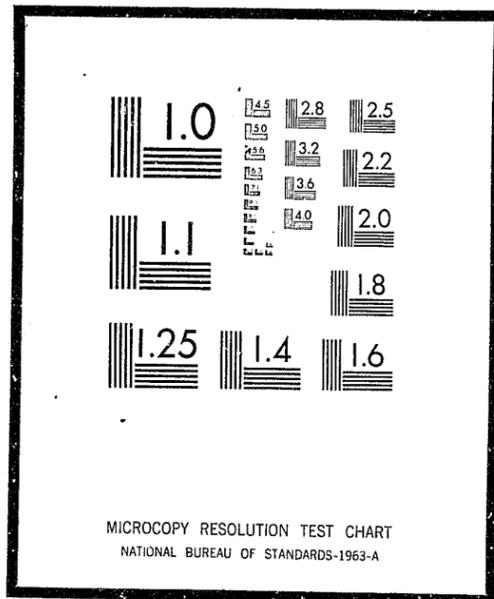


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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

RECEPTION & DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

SHORT TERM THERAPEUTIC RETURN SERVICE EVALUATION

Prepared By

RESEARCH, INFORMATION & DATA SYSTEMS

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## INTRODUCTION

The Short-Term Therapeutic Return Service (STTRS) was an intervention program designed to bridge the gap between YCC parole (and probation) revocation and continuance on the street. It was designed to be a joint effort between the field agents and the responsible program staff. The program was initiated in July 1971 at the Minnesota Reception and Diagnostic Center (MRDC) at Lino Lakes where it occupied an entire cottage (Kenny Cottage) of that facility. In May 1972 the program was terminated as an independent program and individuals who were returned to the institution for a short period were spread throughout the institution in the various cottages.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the STTRS program and point out its strengths, weaknesses, problems and utility.

### SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

#### I. Population analyzed:

The STTRS served 139 juveniles who met the initial criteria of intake for the program. Analysis of the demographic characteristics and release outcomes was based on a random sample selected from this population. A total of 79 subjects were selected (20 females and 59 males). The 139 cases were considered in the analysis of the population movement.

Although Kenny cottage was initially set aside for short term treatment, two other populations were introduced in the fourth month. The first of these populations was the detention juveniles who were sent to the institution and stayed there until they were presented to the court. The

second group was made up of juveniles who were close to their parole release. These pre-parole cases were placed at Kenny cottage as a transitional step to their return to the community.

Table I represents the monthly population for these three groups. The total cottage population will be considered only in the analysis of cottage expenses.

TABLE I  
Comparison of the Monthly Population in  
Kenny Cottage and MRDC(1)

	Kenny Cottage		Detention		Pre-Parole		STTRS Program		MRDC	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
July	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	169	-
August	16	6	-	-	-	-	16	6	164	59
September	10	11	-	-	-	-	10	11	172	67
October	14	13	1	3	1	1	12	9	172	79
November	29	10	3	2	2	2	24	6	180	67
December	12	11	-	3	3	6	9	2	159	58
January	23	15	1	3	6	4	16	8	172	61
February	28	18	1	4	6	3	21	11	194	53
March	25	13	5	4	7	1	13	8	228	59
April	20	8	4	4	3	-	13	4	216	55
May (15)	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>201</u> (2)	<u>71</u>
TOTAL	191	108	17	23	30	17	144	68	2027	629
Mo. Avg.	18	11	2	3	4	2	14	7	184	63

- (1) Population for every month was arrived at by adding the population at the beginning of the month to the admission during that month.
- (2) The May population for MRDC represented the total figure for that month.
- (3) Monthly averages were arrived at by dividing each total by the number of months each category operated.

## 2. Procedure of analysis:

The study was carried out in two main phases:

a. The Descriptive Phase: This covered various aspects of the program. The juveniles' files in central office and the institution provided the relevant information about the subjects. Demographic data about the subjects was completed on prepared forms (Appendix A) both by the staff in the program and by the central office research staff. Information about the objectives, operation and finances of the program were procured from the staff involved in the operation of the program.

b. The Evaluative Phase: Evaluation of the program covered three main aspects:

- a. Evaluation by Kenny Cottage staff by means of a questionnaire (Appendix B).
- b. Evaluation by Minnesota juvenile agents by means of a questionnaire (Appendix C).
- c. Evaluation by researcher through the analysis of:
  - i. Program release outcomes.
  - ii. Operation of Program.

## 3. Limitations of the study:

The main limitation of this evaluation is that it was not started with the initiation of the program. It started close to the termination of the program; thus, there was no chance to observe the actual operation of the program.

A second limitation is that participants in the program (STTRS population) were not given a chance to evaluate the utility of the program from their point of view.

A third limitation was the absence of a control group for comparison of

the data and the effect of the program on juvenile parole and probation.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE STTRS PROGRAM

### 1. Objectives of the program:

It was the intent of the STTRS program to act as a stop-gap by allowing the youth who were either on parole or probation to spend up to 14 days out of their street environment. Fourteen days is the maximum amount of time in an institution without the necessity of a YCC hearing. The time in the institution was to be spent working on a contractual plan which directly related to the problems identified by the youth and his agent. Three types of problem situations for which the program was designed were identified and defined at the onset as:

- a. Youth experiencing extreme environmental stress, situational in nature but requiring temporary separation from the environment. An example would be a youth in a turbulent home placement situation in which the youth had little to do with causing the problem but is greatly affected by it.
- b. Youth experiencing internal stress which would require temporary removal from their setting. This would include a youth who was experiencing anxiety or being pressured from his environment in a manner that could lead to parole or probation violation.
- c. Youth who were pushing limits and were close to being violated because of deteriorating behavior. In this case external controls were necessary to alert the individual that his behavior would not be tolerated. An example would be a youth who had been making a good adjustment but began to truant from school.

### 2. General guidelines of the program:

The field agent retained the major responsibility for programming the youth since he initiated the written admission agreement (contract) which indicated the expected duration of stay, the reasons why the return was necessary, and spelled out the objectives to be achieved by the youth while in the program.

It was necessary for the agent to bring the youth to the institution in person. It was also the responsibility of the agent to maintain frequent (if not daily) communication with the youth and/or supervising staff.

3. Method of implementation:

The core element of the program was the contract which was the treatment plan to be followed while the youth was in the program. The contract was made by the agent, youth and institution caseworker (or in the absence of the institution caseworker, the cottage counsellor) as soon as the youth entered the program. Each contract was individually drawn up depending on the needs of the individual involved. A uniform contract form (Appendix D) was used for the actual writing of the contracts.<sup>1</sup>

To facilitate programming, the facilities of the MRDC campus were made available to the youth. This included the school, the work facilities, and the recreational department which were used according to the needs of the individual. Transportation was also arranged for youth who were involved in off-grounds activities, such as job interviews and community, schools or jobs, as part of their treatment plan. Counselling and casework services were made available to youth on an intensive basis, when appropriate, to help them "zero in" on specified problem areas as outlined in the contract or other problems as they became apparent. A team approach was used with daily meetings between the two caseworkers, the counsellors on duty, and the cottage supervisor. These meetings were used to obtain consistency, share information and observations, and plan specific methods of treatment.

1. It may be noted at this stage that only the pre-parole population shared this contractual requirement during their stay at Kenny Cottage. Juveniles who were on detention status neither had a contract or specific program requirements.

4. Intake Criteria:

Any state agent could make use of the program for any boy or girl who were on YCC parole or probation provided that the caseworker and the agent were in agreement that a contractual type program was feasible for the youth and provided there was bed space available (not to exceed 12 youth per cottage side - i.e. 12 boys and 12 girls). No youth who was in need of immediate medical attention or who was under the extreme influence of drugs was accepted in the program.

5. Student's Funds, Clothing and Supplies:

Since all the youth were on either parole or probation status, each was expected to have adequate clothing upon intake. Clothing was made available for emergency purposes and for use when the individual's clothing was being washed (intake procedure). There were no funds allotted for a weekly allowance for the youth since they were in the program for such a short time. It was also possible for youth who did special work assignments around the campus to earn some money which could, at the youth's discretion, be spent at the "drop-in center."

6. The Physical Setup of the Cottage:

The Minnesota Reception and Diagnostic Center is located in Lino Lakes, Minnesota, a small town approximately 20 miles north of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The STTRS program occupied Kenny cottage which was located inside the perimeter fence at MRDC. The 14 foot cyclone fence encompasses an estimated 45 acres of the total 161 acres belonging to the institution. Kenny cottage is one of five similar cottages inside the fence. Each cottage is divided into two halves, each a mirror image of the other. In each half there is a large

living area where a television, tables and chairs are available. On the North side of the cottage a pool table occupies a portion of the area. In the center is a kitchen which is shared by both sides. On each side there are twelve individual rooms. Each room is furnished with a bed, dresser, closet, and usually a desk.

7. Administration and Staff Organization of the Cottage:

Each aspect of the program was handled cooperatively by the institution and field staff. Frequent meetings were held between them to share information and ideas and to solve problems. The two STTRS institution caseworkers served as coordinators of treatment between institution and field and as coordinators of the team counselling within the cottage to insure consistency and knowledge of happenings by all concerned. The STTRS counsellors, who worked shifts, guided the daily activities, counselled youth, and recorded observations in both open and closed logging. Open logging is available to youth. The cottage supervisor, supervised the counselling staff. Administrative guidance was obtained from MRDC's Social Services Supervisor until the appointment of a Kenny Cottage Director and from the Field Supervisors in the Minneapolis and St. Paul field offices.

8. Methods of Social Control in the Program:

The primary method of control was provided by the nature of the program itself. As STTRS youth were still on probation or parole while in the institution, they had a stake in keeping this status. If in the course of the youth's stay in the program, the field agent concluded that revocation of parole or probation was necessary, the youth was told by the agent and

transferred to the age-appropriate diagnostic cottage and staffed for a YCC action.

Other methods of control included a rating system in which behavior and performance during each day controlled the youth's access to incentive such as co-ed social activities, social phone calls, and some off-ground activities. Room restriction and occasionally lock-up were used for out of control behavior such as bullying, marked defiance, and fighting.

9. Demographic Characteristics of Program Population:

In analyzing the demographic characteristics of the selected sample comparison is made between the male and the female study groups. The analysis will consider:

- a. The Social Characteristics of the Population.
- b. Correctional Background of the Participants.
- c. Participant Characteristics related to the Program.

- a. The Social Characteristics of the Population:

Table 2 presents the breakdown by ethnic background for males and females. Some difference is reflected in the larger proportion of non-whites for the female study group (30%) as compared to the male study group (14%). Analysis of the total sample figures indicates that the majority of the population are of white ethnic background (81%). Comparing these figures to the ethnic distribution of the population in the whole state it can be noted that non-whites comprise only 1.8% of the total state population.<sup>1</sup> This leads to questions such as: Are non-whites encountering more problems as far as the law is concerned as compared with whites; are the law authorities harsher with non-white juveniles.

1. 1970 Census of Population General Population Characteristics, September 1971, Table 16.

TABLE 2  
Comparison of Ethnic Background

ETHNIC BACKGROUND	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
White	50	84.7	78.1	14	70.0	21.9	64	81.0	100.0
Black	3	5.0	60.0	2	10.0	40.0	5	6.3	100.0
American Indian	4	6.8	57.1	3	15.0	42.9	7	8.9	100.0
Mexican	2	3.4	100.0	-	-	-	2	2.5	100.0
Oriental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puertorican	-	-	-	1	5.0	100.0	1	1.3	100.0
TOTAL	59	100.0	75.3	20	100.0	24.7	79	100.0	100.0

Intelligence:

As measured by the Lorge Thorndike test of general intelligence, Table 3 presents the intelligence level on verbal and non-verbal aspects of the test.

The major difference between the male and female population on the verbal level was in the dull normal category where a large percent of the female population (40%) was identified in comparison to (28%) for the male population. Another difference was the absence of borderline cases for the female population as compared to (8%) for the male population. There were no outstanding differences on the non-verbal level.

The sample studied does not reflect an intellectually deficient group since approximately two thirds of the population scored in the average or better range.

TABLE 3  
Comparison of Verbal and Non-Verbal Intelligence

INTELLIGENCE OF DIAGNOSIS	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
<u>VERBAL</u>									
Superior	4	6.8	80.0	1	5.0	20.0	5	6.3	100.0
Bright Normal	7	11.9	70.0	3	15.0	30.0	10	12.7	100.0
Normal	26	44.1	76.5	8	40.0	23.5	34	43.0	100.0
Dull Normal	17	28.8	68.0	8	40.0	32.0	25	31.6	100.0
Borderline	5	8.5	100.0	-	-	-	5	6.3	100.0
TOTAL	59	100.0	75.3	20	100.0	24.7	79	100.0	100.0
<u>NON-VERBAL</u>									
Superior	3	5.1	75.0	1	5.0	25.0	4	5.1	100.0
Bright Normal	12	20.3	72.2	5	25.0	27.8	17	21.5	100.0
Normal	29	49.2	76.3	9	45.0	23.7	38	48.1	100.0
Dull Normal	13	22.0	76.5	4	20.0	23.5	17	21.5	100.0
Borderline	2	3.4	66.8	1	5.0	33.3	3	3.8	100.0
TOTAL	59	100.0	75.3	20	100.0	24.7	79	100.0	100.0

Living Situation At Admission:

Sixty-one (61%) percent of the male population as compared to (40%) of the female population lived with one or both of their natural parents at admission to the program. It is interesting to note that none of the female population lived with their father only or with a relative at the time of admission. Likewise females had a higher percent of foster home placements (30%) as compared with males (6%). We may note that these placements were usually determined by the institu-

tions which had granted these subjects parole or by the court which put the subjects on probation. Thus although the sample was small yet the differences in placement seem to reflect the possibility of differential treatment of the female population where more emphasis might have been made in placement away from the natural family set up.

TABLE 4  
Comparison of Living Situation  
at Admission to STTRS Program

LIVING SITUATION AT ADMISSION TO STTRS	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
Both Natural Parents	14	23.7	82.4	3	15.0	17.6	17	21.5	100.0
Mother	17	28.8	85.0	3	15.0	15.0	20	25.3	100.0
Mother and Stepfather	3	5.1	60.0	2	10.0	40.0	5	6.3	100.0
Father	2	3.4	100.0	-	-	-	2	2.5	100.0
Relatives	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.2	100.0
Foster Homes	4	6.8	40.0	6	30.0	60.0	10	12.6	100.0
Independent	4	6.8	57.1	3	15.0	42.9	7	8.9	100.0
Group Homes	12	20.3	85.7	2	10.0	14.3	14	17.7	100.0
College Dormitory	2	3.4	66.7	-	-	-	2	2.5	100.0
Union Gospel Mission	-	-	-	1	5.0	33.3	1	1.2	100.0
TOTAL	59	100.0	75.3	20	100.0	24.7	79	100.0	100.0

Employment Status When Brought to STTRS:

None of the female population were involved in any type of employment prior to admission to the program in comparison to 15% of the male population who were involved in some type of work. However there was a larger percent of the female population (55%) as compared to the male population (40%) who were in

school. Although there is little difference between subjects who were "not employed - not in school" they comprised 44% of the total population.

TABLE 5  
Comparison of Employment Status at Admission

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT ADMISSION TO STTRS	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
Employment-Part Time	5	8.5	100.0	-	-	-	5	6.3	100.0
Not Employed-Not in School	26	44.1	74.3	9	45.0	25.7	35	44.3	100.0
Not Employed-In School	24	40.7	68.6	11	55.6	31.4	35	44.3	100.0
Employed-In School	4	6.8	100.0	-	-	-	4	5.1	100.0
TOTAL	59	100.0	74.7	20	25.3	24.7	79	100.0	100.0

County of Residence:

Over two thirds (87%) of the subjects were from the Twin City metropolitan counties,<sup>1</sup> with no major difference between the male and the female population. This distribution of area of residence is unproportional to that of the juvenile institutional population for 1970-1971 where 49% of the total juvenile population were from the metropolitan area; 32% from the urban area; 16% from rural non-farm and 3% from rural farm.<sup>2</sup> Thus although the program was open to juveniles from all over the state the majority of the cases were from the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. Possible reasons for the lack of use of the program by non-metropolitan subjects will be discussed further in our report.

1. Counties defined as part of the Metropolitan area by the census are Hennepin, Ramsey, Anoka, Washington, Carver, Scott and Dakota.
2. Minnesota Department of Corrections, Characteristics of Populations Under Supervision of the Institutions and Field Services, July 1, 1970-June 30 1971, Prepared by the Division of Research and Planning, p. 118, (in process of printing).



TABLE 8  
Comparison of Number of Court Appearances

NUMBER OF COURT APPEARANCES	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
0	-	-	-	1	5.0	100.0	1	1.3	100.0
1	29	49.2	61.7	18	90.0	38.3	47	59.5	100.0
2	10	16.9	90.9	1	5.0	9.1	11	13.9	100.0
3	7	11.9	100.0	-	-	-	7	11.9	100.0
4	2	3.4	100.0	-	-	-	2	2.5	100.0
5	6	10.2	100.0	-	-	-	6	7.6	100.0
6	3	5.1	100.0	-	-	-	3	3.8	100.0
7	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
11	<u>1</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>
TOTAL	59	100.0	75.3	20	100.0	24.7	79	100.0	100.0
MEAN	2 appearances			1 appearance			2.1 appearance		

Number of Months Spent in Institutions:

Table 9 indicates a difference in the means of the male (16 months) and the female (14 months) samples for the total time spent in institutions prior to the time of study. The longer average institutional time spent by males coincides with the younger age at their first encounter with the police.

TABLE 9  
Comparison of Number of Months Spent in Institutions

NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN INST. TO PRESENT	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
1	1	1.7	50.0	1	5.0	50.0	2	2.5	100.0
2	-	-	-	1	5.0	100.0	1	1.3	100.0
3	3	5.1	75.0	1	5.0	25.0	4	5.1	100.0
4	6	10.2	85.7	1	5.0	14.3	7	8.9	100.0
5	2	3.4	66.7	1	5.0	33.3	3	3.8	100.0
6	3	5.1	75.0	1	5.0	25.0	4	5.1	100.0
7	1	1.7	50.0	1	5.0	50.0	2	2.5	100.0
8	5	8.5	83.3	1	5.0	16.7	6	7.6	100.0
9	2	3.4	66.7	1	5.0	33.3	3	3.8	100.0
10	1	1.7	25.0	3	15.0	75.0	4	5.1	100.0
11	4	6.8	100.0	-	-	-	4	5.1	100.0
12	2	3.4	66.7	1	5.0	33.3	3	3.8	100.0
13	2	3.4	100.0	-	-	-	2	2.5	100.0
14	3	5.1	60.0	2	10.0	40.0	5	6.3	100.0
15	2	3.4	100.0	-	-	-	2	2.5	100.0
16	2	3.4	100.0	-	-	-	2	2.5	100.0
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	1	1.7	50.0	1	5.0	50.0	2	2.5	100.0
19	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
20	3	5.1	75.0	1	5.0	25.0	4	5.1	100.0
21	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
23	-	-	-	1	5.0	100.0	1	1.3	100.0
24	4	6.8	100.0	-	-	-	4	5.1	100.0
25	2	3.4	100.0	-	-	-	2	2.5	100.0
28	2	3.4	100.0	-	-	-	2	2.5	100.0
29	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
30	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
36	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
37	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
38	-	-	-	1	5.0	100.0	1	1.3	100.0
49	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
65	-	-	-	1	5.0	100.0	1	1.3	100.0
76	<u>1</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>
TOTAL	59	100.0	74.7	20	100.0	25.3	79	100.0	100.0
MEAN	16 months			14 months			15 months		

Number of Times Placed on State Parole or Probation:

Table 10 indicates that the vast majority (85%) of youth had one or two probations or paroles prior to admission to the program. Comparing the groups by sex shows little difference between the two groups.

TABLE 10  
Comparison of Number of Times  
Placed On Parole or Probation

NUMBER OF TIMES PLACED ON PAROLE OR PROBATION	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
1	27	45.8	75.0	9	45.0	25.0	36	45.6	100.0
2	23	39.0	74.2	8	40.0	25.8	31	39.2	100.0
3	6	10.2	100.0	-	-	-	6	7.6	100.0
4	1	1.7	50.0	1	5.0	50.0	2	2.5	100.0
5	<u>2</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
TOTAL	59	100.0	74.7	20	100.0	25.3	79	100.0	100.0

Offense Prior to Last Institutional Admission:<sup>1</sup>

Ninety percent of the female sample was admitted to an institution on the basis of a juvenile offense, only 5% were admitted on a property offense and 5% on a combined juvenile-property offense. This breakdown is quite different from that of the male population where only 39% were admitted for juvenile offenses followed by 28% for property and 25% for a combined juvenile and property offense. This reflects the differential treatment of the male and female population and the different types of offenses the male juvenile is involved in as compared to the female population.

<sup>1</sup> Code for offenses in Appendix E

TABLE 11  
Comparison of Offense Prior To  
Last Institutional Admission

OFFENSE PRIOR TO LAST INSTITUTIONAL ADM.	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
Person	2	3.4	100.0	-	-	-	2	2.4	100.0
Property	17	28.8	94.4	1	5.0	5.6	18	22.8	100.0
Juvenile	23	39.0	56.1	18	90.0	43.9	41	51.9	100.0
Self	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile & Property	15	25.4	93.8	1	5.0	6.3	16	20.3	100.0
Juvenile & Property & Person	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
Self & Property	<u>1</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>
TOTAL	59	100.0	75.3	20	100.0	24.7	79	100.0	100.0

Type of Supervision Prior to STTRS Admission:

Although the program was open to juveniles on parole or probation 96% of the male population as compared to 70% of the female population were on parole. Comparing these figures to the admissions for field services for 1970-1971, we find that of the total of 1224 admissions there were 815 males and 267 females who were either on parole or probation. (The status of the remaining 124 was unknown). Of the 815 males 86% were on parole and 13% were on probation. Of the 267 females admitted, 79% were on parole and 21% on probation.<sup>1</sup> These figures indicate that STTRS admissions had a higher proportion of juvenile admissions with parole status than did the general field service admissions.

<sup>1</sup> Minnesota Department of Corrections, Characteristics of Populations Under the Supervision of the Institutions and Field Services, *Ibid.*, p. 126.

TABLE 12  
Comparison of Type of Supervision  
Prior to STTRS Admission

TYPE OF SUPERVISION PRIOR TO ADMISSION	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
Parole	57	96.6	80.3	14	70.0	19.7	71	89.9	100.0
Probation	<u>2</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
TOTAL	59	100.0	74.7	20	100.0	25.3	79	100.0	100.0

c. Participant Characteristics Related to the Program

Analysis of the offenses which were threatening to the youth's continuation on parole or probation, and which were the basis on which the agent brought the juvenile to the STTRS program indicates that there were some changes from the pre-institutional offenses (Table 11). There was a decrease of juvenile offenses by females (from 90% to 45%) and an increase in multiple area offenses for the whole population as indicated by Table 13. There is also an increase for juvenile offenses for the male population from 23% for previous institutional commitment to 45% for program commitment.

TABLE 13  
Comparison of Problem Areas For  
STTRS Admission

PROBLEM AREAS: On the basis of which juvenile was admitted to STTRS.	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
Person	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
Property	6	10.2	100.0	-	-	-	6	7.6	100.0
Juvenile	27	45.8	75.0	9	45.0	25.0	36	45.6	100.0
Offenses against self	3	5.1	75.0	1	5.0	25.0	4	5.1	100.0
Juvenile & Person	-	-	-	2	10.0	100.0	2	2.5	100.0
Juvenile & Self	2	3.4	66.7	1	5.0	33.3	3	3.8	100.0
Person & Self	-	-	-	3	15.0	100.0	3	3.8	100.0
Juvenile & Property	10	16.9	100.0	-	-	-	10	12.7	100.0
Property & Self	4	6.8	100.0	-	-	-	4	5.1	100.0
Need to get away from people	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
Property & Juvenile & Self	2	3.4	66.7	1	5.0	33.3	3	3.8	100.0
To Take GED	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
To Prepare for Placement	1	1.7	33.0	2	10.0	67.0	3	3.8	100.0
Property & Person & Juvenile	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
Absconding From Parole	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>
TOTAL	59	100.0	74.7	20	100.0	25.3	79	100.0	100.0

Age at Admission to STTRS

Both males and females have similar mean age at admission to the STTRS program. Comparing this data with the age at first encounter with the police indicates that although the males encountered the police at a younger age yet

there was no difference in age at the time of admission to the program.

TABLE 14  
Comparison of Age at Admission

AGE AT ADMISSION	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
13	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.2	100.0
14	2	3.4	40.0	3	15.0	60.0	5	6.3	100.0
15	10	16.9	71.4	4	20.0	28.6	14	17.7	100.0
16	21	35.6	80.8	5	25.0	19.2	26	32.9	100.0
17	12	20.3	60.0	8	40.0	40.0	20	25.3	100.0
18	11	18.6	100.0	-	-	-	11	13.9	100.0
19	<u>2</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>
TOTAL	59	100.0	75.3	20	100.0	24.7	79	100.0	100.0
MEAN		16 years			16 years			16 years	

Length of Stay at STTRS

The mean length of stay in the program for the male sample was 9 days as compared to 15 days for the female population. Although the maximum length of stay in the program was initially specified as 14 days at any one admission (14 days being the maximum time before a juvenile had to be presented to YCC for one hearing), the table indicates that there were cases who had been in the program more than 14 days. The explanation for this discrepancy is that the table gives the data for the total time spent by individuals in the program totalling initial admissions and recycling for any one individual. Thus with 22 individuals recycled once and 4 individuals recycled two times, the total time spent in the program has increased. Another factor is that 5 of the cases during their first admission had completed their contracts satisfactorily but were waiting in the cottage for new placements. In the meantime they were also presented to YCC

for approval of the extended period of stay in the program.

TABLE 15  
Comparison of Length of Stay in Program

LENGTH OF STAY AT STTRS PROGRAM_DAYS	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Ac	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
1	2	3.4	100.0	-	-	-	2	2.5	100.0
2	5	8.5	100.0	-	-	-	5	6.3	100.0
3	4	6.8	80.0	1	5.0	20.0	5	6.3	100.0
4	4	6.8	66.7	2	10.0	33.3	6	7.6	100.0
5	4	6.8	100.0	-	-	-	4	5.1	100.0
6	3	5.1	50.0	3	15.0	50.0	6	7.6	100.0
7	6	10.1	100.0	-	-	-	6	7.6	100.0
8	2	3.4	50.0	2	10.0	50.0	4	5.1	100.0
9	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
10	3	5.1	100.0	-	-	-	3	3.8	100.0
11	4	6.8	80.0	1	5.0	20.0	5	6.3	100.0
12	4	6.8	100.0	-	-	-	4	5.1	100.0
13	3	5.1	100.0	-	-	-	3	3.8	100.0
14	7	11.9	63.6	4	20.0	36.4	11	13.9	100.0
15	2	3.4	66.7	1	5.0	33.3	3	3.8	100.0
16	2	3.4	100.0	-	-	-	2	2.5	100.0
19	-	-	-	2	10.0	100.0	2	2.5	100.0
21	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
24	1	1.7	50.0	1	5.0	50.0	2	2.5	100.0
25	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
30	-	-	-	2	10.0	100.0	2	2.5	100.0
44	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>
TOTAL	59	100.0	74.7	20	100.0	25.3	79	100.0	100.0

Program Activity

The discrepancy between employment and academic activities of the male and female population is reflected in the analysis of the activities of the subjects in the program. Thus (95%) of the female population were involved in part-time academic activity and none were on a full time basis as compared with 52% of the male population being involved in part-time academic activity and 15% in the full-time academic program. The 5% of the females in "odd jobs" as compared to the 31% of the males in the various categories reflects some differences in expectations by the agents and the counsellors of the male and female population.

TABLE 16  
Comparison of Program Activity

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
<u>ACADEMIC REGULAR</u>									
Full-Time	9	15.3	100.0	-	-	-	9	11.4	100.0
Part-Time	31	52.5	62.0	19	95.0	38.0	50	63.3	100.0
<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>									
Full-Time	3	5.1	100.0	-	-	-	3	3.8	100.0
Part-Time	4	6.8	100.0	-	-	-	4	5.1	100.0
Irregular (odd jobs)	10	16.9	91.7	1	5.0	8.3	11	13.9	100.0
Work-Education & Traing. Prog.	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
<u>NONE</u>									
Sick	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
TOTAL	59	100.0	74.7	20	100.0	25.3	79	100.0	100.0

Placement After Release From Program

Placement after release from the program reflects no significant difference from the living situation of the subjects at the time of admission to the program except in the decrease of foster home placement and the increase of Independent placement for the female population. The similarity in placements before and after the program may be due to the nature of the program where emphasis was on a short term return to an institutional environment giving the subjects a chance to avoid revoking their parole or probation status.

TABLE 17  
Comparison of Placement After Release From Program

RELEASED TO:	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across	N	% Down	% Across
Both Natural Parents	15	25.4	83.3	3	16.7	15.8	18	22.8	100.0
Mother	15	25.4	88.2	2	10.0	11.8	17	21.5	100.0
Mother & Step-father	3	5.1	60.0	2	10.0	40.0	5	6.3	100.0
Father	2	3.4	66.7	1	5.0	33.3	3	3.8	100.0
Relatives	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
Foster Homes	4	6.8	50.0	4	20.0	50.0	8	10.1	100.0
Independent	4	6.8	50.0	4	20.0	50.0	8	10.1	100.0
Group Home	12	20.3	85.7	2	10.0	14.3	14	17.7	100.0
Correctional Inst.	1	1.7	100.0	-	-	-	1	1.3	100.0
College Dormitory	2	3.4	100.0	-	-	-	2	2.5	100.0
Union Gospel Mission	-	-	-	1	5.0	100.0	1	1.3	100.0
Ran on Home Visit	-	-	-	1	5.0	100.0	1	1.3	100.0
TOTAL	59	100.0	74.7	20	100.0	25.3	79	100.0	100.0

## SUMMARY

The following briefly summarizes the section on demographic data for the selected samples for the STTRS program.

### Social Characteristics

Differences among the male and female sample indicate that there were more non-white female subjects involved in the program than non-white male subjects; that the female sample had no borderline intelligence cases and a lower percent of dull normal participants; and none of the females were employed prior to program admission. Similarity was found between the two groups in terms of county of residence where 87% of the subjects were from the Twin City area counties.

### Correctional History

Differences between the male and female correctional history indicates that males had an average younger age at first encounter with the police; more court appearances prior to YCC commitment; longer average institutional time; and different types of commitment offenses. Similarity between the two groups indicates that the majority of the subjects had parole status prior to STTRS admission with one or two parole or probation chances and a comparable time since release from the last institutional sentence.

### Program Participant Characteristics

Differences between the male and female population in the program indicated that the male population had a shorter average stay at the program and had different program requirements.

Both the male and the female population showed a similar trend of change

from the offenses for which the juveniles were committed to the institutions and the offenses for which they were admitted to the program. Likewise both groups had the same mean age at admission.

Both the male and female population showed change in the types of offenses prior to program admission as compared to the previous institutional offense. Another similarity is that both groups had the same mean age at admission to the program.

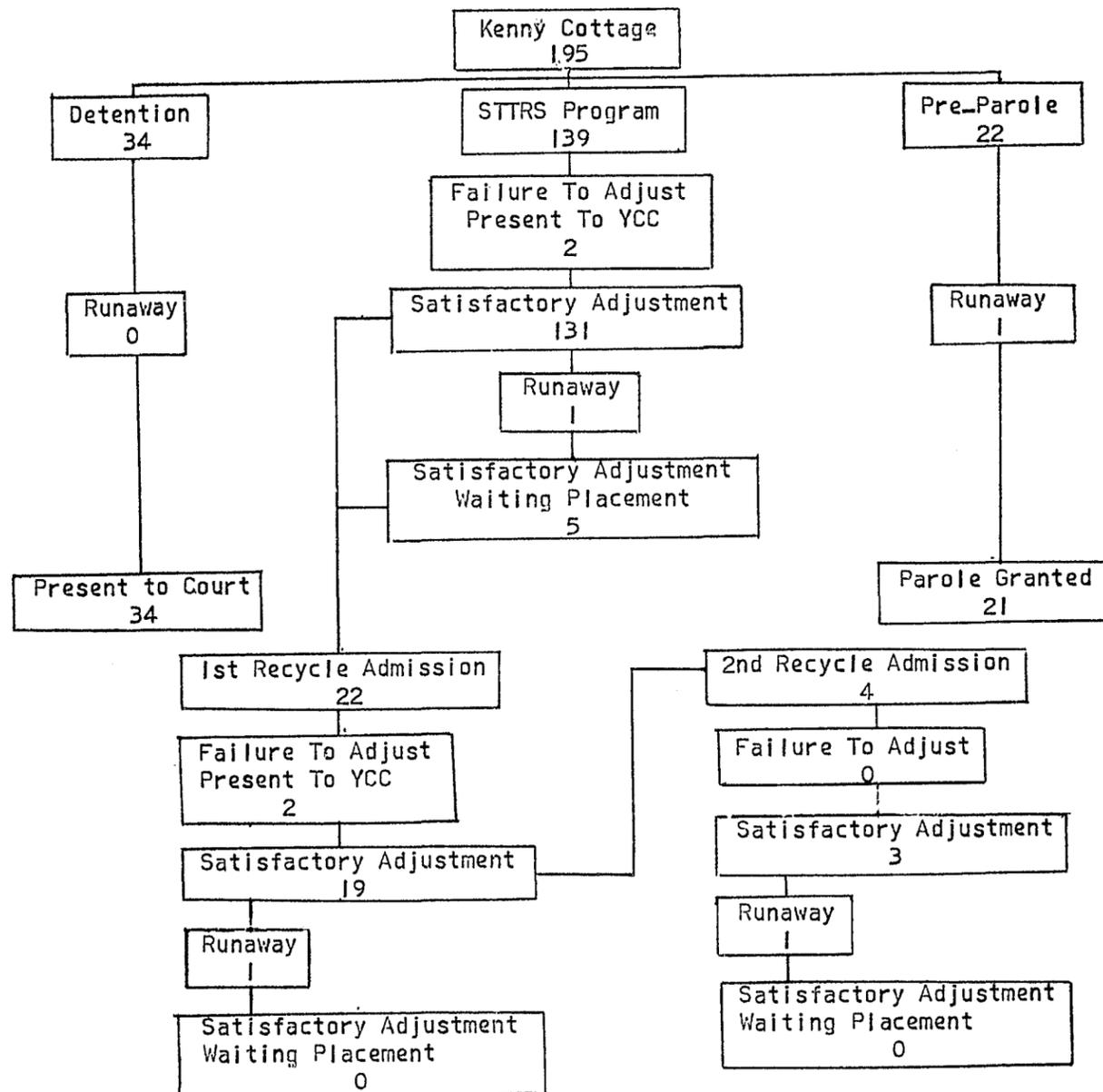
Living placement after release from the program was compared to living arrangement prior to the program admission indicating no major differences.

10. KENNY COTTAGE POPULATION MOVEMENT

CHART I FLOW CHART OF KENNY COTTAGE

POPULATION MOVEMENT FOR JULY 1971

May 1972



During the 10.5 months in which Kenny Cottage housed STTRS, detention and pre-parole juveniles, there was a total of 195 admissions. Of the 34 detention cases and 22 pre-parole cases only one ran away while on home visit. Of the 139 initial admissions to STTRS, two failed to complete the contract agreement and one ran away; 139 completed their contracts satisfactorily. Of these 139, 131 were released to the community upon completion of their contract requirements. However five had to stay more than the fourteen days waiting for a new placement.

Of the 131 who had satisfactory adjustment in the initial admission to the program 22 were recycled through the program again. Of these 22, 19 left the program with satisfactory adjustment, two failed and were presented to YCC and one ran away.

Of the 19 who were returned to the community after the first recycle four were brought back to the program for a third time. Of these four, three had satisfactory adjustment and one ran away.

11. Cost Analysis For The Operation Of STTRS

A. Cost Analysis by Case/Day

To calculate the STTRS cost per case/day, the expenses for MRDC during the 11 month period of the program operation were totalled. This total excluded the item of special equipment since the program did not use any specialized new equipment. The STTRS proportion of these expenditures was reached by multiplying the total amount by 10/122 the fraction of the total MRDC average daily population accounted for by STTRS. To this figure was added the salaries of the STTRS staff, giving a total of \$221,626. This figure was divided by 10, the average number of STTRS students in the institution each day, giving an average cost per STTRS position of \$22,163 for the eleven months of the program operation. This figure

was in turn divided by 259 (the total days the program operated) to give the final cost per case/day of \$85.00. These steps for calculation are clarified in Worktable A.

Worktable A Cost Analysis by Case/Day

Expenses for MRDC (excluding special equipment)

Current Expenses	226,530
Repairs & Replacement	8,322
Salaries of Service Employees at Institution (including Medical Staff)	1,585,313*

STTRS Cottage Proportion

$$\text{Total Expenses} \times \frac{\text{STTRS Cottage Average Daily Pop.}}{\text{MRDC Average Daily Population}}$$

$$= 1,820,165 \times \frac{10}{122} = \$149,194$$

Average Cost per STTRS Cottage Position for 11 months =

$$\frac{221,626}{10} = \$22,163 \text{ per 11 months}$$

$$\text{Final cost per case per day} = \frac{22,162}{259} \text{ (days during time program operation)} =$$

$$\$86.00 \text{ Cost per individual per day} = \$86.00$$

b. Cost Analysis by Client

Analyzing costs per clients served indicates that the cost for each client average \$1,137. This figure was divided by the average length of stay of the clients giving an average of case/day cost of \$81.00. The steps for these calculations are clarified in Worktable B.

\* Although Program subjects did not use all services of psychiatric medical, services with the same intensity as the other diagnostic program, there is no way of determining the extent of their use of these services. Likewise agents share of expenses was not included in program expenses.

Worktable B Cost Analysis by Client

Cost per client served in STTRS

$$= \frac{\text{Cost of STTRS}}{\text{No. of subjects}} = \frac{221,626}{195 \text{ subjects}} = \$1,137$$

$$\text{Cost per day for each client} = \frac{1,137}{14 \text{ (average length of stay)}} = \$81.00$$

c. Cost Analysis by Bed in the Cottage

Analysis of cost per bed which is clarified in Worktable C indicates a much lower figure than the actual population served and analyzed in the previous worktables. This leads to the assumption that if the program had the maximum average population of 24 a day, the expenses per client would have been lower than those of the general population of MRDC for 1971: \$37.00 for all MRDC as compared to \$36.00 for STTRS.

Worktable C Cost Analysis by Beds

Cost per bed in cottage

$$\frac{\text{Total cost for STTRS}}{\text{No. of beds in cottage}} = \frac{221,626}{24 \text{ beds}} = \$9,234 \text{ per 11 months}$$

$$\text{Cost per bed per day} = \frac{9,234}{259} = \$36.00$$

## EVALUATION OF THE STTRS PROGRAM

### 1. Evaluation By The Kenny Cottage Staff

The staff (12 members) of the STTRS were asked to evaluate the program in which they participated as counsellors and advisors to the youth who were brought in. This was accomplished by filling out an open ended questionnaire.

Analysis of the Responses Indicated That:

1. All staff members who participated in the program were positive about the effectiveness of the program for juveniles who were on probation or parole.
2. There were some problems encountered in the initiation and operation of the program, namely:
  - a. An absence of an effective method of explaining and discussing the program with the field agents who were expected to make use of the program.
  - b. A low population most of the time.
  - c. Lack of sufficient knowledge of the community resources to which the staff could refer the youth.
  - d. Lack of regular and handy transportation for the youth who had to go to the community for jobs, school, housing etc. Their community contacts were often important aspects in the fulfillment of their contracts.
  - e. Contract problems involved vagueness of the contract; difficulty in writing contracts that could measure progress for an individual.
  - f. Lack of funds for youth who needed money for phone calls, bus, etc.
  - g. Uncertainty as to the future of the program while it was operating, accompanied by the absence of positive commitment and cooperation from the responsible management affected the morale of the staff.

h. The lack of a well defined screening method to identify those not amenable to the program.

i. The location of the program within the secure area affected the flexibility of the program.

3. From the staff's point of view the agents did not use the program to its full capacity. Given reasons for not using the program were:

a. The possibility of either a large case load which meant less time to give such intensive care to parolees (which included driving them to the institution, writing contracts with them, and seeing that they were accomplished); or a low caseload which meant treatment could be administered in the community under the supervision of the agent.

b. Lack of sufficient knowledge or awareness of the potential of the program.

c. The inconvenience of making the trip to the institution by both metropolitan and non-metropolitan agents.

d. Distance of the program from the base of operation.

e. Absence of readily available transportation.

4. In discussing the reasons for the termination the following points were given:

a. A low population.

b. High cost of operation.

c. Regionalization plans which were altering the role of MRDC from a predominantly diagnostic center to one which involved treatment. Therefore spreading of the STTRS program throughout the diagnostic cottages was understood to be initiating treatment efforts in all the diagnostic cottages.

5. The positive attitude of the staff as to the effectiveness of the program was reflected in their recommendation for the availability of such a program for juveniles. Qualifying remarks included:

a. An attempt at informing agents, communities, courts, etc. of the purpose and potential of such a program.

b. The possibility of the operation of a short-term program in the community with a drop-in center; some crisis beds; and 24 hour coverage.

2. Evaluation By Juvenile Agents  
Of The STTRS Program

An attempt was made to individually contact each juvenile agent in the State of Minnesota in order to evaluate the program from an agent's perspective. This was accomplished by close-ended questionnaire with the opportunity to make additional comments.

Analysis of the responses to the close-ended questionnaire indicated that:

1. Forty-three out of 54 juvenile agents available and willing to cooperate in the evaluation favored a short-term program as an alternative to immediate revocation of parole or probation.

2. Twenty-seven out of the 54 agents had used the STTRS program at Lino Lakes. Of those who used the program:

a. Twenty-six agents were of the opinion that the program deterred revocation of parole or probation.

b. All 27 agents considered the short-term program a useful option for agents.

c. All 27 agents recommended the continuing availability of some type of short-term program at Lino.

d. Twenty-four agents thought the process of admission to the program had a positive effect on the juveniles.

3. Twenty-seven of the 54 juvenile agents contacted had not used the program at Lino Lakes (5 of these were either ICI or ICC agents who utilize their own programs at Lino).

a. Eleven of the 27 agents stated that distance from Lino Lakes was the primary preventive factor.

b. Three of the 27 agents stated that they lacked sufficient information about the program (2 did not know the program existed).

c. Ten stated that the juveniles in their caseloads were conforming to the rules so they had no need for the program as of the date contacted.

Analysis of the open-ended comments of those agents who had used the program indicated that:

1. Seven out of the 27 agents emphatically preferred the STTRS program as it had existed in Kenny Cottage.

a. Five out of these 7 agents would not use the program as it now exists at Lino Lakes because of dissatisfaction with the new system.

b. Criticism of the new program included:

1. Goal conflict between the juveniles in the diagnostic setting and those on short term return.
2. More "red tape" problems to the admission process.
3. No separate staff for juveniles in the short term return program.

2. Four of the 27 agents would prefer a longer option than the existing 14 day limit.

3. Three out of the 27 agents stated that the distance from their home base to Lino Lakes deters heavier usage of the program.

4. Further comments included:

- a. A desire to include parents in contract and program.
- b. A desire to discontinue the point system.
- c. Recommendation that the state assume all transportation costs.
- d. The provision of a cottage outside the fence exclusively for the STTRS program.

Analysis of the open-ended comments of those agents who had not used the program indicated that:

1. Distance was the primary deterring factor in the agent's decision not to use the program (11 out of 27 stated this).
2. In conjunction with the distance factor, 7 out of the 27 agents preferred to utilize a local facility (local facilities ranged from juvenile detention centers with their own short-term programs to county jails without any juvenile facilities).
3. Further comments included:
  - a. A desire for a longer option than the existing 14 day limit.
  - b. A suggestion that the short-term program be incorporated into a community re-entry program.
  - c. A desire for state assumption of transportation and mileage

Evaluation of the STTRS program by juvenile agents indicated that:

1. Eighty percent of the agents accentuated the need for short-term facilities. Those stating distance as a deterrent to utilizing Lino usually stated that they preferred using a local facility.
2. Lack of sufficient information about the program probably accounted for a portion of those agents asserting distance as the primary deterrent.
3. Agents most often using the program were emphatic in their preference for the Kenny Cottage program.

### 3. Operation Of Program

Some of the important aspects relating to the operation of the program that have not been discussed in the previous sections are:

- i. A low average Daily Population: Although this factor was one of the reasons for the termination of the program it should not have been ignored at the initiation of the program. Projections of possible juvenile population could have been made prior to the initiation of the program to determine the

utility of the program.

### ii. Addition of Other Non-STTRS Juveniles

As was mentioned earlier in the report, pre-parole and detention juveniles were added to the program population during the fourth month. Although this seemed to be justified because of the low population it may have deterred the operation of the program e.g. detention juveniles had no specific plan during their stay in the cottages while STTRS and pre-parole juveniles had contracts to fulfill.

### iii. Cost of Program

Analysis of program expenses indicate that the cost for the operation of the program was high. This factor was presented as one of the reasons for terminating the program as an independent program. Expenses should have been estimated prior to the initiation of the program i.e. in the planning stage. This would have been possible because the program was to operate in an existing institution with previous cost data from which the cost of one program could be estimated.

### iv. Population Served

Although the program was open to all juveniles from the state of Minnesota, the data indicated that the majority of the juveniles who were brought to the program were from the Metropolitan area. Distance, time, and expenses for the agent should have been taken into consideration at the initiation of the program since it was the responsibility of the agent to take the juvenile to the institution and bring him back to the community. Thus a realistic approach as to the population that would use the program could have been made prior to the initiation of the program.

#### 4. STTRS Release Outcomes

Analysis of STTRS release outcomes is an important aspect of this study since one of the primary aims of the program was to deter juveniles from having their paroles or probations revoked. A follow-up of the sample was made to determine the legal status of the juveniles at the time of the study. Table 18 indicates that 75% of the males as compared to 55% of the females were continuing on parole or probation at the time of the study. Five percent had been discharged for satisfactory adjustment. Twenty percent of the male population and 40% of the female population failed after their release from the program by having their parole revoked. Thus analysis of the parole follow-up of the sample indicates that the program had prevented parole or probation revocation of 75% of the juveniles using the program.

TABLE 18  
Legal Status At Time Of Study

Status	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	% Down	N	% Down	N	% Down
Satisfactory Adjustment Discharge	3	5	1	5	4	5
Revocation - Committed to YCC	12	20	8	40	20	25
Continue on Parole or Probation	<u>44</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>70</u>
TOTAL	59	100	20	100	79	100

Table 19 demonstrates the length of time in the community after release from STTRS for those juveniles still on probation or parole. The average time was 6 months.

For those juveniles whose parole or probation was revoked (table 20)

the average time spent in the community was 3 months. Over 50 percent were revoked within two months after release from the STTRS program.

TABLE 19  
Comparison Of Number Of Months Of Cases  
Who Did Not Revoke Their Parole Or  
Probation Since Release From Program To Time Of Study

Number Of Months	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	% Down	N	% Down	N	% Down
2	7	15	-	-	7	12
3	4	9	2	17	6	10
4	7	15	1	8	8	14
5	7	15	3	25	10	17
6	2	4	-	-	2	3
7	6	13	-	-	6	10
8	7	15	1	8	8	14
9	1	2	2	17	3	5
10	3	6	2	17	5	8
11	2	4	1	8	3	5
12	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	47	100	12	100	59	100
MEAN		6		7		6

TABLE 20  
Comparison Of Length Of Stay Since  
Release To Parole Revocation

Number Of Months	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	% Down	N	% Down	N	% Down
Less than 1 month	2	17	2	25	4	20
1	3	25	2	25	5	25
2	2	17	-	-	2	10
3	2	17	1	13	3	15
4	1	8	-	-	1	5
5	-	-	1	13	1	5
6	-	-	1	13	1	5
7	1	8	-	-	1	5
8	1	8	-	-	1	5
9	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
TOTAL	12	100	8	100	20	100
MEAN	3		3		3	

Length of time spent in the community prior to STTRS admissions (Table 21) ranged from one to 24 months. The mean for the sample was six months.

TABLE 21  
Comparison Of Length Of Time  
From Date Of Last Parole Or Probation To  
Time Of STTRS Admission

Number Of Months	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	% Down	N	% Down	N	% Down
Less than 1 month	1	2	2	10	3	4
1	9	15	3	15	12	15
2	3	5	-	-	3	3
3	4	7	2	10	6	8
4	9	15	9	4	13	16
5	7	12	3	15	10	13
6	1	2	1	5	2	3
7	4	7	1	5	5	6
8	2	3	1	5	3	3
9	4	7	-	-	4	5
10	2	3	-	-	2	3
11	2	3	-	-	2	3
12	3	5	-	-	3	3
13	2	3	-	-	2	3
14	1	2	-	-	1	1
15	2	3	1	5	3	4
16	-	-	1	5	1	1
18	1	2	1	5	2	3
24	1	2	-	-	1	2
25 or over	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	59	100	20	100	79	100
MEAN	6		6		6	

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis and evaluation of the STTRS program indicates that:

a. There was a positive attitude by both the agents and staff as to the utility of the program as a treatment alternative to revocation. Data on the juveniles' status at the time of study shows that 75% of the juveniles who would have been revoked were still in the community on either parole or probation. Thus the program made some positive contribution in terms of keeping juveniles in the community.

b. There was insufficient planning in the initiation and operation of the program. This was reflected in areas such as: training for personnel as to the potential of the community agencies for referrals; writing contracts; advertising the program to agents; population projections; cost estimates; length of time of program operation.

A definite length of time should have been specified at the outset of the program for its operation on a trial basis. During the specified time the program should have received the full support of the responsible administration.

An evaluation completed during the first part of the trial period would have pointed out certain problem areas which could be improved during the second half of the trial period. The program could then be re-evaluated. On the basis of these evaluation, the decision could be made as to the status of the program.

It is therefore recommended that the utility of a short term program be re-evaluated and if a new independent short term program is introduced, careful and detailed planning should take place. This concept of a short term program

seems to coincide with departmental objectives of community treatment since juveniles are given a last chance prior to revocation of parole.

APPENDIX A

SHORT TERM THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT PROGRAM  
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

(1-6) RIN \_\_\_\_\_ (7) CARD NO. \_\_\_\_\_

(8-22) NAME OF YOUTH \_\_\_\_\_  
LAST MIDDLE INITIAL FIRST

(23-34) NAME OF AGENT \_\_\_\_\_  
LAST MIDDLE INITIAL FIRST

(35-40) BIRTHDATE \_\_\_\_\_  
MONTH DAY YEAR

(41) SEX  
1 MALE  
2 FEMALE

(42-43) AGE AT ADMISSION \_\_\_\_\_

(44-45) LIVING WITH AT COMMITMENT

- 00 BOTH NATURAL PARENTS
- 01 MOTHER
- 02 MOTHER & STEPFATHER
- 03 FATHER
- 04 FATHER & STEPMOTHER
- 05 ADOPTIVE PARENTS
- 06 RELATIVES
- 07 FRIENDS
- 08 FOSTER HOME
- 09 INDEPENDENT
- 10 GROUP HOME, HALFWAY HOUSE
- 11 MATERNITY HOME
- 12 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
- 13 TREATMENT INSTITUTION
- 14 OTHER, SPECIFY

(46) INTELLIGENCE DESCRIPTION  
AT TIME OF DIAGNOSIS  
VERBAL & NON-VERBAL

- 0 SUPERIOR
- 1 BRIGHT NORMAL
- 2 AVERAGE
- 3 DULL NORMAL
- 4 BORDERLINE
- 5 DEFECTIVE
- 6 UNKNOWN

(47) BIOETHNIC BACKGROUND

- 0 WHITE
- 1 BLACK
- 2 AMERICAN INDIAN
- 3 MEXICAN
- 4 ORIENTAL
- 5 OTHER, SPECIFY

(48-49) CODE COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

(50-51) NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT  
IN INSTITUTIONS TO  
PRESENT

(52-53) RELEASED TO

- 00 BOTH NATURAL PARENTS
- 01 MOTHER
- 02 MOTHER & STEPFATHER
- 03 FATHER
- 04 FATHER & STEPMOTHER
- 05 ADOPTIVE PARENTS
- 06 RELATIVES
- 07 FRIENDS
- 08 FOSTER HOME
- 09 INDEPENDENT
- 10 GROUP HOME, HALFWAY HOUSE
- 11 MATERNITY HOME
- 12 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
- 13 TREATMENT INSTITUTION
- 14 OTHER, SPECIFY

(54-55) NUMBER OF TIMES PLACED ON  
STATE PAROLE OR MRDC PROB.

(56-57) NUMBER OF LOSS OF PRIVILEGES

(58-59) AGE AT FIRST ENCOUNTER  
WITH POLICE

(60-61) NUMBER OF TIMES OF COURT  
APPEARANCE

(62) EMPLOYMENT STATUS WHEN BROUGHT  
TO STTRS

- 1 EMPLOYED FULL TIME
- 2 EMPLOYED PART TIME
- 3 IRREGULAR (ODD JOBS)
- 4 NOT EMPLOYED\_ NOT IN SCHOOL
- 5 NOT EMPLOYED\_ IN SCHOOL
- 6 EMPLOYED\_ IN SCHOOL

(63) TYPE OF SUPERVISION PRIOR  
TO ADMISSION

- 1 PAROLE
- 2 PROBATION - YOUTH FELONY
- 3 PROBATION - YOUTH GROSS  
MISDEMEANOR

(64-68) DATE RELEASED ON PAROLE  
OR PROBATION PRIOR TO  
STTRS ADMISSION

MONTH DAY YEAR

(69-70) LENGTH OF STAY AT STTRS  
(DAYS)

PROGRAM ACTIVITY

(72) VOCATIONAL  
1 FULL TIME  
2 PART TIME

(73) ACADEMIC REGULAR  
1 FULL TIME  
2 PART TIME

(74) ACADEMIC REMEDIAL  
1 FULL TIME  
2 PART TIME

(75) EMPLOYMENT  
1 FULL TIME  
2 PART TIME  
3 IRREGULAR (ODD JOBS)  
4 WORK STUDY

(76) TYPE OF OFFENSE COMMITTED  
PRIOR TO LAST INSTITUTIONAL  
COMMITMENT OR PROBATION

- 1 PERSON
- 2 PROPERTY
- 3 AUTOMOBILE OFFENSE
- 4 JUVENILE OFFENSE
- 5 OFFENSE AGAINST SELF
- 6 OTHER, SPECIFY

APPENDIX B

EVALUATION BY STAFF IN THE PROGRAM

1. Do you think the STTRS program was an effective program for juveniles on parole or probation?  
yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_
2. If you think it was helpful please specify the ways in which it was helpful.
3. What do you think were some of the areas which caused problems in the initiation and operation of the program.
4. In your opinion do you think that the agents used the program to its full capacity.
5. If not what do you think are some of the reasons?
6. List the reasons why you think the program was terminated.
7. Would you recommend the availability of such a program for juveniles?

APPENDIX C

EVALUATION BY AGENTS

1. Did you use the STTRS program at Lino for any of your juvenile cases?  
yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_
  2. If you did not was it because of:
    - a. distance
    - b. lack of sufficient information about program
    - c. juveniles in caseload conforming to parole rules
    - d. other, specify \_\_\_\_\_
- IF YOU DID USE THE PROGRAM PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:
3. In your opinion was the program a deterrent to the juvenile's revocation of parole or probation?  
yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Do you think a short term program is a helpful aid to agents?  
yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Would you recommend the availability of some type of short term program at Lino?  
yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_
  6. Do you think that the process of admission to the program had a positive effect on the juveniles?  
yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX D

SHORT TERM THERAPEUTIC RETURN SERVICE

KENNY COTTAGE

NAME OF YOUTH: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE OF BIRTH: \_\_\_\_\_

HOME ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ YCC# \_\_\_\_\_

PARENT OR GUARDIAN: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

AGENT: \_\_\_\_\_ CASEWORKER: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE AND TIME OF ADMISSION: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE AND TIME AT WHICH AGENT EXPECTS TO CALL FOR YOUTH: \_\_\_\_\_

PROBLEMS LEADING TO RETURN: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PLAN: WHAT IS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED BY YOUTH DURING HIS STAY? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION: \_\_\_\_\_

MEDICATIONS: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE CALLS TO/FROM WHOM: \_\_\_\_\_

VISITING (SUNDAYS, 2 TO 4) BY WHOM? \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(SIGNATURE OF AGENT)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(SIGNATURE OF YOUTH)

DISTRIBUTION INSTRUCTIONS: Agent completes two (2) copies by hand, gives original to admitting counselor and keeps copy. Night counselor types four(4) copies for: Youth caseworker, operations, intake and files handwritten copy. Additional copies (e.g., school, infirmary) will be made as needed.

JUVENILE OFFENSE CODE

I PERSON

- Assault
- Homicide
- Kidnapping
- Robbery

II SEX OFFENSES

- Carnal Knowledge
- Homosexuality
- Indecent Assault
- Prostitution
- Rape
- Other Sex Offenses (include indecent liberties, incest sodomy, statutory rape, immoral conduct)

III CRIMES AGAINST SELF

- Attempted Suicide
- Department Injurious To Self
- Illegal sale of intoxicating liquor
- Illegal sale of narcotics
- Illegal use or possession of intoxicating liquor
- Illegal use or possession of narcotics or controlled substance

IV PROPERTY

- Arson
- Attempted Burglary
- BombThreat
- Burglary
- Damage to Property
- Destruction of Property
- Illegal Breaking and Entering
- Illegal Entry
- Possession of Burglary Tools
- Tampering (coin operated machines, auto)
- Trespassing
- Vandalism

V THEFT AND FORGERY

- Complicity in Forgery
- Forgery
- Extortion
- Fraud
- Larceny
- Pilfering
- Purse Snatching
- Receiving Stolen Property (concealing, possession and sale of)

Shoplifting  
Theft or Stealing  
Unauthorized use of automobile  
Unauthorized use of motor vehicle other than automobile  
(includes motor bikes, snow mobiles, watercraft, etc.)

VI JUVENILE OFFENSES

Absconding from parole  
Absenting from home  
Curfew & Loitering  
Disobedient  
Incorrigibility  
Runaway from correctional institution  
Runaway from home  
Runaway from residential institution  
Wayward

VII OTHER OFFENSES

Bribery  
Cruelty to animals  
Dangerous operation of watercraft  
Dangerous use of firearms  
Disorderly conduct  
False alarm  
Fighting  
Games Laws  
Hitchhiking  
illegal possession of (concealed) firearms or weapons  
illegal sale or use of fireworks  
Malicious mischief  
Obscene or threatening phone calls  
Profanity  
Rioting or unlawful assembly  
Resisting arrest  
Threatening  
Traffic except parking  
Window peeping  
Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

**END**