

PROGRAM INTEGRITY & THE CPAI-2000: *LESSONS LEARNED IN MAINE*

JRSA 2010 NATIONAL CONFERENCE
*USING STATISTICS AND RESEARCH TO IMPROVE
JUSTICE POLICIES AND PRACTICES*

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Purpose of the Session

Identify emerging performance challenges for community corrections policy and programming, based on Maine's correctional program evaluation experience

Why Evaluate?

- Research demonstrates that programs that meet the principles of effective intervention have better outcomes.
- Periodic evaluation of correctional programs is necessary to ensure and strengthen adherence to those principles.
- Without routine evaluation, jurisdictions risk supporting programs that produce null or adverse effects.

Correctional Program Assessment Inventory 2000 (CPAI-2000)

- Developed by Andrews & Gendreau
- Validated instrument based on over 30 years of correctional research
- Administered in juvenile and adult offender programs across the U.S., Australia, New Zealand, and Canada
- Results provide an overview of program strengths and opportunities for improvement

Maine's Partnership Approach

- The Muskie School of Public Service (MSPS) at the University of Southern Maine and the Maine Department of Corrections began a state-university partnership in 1995.
- Partnership includes a cooperative agreement to analyze recidivism rates, conduct program evaluation, and provide workforce and organizational development.

The CPAI 2000

Brief review of the relevant literature on the instrument and overview of the tool

CPAI Scores & Recidivism

- ❑ Lowencamp & Latessa (2005) n=38
CPAI scores correlated with reincarceration in adult residential facilities
- ❑ Holsinger (1999) n=28
CPAI scores correlated with any court contact, felony or misdemeanor, felony, personal offense, and commitment to a secure facility in juvenile community correctional facilities

CPAI Scoring Norms

- ❑ Hoge, Leschied, & Andrews (1993)
n= 135 CPAI assessed programs
35% unsatisfactory, 55% *satisfactory or satisfactory but needs improvement*, 10% received score of *very satisfactory*
- ❑ Holsinger & Latessa (1999)
n= 51 CPAI assessed programs
60% *satisfactory but needs improvement or unsatisfactory*, 12% *very satisfactory*
- ❑ Gendreau & Goggin (2000)
n=101 CPAI programs assessed
10% *satisfactory*
- ❑ Matthews, Hubbard, & Latessa (2001)
n=86 CPAI assessed programs
54% *satisfactory or satisfactory but needs improvement*, 10% *very satisfactory*

The CPAI-2000

- ❑ New version of the tool
- ❑ Reflects stronger psychometric properties based on research done on prior version
- ❑ Scoring categories and items have changed
- ❑ Addition of a 33-item Core Correctional Practices section that can only be scored by observation (techniques staff are using)
- ❑ No published works on newer version of the tool

CPAI-2000 Dimensions

*131
available
points*

*Treatment
Subtotal
is 34
points
(Section
E and F
combined
)*

- A. Program Demographics (13 un-scored items)
- B. Organizational Culture (10)
- C. Program Implementation /Maintenance (10)
- D. Management/Staff Characteristics (17)
- E. Client Risk and Need Practices (12)
- F. Program Characteristics (22)
- G. Core Correctional Practice (45)
- H. Inter-Agency Communication (7)
- I. Evaluation (8)

CPAI Process and Scoring Categories

3 Scoring Categories:

Very Satisfactory

(70+)

Satisfactory

(50-69)

Unsatisfactory

(below 50)

- Data Collection Includes
 - Structured Interviews
 - Documentation Review
 - Observation

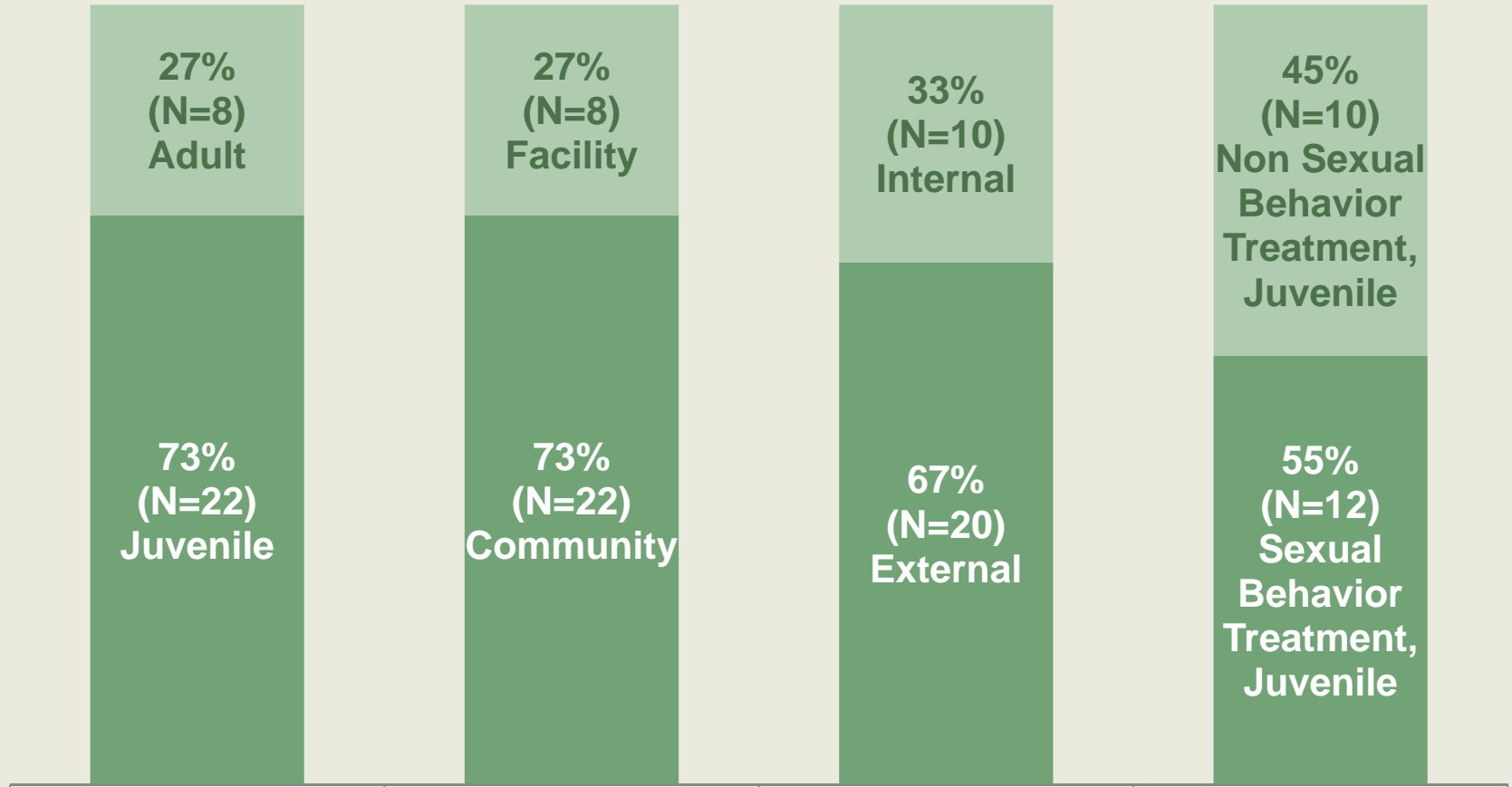
- CPAI Process Results:
 - Quantitative Scores
 - Qualitative Indicators/Findings
 - Final Report/Recommendations

Maine's CPAI Findings

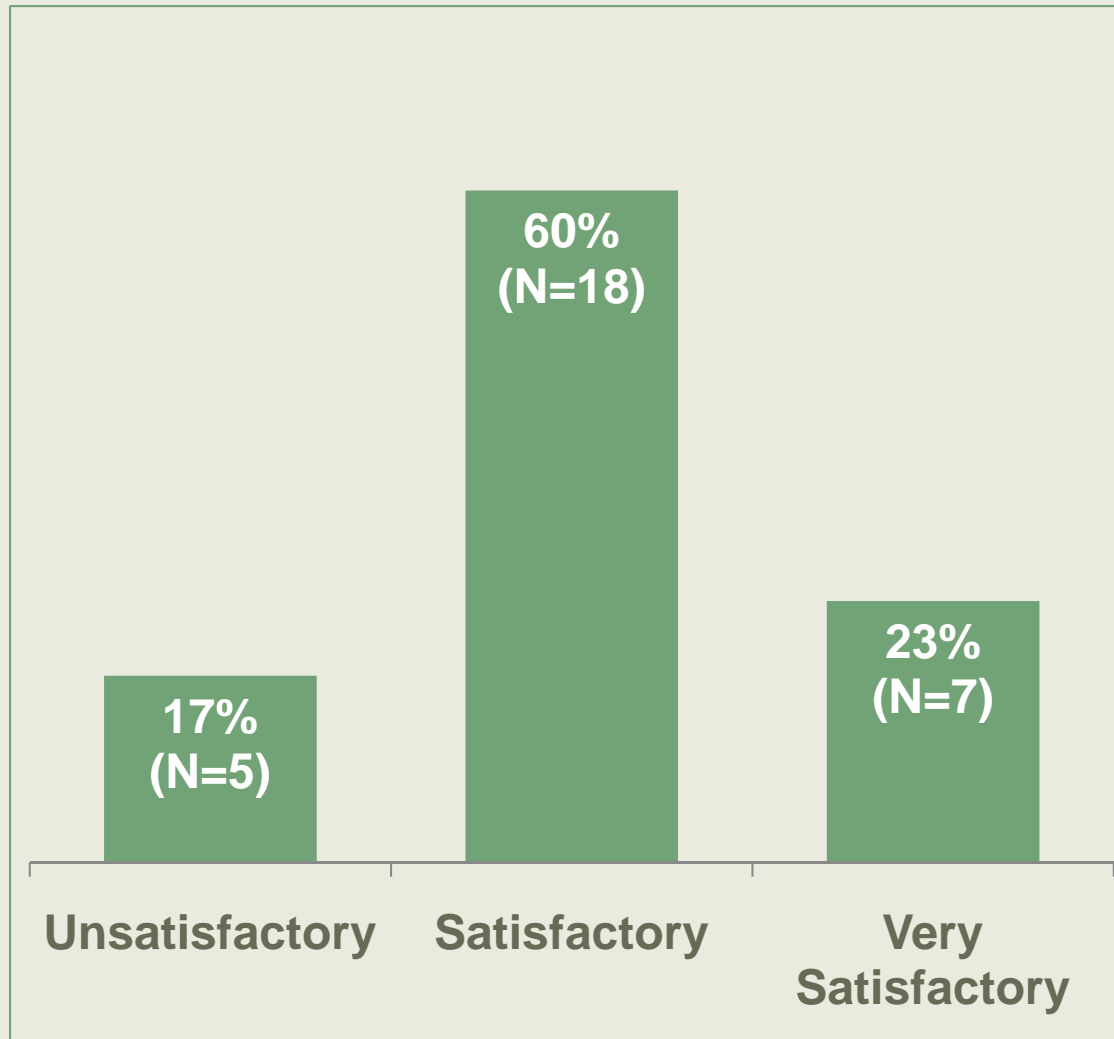
Correctional Program Assessment Inventory-
2000:

Results for 30 Maine based programs
between 2006-2010

CPAIs by Program Characteristics



Total Score

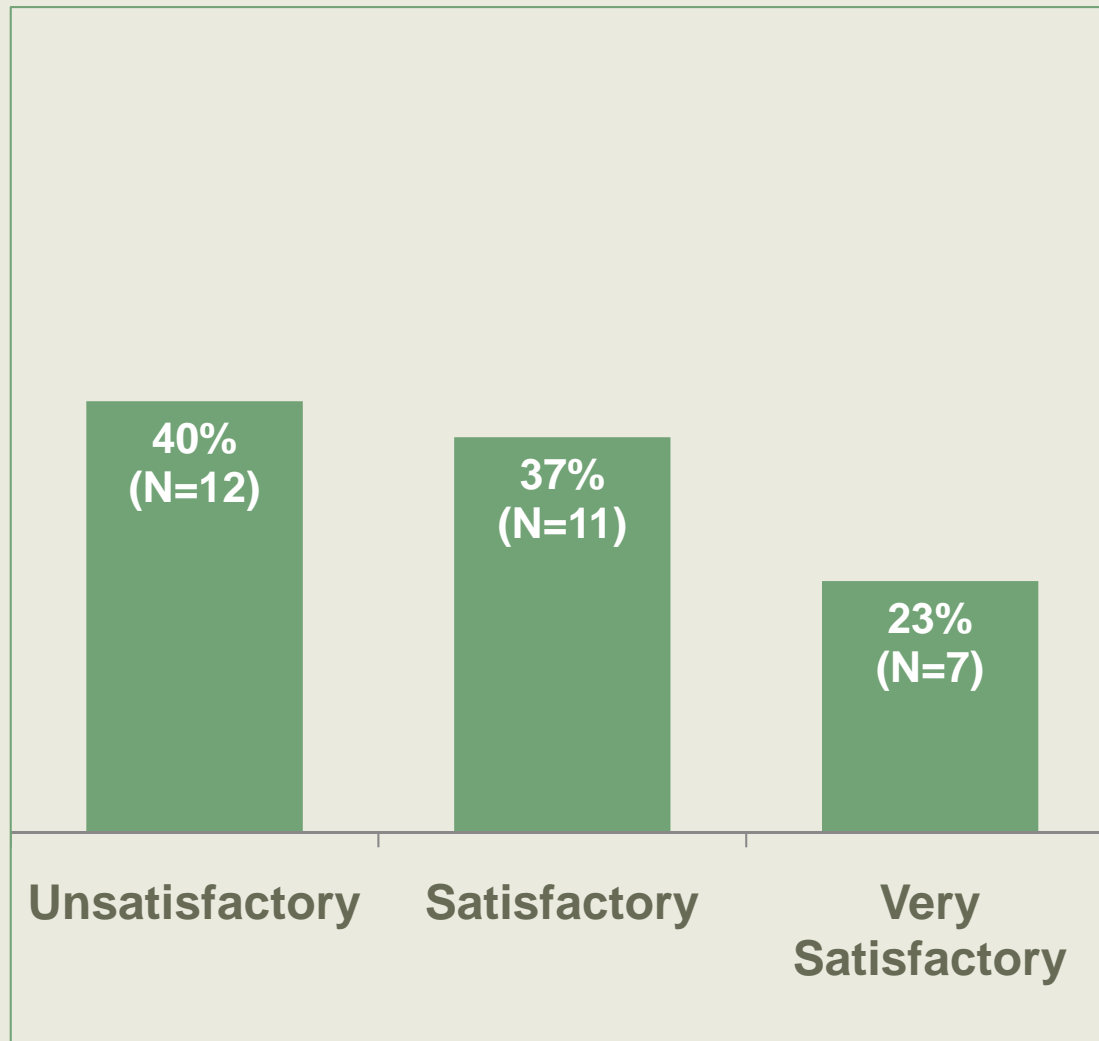


Minimum	36%
Maximum	85%
Mean	59.63%

Facility programs scored higher than community programs.

Internal programs scored higher than external programs.

Treatment Sub-Total

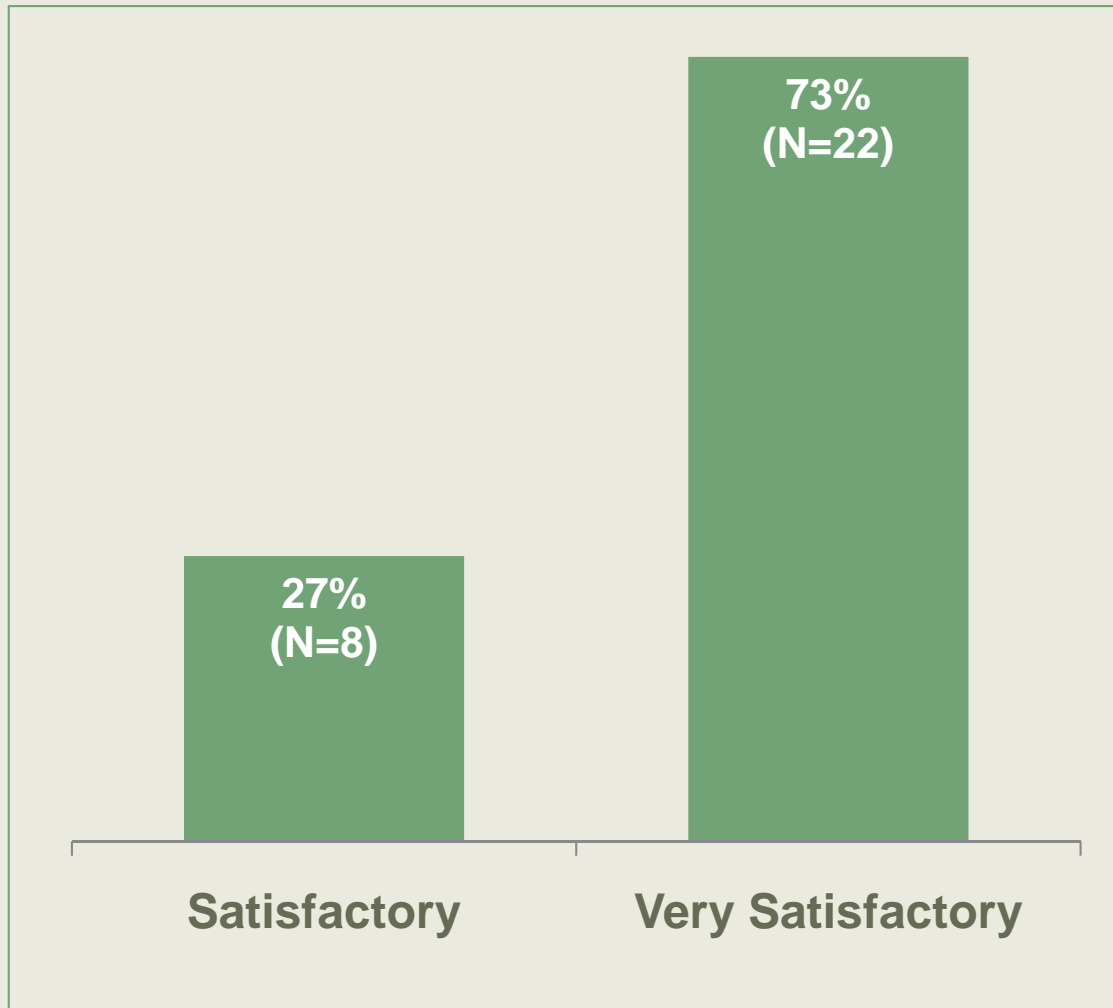


Minimum	24%
Maximum	88%
Mean	54.20%

Facility programs scored higher than community programs.

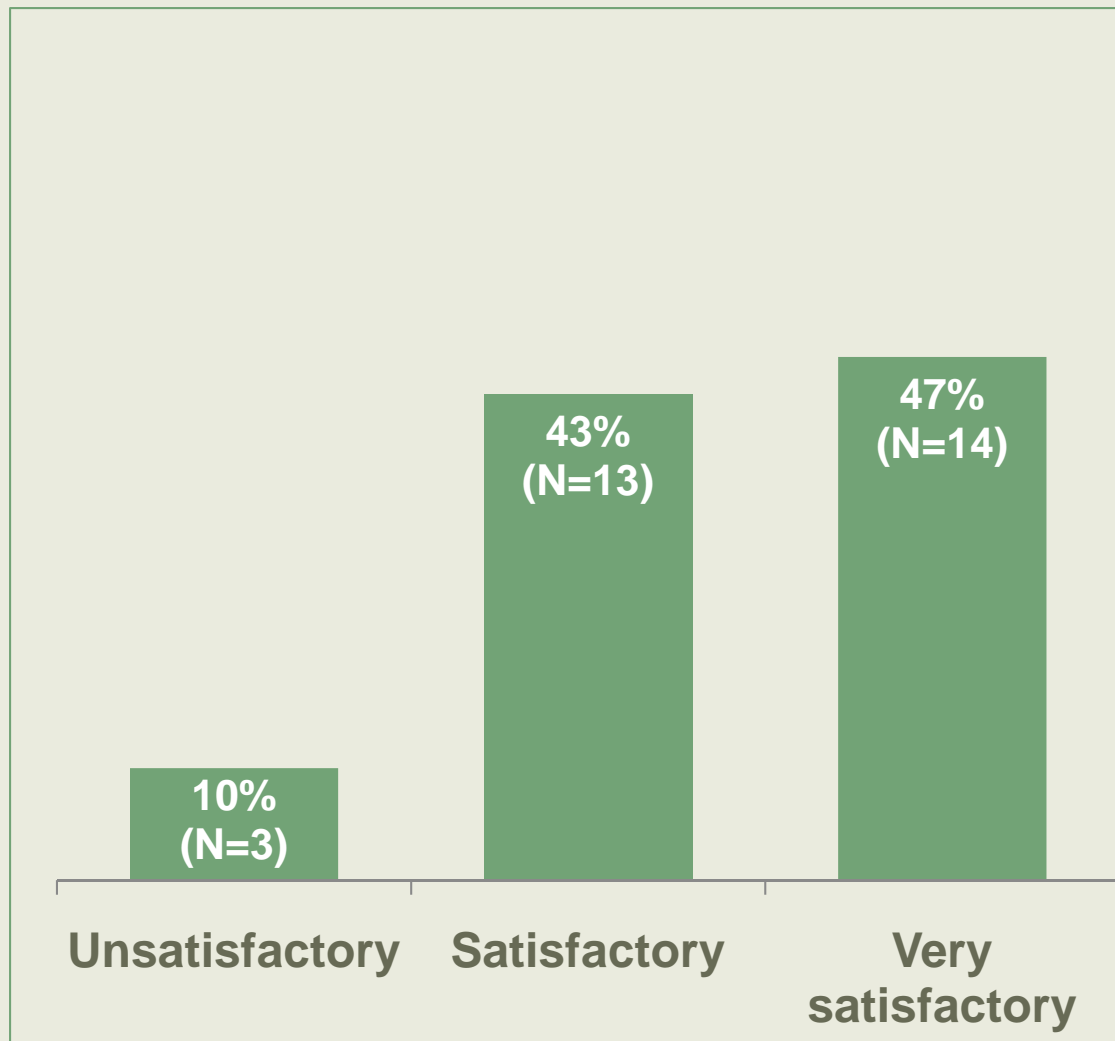
Internal programs scored higher than external programs.

Organizational Culture



Minimum	50%
Maximum	100%
Mean	75.30%

Program Implementation & Management



Minimum	40%
Maximum	100%
Mean	65.20%

Facility programs scored higher than community programs.

Internal programs scored higher than external programs.

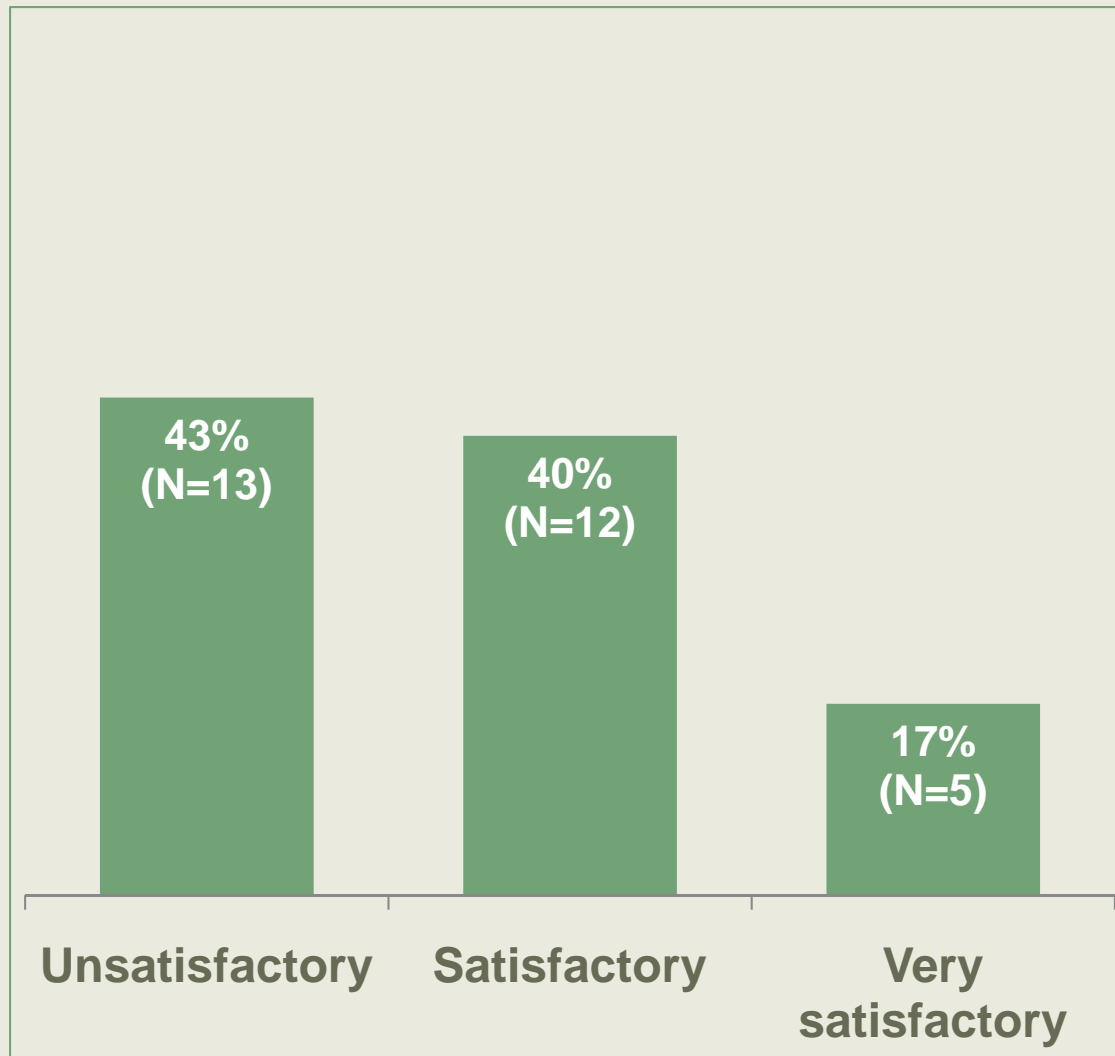
Management/Staff Characteristics



Minimum	35%
Maximum	91%
Mean	65.30%

Facility programs scored higher than community programs.

Client Risk & Need Practices

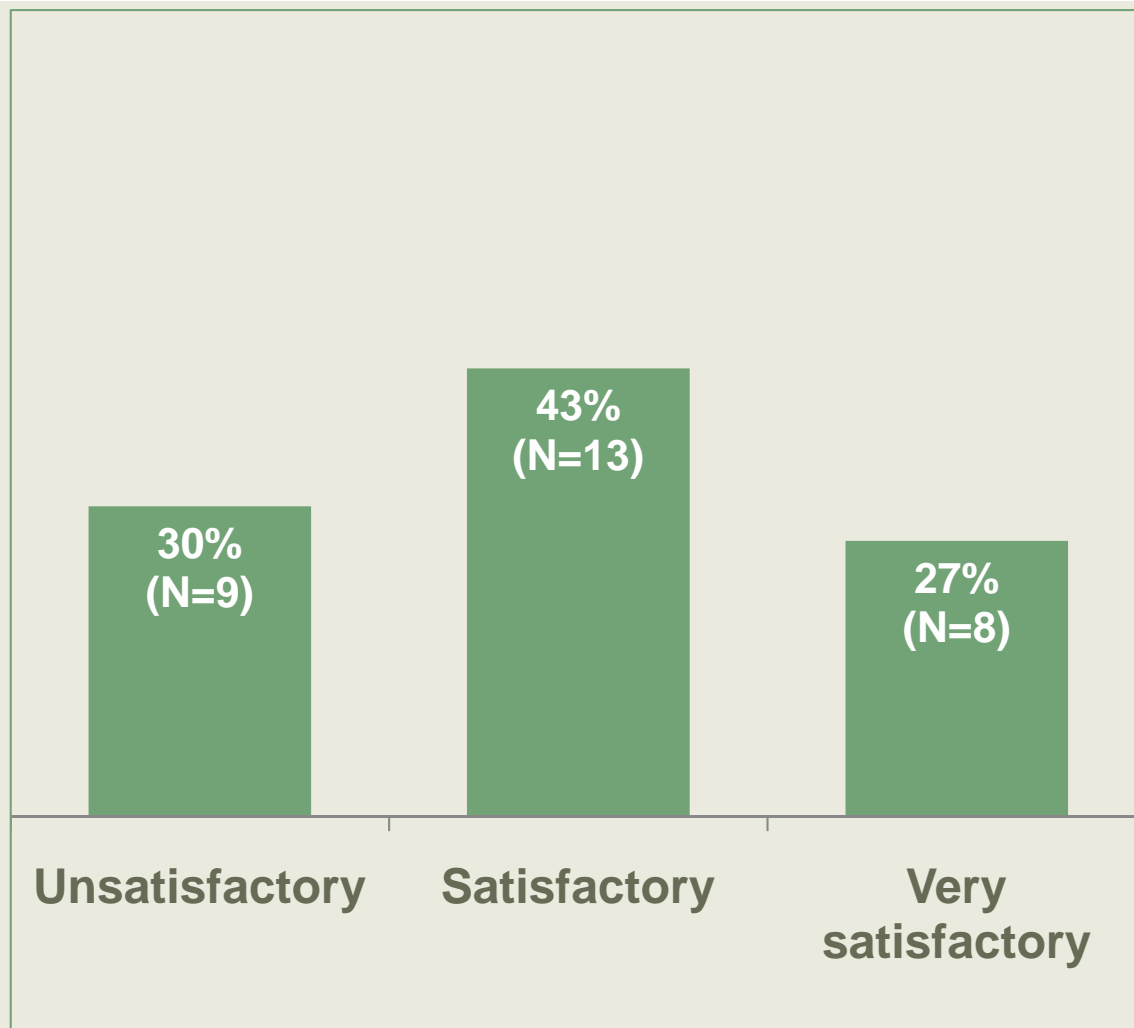


Minimum	8%
Maximum	83%
Mean	48.87%

Facility programs scored higher than community programs.

Internal programs scored higher than external programs.

Program Characteristics

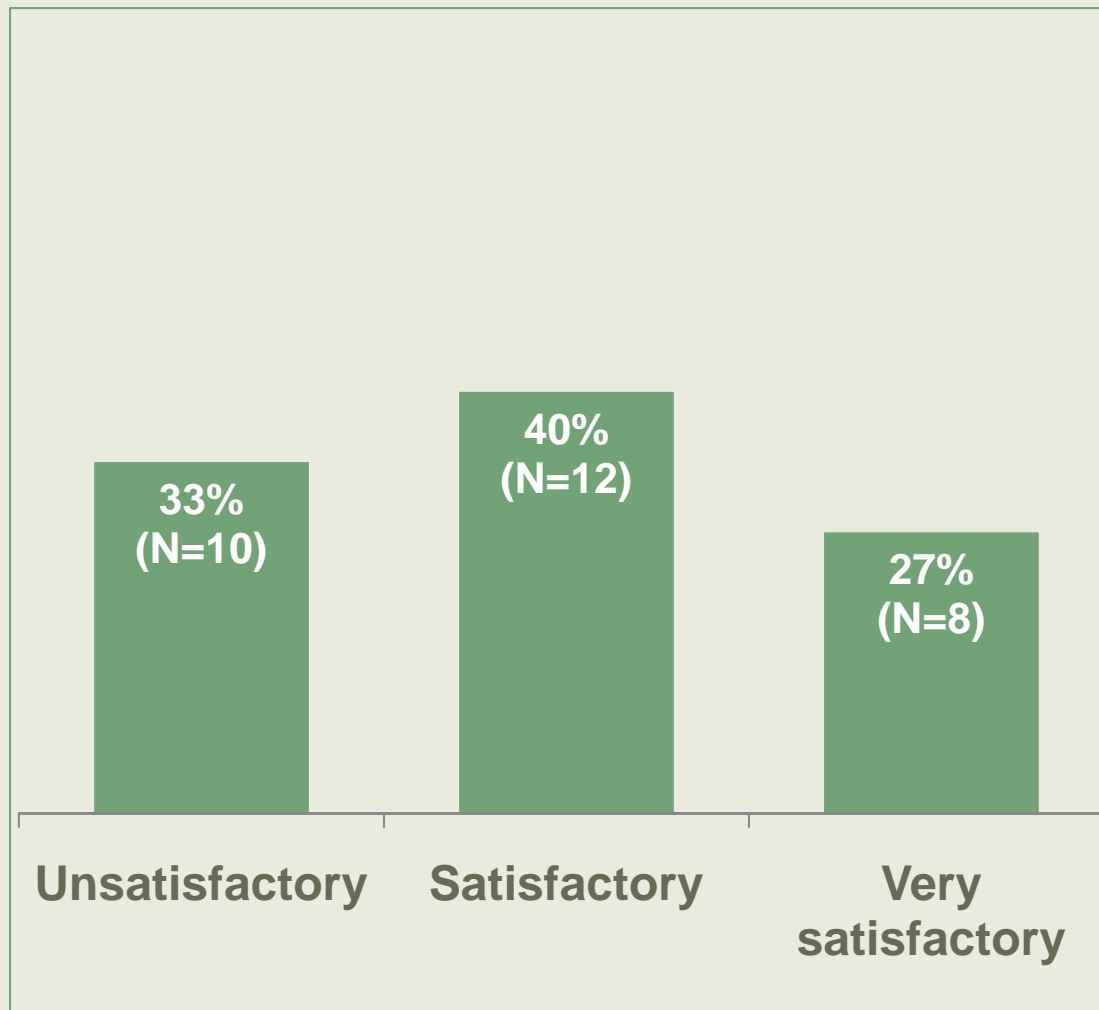


Minimum	25%
Maximum	91%
Mean	57.30%

Facility programs scored higher than community programs.

Internal programs scored higher than external programs.

Core Correctional Practices

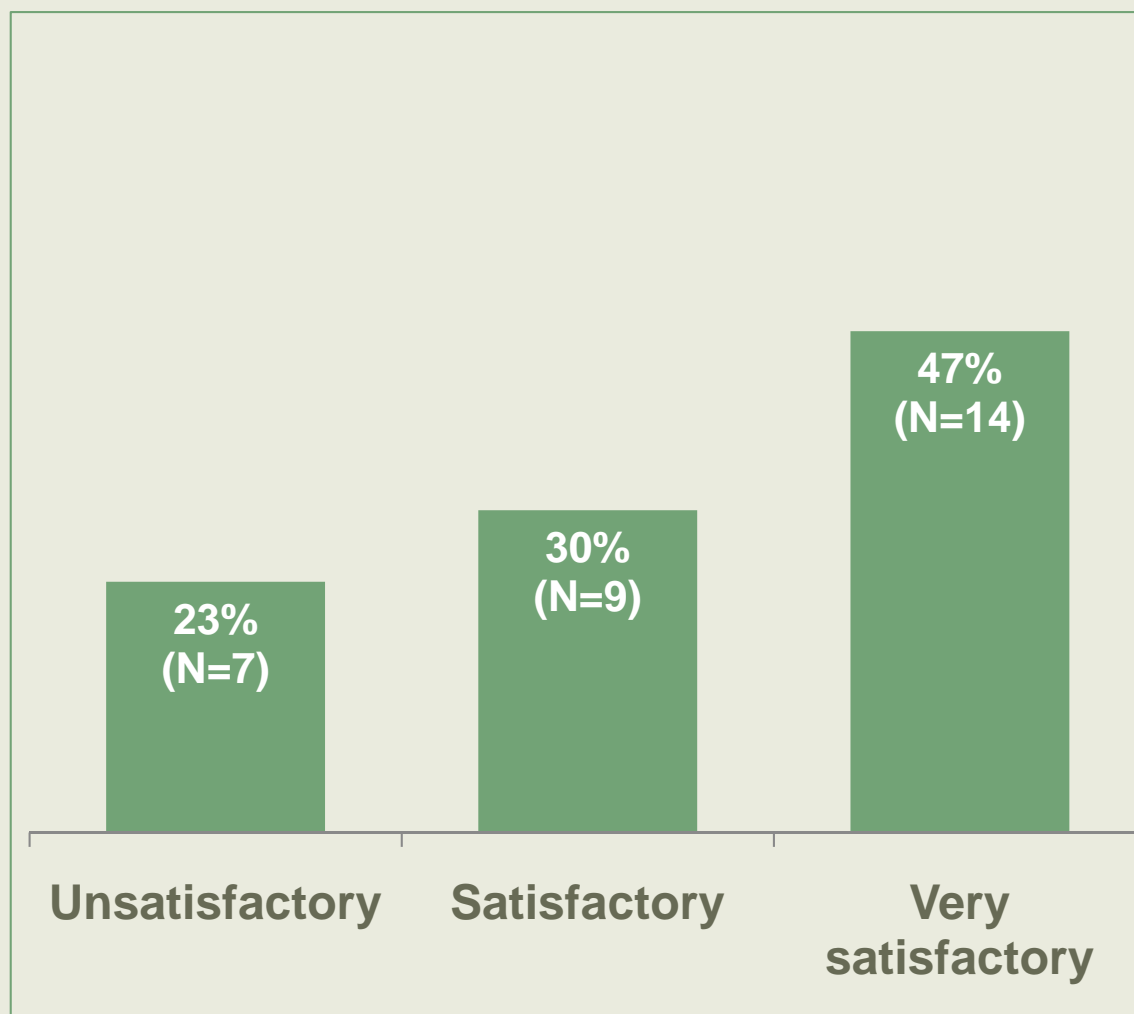


Minimum	29%
Maximum	89%
Mean	60.23%

Facility programs scored higher than community programs.

Internal programs scored higher than external programs.

Interagency Communication

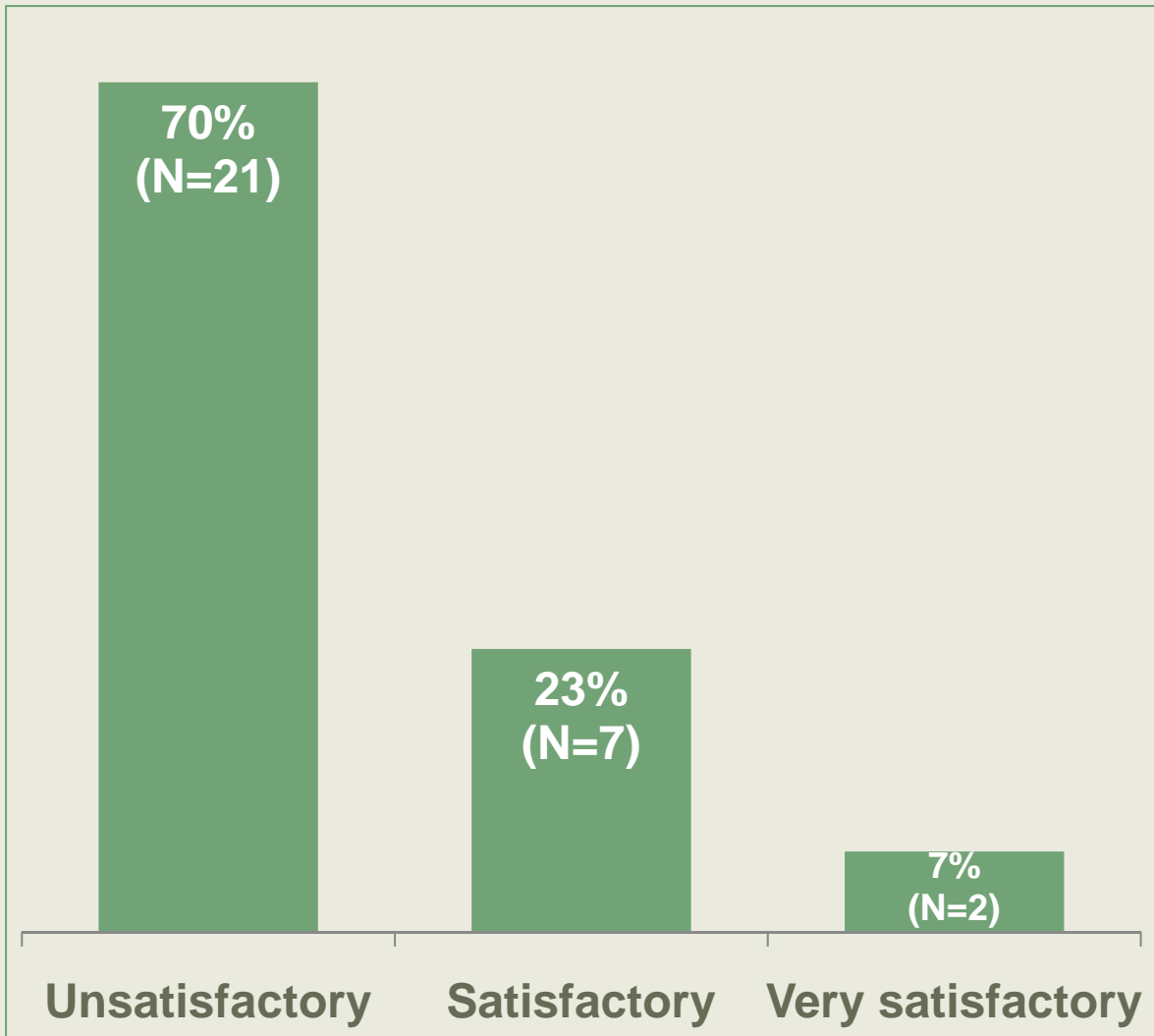


Minimum	14%
Maximum	100%
Mean	64.23%

Juvenile programs scored higher than adult programs.

Internal programs scored higher than external programs.

Evaluation



Minimum	0%
Maximum	100%
Mean	35.90%

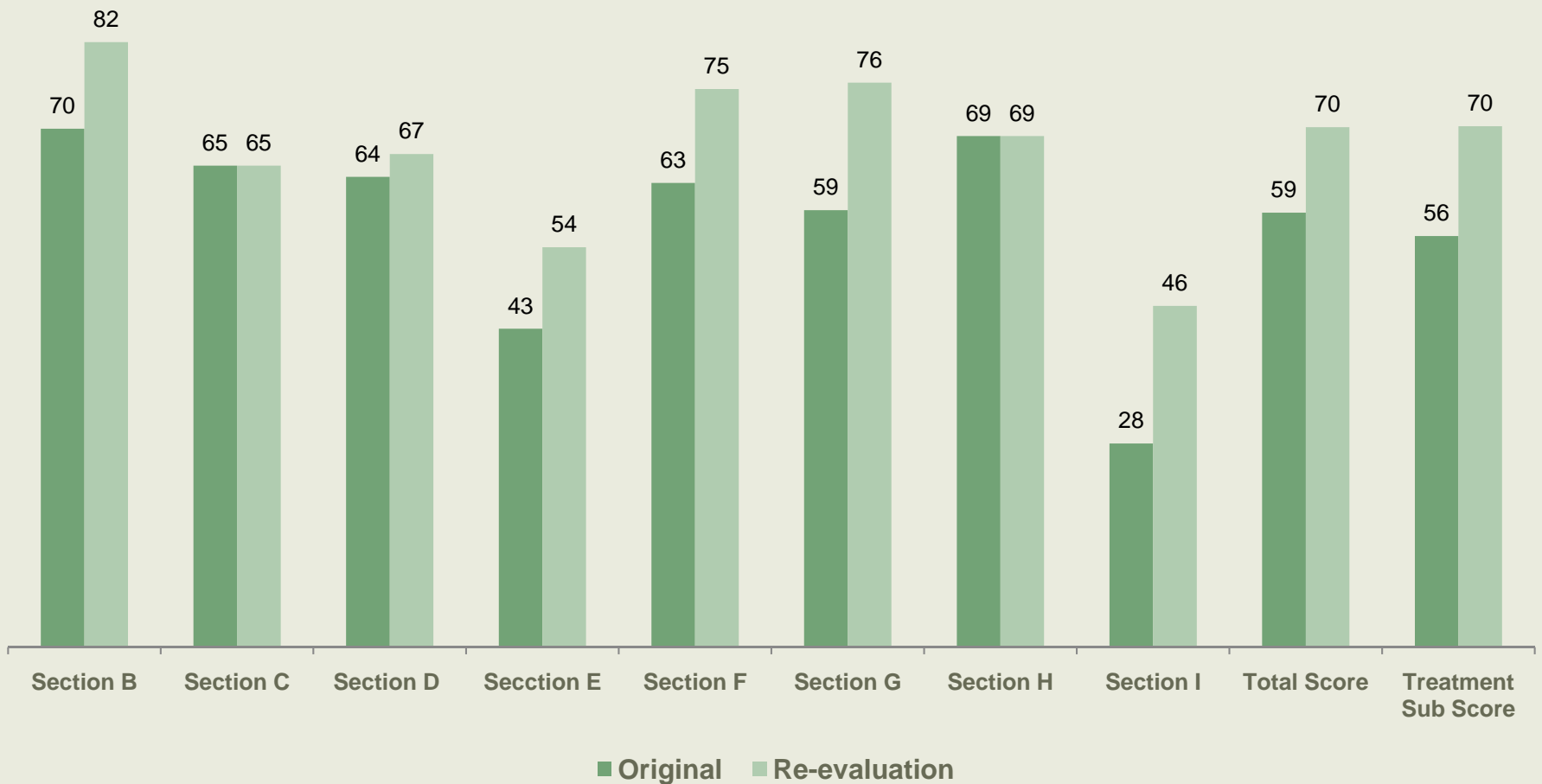
Juvenile programs scored higher than adult programs.

CPAI as a Performance Improvement Measure

A sample of findings from an OJJDP funded grant to build the capacity of 6 residential programs serving youth who exhibit problem sexual behaviors

CPAIs of SBT Programs Pre and Post

Average CPAI Pre and Post Scores



Implications

Emerging performance challenges for corrections and need for future research

Emerging Performance Challenges

To improve program integrity, corrections program and policies must emphasize and support the following 3 areas:

1. Client risk/needs
 - ❑ Risk, need and responsivity assessment and matching
 - ❑ Rural settings make responsivity matching challenging
2. Treatment strategy aligned
 - ❑ Cognitive behavioral interventions
3. Core correctional practices
 - ❑ Coach staff beyond training to ensure consistent application of techniques with clients

Future Research

1. Nationally, correlate CPAI-2000 scores with recidivism.
 - ❑ Little empirical research has been conducted on the scores of the CPAI-2000.
2. In Maine, link program integrity to program outcome.
 - ❑ Conduct a statewide study that links CPAI scores with recidivism rates.

Thank you

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