



# NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

*Data Resources Program*



## Process Evaluation of the Michigan Department of Corrections Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program, 1999

James Austin, Kelly Dedel Johnson, and Wendy Naro

ICPSR 2975

*User Guide*



Inter university Consortium for Political and Social Research



Process Evaluation of the Michigan Department of Corrections  
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program, 1999

(ICPSR 2975)

Principal Investigators

James Austin, Kelly Dedel Johnson, and Wendy Naro  
George Washington University  
Institute on Crime, Justice, and Corrections

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Inter-university Consortium for  
Political and Social Research  
P.O. Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Summary .....	1
General Study Overview .....	3
Study Identification .....	3
Purpose of the Study .....	3
Methods .....	4
Study Design .....	4
Sources of Information .....	4
Sample .....	4
Response Rates .....	5
Dates of Data Collection .....	5
Summary of Contents .....	5
Description of Variables .....	5
Presence of Common Scales .....	6
Unit of Observation .....	6
Extent of Processing .....	6
Extent of Collection .....	6
Data Collection Notes .....	6
File Specifications .....	6
Restrictions .....	7
Related Publications .....	7
Final Reports and Other Publications .....	7
Data Resources Program on the Internet .....	8
Data Completeness Report .....	9
Data Completeness Report for Part 1 .....	9
Data Completeness Report for Part 2 .....	11
Data Completeness Report for Part 3 .....	13





## SUMMARY

This study was a process evaluation of the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) residential substance abuse treatment (RSAT) program at the Cooper Street Correctional Facility in Jackson, Michigan. The 272-bed program was designed to treat male, minimum-custody inmates with a history of serious chemical dependency. The phase of treatment at the Jackson Cooper Street facility lasted six months, and was followed by a 12-month aftercare component. The main theory of change behind the program was that education about drugs and their physical, familial, and social effects, coupled with opportunities to learn about recovery and identify triggers for substance use, would help substance-abusing offenders to avoid both substance abuse and criminal behaviors once released into the community. This study used multiple data sources. Part 1, Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) Data, was acquired from the MDOC's Correctional Management Information System, which included demographic, criminal history, programming, and institutional misconduct information for a snapshot of the entire inmate population. These data provided information on all 44,061 inmates in the custody of MDOC on July 1, 1999. Part 2, RSAT Applications data, contains data for the 834 applications received by August 30, 1999. These data were received from University of Michigan (UM) researchers studying the long-term impact of the RSAT program on offender substance abuse and recidivism. The data were collected using a screening form for each application, and were initially generated and entered into an electronic format by RSAT program staff. Part 3, Service Tracking Data, contains RSAT admission and parole data, which were manually collected.



## GENERAL STUDY OVERVIEW

## STUDY IDENTIFICATION

Process Evaluation of the Michigan Department of Corrections  
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program, 1999

James Austin, Kelly Dedel Johnson, and Wendy Naro

George Washington University. Institute on Crime, Justice, and  
Corrections

Award No. 98-RT-VX-K007

## PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study was a process evaluation of the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) residential substance abuse treatment (RSAT) program at the Cooper Street Correctional Facility in Jackson, Michigan. The 272-bed program was designed to treat male, minimum-custody inmates with a history of serious chemical dependency. The phase of treatment at the Jackson Cooper Street facility lasted six months, and was followed by a 12-month aftercare component. The in-custody phase of treatment was guided by a standardized, cognitively-based curriculum created by Ken Wanberg and Harvey Milkman, "Strategies for Self Improvement and Change." The main theory of change behind the program was that education about drugs and their physical, familial, and social effects, coupled with opportunities to learn about recovery and identify triggers for substance use, would help substance-abusing offenders to avoid both substance abuse and criminal behaviors once released into the community. The overall goals of this research were to (1) conduct a process evaluation that examined the integrity of program implementation, and (2) make specific recommendations with regard to program structure and eligibility criteria that could better prepare the program for an impact evaluation. The major areas of focus included: (1) program context, including program design, agencies contributing to its development, costs, and operating assumptions regarding criminal behavior and the treatment of addiction; (2) program goals, including compatibility, clarity, and measurability of goals, operating assumptions and selection of participants, and the level of buy-in from key stakeholders; (3) selection criteria, including stated criteria and their operation, profile of applicants versus the larger pool of eligible inmates, rates of program completion, and frequency and reasons for dropouts and terminations; (4) program intervention, including comparison between the program's design and its form once it became operational, type, intensity, and duration of services and the degree to which treatment standards were realized; and (5) interagency linkages, including level of cooperation and coordination among agencies actively involved in program delivery and the relationship between the program and the Michigan Parole Board.

## METHODS

## STUDY DESIGN

This study used multiple data sources. Part 1, MDOC Data, was acquired from the MDOC's Correctional Management Information System, which included demographic, criminal history, programming, and institutional misconduct information for a stock snapshot of the entire inmate population. These data, which were cleaned and audited by the researchers, provided information on all 44,061 inmates in the custody of MDOC on July 1, 1999. Part 2, RSAT Applications data, contains data for the 834 applications received by August 30, 1999. These data were received from University of Michigan (UM) researchers doing a project on the long-term impact of the RSAT program on offender substance abuse and recidivism. The data were collected using a screening form for each application, and were initially generated and entered into an electronic format by RSAT program staff. Specific goals and parameters had been developed for each project to ensure that MDOC and program staff were not overwhelmed by requests for data and access to the RSAT program. UM researchers cleaned and audited Part 2 data for consistency and completeness. Part 3, Service Tracking Data, contains RSAT admission and parole data, which were manually collected.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Administrative records data were obtained for all inmates in the custody of MDOC on July 1, 1999. RSAT program staff collected data on all RSAT applications through August 30, 1999. The project acquired administrative records data on RSAT admissions and parole.

## SAMPLE

To be eligible for the RSAT program inmates must have been (1) within 12 to 18 months of earliest release date (ERD) at application and within six to 12 months of ERD at admission, (2) non-violent offenders, (3) classified as requiring minimum custody, (4) diagnosed with the DSM-IV substance abuse or dependency criteria, and (5) free of physical or mental health issues that would prevent full participation.

## RESPONSE RATES

Not applicable.

## DATE(S) OF DATA COLLECTION

1999

## SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

## DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

Part 1, Michigan Department of Corrections Data, variables include date of birth, race, location, earliest release date (ERD), age, offense categories, statute reference, offense group, sentence, truth-in-sentencing condition, whether admitted to RSAT, date admitted, and other demographic, criminal history, programming, and insitutional misconduct variables. Part 2, RSAT Applications Data, variables include date application reviewed, disposition of case, year the applicant was born, sex, race, ERD, reason for incarceration, whether ERD was within six to 18 months, whether applicant was a non-violent offender, whether applicant had a substance abuse history, mental health issues, and appropriate MDOC security level for RSAT program, age at screening, whether admitted, date admitted, whether included in Part 3 data, type of parole action, projected release date, date of graduation, type of discharge from program, and several derived variables. Part 3, Service Tracking Data, variables include housing unit, date of transfer to unit, hours and number of sessions for case conferences, psychoactive substance education, thinking skills, interactive group therapy, individual counseling, case management, and all treatment types, Phase One start date, Phase Two start date, Phase Three start date, Phase Three end date, discharge type, weeks in each phase, weeks in unit prior to program start, total weeks for those who finished Phase Three, and average hours per week.

## PRESENCE OF COMMON SCALES

None.

## UNIT OF OBSERVATION

Individuals

## EXTENT OF PROCESSING

ICPSR produced a codebook, generated SAS and SPSS data definition statements, and reformatted the data and documentation.

## EXTENT OF COLLECTION

This data collection consists of three data files, a user guide, and codebooks in PDF files, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

## DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The user guide and codebook are provided by ICPSR as Portable Document Format (PDF) files. The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed using PDF reader software, such as the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided on the ICPSR Web site.

## FILE SPECIFICATIONS

PART NUMBER: 1

PART NAME: Michigan Department of Corrections Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASE COUNT: 44,061

VARIABLE COUNT: 77

RECORD LENGTH: 644

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 2

PART NAME: RSAT Applications Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASE COUNT: 834

VARIABLE COUNT: 39

RECORD LENGTH: 118

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART NUMBER: 3  
PART NAME: RSAT Service Tracking Data  
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular  
CASE COUNT: 85  
VARIABLE COUNT: 31  
RECORD LENGTH: 137  
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

#### RESTRICTIONS

The data are restricted from general dissemination. Users interested in obtaining these data must complete a Data Transfer Agreement Form and specify the reasons for the request. A copy of the Data Transfer Agreement Form can be requested by calling 800-999-0960 or 734-647-5000. The Data Transfer Agreement Form is also available as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file from the NACJD Web site at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/Private/private.pdf>. Completed forms should be returned to: Director, National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Institute for Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, or by fax: 734-647-8200.

#### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Austin, James, Kelly Dedel Johnson, and Wendy Naro. "Process Evaluation of the Michigan Department of Corrections Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program" (Final Report). NCJ 181650. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, 2000.

Harrison, Lana D., and Steven S. Martin. "Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant: Compendium of Program Implementation and Accomplishments" (Research Report). NCJ 187099. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, 2000.

#### FINAL REPORTS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) was established in 1972 by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), of the U.S. Department of Justice, to provide research findings to criminal justice professionals and researchers. NCJRS operates specialized clearinghouses that are staffed by information specialists who supply a range of reference, referral, and distribution services. Final reports and other publications describing research conducted on a variety of criminal justice topics are available. Publications can be obtained from NCJRS at NIJ/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD, 20849-6000, 800-851-3420 or 301-519-5500. TTY Service for the Hearing Impaired is 877-712-9279 (toll-free) or 301-947-8374 (local). The URL for the NCJRS homepage is:

<http://www.ncjrs.org>

## DATA RESOURCES PROGRAM ON THE INTERNET

The National Institute of Justice Data Resources Program (DRP) makes datasets from NIJ-funded research and evaluation projects available to the research community and sponsors research and training activities devoted to secondary data analysis. Datasets are archived by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan.

The NACJD maintains a World Wide Web site with instructions for transferring files and sending messages. Criminal justice data funded by the Department of Justice are available via the Internet at this site at no charge to the user. NACJD may be contacted at NACJD/ICPSR, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI, 48106-1248, 800-999-0960 or 734-998-9825. The URL for the NACJD homepage is:

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD>



DATA COMPLETENESS REPORT

This report corresponds to the data file: DA2975.P1

Table 1: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values\*

Variable Name and Label (Total cases=44061)	Percent of Cases with Missing Values
-----	
35.1% (27 of 77 variables) have 0% Missing Values	
39.0% (30 of 77 variables) have > 0% - 1% Missing Values	
2.6% (2 of 77 variables) have > 1% - 3% Missing Values	
0.0% (0 of 77 variables) have > 3% - 5% Missing Values	
2.6% (2 of 77 variables) have > 5% - 10% Missing Values	
C_DT C_DT	7.5%
S_STATUS S_STATUS	7.6%
3.9% (3 of 77 variables) have > 10% - 20% Missing Values	
PRIOR PRIOR	12.6%
FIRSTM FIRSTM	17.4%
LASTM LASTM	17.4%
1.3% (1 of 77 variables) have > 20% - 40% Missing Values	
TIS_COND TRUTH IN SENTENCING CONDITION	36.5%
15.6% (12 of 77 variables) have > 40% - 100% Missing Values	
OLD_MCL MCL STATUTE REFERENCE	46.2%
MCL_GRP MCL_GRP	63.7%
MCL_NAME MCL_NAME	63.8%
END_DT END_DT	74.9%
S_CODE S_CODE	83.3%
SNETGP2 SNETGP2	86.1%
CHG CHANGED 6/99	97.8%
RECORD RECORD	98.2%
RSAT RSAT	98.2%
=====	

Table 1 (continued)

Variable Name and Label	Percent of Cases with Missing Values
ADMITTED IF INMATE WAS ADMITTED	99.0%
DATEADM DATEADM	99.0%
RMIN_G RMIN_G	100.0%

\*Variables individually listed only if greater than 5% missing values.  
Data do not contain skip patterns or skip patterns are not reflected  
in the data as coded.

## DATA COMPLETENESS REPORT

This report corresponds to the data file: DA2975.P2

Table 2: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values\*

Variable Name and Label (Total cases=834)	Percent of Cases with Missing Values
-----	
17.9% (7 of 39 variables) have 0% Missing Values	
2.6% (1 of 39 variables) have > 0% - 1% Missing Values	
15.4% (6 of 39 variables) have > 1% - 3% Missing Values	
30.8% (12 of 39 variables) have > 3% - 5% Missing Values	
2.6% (1 of 39 variables) have > 5% - 10% Missing Values	
GRAD_DAT DATE OF GRADUATION	8.4%
5.1% (2 of 39 variables) have > 10% - 20% Missing Values	
ADMITTED IF INMATE WAS ADMITTED	13.4%
REASINC REASON FOR INCARCERATION	15.0%
0.0% (0 of 39 variables) have > 20% - 40% Missing Values	
25.6% (10 of 39 variables) have > 40% - 100% Missing Values	
DATEADM DATE ADMITTED TO PROGRAM	46.6%
ERD_ADM MONTHS UNTIL ERD, AT DATE OF ADMISSION	48.6%
ERDAD_G MONTHS TO ERD AT ADMISSION, GROUPED	48.6%
PREFIX PREFIX OF PRISONER ID NUMBER	65.7%
PAR_ACT TYPE OF PAROLE ACTION	82.1%
PRO_DATE PROJECTED RELEASE DATE	82.1%
TIME_OUT TIME TO PROJECTED RELEASE DATE AT ADMIT	83.1%
OUT_RGE TIME TO PRJECTD RLSE DATE AT ADMIT,GRPE	83.1%
DISCHG TYPE OF DISCHARGE FROM PROGRAM	85.1%
IF_GRAD IF GRADUATED, TIME TO PRJECTD RELSE DAT	90.3%
-----	

\*Variables individually listed only if greater than 5% missing values.  
Data do not contain skip patterns or skip patterns are not reflected  
in the data as coded.



DATA COMPLETENESS REPORT

This report corresponds to the data file: DA2975.P3

Table 3: Distribution of Variables by Percentage of Missing Values\*

Variable Name and Label (Total cases=85)	Percent of Cases with Missing Values
-----	
58.1% (18 of 31 variables) have 0% Missing Values	
0.0% (0 of 31 variables) have > 0% - 1% Missing Values	
0.0% (0 of 31 variables) have > 1% - 3% Missing Values	
0.0% (0 of 31 variables) have > 3% - 5% Missing Values	
0.0% (0 of 31 variables) have > 5% - 10% Missing Values	
25.8% (8 of 31 variables) have > 10% - 20% Missing Values	
ONE_WKS NUMBER OF WEEKS IN PHASE I	10.6%
TWO_IN END PHASE ONE/PHASE TWO START DATE	10.6%
CM TOTAL CASE MANAGEMENT HOURS	14.1%
CM_NUM NUMBER CASE MANAGEMENT SESSIONS	14.1%
TOT_HRS TOTAL HOURS OF TREATMENT	14.1%
TOT_SES TOTAL NUMBER OF SESSIONS	14.1%
AVG_HRS AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK	14.1%
HRS_RANG AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, RANGE	14.1%
0.0% (0 of 31 variables) have > 20% - 40% Missing Values	
16.1% (5 of 31 variables) have > 40% - 100% Missing Values	
TWO_WKS NUMBER OF WEEKS IN PHASE II	56.5%
THREE_IN END PHASE TWO/PHASE THREE START DATE	56.5%
THR_WKS NUMBER OF WEEKS IN PHASE III	62.4%
TOT_WKS TOTAL WKS, THOSE WHO FINISHED PHASE III	62.4%
THRE_OUT PHASE THREE END DATE	62.4%
-----	

\*Variables individually listed only if greater than 5% missing values.  
Data do not contain skip patterns or skip patterns are not reflected  
in the data as coded.



