program Manual, Alcohol and Substance Abuse Correctional Treatment Center, NYS DOCS, Albany, NY, May 1994,

Table 2.15 shows removal reason by program year. Program failures as a proportion of all discharges from Phase I stand at 66% in 90-91. They decline somewhat to 56% in 91-92, increase to 72% in 92-93 and drop back to 69% in 93-94.

TABLE 2.15 REASON FOR REMOVAL FROM CASAT PHASE I BY YEAR OF REMOVAL

REMOVAL REASON	PHASE I END DATE				TOTAL
	9-90 TO 9-30-91	10-91 TO 9-30-92	10-92 TO 9-30-93	10-93 TO 9-30-94	
PROGRAM FAILURE					
DISCIPLINARY	152	182	317	393	1044
POOR PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	190	87	130	109	516
ABSCOND/ AWOL FROM ANNEX	0	0	18	59	77
SUBTOTAL	342 66.4%	269 56.3%	465 71.9%	561 69.4%	1637 66.9%
NO LONGER PROGRAM ELIGIBLE					
NO LONGER TEMPORARY RELEASE ELIGIBLE	131	168	66	144	509
MEDICAL	21	20	49	44	134
PSYCHOLOGICAL	9	7	20	19	55
PROTECTIVE SEGREGATE	11	9	10	5	35
PAROLED FROM ANNEX	1	2	21	29	53
DEATH	0	0	0	5	5
OTHER	0	3	16	1	20
SUBTOTAL	173 33.6%	209 43.7%	102 20.1%	247 30.6%	631 33.1%
GRAND TOTAL	515 100.0%	478 100.0%	647 100.0%	808 100.0%	2448 100.0%

PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

Table 2.16 presents information on the median and average number of days in a Phase I annex for individuals who have been removed from CASAT Phase I. For removals in the most recent program year (10-93 to 9-30-94) the average days to removal was 117, the median 106. Examining the data for the most recent program year, there is variation across the CASAT annexes in the average number of days to removal. Marcy is the lowest (average 88 days), (Livingston is excluded due to small number of cases and recency of opening), followed by Chateaugay (100 days), Butler (103), Hale Creek (106), Arthur Kill (133), Cape Vincent (142) and Taconic (189). The high number of days to removal at Taconic is accounted for by inmates who complete Phase I but were not able to transfer to Phase II and were paroled from the Annex.

TABLE 2.16 NUMBER OF DAYS IN CASAT PHASE I ANNEX FOR PHASE I REMOVALS;
REMOVAL FROM CASAT PHASE I SEP 90 TO SEP 94

REMOVAL PERIOD	NUMBER OF DAYS IN CASAT PHASE I ANNEX		
	Valid N	MEDIAN	AVERAGE
ARTHURKILL			
10-92 TO 9-30-93	73	130.0	143.7
10-93 TO 9-30-94	56	129.5	133.2
TOTAL	129	135.0	139.1
BUTLER			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	93	53.5	81.5
10-91 TO 9-30-92	127	125.0	124.5
10-92 TO 9-30-93	87	101.0	95.3
10-93 TO 9-30-94	107	96.0	102.0
TOTAL	419	94.0	102.8
CAPE VINCENT			
10-92 TO 9-30-93	21	125.0	112.6
10-93 TO 9-30-94	132	138.0	141.9
TOTAL	153	131.0	137.9
CHATEAUGAY			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	151	21.0	55.4
10-91 TO 9-30-92	100	55.5	80.0
10-92 TO 9-30-93	65	97.0	98.3
10-93 TO 9-30-94	78	89.5	100.0
TOTAL	402	56.5	77.6
HALE CREEK			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	112	29.0	56.8
10-91 TO 9-30-92	66	140.0	127.6
10-92 TO 9-30-93	65	93.0	93.8
10-93 TO 9-30-94	65	116.0	106.4
TOTAL	308	71.0	90.2
LIVINGSTON			
10-93 TO 9-30-94	15	55.0	46.5
TOTAL	15	55.0	46.5
MARCY			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	154	94.0	116.1
10-91 TO 9-30-92	155	78.0	95.9
10-92 TO 9-30-93	249	83.0	109.5
10-93 TO 9-30-94	247	63.0	87.7
TOTAL	805	76.0	101.4
TACONIC			
10-91 TO 9-30-92	21	119.0	145.4
10-92 TO 9-30-93	86	200.0	194.9
10-93 TO 9-30-94	101	100.0	109.3
TOTAL	207	100.0	107.2
GRAND TOTAL			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	515	43.0	78.8
10-91 TO 9-30-92	477	98.0	106.5
10-92 TO 9-30-93	645	108.0	120.1
10-93 TO 9-30-94	801	106.0	116.6
TOTAL	2438	94.0	107.6

Section 3

CASAT PHASE II - COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION

INTRODUCTION

The second phase of the Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program is Community Reintegration. Participants who successfully complete at least six months in the first phase of CASAT are transferred to a Phase II work release facility or community contract placement. The goal of Community Reintegration is to involve participants in work and treatment programs prior to release to parole supervision. This component is intended to allow participants an opportunity to utilize recovery principles and coping skills learned during Phase I. Upon completion of Phase I the individual is returned to his or her home community 6 to 18 months prior to parole eligibility date.

In general, there are two program alternatives for Phase II CASAT participants. The first is residential treatment at an approved community service provider. The second involves assignment to an approved residence in the community and a program of employment and substance abuse treatment in the community.

a. Residential Treatment

At the inception of the CASAT program, the Division of Parole was to be responsible for the provision of services for the cases in Community Reintegration. However, due to State fiscal constraints, these services were never fully implemented by the Division of Parole. The responsibility for these services was subsequently given to the Department. The Department acquired the services of several community service providers through the State's standard contract process. As of September 1994, services were being provided by the following contractors: Esmor, Phoenix House, and Altamont Program. The number of beds provided by each contractor is presented in Appendix B.

In residential programs staff continue to provide substance abuse treatment services and other support services to assist participants to acquire employment and an appropriate personal residence. Other support services include guidance and direction in maintaining family ties, parenting skills, appropriate individual and group behavior, and employment counseling. Not all inmates who begin Phase II in a residential treatment program complete Phase II in residential treatment, some will transition to living at an approved residence in the community that is accompanied by employment and continued drug treatment.

b. Community Residence With Employment and Continued Treatment

Other Phase II participants will live in the community at a residence approved by Department staff. These individuals have an approved program plan consisting of employment and a substance abuse treatment program in the community. The participant reports to a work release facility as required by DOCS staff for urine testing, drug treatment services and monitoring of inmates' Phase II program. Some participants live at home and report to a day treatment center for substance abuse treatment services, job development, employment counseling, family counseling and other support services.

Chateaugay was the first program to begin operation and was consequently the first ASACTC to begin moving cases into Phase II. Chateaugay began to move participants into work release facilities in March 1991. Butler ASACTC began to move cases to Phase II in April 1991, followed by Hale Creek ASACTC in May. Marcy Annex began movement into Phase II in July 1991, Arthur Kill ASACTC in October 1992, and Taconic in November 1992. Participants at Cape Vincent Correctional Facility began to move to Phase II in October 1993. Livingston ASACTC was converted from a feeder facility to an Annex in July 1994 and did not have cases graduate to CASAT Phase II by September 30, 1994.

As of September 30, 1994, a total of 6,529 cases had completed Phase I at an Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Center and had moved into the Community Reintegration Phase of the program (see Table 3.1).

CURRENT STATUS OF PHASE II CASES

Of those 6,529 cases, 1,173 cases remained in Community Reintegration as of September 30, 1994. For the 5,356 cases no longer in Community Reintegration, 3,410 cases had been removed from Phase II as unsatisfactory participants (i.e., absconders, drug violations, AWOL, and other temporary release violations). The remaining cases (1,946) had been paroled to CASAT Phase III (Aftercare).

Table 3.1 shows the number of program removals and the number of cases which went to Phase III (Parole Supervision) according to original Phase I facility. A graphic presentation of the flow of cases through the program based on original Phase I annex is presented in Figure A.

Table 3.1

**STATUS OF CASES MOVED TO PHASE II
As of September 30, 1994***

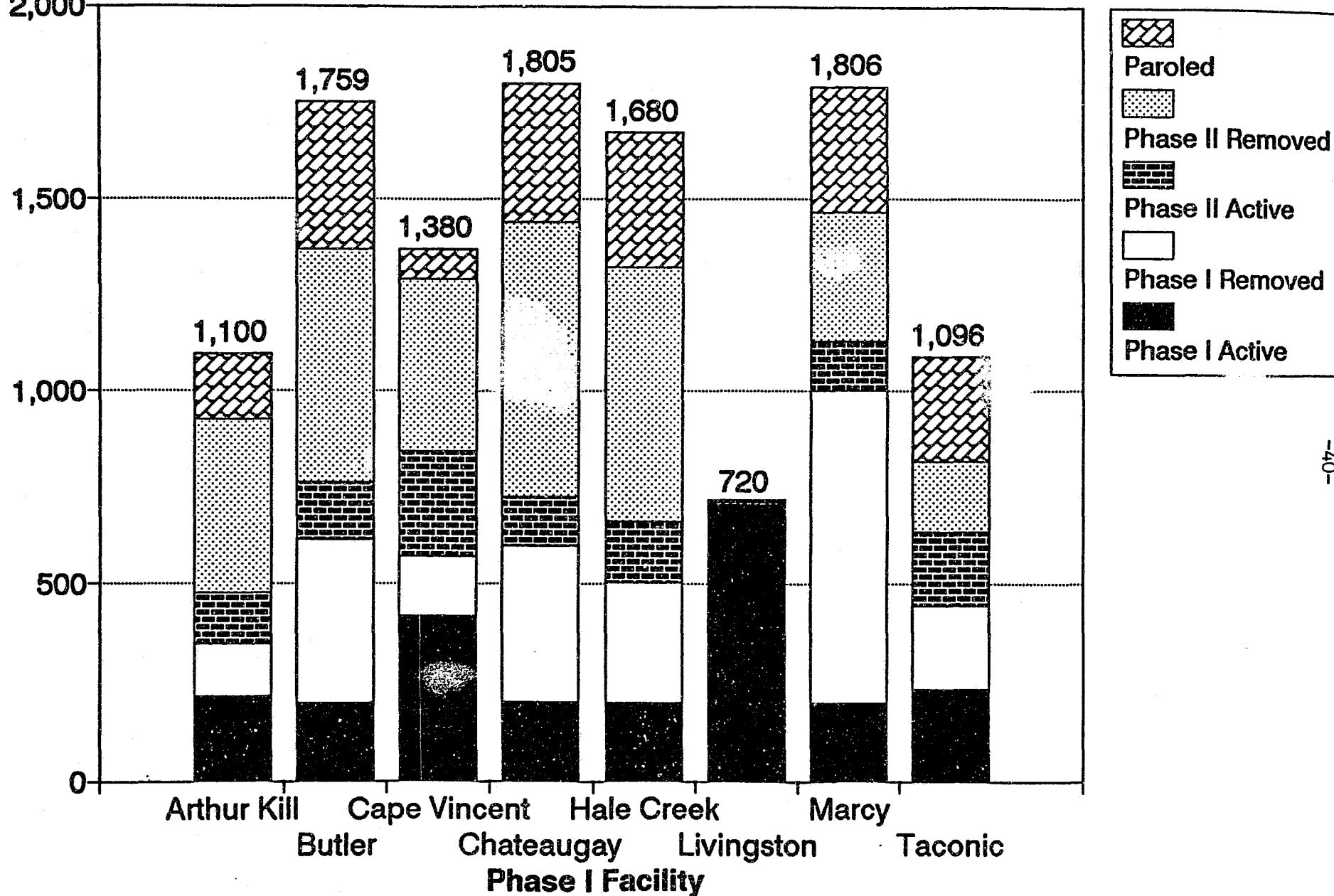
	Active In Phase II	Removed From Phase II	Phase II Completed; Released To Parole	Total Transferred Into Phase II
Arthur Kill	134 18%	449 59%	172 23%	755 100%
Butler	148 13%	609 53%	383 34%	1,140 100%
Cape Vincent	277 34%	451 56%	79 10%	807 100%
Chateaugay	127 11%	716 60%	360 30%	1,203 100%
Hale Creek	159 14%	661 56%	353 30%	1,173 100%
Marcy	133 17%	340 42%	329 41%	802 100%
Taconic	195 30%	184 28%	270 42%	649 100%
TOTAL	1,173 18%	3,410 52%	1,946 30%	6,529 100%

CASAT Status by Phase I Facility

Figure 3A

Number of Participants

2,000



The data in Table 3.1 shows substantial differences in the number of cases moved to CASAT Phase II by facility. The original four CASAT Annexes began operation in the fall of 1990 and were near capacity level by November 1990. Since they have been in operation longer the number of participants who have moved to Phase II of the CASAT sequence is higher at three of the four original CASAT programs (e.g. 1,140 at Butler, 1,203 at Chateaugay, 1,173 at Hale Creek) compared with programs approximately 30 months old (Taconic N=649, Arthur Kill N=755), or Cape Vincent (N=807) which has been in operation for 18 months. That Cape Vincent has surpassed Taconic and Arthur Kill in transfers to Phase II, though it has been in operation for less time, is accounted for by its larger capacity (430 beds). Marcy Annex has a lower number of transfers to Phase II (N=802) when compared with the other three original annexes due to the higher rate of removals during Phase I at Marcy (see Table 2.11 above).

The information in Table 3.1 shows that the proportion of cases that successfully complete Phase II and are released to parole supervision is higher for participants at Taconic (42%) and at Marcy (41%) when compared with participants at the other annexes (e.g. Chateaugay 30%, Hale Creek 30%). There are several factors that may contribute to the differences in Phase II completion rate across the CASAT programs.

First, women participants clearly do better than men. Among all men transferred to Phase II by September 30, 1994, 55% have been removed due to drug use, abscondence, etc., compared with only 28% of women participants (see Table 3.1). This is not surprising since it is a longstanding finding of Department follow up studies that women inmates released to parole supervision return to prison for violation of parole rules or new crimes at rates much lower than that for men.⁵

A second general factor that may affect the proportion of cases who complete Phase II and are released to parole supervision is the extent of supervision of inmates in Phase II and the level of services provided to inmates in Phase II (or the extent to which inmates are involved in treatment, education or employment in Phase II). Some part of the reason why Marcy graduates complete Phase II at a higher rate than participants at the other annexes may be due to established services in place at the beginning of the CASAT program. At the inception of the CASAT program, the Division of Parole was to be responsible for the provision of services for cases in Community Reintegration. However, due to State fiscal constraints, these services were never fully implemented by the Division of Parole, and the responsibility for these services was subsequently given to the Department. The Department acquired the services of several community service providers through the State's standard contract process. In contrast, Phoenix House, Inc. which provides Phase II services for Marcy and some Taconic participants, has been a community service provider for several years and had staff and physical facilities in place from the very beginning of the Community Reintegration Phase. Particularly

⁵See "1987 Releases: Five Year Post Release Follow Up" NYSDOCS, Albany, NY 12226. (1994). For example, among 1987 releases followed for five years, 51.2% of males had been returned for parole violation or a new crime compared with 35.4% of females. (p.13).

in the beginning stages of the CASAT program, participants who went through Phase I programs operated by the Department may not have had a comparable level of residential treatment or outpatient services available to them.

Table 3.2 presents CASAT Phase II status according to work release facility. Work release facility in Table 3.2 refers to the current facility if the inmate is active in Phase II and it refers to the exit facility (i.e. last owning facility at date of exit) for those inmates who have left work release due to abscondence, drug use, or parole. The owning facility for most inmates who are involved in residential treatment at Phoenix House is Edgecombe.

The third factor is demonstrated in the information in Table 3.2. It shows that there are regional differences in the proportion of male CASAT Phase II cases that go on to Phase III. These differences depend on whether the participant was a man in a downstate work release facility or a man in an upstate work release facility. Looking at parolees (graduates to Phase III) as a proportion of all exits (removals plus graduates) from Phase II work release, 33% of exits from downstate male work release facilities went on to parole (i.e. $1381/(1381+2830)$), compared with 43% at four upstate male work releases. The regional differences for men are consistent with other research by the Department which found that among 1992 work release participants, the proportion who absconded was 17.0% at downstate male facilities compared with 4.4% at upstate male facilities.⁶ Why CASAT participants at upstate work release facilities have a higher rate of graduation to Phase III (parole) is not clear, but one possibility is that upstate inmates may have more success in obtaining full time employment which is a commitment to the conventional society that helps to reduce abscondence and relapse to drug use.

As a last observation, Table 3.3 presents the proportion of cases who are released to parole supervision (Phase III of CASAT) based on the number of exits from Phase I. In Table 3.3 no regard is given to whether the individual failed in Phase I or in Phase II. The proportion of exits from Phase I who graduated to Phase III parole supervision is highest at Taconic 31%, followed by Butler 24%, Hale Creek 24%, Chateaugay 22%, Marcy 20%, Arthur Kill 19%, and Cape Vincent 8%. Cape Vincent had a relatively large number of participants still active in Phase II (see Table 3.1 above).

We noted earlier, Marcy Annex has a higher rate of removal in Phase I compared to other annexes (see Table 2.11). Complementing this finding, completers of Phase I from the Marcy Annex were removed from Phase II at a lower rate compared to completers of Phase I from other annexes (see Table 3.1 and Figure 3A). Which method works best for preparing parolees? This is a question that the return rate information in Section Four begins to address.

⁶"Absconders and Parolees from Work Release 1988-1992" New York State Department of Correctional Services, Albany, New York 12226 (1993) p.4.

TABLE 3.2 CASAT PHASE II COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION STATUS BY PHASE II WORK RELEASE FACILITY

CASAT PHASE II STATUS	DOWNSTATE MALE W.R.					UPSTATE MALE W.R.					FEMALE W.R.					GRAND TOTAL	
	PHASE II WORK RELEASE FACILITY				TOTAL	PHASE II WORK RELEASE FACILITY					TOTAL	PHASE II WORK RELEASE FACILITY					TOTAL
	EDGECOMBE W.R.	FULTON W.R.	LINCOLN W.R.	QUEENSBORO W.R.		BUFFALO W.R.	FISHKILL W.R.	HUDSON W.R.	ORLEANS W.R.	ROCHESTER W.R.		ALBION W.R.	BAYVIEW W.R.	PARKSIDE W.R.	TACONIC W.R.		
ACTIVE PHASE II	253 12.3%	187 28.3%	168 19.6%	164 21.2%	772 15.8%	59 25.2%	62 33.7%	47 21.9%	8 .6%	38 15.4%	286 23.8%	15 50.8%	2 33.3%	155 28.8%	23 38.3%	195 38.8%	1175 18.8%
REMOVED FROM PHASE II																	
ABSCOND/ AWOL	533 26.8%	233 25.2%	414 35.5%	176 22.7%	1356 27.2%	32 13.7%	15 8.2%	38 14.8%	3 17.6%	32 13.8%	112 12.5%	8 .8%	8 .8%	56 18.1%	1 1.7%	57 8.8%	1525 23.4%
DRUG USE	579 18.5%	222 24.1%	219 17.7%	155 20.8%	975 19.6%	34 15.4%	32 17.4%	29 13.5%	4 23.5%	53 21.5%	154 17.2%	5 16.7%	1 16.7%	79 14.3%	2 3.3%	87 13.4%	1216 18.6%
TEMP RELEASE VIOLATION OR FAIL TO PROGRAM	221 10.8%	73 7.9%	189 8.8%	47 6.1%	458 9.8%	25 10.7%	25 13.8%	35 16.3%	7 41.2%	33 13.4%	125 15.9%	3 18.8%	2 33.3%	24 4.3%	7 11.7%	36 5.5%	411 9.4%
OTHER	19 .9%	12 1.3%	12 1.8%	6 .8%	49 1.8%	1 .4%	1 .5%	3 1.4%	8 .8%	8 .8%	5 .6%	8 .8%	8 .8%	3 .5%	1 1.7%	4 .6%	58 .9%
SUBTOTAL	1152 56.2%	548 58.5%	754 61.8%	384 49.5%	2838 56.8%	94 48.2%	73 39.7%	97 45.1%	14 82.4%	118 47.8%	396 44.1%	8 26.7%	3 58.8%	162 29.3%	11 18.3%	184 28.4%	3418 52.2%
GRADUATED TO PHASE III (PAROLE)																	
SUBTOTAL	644 31.4%	196 21.2%	316 25.4%	227 29.3%	1383 27.7%	81 34.6%	49 26.6%	71 33.8%	3 17.6%	91 36.8%	295 32.9%	7 23.3%	1 16.7%	236 42.7%	26 43.3%	278 41.6%	1946 29.6%
GRAND TOTAL	2049 100.0%	923 100.0%	1236 100.0%	775 100.0%	4983 100.0%	234 100.0%	184 100.0%	215 100.0%	17 100.0%	247 100.0%	897 100.0%	38 100.0%	6 100.0%	553 100.0%	68 100.0%	649 100.0%	6529 100.0%

PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING
 THE "OTHER" CATEGORY INCLUDES REMOVAL DUE TO RECEIPT OF WARRANT, MEDICAL CONDITION, DEATH ETC.
 FOR INDIVIDUALS REMOVED OR GRADUATED FROM PHASE II THIS TABLE SHOWS THE LAST OWNING WORK RELEASE FACILITY

Table 3.3

**PERCENT OF PHASE I EXITS THAT BEGIN
CASAT PHASE III (Parole)**

	Phase I Exit (both discharge & graduate)	Phase II Completion (Paroled)	Percent of Phase I Exits Who Complete Phase II and Began Phase III (parole)
Arthur Kill	885	172	19%
Butler	1,560	383	25%
Cape Vincent	960	79	8%
Chateaugay	1,605	360	22%
Hale Creek	1,482	353	24%
Livingston	16	0	0%
Marcy	1,607	329	20%
Taconic	862	270	31%
TOTAL	8,977	1,946	22%

CASAT PHASE II FACILITY BY PHASE I ANNEX

Table 3.4 presents Phase II work release facility by Phase I annex. Phase II work release facility is the current facility for inmates who are active in Phase II and it is the last owning facility for those individuals who have left Phase II as a result of release to parole supervision or removal from Phase II.

Seventy-six percent of Phase I graduates were transferred to a work release facility in New York City housing male inmates (see Table 3.4). Fourteen percent of Phase I graduates were transferred to an upstate work release facility housing male inmates. Ten percent of Phase I graduates were women who were transferred to work release facilities for women inmates.

As noted in Section 2 of the report, inmates have been assigned a Phase I annex based on their county of residence. The percent of Phase I graduates transferred to an upstate or downstate work release facility differs from annex to annex because the residence county of individuals assigned to each annex differs. Marcy Phase I graduates who begin Phase II have been assigned to Edgecombe Correctional Facility as the owning facility. A small fraction (4%) of Marcy Phase I graduates were transferred to work release facilities other than Edgecombe were transferred from Edgecombe to another facility during Phase II. Ninety-four percent of Arthur Kill Phase I graduates and 93% of Chateaugay Phase I graduates were transferred to downstate work release facilities.

Other annexes had a higher percent of Phase I transfers who went to upstate male work release facilities. Thirty-two (32%) of Butler Phase I graduates, 22% of Hale Creek graduates, and 16% of Cape Vincent graduates were transferred to upstate male work release facilities.

Among women Phase I graduates, 85% were transferred to Parkside, a work release facility located in New York City. However, from October 1992 to November 1993, cases that participated in Phase II residential treatment at a building on the grounds at Taconic (outside the security perimeter at Taconic) were assigned Parkside as the owning facility. This location became Taconic Residential Treatment in November 1993.

TABLE 3.4 CASAT PHASE II COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION FACILITY BY PHASE I ANNEX

PHASE II WORK RELEASE FACILITY	CASAT PHASE I ANNEX							TOTAL
	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	MARCY	TACONIC	
DOWNSTATE MALE W.R.								
EDGECOMBE W.R.	157 20.8X	301 26.4X	125 15.5X	343 28.5X	350 29.8X	773 96.4X	0 .0X	2049 31.4X
FULTON W.R.	164 21.7X	174 15.3X	214 26.5X	235 19.5X	133 11.3X	3 .4X	0 .0X	923 14.1X
LINCOLN W.R.	207 27.4X	216 18.9X	222 27.5X	292 24.3X	288 24.6X	11 1.4X	0 .0X	1236 18.9X
QUEENSBORO W.R.	183 24.2X	80 7.0X	116 14.4X	248 20.6X	139 11.8X	9 1.1X	0 .0X	775 11.9X
SUBTOTAL	711 94.2X	771 67.6X	677 83.9X	1110 92.9X	910 77.6X	796 99.3X	0 .0X	4983 76.3X
UPSTATE MALE W.R.								
BUFFALO W.R.	3 .4X	153 13.4X	39 4.8X	4 .3X	32 2.7X	3 .4X	0 .0X	234 3.6X
FISHKILL W.R.	35 4.6X	3 .3X	38 4.7X	46 3.8X	61 5.2X	1 .1X	0 .0X	184 2.8X
HUDSON W.R.	5 .7X	10 .9X	30 3.7X	23 1.9X	146 12.4X	1 .1X	0 .0X	215 3.3X
ORLEANS W.R.	0 .0X	14 1.2X	0 .0X	1 .1X	2 .2X	0 .0X	0 .0X	17 .3X
ROCHESTER W.R.	1 .1X	189 16.6X	23 2.9X	11 .9X	22 1.9X	1 .1X	0 .0X	247 3.8X
SUBTOTAL	44 5.8X	349 32.4X	130 16.1X	85 7.1X	263 22.4X	6 .7X	0 .0X	897 13.7X
FEMALE W.R.								
ALBION W.R.	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	30 4.6X	30 .5X
BAYVIEW W.R.	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	6 .9X	6 .1X
PARKSIDE W.R.	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	553 85.2X	553 8.5X
TACONIC W.R.	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	60 9.2X	60 .9X
SUBTOTAL	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	0 .0X	649 100.0X	649 9.9X
GRAND TOTAL	755 100.0X	1140 100.0X	807 100.0X	1203 100.0X	1173 100.0X	802 100.0X	649 100.0X	6529 100.0X

Reason for Removal from CASAT Phase II

As of September 30, 1994, 3,410 individuals had been removed from CASAT Phase II. Table 3.5 presents reason for removal by CASAT Phase I annex. Overall, 45% of Phase II failures were inmates who absconded while in work release. Participants failing to report to assigned correctional facilities or residential treatment centers at agreed upon times are declared absconders and are subject to arrest. If the inmate returns voluntarily within 10 hours, he or she may be declared a late return rather than an absconder.⁷ Inmates who tested positive for drug use or who were otherwise identified as reinvolved in substance abuse, make up 36% of Phase II failures. It is important to note that the distinction between removal from Phase II due to abscondence or for drug use is not sharp. Some inmates may have relapsed to drug use and failed to return to a correctional facility at the appropriate time as a result of being under the influence of alcohol or drugs or because they feared a positive drug test would result in removal from the program. Other inmates may have used alcohol or drugs, been tested upon return to the facility, and fearing program removal once the drug test result was known, absconded.

Inmates who violated the rules established by the Department for the temporary release program (e.g. failure to report for employment, cashing a check, arrested, misbehavior in work release) or who failed to comply with the treatment program established by a community service provider or Department staff, comprised 18% of Phase II failures. Inmates who could no longer meet the eligibility criteria for work release (due to receipt of warrant, INS proceedings, medical condition, death, etc.) made up 2% of removals from Phase II.

TABLE 3.5 REASON FOR REMOVAL FROM CASAT PHASE II COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION

REMOVAL REASON	CASAT PHASE I ANNEX							TOTAL
	ARTHURKELL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	MARCY	TACONIC	
ABSCOND/ AWOL	212 47.2%	271 44.5%	172 38.1%	336 46.9%	387 46.4%	170 58.6%	57 31.6%	1525 44.7%
DRUG USE	171 38.1%	217 35.6%	288 44.3%	261 36.5%	283 38.7%	77 22.6%	87 47.3%	1216 35.7%
TEMP RELEASE VIOLATION OR FAIL TO PROGRAM	55 12.2%	116 19.0%	64 14.2%	114 15.9%	143 21.6%	83 24.4%	36 19.6%	611 17.9%
OTHER	11 2.4%	5 .8%	15 3.3%	5 .7%	8 1.2%	10 2.9%	4 2.2%	58 1.7%
SUBTOTAL	449 100.0%	609 100.0%	451 100.0%	716 100.0%	641 100.0%	348 100.0%	184 100.0%	3410 100.0%

PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING
THE "OTHER" CATEGORY INCLUDES REMOVAL DUE TO RECEIPT OF WARRANT, MEDICAL CONDITION, DEATH ETC.

⁷"Absconders and Parolees from Work Release" New York State Department of Correctional Services, Albany, New York 12226 (1993) p.1.

Women Phase II participants who failed were more likely than men to have failed due to resumption of drug use (47% for women versus 35% for men) and less likely than men to have failed due to abscondence (31% for woman versus 45% for men). Men who participated in Phase I at Marcy were somewhat less likely than participants at other annexes to have failed in Phase II for drug use (23% at Marcy, other annexes range from 31% to 44%) and were somewhat more likely to have failed due to abscondence (50%) or due to poor program progress (24%).

Removal reason by Phase II work release facility is presented in Table 3.6. CASAT participants who failed at downstate male facilities were more likely to have failed in Phase II due to abscondence (48%) than were participants at upstate male facilities (28%). Downstate males were less likely to have failed due to violation of temporary release rules or poor program progress (16%) than were upstate males (32%), and about the same percent in each group failed due to relapse to drug use (34% downstate male, 39% upstate male). Women participants were more likely to have failed due to drug use (48%) than either downstate males (34%) or upstate males (39%).

Removals by Time Period and Length of Stay

The number of removals in each of the last four program years according to Phase I annex is presented in Table 3.7. For inmates who participated in Phase I at Butler, Chateaugay, and Hale Creek, the number of removals in Phase II is approximately 200 per year for the last three years of operation. In the last year of operation there were 123 Phase II removals who participated in Phase I at Marcy, 129 removals who participated in Phase I at Taconic, 451 at Cape Vincent, and 274 at Arthur Kill.

Removal reason by program period is presented in Table 3.8. Compared with the two previous program years, inmates removed from Phase II during 93-94 were somewhat more likely to be removed for substance abuse (43%) and somewhat less likely to be removed due to abscondence (39%) or temporary release violation (15%).

TABLE 5.6 REASON FOR REMOVAL FROM CASAT PHASE II COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION BY PHASE II FACILITY

REMOVAL REASON	DOWNSTATE MALE W.R.					UPSTATE MALE W.R.					TOTAL	FEMALE W.R.					GRAND TOTAL
	PHASE II WORK RELEASE FACILITY				TOTAL	PHASE II WORK RELEASE FACILITY						PHASE II WORK RELEASE FACILITY				TOTAL	
	EDGECOMBE W.R.	FULTON W.R.	LINCOLN W.R.	QUEENSBORO W.R.		BUFFALO W.R.	FISHKILL W.R.	HUDSON W.R.	ORLEANS W.R.	ROCHESTER W.R.		ALBION W.R.	SAYVIEW W.R.	PARKSIDE W.R.	TACONIC W.R.		
ABSCOND/ AWOL	533 46.3%	233 43.1%	414 54.9%	176 45.8%	1356 47.9%	32 34.8%	15 28.5%	38 38.9%	3 21.4%	32 27.1%	112 28.3%	8 .0%	8 .0%	56 34.6%	1 9.1%	57 31.8%	1525 44.7%
DRUG USE	379 32.9%	222 41.1%	219 29.8%	155 48.4%	975 34.5%	36 38.3%	32 43.8%	29 29.9%	4 28.6%	53 44.9%	154 38.9%	5 62.5%	1 33.3%	79 48.8%	2 18.2%	87 47.3%	1216 35.7%
TEMP RELEASE VIOLATION OR FAIL TO PROGRAM	221 19.2%	73 13.5%	189 14.5%	47 12.2%	450 15.9%	25 26.6%	25 34.2%	38 34.1%	7 58.8%	33 28.8%	125 31.6%	3 37.5%	2 66.7%	24 14.8%	7 63.6%	36 19.6%	611 17.9%
OTHER	19 1.6%	12 2.2%	12 1.6%	6 1.6%	49 1.7%	1 1.1%	1 1.4%	3 3.1%	8 .0%	8 .0%	5 1.3%	8 .0%	8 .0%	3 1.9%	1 9.1%	4 2.2%	58 1.7%
SUBTOTAL	1152 188.8%	548 188.8%	754 188.8%	384 188.8%	2838 188.8%	94 188.8%	73 188.8%	97 188.8%	14 188.8%	118 188.8%	396 188.8%	8 188.8%	3 188.8%	162 188.8%	11 188.8%	184 188.8%	3410 188.8%

PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING
 THE "OTHER" CATEGORY INCLUDES REMOVAL DUE TO RECEIPT OF WARRANT, MEDICAL CONDITION, DEATH ETC.
 FOR INDIVIDUALS REMOVED OR GRADUATED FROM PHASE II THIS TABLE SHOWS THE LAST OWNING WORK RELEASE FACILITY

TABLE 3.7 YEAR REMOVED FROM CASAT PHASE II COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION

YEAR REMOVED	CASAT PHASE I ANNEX							TOTAL
	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	MARCY	TACONIC	
9-90 TO 9-30-91	0	72	0	82	52	23	0	229
10-91 TO 9-30-92	0	155	0	184	172	73	0	584
10-92 TO 9-30-93	175	196	0	217	226	121	54	989
10-93 TO 9-30-94	274	186	451	233	211	123	130	1608
TOTAL	449	609	451	716	661	340	184	3410

TABLE 3.8 REMOVALS FROM CASAT PHASE II COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION BY TIME PERIOD

REMOVAL REASON	CASAT PHASE II END DATE				TOTAL
	9-90 TO 9-30-91	10-91 TO 9-30-92	10-92 TO 9-30-93	10-93 TO 9-30-94	
ABSCOND/ AWOL	162 70.7%	266 45.5%	472 47.7%	625 38.9%	1525 44.7%
DRUG USE	43 18.8%	154 26.4%	327 33.1%	692 43.0%	1216 35.7%
TEMP RELEASE VIOLATION OR FAIL TO PROGRAM	24 10.5%	162 27.7%	183 18.5%	242 15.0%	611 17.9%
OTHER	0 .0%	2 .3%	7 .7%	49 3.0%	58 1.7%
SUBTOTAL	229 100.0%	584 100.0%	989 100.0%	1608 100.0%	3410 100.0%

PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING
THE "OTHER" CATEGORY INCLUDES REMOVAL DUE TO RECEIPT OF WARRANT, MEDICAL CONDITION, DEATH ETC.

The average length of stay in Phase II for cases removed from Phase II is 100 days (see Table 3.9). This figure stood at 74 days for the 90-91 period, 100 days for the 91-92 period, 107 days for 92-93, and 101 days for 93-94. Cases who participated in Phase I at one of the four original CASAT annexes have the longest length of stay prior to removal (i.e. the average days in Phase II for 1990 through 1994 is 109 for Marcy, Chateaugay and Butler participants, and 203 days for Hale Creek). Length of stay is 99 days for Taconic Phase II failures. It is 84 days at Arthur Kill and 83 at Cape Vincent.

Average time served prior to removal according to Phase II work release facility is shown in Table 3.10.

TABLE 3.9 NUMBER OF DAYS IN CASAT PHASE II FACILITY BEFORE REMOVAL FROM PHASE II BY CASAT PHASE I ANNEX REMOVALS FROM CASAT PHASE II APR 91 TO SEP 30 94

REMOVAL PERIOD	NUMBER OF DAYS IN CASAT PHASE II BEFORE REMOVAL		
	Valid N	MEDIAN	AVERAGE
ARTIMURKILL			
10-92 TO 9-30-93	175	49.0	70.5
10-93 TO 9-30-94	274	71.0	93.2
TOTAL	449	59.0	84.4
BUTLER			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	72	83.0	75.5
10-91 TO 9-30-92	155	91.0	111.1
10-92 TO 9-30-93	196	91.0	117.5
10-93 TO 9-30-94	186	89.5	107.3
TOTAL	609	89.0	107.8
CAPE VINCENT			
10-93 TO 9-30-94	451	66.0	82.9
TOTAL	451	66.0	82.9
CHATEAUGAY			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	82	103.0	99.8
10-91 TO 9-30-92	184	82.0	99.3
10-92 TO 9-30-93	217	103.0	116.5
10-93 TO 9-30-94	233	90.0	114.1
TOTAL	716	92.0	109.3
HALE CREEK			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	52	54.0	54.4
10-91 TO 9-30-92	172	84.0	96.3
10-92 TO 9-30-93	226	88.0	108.5
10-93 TO 9-30-94	211	86.0	113.8
TOTAL	661	84.0	102.7
MARCY			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	23	14.0	19.4
10-91 TO 9-30-92	73	79.0	85.1
10-92 TO 9-30-93	121	118.0	128.8
10-93 TO 9-30-94	123	89.0	120.5
TOTAL	340	89.0	109.0
TACONIC			
10-92 TO 9-30-93	54	59.5	91.4
10-93 TO 9-30-94	130	76.0	102.3
TOTAL	184	74.0	99.1
GRAND TOTAL			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	229	71.0	73.5
10-91 TO 9-30-92	584	85.0	99.8
10-92 TO 9-30-93	989	85.0	106.9
10-93 TO 9-30-94	1688	78.0	100.5
TOTAL	3410	81.0	100.4

TABLE 3.10 NUMBER OF DAYS IN CASAT PHASE II FACILITY BEFORE REMOVAL FROM PHASE II BY WORK RELEASE FACILITY
REMOVALS FROM CASAT PHASE II APR 91 TO SEP 94

REMOVAL PERIOD	NUMBER OF DAYS IN CASAT PHASE II BEFORE REMOVAL		
	Valid N	MEDIAN	AVERAGE
DOWNSTATE MALE W.R.			
EDGECOMBE W.R.			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	73	45.0	59.2
10-91 TO 9-30-92	421	76.0	85.6
10-92 TO 9-30-93	294	111.0	131.3
10-93 TO 9-30-94	364	73.0	95.8
TOTAL	1152	78.0	98.9
FULTON W.R.			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	41	81.0	83.0
10-91 TO 9-30-92	26	108.0	108.4
10-92 TO 9-30-93	131	67.0	83.2
10-93 TO 9-30-94	342	74.0	98.1
TOTAL	540	78.5	97.3
LINCOLN W.R.			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	49	80.0	77.2
10-91 TO 9-30-92	29	80.0	104.7
10-92 TO 9-30-93	268	72.5	95.4
10-93 TO 9-30-94	380	89.5	107.3
TOTAL	754	84.0	100.7
QUEENSBORO W.R.			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	48	83.0	83.3
10-91 TO 9-30-92	44	165.5	163.5
10-92 TO 9-30-93	95	76.0	95.9
10-93 TO 9-30-94	197	70.0	102.2
TOTAL	384	84.0	105.3
UPSTATE MALE W.R.			
BUFFALO W.R.			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	2	145.5	145.5
10-91 TO 9-30-92	31	113.0	124.1
10-92 TO 9-30-93	61	73.0	84.2
TOTAL	94	86.5	98.7
FISHKILL W.R.			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	5	84.0	84.6
10-91 TO 9-30-92	10	131.0	124.4
10-92 TO 9-30-93	14	74.0	89.0
10-93 TO 9-30-94	44	85.5	98.5
TOTAL	73	86.0	99.6
MEDSON W.R.			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	6	50.5	61.5
10-91 TO 9-30-92	12	135.0	137.6
10-92 TO 9-30-93	32	103.0	123.6
10-93 TO 9-30-94	47	72.0	107.3
TOTAL	97	88.0	113.6
ORLEANS W.R.			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	3	94.0	86.0
10-91 TO 9-30-92	11	145.0	146.9
TOTAL	14	102.5	133.9
ROCHESTER W.R.			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	4	73.5	70.5
10-91 TO 9-30-92	29	77.0	82.6
10-92 TO 9-30-93	50	106.5	112.2
10-93 TO 9-30-94	35	101.0	103.1
TOTAL	118	92.0	100.8
FEMALE W.R.			
ALBION W.R.			
10-92 TO 9-30-93	3	38.0	40.3
10-93 TO 9-30-94	5	147.0	165.2
TOTAL	8	147.0	118.4
BAYVIEW W.R.			
10-93 TO 9-30-94	3	169.0	140.7
TOTAL	3	169.0	140.7
PARKSIDE W.R.			
10-92 TO 9-30-93	48	68.5	98.3
10-93 TO 9-30-94	114	74.5	100.0
TOTAL	162	74.0	99.5
TACONIC W.R.			
10-92 TO 9-30-93	3	34.0	32.3
10-93 TO 9-30-94	8	70.5	81.6
TOTAL	11	59.0	68.2
GRAND TOTAL			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	229	71.0	73.5
10-91 TO 9-30-92	504	85.0	99.8
10-92 TO 9-30-93	989	85.0	106.9
10-93 TO 9-30-94	1688	78.0	100.5
TOTAL	3410	81.0	100.4

LENGTH OF STAY FOR PHASE II GRADUATES

For the 1,946 individuals who completed CASAT Phase II and were released to parole supervision the average length of stay in Phase II community reintegration was 225 days (see Table 3.11). The average length of stay in work release for Phase II graduates has increased in each year of the life of the CASAT program. In 1991-92 the average stay was 195 days, in 1992-93 it was 216 days and in 1993-94 it was 246 days.

Table 3.11 also shows length of stay in Phase II according to Phase I annex. For the most recent program year, 1993-94, the shortest length of stay in Phase II was that for individuals who went through Taconic (204 days) had the longest length of stay was for those who went through Butler (average 278 days).

Average days in Phase II community reintegration according to work release facility is shown in Table 3.12.

TABLE 3.11 NUMBER OF DAYS IN CASAT PHASE II COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION BEFORE RELEASE TO PAROLE SUPERVISION
CASES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION APR 91 TO SEP 94

RELEASE PERIOD	NUMBER OF DAYS IN CASAT PHASE II		
	Valid N	MEDIAN	AVERAGE
ARTHURKILL			
10-92 TO 9-30-93	24	194.0	194.5
10-93 TO 9-30-94	148	244.5	262.4
TOTAL	172	235.0	252.9
BUTLER			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	9	135.0	138.0
10-91 TO 9-30-92	102	205.5	216.7
10-92 TO 9-30-93	135	216.0	235.9
10-93 TO 9-30-94	137	260.0	278.0
TOTAL	383	229.0	243.6
CAPE VINCENT			
10-93 TO 9-30-94	79	252.0	224.4
TOTAL	79	252.0	224.4
CHATEAUGAY			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	10	163.0	159.0
10-91 TO 9-30-92	107	213.0	219.4
10-92 TO 9-30-93	85	257.0	244.3
10-93 TO 9-30-94	158	251.0	252.6
TOTAL	360	237.0	238.2
HALE CREEK			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	4	94.0	89.5
10-91 TO 9-30-92	104	175.5	184.1
10-92 TO 9-30-93	97	245.0	248.7
10-93 TO 9-30-94	148	250.0	260.5
TOTAL	353	219.0	232.8
MARCY			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	5	24.0	25.0
10-91 TO 9-30-92	97	158.0	157.5
10-92 TO 9-30-93	120	244.0	234.1
10-93 TO 9-30-94	107	225.0	236.2
TOTAL	329	202.0	209.0
TACONIC			
10-92 TO 9-30-93	97	188.0	116.9
10-93 TO 9-30-94	173	187.0	203.9
TOTAL	270	149.0	172.6
GRAND TOTAL			
9-90 TO 9-30-91	28	133.0	118.4
10-91 TO 9-30-92	410	188.0	195.1
10-92 TO 9-30-93	558	210.5	216.5
10-93 TO 9-30-94	950	237.0	246.0
TOTAL	1946	214.0	225.0

TABLE 3.12 NUMBER OF DAYS IN CASAT PHASE II COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION BEFORE RELEASE TO PAROLE SUPERVISION
CASES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION APR 91 TO SEP 94

RELEASE PERIOD	NUMBER OF DAYS IN CASAT PHASE II BEFORE REMOVAL		
	Valid N	MEDIAN	AVERAGE
DOWNSTATE MALE W.R.			
EDGECOMBE W.R.			
9-98 TO 9-30-91	4	88.5	86.2
10-91 TO 9-30-92	237	179.0	180.3
10-92 TO 9-30-93	221	242.0	247.0
10-93 TO 9-30-94	180	237.0	250.4
TOTAL	644	210.0	222.0
FULTON W.R.			
9-98 TO 9-30-91	5	104.0	155.0
10-91 TO 9-30-92	33	228.0	223.0
10-92 TO 9-30-93	45	214.0	228.0
10-93 TO 9-30-94	113	244.0	250.5
TOTAL	196	229.0	230.3
LINCOLN W.R.			
9-98 TO 9-30-91	6	132.5	123.8
10-91 TO 9-30-92	28	194.0	202.0
10-92 TO 9-30-93	75	228.0	239.4
10-93 TO 9-30-94	205	261.0	266.9
TOTAL	314	249.0	251.0
QUEENSBORO W.R.			
9-98 TO 9-30-91	9	135.0	117.2
10-91 TO 9-30-92	59	181.0	212.5
10-92 TO 9-30-93	37	188.0	205.3
10-93 TO 9-30-94	122	239.0	246.5
TOTAL	227	206.0	225.8
UPSTATE MALE W.R.			
BUFFALO W.R.			
10-91 TO 9-30-92	2	254.0	254.0
10-92 TO 9-30-93	14	231.0	246.2
10-93 TO 9-30-94	63	254.0	273.0
TOTAL	81	252.0	267.9
FISHKILL W.R.			
10-91 TO 9-30-92	10	208.5	220.6
10-92 TO 9-30-93	8	257.0	273.1
10-93 TO 9-30-94	31	205.0	218.0
TOTAL	49	217.0	227.5
HUGSON W.R.			
9-98 TO 9-30-91	2	110.5	110.5
10-91 TO 9-30-92	11	204.0	212.7
10-92 TO 9-30-93	17	219.0	236.9
10-93 TO 9-30-94	41	231.0	243.4
TOTAL	71	223.0	233.4
ORLEANS W.R.			
10-91 TO 9-30-92	3	235.0	191.7
TOTAL	3	235.0	191.7
ROCHESTER W.R.			
10-91 TO 9-30-92	27	219.0	225.7
10-92 TO 9-30-93	42	204.0	213.0
10-93 TO 9-30-94	22	267.0	281.7
TOTAL	91	226.0	233.4
FEMALE W.R.			
ALBION W.R.			
10-93 TO 9-30-94	7	144.0	166.0
TOTAL	7	144.0	166.0
BAYVIEW W.R.			
10-92 TO 9-30-93	1	162.0	162.0
TOTAL	1	162.0	162.0
PARKSIDE W.R.			
10-92 TO 9-30-93	87	108.0	118.7
10-93 TO 9-30-94	149	195.0	216.3
TOTAL	236	158.5	180.3
TACONIC W.R.			
10-92 TO 9-30-93	9	69.0	94.6
10-93 TO 9-30-94	17	120.0	110.1
TOTAL	26	84.0	104.7
GRAND TOTAL			
9-98 TO 9-30-91	28	133.0	118.4
10-91 TO 9-30-92	410	180.0	195.1
10-92 TO 9-30-93	550	210.5	216.5
10-93 TO 9-30-94	950	237.0	246.0
TOTAL	1946	214.0	225.0

DRUG USE HISTORY OF PHASE I COMPLETERS

For cases who moved to Community Reintegration, a more detailed set of data was collected on information relating to their history of substance abuse. The information in the remainder of this section is based on intake forms completed at the Phase I facility and on referral forms completed just prior to movement to Phase II. Due to reporting problems, information is missing on certain variables and from some of the facilities. The following information is based on all available data as of September 30, 1994.

A. FIRST DRUG USED

Information was collected on a history of all reported substances used including: specific substances used, age at first use of particular substances, and number of months of use. If more than four substances were reported, the top four substances were recorded based on longest duration of use.

One-third of the population (32%) reported that alcohol was their first substance used (see Table 3.11). One quarter (24%) began using alcohol and drugs at approximately the same age. The remaining 43% reported using drugs prior to alcohol (see also Figure 3B).

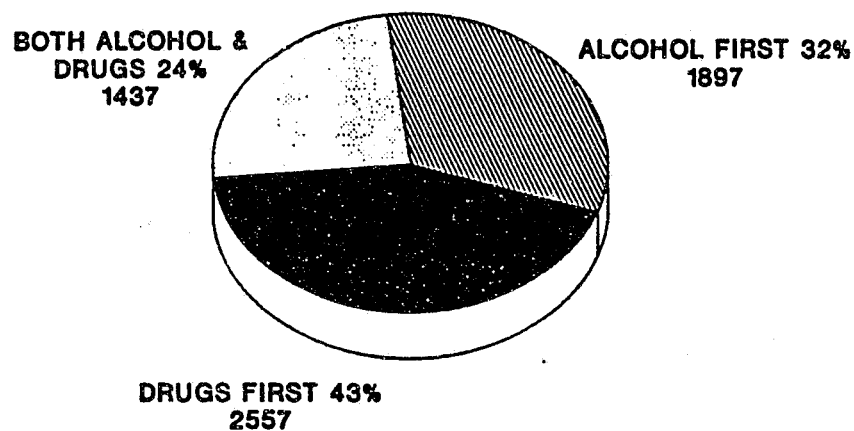
Table 3.13 also presents data on first substance use according to the Phase I facility. CASAT participants at Taconic, Cape Vincent and Marcy were more likely to report use of drugs prior to use of alcohol (74%, 50% and 47%, respectively).

Also shown in Table 3.11 is the proportion of cases where drug history was not available. In general, problems associated with missing data correspond with the start up period at each facility.

TABLE 3.13 FIRST SUBSTANCE USED

FIRST SUBSTANCE USED	CASAT PHASE 1 FACILITY							TOTAL
	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	MARCY	TACONIC	
USED ALCOHOL FIRST	217 35.7%	304 36.1%	289 27.9%	408 34.4%	403 36.0%	219 30.3%	65 14.0%	1897 32.2%
FIRST USED DRUGS AND ALCOHOL SAME AGE	140 26.4%	317 29.8%	164 21.9%	309 26.6%	269 24.0%	164 22.7%	54 11.6%	1437 24.4%
USED DRUGS PRIOR TO ALCOHOL	230 37.9%	362 34.1%	377 50.3%	454 39.0%	448 40.0%	340 47.0%	346 74.4%	2557 43.4%
TOTAL	607 100.0%	1063 100.0%	750 100.0%	1163 100.0%	1120 100.0%	723 100.0%	465 100.0%	5891 100.0%
VALID CASES	607 80.4%	1063 93.2%	750 92.9%	1163 96.7%	1120 95.5%	723 90.1%	465 71.6%	5891 98.2%
MISSING DATA	140 19.6%	77 6.8%	57 7.1%	40 3.3%	53 4.5%	79 9.9%	104 28.4%	638 9.8%
TOTAL CASES	755 100.0%	1140 100.0%	807 100.0%	1203 100.0%	1173 100.0%	802 100.0%	649 100.0%	6529 100.0%

Figure 3B
FIRST SUBSTANCE USED



Data not available for 638 cases.

At Taconic, an existing federally funded drug treatment program was transitioned to a CASAT program for women inmates. As a consequence much of the information on drug use history that is collected when starting CASAT was not available for these participants. Similarly, Arthur Kill had an existing drug treatment program operated by Therapeutic Communities Incorporated and many of these inmates were transitioned to the CASAT program. The treatment program at Arthur Kill is provided by a contract with Therapeutic Communities Incorporated.

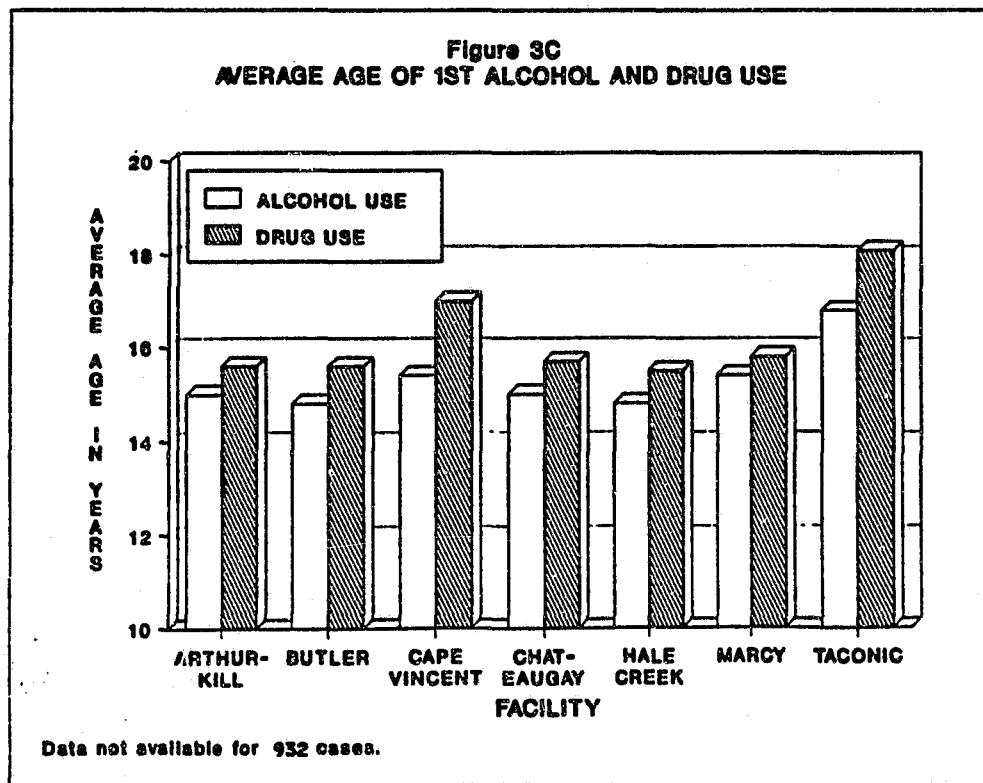
B. AGE OF FIRST USE

Table 3.14 presents specific type of substance used according to age at first use (see also Figure 3C). When alcohol and drug use were reported at the same age, the data in Table 3.14 reflects alcohol as the first substance used. For individuals who began alcohol or drug use prior to age 20, alcohol was typically the first substance used (or was used at the same time as first drug use) followed by marijuana use if drug use preceded alcohol use. Among offenders who began use of alcohol or controlled substances after age 21, a higher proportion admit having used cocaine, crack cocaine, or heroin, when compared with those who began substance abuse at age 20 or below.

TABLE 3.14 TYPE OF FIRST SUBSTANCE BY AGE OF FIRST USE

SUBSTANCE USED	5 TO 8 YRS		9 TO 12 YRS		13 TO 16 YRS		17 TO 20 YRS		21 TO 25 YRS		26 TO 30 YRS		31+		TOTAL	
	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT	NUM	PCT
ALCOHOL	218	88%	689	61%	1718	60%	555	57%	79	38%	26	34%	59	62%	3334	60%
COCAINE OR CRACK	2	1%	5	0%	31	1%	68	7%	46	22%	26	34%	17	18%	195	3%
HEROIN	3	1%	25	2%	69	2%	61	6%	26	13%	14	18%	10	11%	288	4%
MARIJUANA OR HASH	64	16%	396	35%	995	35%	277	28%	51	25%	9	12%	9	9%	1781	32%
OTHER DRUGS	4	1%	19	2%	35	1%	13	1%	5	2%	1	1%	0	0%	77	1%
SUBTOTAL	271	100%	1134	100%	2840	100%	974	100%	287	100%	76	100%	95	100%	5597	100%

MISSING VALUES= 932 ; PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING



C. MULTIPLE DRUG USE

Table 3.15 provides a summary of all reported drug use. This synopsis of drug use history was based on up to four different substances per respondent. If more than four substances were reported, the four substances with the longest duration of use were recorded. The information in Table 3.15 and Figure 3D is intended to provide an overview of the extent of substance use of the CASAT population and does not necessarily reflect recent use, that information is presented in a later section.

A history of multiple drug use was evident for the majority of the population. Eighty percent of the population reported a history of using at least three substances, and 58% of the population had a history of using four or more substances (data not shown).

Eighty-two percent of the total population had a history of alcohol use (see table 3.15). The second most prevalent substance use reported was cocaine (75%). Seventy four percent of the total population reported using marijuana. Thirty-nine percent of the population had used crack. Approximately 32% of CASAT participants reported use of heroin. According to forms sent in from the annexes, inmates at Marcy and Taconic were somewhat more likely to report use of heroin (38%) than were participants at other facilities which ranged from 29-32%.

It is clear that alcohol and substance use by CASAT participants has been extensive.

TABLE 3.15 HISTORY OF ALL REPORTED SUBSTANCE USE

SUBSTANCE USE HISTORY	CASAT PHASE 1 FACILITY							TOTAL
	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	MARCY	TACONIC	
ALCOHOL	554 91.4%	968 91.1%	502 67.0%	1029 88.5%	1003 89.6%	570 79.9%	168 36.2%	4802 81.6%
COCAINE	484 79.9%	858 80.8%	524 70.0%	898 77.2%	851 76.0%	558 77.2%	255 55.0%	4428 75.2%
CRACK	222 36.6%	339 31.9%	230 30.7%	508 43.7%	403 36.0%	260 36.0%	317 68.3%	2279 38.7%
HEROIN	193 31.0%	327 30.8%	243 32.4%	350 30.8%	329 29.4%	274 37.9%	177 38.1%	1901 32.3%
PCP	41 6.8%	88 8.3%	34 4.5%	91 7.8%	76 6.8%	58 8.0%	11 2.4%	399 6.8%
AMPHETAMINE	11 1.8%	39 3.7%	14 1.9%	26 2.2%	29 2.6%	8 1.1%	6 1.3%	133 2.3%
BARBITURATE	19 3.1%	41 3.9%	12 1.6%	30 2.6%	44 3.9%	17 2.4%	7 1.5%	170 2.9%
MARIJ/HASH	400 66.0%	841 79.2%	460 61.4%	884 76.0%	898 80.2%	566 78.3%	301 64.9%	4350 73.9%
OTHER	130 21.5%	205 19.3%	112 15.0%	216 18.6%	166 14.8%	93 12.9%	82 17.7%	1004 17.1%
TOTAL	606 100.0%	1062 100.0%	749 100.0%	1163 100.0%	1120 100.0%	723 100.0%	464 100.0%	5887 100.0%
VALID CASES	606 80.3%	1062 93.2%	749 92.8%	1163 96.7%	1120 95.5%	722 90.0%	464 71.5%	5886 90.2%
MISSING DATA	149 19.7%	78 6.8%	50 7.2%	40 3.3%	53 4.5%	80 10.0%	105 28.5%	643 9.8%
TOTAL CASES	755 100.0%	1140 100.0%	807 100.0%	1203 100.0%	1173 100.0%	802 100.0%	649 100.0%	6529 100.0%

SUBSTANCE USE HISTORY INCLUDES MULTIPLE RESPONSES FOR FOR CASES WHERE SUBSTANCE USE HISTORY IS AVAILABLE
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

D. PRIOR TREATMENT

Participants were asked about substance abuse treatment prior to incarceration including any outpatient treatment, residential treatment, participation in Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous, or any other substance abuse treatment program. Sixty-two percent reported no treatment prior to incarceration (see Table 3.16). Taconic Annex cases had the highest proportion of cases with no prior treatment (71%) and Cape Vincent ASACTC participants had the lowest proportion of cases (57%) with no reported treatment prior to incarceration. A substantial proportion, then, of CASAT participants report no involvement in treatment programs such as AA, outpatient counseling, or other treatment programs.

TABLE 3.16 TREATMENT PRIOR TO INCARCERATION

PRIOR TREATMENT	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	MARCY	TACONIC	TOTAL
NO PRIOR TREATMENT	325 55.1%	574 54.8%	398 53.6%	675 58.4%	633 58.8%	425 63.8%	285 68.6%	3315 57.5%
SOME PRIOR TREATMENT	265 44.9%	474 45.2%	344 46.4%	481 41.6%	458 42.8%	241 36.2%	185 39.4%	2448 42.5%
TOTAL	590 100.0%	1048 100.0%	742 100.0%	1156 100.0%	1091 100.0%	666 100.0%	470 100.0%	5763 100.0%
VALID CASES	590 78.1%	1048 91.9%	742 91.9%	1156 96.1%	1091 93.8%	666 83.0%	470 72.4%	5763 88.3%
MISSING DATA	165 21.9%	92 8.1%	65 8.1%	47 3.9%	82 7.0%	136 17.0%	179 27.6%	766 11.7%
TOTAL CASES	755 100.0%	1140 100.0%	807 100.0%	1203 100.0%	1173 100.0%	802 100.0%	649 100.0%	6529 100.0%

PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

E. RECENT SUBSTANCE USE

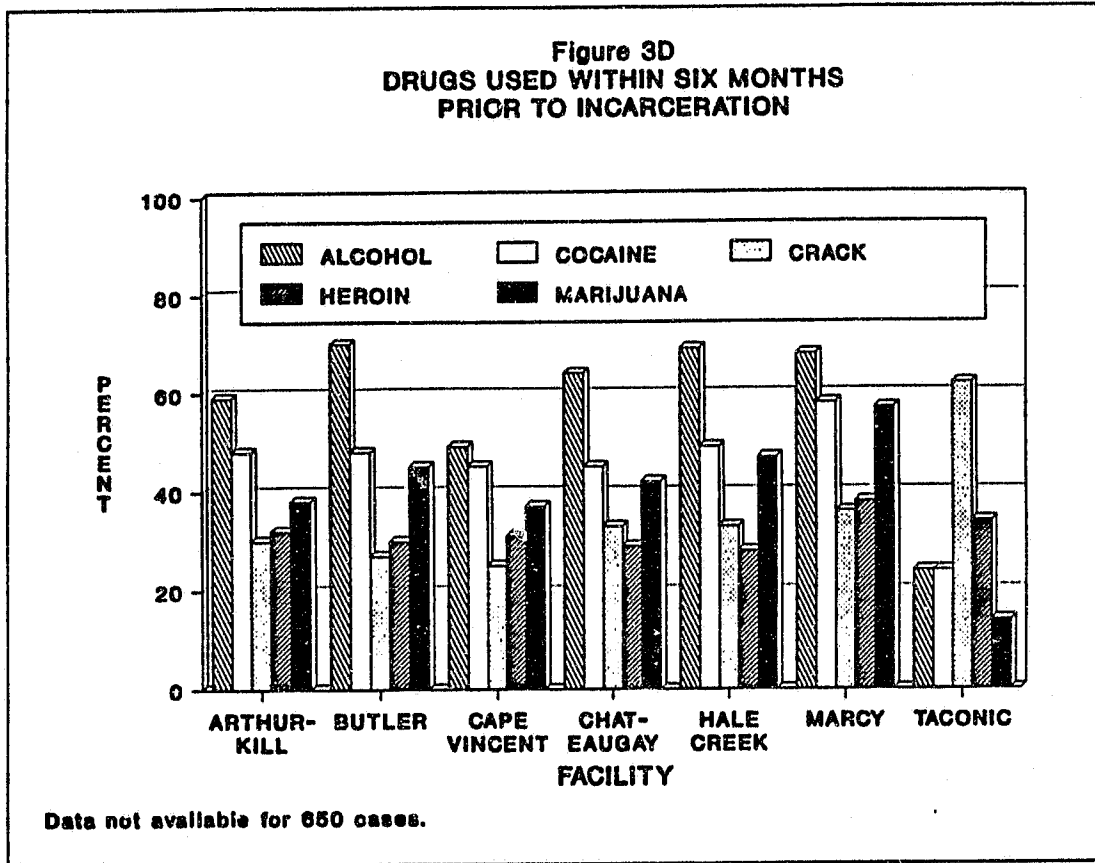
Participants were asked about substance use within the six months prior to incarceration. The following information on recent substance use is based on up to four responses per participant. If more than four drugs were used in the relevant time frame, the substance most frequently used was recorded. Sixty percent of the cases who moved to Community Reintegration had used alcohol within the six months prior to incarceration. Forty-six percent of the participants had used cocaine, 42% had used marijuana or hashish, 34% crack, and 31% heroin (see Table 3.17 and figure 3D).

Among male CASAT participants, those at Cape Vincent were somewhat less likely to report using alcohol (49%) in the six months prior to incarceration than were other male participants. Inmates at Marcy Correctional Facility were somewhat more likely to report cocaine use (58%), heroine use (38%) or marijuana/hash use (57%) in the six months prior to incarceration than were other male participants. Women participants at Taconic, when compared with male participants at other annexes, were more likely to report use of crack in the months prior to incarceration (62%) and considerably less likely to report use of alcohol (24%), cocaine (24%), or marijuana/hash (14%).

TABLE 3.17 SUBSTANCE USE REPORTED WITHIN 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO INCARCERATION BY CASAT FACILITY

SUBSTANCE USE PRIOR TO INCARCERATION	CASAT PHASE 1 FACILITY							TOTAL
	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	MARCY	TACONIC	
ALCOHOL	344 59.3%	758 69.6%	344 48.8%	712 64.8%	746 68.8%	582 67.8%	134 23.9%	3542 68.2%
COCAINE	279 48.1%	525 48.2%	318 45.1%	499 44.9%	535 49.4%	438 58.1%	137 24.1%	2723 46.3%
CRACK	171 29.5%	293 26.9%	173 24.5%	343 32.6%	356 32.8%	269 36.4%	355 62.4%	1988 33.7%
HEROIN	187 32.2%	326 29.9%	220 31.2%	327 29.4%	383 28.8%	281 38.8%	192 33.7%	1836 31.2%
PCP	7 1.2%	17 1.6%	3 .4%	21 1.9%	16 1.5%	15 2.8%	5 .9%	84 1.4%
MARIJ/HASH	222 38.3%	493 45.3%	261 37.8%	466 41.9%	518 47.8%	425 57.4%	81 14.2%	2458 41.8%
OTHER	139 24.8%	154 14.1%	72 10.2%	124 11.2%	161 14.9%	181 15.6%	122 21.4%	873 14.8%
TOTAL	580 100.0%	1089 100.0%	705 100.0%	1112 100.0%	1084 100.0%	748 100.0%	569 100.0%	5879 100.0%
VALID CASES	580 76.8%	1089 95.5%	705 87.4%	1112 92.4%	1084 92.4%	748 92.3%	569 87.7%	5879 98.8%
MISSING DATA	175 23.2%	51 4.5%	182 12.6%	91 7.6%	89 7.6%	62 7.7%	88 12.3%	650 10.8%
TOTAL CASES	755 100.0%	1140 100.0%	887 100.0%	1203 100.0%	1173 100.0%	810 100.0%	649 100.0%	6529 100.0%

SUBSTANCE USE HISTORY INCLUDES MULTIPLE RESPONSES FOR FOR CASES WHERE RECENT SUBSTANCE USE HISTORY IS AVAILABLE
PERCENTS WILL NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ALLOWANCE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSE FOR EACH CASE



F. FREQUENCY OF SUBSTANCE USE

Information on the frequency of use for the substances used within six months of incarceration is presented in Table 3.18. Three quarters (74%) of the cases using crack reported using the drug daily. Fifty-six percent of cocaine users were using cocaine daily, and another 31% were using the drug weekly. For cases using heroin, 83% report daily use and 12% were using the drug weekly.

TABLE 3.18 FREQUENCY OF SUBSTANCE USE

SUBSTANCE BY FREQUENCY OF USE	CASAT PHASE 1 FACILITY							TOTAL
	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	HARRY	TACONIC	
ALCOHOL								
DAILY	138 38.8%	354 47.8%	155 45.2%	275 38.8%	295 39.6%	188 37.5%	181 74.3%	1498 42.4%
WEEKLY	127 37.1%	296 39.3%	140 40.8%	297 41.9%	316 42.4%	213 42.4%	26 19.1%	1615 48.1%
MONTHLY	42 12.3%	59 7.8%	28 8.2%	78 11.0%	62 8.3%	74 14.7%	3 2.2%	346 9.8%
LESS THAN MONTHLY	43 12.6%	44 5.8%	20 5.8%	59 8.3%	72 9.7%	27 5.4%	6 4.4%	271 7.7%
TOTAL	342 100.0%	753 100.0%	343 100.0%	709 100.0%	745 100.0%	502 100.0%	136 100.0%	3530 100.0%
COCAINE								
DAILY	151 54.7%	327 62.8%	167 52.8%	244 49.8%	270 50.7%	272 63.6%	92 67.2%	1523 56.2%
WEEKLY	83 30.1%	136 26.1%	109 34.5%	191 38.4%	176 33.8%	114 26.6%	36 26.3%	845 31.2%
MONTHLY	26 9.4%	31 6.0%	21 6.6%	31 6.2%	49 9.2%	31 7.2%	5 3.6%	194 7.2%
LESS THAN MONTHLY	16 5.8%	27 5.2%	19 6.0%	32 6.4%	38 7.1%	11 2.6%	4 2.9%	147 5.4%
TOTAL	276 100.0%	521 100.0%	316 100.0%	498 100.0%	533 100.0%	428 100.0%	137 100.0%	2789 100.0%
CRACK								
DAILY	130 76.5%	221 75.4%	119 68.8%	245 67.5%	228 64.4%	286 76.6%	328 98.1%	1469 74.3%
WEEKLY	24 14.1%	46 15.7%	38 22.0%	88 24.2%	88 24.9%	52 19.3%	28 7.9%	364 18.4%
MONTHLY	9 5.3%	18 3.4%	7 4.0%	17 4.7%	19 5.4%	8 3.0%	4 1.1%	74 3.7%
LESS THAN MONTHLY	7 4.1%	16 5.5%	9 5.2%	13 3.6%	19 5.4%	3 1.1%	3 .8%	70 3.5%
TOTAL	178 100.0%	293 100.0%	173 100.0%	363 100.0%	354 100.0%	269 100.0%	355 100.0%	1977 100.0%
HEROIN								
DAILY	153 81.8%	278 83.6%	179 82.1%	265 81.8%	244 88.8%	244 86.8%	166 86.5%	1521 83.1%
WEEKLY	24 12.8%	38 9.3%	27 12.4%	51 15.6%	42 13.9%	38 10.7%	19 9.9%	223 12.2%
MONTHLY	2 1.1%	10 3.1%	5 2.3%	3 .9%	11 3.6%	3 1.1%	4 2.1%	38 2.1%
LESS THAN MONTHLY	8 4.3%	13 4.0%	7 3.2%	8 2.4%	5 1.7%	4 1.4%	3 1.6%	48 2.6%
TOTAL	187 100.0%	323 100.0%	218 100.0%	327 100.0%	302 100.0%	281 100.0%	192 100.0%	1830 100.0%
MARIJUANA								
DAILY	136 61.5%	292 61.7%	168 64.9%	254 54.6%	292 57.3%	261 62.1%	53 66.2%	1456 68.8%
WEEKLY	51 23.1%	119 25.2%	64 24.7%	148 31.8%	142 27.8%	118 28.1%	23 28.7%	665 27.4%
MONTHLY	24 10.9%	31 6.6%	17 6.6%	38 8.2%	36 7.1%	25 6.8%	1 1.2%	172 7.1%
LESS THAN MONTHLY	10 4.5%	31 6.6%	10 3.9%	25 5.4%	40 7.8%	16 3.8%	3 3.7%	135 5.6%
TOTAL	221 100.0%	473 100.0%	259 100.0%	465 100.0%	510 100.0%	420 100.0%	80 100.0%	2428 100.0%

TABLE INCLUDES MULTIPLE RESPONSES FOR INDIVIDUALS
PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

G. SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE

Many of the CASAT participants were using multiple substances prior to incarceration. When asked about substance of choice, the largest percentage of cases (27%) reported heroin as their drug of choice (see Table 3.19). Twenty-one percent of the cases reported cocaine to be their drug of choice, 16% reported crack, 17% reported alcohol, and 16% reported marijuana.

In general, male participants were most likely to select Heroin as a substance of choice (approximately 27%) followed by either cocaine (22%) or alcohol. Women CASAT participants were more likely to select crack cocaine as a substance of choice (46%) followed by heroin (27%). Women were less likely to select alcohol as a substance of choice (8%).

TABLE 3.19 REPORTED SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE

REPORTED SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE	CASAT PHASE 1 FACILITY							TOTAL
	ARTHURKILL	BUTLER	CAPE VINCENT	CHATEAUGAY	HALE CREEK	NARCY	TACONIC	
ALCOHOL	187 18.1%	258 23.1%	187 15.3%	228 16.9%	228 20.5%	187 14.4%	45 7.6%	1049 17.4%
COCAINE	135 22.8%	252 22.5%	166 23.7%	250 21.5%	234 21.0%	134 10.0%	71 12.0%	1242 20.6%
CRACK	59 10.0%	129 11.5%	78 11.1%	197 16.9%	150 13.5%	102 13.7%	275 46.5%	998 16.4%
HEROIN	182 39.8%	264 23.6%	199 28.4%	287 24.7%	272 24.4%	245 32.9%	160 27.0%	1689 26.7%
PCP	8 1.4%	21 1.9%	4 .6%	21 1.8%	16 1.4%	12 1.6%	4 .7%	86 1.4%
MARIJ/HASH	95 16.1%	171 15.3%	140 20.0%	190 16.3%	185 16.6%	161 18.9%	25 4.2%	947 15.7%
OTHER	5 .8%	23 2.1%	6 .9%	21 1.8%	29 2.6%	4 .5%	12 2.0%	100 1.7%
TOTAL	591 100.0%	1118 100.0%	780 100.0%	1163 100.0%	1114 100.0%	745 100.0%	592 100.0%	6023 100.0%
VALID CASES	591 78.3%	1118 98.1%	780 86.7%	1163 96.7%	1114 95.8%	745 92.9%	592 91.2%	6023 92.2%
MISSING DATA	164 21.7%	22 1.9%	107 13.3%	40 3.3%	59 5.0%	57 7.1%	57 8.8%	506 7.8%
TOTAL CASES	755 100.0%	1140 100.0%	887 100.0%	1203 100.0%	1173 100.0%	802 100.0%	649 100.0%	6529 100.0%

PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING

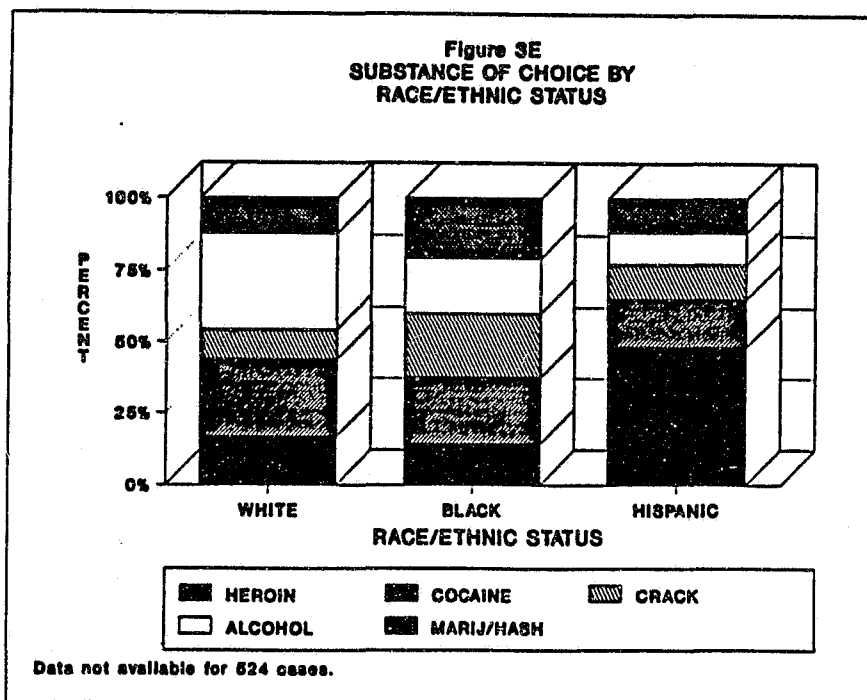
I. SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE BY ETHNIC STATUS

Variation in the reported substance of choice is most apparent for different ethnic groups (see Table 3.20). White inmates were most likely to report alcohol as their substance of choice (32%) followed by cocaine (26%, see also Figure 3E). Black participants most frequently reported cocaine (23%) as their substance of choice, followed by crack (22%), marijuana/hash (20%), and alcohol (19%). Hispanic participants were most likely to report heroin as their drug of choice (47%) followed by cocaine (16%).

TABLE 3.20 ETHNIC STATUS AND REPORTED SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE

REPORTED SUBSTANCE OF CHOICE	ETHNIC STATUS ADJUSTED BY BIRTHPLACE				TOTAL
	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	OTHER	
ALCOHOL	241 31.8%	551 18.8%	245 10.7%	6 27.3%	1043 17.4%
COCAINE	195 25.8%	662 22.6%	374 16.3%	4 18.2%	1235 20.6%
CRACK	75 9.9%	638 21.8%	272 11.9%	4 18.2%	989 16.5%
HEROIN	121 16.0%	486 13.8%	1078 47.8%	3 13.6%	1688 28.8%
PCP	15 2.0%	47 1.6%	29 1.0%	8 .8%	86 1.4%
MARIJ/HASH	89 11.8%	589 20.1%	261 11.4%	5 22.7%	944 15.7%
OTHER	21 2.8%	48 1.4%	39 1.7%	8 .8%	106 1.7%
TOTAL	757 100.0%	2933 100.0%	2293 100.0%	22 100.0%	6005 100.0%

MISSING VALUES= 524 ; PERCENTS MAY NOT SUM TO 100 DUE TO ROUNDING



Section 4

CASAT PHASE III - AFTERCARE

The final component of the CASAT program is Aftercare or Phase III. Aftercare commences upon release from a Department facility to supervision of the Division of Parole. Participation in the Aftercare Component of the CASAT program is intended to extend over the first year of parole supervision.

As of September 30, 1994, 1,946 CASAT participants had successfully completed both the Phase I and the Phase II components of the CASAT program and had begun participating in Phase III. This portion of the report presents findings on these Phase III cases including their subsequent rate of return to Department custody and how this rate compares to the rate of return for other persons released from Department custody.

FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURE

Consistent with previous Department recidivism research, cases with a minimum period of 12 months exposure in the community are tracked to determine the proportion of cases returned to the Department. The 12 month minimum follow-up period is used to avoid fluctuations in the return rates due to extraneous factors such as changes in criminal justice processing time. The release cohort information is compared with subsequent admission data maintained on the Department's LOCATOR computer file to determine which cases returned to Department custody according to periods of time at risk.

As with previous Department research, recidivism is defined as a return to the Department's custody. Time to return and rate of recidivism were measured using the analytic technique of Survival Analysis. This method was used to determine the cumulative rate of return, based on the number of cases remaining at risk, according to the number of months since release. This method controls for different exposure periods and allows for a comparison of the cumulative rate of return across the different groups.

**Table 4.1
CASES RELEASED TO PHASE III AFTERCARE
BY TIME SINCE RELEASE**

PHASE I FACILITY*	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS	12 TO 29 MONTHS	TOTAL
Arthur Kill	148 86%	24 14%	172 100%
Butler	140 37%	243 63%	383 100%
Cape Vincent	79 100%	0 0%	79 100%
Chateaugay	161 45%	199 55%	360 100%
Hale Creek	150 42%	203 58%	353 100%
Marcy	108 33%	221 67%	329 100%
Taconic	175 65%	95 35%	270 100%
Total	961 49%	985 51%	1,946 100%

*No Livingston cases had entered Phase III as of September 30, 1994.

Table 4.1 shows the number of cases from each Phase I facility which had been released to Phase III Aftercare after successful completion of Phase II according to time since release as of September 30, 1994. A total of 1,946 inmates were paroled to the Aftercare Component of CASAT. Of these, 985 (51%) had been released for a minimum of 12 months with the remaining 961 for less than one year.

For this follow-up, one study and three comparison populations were tracked. The study group consisted of all men who entered Phase III prior to September 30, 1993 after completing Phase I from an annex with 100 or more eligible candidates.

Specifically, when reviewing Table 4.1, the 24 inmates who were released to Phase III for over 12 months after completing Phase I at Arthur Kill have been dropped from the analysis. Also, the 95 female inmates who completed Phase I at Taconic have been dropped. By removing these 119 cases from the 985 who had been released for a minimum of 12 months, the study group had 866 valid cases.

COMPARISON POPULATIONS

Whenever possible Department recidivism studies compare successful program completers with individuals who have failed to complete the program and who have been released to parole supervision for at least 12 months. For this study two comparison groups composed of failures were developed. The first group, referred to as "Phase II Failures," consists of 761 men who (1) successfully completed Phase I in one of the four annexes in the study; (2) failed to complete Phase II; and (3) were released to parole supervision on or before September 30, 1993. The second group, referred to as "Phase I Failures," consists of 472 men who (1) began the CASAT program at one of the four Phase I annexes, but did not successfully complete Phase I and (2) were released to parole supervision on or before September 30, 1993.

The third comparison group is referred to as "All Releases." Traditionally, Departmental follow-up studies compare the successful and unsuccessful program completers' rate of recidivism with the rate of recidivism of all other releases to parole supervision. For this report we have defined "All Releases" as men with no CASAT experience who were released to parole supervision between July 1, 1991 (the month that the first successful completers of CASAT were paroled) and September 30, 1993. This comparison group consisted of 45,863 cases.

PROBABILITY OF RETURN

Table 4.2
PHASE III CASES AT RISK 12 OR MORE MONTHS
CUMULATIVE RATE OF RETURN (men only)

MONTHS SINCE RELEASE	CASAT <u>PHASE III</u> PROBABILITY OF RETURN	ALL <u>RELEASES</u> PROBABILITY OF RETURN	PHASE II <u>FAILURES</u> PROBABILITY OF RETURN	PHASE I <u>FAILURES</u> PROBABILITY OF RETURN
12 Months	8%	15%	18%	20%
18 Months	15%	26%	33%	32%
24 Months	21%	34%	41%	39%

Table 4.2 and Figure J. illustrate the cumulative rate of return for CASAT Phase III releases and for the three comparison groups. These rates were calculated using the Survival Analysis technique. At 12, 18 or 24 months from release to parole supervision, the rate of return to state prison was lower for CASAT participants who complete Phase II than was the return rate for all other male releases, or than for inmates who fail to complete Phase II of CASAT, or than for inmates who fail to complete Phase I of CASAT. For example, at 24 months from release to parole supervision, the probability of return to prison for CASAT participants who completed Phase II and were paroled was 21%, compared to a return rate of 34% for all other releases, a rate of 41% for inmates who failed in CASAT Phase II, and a return rate of 39% for inmates who did not complete Phase I of CASAT.

Table 4.2 and Figure J also show that both CASAT Phase I failures and CASAT Phase II failures had a higher rate of return than the "all releases" group. Individuals who were released from prison after failing to complete the first two phases of the CASAT program returned to custody at a higher rate than the average releasee from prison. These return rate findings for the CASAT program are consistent with those observed across an extensive series of follow-up studies conducted by DOCS on inmate programs. It has been found that (1) satisfactory participants in programs have lower return rates than unsatisfactory program participants or the Department's overall return rate, and (2) unsatisfactory participants have a rate of return that is higher than the overall return rate, or, in other studies, similar to the overall return rate.⁸

Successful completers of the CASAT program appear to have recovery skills that increase the likelihood of a successful transition into the community as reflected by lower recidivism rates. Both inmate motivation and the constituent elements of the CASAT program probably contribute to this result.

Figure J also exhibits a line labeled "All CASAT". The "All CASAT" group tracks the recidivism results of all the program participants who had been released from DOCS during the study period regardless of their CASAT success or failure status. Many evaluators of substance abuse programs consider the tracking of all people who participate in a program to be the essential measure of the program's value. In this case 2,099 male inmates who were later released had participated; 41% were successes, 36% failed in Phase II and 22% failed in Phase I. The reader will note that a gap between the return rate for "All CASAT" and "All Releases" appears to be growing as the time from release increases. This may be an artifact of the Parole process. That is, the successes may be out longer since they may have been approved for Parole release faster and be overrepresented in the population that has been exposed for 18 months or longer. On the other hand, the growing gap may indicate that the program is having some beneficial effect on the participants. The Department will be tracking this in later reports.

⁸See "Overview of Department Follow-Up Research on Return Rates of Participants in Major Programs", 1992, New York State Department of Correctional Services, Albany, New York 12226.

CASAT Phase III Return Rates and Comparison Population Returns

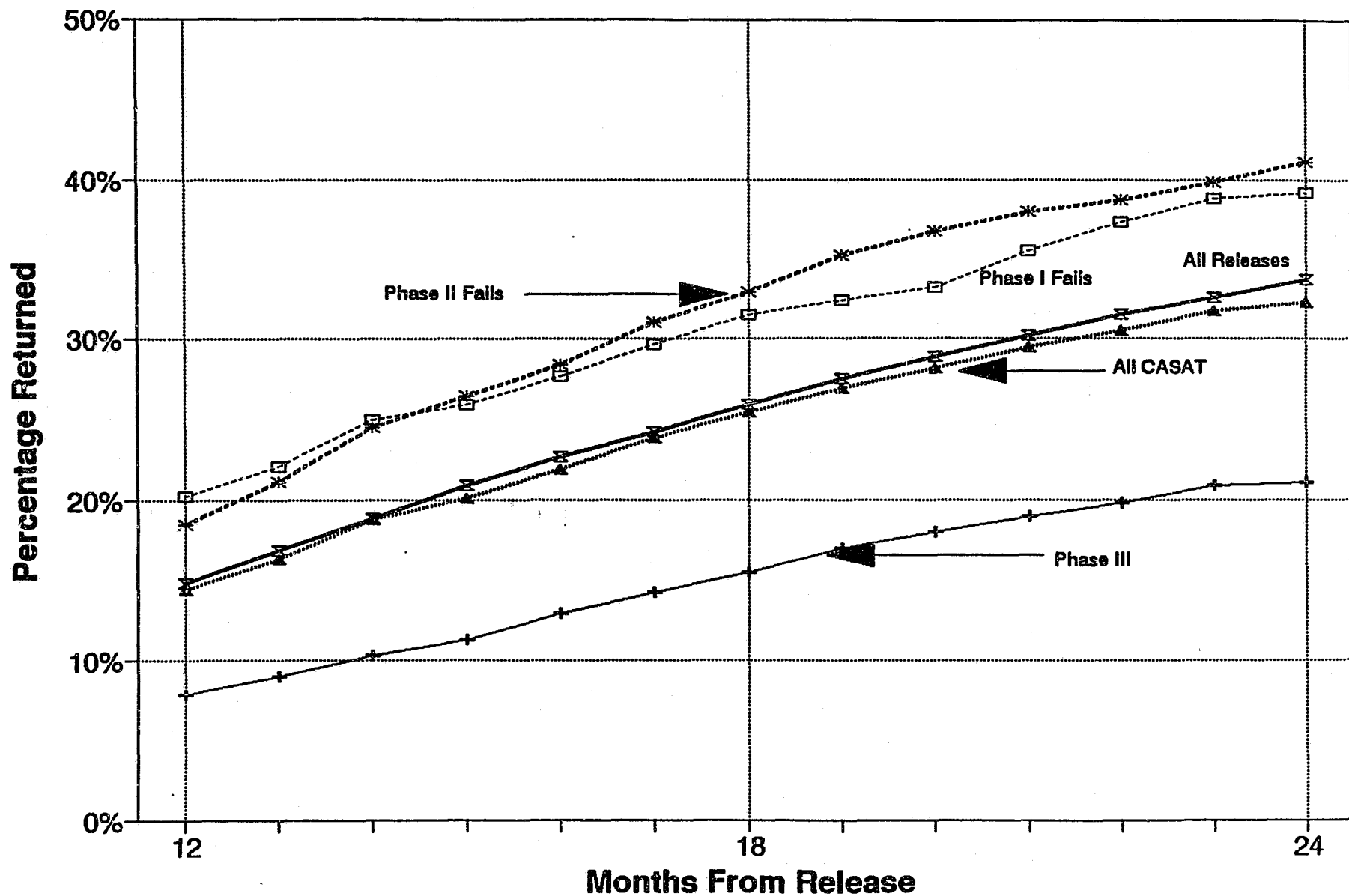


Figure J

RETURN RATES BY CASAT ANNEX

A. Phase III Return Rates

Figure K and Table 4.3 illustrate the return rates by Phase I CASAT facility for individuals who have successfully completed Phase I and Phase II and had been released to parole supervision for at least 12 months. These data show that there is no strong association between success on parole and the CASAT Phase I Annex. Participants at each Phase I Annex return to prison at rates considerably below those found for the "All Releases" group.

B. Phase II Failures

CASAT Phase II failures are individuals who completed CASAT Phase I and were transferred to a work release facility to participate in CASAT Phase II community reintegration and for various reasons (relapse to drug use, abscond, temporary release violation, poor program performance) did not complete Phase II. These Phase II non-completers were returned to a general confinement facility, served additional time on their sentence and were eventually released to parole supervision.

Figure L shows that, in general, Phase II failures from each Phase I Annex return to prison at a rate higher than that observed for the "All Releases" group. Among Phase II failures who completed Phase I at Marcy and who had been exposed for 24 months the rate of return is slightly lower than for the "All Releases" group. However, the number of cases exposed for 24 months is relatively small (N=21; see Appendix Table D-13). Additionally, Phase II failures who completed Phase I at Butler appear to have a somewhat higher return rate at the end of the 24 month observation period. Again, the number of cases exposed for the full 24 months is relatively small (N=49). More individuals from each Annex need to be tracked before a reliable conclusion can be reached about a different recidivism rate for Phase II failures according to Phase I Annex.

C. CASAT Phase I Failures

Figure M presents data on the rate of return to state prison for inmates who had unsuccessfully completed Phase I of CASAT and who had subsequently been released to parole supervision. At 12, 18 or 24 months since release, Phase I failures at Marcy, Hale Creek, and Chateaugay return to prison at higher rates than that for all other male releases. For Phase I failures from Butler Annex the probability of return to state prison after 18 months of exposure is equal to that of all other releases (26%) and at 24 months the probability of return for Butler inmates (26%) is below that of all other releases (34%) and below that for Chateaugay, Hale Creek or Marcy. It is, again, important to point out that the number of cases released to the community for 18 months or longer is small for each annex and a difference of two or three cases can have a large affect on the return rate. More individuals will have to be followed before stable rates emerge.

CASAT Phase III Return Rates by Phase I Facility

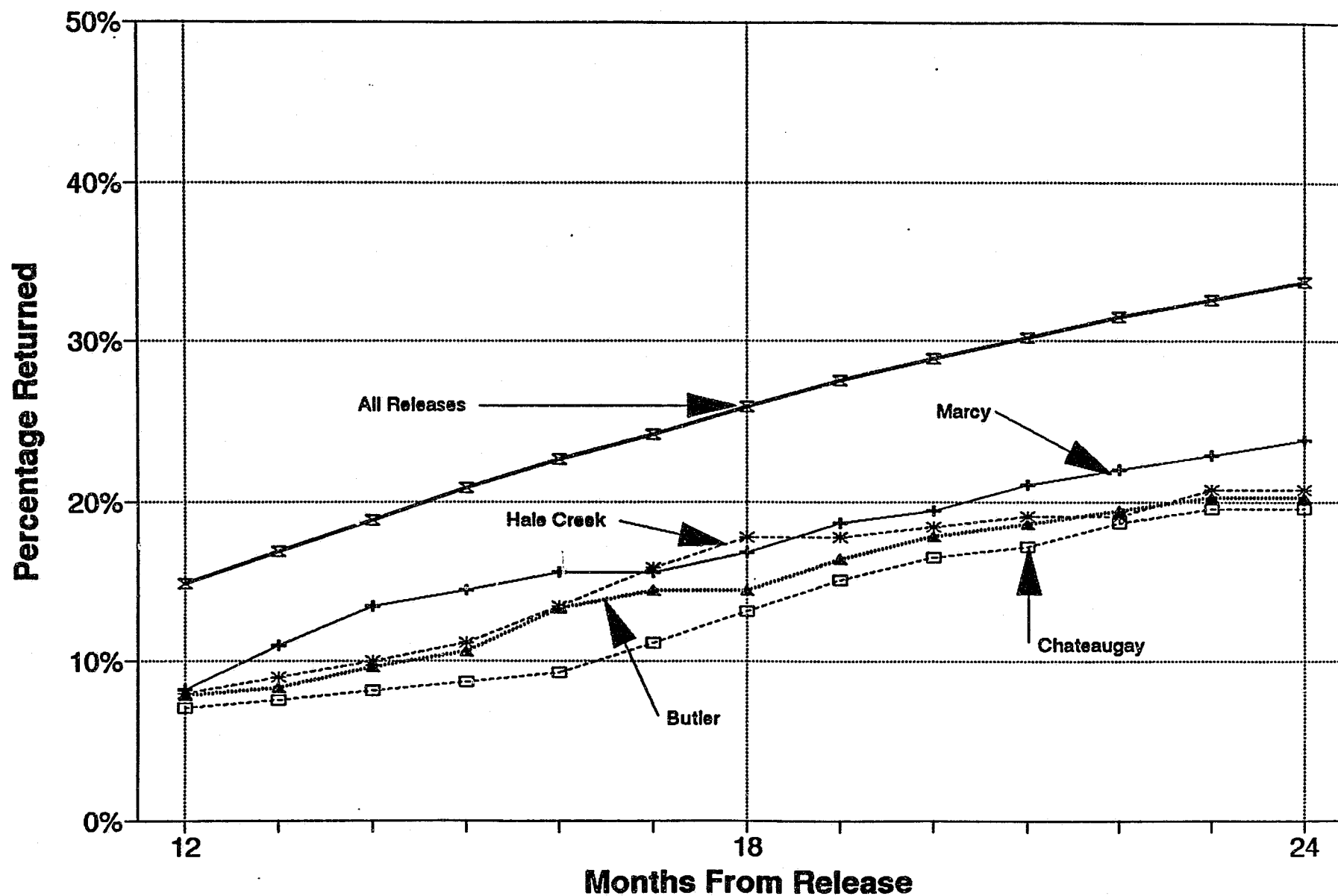


Figure K

TABLE 4.3

Cumulative Rate of Return by Exposure
Period, Phase I Annex, and CASAT Group

Annex and months since release	All CASAT Participants	Phase III Paroled	Phase II Failures	Phase I Failures
Butler				
12	14% (N = 537)	8% (N = 243)	20% (N = 216)	18% (N = 78)
18	25%	14%	37%	26%
24	32%	20%	47%	26%
Chateaugay				
12	14% (N = 544)	7% (N = 199)	17% (N = 232)	20% (N = 113)
18	25%	13%	30%	36%
24	33%	19%	39%	45%
Hale Creek				
12	15% (N = 500)	8% (N = 203)	18% (N = 220)	25% (N = 77)
18	27%	18%	33%	36%
24	32%	21%	40%	40%
Marcy				
12	14% (N = 518)	8% (N = 221)	18% (N = 93)	19% (N = 204)
18	24%	17%	31%	29%
24	32%	24%	33%	41%

CASAT Phase II Failures

Return to Custody by Phase I Facility

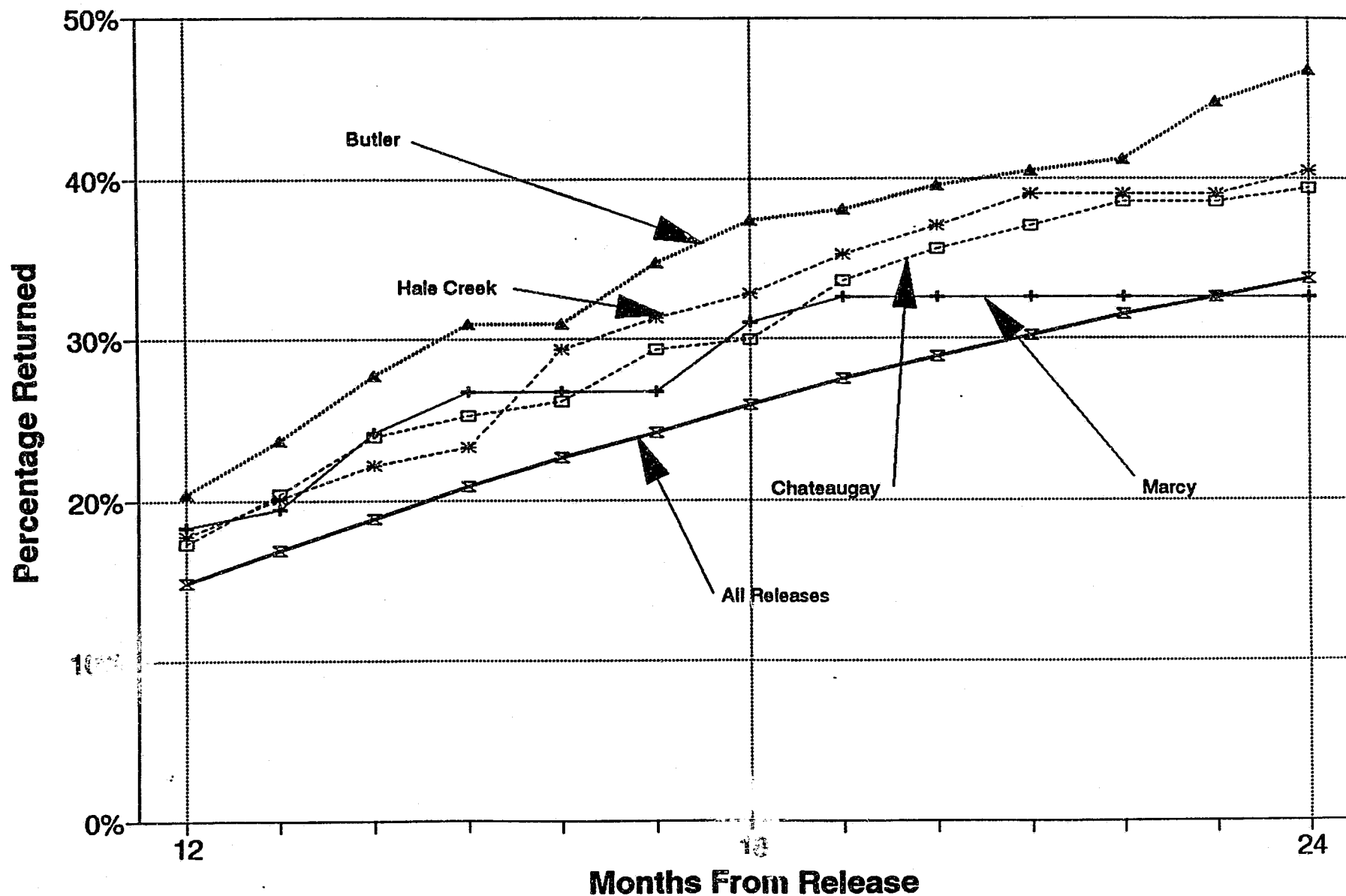


Figure 1

CASAT Phase I Failures

Return to Custody by Phase I Facility

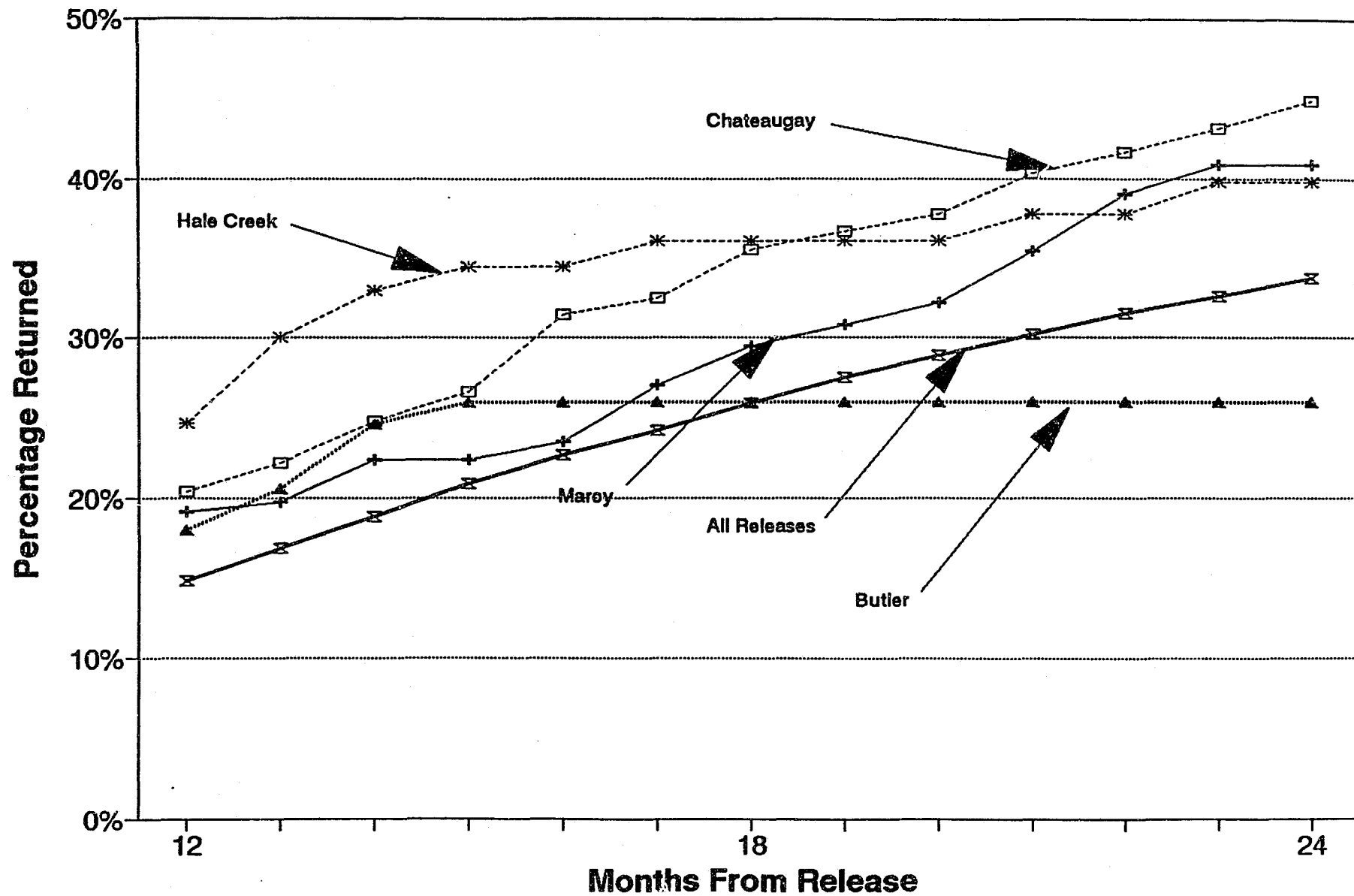


Figure M

D. Return Rate Profile at Each Annex

Figures N, O, P and Q present the return rate profile for different CASAT subgroups according to Phase I Annex. Each graph also includes the return rate data for all other male releases and the return rate for all CASAT participants from the particular Phase I annex who had been released to parole supervision for 12 months or longer. The general pattern across the four annexes is that individuals who complete CASAT Phase I and Phase II have the lowest rate of return to state prison, followed by the all other male releases, and then followed by Phase I and Phase II failures who have the highest rates.

The ideal chart would show Phase III releases with the lowest return rate to DOCS custody. This would be followed by all CASAT participants and then a significant gap to the line representing the DOCS all release comparison group. If a significant gap exists between these two lines, the reader may conclude that the program at that annex may be having some beneficial effect on a significant share of the participants.

Finally, the top two lines on the ideal facility graph would be the Phase I and Phase II failures, with the Phase I failures significantly above the other line. Since the program is an investment of resources provided to a limited number of inmates, the ideal model would have staff early in the Phase I process identify and remove inmates who are not ready to modify their criminal behavior to make room for other inmates who may be ready to change.

Both Chateaugay's and Marcy's charts show definite signs of mirroring the ideal outcome.

Overall, the return rate data are consistent with the position that the CASAT program has successfully identified inmates who are motivated to address their substance abuse problems and has provided these individuals with training resources that foster development of recovery skills and which promote substance abuse avoidance.

E. Return Rate of CASAT Participants by Annex

In the past some readers have questioned whether the assignment to CASAT Annexes is done randomly or with a systemic bias. This report addresses this question in Section 2 when it presents charts that compare the demographics of inmates who were active in CASAT Phase I facilities as of September 30, 1994.

Chart R illustrates the return rate for all CASAT participants by Phase I Annex. Also intertwined among the tightly wrapped band of lines is the return rate for the "All Releases" group. The fact that these lines constantly cross each other and are so closely grouped is another reflection about the homogeneity of the inmate groups assigned to the annexes. It is the Department's hope that the lines depicting the return rates of the participants will move significantly below the "All Releases" line in future reports.

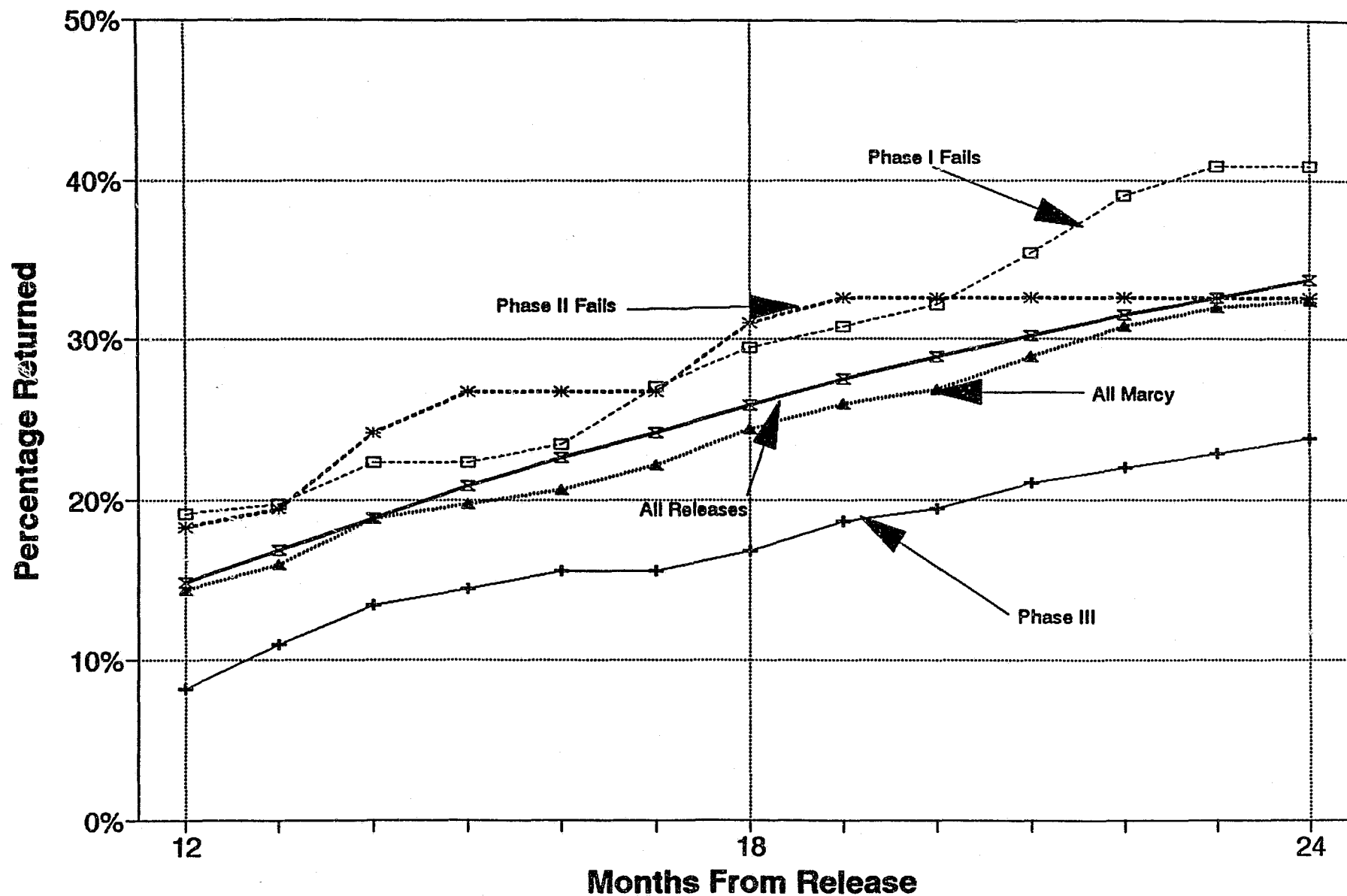


Figure N

Chateaugay Return Rates and Comparison Population Returns

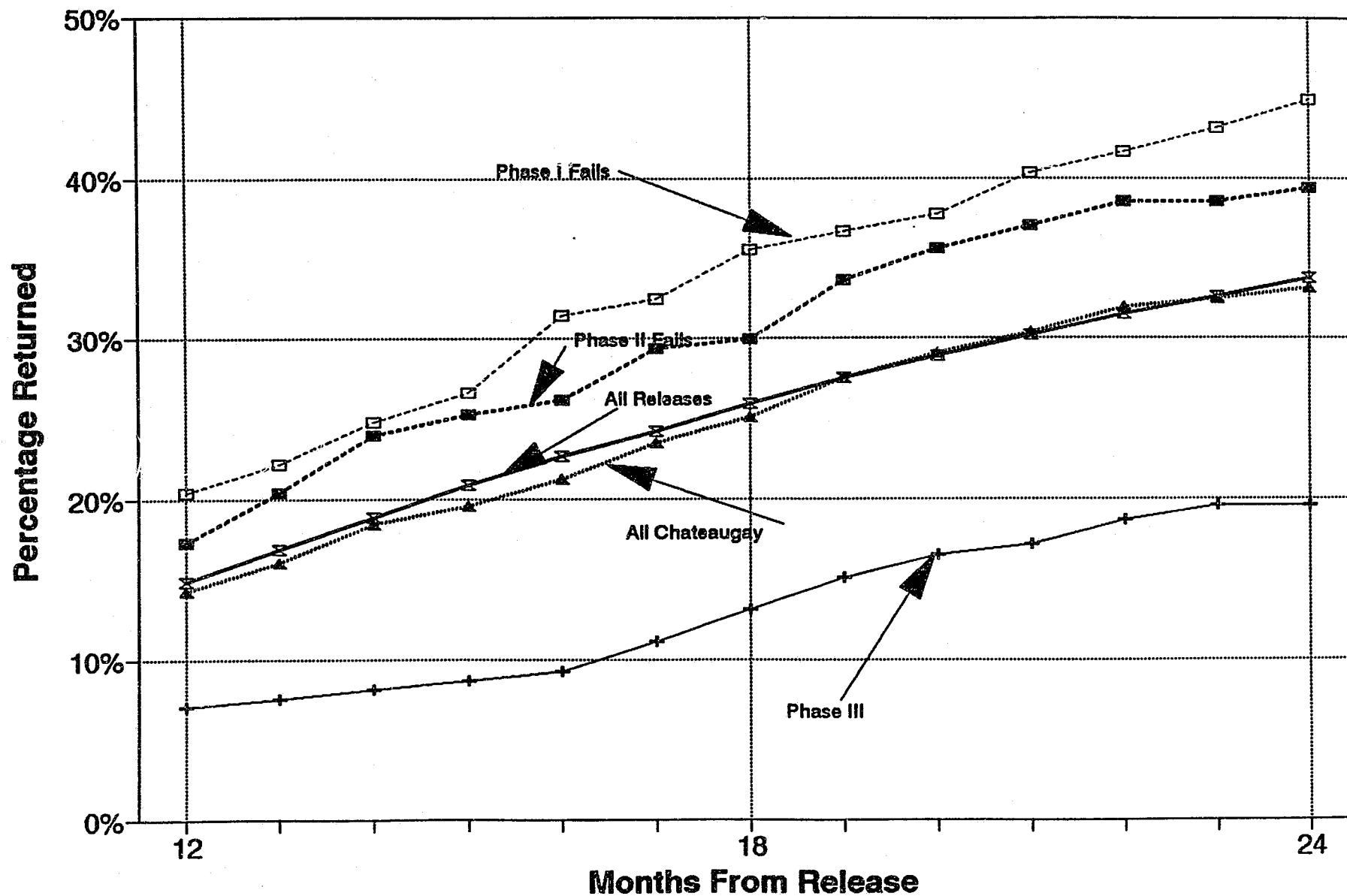


Figure 0

Hale Creek Return Rates and Comparison Population Returns

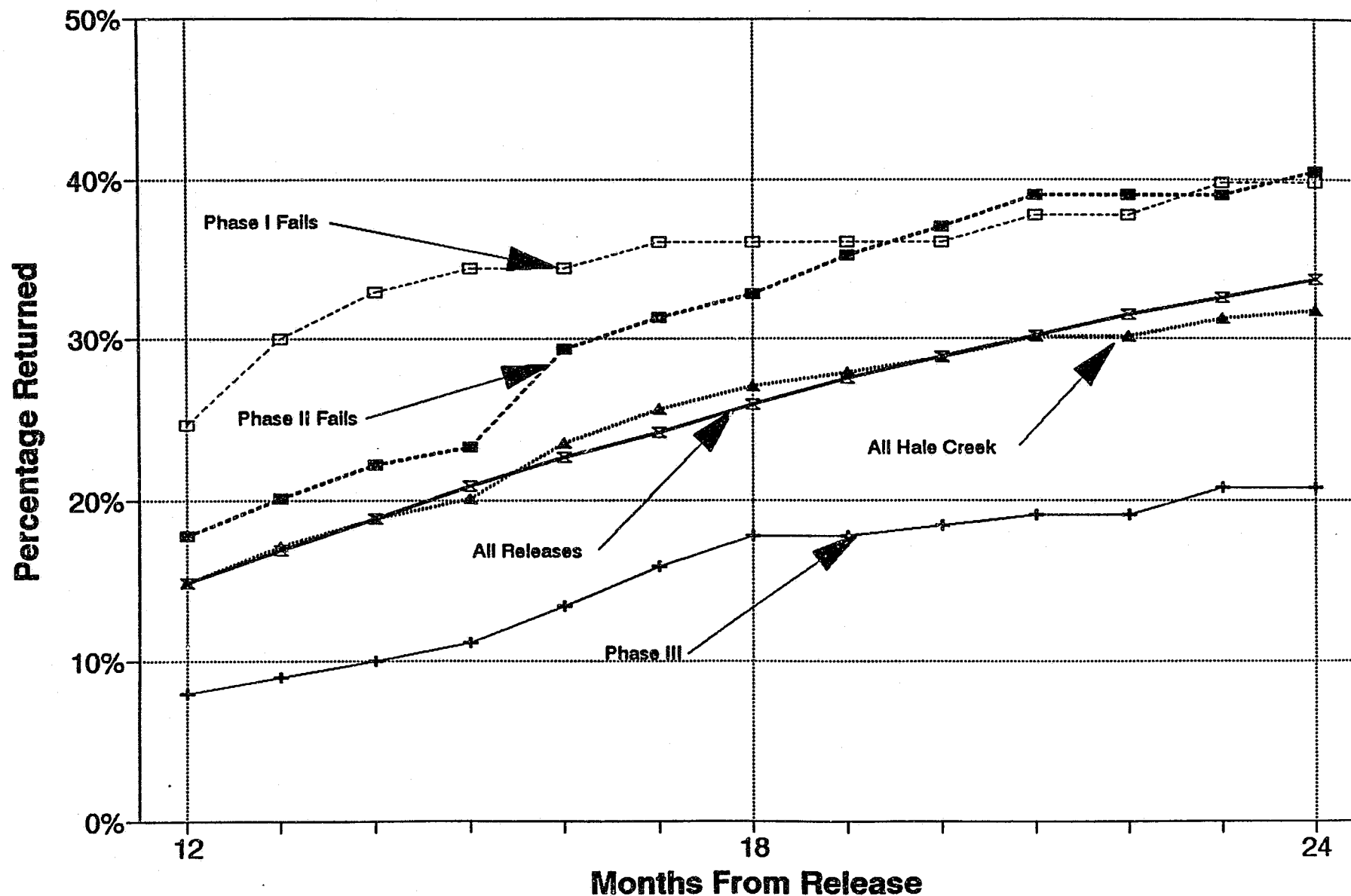


Figure P

Butler Return Rates and Comparison Population Returns

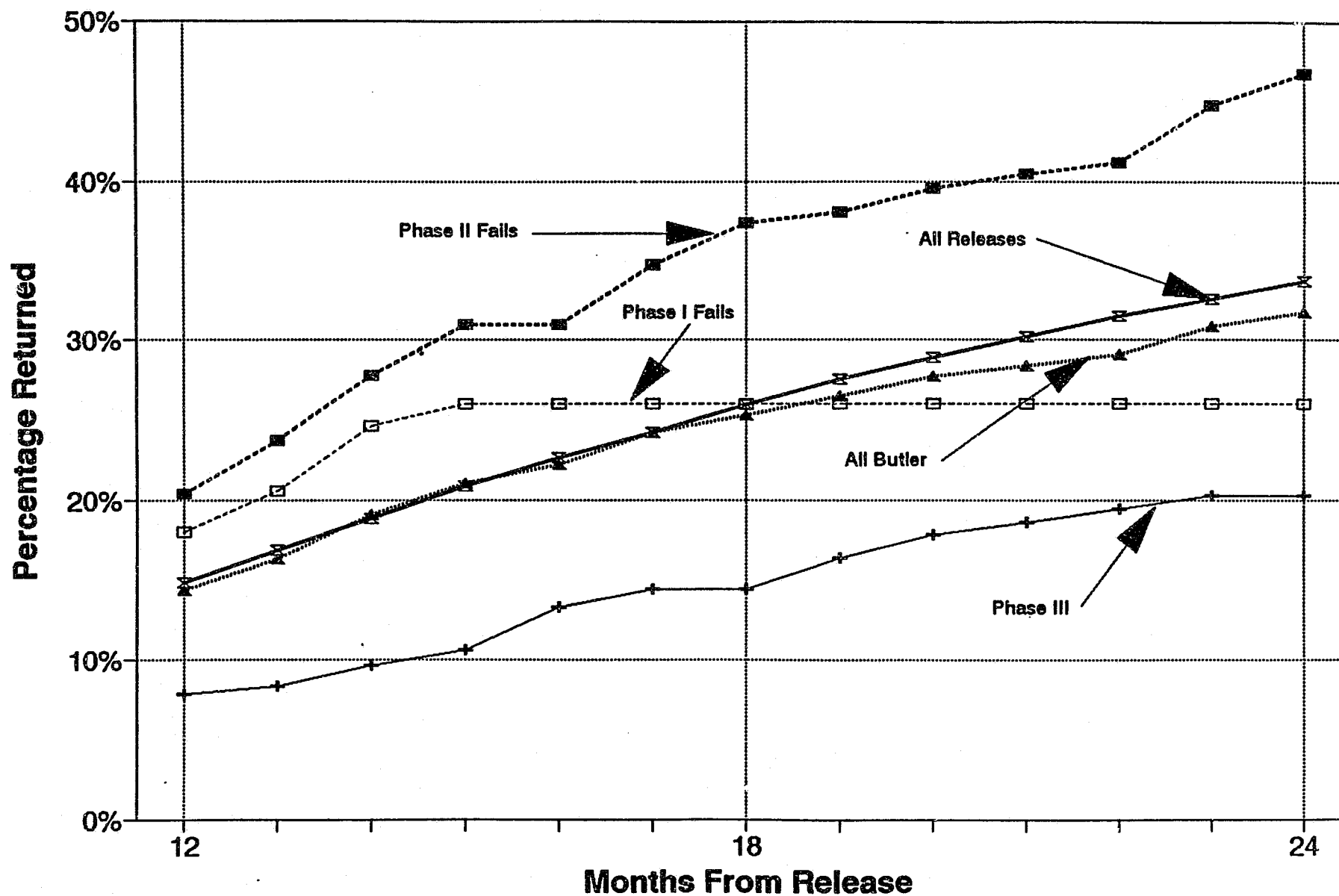


Figure 9

Return Rate of CASAT Participants

by Facility Compared to All Releases

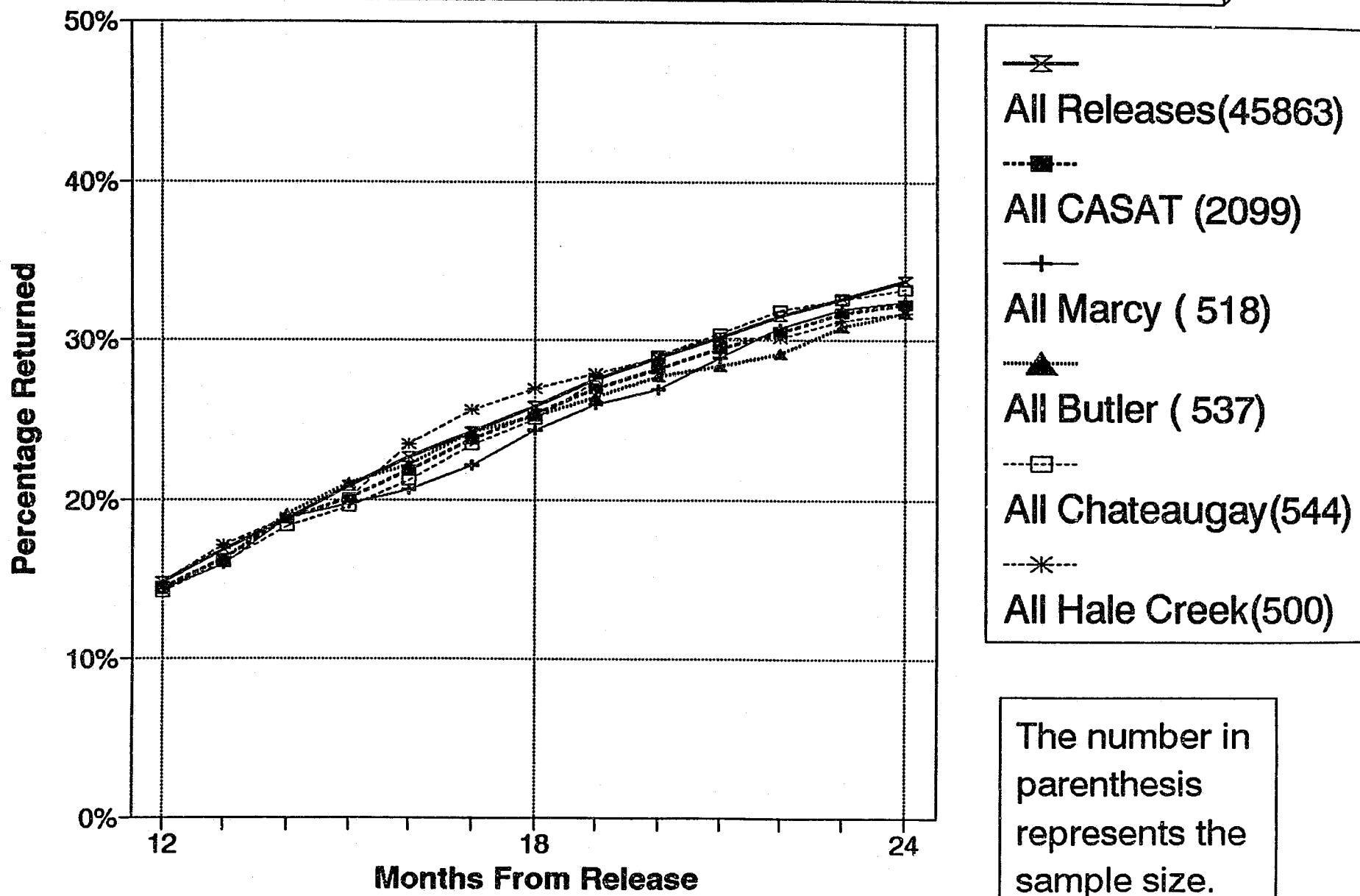


Figure R

Section 5

CASAT Relapse Program

Establishing CASAT Relapse Program

In February 1993 the Department instituted a relapse program for CASAT participants who had failed in Phase II community reintegration due to use of alcohol or drugs. Twenty-five relapse treatment slots were established at each of three CASAT facilities: Butler, Hale Creek and Chateaugay. The treatment design for relapse participants is based on a 60 day intensive treatment protocol which emphasizes personal evaluation of relapse triggers through participation in intense group therapy sessions. Participants are required to develop a Continuity of Care Plan which supports recovery through participation in the Twelve Step Program, use of community treatment programs, and development of a supportive living arrangement and employment prior to return to the community.

In April 1993, the Department added a substance abuse rehabilitation program for both non-CASAT and CASAT inmates who had failed in work release due to use of drugs or alcohol. At the Cape Vincent Correctional Facility 180 beds were set aside for this purpose. In March 1994 a relapse program for women inmates was established at Taconic Correctional Facility where both CASAT and non-CASAT participants could receive relapse drug treatment services. During 1993-94 there were also a small number of CASAT inmates who participated in relapse programs at Arthur Kill, Collins and Mt. McGregor Correctional Facilities.

Number of Relapse Participants

By September 30, 1994, 835 of the 1,216 inmates removed from Phase II for substance abuse violations had entered the CASAT relapse program (see Table 5.1). As of this date, 20% (N=165) of relapse participants were active in the 60 day relapse program; 6% (N=53) had been removed from an annex prior to completion of the program; 5% (N=42) were paroled from the CASAT annex where they were involved in the relapse program and 69% (N=575) had completed the program and had returned to work release.

CASAT relapse program participants had a lower rate of removal (6%, Table 5.1) than that seen for CASAT Phase I participants (22%, see Table 2.11). The relapse phase is, however, only 60 days compared with 180 days for CASAT Phase I.

Table 5.1
CASAT Relapse Participants
According to Status on September 30, 1994*

Relapse Facility	Active In Relapse Program	Transferred Out of Relapse	Paroled From Relapse Annex	Completed Relapse; Returned to Work Release	TOTAL Participants in Relapse
Butler	25 12%	23 11%	15 8%	138 69%	201 100%
Cape Vincent Rehabilitation	56 37%	2 1%	1 1%	91 61%	150 100%
Chateaugay	23 11%	14 7%	8 4%	158 78%	203 100%
Hale Creek	25 13%	12 6%	13 7%	141 74%	191 100%
Taconic	24 52%	1 2%	1 2%	20 44%	46 100%
Other Facilities **	12 27%	1 2%	4 9%	27 61%	44 100%
TOTAL	165 20%	53 6%	42 5%	575 69%	835 100%

Reason for Removal from Relapse

Table 5.2 presents the reason for removal for the 53 cases who were terminated from the relapse program through September 30, 1994. Sixteen cases were removed for misconduct, 15 cases transferred out due to poor program performance, 3 inmates absconded from the relapse facility and 19 cases were removed for other reasons.

Table 5.2

Reason for Discharge From Relapse Program

Discharges Through September 30, 1994*

Relapse Facility	Discipline	Poor Program Performance	Absconded From Annex	Other	TOTAL
Butler	6	11	1	5	23
Cape Vincent Rehabilitation	1	0	0	1	2
Chateaugay	6	3	0	5	14
Hale Creek	3	1	2	6	12

Relapse Program Completers

By September 30, 1994, 575 inmates had completed the CASAT relapse program and had returned to work release. Over one-half of the inmates who had returned to work release after completing the relapse program had either been paroled from a work release facility or were still active at the end of September 1994. More than a third (36%) had been paroled, while an additional 17% were still active (see Table 5.3).

Seventeen percent of relapse program completers (N=97) were still active in work release. Approximately one quarter (23%, N=132) had again been removed from work release due to reversion to use of alcohol or drugs. Eighteen percent (18%, N=106) of relapse completers absconded or were AWOL from work release. Three percent (N=18) were removed due to violation of temporary release rules and 2% (N=13) were removed for other reasons. One third (36%, N=209) of relapse completers who went on to work release were subsequently released to parole supervision (see Table 5.3).

Eighty-three of the individuals who successfully completed the Relapse Program were released to Parole supervision prior to September 30, 1993. In subsequent reports to the Legislature we will compare the return rate of participants who complete the relapse program with the rate for those who fail the relapse program and are subsequently released from custody. With the passage of time and the increase in the number of cases who complete or fail the relapse program, it will be possible to document the relative success of the Relapse Program on recidivism.

The relapse program does appear to be successful in reclaiming part of the treatment investment that has been made in CASAT program inmates. Moreover, the additional treatment for relapse inmates has been accomplished with existing staff and resources.

Table 5.3

**Participants Who Completed Relapse Program
And Returned to Work Release;
Status As of September 30, 1994***

Status After Return To Work Release

Relapse Facility	Still Active in Work Release	Removed For Substance Use	Absconded Or AWOL	Removed For Temporary Release Violation	Removed Other Reasons	Paroled	TOTAL
Butler	19 14%	31 22%	23 17%	7 5%	3 2%	55 40%	138 100%
Cape Vincent Rehabilitation	28 31%	15 17%	17 19%	2 2%	4 4%	25 27%	91 100%
Chateaugay	25 16%	34 25%	35 22%	3 2%	2 1%	59 37%	158 100%
Hale Creek	6 4%	44 31%	27 19%	5 4%	4 3%	55 39%	141 100%
Taconic	8 40%	3 15%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	9 45%	20 100%
Other Facilities**	11 41%	5 18%	4 15%	1 4%	0 0%	6 22%	27 100%
TOTAL	97 17%	132 23%	106 18%	18 3%	13 2%	209 36%	575 100%

*Percents may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

**Includes Arthur Kill, Collins and Mt. McGregor.

CONCLUSION

The 1989 Prison Omnibus Legislation provided for the expansion of existing substance abuse treatment programs within the Department of Correctional Services to create a concentrated continuum of substance abuse treatment services. In response to this legislation, the Department instituted the Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program (CASAT). After approximately four years of operation, participants are involved in each of the several program phases: Feeder facilities (males only), the Annex Phase, Community Reintegration, Aftercare, and the Relapse program.

CASAT Facilities

Between October and December of 1990 the Department opened four 200 bed Alcohol and Substance Abuse Correctional Treatment Centers. These were Chateaugay, Butler, Marcy and Hale Creek. At Marcy ASACTC treatment services were provided by Phoenix House Inc., a multi-service drug abuse agency. At Chateaugay, Butler, and Hale Creek treatment and other support services were provided by DOCS staff.

During 1992, the CASAT program was expanded to two additional Phase I facilities. An existing substance abuse treatment program at Arthur Kill was converted to a CASAT annex. The Taconic facility for women converted an existing federally funded substance abuse program to the model used in the CASAT program.

In April 1993 the Department added a seventh annex at Cape Vincent Correctional Facility. In July 1994 the eighth Phase I annex became operational at Livingston Correctional Facility.

In May 1992 the Department finalized the transition of Mt. McGregor and Livingston as CASAT feeder facilities. In April 1993 the Department added Cape Vincent as a third feeder facility. In July 1994 Livingston was converted from a CASAT feeder to a CASAT Phase I annex. As of September 1994, 408 inmates were housed at CASAT feeder facilities who were approved for CASAT. Mt. McGregor housed 200 approvals and Cape Vincent 208. In addition, 33 inmates approved for the CASAT program were awaiting transfer to a feeder or to Taconic.

Extent of Substance Abuse Among Program Participants

While it is well documented that the majority of the inmate population can be identified as substance abusers, less is known about the extent of involvement. For the cases which have progressed through the initial phase of the CASAT program, the extent of involvement in substance abuse is striking. These cases typically began using alcohol in their teens and often began using drugs shortly after. The majority (64%) of cases have family

members who have also abused drugs or alcohol.⁸ Fifty-seven percent had never participated in a substance abuse treatment program prior to incarceration.

Eighty percent of Phase I completers report a history of using at least three substances and 58% had a history of using four or more. For these inmates the average duration of illegal substance use is 11 years.⁹ A large majority of heroin users and crack users reported daily use of these substances.

CASAT Phase I

There were 11,346 inmates who began the CASAT program between March 1991 and September 1994. As of September 30, 1994, 21% of these 11,346 were still active in Phase I, 22% had been removed from Phase I, and 58% had completed Phase I and moved to CASAT Phase II community reintegration.

Marcy Annex, whose treatment services are provided by Phoenix House, Inc., had a higher rate of removal from Phase I (45%) when compared with Department run annexes that had been in operation for a similar period of time: Butler (24%), Chateaugay (22%) and Hale Creek (18%) (see Table 2.11). Due to a higher removal rate, Marcy had a lower percent of cases who successfully completed Phase I and were transferred to Phase II (44%) when compared with Butler (65%), Chateaugay (57%), and Hale Creek (70%).

There are differences in the characteristics of inmates who participated at Marcy compared with participants at Butler, Chateaugay, or Hale Creek. Some of these differences result from assigning inmates to particular annexes based on county of residence. Marcy inmates are somewhat more likely to be residents of New York City (99% compared with 65%), more likely to be black or Hispanic (93% compared to 86%), more likely to be convicted of a drug offense (73% to 62%) and less likely to be convicted of a property offense (6% to 10%). Participants at these four annexes were generally similar on age, education, length of minimum sentence, and second felony offender status.

For the most recent program year (93-94), the average length of stay in CASAT Phase I for those who completed Phase I was 199 days. Also, for the 93-94 program year, the average days in CASAT Phase I for those removed from Phase I was 117 days.

⁸See "Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Program October 1993 (1993), NYS DOCS, Albany, New York, pp.44-46.

⁹Ibid.

As of September 30, 1994, 2,448 individuals were removed from CASAT Phase I, 67% (N=1,637) due to discipline or poor program progress and 33% (N=811) due to circumstances that made participants no longer work release eligible (e.g. warrant, I.N.S. proceedings, medical problem, etc.).

CASAT Phase II Community Reintegration

From program inception to September 30, 1994, 6,529 cases completed Phase I and moved into Phase II. Of these, 18% were still active in Phase II, 52% were removed for unsatisfactory participation, and 30% had been paroled to Phase III Aftercare.

Of those removed from Phase II (N=3,410), 45% were absconders, 36% relapsed to substance abuse, 18% violated rules for temporary release, and 2% were removed for other reasons.

Inmates who participated in the Annex Phase at Marcy were more likely to complete Phase II and move on to Parole Supervision (41%) than were inmates at Butler (34%), Chateaugay (30%), or Hale Creek (30%), annexes operated by the Department. For participants at Marcy both the treatment services at the facility and the treatment program in the community are provided by Phoenix House Incorporated. There are, however, differences by Phase I annex in the proportion of exits (due to either graduation or discharge) from Phase I who graduate to Phase III parole supervision. The proportion of Phase I exits who reach CASAT Phase III is as follows: Taconic 31%, Butler 24%, Hale Creek 24%, Chateaugay 22%, Marcy 20%, Arthur Kill 19% (see Table 3.3). These differences are accounted for in part by the finding that women (Taconic Annex) are more likely to complete Phase II than men (Table 3.1) and that men in upstate Phase II work release facilities are more likely to reach Phase III parole supervision than are men in downstate work release facilities (see pages 42-43).

For the 1,946 individuals who completed CASAT Phase II and were released to parole supervision the average length of stay in Phase II was 225 days (approximately 7.4 months). Average stay in Phase II for graduates increased from 195 days in 91-92 to 246 days in 93-94. Average length of stay in Phase II for those removed was 100 days.

The Department provides community reintegration services to Phase II participants by contracting with organizations that provide residential and treatment services for male and female inmates in New York City and in Upstate areas. A total of 455 slots are available for male inmates including 355 residential beds and services for 100 inmates in day-treatment (see Appendix B). There are 125 placement slots for female participants including 85 residential beds and services for 40 day-treatment inmates.

CASAT Phase III AFTERCARE

The third phase of the CASAT program is Aftercare which commences upon release from Department custody to the supervision of the Division of Parole. As of September 30, 1994, 1,946 CASAT inmates had completed Phase II and had been released to parole supervision.

Phase III inmates are tracked to determine the proportion of cases returned to the Department after a minimum 12-month exposure period in the community. Of the 1,946 inmates paroled to Aftercare, 985 had been released for a minimum of 12 months. After 12 months the survival analysis cumulative rate of return for CASAT inmates was 8% compared to 15% for a comparison cohort of 45,863 inmates released to parole over the same time period. After 18 months, the CASAT participants had a 15% probability of return to the Department compared to 26% for the comparison population.

Additionally, inmates who failed to complete Phase II due to relapse into drug use, abscondence, etc. were tracked following release to parole supervision. The return rate for this group was compared to Phase II completers (i.e. inmates who went on to Phase III). After 12 months of exposure the Phase II failure group had an 18% probability of return compared with 8% for Phase II completers. After 18 months, the probability of return was 33% for Phase II failures compared to 15% for Phase II completers.

Further, inmates who failed to complete CASAT Phase I were tracked following release to parole supervision. The return rate for this group was compared to Phase II completers. After 12 months of exposure the Phase I failure group had a 20% probability of return compared with 8% for Phase II completers. After 18 months, the probability of return was 32% for Phase I failures compared to 15% for Phase II completers.

The return rate of CASAT Phase III participants according to Phase I Annex was also considered. The number of cases from each of the four original annexes who had been released for a minimum of 12 months is still relatively small (approximately 215 cases from each facility) which does not allow for reliable inferences about the comparative rate of return from each facility. These preliminary figures show that after a minimum of 12 months since release the cumulative rate of return at each annex is: Butler 8%, Chateaugay 7%, Hale Creek 8% and Marcy 8%. After 18 months since release the cumulative rate of return at each annex is: Butler 14%, Chateaugay 13%, Hale Creek 18%, and Marcy 17% (see Table 4.3). These data do not display a strong association between success on parole and the CASAT Phase I annex.

Relapse Program

In February 1993 the Department instituted a relapse program for CASAT inmates who failed in community reintegration due to relapse into substance abuse. Twenty-five relapse treatment slots were established at each of three annexes (Butler, Hale Creek, Chateaugay). In addition, the Department opened a 180 bed relapse unit at Cape Vincent Correctional Facility for inmates who were removed from work release due to substance abuse. CASAT inmates eligible for relapse who for medical or other reasons could not return to an Annex for relapse treatment were able to participate in the rehabilitation program at Cape Vincent.

In March 1994 a relapse program for women inmates was established at Taconic Correctional Facility where both CASAT and non-CASAT participants could receive relapse drug treatment services. In September 1994 a relapse program for both CASAT and non-CASAT work release inmates was established at Arthur Kill Correctional Facility. During 93-94 a small number of CASAT inmates participated in relapse programs at Collins and Mt. McGregor Correctional Facilities.

Of the 835 inmates who had begun the 60 day intensive relapse treatment program prior to September 30, 1994, 20% are still active, 6% were removed, 5% were paroled and 69% were successfully returned to work release. Of the 575 relapse program completers who returned to work release, 17% are still active, 46% were removed, and 36% were released to parole supervision.

The relapse program was established and operates with existing staff and resources. It has served to reclaim a portion of the treatment investment in CASAT inmates.

APPENDIX A : TABLE 1. AGE AS OF 9/30/94; COMPARISON NON-CASAT POPULATION;

CURRENT AGE	CATCHMENT AREA				TOTAL
	NEW YORK CITY	SUBURBAN NEW YORK	EASTERN NY	WESTERN NY	
16-18 YR	1033 2.3%	88 1.4%	133 2.6%	162 2.2%	1416 2.2%
19-20 YR	2218 4.9%	210 3.3%	264 5.2%	392 5.3%	3084 4.8%
21-24 YR	6358 14.1%	876 13.7%	729 14.5%	1106 14.9%	9069 14.2%
25-29 YR	10344 23.0%	1548 24.3%	1051 20.9%	1510 20.4%	14453 22.6%
30-34 YR	10341 23.0%	1531 24.0%	1000 19.9%	1462 19.7%	14334 22.4%
35-39 YR	7051 15.7%	968 15.2%	730 14.5%	1225 16.5%	9974 15.6%
40-44 YR	3917 8.7%	542 8.5%	493 9.8%	716 9.7%	5668 8.9%
45-49 YR	2011 4.5%	292 4.6%	309 6.1%	418 5.6%	3030 4.7%
50-54 YR	961 2.1%	170 2.7%	167 3.3%	209 2.8%	1507 2.4%
55-59 YR	479 1.1%	80 1.3%	80 1.6%	124 1.7%	763 1.2%
60-64 YR	215 .5%	43 .7%	36 .7%	53 .7%	347 .5%
65 AND OVER	123 .3%	33 .5%	40 .8%	42 .6%	238 .4%
TOTAL	45051 100.0%	6301 100.0%	5032 100.0%	7419 100.0%	63883 100.0%
AVERAGE	32.3	32.0	33.2	33.1	32.5

APPENDIX A TABLE 2. ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION; COMPARISON NON-CASAT POPULATION UNDERCUSTODY 9/30/94

ETHNIC STATUS	CATCHMENT AREA				TOTAL
	NEW YORK CITY	SUBURBAN NEW YORK	EASTERN NY	WESTERN NY	
WHITE	2871 6.4%	1614 25.3%	2620 52.1%	2864 38.6%	9969 15.6%
BLACK	22860 50.7%	3756 58.9%	1855 36.9%	3666 49.4%	32137 50.3%
HISPANIC	18696 41.5%	941 14.7%	474 9.4%	740 10.8%	20851 32.6%
OTHER	472 1.0%	61 1.0%	68 1.4%	103 1.4%	704 1.1%
UNKNOWN	152 .3%	9 .1%	15 .3%	46 .6%	222 .3%
TOTAL	45051 100.0%	6381 100.0%	5032 100.0%	7419 100.0%	63883 100.0%

APPENDIX A TABLE 3.
COMBINED READING SCORE (IN GRADE LEVEL EQUIVALENT, RECEPTION CENTER TESTS) BY CATCHMENT AREA
COMPARISON NON-CASAT POPULATION UNDERCUSTODY 9/30/94

READING SCORE (IN GRADE LEVEL EQUIVALENT)	CATCHMENT AREA				TOTAL
	NEW YORK CITY	SUBURBAN NEW YORK	EASTERN NY	WESTERN NY	
0.0-3.9	7619 19.2%	701 12.5%	435 9.9%	669 10.9%	9424 16.9%
4.0-4.9	2824 7.1%	325 5.8%	225 5.1%	236 3.8%	3610 6.5%
5.0-5.9	3670 9.3%	443 7.9%	274 6.3%	375 6.1%	4762 8.5%
6.0-6.9	3495 8.8%	425 7.6%	297 6.8%	429 7.0%	4646 8.3%
7.0-7.9	3543 8.9%	473 8.4%	324 7.4%	459 7.5%	4799 8.6%
8.0-8.9	4218 10.6%	634 11.3%	454 10.4%	630 10.2%	5936 10.6%
9.0-9.9	3127 7.9%	484 8.6%	373 8.5%	492 8.0%	4476 8.8%
10.0-10.9	2983 7.5%	501 8.9%	432 9.9%	556 9.0%	4472 8.8%
11.0-11.9	1252 3.2%	191 3.4%	169 3.9%	271 4.4%	1883 3.4%
12.0-12.9	6989 17.4%	1447 25.7%	1396 31.9%	2040 33.1%	11792 21.1%
TOTAL	39640 100.0%	5624 100.0%	4379 100.0%	6157 100.0%	55800 100.0%
AVERAGE	7.6	8.5	9.0	9.1	7.9
MEDIAN	7.7	8.6	9.2	9.3	8.1

APPENDIX A TABLE 4.
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AS REPORTED BY INMATE AT RECEPTION TO NYS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
COMPARISON NON-CASAT POPULATION UNDERCUSTODY 9/30/94

SUBSTANCE USE	CATCHMENT AREA				TOTAL
	NEW YORK CITY	SUBURBAN NEW YORK	EASTERN NY	WESTERN NY	
NO IDENTIFIED SUBSTANCE	15858 35.2%	1865 29.2%	1631 32.4%	3191 41.8%	22455 35.2%
DRUG ABUSER	22676 50.3%	3022 47.4%	1672 33.2%	1695 22.8%	29065 45.5%
DRUG AND ALCOHOL	4903 10.9%	1224 19.2%	1107 22.0%	1339 18.0%	8573 13.4%
ALCOHOLIC	1614 3.6%	270 4.2%	622 12.4%	1204 17.3%	3790 5.9%
TOTAL	45051 100.0%	6381 100.0%	5032 100.0%	7419 100.0%	63853 100.0%

APPENDIX A TABLE 5. CATCHMENT AREA BY SPECIFIC DRUGS USED
COMPARISON NON-CASAT POPULATION; UNDERCUSTODY 9/30/94

DRUG USED	CATCHMENT AREA				TOTAL
	NEW YORK CITY	SUBURBAN NEW YORK	EASTERN NY	WESTERN NY	
COCAINE	8305 38.1%	1978 46.4%	1191 42.9%	1500 49.4%	12966 34.4%
MARIJUANA, HASH	6945 25.2%	948 22.3%	892 32.1%	971 32.8%	9756 25.9%
CRACK	4200 15.2%	637 15.8%	258 9.3%	185 3.5%	5200 13.8%
HEROIN	5968 21.6%	301 7.1%	131 4.7%	111 3.7%	6511 17.3%
OTHER NARCOTICS	1121 4.1%	171 4.0%	126 4.5%	237 7.8%	1655 4.4%
HALLUCINOGENS	391 1.4%	95 2.2%	97 3.5%	64 2.1%	647 1.7%
OTHER	649 2.4%	124 2.9%	84 3.0%	46 1.5%	903 2.4%
TOTAL	27579 100.0%	4246 100.0%	2779 100.0%	3034 100.0%	37638 100.0%

NOTE: EXCLUDES ALCOHOLIC CASES WITH NO DRUG USE AND DRUG USERS NOT IDENTIFIED AT RECEPTION;
DRUG TYPE AS REPORTED BY INMATE DURING RECEPTION-CLASSIFICATION

APPENDIX A TABLE 6. OFFENSE TYPE BY CATCHMENT AREA
COMPARISON NON-CASAT POPULATION UNDERCUSTODY 9/30/94

OFFENSE TYPE	CATCHMENT AREA				TOTAL
	NEW YORK CITY	SUBURBAN NEW YORK	EASTERN NY	WESTERN NY	
VIOLENT FELONY	24021 53.3%	3167 49.6%	2469 49.1%	3989 53.8%	33646 52.7%
OTHER COERCIVE	1625 3.6%	271 4.2%	428 8.5%	612 8.3%	2936 4.6%
DRUG OFFENSES	16311 36.2%	2363 37.8%	1240 24.6%	1542 20.8%	21456 33.6%
PROPERTY AND OTHER OFFENSES	2826 6.3%	537 8.4%	813 16.2%	1146 15.5%	5322 8.3%
YOUTHFUL OFFENDR	266 .6%	43 .7%	82 1.6%	126 1.7%	517 .8%
TOTAL	45049 100.0%	6381 100.0%	5032 100.0%	7415 100.0%	63877 100.0%

APPENDIX A TABLE 7.
SENTENCING AS SECOND FELONY OFFENDER BY CATCHMENT AREA
COMPARISON NON-CASAT POPULATION UNDERCUSTODY 9/30/94

SENTENCING STATUS	CATCHMENT AREA				TOTAL
	NEW YORK CITY	SUBURBAN NEW YORK	EASTERN NY	WESTERN NY	
FIRST FELONY OFFENDER	17396 38.6%	2652 41.6%	2973 59.1%	4185 56.4%	27206 42.6%
SECOND FELONY OFFENDER	26216 58.2%	3609 56.6%	1975 39.2%	3132 42.2%	34932 54.7%
PERSIST FELONY OFFENDER	1439 3.2%	120 1.9%	84 1.7%	102 1.4%	1745 2.7%
TOTAL	45051 100.0%	6381 100.0%	5032 100.0%	7419 100.0%	63883 100.0%

APPENDIX A TABLE 8.
MINIMUM SENTENCE LENGTH BY CATCHMENT AREA
COMPARISON NON-CASAT POPULATION UNDERCUSTODY 9/30/94

MINIMUM SENTENCE IN MONTHS	CATCHMENT AREA				TOTAL
	NEW YORK CITY	SUBURBAN NEW YORK	EASTERN NY	WESTERN NY	
12-17 MONTHS	2496 5.5%	413 6.5%	756 15.0%	883 11.9%	4548 7.1%
18-23 MONTHS	4358 9.7%	451 7.1%	421 8.4%	551 7.4%	5781 9.1%
24-35 MONTHS	10753 23.9%	1178 18.5%	1883 19.9%	1524 20.6%	14458 22.6%
36-47 MONTHS	6702 14.9%	1190 18.7%	644 12.8%	977 13.2%	9513 14.9%
48-71 MONTHS	6727 14.9%	1317 20.6%	738 14.7%	1188 16.0%	9970 15.6%
72-119 MONTHS	6588 14.6%	776 12.2%	633 12.6%	946 12.8%	8943 14.0%
120-179 MONTHS	2259 5.0%	277 4.3%	256 5.1%	362 4.9%	3154 4.9%
180-239 MONTHS	1938 4.3%	240 3.8%	196 3.9%	301 4.1%	2675 4.2%
240 + MONTHS	3217 7.1%	536 8.4%	384 7.6%	678 9.1%	4815 7.5%
TOTAL	45038 100.0%	6378 100.0%	5831 100.0%	7410 100.0%	63857 100.0%
AVERAGE	74.2	76.1	72.0	78.7	74.7
MEDIAN	40.0	42.0	36.0	40.0	42.0

APPENDIX B

**Contractual Services for
Community Reintegration**

MALE

	RESIDENTIAL	DAY TREATMENT
Altamont Program	110 (NYC) 20 (Albany)	0
ESMOR	125	0
Phoenix House, Inc.	100	100
TOTAL	355	100

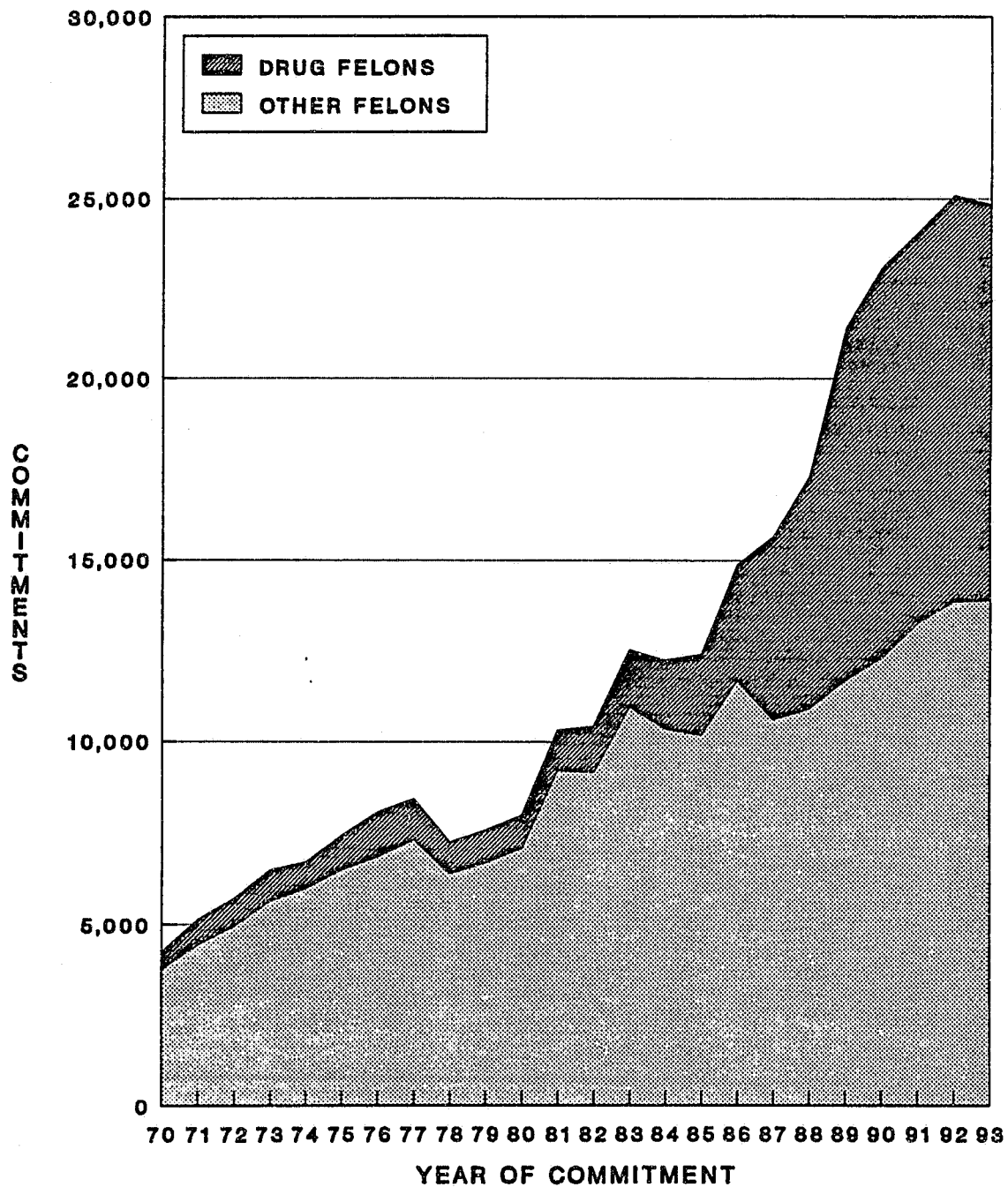
FEMALE

ESMOR	25	0
Phoenix House, Inc.	30 (NYC) 30 (Taconic)	40
TOTAL	85	40

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
ANNUAL FELONY DRUG COMMITMENTS AND TOTAL COMMITMENTS
CALENDAR YEARS: 1970 - 1993

YEAR OF COMMITMENT	DRUG COMMITMENTS		TOTAL COMMITMENTS
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER
1970	470	11.1%	4,250
1971	690	13.5%	5,130
1972	751	13.2%	5,709
1973	834	12.9%	6,477
1974	713	10.7%	6,691
1975	933	12.6%	7,424
1976	1,206	15.0%	8,063
1977	1,118	13.3%	8,436
1978	845	11.7%	7,232
1979	879	11.6%	7,559
1980	886	11.1%	7,960
1981	1,083	10.5%	10,303
1982	1,243	11.9%	10,406
1983	1,567	12.5%	12,537
1984	1,877	15.3%	12,248
1985	2,218	17.9%	12,420
1986	3,194	21.4%	14,901
1987	5,040	32.2%	15,654
1988	6,402	37.0%	17,308
1989	9,763	45.4%	21,518
1990	10,785	46.7%	23,098
1991	10,778	44.7%	24,116
1992	11,225	44.6%	25,152
1993	10,920	44.0%	24,834
TOTAL	85,420	28.5%	299,426

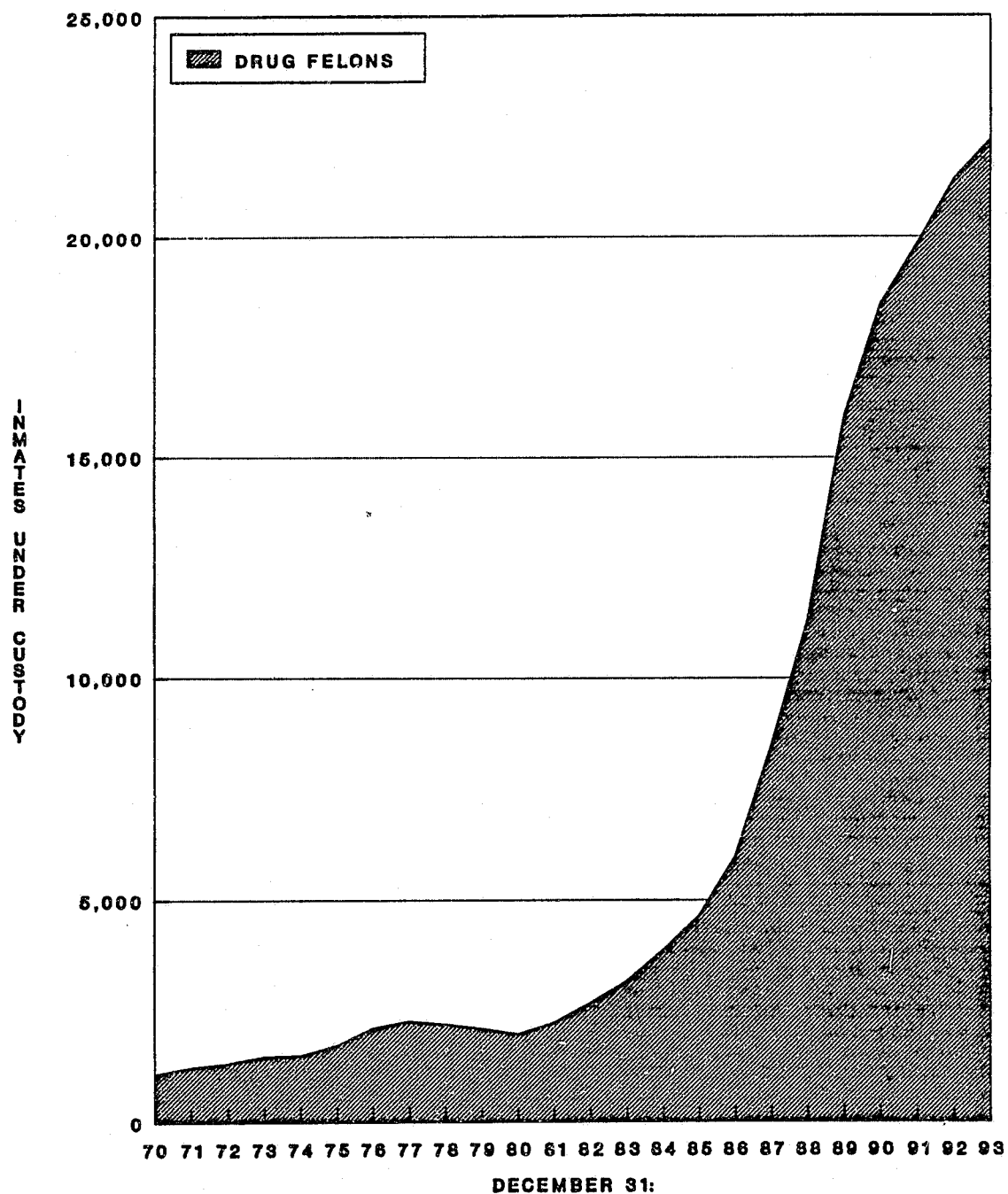
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
DRUG FELONY COMMITMENTS: 1970 - 1993



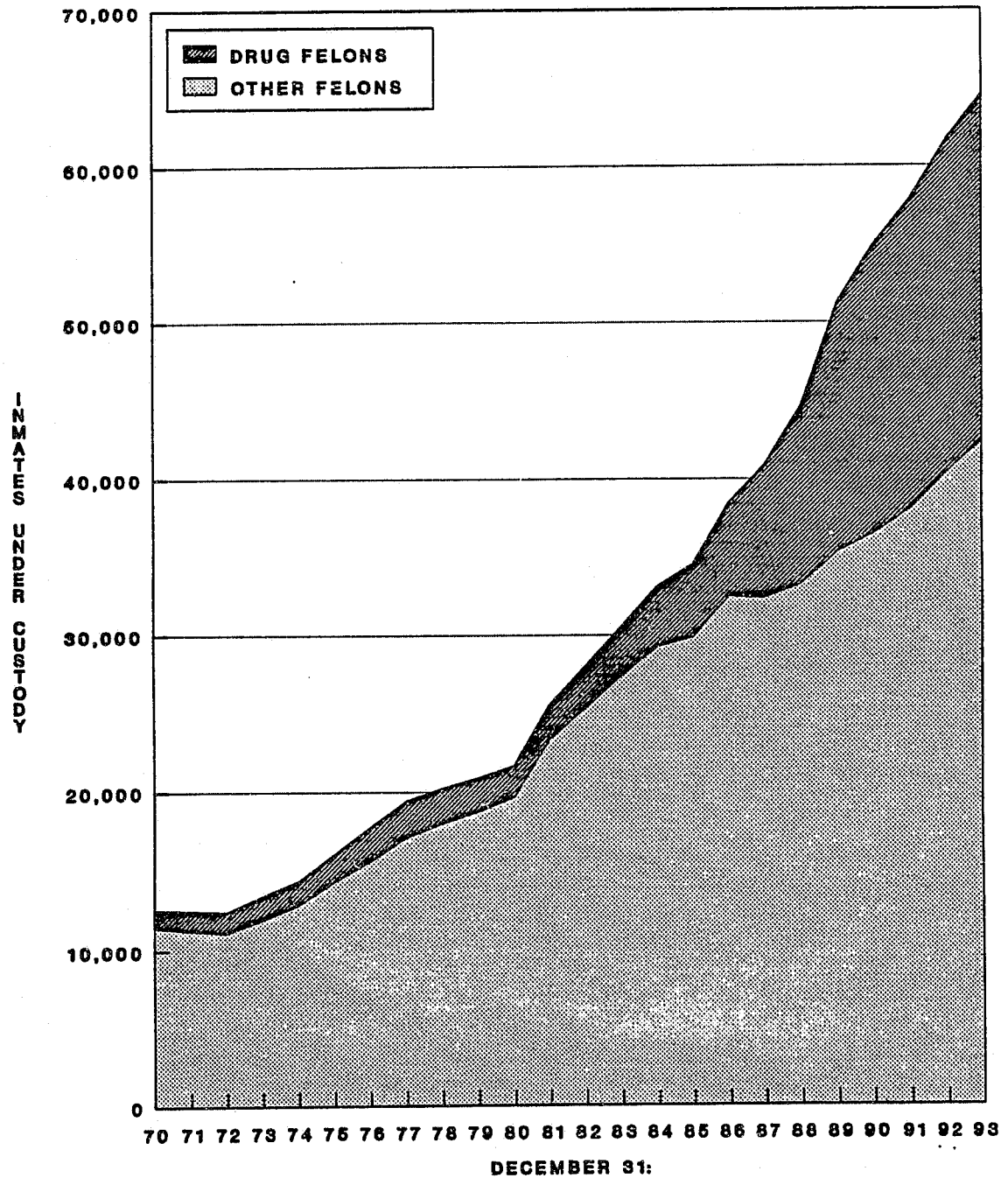
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
 DRUG OFFENDERS UNDER CUSTODY AT CLOSE OF YEAR
 CALENDAR YEARS 1970 - 1993

DECEMBER 31,	DRUG OFFENDERS UNDER CUSTODY		TOTAL INMATES
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER
1970	1,085	8.6%	12,579
1971	1,248	10.0%	12,525
1972	1,328	10.7%	12,444
1973	1,488	11.1%	13,437
1974	1,513	10.5%	14,386
1975	1,746	10.9%	16,074
1976	2,124	12.0%	17,752
1977	2,282	11.8%	19,408
1978	2,217	11.0%	20,187
1979	2,115	10.1%	20,855
1980	1,983	9.2%	21,626
1981	2,234	8.8%	25,499
1982	2,684	9.6%	27,943
1983	3,187	10.4%	30,537
1984	3,884	11.7%	33,136
1985	4,655	13.5%	34,507
1986	5,959	15.5%	38,449
1987	8,454	20.7%	40,842
1988	11,329	25.4%	44,560
1989	15,940	31.1%	51,232
1990	18,459	33.6%	54,895
1991	19,852	34.3%	57,862
1992	21,312	34.5%	61,736
1993	22,184	34.4%	64,569

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
DRUG FELONS UNDER CUSTODY: 1970 - 1993



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DRUG FELONS UNDER CUSTODY: 1970 - 1993



All Other Male DOCS Releases---July 91 - September 93

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	45863	0	14	45863	0.03%	99.97%	99.97%	0.03%
1	45849	0	18	45849	0.04%	99.96%	99.93%	0.07%
2	45831	0	94	45831	0.21%	99.79%	99.73%	0.27%
3	45737	0	255	45737	0.56%	99.44%	99.17%	0.83%
4	45482	0	442	45482	0.97%	99.03%	98.21%	1.79%
5	45040	0	614	45040	1.36%	98.64%	96.87%	3.13%
6	44426	0	735	44426	1.65%	98.35%	95.26%	4.74%
7	43691	0	771	43691	1.76%	98.24%	93.58%	6.42%
8	42920	0	949	42920	2.21%	97.79%	91.51%	8.49%
9	41971	0	958	41971	2.28%	97.72%	89.43%	10.57%
10	41013	0	941	41013	2.29%	97.71%	87.37%	12.63%
11	40072	0	985	40072	2.46%	97.54%	85.23%	14.77%
12	39087	1201	914	38486.5	2.37%	97.63%	83.20%	16.80%
13	36972	1234	868	36355	2.39%	97.61%	81.22%	18.78%
14	34870	1331	841	34204.5	2.46%	97.54%	79.22%	20.78%
15	32698	1208	742	32094	2.31%	97.69%	77.39%	22.61%
16	30748	1044	631	30226	2.09%	97.91%	75.77%	24.23%
17	29073	1196	621	28475	2.18%	97.82%	74.12%	25.88%
18	27256	1237	592	26637.5	2.22%	97.78%	72.47%	27.53%
19	25427	1216	471	24819	1.90%	98.10%	71.10%	28.90%
20	23740	1015	428	23232.5	1.84%	98.16%	69.79%	30.21%
21	22297	1109	408	21742.5	1.88%	98.12%	68.48%	31.52%
22	20780	1192	316	20184	1.57%	98.43%	67.40%	32.60%
23	19272	1110	309	18717	1.65%	98.35%	66.29%	33.71%
24	17853	1111	275	17297.5	1.59%	98.41%	65.24%	34.76%
25	16467	1008	206	15963	1.29%	98.71%	64.40%	35.60%
26	15253	1025	210	14740.5	1.42%	98.58%	63.48%	36.52%
27	14018	869	191	13583.5	1.41%	98.59%	62.59%	37.41%
28	12958	1000	184	12458	1.48%	98.52%	61.66%	38.34%
29	11774	1059	134	11244.5	1.19%	98.81%	60.93%	39.07%
30	10581	1068	112	10047	1.11%	98.89%	60.25%	39.75%
31	9401	966	117	8918	1.31%	98.69%	59.46%	40.54%
32	8318	993	76	7821.5	0.97%	99.03%	58.88%	41.12%
33	7249	899	66	6799.5	0.97%	99.03%	58.31%	41.69%
34	6284	958	44	5805	0.76%	99.24%	57.87%	42.13%
35	5282	980	66	4792	1.38%	98.62%	57.07%	42.93%
36	4236	927	39	3772.5	1.03%	98.97%	56.48%	43.52%
37	3270	879	39	2830.5	1.38%	98.62%	55.70%	44.30%
38	2352	920	15	1892	0.79%	99.21%	55.26%	44.74%

Phase II Successes--Males

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	866	0	1	866	0.12%	99.88%	99.88%	0.12%
1	865	0	0	865	0.00%	100.00%	99.88%	0.12%
2	865	0	1	865	0.12%	99.88%	99.77%	0.23%
3	864	0	2	864	0.23%	99.77%	99.54%	0.46%
4	862	0	6	862	0.70%	99.30%	98.85%	1.15%
5	856	0	6	856	0.70%	99.30%	98.15%	1.85%
6	850	0	5	850	0.59%	99.41%	97.58%	2.42%
7	845	0	4	845	0.47%	99.53%	97.11%	2.89%
8	841	0	10	841	1.19%	98.81%	95.96%	4.04%
9	831	0	6	831	0.72%	99.28%	95.27%	4.73%
10	825	0	12	825	1.45%	98.55%	93.88%	6.12%
11	813	0	14	813	1.72%	98.28%	92.26%	7.74%
12	799	34	10	782	1.28%	98.72%	91.08%	8.92%
13	755	38	11	736	1.49%	98.51%	89.72%	10.28%
14	706	46	7	683	1.02%	98.98%	88.80%	11.20%
15	653	41	12	632.5	1.90%	98.10%	87.12%	12.88%
16	600	31	9	584.5	1.54%	98.46%	85.78%	14.22%
17	560	18	8	551	1.45%	98.55%	84.53%	15.47%
18	534	34	9	517	1.74%	98.26%	83.06%	16.94%
19	491	32	6	475	1.26%	98.74%	82.01%	17.99%
20	453	30	5	438	1.14%	98.86%	81.07%	18.93%
21	418	28	4	404	0.99%	99.01%	80.27%	19.73%
22	386	15	5	378.5	1.32%	98.68%	79.21%	20.79%
23	366	18	1	357	0.28%	99.72%	78.99%	21.01%
24	347	25	5	334.5	1.49%	98.51%	77.81%	22.19%
25	317	22	5	306	1.63%	98.37%	76.54%	23.46%
26	290	26	2	277	0.72%	99.28%	75.98%	24.02%
27	262	19	0	252.5	0.00%	100.00%	75.98%	24.02%
28	243	21	2	232.5	0.86%	99.14%	75.33%	24.67%
29	220	12	2	214	0.93%	99.07%	74.63%	25.37%
30	206	18	2	197	1.02%	98.98%	73.87%	26.13%
31	186	28	1	172	0.58%	99.42%	73.44%	26.56%
32	157	22	3	146	2.05%	97.95%	71.93%	28.07%
33	132	32	0	116	0.00%	100.00%	71.93%	28.07%
34	100	27	1	86.5	1.16%	98.84%	71.10%	28.90%
35	72	35	0	54.5	0.00%	100.00%	71.10%	28.90%
36	37	27	0	23.5	0.00%	100.00%	71.10%	28.90%
37	10	9	0	5.5	0.00%	100.00%	71.10%	28.90%
38	1	1	0	0.5	0.00%	100.00%	71.10%	28.90%

Phase II Successes--MARCY

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	221	0	1	221	0.45%	99.55%	99.55%	0.45%
1	220	0	0	220	0.00%	100.00%	99.55%	0.45%
2	220	0	0	220	0.00%	100.00%	99.55%	0.45%
3	220	0	1	220	0.45%	99.55%	99.10%	0.90%
4	219	0	0	219	0.00%	100.00%	99.10%	0.90%
5	219	0	3	219	1.37%	98.63%	97.74%	2.26%
6	216	0	1	216	0.46%	99.54%	97.29%	2.71%
7	215	0	0	215	0.00%	100.00%	97.29%	2.71%
8	215	0	3	215	1.40%	98.60%	95.93%	4.07%
9	212	0	3	212	1.42%	98.58%	94.57%	5.43%
10	209	0	1	209	0.48%	99.52%	94.12%	5.88%
11	208	0	5	208	2.40%	97.60%	91.86%	8.14%
12	203	11	6	197.5	3.04%	96.96%	89.06%	10.94%
13	186	8	5	182	2.75%	97.25%	86.62%	13.38%
14	173	9	2	168.5	1.19%	98.81%	85.59%	14.41%
15	162	11	2	156.5	1.28%	98.72%	84.50%	15.50%
16	149	6	0	146	0.00%	100.00%	84.50%	15.50%
17	143	7	2	139.5	1.43%	98.57%	83.28%	16.72%
18	134	12	3	128	2.34%	97.66%	81.33%	18.67%
19	119	14	1	112	0.89%	99.11%	80.61%	19.39%
20	104	8	2	100	2.00%	98.00%	78.99%	21.01%
21	94	9	1	89.5	1.12%	98.88%	78.11%	21.89%
22	84	5	1	81.5	1.23%	98.77%	77.15%	22.85%
23	78	2	1	77	1.30%	98.70%	76.15%	23.85%
24	75	4	3	73	4.11%	95.89%	73.02%	26.98%
25	68	3	0	66.5	0.00%	100.00%	73.02%	26.98%
26	65	6	1	62	1.61%	98.39%	71.84%	28.16%
27	58	3	0	56.5	0.00%	100.00%	71.84%	28.16%
28	55	3	1	53.5	1.87%	98.13%	70.50%	29.50%
29	51	1	1	50.5	1.98%	98.02%	69.10%	30.90%
30	49	1	1	48.5	2.06%	97.94%	67.68%	32.32%
31	47	6	1	44	2.27%	97.73%	66.14%	33.86%
32	40	10	2	35	5.71%	94.29%	62.36%	37.64%
33	28	11	0	22.5	0.00%	100.00%	62.36%	37.64%
34	17	8	0	13	0.00%	100.00%	62.36%	37.64%
35	9	3	0	7.5	0.00%	100.00%	62.36%	37.64%
36	6	2	0	5	0.00%	100.00%	62.36%	37.64%
37	4	4	0	2	0.00%	100.00%	62.36%	37.64%

Phase II Successes--HALE CREEK

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	203	0	0	203	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	203	0	0	203	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
2	203	0	0	203	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
3	203	0	0	203	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
4	203	0	2	203	0.99%	99.01%	99.01%	0.99%
5	201	0	1	201	0.50%	99.50%	98.52%	1.48%
6	200	0	0	200	0.00%	100.00%	98.52%	1.48%
7	200	0	1	200	0.50%	99.50%	98.03%	1.97%
8	199	0	3	199	1.51%	98.49%	96.55%	3.45%
9	196	0	2	196	1.02%	98.98%	95.57%	4.43%
10	194	0	4	194	2.06%	97.94%	93.60%	6.40%
11	190	0	3	190	1.58%	98.42%	92.12%	7.88%
12	187	9	2	182.5	1.10%	98.90%	91.11%	8.89%
13	176	6	2	173	1.16%	98.84%	90.06%	9.94%
14	168	10	2	163	1.23%	98.77%	88.95%	11.05%
15	156	5	4	153.5	2.61%	97.39%	86.63%	13.37%
16	147	8	4	143	2.80%	97.20%	84.21%	15.79%
17	135	3	3	133.5	2.25%	97.75%	82.32%	17.68%
18	129	3	0	127.5	0.00%	100.00%	82.32%	17.68%
19	126	3	1	124.5	0.80%	99.20%	81.66%	18.34%
20	122	9	1	117.5	0.85%	99.15%	80.96%	19.04%
21	112	10	0	107	0.00%	100.00%	80.96%	19.04%
22	102	5	2	99.5	2.01%	97.99%	79.33%	20.67%
23	95	6	0	92	0.00%	100.00%	79.33%	20.67%
24	89	6	0	86	0.00%	100.00%	79.33%	20.67%
25	83	6	2	80	2.50%	97.50%	77.35%	22.65%
26	75	7	1	71.5	1.40%	98.60%	76.27%	23.73%
27	67	3	0	65.5	0.00%	100.00%	76.27%	23.73%
28	64	6	0	61	0.00%	100.00%	76.27%	23.73%
29	58	5	1	55.5	1.80%	98.20%	74.89%	25.11%
30	52	8	0	48	0.00%	100.00%	74.89%	25.11%
31	44	4	0	42	0.00%	100.00%	74.89%	25.11%
32	40	2	0	39	0.00%	100.00%	74.89%	25.11%
33	38	7	0	34.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.89%	25.11%
34	31	10	1	26	3.85%	96.15%	72.01%	27.99%
35	20	15	0	12.5	0.00%	100.00%	72.01%	27.99%
36	5	3	0	3.5	0.00%	100.00%	72.01%	27.99%
37	2	1	0	1.5	0.00%	100.00%	72.01%	27.99%
38	1	1	0	0.5	0.00%	100.00%	72.01%	27.99%

Phase II Successes--CHATEAUGAY

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	199	0	0	199	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	199	0	0	199	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
2	199	0	0	199	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
3	199	0	1	199	0.50%	99.50%	99.50%	0.50%
4	198	0	2	198	1.01%	98.99%	98.49%	1.51%
5	196	0	1	196	0.51%	99.49%	97.99%	2.01%
6	195	0	2	195	1.03%	98.97%	96.98%	3.02%
7	193	0	1	193	0.52%	99.48%	96.48%	3.52%
8	192	0	2	192	1.04%	98.96%	95.48%	4.52%
9	190	0	1	190	0.53%	99.47%	94.97%	5.03%
10	189	0	1	189	0.53%	99.47%	94.47%	5.53%
11	188	0	3	188	1.60%	98.40%	92.96%	7.04%
12	185	6	1	182	0.55%	99.45%	92.45%	7.55%
13	178	7	1	174.5	0.57%	99.43%	91.92%	8.08%
14	170	8	1	166	0.60%	99.40%	91.37%	8.63%
15	161	13	1	154.5	0.65%	99.35%	90.78%	9.22%
16	147	5	3	144.5	2.08%	97.92%	88.89%	11.11%
17	139	3	3	137.5	2.18%	97.82%	86.95%	13.05%
18	133	4	3	131	2.29%	97.71%	84.96%	15.04%
19	126	7	2	122.5	1.63%	98.37%	83.58%	16.42%
20	117	4	1	115	0.87%	99.13%	82.85%	17.15%
21	112	5	2	109.5	1.83%	98.17%	81.34%	18.66%
22	105	2	1	104	0.96%	99.04%	80.55%	19.45%
23	102	5	0	99.5	0.00%	100.00%	80.55%	19.45%
24	97	7	1	93.5	1.07%	98.93%	79.69%	20.31%
25	89	10	1	84	1.19%	98.81%	78.74%	21.26%
26	78	6	0	75	0.00%	100.00%	78.74%	21.26%
27	72	8	0	68	0.00%	100.00%	78.74%	21.26%
28	64	8	0	60	0.00%	100.00%	78.74%	21.26%
29	56	4	0	54	0.00%	100.00%	78.74%	21.26%
30	52	6	1	49	2.04%	97.96%	77.14%	22.86%
31	45	10	0	40	0.00%	100.00%	77.14%	22.86%
32	35	3	0	33.5	0.00%	100.00%	77.14%	22.86%
33	32	7	0	28.5	0.00%	100.00%	77.14%	22.86%
34	25	7	0	21.5	0.00%	100.00%	77.14%	22.86%
35	18	6	0	15	0.00%	100.00%	77.14%	22.86%
36	12	9	0	7.5	0.00%	100.00%	77.14%	22.86%
37	3	3	0	1.5	0.00%	100.00%	77.14%	22.86%

Phase II Successes--BUTLER

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	243	0	0	243	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	243	0	0	243	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
2	243	0	1	243	0.41%	99.59%	99.59%	0.41%
3	242	0	0	242	0.00%	100.00%	99.59%	0.41%
4	242	0	2	242	0.83%	99.17%	98.77%	1.23%
5	240	0	1	240	0.42%	99.58%	98.35%	1.65%
6	239	0	2	239	0.84%	99.16%	97.53%	2.47%
7	237	0	2	237	0.84%	99.16%	96.71%	3.29%
8	235	0	2	235	0.85%	99.15%	95.88%	4.12%
9	233	0	0	233	0.00%	100.00%	95.88%	4.12%
10	233	0	6	233	2.58%	97.42%	93.42%	6.58%
11	227	0	3	227	1.32%	98.68%	92.18%	7.82%
12	224	8	1	220	0.45%	99.55%	91.76%	8.24%
13	215	17	3	206.5	1.45%	98.55%	90.43%	9.57%
14	195	19	2	185.5	1.08%	98.92%	89.45%	10.55%
15	174	12	5	168	2.98%	97.02%	86.79%	13.21%
16	157	12	2	151	1.32%	98.68%	85.64%	14.36%
17	143	5	0	140.5	0.00%	100.00%	85.64%	14.36%
18	138	15	3	130.5	2.30%	97.70%	83.67%	16.33%
19	120	8	2	116	1.72%	98.28%	82.23%	17.77%
20	110	9	1	105.5	0.95%	99.05%	81.45%	18.55%
21	100	4	1	98	1.02%	98.98%	80.62%	19.38%
22	95	3	1	93.5	1.07%	98.93%	79.76%	20.24%
23	91	5	0	88.5	0.00%	100.00%	79.76%	20.24%
24	86	8	1	82	1.22%	98.78%	78.79%	21.21%
25	77	3	2	75.5	2.65%	97.35%	76.70%	23.30%
26	72	7	0	68.5	0.00%	100.00%	76.70%	23.30%
27	65	5	0	62.5	0.00%	100.00%	76.70%	23.30%
28	60	4	1	58	1.72%	98.28%	75.38%	24.62%
29	55	2	0	54	0.00%	100.00%	75.38%	24.62%
30	53	3	0	51.5	0.00%	100.00%	75.38%	24.62%
31	50	8	0	46	0.00%	100.00%	75.38%	24.62%
32	42	7	1	38.5	2.60%	97.40%	73.42%	26.58%
33	34	7	0	30.5	0.00%	100.00%	73.42%	26.58%
34	27	2	0	26	0.00%	100.00%	73.42%	26.58%
35	25	11	0	19.5	0.00%	100.00%	73.42%	26.58%
36	14	13	0	7.5	0.00%	100.00%	73.42%	26.58%
37	1	1	0	0.5	0.00%	100.00%	73.42%	26.58%

Phase I Failures

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	472	0	0	472	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	472	0	1	472	0.21%	99.79%	99.79%	0.21%
2	471	0	1	471	0.21%	99.79%	99.58%	0.42%
3	470	0	6	470	1.28%	98.72%	98.31%	1.69%
4	464	0	2	464	0.43%	99.57%	97.88%	2.12%
5	462	0	5	462	1.08%	98.92%	96.82%	3.18%
6	457	0	11	457	2.41%	97.59%	94.49%	5.51%
7	446	0	12	446	2.69%	97.31%	91.95%	8.05%
8	434	0	16	434	3.69%	96.31%	88.56%	11.44%
9	418	0	13	418	3.11%	96.89%	85.81%	14.19%
10	405	0	18	405	4.44%	95.56%	81.99%	18.01%
11	387	0	10	387	2.58%	97.42%	79.87%	20.13%
12	377	16	9	369	2.44%	97.56%	77.92%	22.08%
13	352	11	13	346.5	3.75%	96.25%	75.00%	25.00%
14	328	17	4	319.5	1.25%	98.75%	74.06%	25.94%
15	307	12	7	301	2.33%	97.67%	72.34%	27.66%
16	288	6	8	285	2.81%	97.19%	70.31%	29.69%
17	274	14	7	267	2.62%	97.38%	68.47%	31.53%
18	253	19	3	243.5	1.23%	98.77%	67.62%	32.38%
19	231	16	3	223	1.35%	98.65%	66.71%	33.29%
20	212	14	7	205	3.41%	96.59%	64.43%	35.57%
21	191	14	5	184	2.72%	97.28%	62.68%	37.32%
22	172	11	4	166.5	2.40%	97.60%	61.18%	38.82%
23	157	20	1	147	0.68%	99.32%	60.76%	39.24%
24	136	9	1	131.5	0.76%	99.24%	60.30%	39.70%
25	126	10	2	121	1.65%	98.35%	59.30%	40.70%
26	114	15	2	106.5	1.88%	98.12%	58.19%	41.81%
27	97	7	1	93.5	1.07%	98.93%	57.57%	42.43%
28	89	13	2	82.5	2.42%	97.58%	56.17%	43.83%
29	74	5	2	71.5	2.80%	97.20%	54.60%	45.40%
30	67	12	0	61	0.00%	100.00%	54.60%	45.40%
31	55	15	0	47.5	0.00%	100.00%	54.60%	45.40%
32	40	9	0	35.5	0.00%	100.00%	54.60%	45.40%
33	31	5	3	28.5	10.53%	89.47%	48.85%	51.15%
34	23	6	0	20	0.00%	100.00%	48.85%	51.15%
35	17	9	0	12.5	0.00%	100.00%	48.85%	51.15%
36	8	6	0	5	0.00%	100.00%	48.85%	51.15%
37	2	1	0	1.5	0.00%	100.00%	48.85%	51.15%
38	1	0	0	1	0.00%	100.00%	48.85%	51.15%
39	1	1	0	0.5	0.00%	100.00%	48.85%	51.15%

Phase I Failures--MARCY

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	204	0	0	204	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	204	0	0	204	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
2	204	0	1	204	0.49%	99.51%	99.51%	0.49%
3	203	0	3	203	1.48%	98.52%	98.04%	1.96%
4	200	0	2	200	1.00%	99.00%	97.06%	2.94%
5	198	0	1	198	0.51%	99.49%	96.57%	3.43%
6	197	0	4	197	2.03%	97.97%	94.61%	5.39%
7	193	0	4	193	2.07%	97.93%	92.65%	7.35%
8	189	0	7	189	3.70%	96.30%	89.22%	10.78%
9	182	0	5	182	2.75%	97.25%	86.76%	13.24%
10	177	0	7	177	3.95%	96.05%	83.33%	16.67%
11	170	0	5	170	2.94%	97.06%	80.88%	19.12%
12	165	10	1	160	0.63%	99.38%	80.38%	19.62%
13	154	5	5	151.5	3.30%	96.70%	77.72%	22.28%
14	144	7	0	140.5	0.00%	100.00%	77.72%	22.28%
15	137	5	2	134.5	1.49%	98.51%	76.57%	23.43%
16	130	2	6	129	4.65%	95.35%	73.01%	26.99%
17	122	6	4	119	3.36%	96.64%	70.55%	29.45%
18	112	11	2	106.5	1.88%	98.12%	69.23%	30.77%
19	99	8	2	95	2.11%	97.89%	67.77%	32.23%
20	89	9	4	84.5	4.73%	95.27%	64.56%	35.44%
21	76	6	4	73	5.48%	94.52%	61.02%	38.98%
22	66	5	2	63.5	3.15%	96.85%	59.10%	40.90%
23	59	6	0	56	0.00%	100.00%	59.10%	40.90%
24	53	2	0	52	0.00%	100.00%	59.10%	40.90%
25	51	3	1	49.5	2.02%	97.98%	57.91%	42.09%
26	47	5	2	44.5	4.49%	95.51%	55.31%	44.69%
27	40	4	1	38	2.63%	97.37%	53.85%	46.15%
28	35	6	2	32	6.25%	93.75%	50.49%	49.51%
29	27	2	2	26	7.69%	92.31%	46.60%	53.40%
30	23	4	0	21	0.00%	100.00%	46.60%	53.40%
31	19	9	0	14.5	0.00%	100.00%	46.60%	53.40%
32	10	3	0	8.5	0.00%	100.00%	46.60%	53.40%
33	7	1	1	6.5	15.38%	84.62%	39.43%	60.57%
34	5	3	0	3.5	0.00%	100.00%	39.43%	60.57%
35	2	1	0	1.5	0.00%	100.00%	39.43%	60.57%
36	1	1	0	0.5	0.00%	100.00%	39.43%	60.57%

Phase I Failures--HALE CREEK

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	77	0	0	77	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	77	0	1	77	1.30%	98.70%	98.70%	1.30%
2	76	0	0	76	0.00%	100.00%	98.70%	1.30%
3	76	0	1	76	1.32%	98.68%	97.40%	2.60%
4	75	0	0	75	0.00%	100.00%	97.40%	2.60%
5	75	0	2	75	2.67%	97.33%	94.81%	5.19%
6	73	0	1	73	1.37%	98.63%	93.51%	6.49%
7	72	0	5	72	6.94%	93.06%	87.01%	12.99%
8	67	0	5	67	7.46%	92.54%	80.52%	19.48%
9	62	0	1	62	1.61%	98.39%	79.22%	20.78%
10	61	0	2	61	3.28%	96.72%	76.62%	23.38%
11	59	0	1	59	1.69%	98.31%	75.32%	24.68%
12	58	4	4	56	7.14%	92.86%	69.94%	30.06%
13	50	3	2	48.5	4.12%	95.88%	67.06%	32.94%
14	45	2	1	44	2.27%	97.73%	65.54%	34.46%
15	42	2	0	41	0.00%	100.00%	65.54%	34.46%
16	40	0	1	40	2.50%	97.50%	63.90%	36.10%
17	39	1	0	38.5	0.00%	100.00%	63.90%	36.10%
18	38	0	0	38	0.00%	100.00%	63.90%	36.10%
19	38	1	0	37.5	0.00%	100.00%	63.90%	36.10%
20	37	0	1	37	2.70%	97.30%	62.17%	37.83%
21	36	3	0	34.5	0.00%	100.00%	62.17%	37.83%
22	33	1	1	32.5	3.08%	96.92%	60.26%	39.74%
23	31	6	0	28	0.00%	100.00%	60.26%	39.74%
24	25	1	1	24.5	4.08%	95.92%	57.80%	42.20%
25	23	4	0	21	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
26	19	0	0	19	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
27	19	1	0	18.5	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
28	18	2	0	17	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
29	16	2	0	15	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
30	14	3	0	12.5	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
31	11	0	0	11	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
32	11	4	0	9	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
33	7	1	0	6.5	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
34	6	2	0	5	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
35	4	2	0	3	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
36	2	1	0	1.5	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
37	1	0	0	1	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
38	1	0	0	1	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%
39	1	1	0	0.5	0.00%	100.00%	57.80%	42.20%

Phase I Failures--CHATEAUGAY

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	113	0	0	113	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	113	0	0	113	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
2	113	0	0	113	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
3	113	0	0	113	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
4	113	0	0	113	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
5	113	0	2	113	1.77%	98.23%	98.23%	1.77%
6	111	0	3	111	2.70%	97.30%	95.58%	4.42%
7	108	0	1	108	0.93%	99.07%	94.69%	5.31%
8	107	0	2	107	1.87%	98.13%	92.92%	7.08%
9	105	0	4	105	3.81%	96.19%	89.38%	10.62%
10	101	0	8	101	7.92%	92.08%	82.30%	17.70%
11	93	0	3	93	3.23%	96.77%	79.65%	20.35%
12	90	0	2	90	2.22%	97.78%	77.88%	22.12%
13	88	2	3	87	3.45%	96.55%	75.19%	24.81%
14	83	4	2	81	2.47%	97.53%	73.33%	26.67%
15	77	2	5	76	6.58%	93.42%	68.51%	31.49%
16	70	2	1	69	1.45%	98.55%	67.52%	32.48%
17	67	2	3	66	4.55%	95.45%	64.45%	35.55%
18	62	3	1	60.5	1.65%	98.35%	63.38%	36.62%
19	58	6	1	55	1.82%	98.18%	62.23%	37.77%
20	51	3	2	49.5	4.04%	95.96%	59.72%	40.28%
21	46	5	1	43.5	2.30%	97.70%	58.34%	41.66%
22	40	3	1	38.5	2.60%	97.40%	56.83%	43.17%
23	36	5	1	33.5	2.99%	97.01%	55.13%	44.87%
24	30	1	0	29.5	0.00%	100.00%	55.13%	44.87%
25	29	1	1	28.5	3.51%	96.49%	53.20%	46.80%
26	27	5	0	24.5	0.00%	100.00%	53.20%	46.80%
27	22	0	0	22	0.00%	100.00%	53.20%	46.80%
28	22	3	0	20	0.00%	100.00%	53.20%	46.80%
29	19	0	0	19	0.00%	100.00%	53.20%	46.80%
30	19	5	0	15	0.00%	100.00%	53.20%	46.80%
31	14	3	0	12.5	0.00%	100.00%	53.20%	46.80%
32	11	2	0	10	0.00%	100.00%	53.20%	46.80%
33	9	3	2	7.5	26.67%	73.33%	39.01%	60.99%
34	4	0	0	4	0.00%	100.00%	39.01%	60.99%
35	4	1	0	3.5	0.00%	100.00%	39.01%	60.99%
36	3	3	0	1.5	0.00%	100.00%	39.01%	60.99%

Phase I Failures--BUTLER

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	78	0	0	78	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	78	0	0	78	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
2	78	0	0	78	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
3	78	0	2	78	2.56%	97.44%	97.44%	2.56%
4	76	0	0	76	0.00%	100.00%	97.44%	2.56%
5	76	0	0	76	0.00%	100.00%	97.44%	2.56%
6	76	0	3	76	3.95%	96.05%	93.59%	6.41%
7	73	0	2	73	2.74%	97.26%	91.03%	8.97%
8	71	0	2	71	2.82%	97.18%	88.46%	11.54%
9	69	0	3	69	4.35%	95.65%	84.62%	15.38%
10	66	0	1	66	1.52%	98.48%	83.33%	16.67%
11	65	0	1	65	1.54%	98.46%	82.05%	17.95%
12	64	2	2	63	3.17%	96.83%	79.45%	20.55%
13	60	1	3	59.5	5.04%	94.96%	75.44%	24.56%
14	56	4	1	54	1.85%	98.15%	74.04%	25.96%
15	51	3	0	49.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
16	48	2	0	47	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
17	46	5	0	43.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
18	41	5	0	38.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
19	36	1	0	35.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
20	35	2	0	34	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
21	33	0	0	33	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
22	33	2	0	32	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
23	31	3	0	29.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
24	28	5	0	25.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
25	23	2	0	22	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
26	21	5	0	18.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
27	16	2	0	15	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
28	14	2	0	13	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
29	12	1	0	11.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
30	11	0	0	11	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
31	11	3	0	9.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
32	8	0	0	8	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
33	8	0	0	8	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
34	8	1	0	7.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
35	7	5	0	4.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
36	2	1	0	1.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%
37	1	1	0	0.5	0.00%	100.00%	74.04%	25.96%

Phase II Failures--Males

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	761	0	0	761	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	761	0	0	761	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
2	761	0	3	761	0.39%	99.61%	99.61%	0.39%
3	758	0	6	758	0.79%	99.21%	98.82%	1.18%
4	752	0	15	752	1.99%	98.01%	96.85%	3.15%
5	737	0	7	737	0.95%	99.05%	95.93%	4.07%
6	730	0	16	730	2.19%	97.81%	93.82%	6.18%
7	714	0	16	714	2.24%	97.76%	91.72%	8.28%
8	698	0	24	698	3.44%	96.56%	88.57%	11.43%
9	674	0	11	674	1.63%	98.37%	87.12%	12.88%
10	663	0	22	663	3.32%	96.68%	84.23%	15.77%
11	641	0	20	641	3.12%	96.88%	81.60%	18.40%
12	621	35	20	603.5	3.31%	96.69%	78.90%	21.10%
13	566	25	24	553.5	4.34%	95.66%	75.48%	24.52%
14	517	38	13	498	2.61%	97.39%	73.51%	26.49%
15	466	30	12	451	2.66%	97.34%	71.55%	28.45%
16	424	29	15	409.5	3.66%	96.34%	68.93%	31.07%
17	380	28	10	366	2.73%	97.27%	67.05%	32.95%
18	342	25	11	329.5	3.34%	96.66%	64.81%	35.19%
19	306	26	7	293	2.39%	97.61%	63.26%	36.74%
20	273	18	5	264	1.89%	98.11%	62.06%	37.94%
21	250	22	3	239	1.26%	98.74%	61.28%	38.72%
22	225	20	4	215	1.86%	98.14%	60.14%	39.86%
23	201	19	4	191.5	2.09%	97.91%	58.89%	41.11%
24	178	14	2	171	1.17%	98.83%	58.20%	41.80%
25	162	25	2	149.5	1.34%	98.66%	57.42%	42.58%
26	135	15	1	127.5	0.78%	99.22%	56.97%	43.03%
27	119	12	3	113	2.65%	97.35%	55.46%	44.54%
28	104	23	1	92.5	1.08%	98.92%	54.86%	45.14%
29	80	15	1	72.5	1.38%	98.62%	54.10%	45.90%
30	64	13	1	57.5	1.74%	98.26%	53.16%	46.84%
31	50	18	0	41	0.00%	100.00%	53.16%	46.84%
32	32	19	0	22.5	0.00%	100.00%	53.16%	46.84%
33	13	4	0	11	0.00%	100.00%	53.16%	46.84%
34	9	4	0	7	0.00%	100.00%	53.16%	46.84%
35	5	3	0	3.5	0.00%	100.00%	53.16%	46.84%
36	2	2	0	1	0.00%	100.00%	53.16%	46.84%

Phase II Failures--MARCY

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	93	0	0	93	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	93	0	0	93	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
2	93	0	1	93	1.08%	98.92%	98.92%	1.08%
3	92	0	1	92	1.09%	98.91%	97.85%	2.15%
4	91	0	1	91	1.10%	98.90%	96.77%	3.23%
5	90	0	2	90	2.22%	97.78%	94.62%	5.38%
6	88	0	1	88	1.14%	98.86%	93.55%	6.45%
7	87	0	2	87	2.30%	97.70%	91.40%	8.60%
8	85	0	4	85	4.71%	95.29%	87.10%	12.90%
9	81	0	1	81	1.23%	98.77%	86.02%	13.98%
10	80	0	0	80	0.00%	100.00%	86.02%	13.98%
11	80	0	4	80	5.00%	95.00%	81.72%	18.28%
12	76	5	1	73.5	1.36%	98.64%	80.61%	19.39%
13	70	5	4	67.5	5.93%	94.07%	75.83%	24.17%
14	61	4	2	59	3.39%	96.61%	73.26%	26.74%
15	55	1	0	54.5	0.00%	100.00%	73.26%	26.74%
16	54	1	0	53.5	0.00%	100.00%	73.26%	26.74%
17	53	4	3	51	5.88%	94.12%	68.95%	31.05%
18	46	4	1	44	2.27%	97.73%	67.38%	32.62%
19	41	6	0	38	0.00%	100.00%	67.38%	32.62%
20	35	5	0	32.5	0.00%	100.00%	67.38%	32.62%
21	30	5	0	27.5	0.00%	100.00%	67.38%	32.62%
22	25	2	0	24	0.00%	100.00%	67.38%	32.62%
23	23	2	0	22	0.00%	100.00%	67.38%	32.62%
24	21	1	0	20.5	0.00%	100.00%	67.38%	32.62%
25	20	4	1	18	5.56%	94.44%	63.64%	36.36%
26	15	2	0	14	0.00%	100.00%	63.64%	36.36%
27	13	1	0	12.5	0.00%	100.00%	63.64%	36.36%
28	12	1	0	11.5	0.00%	100.00%	63.64%	36.36%
29	11	1	0	10.5	0.00%	100.00%	63.64%	36.36%
30	10	6	0	7	0.00%	100.00%	63.64%	36.36%
31	4	2	0	3	0.00%	100.00%	63.64%	36.36%
32	2	2	0	1	0.00%	100.00%	63.64%	36.36%

Phase II Failures--HALE CREEK

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	220	0	0	220	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	220	0	0	220	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
2	220	0	1	220	0.45%	99.55%	99.55%	0.45%
3	219	0	1	219	0.46%	99.54%	99.09%	0.91%
4	218	0	3	218	1.38%	98.62%	97.73%	2.27%
5	215	0	1	215	0.47%	99.53%	97.27%	2.73%
6	214	0	5	214	2.34%	97.66%	95.00%	5.00%
7	209	0	4	209	1.91%	98.09%	93.18%	6.82%
8	205	0	13	205	6.34%	93.66%	87.27%	12.73%
9	192	0	3	192	1.56%	98.44%	85.91%	14.09%
10	189	0	3	189	1.59%	98.41%	84.55%	15.45%
11	186	0	5	186	2.69%	97.31%	82.27%	17.73%
12	181	14	5	174	2.87%	97.13%	79.91%	20.09%
13	162	12	4	156	2.56%	97.44%	77.86%	22.14%
14	146	14	2	139	1.44%	98.56%	76.74%	23.26%
15	130	10	10	125	8.00%	92.00%	70.60%	29.40%
16	110	7	3	106.5	2.82%	97.18%	68.61%	31.39%
17	100	12	2	94	2.13%	97.87%	67.15%	32.85%
18	86	6	3	83	3.61%	96.39%	64.72%	35.28%
19	77	8	2	73	2.74%	97.26%	62.95%	37.05%
20	67	5	2	64.5	3.10%	96.90%	61.00%	39.00%
21	60	8	0	56	0.00%	100.00%	61.00%	39.00%
22	52	8	0	48	0.00%	100.00%	61.00%	39.00%
23	44	3	1	42.5	2.35%	97.65%	59.56%	40.44%
24	40	5	0	37.5	0.00%	100.00%	59.56%	40.44%
25	35	2	0	34	0.00%	100.00%	59.56%	40.44%
26	33	3	0	31.5	0.00%	100.00%	59.56%	40.44%
27	30	3	2	28.5	7.02%	92.98%	55.38%	44.62%
28	25	8	1	21	4.76%	95.24%	52.75%	47.25%
29	16	7	0	12.5	0.00%	100.00%	52.75%	47.25%
30	9	0	0	9	0.00%	100.00%	52.75%	47.25%
31	9	3	0	7.5	0.00%	100.00%	52.75%	47.25%
32	6	3	0	4.5	0.00%	100.00%	52.75%	47.25%
33	3	1	0	2.5	0.00%	100.00%	52.75%	47.25%
34	2	1	0	1.5	0.00%	100.00%	52.75%	47.25%
35	1	0	0	1	0.00%	100.00%	52.75%	47.25%
36	1	1	0	0.5	0.00%	100.00%	52.75%	47.25%

Phase II Failures--CHATEAUGAY

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	232	0	0	232	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	232	0	0	232	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
2	232	0	0	232	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
3	232	0	1	232	0.43%	99.57%	99.57%	0.43%
4	231	0	6	231	2.60%	97.40%	96.98%	3.02%
5	225	0	2	225	0.89%	99.11%	96.12%	3.88%
6	223	0	3	223	1.35%	98.65%	94.83%	5.17%
7	220	0	5	220	2.27%	97.73%	92.67%	7.33%
8	215	0	3	215	1.40%	98.60%	91.38%	8.62%
9	212	0	5	212	2.36%	97.64%	89.22%	10.78%
10	207	0	12	207	5.80%	94.20%	84.05%	15.95%
11	195	0	3	195	1.54%	98.46%	82.76%	17.24%
12	192	5	7	189.5	3.69%	96.31%	79.70%	20.30%
13	180	3	8	178.5	4.48%	95.52%	76.13%	23.87%
14	169	7	3	165.5	1.81%	98.19%	74.75%	25.25%
15	159	8	2	155	1.29%	98.71%	73.79%	26.21%
16	149	19	6	139.5	4.30%	95.70%	70.61%	29.39%
17	124	5	1	121.5	0.82%	99.18%	70.03%	29.97%
18	118	7	6	114.5	5.24%	94.76%	66.36%	33.64%
19	105	8	3	101	2.97%	97.03%	64.39%	35.61%
20	94	6	2	91	2.20%	97.80%	62.97%	37.03%
21	86	6	2	83	2.41%	97.59%	61.46%	38.54%
22	78	4	0	76	0.00%	100.00%	61.46%	38.54%
23	74	5	1	71.5	1.40%	98.60%	60.60%	39.40%
24	68	5	1	65.5	1.53%	98.47%	59.67%	40.33%
25	62	13	0	55.5	0.00%	100.00%	59.67%	40.33%
26	49	6	0	46	0.00%	100.00%	59.67%	40.33%
27	43	5	1	40.5	2.47%	97.53%	58.20%	41.80%
28	37	8	0	33	0.00%	100.00%	58.20%	41.80%
29	29	6	0	26	0.00%	100.00%	58.20%	41.80%
30	23	3	1	21.5	4.65%	95.35%	55.49%	44.51%
31	19	5	0	16.5	0.00%	100.00%	55.49%	44.51%
32	14	9	0	9.5	0.00%	100.00%	55.49%	44.51%
33	5	1	0	4.5	0.00%	100.00%	55.49%	44.51%
34	4	2	0	3	0.00%	100.00%	55.49%	44.51%
35	2	1	0	1.5	0.00%	100.00%	55.49%	44.51%
36	1	1	0	0.5	0.00%	100.00%	55.49%	44.51%

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	216	0	0	216	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	216	0	0	216	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
2	216	0	1	216	0.46%	99.54%	99.54%	0.46%
3	215	0	3	215	1.40%	98.60%	98.15%	1.85%
4	212	0	5	212	2.36%	97.64%	95.83%	4.17%
5	207	0	2	207	0.97%	99.03%	94.91%	5.09%
6	205	0	7	205	3.41%	96.59%	91.67%	8.33%
7	198	0	5	198	2.53%	97.47%	89.35%	10.65%
8	193	0	4	193	2.07%	97.93%	87.50%	12.50%
9	189	0	2	189	1.06%	98.94%	86.57%	13.43%
10	187	0	7	187	3.74%	96.26%	83.33%	16.67%
11	180	0	8	180	4.44%	95.56%	79.63%	20.37%
12	172	11	7	166.5	4.20%	95.80%	76.28%	23.72%
13	154	5	8	151.5	5.28%	94.72%	72.25%	27.75%
14	141	13	6	134.5	4.46%	95.54%	69.03%	30.97%
15	122	11	0	116.5	0.00%	100.00%	69.03%	30.97%
16	111	2	6	110	5.45%	94.55%	65.27%	34.73%
17	103	7	4	99.5	4.02%	95.98%	62.64%	37.36%
18	92	8	1	88	1.14%	98.86%	61.93%	38.07%
19	83	4	2	81	2.47%	97.53%	60.40%	39.60%
20	77	2	1	76	1.32%	98.68%	59.61%	40.39%
21	74	3	1	72.5	1.38%	98.62%	58.78%	41.22%
22	70	6	4	67	5.97%	94.03%	55.27%	44.73%
23	60	9	2	55.5	3.60%	96.40%	53.28%	46.72%
24	49	3	1	47.5	2.11%	97.89%	52.16%	47.84%
25	45	6	1	42	2.38%	97.62%	50.92%	49.08%
26	38	4	1	36	2.78%	97.22%	49.50%	50.50%
27	33	3	0	31.5	0.00%	100.00%	49.50%	50.50%
28	30	6	0	27	0.00%	100.00%	49.50%	50.50%
29	24	1	1	23.5	4.26%	95.74%	47.40%	52.60%
30	22	4	0	20	0.00%	100.00%	47.40%	52.60%
31	18	8	0	14	0.00%	100.00%	47.40%	52.60%
32	10	5	0	7.5	0.00%	100.00%	47.40%	52.60%
33	5	2	0	4	0.00%	100.00%	47.40%	52.60%
34	3	1	0	2.5	0.00%	100.00%	47.40%	52.60%
35	2	2	0	1	0.00%	100.00%	47.40%	52.60%

All CASAT Male Participants

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	2099	0	1	2099	0.05%	99.95%	99.95%	0.05%
1	2098	0	1	2098	0.05%	99.95%	99.90%	0.10%
2	2097	0	5	2097	0.24%	99.76%	99.67%	0.33%
3	2092	0	14	2092	0.67%	99.33%	99.00%	1.00%
4	2078	0	23	2078	1.11%	98.89%	97.90%	2.10%
5	2055	0	18	2055	0.88%	99.12%	97.05%	2.95%
6	2037	0	32	2037	1.57%	98.43%	95.52%	4.48%
7	2005	0	32	2005	1.60%	98.40%	94.00%	6.00%
8	1973	0	50	1973	2.53%	97.47%	91.62%	8.38%
9	1923	0	30	1923	1.56%	98.44%	90.19%	9.81%
10	1893	0	52	1893	2.75%	97.25%	87.71%	12.29%
11	1841	0	44	1841	2.39%	97.61%	85.61%	14.39%
12	1797	85	39	1754.5	2.22%	97.78%	83.71%	16.29%
13	1673	74	48	1636	2.93%	97.07%	81.25%	18.75%
14	1551	101	24	1500.5	1.60%	98.40%	79.95%	20.05%
15	1426	83	31	1384.5	2.24%	97.76%	78.16%	21.84%
16	1312	66	32	1279	2.50%	97.50%	76.21%	23.79%
17	1214	60	25	1184	2.11%	97.89%	74.60%	25.40%
18	1129	78	23	1090	2.11%	97.89%	73.02%	26.98%
19	1028	74	16	991	1.61%	98.39%	71.85%	28.15%
20	938	62	17	907	1.87%	98.13%	70.50%	29.50%
21	859	64	12	827	1.45%	98.55%	69.48%	30.52%
22	783	46	13	760	1.71%	98.29%	68.29%	31.71%
23	724	57	6	695.5	0.86%	99.14%	67.70%	32.30%
24	661	48	8	637	1.26%	98.74%	66.85%	33.15%
25	605	57	9	576.5	1.56%	98.44%	65.80%	34.20%
26	539	56	5	511	0.98%	99.02%	65.16%	34.84%
27	478	38	4	459	0.87%	99.13%	64.59%	35.41%
28	436	57	5	407.5	1.23%	98.77%	63.80%	36.20%
29	374	32	5	358	1.40%	98.60%	62.91%	37.09%
30	337	43	3	315.5	0.95%	99.05%	62.31%	37.69%
31	291	61	1	260.5	0.38%	99.62%	62.07%	37.93%
32	229	50	3	204	1.47%	98.53%	61.16%	38.84%
33	176	41	3	155.5	1.93%	98.07%	59.98%	40.02%
34	132	37	1	113.5	0.88%	99.12%	59.45%	40.55%
35	94	47	0	70.5	0.00%	100.00%	59.45%	40.55%
36	47	35	0	29.5	0.00%	100.00%	59.45%	40.55%
37	12	10	0	7	0.00%	100.00%	59.45%	40.55%
38	2	1	0	1.5	0.00%	100.00%	59.45%	40.55%
39	1	1	0	0.5	0.00%	100.00%	59.45%	40.55%

All Participants--MARCY

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	518	0	1	518	0.19%	99.81%	99.81%	0.19%
1	517	0	0	517	0.00%	100.00%	99.81%	0.19%
2	517	0	2	517	0.39%	99.61%	99.42%	0.58%
3	515	0	5	515	0.97%	99.03%	98.46%	1.54%
4	510	0	3	510	0.59%	99.41%	97.88%	2.12%
5	507	0	6	507	1.18%	98.82%	96.72%	3.28%
6	501	0	6	501	1.20%	98.80%	95.56%	4.44%
7	495	0	6	495	1.21%	98.79%	94.40%	5.60%
8	489	0	14	489	2.86%	97.14%	91.70%	8.30%
9	475	0	9	475	1.89%	98.11%	89.96%	10.04%
10	466	0	8	466	1.72%	98.28%	88.42%	11.58%
11	458	0	14	458	3.06%	96.94%	85.71%	14.29%
12	444	26	8	431	1.86%	98.14%	84.12%	15.88%
13	410	18	14	401	3.49%	96.51%	81.19%	18.81%
14	378	20	4	368	1.09%	98.91%	80.30%	19.70%
15	354	17	4	345.5	1.16%	98.84%	79.37%	20.63%
16	333	9	6	328.5	1.83%	98.17%	77.92%	22.08%
17	318	17	9	309.5	2.91%	97.09%	75.66%	24.34%
18	292	27	6	278.5	2.15%	97.85%	74.03%	25.97%
19	259	28	3	245	1.22%	98.78%	73.12%	26.88%
20	228	22	6	217	2.76%	97.24%	71.10%	28.90%
21	200	20	5	190	2.63%	97.37%	69.23%	30.77%
22	175	12	3	169	1.78%	98.22%	68.00%	32.00%
23	160	10	1	155	0.65%	99.35%	67.56%	32.44%
24	149	7	3	145.5	2.06%	97.94%	66.17%	33.83%
25	139	10	2	134	1.49%	98.51%	65.18%	34.82%
26	127	13	3	120.5	2.49%	97.51%	63.56%	36.44%
27	111	8	1	107	0.93%	99.07%	62.96%	37.04%
28	102	10	3	97	3.09%	96.91%	61.02%	38.98%
29	89	4	3	87	3.45%	96.55%	58.91%	41.09%
30	82	11	1	76.5	1.31%	98.69%	58.14%	41.86%
31	70	17	1	61.5	1.63%	98.37%	57.20%	42.80%
32	52	15	2	44.5	4.49%	95.51%	54.63%	45.37%
33	35	12	1	29	3.45%	96.55%	52.74%	47.26%
34	22	11	0	16.5	0.00%	100.00%	52.74%	47.26%
35	11	4	0	9	0.00%	100.00%	52.74%	47.26%
36	7	3	0	5.5	0.00%	100.00%	52.74%	47.26%
37	4	4	0	2	0.00%	100.00%	52.74%	47.26%

All Participants--HALE CREEK

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	500	0	0	500	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	500	0	1	500	0.20%	99.80%	99.80%	0.20%
2	499	0	1	499	0.20%	99.80%	99.60%	0.40%
3	498	0	2	498	0.40%	99.60%	99.20%	0.80%
4	496	0	5	496	1.01%	98.99%	98.20%	1.80%
5	491	0	4	491	0.81%	99.19%	97.40%	2.60%
6	487	0	6	487	1.23%	98.77%	96.20%	3.80%
7	481	0	10	481	2.08%	97.92%	94.20%	5.80%
8	471	0	21	471	4.46%	95.54%	90.00%	10.00%
9	450	0	6	450	1.33%	98.67%	88.80%	11.20%
10	444	0	9	444	2.03%	97.97%	87.00%	13.00%
11	435	0	9	435	2.07%	97.93%	85.20%	14.80%
12	426	27	11	412.5	2.67%	97.33%	82.93%	17.07%
13	388	21	8	377.5	2.12%	97.88%	81.17%	18.83%
14	359	26	5	346	1.45%	98.55%	80.00%	20.00%
15	328	17	14	319.5	4.38%	95.62%	76.49%	23.51%
16	297	15	8	289.5	2.76%	97.24%	74.38%	25.62%
17	274	16	5	266	1.88%	98.12%	72.98%	27.02%
18	253	9	3	248.5	1.21%	98.79%	72.10%	27.90%
19	241	12	3	235	1.28%	98.72%	71.18%	28.82%
20	226	14	4	219	1.83%	98.17%	69.88%	30.12%
21	208	21	0	197.5	0.00%	100.00%	69.88%	30.12%
22	187	14	3	180	1.67%	98.33%	68.71%	31.29%
23	170	15	1	162.5	0.62%	99.38%	68.29%	31.71%
24	154	12	1	148	0.68%	99.32%	67.83%	32.17%
25	141	12	2	135	1.48%	98.52%	66.83%	33.17%
26	127	10	1	122	0.82%	99.18%	66.28%	33.72%
27	116	7	2	112.5	1.78%	98.22%	65.10%	34.90%
28	107	16	1	99	1.01%	98.99%	64.44%	35.56%
29	90	14	1	83	1.20%	98.80%	63.67%	36.33%
30	75	11	0	69.5	0.00%	100.00%	63.67%	36.33%
31	64	7	0	60.5	0.00%	100.00%	63.67%	36.33%
32	57	9	0	52.5	0.00%	100.00%	63.67%	36.33%
33	48	9	0	43.5	0.00%	100.00%	63.67%	36.33%
34	39	13	1	32.5	3.08%	96.92%	61.71%	38.29%
35	25	17	0	16.5	0.00%	100.00%	61.71%	38.29%
36	8	5	0	5.5	0.00%	100.00%	61.71%	38.29%
37	3	1	0	2.5	0.00%	100.00%	61.71%	38.29%
38	2	1	0	1.5	0.00%	100.00%	61.71%	38.29%
39	1	1	0	0.5	0.00%	100.00%	61.71%	38.29%

All Participants--CHATEAUGAY

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	544	0	0	544	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	544	0	0	544	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
2	544	0	0	544	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
3	544	0	2	544	0.37%	99.63%	99.63%	0.37%
4	542	0	8	542	1.48%	98.52%	98.16%	1.84%
5	534	0	5	534	0.94%	99.06%	97.24%	2.76%
6	529	0	8	529	1.51%	98.49%	95.77%	4.23%
7	521	0	7	521	1.34%	98.66%	94.49%	5.51%
8	514	0	7	514	1.36%	98.64%	93.20%	6.80%
9	507	0	10	507	1.97%	98.03%	91.36%	8.64%
10	497	0	21	497	4.23%	95.77%	87.50%	12.50%
11	476	0	9	476	1.89%	98.11%	85.85%	14.15%
12	467	11	10	461.5	2.17%	97.83%	83.99%	16.01%
13	446	12	12	440	2.73%	97.27%	81.69%	18.31%
14	422	19	6	412.5	1.45%	98.55%	80.51%	19.49%
15	397	23	8	385.5	2.08%	97.92%	78.84%	21.16%
16	366	26	10	353	2.83%	97.17%	76.60%	23.40%
17	330	10	7	325	2.15%	97.85%	74.95%	25.05%
18	313	14	10	306	3.27%	96.73%	72.50%	27.50%
19	289	21	6	278.5	2.15%	97.85%	70.94%	29.06%
20	262	13	5	255.5	1.96%	98.04%	69.55%	30.45%
21	244	16	5	236	2.12%	97.66%	66.08%	31.92%
22	223	9	2	218.5	0.92%	99.08%	67.46%	32.54%
23	212	15	2	204.5	0.98%	99.02%	66.80%	33.20%
24	195	13	2	188.5	1.06%	98.94%	66.09%	33.91%
25	180	24	2	168	1.19%	98.81%	65.30%	34.70%
26	154	17	0	145.5	0.00%	100.00%	65.30%	34.70%
27	137	13	1	130.5	0.77%	99.23%	64.80%	35.20%
28	123	19	0	113.5	0.00%	100.00%	64.80%	35.20%
29	104	10	0	99	0.00%	100.00%	64.80%	35.20%
30	94	14	2	87	2.30%	97.70%	63.31%	36.69%
31	78	18	0	69	0.00%	100.00%	63.31%	36.69%
32	60	14	0	53	0.00%	100.00%	63.31%	36.69%
33	46	11	2	40.5	4.94%	95.06%	60.18%	39.82%
34	33	9	0	28.5	0.00%	100.00%	60.18%	39.82%
35	24	8	0	20	0.00%	100.00%	60.18%	39.82%
36	16	13	0	9.5	0.00%	100.00%	60.18%	39.82%
37	3	3	0	1.5	0.00%	100.00%	60.18%	39.82%

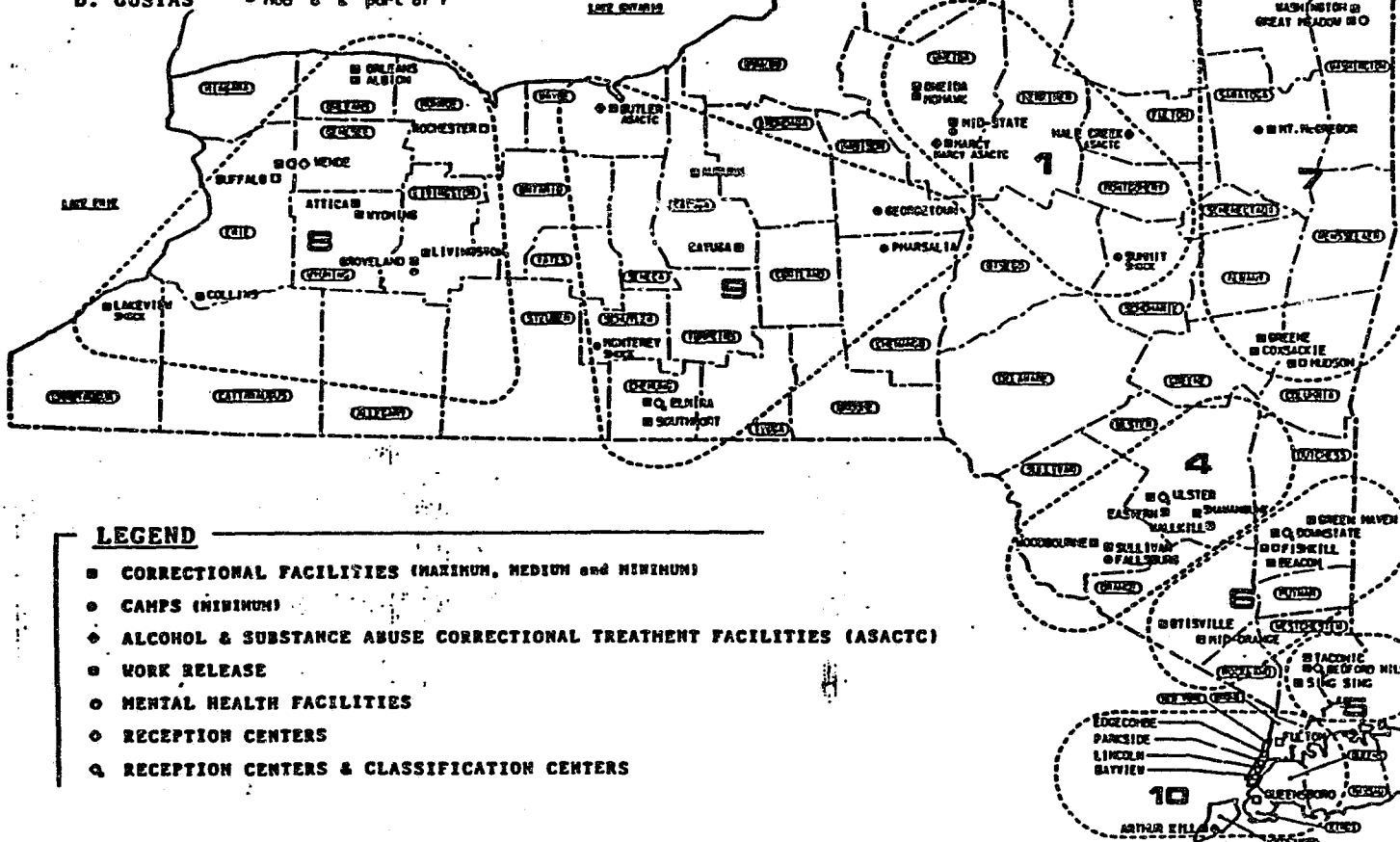
All Participants--BUTLER

Months	Cases at Start of Month	Cases Withdrawn During Month	Cases Returned to DOCS	Cases Exposed for Full Interval	Percent Terminated	Percent Survival	Cumulative Survival	Cumulative Returns
0	537	0	0	537	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
1	537	0	0	537	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
2	537	0	2	537	0.37%	99.63%	99.63%	0.37%
3	535	0	5	535	0.93%	99.07%	98.70%	1.30%
4	530	0	7	530	1.32%	98.68%	97.39%	2.61%
5	523	0	3	523	0.57%	99.43%	96.83%	3.17%
6	520	0	12	520	2.31%	97.69%	94.60%	5.40%
7	508	0	9	508	1.77%	98.23%	92.92%	7.08%
8	499	0	8	499	1.60%	98.40%	91.43%	8.57%
9	491	0	5	491	1.02%	98.98%	90.50%	9.50%
10	486	0	14	486	2.88%	97.12%	87.90%	12.10%
11	472	0	12	472	2.54%	97.46%	85.66%	14.34%
12	460	21	10	449.5	2.22%	97.78%	83.76%	16.24%
13	429	23	14	417.5	3.35%	96.65%	80.95%	19.05%
14	392	36	9	374	2.41%	97.59%	79.00%	21.00%
15	347	26	5	334	1.50%	98.50%	77.82%	22.18%
16	316	16	8	308	2.60%	97.40%	75.80%	24.20%
17	292	17	4	283.5	1.41%	98.59%	74.73%	25.27%
18	271	28	4	257	1.56%	98.44%	73.56%	26.44%
19	239	13	4	232.5	1.72%	98.28%	72.30%	27.70%
20	222	13	2	215.5	0.93%	99.07%	71.63%	28.37%
21	207	7	2	203.5	0.98%	99.02%	70.92%	29.08%
22	198	11	5	192.5	2.60%	97.40%	69.08%	30.92%
23	182	17	2	173.5	1.15%	98.85%	68.28%	31.72%
24	163	16	2	155	1.29%	98.71%	67.40%	32.60%
25	145	11	3	139.5	2.15%	97.75%	65.95%	34.05%
26	131	16	1	123	0.81%	99.19%	65.42%	34.58%
27	114	10	0	109	0.00%	100.00%	65.42%	34.58%
28	104	12	1	98	1.02%	98.98%	64.75%	35.25%
29	91	4	1	89	1.12%	98.88%	64.02%	35.98%
30	86	7	0	82.5	0.00%	100.00%	64.02%	35.98%
31	79	19	0	69.5	0.00%	100.00%	64.02%	35.98%
32	60	12	1	54	1.85%	98.15%	62.84%	37.16%
33	47	9	0	42.5	0.00%	100.00%	62.84%	37.16%
34	38	4	0	36	0.00%	100.00%	62.84%	37.16%
35	34	18	0	25	0.00%	100.00%	62.84%	37.16%
36	16	14	0	9	0.00%	100.00%	62.84%	37.16%
37	2	2	0	1	0.00%	100.00%	62.84%	37.16%

NEW YORK STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

REGIONAL COORDINATORS & HUBS

F. BRADY - HUB 5 & 10
W. CRAFT - HUB 4 & part of 7
S. HANTOR - HUB 1 & part of 7
R. HORAN - HUB 2 & 3
A. ROBERTS - HUB 9
A. TERRY - HUB 8
D. GUSTAS - HUB 6 & part of 7



LEGEND

- CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES (MAXIMUM, MEDIUM and MINIMUM)
- CAMPS (MINIMUM)
- ◆ ALCOHOL & SUBSTANCE ABUSE CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT FACILITIES (ASATC)
- WORK RELEASE
- MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES
- RECEPTION CENTERS
- RECEPTION CENTERS & CLASSIFICATION CENTERS

MALE FACILITIES

MAXIMUM SECURITY

ATTICA
AUBURN
CLINTON
COXSACKIE
DOWNSTATE
EASTERN
ELMIRA
GREAT MEADOW
GREEN HAVEN
SHAWANGUNK
SING-SING
SOUTHPORT
SULLIVAN
VENDE

MEDIUM SECURITY

ADIRONDACK
ALBANY
ARTHUR KILL
BARE HILL plus ANNEX
CAPE VINCENT
CAYUGA
COLLINS
EASTERN ANNEX
FISHKILL
FRANKLIN plus ANNEX
GOVERNOR
GREEN HAVEN ANNEX
GRENE plus ANNEX
GROVELAND
HUDSON
LIVINGSTON
NARCY
MID-ORANGE
MID-STATE
MORRIS
MT. MCGREGOR
OCONEGUS
ONEIDA
ORLEANS
OTISVILLE
RIVERVIEW
SING SING (TAPPAN)
ULSTER
VALKILL
WASHINGTON plus ANNEX
WATERLOO
WOODBOURNE
WYOMING plus ANNEX

MINIMUM SECURITY: OTHER

BUFFALO
BULLER
EDGEBORE
FALLSBURG ANNEX
FULTON
LAKEVIEW SHOCK
LINCOLN
LYON MOUNTAIN
MONTEREY SHOCK
MORRIS SHOCK
QUEENSBORO
ROCHESTER
SUMMIT SHOCK

MINIMUM SECURITY: CAMPS

FALLSBURG
GABRIELS
GEORGETOWN
MT. MCGREGOR
PHARSALIA
GROVELAND
MID-STATE

ALCOHOL & SUBSTANCE ABUSE CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

ARTHUR KILL ASATC
BUTLER ASATC
CHATEAUGAY ASATC
HALE CREEK ASATC
NARCY ASATC

MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

GREAT MEADOW
VENDE

RECEPTION CENTERS

CLINTON
VENDE

RECEPTION & CLASSIFICATION CENTERS

DEDFORD HILLS
DOWNSTATE
ELMIRA
ULSTER

FEMALE FACILITIES

ALBANY plus ANNEX
BAYVIEW
BEACON
DEDFORD HILLS
PARKSIDE
SUMMIT SHOCK
TACONIC

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