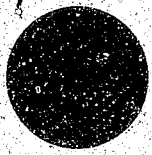


149881



Minnesota 1990

Chemical Dependency Assessment & Treatment ● for Local Offenders *At-a-Glance*

149881

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**Minnesota Criminal Justice
Statistical Analysis Center**



January 1992



Assessment & Treatment for Local Offenders

At-a-Glance

Minnesota Planning

Minnesota Planning is the Office of Strategic and Long Range Planning. The Office of Strategic and Long Range Planning develops integrated long-range plans for the state. This office also coordinates activities among all levels of government and stimulates public interest and participation in the future of Minnesota.

Minnesota Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center

The Minnesota Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center (CJSAC) conducts analysis on the entire criminal justice system to promote better policy development. The center has been operating for over ten years and is the only group to analyze all aspects of crime and criminal justice system.

Acknowledgements

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For further information contact:

Minnesota Criminal Justice
Statistical Analysis Center
Minnesota Planning
300 Centennial Building
658 Cedar Street
St. Paul, MN 55155
(612)296-4852

Section I:

Probation & Parole

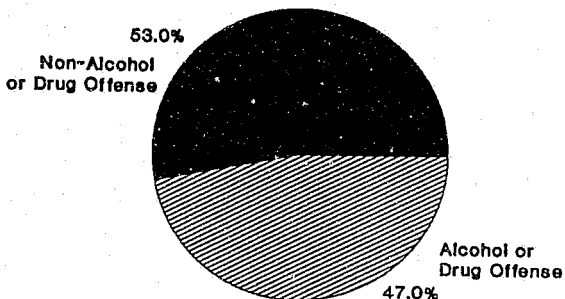
The data for this part of the study were collected from a select sample of the agents responsible for the supervision of the state's offenders on probation or parole. A list of these agents was compiled using the Department of Correction's 1989 Community Services Directory and lists from individual counties. A total of 87 agents were identified using these sources. The agents were then classified into two groups based on the number of probationers and parolees in the county in which the agent was working. The first group was comprised of agents working in a county with at least 2,500 individuals on supervised release as of December 31, 1989, and the second group was comprised of agents working those counties with fewer than 2,500 individuals on supervised release. The rationale for classifying agents according to the number of probationers and parolees within their county was that the assessment and treatment issues faced by agents might vary according to the number of offenders within the county.

The final sample consisted of 71 agents from the large client population counties and 75 agents from the smaller client population counties. Approximately 47% of the respondents were employed in one of the six large client population counties and 53% were employed in the remaining 81 counties with small client populations. The total number of agents included in this study was 146, which represents a response rate of 97% of the 150 surveys sent.



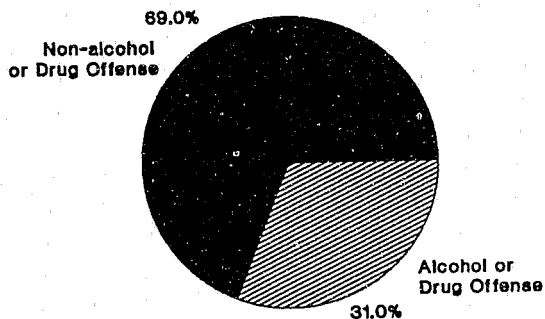
Offenders With an Alcohol or Drug Related Offense

ADULT



- Of the total 11,535 adult probationers and parolees on the probation and parole agents caseload, approximately 47.0% (5,427) had committed an alcohol or drug-related offense.

JUVENILE

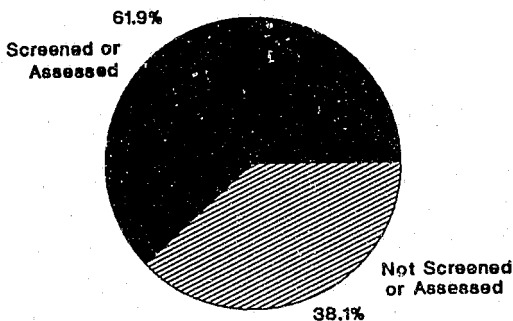


- Of the total 1,440 juvenile probationers and parolees on the probation and parole agents caseload, approximately 31.0% (447) had committed an alcohol or drug-related offense.



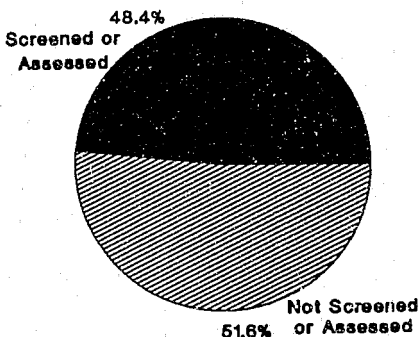
Number Screened or Assessed

ADULT



- According to the agents surveyed, of the 11,535 adult probationers and parolees on their caseload, 61.9% (7,137) had been screened or assessed for a chemical use problem.

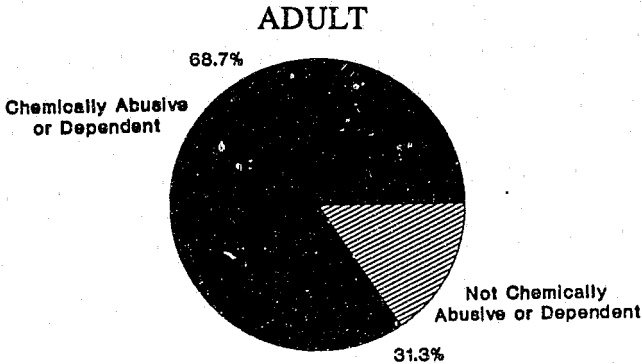
JUVENILE



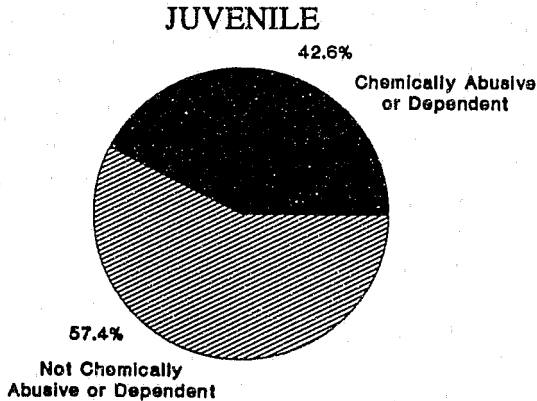
- According to the agents surveyed, of the 1,440 juvenile probationers and parolees on their caseload, 48.4% (697) had been screened or assessed for a chemical use problem.



Offenders Assessed As Chemically Abusive or Dependent



- Of the 7,137 adult probationers and parolees screened or assessed for a chemical use problem, 68.7% (4,901) were found to be chemically abusive or dependent.

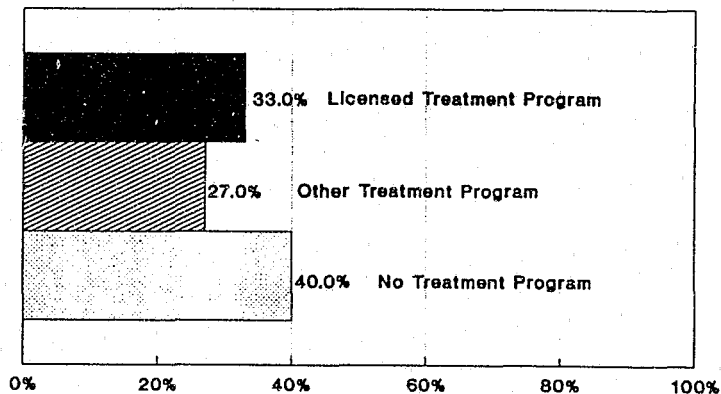


- Of the 697 juvenile probationers and parolees screened or assessed for a chemical use problem, 42.6% (297) were found to be chemically abusive or dependent.



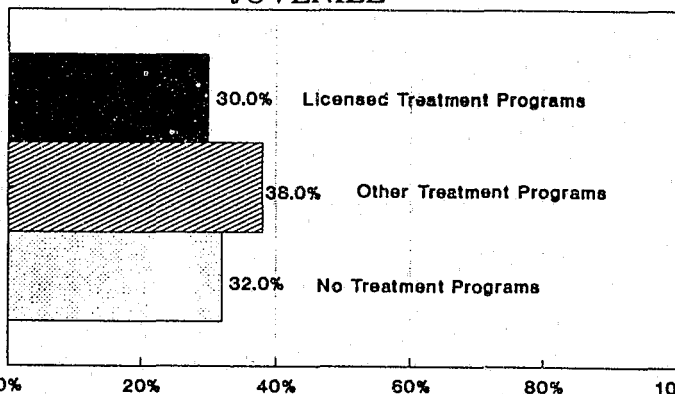
Treating Offenders

ADULT



- Of the 4,901 adult offenders screened or assessed as chemically abusive or dependent, 33% (1,621) were in licensed treatment programs, 27% (1,313) were in other treatment programs, and 40% (1,978) were not in a treatment program.

JUVENILE



- Of the 297 juvenile offenders screened or assessed chemically abusive or dependent, 30% (96) were in licensed treatment programs, 38% (123) were in other treatment programs, and 32% (104) were not in a treatment program.



Reasons for No Treatment

<p>Common reasons why chemically abusive or dependent offenders did not receive treatment</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Offender is unamenable* Offender is incarcerated* Court failed to order treatment



Access to Treatment Programs

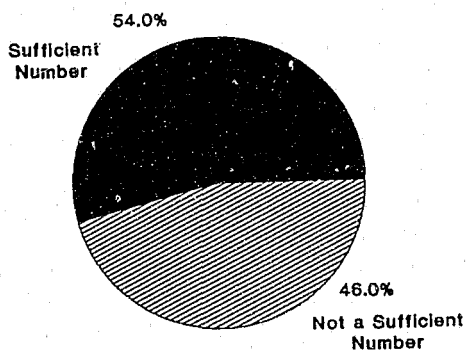
Percentage of probation & parole agents caseloads with access to the following treatment programs:

Type of program	% of caseload w/access
Extended care	88%
DWI clinic	90%
Halfway house	93%
Aftercare program	95%
Chemical abuse & dependency education	95%
Detoxification program	95%
Non-residential treatment	99%
Primary residential treatment	99%
Support group	100%



Availability of Treatment Programs

Long-term Treatment Programs



- Of the 146 probation and parole agents surveyed, 54% (79) reported that the number of long-term treatment programs in their area is sufficient.



Expanding Chemical Abuse or Dependency Treatment

Many agents indicated existing treatment of chemically abusive or dependent offenders should be improved to include:

- * Aftercare Programs & Services
- * Family-oriented Programs
- * Funding Mechanisms



Section II:

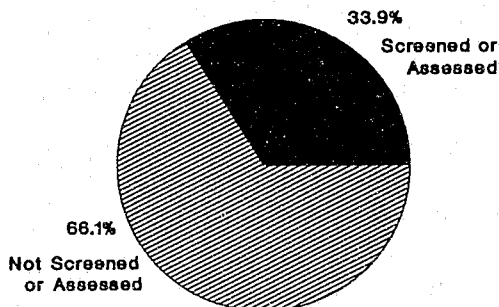
Local Correctional Facilities

The data for this part of the study was collected from a sample of administrators and program directors employed at each of Minnesota's 89 local correctional facilities. A list of these facilities was obtained from the 1990 Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) Average Daily Populations, which contains a list of all local correctional facilities that are inspected by the DOC jail inspection unit. The survey was completed by 80 of the 95 facility personnel surveyed, which represents a response rate of 83%.



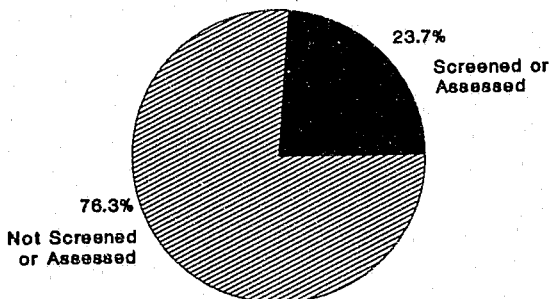
Offenders Screened or Assessed

ADULT



- According to the facility officials surveyed, of the 2,768 adult offenders held in Minnesota's local correctional facilities, 33.9% (940) had been screened or assessed for a chemical use problem.

JUVENILE

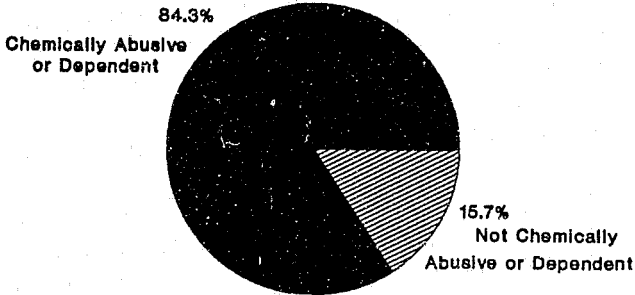


- According to the facility officials surveyed, of the 414 juvenile offenders held in Minnesota's local correctional facilities, 23.7% (98) had been screened or assessed for a chemical use problem.



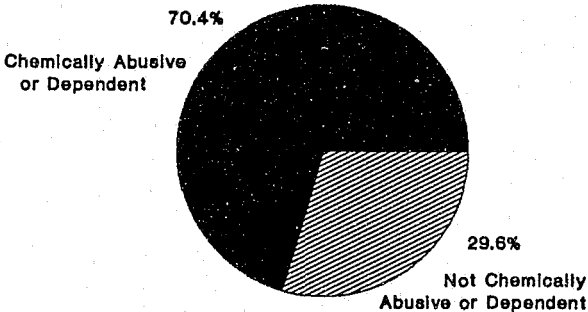
Offenders Assessed As Chemical Abusive or Dependent

ADULT



- Of the 940 adult offenders screened or assessed for a chemical use problem, 84.3% (792) were found to be chemically abusive or dependent.

JUVENILE



- Of the 98 juvenile offenders screened or assessed for a chemical use problem, 70.4% (69) were found to be chemically abusive or dependent.



Agencies Screening or Assessing

Agency Conducting Screening or Assessment	% of facilities used
Social services	74%
Court services	45%
Probation officers	43%
Private contractors	21%

Note: Of the 80 correctional officials surveyed, 33 % (23) reported that their facility conducts chemical use assessments for pretrial or preadjudicated offenders, 36 % (26) stated that their facility conducts screening or assessments of presentence or precommitted offenders, and 44% (33) stated that their facility conducts screenings or assessments of sentenced or committed offenders.

Reasons For No Chemical Assessments

According to the correctional agents surveyed, the most common reasons chemical assessments are not completed in the correctional facilities are:

- * Offenders in facility for a short time
- * Offenders already had assessment procedures
- * Court did not order assessment
- * Offender being held for another county



Problems Limiting Access to Treatment Programs

Program Type	Problems
Primary non-residential treatment programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * funding * security * unamenability of offender
Aftercare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * funding * lack of staff or vehicle for transportation * unamenability of offender
Alcoholics Anonymous & other support groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * unamenability of offender * security * lack of staff or vehicle for transportation
Detoxification programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * distance * refusal of client by program staff * security
DWI (Driving While Intoxicated) clinics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * distance * unamenability of offender * security
Chemical abusive and dependency education programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * funding * unamenability of offender * lack of staff or vehicle for transportation

