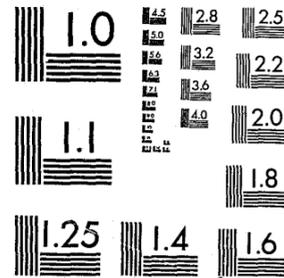


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MINNESOTA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT EVALUATION



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TECHNICAL REPORT:
LOCAL CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMING
January, 1981

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I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to elaborate on the discussion presented in the Minnesota Community Corrections Act Evaluation: General Report regarding the improvement of local correctional programming. The major areas of elaboration are the place of local correctional programming in the research model, research issues, methodology, data collection, findings and conclusions.

One important goal of the Minnesota Community Corrections Act is to promote economy in the delivery of correctional services. One objective that is intended to contribute to this goal is to increase programming activity at the local level so that fewer offenders will require commitment to state institutions where the cost of incarceration is very high. The Act reflects the assumption that offenders and potential offenders had needs that were not adequately addressed by programming before the CCA. When a county or set of counties participate in the CCA it is expected that the required improvement in planning and administration in combination with the subsidy funds will result in an improvement in the range, quantity and quality of correctional programming available in the CCA area.

In the context of the research model the improvement in local correctional services is an objective of the CCA. Objectives are conceptualized as immediate ends that follow directly from provisions in the Act. Although objectives are of fundamental importance in the evaluation of the CCA, they are not ends in themselves. Rather, they are part of a casual chain where objectives lead to goals which in turn result in the realization of desired outcomes.

II. RESEARCH ISSUES

Any organized activity at the local level which deals with offenders or potential offenders and is part of the local corrections system is considered to be a local correctional program. It should be understood that this is not an evaluation of the impact of the CCA on individual programs. The effectiveness of a program in achieving its goals is not addressed in the evaluation. The unit of analysis here is the set of programs in a CCA area.

It is analytically useful to use three indicators of improvement, two for quantity and one for range, because of the variety of ways a CCA area could attempt to strengthen local correctional programming. A CCA area might perceive that there are a sufficient number of programs in the community, but that clients need additional services which could be provided through existing programs. For example, a residential program might add a psychologist or chemical dependency specialist to its staff because their clients could use those services. If the focus was exclusively on number of programs, this effort to meet client needs would go unmeasured. Similarly, a CCA area could be satisfied with the range of services provided in the community but perceive the need to deliver those services through a greater variety of programs in order to focus on different types of clients. Finally, it is legitimate improvement if a CCA area increases neither the range of services nor number of programs but increases the number of clients which use those services.

The logic of the Community Corrections Act suggests that improvement in local correctional programming should occur in the range of correctional services available in a CCA area, the quantity of correctional programming, or in both of these dimensions. The issue of the range of correctional programming addresses the variety of services available in a CCA area. The services provided in CCA areas indicate both

the perceived needs of correctional clients and also the variety of approaches that are used in an effort to prevent, deter, or reverse potential or actual criminal behavior. Eight generic types of services may be available to a correctional client in a CCA area.

Those service types are education, chemical dependency, mental health, counseling in employment and living skills, supervision, treatment, incarceration, and diagnosis and referral.

Educational services, both academic and vocational, are provided to correctional clients primarily because of the belief that individuals are or will become offenders because they lack the skills or credentials necessary for employment. Services which address chemical dependency are made available because of the belief that individuals commit crimes or will commit crimes because they are chemically dependent. In addition, some correctional clients receive services dealing with chemical dependency because they are dependent on or users of chemicals that are illegal to possess. Mental health services are provided because of the belief that some individuals with personality or psychological disorders may not be able to live their lives in a law-abiding way.

General counseling, which focuses on employment and living skills, is also intended to provide a supportive relationship with the client. This kind of service is not usually focused on a particular pathology but addresses the needs of those clients who have trouble adjusting to society. Supervision is a type of service which includes the general counseling discussed above but in the context of greater structure and explicit conditions and goals. If conditions are not adhered to or if goals are not met serious consequences may result.

Another category of correctional services is treatment, which usually focus intensely and directly on criminal behavior or potential criminal behavior. The various treatment modalities are intended to address what is believed to be direct causes of criminality in a highly structured context. Incarceration is a type of service intended to control, punish, deter, or incapacitate offenders.

A final service available in many CCA areas is diagnosis and referral. This service involves identifying specific needs or problems of correctional clients and referring the client to an agency or program which is intended to address this particular need or problem.

The quantity of correctional programming in a CCA area refers to the number of programs in the local correctional system that are available to offenders or potential offenders and to the number of clients who use those programs. Improvement in the quantity of correctional programming is indicated by the number of programs which have been planned, developed and implemented to serve correctional clients. Improvement in the quantity of programming is also indicated by an increase in the number of clients who use these programs. The Act reflects the belief that offenders and potential offenders had needs that were not adequately addressed by pre-CCA programming. Therefore, variation in the number of clients served indicates the level of programming activity in a CCA area. It does not necessarily indicate the number of individuals in a local correctional system. This is because one individual may be in more than one program in a given year and is, in that case, counted more than once.

Data estimation procedures were used in those instances where client data for a program was missing for some years. For example, if data was missing for 1977 but

present for 1976 and 1978, the average of 1976 and 1978 was used to estimate client data for 1977. In those instances where client data was almost always missing, but present for one or two years, the data was dropped from the sum of clients for the year(s) in which it was present. The original research design called for assessing improvement in programming effort, that is, how hard the CCA area was trying to address the needs and problems of correctional clients. This issue of improvement in effort was dropped because of the questionable indicator chosen to measure this issue (staff size) and because of the difficulty of obtaining accurate data on programming staff. The advisory group unaimously recommended this deletion. Programming capacity was also dropped in the evaluation because of the elastic capacity of most programs and the sometimes artificial figures reported for a program's capacity.

A third dimension in improving local correctional programming is the quality of the programs in a CCA area. Subsidies provided through the CCA and local planning administration could result in better quality services to correctional clients. This dimension is not assessed in the evaluation primarily because the quality of correctional programming cannot be conceptually defined in a way that would permit operational measures to be developed. In this chapter, therefore, the discussion of improvement refers only to quantitative indicies. Quality is difficult to define because the focus in this section is on programs with different purposes in different settings with different client types. However, if improvement in the quality of correctional services result in more effective prevention and rehabilitative programming, there will be an increase in public protection which is addressed in the evaluation.

III. METHODOLOGY-DATA COLLECTION

In order to assess the impact of the CCA on local correctional programming, the research design called for collecting data on each program in a CCA area's correctional system each year before and after entry in the CCA. For every CCA area, the period before the CCA starts with 1972 data and extends to the year the area entered the Act. The period after the CCA starts with the year the area entered the Act and extends through 1979. This rule results in data for at least two years prior to entry for the earliest participants and two years of data after entry for the most recent participants. The data necessary for measuring the impact of the Act on programming was coded from a variety of sources. The primary source of data on a CCA area after entry is the comprehensive plan. The decision rule used is that any program serving clients that is mentioned in a comprehensive plan is part of an area's correctional system. Conversely, programs not mentioned in the plan are not considered part of the local correctional system. This rule was relaxed in several instances. In several county areas programs mentioned in one comprehensive plan were excluded from later plans. It was learned that these programs were not correctional in nature, and on the suggestion of the CCA administrators in these county areas, they were dropped from the analysis. In several other county areas it was learned that some programs that are part of the local correctional system were not described in the comprehensive plans. These programs were added to the analysis. The decision to key off of programs described in comprehensive plans facilitates before and after CCA comparisons within a CCA area. However, it makes comparing absolute numbers of programs from one area to another highly misleading. That is because the various CCA areas do not have a uniform definition of a program or a uniform format for providing descriptions of programming activity. While some CCA areas describe discrete units of service delivery in their comprehensive plans, other areas describe the structure which administers discrete units of service of a similar nature. In Hennepin, for example, a program can include a large number of unnamed and undescribed units of service. If there is variation within the umbrella programming activities it is not possible to

measure this variation. However, if it is assumed that there is little or limited variation within these areas of programming activity, it is possible to legitimately make inferences about change from one period to another and compare this variation with change in other CCA areas. The opposite extreme from Hennepin occurs in Region 6 West. There, programming activity is described in the comprehensive plans on a county by county basis. If each of the four counties which make up the area have a juvenile diversion program the plan describes four juvenile diversion programs. In other areas this might be presented as a single program.

After the comprehensive plans had been coded a large number of persons in the county areas were contacted. The purpose of these contacts was to fill in data missing from the description of some program in the comprehensive plans and to obtain data on programs in the pre-CCA period. Finally, data on programming was obtained from a list of LEAA funded programs from 1972 through 1979 that the CCA administrators considered correctional programs. In spite of the variety of ways used to assemble this data set there is some data still missing for some programs in every CCA area. The single most common element missing is clients served in a particular year. Usually, but not always, this is for years before the CCA. In most instances data is missing from the data set because it was never collected in the first place. A good example of this problem is pre-CCA probation and parole data. In some areas the number of clients served in a given year could not be reconstructed because of overlapping jurisdiction (state and county) and because the records kept were used only for management purposes. While it is often possible to establish the caseload of an agent in a give year, those clients might come from several different counties.

Data not necessary for assessing the impact of the CCA on the range and quantity of programming was also coded. This was done in the belief that it would help the evaluators explain what kinds of clients were being served. Categories of client types are male, female, juvenile, adult, pre-offenders, pre-adjudication offenders, and post-adjudication offenders. Pre-offenders are persons who have not been arrested for an offense but because of their behavior or characteristics are referred or encouraged to become involved with programs that are intended to prevent criminal behavior. Most programming activity in the area of pre-offenders focuses on juveniles. Pre-adjudicated clients are persons who have been arrested for an offense but not adjudicated guilty. Programming is directed to pre-adjudicated clients partly because of the belief that they are more likely to be rehabilitated if they do not suffer the stigma of being convicted and labeled an offender. Post-adjudication clients are individuals who have been arrested and convicted.

The design used to assess the impact of the CCA on local correctional programming is primarily a pre-test post-test design with comparison groups. That is a pre-CCA level of the range of services, number of programs and client use is calculated for the period prior to an area's participation in the CCA. These levels are compared to the levels of these three indicators after a county has begun participation. Pre-CCA and post-CCA levels are calculated by summing yearly levels and dividing by the number of years in the period. Change is measured by the percent increase or decrease from the pre-CCA level to the post-CCA level. For example, Crow Wing-Morrison averaged 2.5 programs in the pre-CCA period and 6 programs in the post-CCA period. This is a one hundred and forty-six percent increase. The year a CCA area begins participation is considered part of the post-CCA period. Because CCA areas began participation at different times of the year, this decision affects CCA areas differently. However, it is not practical to do otherwise as programmatic data is almost always reported on an annual basis.

The data set includes data from 1972 through 1979. This means that the earliest participants have only a two year pre-CCA period and the most recent participants only a two year post-CCA period. For this reason it was not possible to use a multiple time series design as there are too few data points to make this design appropriate. Therefore, the ability to compare trends which is inherent in a multiple time series design, is not possible.

Because CCA areas entered the CCA in different years, it is possible to use CCA areas with different entry years as comparisons. This feature of the design is discussed in some detail in the introductory methodology section of the Minnesota Community Corrections Act Evaluation: Research Design. The exact comparisons used are explained below in the following section. Using comparison areas strengthens the basis for inference in that if non-CCA trends related to variations in local programming are present, they can be controlled for by examining the changes in comparison areas.

In some CCA areas it was not possible to use the pre-test post-test design for every measure of local correctional programming. This is because the data necessary to measure the quantity of programming, and occasionally the range of programming was not available. The advisory group for the evaluation unanimously recommended that in these instances, pre-CCA levels should not be estimated. Rather, they suggested that the trend after participation be assessed for any indication of improvement.

If the data collected shows an improvement in local correctional programming after a CCA area has entered the Act that is greater than the improvement, if any, in comparison areas it will be inferred that the improvement in the CCA area is a result of the Act. Improvement will be inferred if either of the indicators of quantity of programming increases or if the range of services provided locally increases. No specific level or combination of increase is hypothesized. What is of interest are patterns of improvement or the lack of improvement in the context of the theory of the CCA as discussed in the conceptual overview section of the Research Design.

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Tables 3.1 through 3.5 summarize the effects of the CCA on local correctional programming. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show the effects of the CCA on the early participants with the most recent participants as comparison areas. Tables 3.3 and 3.4 show the effects of the CCA on the most recent participants with the early participants as comparison areas. Table 3.5 shows the effects of the CCA on the middle participants. There are no appropriate comparison areas for the middle participants.

Table 3.1 indicates the increase in number of programs and client use for Ramsey with Hennepin as a comparison area. These two areas are presented separately as their size is so much greater than the other CCA areas. The pre-CCA period for Ramsey is from 1972 through 1973. The post-CCA period is from 1974 through 1979. For Hennepin, data on number of programs and client use can be used for comparison from 1972 through 1977. Hennepin entered the CCA in 1978 which makes that year and 1979 inappropriate for comparison purposes.

Table 3.1 shows if the two areas showed an increase in number of programs or in client use. This is indicated by the presence of a yes or no. Also shown is the percent increase and the level of programming activity before and after the CCA from which the percent increase was calculated. These data indicate that Ramsey increased its

TABLE 1: Summary of Analyses on Local Correctional Programming Before and After CCA for Ramsey with Hennepin as A Comparison

	<u>Increase In Programs</u>	<u>Increase In Clients</u>
<u>Ramsey</u>	Yes (61%)	Yes (99%)
	Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 18	Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 9148
	Post-CCA (1974-1979) 29	Post-CCA (1974-1979) 18179
<u>Hennepin</u>	No	Yes (13%)
	Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 13	Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 30701
	Post-CCA (1974-1977) 13	Post-CCA (1974-1977) 34818

number of programs and client use sixty-one percent and ninety-nine percent respectively, whereas in Hennepin there was no increase in number of programs and only a thirteen percent increase in client use. Therefore, it is appropriate to conclude that the CCA goal of improving local correctional programming in Ramsey is achieved. Because both Ramsey and Hennepin offered the full range of services prior to and after participation, no increase was possible on this indicator.

Table 3.2 presents summary data on the increase in range of services provided, the increase in programs, and the increase in client use prior to and after the CCA for Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted and Crow Wing-Morrison. The recent participant areas of Blue Earth, Washington, and Region 6 West are included as comparison areas. Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted and Crow Wing-Morrison have the same before and after periods as Ramsey, 1972 through 1973, and 1974 through 1979. Similarly, data from Blue Earth and Washington can be used for comparison purposes exactly as Hennepin was in Table 3.1. Both of these recent participants entered the CCA in 1978. However, Region 6 West entered the Act in 1977 which means the comparison post-CCA period for Region 6 West is from 1974 through 1976. The decision rule for comparing percent increase in levels of local correctional programming in Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted and Crow Wing-Morrison with the three comparison areas is that the early participant has to show an increase of a greater magnitude than two of the three comparison areas before it can be inferred that the increase is attributable to participation in the CCA.

Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted and Crow Wing-Morrison increased their range of services seventy-one percent and twenty-nine percent respectively. However, two of the comparison areas showed a greater increase than did Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted in the same time periods. All three of the comparison areas increased their range of services to a greater extent than did Crow Wing-Morrison. Therefore the increase in range of services in Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted and Crow Wing-Morrison cannot be attributed to participation in the CCA. Both Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted and Crow Wing-Morrison increased their number of programs more than all three of the comparison areas. This increase can, therefore, be attributed to participation in the Act.

Because of missing data on client use in the pre-CCA period a before and after change could not be calculated for Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted. However, since participation, they have shown an increase in client use of programs. While this increase may be the result of participation in the CCA it is not possible to make such an inference with certainty. Crow Wing-Morrison however shows an increase in client use of a much greater magnitude than any of the comparison areas. This increase is clearly attributable to participation in the Act.

Table 3.3 shows the effects of the CCA on Hennepin with Ramsey as a comparison area. The pre-CCA period for Hennepin is from 1972 through 1977. Hennepin entered the CCA in 1978. The post-CCA period for this table is 1978-1979. For Ramsey, the pre-CCA period is from 1974 through 1977. The only data used from Ramsey is from the years after it entered the CCA. Because both Hennepin and Ramsey provided the full range of services, both before and after the CCA, no increase is possible on this indicator. Hennepin shows no increase in programs and client use after beginning participation in the CCA. Ramsey, on the other hand, continued to show increases in this time period. In Hennepin the CCA objective of improving local programming is not realized. Changes in the quality of programming before and after the CCA has not been assessed in Hennepin or any other CCA area.

Table 3.4 summarizes the effects of the CCA on the three most recent participant areas. For Region 6 West the pre-CCA period is from 1972 through 1976. The period

TABLE 2: Summary of Analyses on Local Correctional Programming Before and After CCA for Early Participants with Recent Participants as Comparisons

<u>Early Participants</u>	<u>Increase In Services</u>	<u>Increase In Programs</u>	<u>Increase In Clients</u>
<u>Dodge-Fillmore- Olmsted</u>	Yes (71%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 3.5 Post-CCA (1974-1979) 6	Yes (160%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 2.5 Post-CCA (1974-1979) 6.5	Yes**
<u>Crow Wing- Morrison</u>	Yes (29%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 3.5 Post-CCA (1974-1979) 4.5	Yes (140%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 2.5 Post-CCA (1974-1979) 6	Yes (166%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 135 Post-CCA (1974-1979) 359
<u>Recent Participants (Comparisons)</u>			∞
<u>Blue Earth</u>	Yes (112%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 2 Post-CCA (1974-1977) 4.25	Yes (87%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 2 Post-CCA (1974-1979) 3.75	Yes (97%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 359 Post-CCA (1974-1979) 709
<u>Washington</u>	Yes (100%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 2 Post-CCA (1974-1977) 4	Yes (137%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 2 Post-CCA (1974-1977) 4.75	Yes (80%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 547 Post-CCA (1974-1977) 983
<u>Region 6 West</u>	Yes (33%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 4 Post-CCA (1974-1976) 5.33	Yes (33%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 5 Post-CCA (1974-1976) 6.66	No (-37%) Pre-CCA (1972-1973) 400 Post-CCA (1974-1976) 250

**Inference based on post-CCA data only.

TABLE 3: Summary of Analyses on Local Correctional Programming Before and After CCA for Hennepin with Ramsey as a Comparison

	<u>Increase In Programs</u>	<u>Increase In Clients</u>
<u>Hennepin</u>	No	No
	Pre-CCA (1972-1977) 13	Pre-CCA (1972-1977) 33446
	Post-CCA (1978-1979) 13	Post-CCA (1978-1979) 32029
<u>Ramsey</u>	Yes (22%)	Yes (6%)
	Pre-CCA (1974-1977) 27	Pre-CCA (1974-1977) 17844
	Post-CCA (1978-1979) 33	Post-CCA (1978-1979) 18848

TABLE 4: Summary of Analyses on Local Correctional Programming Before and After CCA for Recent Participants with Early Participants as Comparisons

<u>Recent Participants</u>	<u>Increase In Services</u>	<u>Increase In Programs</u>	<u>Increase In Clients</u>
<u>Blue Earth</u>	Yes (100%)	Yes (58%)	Yes (92%)
Pre-CCA (1972-1977)	3.5	3.17	592
Post-CCA (1978-1979)	7	5	1134
<u>Washington</u>	Yes (50%)	Yes (96%)	Yes (166%)
Pre-CCA (1972-1977)	3.33	3.8	837
Post-CCA (1978-1979)	5	7.5	2229
<u>Region 6 West</u>	Yes (46%)	Yes (295%) (295%)	Yes (95%)
Pre-CCA (1972-1976)	4.8	6	310
Post-CCA (1977-1979)	7	23.7	604
<u>Early Participants (Comparisons)</u>			
<u>Dodge-Fillmore- Olmsted</u>	Yes (13%)	Yes (58%)	Yes (56%)
Pre-CCA (1974-1977)	5.75	6	943
Post-CCA (1978-1979)	6.5	9.5	1476
<u>Crow Wing- Morrison</u>	Yes (18%)	No	Yes (12%)
Pre-CCA (1974-1977)	4.25	6	345
Post-CCA (1978-1979)	5	6	387

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after the CCA is from 1977, when Region 6 West began participation, through 1979. Blue Earth and Washington entered the Act in 1978. The pre-CCA period for these two areas is from 1972 through 1977. The post-CCA period is 1978-1979. Data for the years 1974 through 1979 from Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted and Crow Wing-Morrison are used in Table 3.4 as comparisons. In order to infer that increases in the three most recent CCA participants are attributable to the CCA, the magnitude of the increases has to be greater than the increases in both the comparison areas.

All three of the recent participants show increases in range of services and client use that is greater than the increases in both the comparison areas. Washington and Region 6 West show an increase in number of programs that also is greater than the increases in the comparison areas. The increase in the number of programs in Blue Earth is not greater than the increases in Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted, one of the comparison areas.

Table 3.5 summarizes the range in local programming among the four CCA area middle participants. These areas began participation in the CCA in 1976. Because there are no appropriate comparison areas this is a before and after comparison only. All four of these areas showed strong increases in both the range of services provided and in the number of correctional programs. Anoka, Arrowhead Regional Corrections and Todd-Wadena also show an increase in client use. Table 3.5 indicates therefore, that all four of the middle joiners improved their local correctional programming after participation in the CCA.

Tables 3.1 through 3.5 include summaries of the effects of the CCA on local correctional programming. The analysis which is summarized in these tables is intended to test the assumption of the research model that participation in the CCA should result in achieving the objective of improved local correctional programming. Improvement is assumed in the model because of subsidy funds and improved local planning and administration. In ten of the eleven CCA areas analyzed the CCA objective of improving local programming was realized. Therefore the Community Corrections Act can result in the realization of this objective.

Tables 3.6 and 3.7 are intended to indicate if improved correctional programming has emphasized the juvenile or adult areas. Emphasis in a particular area is indicated if the difference in percent increases between adults and juveniles is at least ten points. For example, if a CCA area shows an increase in range of services for juveniles of sixty percent and an increase for adults of sixty-five percent, the inference made is that neither the juvenile nor the adult area has been emphasized. However, if the increase for juveniles is seventy percent and for adults fifty percent, the inference made is that the juvenile area has been emphasized. Table 3.6 focuses on these CCA areas that showed an increase in the range of services provided that can be attributed to the CCA. Areas where there was no increase or where an increase can not be attributable to the CCA are not included. In only one CCA area is the increase in services greater in the adult area than the juvenile area. In four CCA areas the emphasis was in the juvenile area. In the remaining CCA areas, the emphasis was either in programs where services were provided to both adults and juveniles or where emphasis was evenly distributed.

Table 3.7 shows whether a CCA area has emphasized increasing the number of programs in either the juvenile or adult areas. Only one CCA area increased its number of programs for adults more than for juveniles. Five CCA areas increased programs much greater for juveniles than for adults. The other CCA areas emphasized neither area at the expense of the other.

TABLE 5: Summary of Analyses on Local Correctional Programming Before and After the CCA for Middle Participants

<u>Middle Participants</u>	<u>Increase In Range</u>	<u>Increase In Programs</u>	<u>Increase In Clients</u>
<u>Anoka</u>	Yes (211%) Pre-CCA (1972-1975) 2.25 Post-CCA (1976-1979) 7	Yes (124%) Pre-CCA (1972-1975) 6.25 Post-CCA (1976-1979) 14	Yes (99%) Pre-CCA (1972-1975) 3269 Post-CCA (1976-1979) 6495
<u>Red Lake-Polk- Norman</u>	Yes (150%) Pre-CCA (1972-1975) 2 Post-CCA (1976-1979) 5	Yes (100%) Pre-CCA (1972-1975) 2 Post-CCA (1976-1979) 4	No*
<u>Arrowhead Regional Corrections</u>	Yes (73%) Pre-CCA (1972-1975) 3.75 Post-CCA (1976-1979) 6.5	Yes (167%) Pre-CCA (1972-1975) 3 Post-CCA (1976-1979) 8	Yes*
<u>Todd-Wadena</u>	Yes (41%) Pre-CCA (1972-1975) 4.25 Post-CCA (1976-1979) 6	Yes (111%) Pre-CCA (1972-1975) 2.25 Post-CCA (1976-1979) 4.75	Yes (233%) Pre-CCA (1972-1975) 78 Post-CCA (1976-1979) 260

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*Inference based on post-CCA data only.

TABLE .6: Summary of Increase in Range of Services for Adults and Juveniles

<u>Middle Participants</u>	<u>Adult</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>Adult-Juvenile</u>
<u>Anoka</u>	Yes*	Yes	No
<u>Red Lake-Polk Norman</u>	Yes	Yes	Yes*
<u>ARC</u>	Yes	Yes*	No
<u>Todd-Wadena</u>	Yes	Yes*	No
 <u>Recent Participants</u>			
<u>Blue Earth</u>	Yes	Yes*	Yes
<u>Washington</u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u>6W</u>	Yes	Yes*	No

*When increases are present in more than one area of programming, the asterisk indicates the area where the increase is greatest.

TABLE .7: Summary of Increases in Number of Programs for Adults, Juveniles, and Adult-Juveniles

<u>Early Participants</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>	<u>Adult-Juvenile</u>
<u>Ramsey</u>	Yes*	Yes	No
<u>Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted</u>	Yes	Yes*	Yes
<u>Crow Wing-Morrison</u>	Yes	Yes*	Yes
<u>Middle Participants</u>			
<u>Anoka</u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u>Red Lake-Polk-Norman</u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u>ARC</u>	Yes	Yes*	No
<u>Todd-Wadena</u>	Yes	Yes*	Yes
<u>Recent Participants</u>			
<u>Blue Earth</u>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u>Washington</u>	Yes	Yes	No
<u>6W</u>	Yes	Yes*	NO

*When increases are present in more than one area of programming, the asterisk indicates the area where the increase is greatest.

In summary, Tables 3.6 and 3.7 show that in those CCA areas where an improvement in local correctional programming is attributable to the CCA, the emphasis has been in the juvenile area although improvement was also present in the adult area.

Generally speaking the CCA areas have tended to focus their improved programming on pre-adjudication and post-adjudication offenders as opposed to pre-offenders. However, because many programs accept as clients a combination of client types it is impossible to make precise analytical statements about focus. Most of the programs which have been added in CCA areas are similar to programs found in other jurisdictions although jail programs are somewhat innovative. Most CCA areas now have jail programs. Diagnosis and referral was rare as a service type prior to CCA participation and has been added to the range of services provided in several CCA areas.

V. CONCLUSIONS

An improvement in local correctional programming is an objective of the CCA. Objectives should lead to goals, which in turn, should result in desired outcomes. Improvement is expected after participation because of the combination because of the improvement in correctional planning and administration and with the subsidy funds.

The data collected on the range and quantity of local programming that every CCA area except Hennepin showed improvement in at least one of the indicators. In addition, these data indicate that there is some tendency to emphasis improvement in local correctional programming for juveniles. Ten of the eleven CCA areas included in this analysis show that the CCA objective of improving local correctional programming has been realized.

END