



Division of Corrections



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Drug Testing Profile, FY 1992 - 2002

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This report profiles drug testing performed at the Division of Corrections Drug Testing Center by Manager Barry Sullivan for the Fiscal Years of 1992 through 2002.

The WVDOC Drug Testing Center, originally based at the former West Virginia Penitentiary at Moundsville, is located in the Anthony Correctional Center in Neola, WV. The Center performs urinalysis on all test samples gathered at WV Division of Corrections Institutions, and performs testing for the Division of Juvenile Services, and the WV Regional Jail Authority as needed.

DATA COLLECTION

The data for this report was gathered from annual statistical reports produced by Drug Testing Center Manager Barry Sullivan.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

- The WV adult prison population has increased dramatically, from approximately 2,000 prisoners in 1992 to around 4,500 by the end of FY 2002.
- Drug Testing on DOC inmates has increased since FY 1992, from 1,814 samples tested to over 11,000 samples tested in FY 2002.
- Despite increased populations and increased testing, the number of positive samples and the percent of samples testing positive have decreased over the past decade. Only 1% of the 11,000 plus samples tested in FY 2002 were positive, down from 11% in FY 1992.

DRUG TESTING DATA

Drug Testing Data included in this report follows three different populations:

- DOC Prisons - General Population: Regular inmates housed in DOC facilities.
- DOC Prisons - Receiving Population: Inmates housed in intake or receiving units in DOC facilities.
- DOC Parole Services: WV Parolees, Out of State Parolees, and Out of State Probationers under the supervision of DOC Parole Services.

The DOC Drug Testing Center has been in operation since Fiscal Year 1992 and this report covers over ten years of data. However, testing on receiving populations did not begin until FY 2000.

DOC PRISONS - GENERAL POPULATION

As a regular part of prison life, inmates are occasionally required to submit to drug testing. Currently the DOC tests for up to six different drugs in each sample, these drugs include: cannabinoids, opiates, cocaine, methamphetamine, barbiturate, and benzodiazepines. The numbers shown in Table 1 are based on the total number of urine samples

collected from inmates and tested by year and institution, NOT number of tests conducted.

As shown the total number of samples tested has increased dramatically in the past decade. The total number of samples tested per year increased from 1,814 in FY 1992 to 11,545 in FY 2002, a 536% increase. Much of this increase can

be attributed to the opening of the Denmar Correctional Center (DCC), Mt. Olive Correctional Complex (MOCC), Northern Correctional Center (NCC), Ohio County Correctional Center (OCCC), and St. Marys Correctional Center (SMCC). However, institutions that were open for the entire eleven year period also experienced similar increases.

Table 1: Total Samples Tested, FY 1992 - 2002.

Institution	FY1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
ACC	100	129	37	50	47	150	240	314	226	325	693	2311
BCC	425	385	468	218	595	622	635	558	630	882	683	6101
CWRC	174	274	467	223	647	630	711	628	635	805	670	5864
DCC	*	*	5	49	117	96	518	740	628	733	848	3734
HCC	616	454	220	232	1335	1125	1330	1717	1198	1177	1894	11298
HWRC	264	531	420	582	827	847	655	658	650	904	648	6986
MOCC	*	*	*	51	480	825	1194	2722	1452	2072	2759	11555
NCC	*	*	*	66	187	288	634	933	578	633	830	4149
OCCC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	120	128	117	96	461
PCC	235	276	303	230	302	398	969	1277	1781	1315	1466	8552
SMCC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	572	1000	849	958	3379
Total	1814	2049	1920	1701	4537	4981	6886	10239	8906	9812	11545	64390

* Institution was not yet open.

Chart 1: Total Samples Tested, FY 1992 - 2002.

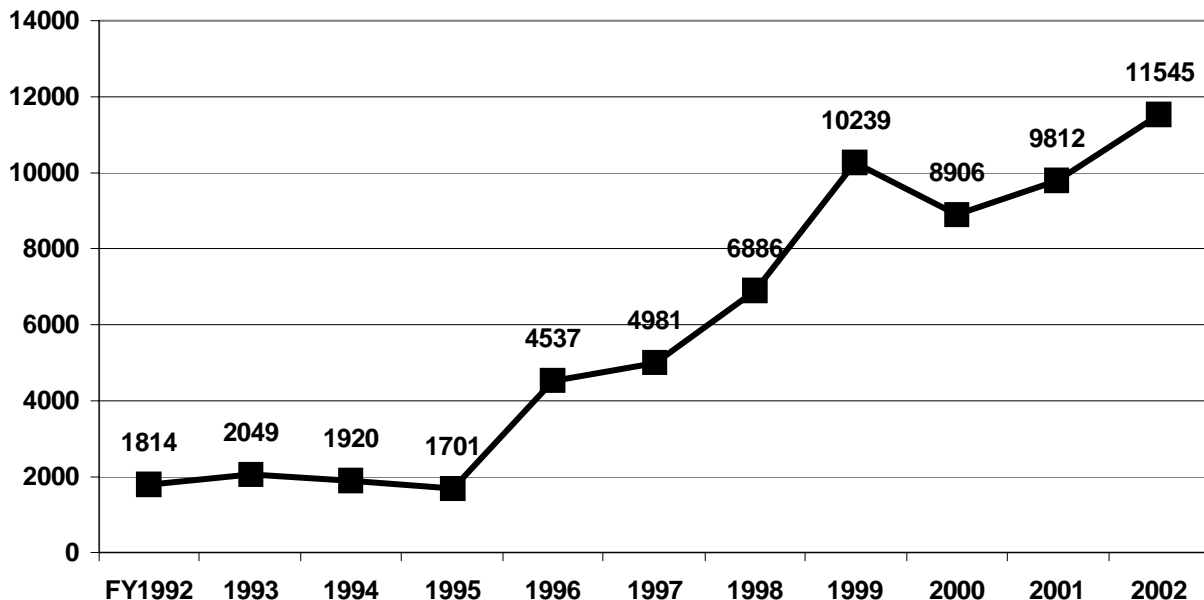


Table 2, illustrates the number of tested samples that were found to be positive for one or more of the drugs mentioned earlier by year and institution. As shown the number of positive samples peaked in FY 1996 at 374 and has since fallen to only 111 positive samples in FY 2002. This is somewhat due to a change in data collection procedures.

Since FY 2002 drug testing statistics on inmates in receiving populations have been recorded separately to illustrate the fact that inmates who have just been received from a jail or from the community are more likely to test positive for drugs. This indicates that those inmates most likely took the drugs just before their admission to a DOC facility rather than obtaining the con-

traband while in that facility. This can be seen in greater detail in Tables 4 through 6.

However, these numbers, even combined with receiving population numbers are decreasing despite increased testing and a continually growing prison population.

Table 2: Total Positive Samples, FY 1992 - 2002.

Institution	FY1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
ACC	1	0	1	0	3	0	7	12	3	9	10	46
BCC	42	29	11	10	6	14	10	2	32	0	1	157
CWRC	21	21	9	15	10	10	14	8	13	16	17	154
DCC	*	*	0	1	10	3	17	15	7	4	6	63
HCC	107	84	65	54	201	86	69	26	12	22	9	735
HWRC	19	19	9	9	5	14	7	7	13	9	7	118
MOCC	*	*	*	19	108	141	134	153	74	27	20	676
NCC	*	*	*	16	16	24	33	44	8	6	15	162
OCCC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	3	6	3	17
PCC	18	21	35	11	15	27	16	24	19	5	19	210
SMCC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	27	6	4	50
Total	208	174	130	135	374	319	307	309	211	110	111	2388

* Institution was not yet open.

Chart 2: Total Positive Samples, FY 1992 - 2002.

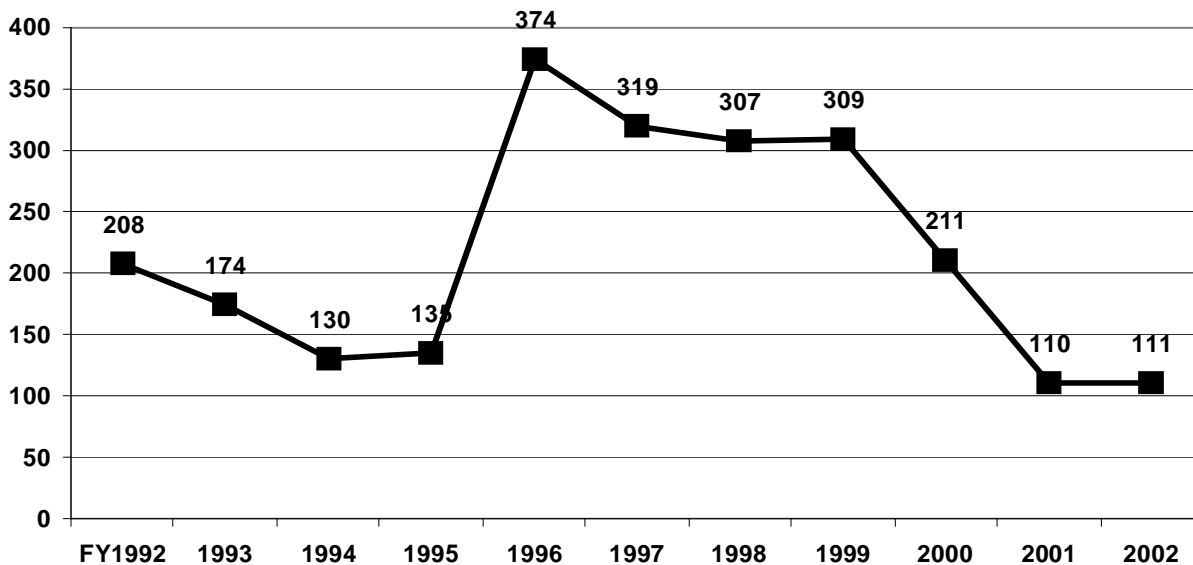


Table 3, shows the percentage of the total samples taken that tested positive for one or more drugs by year and institution. The percentage mirrors the total positive samples in its recent decrease but is also subject to the counting procedure change explained previously. However, regardless of this change, the total percent of positives has decreased significantly over the past decade from 11% in FY 1992 to 1% in FY 2002 despite increased populations and testing.

This drop can be attributed to many factors, including:

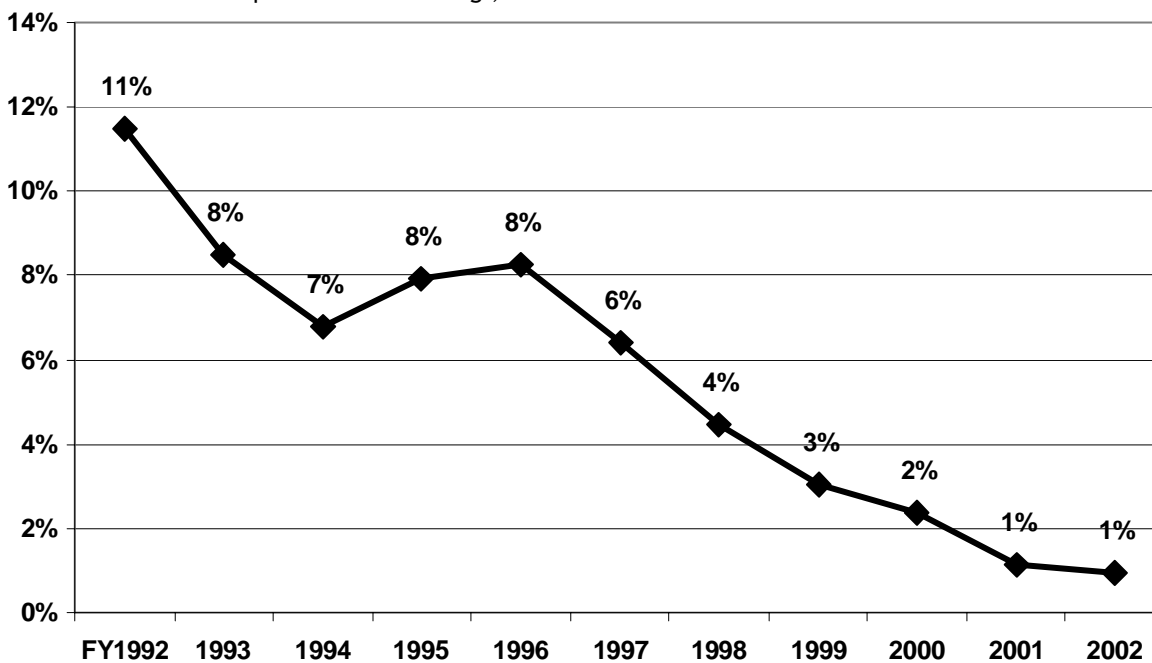
- Increased institutional security in the form of physical plant, postal and visitation monitoring, etc.
- Dramatically increased testing efforts leading to some measure of deterrence.
- Increased sanctions for usage.
- Increased use of drug dogs and other advanced detection techniques.
- Enhanced substance abuse treatment in correctional facilities.

Table 3: % of Tested Samples Positive for Drugs, FY 1992 - 2002.

Institution	FY1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ACC	1	0	3	0	6	0	3	4	1	3	1	2
BCC	10	8	2	5	1	2	2	0	5	0	0	3
CWRC	12	8	2	7	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	3
DCC	*	*	0	2	9	3	3	2	1	1	1	2
HCC	17	19	30	23	15	8	5	2	1	2	0	7
HWRC	7	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
MOCC	*	*	*	37	23	17	11	6	5	1	1	6
NCC	*	*	*	24	9	8	5	5	1	1	2	4
OCCC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	2	5	3	4
PCC	8	8	12	5	5	7	2	2	1	0	1	2
SMCC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	3	1	0	1
Total %	11	8	7	8	8	6	4	3	2	1	1	4

* Institution was not yet open.

Chart 3: % of Tested Samples Positive for Drugs, FY 1992 - 2002.



DOC PRISONS - RECEIVING POPULATION

The “Receiving” population refers to those inmates at an institution that have just been received from a jail or some other outside entity. Inmates are usually kept in a segregated unit for up to 45 days after their initial admission to a DOC prison. During this time period, inmates are put through a battery of psychological and aptitude tests that are designed to assist corrections professionals in “classifying” an inmate.

Inmates transferring from other DOC institutions are also sometimes tested in this category as evidenced by SMCC’s inclusion. SMCC does not conduct intake as described above, the institution only accepts transfers from other institutions, this is illustrated in the very low

Table 4: Receiving Population - Total Samples Tested, FY 1992 - 2002.

Institution	FY 2000	2001	2002	Total
ACC	157	307	221	685
MOCC	600	323	306	1229
NCC	117	156	71	344
OSCC	3	3	33	39
SMCC	1000	849	958	2807
Total	1877	1638	1589	5104

Table 5: Receiving Population - Total Positive Samples, FY 1992 - 2002.

Institution	FY 2000	2001	2002	Total
ACC	46	60	36	142
MOCC	42	18	29	89
NCC	7	5	5	17
OSCC	0	0	0	0
SMCC	0	6	6	12
Total	95	89	76	260

Table 6: Receiving Population - % of Tested Samples Positive for Drugs, FY 1992 - 2002.

Institution	FY 2000	2001	2002	Total
	%	%	%	%
ACC	29	20	16	21
MOCC	7	6	9	7
NCC	6	3	7	5
OSCC	0	0	0	0
SMCC	0	1	1	0
Total %	5	5	5	5

positive sample percentage rate. Conversely, ACC intakes prisoners directly from jails and other outside jurisdictions so it logically shows a much higher positive percentage. In addition, the majority of offenders housed in ACC are between the ages of 18-25.

The drug testing statistics on this population are kept separate because of the distinct possibility that an inmate could have abused drugs prior to admission. This, plus the fact that the testing procedure used by the DOC can detect drug use days or even weeks after the fact.

As indicated in Table 4, a significant number of samples from receiving populations were tested during the past three fiscal years. Although the percent positive is slightly higher than the general population it is holding steady at 5% positive per year.

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PAROLE SERVICES

Table 7 illustrates drug testing results for DOC Parole Services. The procedure for drug testing differs somewhat from the procedure for prison drug testing and the results should not be compared. Unlike drug testing in prison, while on parole/probation inmates are subjected to drug “field tests.” Because of the nature of the field tests, all positive samples are forwarded to the drug testing center at Anthony Correctional Center for confirmation. The numbers shown in Table 7 ONLY reflect statistics for those samples forwarded to the drug testing center. As shown, not all test forwarded to the center were found to be positive.

Table 7: Parole Services - # of Samples Tested, # of Positive Samples, and % of Tested Samples Positive for Drugs, FY 1992 - 2002.

Institution	FY1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	Total
# of Samples Tested												
Parole	316	380	202	244	373	312	357	319	289	306	1344	4449
# of Positive Samples												
Parole	248	248	136	156	241	225	225	289	281	277	385	2711
% of Samples Tested that were Positive												
Parole	78%	65%	67%	64%	65%	72%	63%	91%	95%	91%	29%	61%

* The lower percentage rate during FY 2002 is the result of a saturation testing program conducted on all Parole Services Clients during the year. Saturation testing is a method that includes testing all persons in a specific population during a specific time frame rather than the usually random or probable cause testing. This method allows corrections professionals the opportunity to measure how many inmates may be abusing drugs at any one point in time.



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