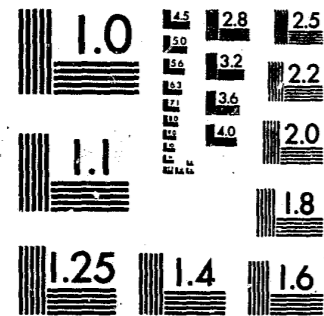


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180 DEGREES, INC.
FINAL REPORT

U.S. Department of Justice 81448
National Institute of Justice

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PREFACE

The Evaluation Unit of the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control (now the Crime Control Planning Board) implemented a comprehensive evaluation design for residential community corrections programs in September, 1972. That evaluation effort was directed toward outcome evaluations of groups of residential programs. That effort has resulted in two major reports which have been presented to the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control: Residential Community Corrections Programs: Preliminary Evaluation, April, 1975; and Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota: An Evaluation Report, November, 1976. Because those reports were directed toward Commission policies and relied on a data base from several projects, the reports do not provide information on individual projects.

This report is a final report on 180 Degrees, Inc., a halfway house for adult offenders. The body of the report is presented in two parts. Part I covers the project for the period of August 1, 1973, when 180 Degrees came under support of the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, through December 15, 1975, the end of the period covered in Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota: An Evaluation Report. Thus, Part I not only presents data on 180 Degrees, it also allows cross-reference with the halfway house sections of the more comprehensive report. Data collection by the Evaluation Unit continued on 180 Degrees through August, 1976. Part II of this report is concerned with 180 Degrees for the last year of data collection: September 1, 1975 - August 31, 1976.

Two appendices are also presented. Appendix A presents a summary of

recidivism data on 180 Degrees clients. The analysis of recidivism in Part I only applies to clients terminated from residence on or before June 15, 1975. Appendix A updates the information on recidivism. Appendix B provides a summary of data on all clients. Data items summarized in Appendix B are those items discussed in Parts I and II. Definitions of these items may be found in the appropriate sections of Part I.

Under the evaluation approach employed for residential community corrections programs, the Evaluation Unit provided all data collection forms, coded, key punched, and filed the data, analyzed the data, and collected all recidivism data for this report. The staff of 180 Degrees collected data on all clients at intake to and termination from residence in the community facility. Hence, this evaluation report could not have been accomplished without the extensive cooperation of Robert H. ("Robbie") Robinson, executive director, and the staff of 180 Degrees.

A. INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of the data on 180 Degrees, Inc., a halfway house for adult ex-offenders. Part I of this report covers the period of August, 1973, the month during which LEAA funds were initially used to support 180 Degrees,¹ through December 15, 1975. The data analyzed in Part I were used in the sections on halfway houses in Residential Community Corrections in Minnesota, a report issued by the Evaluation Unit of the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control in November, 1976. However, with the exception of data on occupancy rates and costs, data which apply specifically to 180 Degrees are not identified in that report.

The format for this report allows one to compare the client population and program results of 180 Degrees with those of other halfway houses. The other projects included in these comparisons are Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, and Retreat House. However, the use of such comparisons must be carefully examined. For example, among the eight halfway houses used in these comparisons, only 180 Degrees and Freedom House serve both male and female clients. This distinguishes 180 Degrees (and Freedom House) from Pi House, which served females, and the remaining five halfway houses which serve males. Moreover, two halfway houses were specifically designed for adult, male Indians, whereas 180 Degrees is designed to serve members of any ethnic group. As a consequence

¹180 Degrees, Inc., opened its residential facility in March, 1973, prior to receiving LEAA funds from the Governor's Crime Commission. Data collection on clients started in August, 1973, and includes all clients who were residents in 180 Degrees' facility on or after August 1, 1973. No data were collected on clients who had completed residence prior to that date.

of such differences, comparisons between 180 Degrees clients and those of other halfway houses should be made with caution, keeping in mind that there are in fact differences among these projects.

B. 180 DEGREES' GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Community corrections residential programs are funded to achieve specific goals by implementing treatment programs for their clientele. A review of the goals and objectives of halfway houses and, specifically, of 180 Degrees, helps to present an overview of the project. There are two purposes for discussing the goals and objectives of this project. First, statements of goals and objectives provide a basis for describing what the project is attempting to accomplish. Second, and more important, goals and objectives are the standards by which projects are held accountable. The LEAA program is based on a management-by-objective approach. This approach requires grantees to focus on and to articulate what they plan to accomplish, rather than simply stating what they plan to do. Thus, the accountability of recipients of LEAA funds is based, in part, upon their achievement of stated goals.

As operationalized by the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, the management-by-objective approach requires each funded project to list its goals and objectives. In this context, the term "goal" refers to a statement of the impact or effect the project should accomplish if it is successful, such as a reduction in recidivism. The term "objective" refers to a statement of the efforts or activities the project will undertake to achieve the goals. The goals of the project show what the project hopes to achieve, while the objectives show how the goals will be achieved.

Halfway houses are designed to serve adult clients who have been incarcerated in county and state correctional institutions. Thus, they are organized to aid the client's transition from an institutional to a noninstitutional environment. Although there are a number of differences among halfway houses, they share the following goals:

- (A) To reduce the recidivism rate of the client population relative to the rate of a comparable group of parolees who do not participate in a halfway house program.
- (B) To increase (i) employment, (ii) educational level, and/or (iii) vocational skills of their clients.
- (C) To rehabilitate ex-offenders placed in their projects.
- (D) To demonstrate that ex-offenders can be effective staff members of halfway houses.

These goals were used as the basis for the evaluation of halfway houses in Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota. While all halfway houses share these general goals, individual projects often have their own specific goals which should be evaluated. The program planners of 180 Degrees have designed their program to serve ex-offenders with chemical abuse problems. Specific goals for 180 Degrees include:

- (D₁) To demonstrate the effectiveness of employing a staff of ex-offenders with prior histories of alcohol and drug dependencies.
- (E) To overcome and permanently halt clients' dependency on alcohol and drugs.

The immediate focus of halfway house programs is to resolve economic, psychological, and social problems of their clients. Program planners believe criminal behavior is a result of or response to problems of these types. The following set of objectives was developed by 180 Degree planners to resolve these problems and to achieve program goals:

- (1) To provide a residential setting for convicted felons who have alcohol and drug dependencies and are returning to the community from correctional institutions (Goals A, E).
- (2) To provide expertise and counseling in the areas of alcohol and chemical dependencies (Goals D₁, E).
- (3) To provide a continuation of treatment programs already in progress within the institutions (Goal E).
- (4) To serve as liaison between the client and community agencies and resources which can assist his adjustment (Goals B, C, E).
- (5) To establish close relationships with clients and to provide vocational, personal support, family support, and referrals for clients (Goals B, C).
- (6) To provide intensive prerelease counseling and program orientation to each participant (Goal A).
- (7) To provide a ratio of no less than one staff member for every six clients (Goal D₁).
- (8) To assist existing agencies in research concerning alcohol and chemical dependency problems (Goals D₁, E).

These objectives reflect the background philosophy for the 180 Degrees program. Part of this philosophy is that the basis of most of a client's problems, including involvement in the criminal justice system, is his drug or alcohol dependency. Consequently, the 180 Degrees program is designed to break this dependency on the assumption that other problems can be resolved only if the client becomes independent of drugs and alcohol. Moreover, if the basis for a client's problems (alcohol or drug abuse) is removed, the remaining problems (e.g., employment) can be dealt with successfully. A combination of in-house counseling and referral to community agencies is used to deal with clients' problems (Objectives 2, 3, 4, 5). A second part of the program philosophy is that the time clients spend in residence at 180 Degrees should be spent working on the problems themselves. This requires prerelease counseling and the development of parole plans. Therefore, the staff makes an effort to

counsel potential clients and prepare them for residence prior to release from correctional institutions (Objective 6). 180 Degrees serves some clients as a continuation of treatment initiated prior to release, e.g., chemical dependency programs in state correctional institutions (Objective 3). A third part of this philosophy involves relationships between clients and social systems. Social systems, particularly the criminal justice system, have directly affected the lives of clients. Moreover, these systems will continue to affect their lives. In relation to these systems, 180 Degrees' clients have been "losers," i.e., they have worked against the systems. This part of the program attempts to demonstrate to clients that they can be "winners" by showing them how to get the systems (e.g., Welfare, DVR, Employment Services) to work for them (Objective 4) and, ultimately, to become independent of the corrections system (Goal C). A fourth part of this philosophy is ex-offenders who have been chemically dependent can be served best by a trained staff with similar backgrounds. As a consequence, priority in hiring staff is given to applicants who are ex-offenders and/or have chemical dependency backgrounds (Goal D₁).

The ultimate goal of 180 Degrees is to reduce recidivism in the client population, i.e., to achieve Goal A. The philosophy underlying this program is that through achievement of Goal E (halt chemical dependence), Goals B and C (increased education/training/employment and rehabilitation) can be realized which will lead to the achievement of Goal A. Through the use of a staff of ex-offenders (Goal D₁), the 180 Degrees program concentrates on resolving individual client's problems through counseling in the program (Objectives 2, 3, 6, 7) and the use of community agencies (Objectives 4, 5, 8). This combination of services is thought to be the most realistic approach to serving 180 Degrees' clients and achieving Goals B, C, and E.

C. 180 DEGREES CLIENTS

1. Demographic Characteristics

The 180 Degrees program is designed to serve both male and female adult clients. Through December 15, 1975, 203 clients had been admitted to the residential program. Of these clients, 95.6% (194) were male and 4.4% (9) were female. The other seven halfway houses had a population that was 86.6% male and 13.4% female (N=552), although only two of the seven programs admitted females. Of the 203 clients in 180 Degrees, 76.9% (156) were White, 15.8% (32) were Black, 5.9% (12) were Indian, and 1.5% (3) were of other ethnic backgrounds. In contrast, the clients of seven other halfway houses were 35.9% White, 30.5% Black, 31.0% Indian, and 2.6% other (N=548). Thus, relative to other halfway houses, 180 Degrees has served a greater proportion of males and a smaller proportion of ethnic minorities.¹

As is indicated in table 1, 180 Degrees clients had an average age of 32.2 years, five-and-one-half years greater than the average age of clients in other halfway houses. Even the median age of 180 Degrees clients (29.1 years) is over four years higher than that of other halfway house clients (24.9 years).² Thus, as a group, 180 Degrees clients were substantially older than clients in other halfway houses. As is also indicated in table 1, the

¹One must keep in mind that comparisons between 180 Degrees and the other seven halfway houses are made solely to reveal similarities and differences between these two groups. For example, two halfway houses were designed for (and have served a majority of) Indian clients, while a third program has served a majority of the Black clients. Hence, it might be expected that the remaining programs--including 180 Degrees--would serve greater proportions of White clients.

²The median value of a distribution is the value which differentiates the group into two equal subgroups. Thus, 50% of the group lies at or below the median, and 50% lies above it.

educational level of 180 Degrees clients is very similar to that of other halfway house clients. 180 Degrees clients had completed an average of 11.3 grades, while the median level was 12.3 grades. Of the 202 clients of 180 Degrees on whom information is available, 65.8% had completed high school level education.

TABLE 1
COMPARISON OF 180 DEGREES AND OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS IN TERMS OF AGE AND EDUCATION AT INTAKE^a

MEASURE	AGE AT INTAKE		HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	
	180 DEGREES CLIENTS	OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS	180 DEGREES CLIENTS	OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS
Mean	32.2 years	26.7 years	11.3 grades	11.2 grades
Median	29.1 years	24.9 years	12.3 grades	12.2 grades
Range	18-73	16-73	3-16	1-20
Std. dev.	10.66	7.39	1.93	1.81
Number of clients	199	535	202	534

^aOther halfway houses are Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, and Retreat House.

The majority of 180 Degrees clients were residents of Hennepin (62.1%) and Ramsey (10.1%) Counties. Of the remaining clients, 7.1% were residents of other Twin Cities metropolitan area counties, 12.1% of other Minnesota counties, and 8.6% of other states. In comparison, among clients of other halfway houses, 50.0% were residents of Hennepin County, 35.4% of Ramsey County, 3.4% of other metropolitan area counties, 8.2% of other Minnesota counties, and 3.0% of other states. Table 2 provides data on the county of residence of halfway house clients.

TABLE 2
COMPARISON OF 180 DEGREES AND OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS ON COUNTY OF RESIDENCE^a

County	180 DEGREES CLIENTS	OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS
Hennepin	62.1%	50.0%
Ramsey	10.1	35.4
Other metro county ^b	7.1	3.4
Other Minnesota county	12.1	8.2
Out-of-state	8.6	3.0
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%
NUMBER:	198	526

^aOther halfway houses are Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, and Retreat House.

^bOther metro counties are Anoka, Dakota, Carver, Scott, and Washington Counties.

2. Socioeconomic Characteristics

Table 3 provides a basis for comparing the educational, training, and employment activities of 180 Degrees clients at intake with those activities of clients of other halfway houses. As may be seen from this table, 180 Degrees clients were less likely to be enrolled in academic programs or employed at intake than were clients in other halfway houses. Among 180 Degrees clients, 13.0% were involved in full-time or part-time academic programs, 11.0% were involved in vocational training programs, and 5.5% were employed in full-time or part-time positions at intake to residence. Thus, the majority of 180 Degrees clients were unemployed and neither in school nor in vocational training programs at intake to residence. By defining a client as "active" if he is engaged in an academic or vocational training program or is employed--either full-time or part-time, only 17.8% of the 180 Degrees

clients were active at intake. In contrast, 32.2% of the clients in other halfway houses were active at intake, including 14.8% who were employed and 23.5% who were in academic programs.

TABLE 3
COMPARISON OF 180 DEGREES AND OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS ON EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AT INTAKE^a

	180 DEGREES CLIENTS	OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS
1. ACADEMIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		
Full-time grades 1-12, college	4.5%	11.8%
Part-time grades 1-12, college, GED preparation	8.5	11.8
None	87.0	76.5
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.1%
NUMBER:	200	519
2. VOCATIONAL CLASS ATTENDANCE		
Full-time	8.0%	9.5%
Part-time	3.0	3.3
None	89.0	87.3
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.1%
NUMBER:	200	518
3. EMPLOYMENT		
Full-time	4.5%	12.7%
Part-time	2.0	2.1
None	93.5	85.3
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.1%
NUMBER:	199	529
4. ACTIVITY STATUS^b		
Full-time	14.9%	26.5%
Part-time	2.9	5.7
Inactive	82.2	67.8
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%
NUMBER:	174	441

^aOther halfway houses are Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, and Retreat House.

^bBy definition, a client is "active full-time" if he is in an academic or vocational training program or is employed full-time. A client is "active part-time" if he is involved part-time in an academic or vocational training program or is employed part-time, but is not in any of those activities full-time. A client is "inactive" if he is neither active full-time nor active part-time.

Other data support the need for assistance with economic matters among 180 Degrees clients. At intake, 25.0% of 188 clients reported major financial problems (i.e., a large debt or several small debts and expenses relative to ability to pay), 31.4% reported minor financial problems (small debts), and 43.6% reported no financial problems. Yet, at intake, 41.1% of the 180 Degrees clients relied on governmental assistance (e.g., Welfare) as their primary source of support, 27.9% relied on correctional institutions (e.g., "gate money" given at parole), 27.9% relied on themselves, and 3.0% relied on a variety of other sources. Table 4 provides a list of the primary sources of support of 180 Degrees clients.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Governmental assistance ^a	81	41.1%
Self support ^b	55	27.9
Corrections institution ^c	55	27.9
Other ^c	6	3.0
TOTALS:	197	99.9%

^aIncludes Welfare and Social Security benefits.
^bIncludes clients with no sources of income.
^cIncludes parents, spouse or partner, insurance, scholarships or training grants, and friends or relatives.

The majority of 180 Degrees clients entered the residential facility from correctional institutions (50.8%), jails or workhouses (7.6%), and other

treatment programs (4.6%). Among the remaining clients, 11.7% lived by themselves or with their spouses or partners; 13.8% lived with parents, relatives, or friends; and 11.7% lived in other situations. Table 5 provides a summary of the living situations of 180 Degrees clients prior to intake.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Correctional institution	100	50.8%
Friends/relatives	20	10.2
Self	16	8.1
Jail, workhouse	15	7.6
Treatment program ^a	9	4.6
Parents	7	3.6
Spouse/partner	7	3.6
Other	23	11.7
TOTAL:	197	100.2%

^aIncludes state hospital and community treatment programs.

As was noted, the 180 Degrees program was designed to work with ex-offenders who have drug or alcohol dependencies. Among 197 clients admitted to residence, 31.0% were identified as in need of treatment for alcohol abuse, 25.4% in need of treatment for drug abuse, and 8.1% in need of treatment for both alcohol and drug abuse.¹ Thus, 64.5% of the clients needed treatment for chemical abuse problems. These data indicate that 180 Degrees is reaching its target population. Further, this program has developed a reputation for serving ex-offenders in need of mental health treatment.

¹These data were provided by project staff based on intake interviews.

Among 191 clients, 24.1% were in need of mental health treatment at intake.

3. Correctional Histories¹

The correctional histories of 180 Degrees clients are described in terms of involvement with the criminal justice system as juveniles and as adults, and in terms of information related to the client's most recent offense and legal status at intake. Table 6 presents a summary of the juvenile correctional histories of 180 Degrees clients and of clients in other halfway houses.

TABLE 6
COMPARISON OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL HISTORIES OF CLIENTS IN
180 DEGREES AND IN OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES^d

VARIABLE	180 DEGREES CLIENTS				OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS			
	Mean	Median	Range	N=	Mean	Median	Range	N=
Number juvenile apprehensions	6.6	2.0	0-97	140	4.4	1.5	0-97	412
Number times adjudicated delinquent, status offenses	2.0	0.3	0-30	117	2.1	0.9	0-45	393
Number times adjudicated delinquent, non-status offenses	1.5	0.4	0-15	113	1.5	0.4	0-39	394
Age at first adjudication, conviction ^b	16.4	15.4	7-37	125	15.2	14.4	7-44	326
Number months in juvenile correctional facilities	13.7	0.4	0-97	135	8.4	0.4	0-96	426

^aOther halfway houses are Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, and Retreat House.

^bIncludes age at first conviction as adult, if individual had not been adjudicated as a juvenile.

¹Correctional history data were provided by project staff on intake forms. Sources of these data varied from project to project and included--in some cases--clients' recollections and/or admissions of correctional histories. Verification of these data is extremely difficult and accuracy cannot be determined.

As can be seen from table 6, the juvenile correctional history of the "average 180 Degrees client" does not differ appreciably from that of the "average client of another halfway house" in terms of number of adjudications. On the average, a 180 Degrees client was apprehended 6.6 times as a juvenile (but the median is 2.0 apprehensions); adjudicated delinquent 2.0 times for status offenses; and adjudicated delinquent 1.5 times for nonstatus offenses. On the average, a 180 Degrees client was first adjudicated delinquent when he was 16.4 years old. As can also be seen from table 6, 180 Degrees clients were likely to have been approximately one year older than other halfway house clients when they were first adjudicated delinquent. This is the primary difference in the juvenile correctional histories of 180 Degrees clients and clients of other halfway houses. Although the average number of months in juvenile correctional institutions for 180 Degrees clients (13.7 months) is higher than that of clients in other halfway houses (8.4 months), the median value for both groups was 0.4 months.

Data on adult correctional histories, presented in table 7, indicate that the "average 180 Degrees client" has had a more extensive involvement in the criminal justice system as an adult than has the "average client of other halfway houses." To summarize these data, the average number of adult arrests was 8.5 arrests, with a median of 3.5 arrests. The average number of misdemeanor convictions for 180 Degrees clients was 4.9 convictions (with a median of 1.1 convictions), while the average number of gross misdemeanor and felony convictions was 2.9 convictions (with a median of 2.2). Both the means and medians on these three background variables indicate that 180 Degrees clients do not differ appreciably from clients in other halfway houses in terms of arrests and convictions. However, 180 Degrees clients have spent

much more time in correctional institutions than have other halfway house clients. On the average, 180 Degrees clients have spent 13.3 months in jails and workhouses (the median is 5.9 months) and 66.0 months in adult state or federal correctional institutions (the median is 32.3 months). In comparison, clients of other halfway houses have spent an average of 8.8 months in jails and workhouses (with a median of 3.1 months) and an average of 28.0 months in state or federal institutions (with a median of 12.7 months). Finally, the average number of months in correctional institutions for their most recent convictions was 18.1 months for 180 Degrees clients compared to 6.0 months for other halfway house clients.

TABLE 7
COMPARISON OF ADULT CORRECTIONAL HISTORIES OF CLIENTS IN 180 DEGREES AND IN OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES^a

VARIABLE	180 DEGREES CLIENTS				OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS			
	Mean	Median	Range	N=	Mean	Median	Range	N=
Number adult apprehensions	8.5	3.5	0-97	182	6.7	3.2	0-97	470
Number misdemeanor convictions	4.9	1.1	0-88	155	4.9	1.5	0-97	444
Number gross misdemeanor and felony convictions	2.9	2.2	0-15	180	2.0	1.5	0-19	478
Number months in jails and workhouses	13.3	5.9	0-96	149	8.8	3.1	0-97	453
Number months in adult correctional facilities	66.0	32.3	0-460	163	28.0	12.7	0-216	487
Number offenses for present conviction	1.1	1.0	0-5	201	1.2	1.1	0-5	505
Number months in correctional facility for present conviction	18.1	12.1	0-252	196	14.2	6.0	0-216	498

^aOther halfway houses are Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, and Retreat House.

Clients of 180 Degrees were convicted of a wide variety of offenses.

Table 8 presents data on the types of offenses for which clients were convicted. Among 195 of the 180 Degrees clients, 41.0% were convicted of property offenses, 35.4% of offenses against persons, 8.2% of narcotics offenses, 1.0% of traffic offenses, and 2.6% of other offenses, while 11.8% were not convicted of offenses prior to program entry. As can be seen from table 8, the types of offenses for 180 Degrees clients do not differ appreciably from the types of offenses of other halfway house clients.

TABLE 8
COMPARISON OF MOST RECENT CONVICTIONS OF CLIENTS IN 180 DEGREES AND IN OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES^a

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	180 DEGREES CLIENTS		OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Property offenses	80	41.0%	212	41.2%
Against persons	69	35.4	183	35.5
Narcotics offenses	16	8.2	31	6.0
Traffic offenses	2	1.0	6	1.2
Other offenses ^b	5	2.6	44	8.5
None ^c	23	11.8	39	7.6
TOTAL:	195	100.0%	515	100.0%

^aOther halfway houses are Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, and Retreat House.

^bOther offenses include weapons offenses, parole or probation violations, escape, driving while intoxicated, public peace violations, obstructing justice, and (for other halfway houses) prostitution and juvenile offenses.

^cClients with "none" are ex-offenders who have not been recently involved in criminal matters but seek halfway house support and, in some cases, clients placed in community facilities prior to conviction.

The majority of 180 Degrees clients were released from correctional institutions prior to entry. At intake, the legal statuses of 180 Degrees clients were distributed as follows: 64.0% on parole, 13.0% on probation,

13.0% released from institutions, 4.5% awaiting trial or tried and awaiting sentencing, 1.5% on work release, and 4.0% on other legal statuses. The legal status of clients may also be grouped according to pre-institution status (awaiting trial, tried and awaiting sentencing, and probation), post-institution status (parole, work release, and released from institution), and other. On this classification, 17.5% of 180 Degrees clients were on pre-institution statuses at intake, 78.5% on post-institution statuses, and 4.0% on other statuses.

D. ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS

1. Program Completion

The first measure of the effectiveness of the 180 Degrees program is the proportion of clients who satisfactorily complete their residential programs. Clients who have satisfactorily completed residence are those clients who, in the judgment of 180 Degrees staff, have achieved the objectives with which they began residence.

But this is only one reason for which a client may be terminated from residence. Some reasons for termination imply program failure. "Lack of cooperation/poor adjustment" refers to those cases in which clients are asked to leave or are evicted because they refuse to participate in the program. "Absconded"¹ refers to those clients who left the program without staff permission or knowledge. Although these two reasons for termination imply failure in the residential program, neither implies new involvement in the criminal justice system. Other reasons for termination which imply program

¹Clients who were listed as "absconded" have absconded from the program and may not have violated probation or parole by doing so. Whether absconding is a violation depends upon the conditions of parole/probation.

failure and new involvement in the criminal justice system are "rearrested," "convicted of new offense," and "revocation of probation or parole." A client who was terminated from residence for any one of these five reasons is said to have "failed to satisfactorily complete residence."

A number of clients were terminated from residence for reasons which do not indicate that the client satisfactorily completed residence, but also do not imply program failure. "Voluntary termination" applies to those cases in which the client, the client's parole or probation officer, and project staff agree that the project is not (or is no longer) the appropriate placement for the client. "Withdrawn by committing agency" generally refers to one of two cases: in one the placement agency may have found a more appropriate placement; in the other, a client placed in the program under court supervision may have been withdrawn because of outstanding warrants for actions committed prior to program placement. "Transfer" refers to those clients who left the program in order to participate in a more appropriate treatment program. Although such clients have not completed the residential program, they have not "failed" in the program. These three reasons, as well as "other," are classified as "neutral reasons" for termination from residence which imply neither that the client completed the residential program nor that the client failed in that program.

Based on this classification, there are three classes of reasons for which a client may have been terminated from residence: satisfactorily completed residence; failed to satisfactorily complete residence; and neutral. Table 9 presents a summary of the reasons for which 180 Degrees clients were terminated from residence from the beginning of the residential program through December 15, 1975. The data for this table were provided by 180

Degrees staff.

REASON FOR TERMINATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
<u>SATISFACTORILY COMPLETED RESIDENCE</u>	45	25.0%
Satisfactorily completed residence	45	25.0%
<u>FAILED TO SATISFACTORILY COMPLETE RESIDENCE</u>	103	57.2
Lack of cooperation/poor adjustment	48	26.7
Absconded	43	23.9
Rearrested	9	5.0
Convicted of new offense	2	1.1
Revocation	1	.6
<u>NEUTRAL REASONS</u>	32	17.8
Voluntary termination	27	15.0
Transfer	3	1.7
Withdrawn by committing agency	1	.6
Other	1	.6
TOTAL:	180	100.2%

Of 180 clients of 180 Degrees who had terminated from residence, 25.0% satisfactorily completed residence, 57.2% failed to satisfactorily complete residence, and 17.8% were terminated for neutral reasons. The primary reasons for failing to complete residence were "lack of cooperation/poor adjustment" (26.7%) and "absconded" (23.9%). Among neutral reasons, "voluntary termination" (15.0%) was the primary reason for termination from residence. Only 1.7% of the 180 Degrees' clients were terminated from residence because they were convicted of new offenses or had probation/parole revoked. Table 10 presents a comparison of 180 Degrees and other halfway houses on reasons for termination from residence.

CLASSIFICATION OF REASON FOR TERMINATION FROM RESIDENCE	180 DEGREES		OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Satisfactorily completed residence	45	25.0%	134	35.5%
Failed to satisfactorily complete residence	103	57.2	170	45.1
Neutral reasons	32	17.8	73	19.4
TOTAL:	180	100.0%	377	100.0%

^aOther halfway houses include Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Freedom House, Pi House, and Retreat House. Anishinabe Waki-igan was excluded because it closed in December, 1974, and data on the terminations of many Waki-igan clients were missing. Reshape was excluded because it only had eight graduates in the time period under consideration.

As can be seen from table 10, the 180 Degrees program had a lower rate of satisfactory completion of the residential program (25.0%) than did other halfway houses as a group (35.5%). Moreover, examination of the rates of individual halfway houses shows a range from 25.0% to 41.0%. Thus, for the time period under consideration, among halfway houses, 180 Degrees had the lowest proportion of clients who had satisfactorily completed residence.

180 Degrees also had a higher proportion of clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence (57.2%) than did other halfway houses as a group (45.1%). Examination of the rates of individual projects shows a range from 32.1% to 65.6%, for clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence. Among halfway houses, 180 Degrees had the second highest proportion of clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence. For neutral

terminations, the range among halfway houses was from 8.2% to 26.9%. The 180 Degrees program had the second lowest proportion of clients who were terminated from residence for neutral reasons.

2. Education, Vocational Training, and Employment

The following analysis compares educational, vocational training, and employment activities at intake with those at termination. For purposes of brevity, those clients who satisfactorily completed the residential program are at times referred to in this context as "satisfactory clients," and those who failed to satisfactorily complete the residential program are at times referred to as "unsatisfactory clients."¹

As is shown in table 11, 14.3% of the 180 Degrees clients were attending (either full-time or part-time) college, grades 1-12, or G.E.D. preparation courses at intake to residence. However, only 8.6% were attending academic programs at termination. Thus, among 180 Degrees clients there is a decrease in educational activities between intake and termination. However, among satisfactory clients there was a small increase in educational activity from 11.6% at intake to 16.3% at termination. In contrast, among unsatisfactory clients there was a decrease in educational activity of approximately 10% between intake and termination. Thus, while it appears that educational activities are of less importance to most 180 Degrees clients at termination than at intake, this does not hold for clients who satisfactorily complete the residential program.

¹Note that the group of unsatisfactory clients does not include those clients terminated for "neutral reasons."

	INTAKE	TERMINATION	N
Clients who satisfactorily completed residence	11.6%	16.3%	43
Clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence	16.7	6.9	102
All clients ^b	14.3	8.6	175

^aIncludes clients enrolled full-time or part-time in college programs, grades 1-12, or G.E.D. preparation courses.
^bIncludes clients terminated for "neutral reasons."

Finally, it may be noted that the decline in academic school attendance is common among halfway house clients and, in general, applies to both satisfactory and unsatisfactory halfway house clients. Further examination of the data on educational activities of clients in individual halfway houses reveals that 180 Degrees was the only halfway house program in which the proportion of satisfactory clients involved in educational activities increased between intake and termination.¹

Given the relatively short period of residence in 180 Degrees (61.5 days), not much change in the vocational skills of residents should be expected. Table 12 presents data on the attendance of 180 Degrees clients in vocational training programs. As can be seen from table 12, the activity of clients in vocational training programs decreased between intake and termination.

¹See Residential Community Corrections Program in Minnesota: An Evaluation Report, pp. 121-123, for a discussion of the educational activities of halfway house clients.

TABLE 12
ATTENDANCE OF 180 DEGREES CLIENTS IN VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS AT INTAKE AND AT TERMINATION^a

	INTAKE	TERMINATION	N
Clients who satisfactorily completed residence	20.0%	11.1%	45
Clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence	11.8	4.9	102
All clients ^b	12.6	5.7	174

^aIncludes clients enrolled full-time or part-time in vocational training programs.
^bIncludes clients terminated for "neutral reasons."

Among all clients there was a 6.9% decrease in vocational class attendance from 12.6% at intake to 5.7% at termination. Among satisfactory clients there was a decrease of 8.9% between intake and termination, while the decrease for unsatisfactory clients was 6.9%. The decrease in vocational training program activity among 180 Degrees clients is typical of halfway houses and, in general, occurs for both satisfactory and unsatisfactory halfway house clients.¹

In contrast to education and vocational training activities, the data show an increase in the employment of 180 Degrees clients between intake and termination. Among all 180 Degrees clients, there was an increase in employment from 7.2% at intake to 41.3% at termination. Among satisfactory clients, there was a substantial increase in employment of 65.1% from 11.6% at intake to 76.7% at termination. Even among clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence, there was an increase in full-time and part-time employment from 6.4% at intake to 26.6% at termination. Table 13 presents a summary

¹See Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota: An Evaluation Report, pp. 123-125, for a discussion of the vocational training activities of halfway house clients.

of the employment activities of 180 Degrees clients.

TABLE 13
EMPLOYMENT OF 180 DEGREES CLIENTS AT INTAKE AND AT TERMINATION^a

	INTAKE	TERMINATION	N
Clients who satisfactorily completed residence	11.6%	76.7%	45
Clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence	6.4	26.6	94
All clients ^b	7.2	41.3	167

^aIncludes clients employed full-time or part-time.
^bIncludes clients terminated for "neutral reasons."

Two features of this employment pattern should be noted. First, clients who have satisfactorily completed residence in other halfway house programs had an increase in employment of 35.2% from 27.2% at intake to 62.4% at termination. In comparison, the increase in employment for satisfactory clients in 180 Degrees was 65.1%. Relative to other halfway houses, satisfactory clients of 180 Degrees were more likely to be employed at termination than were satisfactory clients in most other halfway houses. Second, among unsatisfactory clients in other halfway houses, employment increased 5.2% from 9.7% at intake to 14.9% at termination. In contrast, the increase in employment of unsatisfactory clients in 180 Degrees was 20.4%. These results indicate that 180 Degrees is achieving its employment goal, particularly for clients who satisfactorily complete residence.

A summary measure of changes in academic and vocational program attendance and employment activities from intake to termination compares clients' activities in these areas. If a client is engaged full-time or part-time in

academic programs, vocational training, or employment, the client is categorized as active. If the client is not involved in any of these types of activities either full-time or part-time, the client is labeled inactive. Table 14 presents a summary of 180 Degrees clients' activity status at intake and at termination.

	INTAKE	TERMINATION	N
Clients who satisfactorily completed residence	31.7%	80.5%	41
Clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence ^b	16.7	30.8	78
All clients	19.7	47.2	142

^aIncludes all clients with employment or in vocational or academic programs on a full-time or part-time basis.
^bIncludes clients terminated for "neutral reasons."

The data in table 14 indicate a sizable increase in the activity of 180 Degrees clients from 19.7% at intake to 47.2% at termination. Among clients who satisfactorily completed residence, there was an increase in active clients from 31.7% at intake to 80.5% at termination. Even among clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence there was an increase in active clients from 16.7% at intake to 30.8% at termination. These results indicate that 180 Degrees is achieving its goal to increase education, training, or employment. These increases are substantial for clients who have satisfactorily completed residence. Finally, as previous data indicate, the increases in active clients are primarily the result of increases in employment.

3. Economic Changes

A primary concern of halfway house clients at intake is economic matters. Changes between intake and termination are described in terms of clients'

financial problems, primary source of support, and living situation.

As is indicated in table 15, there is a slight improvement in the perceived financial situation of 180 Degrees clients. Among all residents, the proportion of residents with minor or major financial problems decreased from 53.3% at intake to 46.0% at termination. Moreover, among clients who satisfactorily completed residence, there was a substantial decrease from 36.6% at intake to 19.5% at termination. In contrast, among unsatisfactory clients there was a small decrease in financial problems (4.1%) to 54.2% at termination.

	INTAKE	TERMINATION	N
Clients who satisfactorily completed residence	36.6%	19.5%	41
Clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence ^b	58.3	54.2	72
All clients	53.3	46.0	137

^aIncludes clients with major or minor financial problems.
^bIncludes clients terminated for "neutral reasons."

Another measure of the extent to which a client's economic concerns are being met during residence is the client's primary source of support. At intake, 59.4% of the 180 Degree clients relied on some form of governmental assistance as their primary source of support, while 29.9% were self-supporting. By termination, 58.3% of the clients were self-supporting, 4.8% relied on family or friends, and 55.5% relied on governmental assistance. Moreover, among satisfactory clients those residents who were self-supporting increased

from 31.8% at intake to 79.5% at termination, whereas satisfactory clients who relied on governmental assistance decreased from 68.2% at intake to 17.2% at termination. The proportion of unsatisfactory clients who were self-supporting also increased from 28.0% at intake to 46.6% at termination. The proportion of unsatisfactory clients relying on governmental assistance decreased from 70.7% at intake to 44.0% at termination. Thus, among 180 Degrees clients, satisfactory clients were more likely to become self-supporting and independent of governmental assistance during residence than were unsatisfactory clients.

One of the problems clients face during residence in a halfway house is finding a suitable living situation after residence. Among 180 Degrees clients, the proportion of clients who lived in correctional institutions decreased from 56.3% prior to intake to 14.3% following termination. Moreover, there were increases in clients living by themselves from 10.3% at intake to 28.6% at termination and in clients living with family or friends from 15.5% to 43.6% following termination from residence.

Among satisfactory clients, the proportion living in correctional institutions and jails decreased from 63.4% prior to intake to 0 at termination, while those living on their own increased from 7.3% to 48.8% and clients living with family and friends increased from 17.1% to 51.2% following termination from residence. Among unsatisfactory clients, those in correctional institutions decreased from 54.2% to 28.5%, whereas clients living with family and friends increased from 18.6% prior to intake to 33.9% following termination. Only 17.0% of the unsatisfactory clients lived by themselves after leaving the 180 Degrees facility.

4. Chemical Abuse Treatment

As was noted, the 180 Degrees program was designed for ex-offenders who have alcohol or drug abuse problems. The approach of this program is to provide counseling to clients in the residential facility and to refer clients to appropriate community agencies. Among 180 Degrees clients, 33.5% were identified by staff as having problems with drug abuse. Project staff provided counseling services specifically directed at drug problems for 28.2% of the clients. Community agencies specializing in drug abuse problems provided counseling to 9.9% of 180 Degrees clients. Because some clients received counseling from both staff and agencies, the combined services were provided to 31.2% of the clients. The data indicate that 180 Degrees provides drug counseling services, either with staff counseling or by referral, to most of the clients needing these services. However, because many clients with drug abuse problems are likely to require long-term counseling, it is recommended that 180 Degrees increase its efforts to use community agencies for drug abuse problems. This recommendation is based on the assumption that counseling is more likely to continue after the client leaves the residential facility if he is already involved in a community treatment program.

Treatment for alcohol abuse was an identified need for 39.1% of 180 Degrees clients. Staff counseling services specific to alcohol abuse were provided to 30.7% of the clients. In contrast to referrals for drug abuse, 20.3% of 180 Degrees clients received counseling for alcohol abuse problems from community agencies. The combination of these services reached 32.7% of the clients. These data indicate that, either through staff counseling or by referral, the 180 Degrees program provides alcohol abuse counseling to the majority of clients who need this service. These data also indicate that 180 Degrees is attempting to ensure continuity of treatment for alcohol abuse

through extensive use of community agencies.

The importance of using community agencies for alcohol and drug problems should be emphasized. The 180 Degrees program has an average residential period of approximately two months. But alcohol and drug abuse problems are long-term problems which are unlikely to be resolved during residence. Continued support and counseling can be obtained through increased use of community programs.

5. Summary of Effects

The first measure of program effects was a measure of program completion. Among former 180 Degrees clients, 25.0% satisfactorily completed residence, 57.2% failed to satisfactorily complete residence, and 17.8% were terminated for neutral reasons. These results were compared with the results of other halfway houses. Among halfway houses, 180 Degrees had the lowest proportion of clients who satisfactorily completed residence and the second highest proportion of clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence.

The data show that fewer clients are in academic or vocational training programs at termination than at intake but there was a 34.1% increase in employment during residence. The data also indicate that clients who satisfactorily complete residence do better than clients who fail to satisfactorily complete residence on a number of variables. Although unsatisfactory clients had a decrease in academic school attendance and a 20.2% increase in employment, satisfactory clients had a small increase in academic school attendance and a 65.1% increase in employment. Further comparisons between satisfactory and unsatisfactory clients show that clients who satisfactorily complete residence are more likely than unsatisfactory clients to resolve their financial problems, become self-supporting and independent of governmental

assistance, and to live independently or with family or friends.

The majority of clients with drug or alcohol problems receive counseling for these problems by staff members or community agencies. While this indicates that 180 Degrees is providing the services needed by these clients, most of the counseling has been provided by project staff. Particularly for those clients with (nonalcohol) drug abuse problems, increased use of community agencies should be developed.

E. RECIDIVISM ANALYSIS

One of the goals of 180 Degrees is to reduce further involvement of its clients in the criminal justice system. New involvements with the criminal justice system are referred to as recidivism. While there is no generally accepted definition of "recidivism," convictions for new offenses and revocations of probation or parole are the indicators of recidivism used in this report. Recidivism information is collected on clients at termination from residence and at intervals of 6, 12, 24, and 36 months after termination from residence. Because few clients have been terminated for 36 months, this report will be concerned only with the recidivism of 180 Degrees clients while in residence and during the first 24 months following termination from residence.

The analysis of recidivism presented here will include recidivism in residence and in two sets of follow-up periods. First, recidivism will be analyzed for periods of 6, 12, and 24 months following intake to residence, the "at-risk" recidivism periods. Second, recidivism for "post-residence" periods of 6, 12, and 24 months following termination from residence will be discussed. Recidivism measures will be given in terms of the number of persons

who have recidivated in a given follow-up period. Recidivism dispositions will be given for misdemeanor convictions, felony convictions, and revocations of probation or parole. A person who has recidivated more than one time during a given follow-up period will be classified according to the most serious disposition--with a misdemeanor conviction the least serious and revocation the most serious.¹

1. Recidivism While in Residence

The first analysis of recidivism looks at the extent to which 180 Degrees clients were convicted of new offenses or had their probation or parole revoked during residence. Table 16 provides a summary of the various indices of recidivism during residence.

TABLE 16 RECIDIVISM OF 180 DEGREES CLIENTS DURING RESIDENCE		
	NUMBER OF CLIENTS	PERCENT
<u>RECIDIVISM DISPOSITIONS</u>	7	5.6%
Misdemeanor conviction	3	2.4%
Felony conviction	3	2.4
Revocation	1	.8
Felony conviction and revocation	4	3.2
<u>NO RECIDIVISM</u>	117	94.4
TOTAL:	124	100.0%

During residence, which averaged 61.5 days, 5.6% of the 180 Degrees clients

¹The rationale for this rating may be found on p. 186 of Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota: An Evaluation Report. Also, see Chapter 2 and Appendix F of that report for further information on the methodology for and analysis of adult recidivism.

were convicted of new offenses or had probation or parole revoked.¹ Recidivism dispositions included 2.4% convicted of new misdemeanors, 2.4% convicted of new felonies, and 0.8% revoked. Consequently, depending upon the indicator used, the recidivism rate of 180 Degrees clients while living in the residential facility varied from 0.8% (revocations) to 5.6% (all convictions and revocations).

Comparisons between the recidivism of 180 Degrees clients and clients of other halfway houses show only small differences.² Among clients of other halfway houses, recidivism during residence included 4.8% convicted of misdemeanors, 5.1% convicted of felonies, and 2.6% revoked (N=311). Thus, the rates for new felony convictions and revocations were 3.2% for 180 Degrees and 7.7% for other halfway houses. However, because the average length of residence in 180 Degrees was shorter than the rates in other halfway houses, one cannot infer that recidivism in residence was lower (per unit time) at 180 Degrees. At-risk and post-residence recidivism are based on comparable time periods.

2. Program Completion and Recidivism

Theoretically, those clients who satisfactorily completed the residential program at 180 Degrees should do better than those who failed to satisfactorily complete the program. The question to be answered in this section is: Do clients who satisfactorily complete residence in 180 Degrees have

¹Throughout this analysis of recidivism all convictions with the exception of traffic offenses are included. However, driving while intoxicated is not considered a traffic offense and, consequently, is included.

²Included are Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, and Retreat House. Roshope, which had only three graduates, has been excluded.

lower recidivism rates than clients who fail to satisfactorily complete residence? Recidivism information on clients who satisfactorily completed residence and those who failed to do so is presented for two time periods measured from the date of termination from residence: 6 months and 12 months.¹

During the six-month post-residence follow-up period, clients who satisfactorily completed residence had substantially less recidivism than did clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence. Among 33 satisfactory clients in the six-month post-residence period, 3.0% were convicted of misdemeanors and 3.0% were revoked. In contrast, among 91 unsatisfactory clients, 7.7% were convicted of misdemeanors, 9.9% were convicted of felonies, and 7.7% were revoked. The combined recidivism of unsatisfactory clients was 25.3% in the six-month period, whereas only 6.1% of the clients who satisfactorily completed residence were recidivists.

However, by the end of the twelve-month post-residence period, there was no significant difference in the recidivism rates of satisfactory and unsatisfactory 180 Degrees clients. Among 22 satisfactory clients, 4.5% were convicted of misdemeanors, 9.1% were convicted of felonies, and 4.5% were revoked, for a combined rate of 18.2%. Among 69 unsatisfactory clients, 4.3% were convicted of misdemeanors, 11.6% were convicted of felonies and 4.3% were revoked, for a combined rate of 20.3% by the end of the twelve-month period. These results indicate that satisfactorily completing the 180 Degrees program has a short-term favorable effect on recidivism, but that this effect is no longer apparent at the end of the twelve-month post-residence period. Moreover, these results differ from the results for other halfway houses. In

¹Throughout the discussion in this section, no recidivism information is presented on clients who were terminated for "neutral reasons." The 24 month period is excluded because only 7 satisfactory clients are in that follow-up period.

general, the recidivism data on clients in other halfway houses showed that the recidivism of clients who satisfactorily completed residence was significantly lower than that of clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence.¹ By the end of the twelve-month post-residence period, 11.5% of 87 clients who satisfactorily completed other halfway house programs had recidivated and 27.9% of 61 unsatisfactory clients of other programs had recidivated. Thus, by the end of the one-year follow-up period, satisfactory clients in 180 Degrees had slightly more recidivism than satisfactory clients in other halfway houses, whereas unsatisfactory clients in 180 Degrees had somewhat less recidivism than unsatisfactory clients in other halfway house programs.

3. At-Risk Recidivism

At-risk recidivism looks at the recidivism of 180 Degrees clients measured from intake to residence. As can be seen from table 17, during the first six months following intake to residence, 6.6% (8) of the 180 Degrees clients were convicted of misdemeanors, 7.4% (9) were convicted of felonies, and 4.1% (5) were revoked. Thus, 11.5% (14) were convicted of felonies or revoked and 18.0% (22) were recidivists when all offenses are considered (N=122).

¹Included are Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Anishinabe Weki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, and Retreat House.

	180 DEGREES	OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES
<u>RECIDIVISM DISPOSITIONS</u>	18.0%	17.7%
Misdemeanor conviction	6.6%	6.2%
Felony conviction	7.4	7.2
Revocation	4.1	4.2
Felony conviction and revocation	11.5	11.4
<u>NO RECIDIVISM</u>	82.0	84.1
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%
NUMBER:	122	308

^aIncludes Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, and Retreat House.

Table 17 also provides a comparison between 180 Degrees and other half-way houses. As can be seen from this table, recidivism of 180 Degrees clients in the six-month at-risk period is typical of the recidivism of halfway house clients. Indeed, there were no significant differences on any of the measures of recidivism.

During the twelve-month at-risk period, 9.5% of the 180 Degrees clients were convicted of misdemeanors, 8.6% were convicted of felonies, and 5.7% had probation or parole revoked. Thus, 14.3% of the 180 Degrees clients recidivated with new felony convictions and revocations, whereas in terms of total convictions and revocations 23.8% were recidivists. Table 18 presents a summary of the recidivism data for 180 Degrees clients and clients of other halfway houses for the twelve-month at-risk period.

	180 DEGREES	OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES
<u>RECIDIVISM DISPOSITIONS</u>	23.8%	20.1%
Misdemeanor conviction	9.5%	5.0%
Felony conviction	8.6	9.0
Revocation	5.7	6.1
Felony conviction and revocation	14.3	15.1
<u>NO RECIDIVISM</u>	76.2	80.1
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%
NUMBER:	195	278

^aIncludes Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, and Retreat House.

In comparison, during the twelve-month at-risk period 20.1% of 278 clients in other halfway houses were recidivists in terms of total convictions and revocations. The difference in the recidivism of these clients and of 180 Degrees clients is primarily due to differences in misdemeanor convictions. Only 5.0% of the clients of other halfway houses were convicted of misdemeanors in the twelve-month at-risk period, whereas 9.5% of 180 Degrees clients recidivated with misdemeanors. There were no significant differences in the rates of felony convictions and revocations: 9.0% of the clients of other halfway houses were convicted of felonies and 6.1% were revoked.

During the twenty-four month at-risk period, the recidivism rate of 180 Degrees clients (35.9%) was higher than the rate for clients of other halfway houses (26.4%) in terms of all convictions and revocations. Again, the primary difference between these two groups is due to different rates:

for misdemeanor convictions. Among former 180 Degrees clients, 17.9% were convicted of misdemeanors, whereas 10.4% of other halfway house clients were convicted of misdemeanors. However, there were no significant differences in the rates of felony convictions and revocations: of 39 clients of 180 Degrees, 12.8% were convicted of felonies and 5.1% were revoked, while 11.8% of 144 clients in other halfway houses were convicted of felonies and 4.2% were revoked. Thus, in terms of felony convictions and revocations, 17.9% of the 180 Degrees clients and 16.0% of the clients of other halfway houses were recidivists.

4. Post-Residence Recidivism

At-risk recidivism analyses assume that halfway house placement is a supplement to traditional treatment, e.g., institutionalization, but that recidivism should be measured following that treatment. Post-residence recidivism analyses assume that halfway house placement is a form of "treatment" and that the recidivism of halfway house clients should be examined for post-treatment (i.e., post-residence) follow-up periods. Consequently, any recidivism which occurred during residence is not included in the analysis of post-residence recidivism. Table 19 summarizes the recidivism data for the six-month post-residence period.

TABLE 19
COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM OF CLIENTS OF 180 DEGREES AND OF OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES IN SIX-MONTH POST-RESIDENCE PERIOD^a

	180 DEGREES	OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES	
<u>RECIDIVISM DISPOSITIONS</u>	22.6%	11.4%	
Misdemeanor conviction	8.9%	2.9%	
Felony conviction	8.1	4.2	
Revocation	5.6	4.2	
Felony conviction and revocation	13.7	8.4	
<u>NO RECIDIVISM</u>	77.4	88.6	
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%	
NUMBER:	124	308	

^aIncludes Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, and Retreat House.

During the six-month post-residence period, 8.9% of the 180 Degrees clients were convicted of misdemeanors, 8.1% were convicted of felonies, and 5.6% were revoked (N=124). Thus, 13.7% of the 180 Degrees clients were convicted of felonies or revoked, whereas 22.6% were recidivists in terms of all convictions and revocations. The overall recidivism rate of 180 Degrees clients (22.6%) was significantly higher than the rate for other halfway house clients (11.4%): $\chi^2 = 5.90$, which is significant for $p < .05$. Although 180 Degrees clients also had a higher rate of felony convictions and revocations (13.7%) than did other halfway house clients (8.4%), this difference was not statistically significant at $p < .05$ ($\chi^2 = 2.18$).

During the twelve-month post-residence period, 24.7% of the 180 Degrees clients were recidivists. Of 93 clients in this follow-up period, 9.7% were convicted of misdemeanors, 9.7% were convicted of felonies, and 5.4% had probation or parole revoked. In comparison, clients of other halfway houses

had lower recidivism rates. Of 227 clients in other halfway houses, 3.1% were convicted of misdemeanors, 6.2% were convicted of felonies, and 5.3% were revoked. Although the overall recidivism rate of 180 Degrees clients (24.7%) was higher than that of other halfway house clients (14.5%) during the twelve-month post-residence period, this difference was not statistically significant ($X^2 = 1.68$, not significant at $p < .05$). Similarly, the rate of felony convictions and revocations of 180 Degrees clients (15.1%) was higher than the rate for other halfway house clients (11.5%), but there was no statistically significant difference between these two groups ($X^2 = 0.49$). Table 20 presents a summary of the recidivism data for the twelve-month post-residence period.

TABLE 20
COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM OF CLIENTS OF 180 DEGREES AND OF OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES IN TWELVE-MONTH POST-RESIDENCE PERIOD^a

	180 DEGREES	OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES
<u>RECIDIVISM DISPOSITIONS</u>	24.7%	14.5%
Misdemeanor conviction	9.7%	3.1%
Felony conviction	9.7	6.2
Revocation	5.4	5.3
Felony conviction and revocation	15.1	11.5
<u>NO. RECIDIVISM</u>	75.3	85.5
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%
NUMBER:	93	227

^aIncludes Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, and Retreat House.

During the twenty-four month post-residence period, 13.3% of thirty clients of 180 Degrees were convicted of misdemeanors, 10.0% were convicted of felonies, and 3.7% were revoked. Thus, in terms of all convictions and

revocations, 30.0% of the 180 Degrees clients were recidivists, whereas 16.7% recidivated with felony convictions and revocations. Neither of these rates were (statistically) significantly different from the rates for other halfway house clients. During the twenty-four month post-residence period, 20.6% of ninety clients of other halfway houses recidivated, including 16.7% who recidivated with new felony convictions or revocations.

5. Summary of Recidivism of 180 Degrees Clients

The recidivism analysis compared post-residence recidivism of clients who satisfactorily completed residence with that of clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence. During the six-month post-residence follow-up period, clients who satisfactorily completed the residential program had substantially less recidivism than did clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence. However, this difference was not maintained through the twelve-month post-residence period. By the end of the one-year follow-up, there were no significant differences in the recidivism of satisfactory and unsatisfactory 180 Degrees clients.

Analysis of recidivism for both at-risk and post-residence follow-up periods indicates that there were no significant differences in the recidivism of 180 Degrees clients and clients of other halfway houses when recidivism is measured in felonies and revocations. However, 180 Degrees clients had higher rates of misdemeanor convictions in some follow-up periods. In general, these results indicate that the recidivism of 180 Degrees clients, particularly when measured in terms of felony convictions and revocations, is "typical" of the recidivism of halfway house clients. By the end of the twenty-four month post-residence period, 13.3% of the 180 Degrees clients were convicted of misdemeanors, 10.0% were convicted of felonies, and 3.7% were revoked. Thus, in terms of

all convictions and revocations, 30.0% of the 180 Degrees clients were recidivists, whereas 16.7% were recidivists for felony convictions and revocations.

F. CLIENT FLOW AND CLIENT COST

1. Client Flow

This section looks at the flow of residents through 180 Degrees. The data in this section are for the period of August, 1973, when the project began receiving LEAA funds, through December 15, 1975. During this period 180 Degrees admitted a total of 203 residents.

The capacity of the 180 Degrees residential facility is 25 residents. For the period of August, 1973 - December 15, 1975, 180 Degrees had an average daily population of 13.4 residents, or an average occupancy rate of 53.6%. For the one-year period of December 16, 1974 - December 15, 1975, the occupancy rate increased slightly to 60.0%, or 15.0 clients per day.

During the same one-year period through December 15, 1975, the occupancy rates of halfway houses varied from 26.4% to 94.0%.¹ Among all seven halfway houses only two projects had occupancy rates lower than that of 180 Degrees. However, because 180 Degrees has a relatively large residential facility, only two halfway houses had a higher average number of clients per day.

Among all halfway houses, the average length of residence varied from 61.5 days at 180 Degrees to 195.9 days. Thus, the average length of residence in 180 Degrees was the shortest residential period among halfway houses. In

¹Included are Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Freedom House, Pi House, Retreat House, and Reshape. Further information on client flow is presented on pp. 85-90 of Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota: An Evaluation Report.

general, clients who satisfactorily complete residence tend to remain in residence longer than clients who terminate without completing their residential programs. This held true for 180 Degrees in which clients who satisfactorily completed residence averaged 89.8 days in residence.

Halfway houses depend upon external agencies for referral of clients, which determines, to a large extent, the occupancy rates for facilities. In addition to the referral rate, two factors affect occupancy rates. First, the larger the residential facility is, the higher the referral rate should be to maintain or increase occupancy rates. Second, the shorter the average length of residence is, the higher the referral rate should be. Given that 180 Degrees has one of the largest residential facilities and the shortest average length of residence, this project needs a high referral rate to achieve a high occupancy rate. Because 180 Degrees has been effective in increasing employment of its clients, it is recommended that referral agencies increase referrals to 180 Degrees of those clients for whom employment assistance and short-term residential support and counseling are appropriate.

2. Cost Analysis

During the period of December 16, 1974 - December 15, 1975, the 180 Degrees program had total outlays of \$147,276.00. Based on the project's occupancy rate, this results in an average outlay of \$26.90/client/day. For comparison, the range for halfway houses was \$13.59/client/day to \$38.37/client/day.¹ Among halfway houses, 180 Degrees had the third lowest cost/client/day.

These figures may also be compared to the costs of institutionalization

¹For further information on costs of halfway houses, see Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota: An Evaluation Report, pp. 99-104.

in a state correctional facility.¹ Among institutions, the cost/inmate/day was \$26.99 at the State Prison, \$31.03 at the Reformatory for Men, and \$65.02 at the Metropolitan Training Center. Consequently, the cost/client/day at 180 Degrees was lower than the costs of incarceration at these three institutions.

A final cost figure is a "cost/program completer," i.e., a cost for treatment of a client who satisfactorily completes residence. Among halfway houses, the cost/program completer ranged from a low of \$2,421.00 at 180 Degrees to a high of \$6,484.53. In comparison, the costs/inmate treated at the three state institutions ranged from \$5,926.73 at the Reformatory to \$9,554.46 at the Prison.

¹The following figures, and further cost information on Minnesota state institutions, are presented in Minnesota Task Force on Correctional Institutions, Report to the Minnesota Legislature, (February, 1976), Appendix F-9.

A. INTRODUCTION

Part I of this report was concerned with the 180 Degrees program operation for the period of August 1, 1973 - December 15, 1975. The discussion contained in Part I allows the reader to compare this program with halfway houses in general, which have been discussed in Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota: An Evaluation Report. That evaluation report covered halfway houses up through December 15, 1975.

Data collection on halfway houses no longer receiving LEAA funds continued through August, 1976. Part II of this report discusses the 180 Degrees program for the period of September 1, 1975 - August 31, 1976, the final year for which data were collected. Because 180 Degrees initially received LEAA support in August, 1973, Part II of this report is essentially concerned with the program's third year of operation under support from the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control. Demographic, socioeconomic, and correctional history information presented in Section B is based on clients admitted to residence during this period. "Analysis of Effects," Section C, is based on clients terminated from residence in this period.

B. 180 DEGREES CLIENTS

1. Demographic Characteristics,

For the period of September 1, 1975 - August 31, 1976, seventy male clients were admitted to residence in 180 Degrees. Although women are eligible for this program, no women were admitted in this period. Of the seventy clients, 77.1% were White, 14.3% were Black, 7.1% were Indian and 1.4% were of other ethnic backgrounds. The distribution of ethnic backgrounds among clients admitted in this period is similar to that of earlier clients in 180

Degrees.

Clients admitted in this one-year period were younger than clients admitted prior to September, 1975. The average age of the 70 new clients in 180 Degrees was 26.9 years, with a median age of 24.3 years. The average educational level of these clients was 11.1 grades, while the median level was 12.1 grades. Of the seventy clients, 52.8% had completed high school level education.

The majority of clients admitted to 180 Degrees in this period were residents of Hennepin (61.4%) and Ramsey (10.0%) Counties. Of the remaining clients, 10.0% were residents of other metropolitan area counties, 12.9% were from other Minnesota counties, and 5.7% were residents of other states.

In summary, these data on 180 Degrees clients admitted during September, 1975 - August, 1976, show that they do not differ from earlier clients in terms of ethnic background and county of residence. However, clients admitted in the later period were all male and approximately 5.5 years younger than the earlier clients. The educational backgrounds of the clients were approximately equal in both periods.

2. Socioeconomic Characteristics

Of the seventy clients who were admitted to 180 Degrees in the period of September, 1975 - August, 1976, 7.1% were attending academic programs (either full-time or part-time) and 7.1% were employed full-time or part-time. None of the clients admitted during this period were attending vocational classes at intake. As was noted in Part I of clients admitted through December 15, 1975, 13.0% were involved in academic programs and 11.0% were involved in vocational training programs on a full-time or part-time

basis. Consequently, clients admitted in the later period were less involved in academic and vocational programs than were earlier clients. However, there was little change in employment. Of clients admitted in the earlier period, 6.5% were employed full-time or part-time, while 7.1% of the more recent clients were employed at intake. By defining a client as "active" if he is engaged in an academic or vocational training program or is employed--either full-time or part-time, only 14.3% of the 180 Degrees clients admitted in this period were active at intake. This represents a small decrease from 17.8% in the earlier period. Table 21 presents a summary of the intake activities of 180 Degrees clients in the one-year period.

TABLE 21
ACTIVITIES OF 180 DEGREES CLIENTS ADMITTED
TO RESIDENCE IN SEPTEMBER, 1975 - AUGUST, 1976

1. ACADEMIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	NUMBER	PERCENT
Full time grades 1-12, college	2	2.9%
Part-time grades 1-12, college, GED preparation	3	4.3
None	65	92.9%
TOTAL:	70	100.1%
2. VOCATIONAL CLASS ATTENDANCE		
None	70	100.0%
TOTAL:	70	100.0%
3. EMPLOYMENT		
Full-time	3	4.3%
Part-time	2	2.9
None	65	92.9
TOTAL:	69	100.1%
4. ACTIVITY STATUS ^a		
Full-time	5	7.1%
Part-time	5	7.1
Inactive	60	85.7
TOTAL:	70	99.9%

^aBy definition, a client is "active full-time" if he is in an academic or vocational training program or is employed full-time. A client is "active part-time" if he is involved part-time in an academic or vocational program or is employed part-time, but is not in any of these activities full-time. A client is "inactive" if he is neither active full-time nor active part-time.

Of the seventy clients, 21.4% reported major financial problems, 47.1% reported minor financial problems, and 31.4% reported no financial problems. These data indicate a small increase in the proportion of clients with financial problems at intake relative to the earlier period in which 43.6% of the clients reported no financial problems at intake. The economic status of 180 Degrees clients is further illustrated by their primary source of support. At

intake, 54.3% of the seventy clients relied on some form of governmental assistance as their primary source of support, 17.1% relied on correctional institutions, 4.3% relied on family or friends, 22.9% relied on themselves, and 1.4% had training grants or scholarships. Thus, at intake, 68.4% of these clients had major or minor financial problems, 77.1% relied on other sources for support, and only 7.1% were employed.

As in earlier periods, the majority of clients entered 180 Degrees from correctional institutions (42.9%), jails or workhouses (15.7%), and other treatment programs (17.1%). Among the remaining clients, 11.4% lived with parents, 7.1% lived by themselves, 2.9% lived with spouses or partners, and 2.9% lived with friends or relatives.

Relative to clients admitted in earlier years, the seventy clients who entered 180 Degrees during September, 1975 - August, 1976, were similar to earlier residents in terms of primary source of support at intake and living situation prior to intake. However, clients admitted in the later period were more likely to have financial problems, but less likely to be in school or in vocational training at intake. There was little change in the employment of clients at intake.

3. Correctional Histories¹

The correctional histories of clients admitted to 180 Degrees in September, 1975 - August, 1976, are described in terms of involvement with the criminal justice system as juveniles and as adults, and in terms of the client's most recent offense and legal status at intake. Table 22 presents a summary

¹Correctional history data were provided by project staff on intake forms. Sources of these data varied from project to project and included--in some cases--clients' recollections and/or admissions of correctional histories. Verification of these data is extremely difficult and accuracy cannot be determined.

of the juvenile correctional histories of 180 Degrees clients.

TABLE 22

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL HISTORIES OF 180 DEGREES CLIENTS
ADMITTED TO RESIDENCE IN SEPTEMBER, 1975 - AUGUST, 1976

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>MEAN</u>	<u>MEDIAN</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>N=</u>
Number juvenile apprehensions	5.2	3.0	0-42	57
Number times adjudicated delinquent, status offenses	2.3	0.7	0-12	52
Number times adjudicated delinquent, nonstatus offenses	2.4	1.3	0-14	52
Age at first adjudication, conviction ^a	16.2	15.2	7-35	62
Number months in juvenile correctional facilities	18.4	4.5	0-96	62

^aIncludes age at first conviction as adult, if individual had not been adjudicated as a juvenile.

On the average a 180 Degrees client was apprehended 5.2 times as a juvenile (the median is 3.0 apprehensions); adjudicated delinquent for non-status offenses 2.3 times (median is 0.7 times); and adjudicated delinquent 2.4 times for nonstatus offenses (median is 1.3 times). On the average, a 180 Degrees client was first adjudicated delinquent when he was 16.2 years old. Although the average number of months spent in juvenile correctional facilities is 18.4 months, the median (4.5 months) indicates that the majority of the clients had spent less than six months in juvenile institutions. The number of times adjudicated delinquent and months in juvenile correctional institutions indicate that these clients were more involved in the criminal justice system as juveniles than were previous 180 Degrees clients.

Data on adult correctional histories, presented in table 23, indicate that the "average 180 Degrees client" has had extensive involvement in the criminal justice system as an adult. To summarize these data, the average number of adult arrests was 7.6 arrests, with a median of 3.3 arrests. The average number of misdemeanor convictions was 3.1 convictions (median: 1.2 convictions), while the average number of gross misdemeanor and felony convictions was 2.4 convictions (median: 1.6 convictions). These data indicate that clients admitted in September, 1975 - August, 1976, averaged approximately one-half fewer gross misdemeanor and felony convictions than previous 180 Degrees clients. Clients admitted in the one-year period averaged 13.5 months in jails and workhouses, with a median of 4.8 months, which was approximately the same as previous clients. Although clients admitted after August, 1975, had spent fewer months in adult state correctional facilities (average: 53.1 months; median: 23.0 months) than clients admitted earlier (average: 66.0 months; median: 32.3 months), the more recent clients had spent approximately four more months in institutions for their present offenses (22.6 months) than did previous clients.

TABLE 23
ADULT CORRECTIONAL HISTORIES OF 180 DEGREES CLIENTS ADMITTED
TO RESIDENCE IN SEPTEMBER, 1975 - AUGUST, 1976

VARIABLE	MEAN	MEDIAN	RANGE	N=
Number adult arrests	7.6	3.3	0-95	68
Number misdemeanor convictions	3.1	1.2	0-50	66
Number gross misdemeanor and felony convictions	2.4	1.6	0-10	68
Number months in jails and workhouses	13.5	4.8	0-96	62
Number months in adult correctional facilities	53.1	23.0	0-360	67
Number offenses for present conviction	1.3	1.2	0-5	67
Number months in institutions for present conviction	22.6	16.0	0-252	61

Among the 66 clients for whom offense data were available, 54.5% were convicted of property offenses, 25.8% were convicted of crimes against persons, 4.5% were convicted of narcotics offenses, 3.0% of traffic offenses, and 6.1% of other offenses. Of these clients, 6.1% were admitted without recent convictions. Relative to previous 180 Degrees clients, recent clients were more likely to have been convicted of property offenses and less likely to have been convicted of crimes against persons.

At intake, 53.0% of 68 clients were on parole, 7.4% were released from institutions without parole, 2.9% were released on work release, 19.1% were on probation, 8.8% were awaiting trial, 4.4% were tried and awaiting sentencing and 4.4% had other legal statuses. These legal statuses of clients may be grouped according to pre-institution status (awaiting trial, tried and awaiting sentencing, and probation), post-institution status (parole, work release, and released without parole), and other statuses. Using this

classification, 32.4% of the clients were on pre-institution statuses at intake, 63.2% were on post-institution statuses, and 4.4% were on other statuses. These data indicate that recent clients are more likely to be admitted to residence on pre-institution legal statuses than had previously been the case. For example, among clients admitted prior to December 15, 1975, 17.5% were on pre-institution status and 78.5% were on post-institution status.

C. ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS

The previous section, "180 Degrees Clients," was concerned with clients admitted to residence in the period of September, 1975 - August, 1976. This section is concerned with clients terminated from residence during the same period. While there is extensive overlap between these two sets of clients, they are not the same clients: some clients admitted to residence during this period were still in residence on August 31, 1976, and some clients terminated from residence during this period were admitted prior to September 1, 1975.

1. Program Completion

The first measure of program effect is the reason for termination from residence. As in the previous discussion, clients may be grouped into three classes based upon their reasons for termination: clients who satisfactorily completed residence, clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence, and clients who were terminated from residence for neutral reasons.¹ Table 24 presents a summary of the reasons for which clients were terminated from residence in 180 Degrees during the one-year period under consideration.

¹ Further explication of this classification and definitions of reasons for termination are presented in Part I, Section D, pp. 17-21.

As can be seen from table 24, 45.6% of the clients satisfactorily completed the residential program in 180 Degrees. In contrast, of clients terminated prior to December 16, 1975, only 25.0% had satisfactorily completed residence. Consequently, the proportion of clients who satisfactorily completed residence increased significantly during the third year of program operations. Data presented in Part I showed that 180 Degrees had the lowest proportion of clients who satisfactorily completed residence prior to December 16, 1975. Among the four halfway houses which had been operational for two or more years, 180 Degrees had the second highest proportion of clients who satisfactorily completed residence during September, 1975 - August, 1976.¹ One halfway house had a slightly higher rate of 47.5%. These results indicate that the 180 Degrees staff have substantially improved the program by its third year of operation.

REASON FOR TERMINATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
<u>SATISFACTORILY COMPLETED RESIDENCE</u>	31	45.6%
Satisfactorily completed residence	31	45.6%
<u>FAILED TO SATISFACTORILY COMPLETE RESIDENCE</u>	30	44.1
Lack of cooperation/poor adjustment	17	25.0
Absented	10	14.7
Rearrested	2	2.9
Convicted of new offense	1	1.5
<u>NEUTRAL REASONS</u>	7	10.3
Voluntary termination	1	1.5
Withdrawn by committing agency	4	5.9
Transfer to another program	1	1.5
Inappropriate placement	1	1.5
TOTAL:	68	100.0%

During the same one-year period, 44.1% of the clients failed to

¹The four halfway houses are Alpha House, Anishinabe Longhouse, Retreat House, and 180 Degrees.

satisfactorily complete residence. In contrast, prior to December 16, 1975, 57.2% of the clients of 180 Degrees had failed to satisfactorily complete residence. Thus, the proportion of 180 Degrees clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence decreased during the third year of program operations. Whereas data presented in Part I showed that 180 Degrees had the second highest rate of unsatisfactory program completion, these data show that 180 Degrees had the second lowest proportion of clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence. Indeed, 180 Degrees was one of two halfway houses in which more clients satisfactorily completed residence than failed to satisfactorily complete residence in the one-year period under consideration. Among reasons for termination which indicate failure to satisfactorily complete residence, lack of cooperation/poor adjustment (25.0%) and absconded (14.7%) continued to be primary reasons for termination. Only one client (1.5%) was terminated following conviction for a new offense. Among halfway houses, 180 Degrees had the lowest proportion of clients who absconded during the one-year period. Finally, 10.3% of the clients were terminated for neutral reasons.

2. Education, Vocational Training, and Employment

The following analysis compares educational, vocational training, and employment activities at intake with those at termination. As was done earlier, clients who satisfactorily completed residence are sometimes referred to as "satisfactory clients" and clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence are referred to as "unsatisfactory clients."

As was previously the case, academic school attendance decreased between intake and termination. Although 13.8% of the 180 Degrees clients were attending academic programs at intake, this decreased to 10.6% at termination.

However, among satisfactory clients there was a small increase in academic school attendance from 10.0% at intake to 16.7% at termination. In contrast, among unsatisfactory clients there was a decrease from 17.2% at intake to 6.9% at termination. These results are similar to those for academic school attendance in earlier periods.

None of the 180 Degrees clients terminated in the one-year period were attending vocational training classes at intake. At termination, 10.8% of the clients were attending vocational programs. In contrast to earlier periods during which vocational class attendance decreased among all clients, during the one-year period 13.8% of the clients who satisfactorily completed residence and 10.0% of the clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence were attending vocational classes at termination.

As was the case in previous years, employment increased substantially between intake and termination. Although only 7.8% of the clients were employed on a full-time or part-time basis at intake, 53.1% were employed at termination. Among satisfactory clients, the increase was from 13.8% to 83.0%, whereas unsatisfactory clients had a smaller increase from 3.4% to 44.8% at termination. Relative to clients terminated prior to December 16, 1975, employment at termination of satisfactory clients was slightly lower (69.0% compared to 76.7%) but that of unsatisfactory clients was higher (44.8% compared to 26.6%). Among all clients terminated prior to December 16, 1975, 41.3% were employed at termination whereas 53.1% of the clients terminated after September 1, 1975, were employed. These results indicate that 180 Degrees is achieving its employment goal, particularly for those clients who satisfactorily complete residence.

If a client is engaged full-time or part-time in academic programs,

vocational training, or employment, the client is categorized as active. If the client is not engaged in any of these activities either full-time or part-time, the client is labeled inactive. Table 25 presents a summary of the activity of 180 Degrees clients at intake and at termination.

	INTAKE	TERMINATION	N
Clients who satisfactorily completed residence	23.3%	80.0%	30
Clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence	17.9	57.1	28
All clients ^b	21.9	65.6	64

^aIncludes all clients with employment or in an academic or vocational training program on a full-time or part-time basis.
^bIncludes clients terminated for "neutral reasons."

The data in table 25 indicate a substantial increase in the activity of 180 Degrees clients from 21.9% at intake to 65.6% at termination. In comparison, of clients terminated prior to December 16, 1975, only 47.2% were active on a full-time or part-time basis at termination. Among clients who satisfactorily completed residence, there was an increase in active clients from 23.3% at intake to 80.0% at termination. These results are approximately the same as results for satisfactory clients in earlier periods. Among unsatisfactory clients there was an increase from 17.9% to 57.1% at termination. These results indicate that 180 Degrees is achieving its goal to increase education, training, or employment.

3. Economic Changes

There was a small improvement in the proportion of clients with perceived financial problems. Among terminated clients the proportion with minor or major financial problems decreased from 67.7% at intake to 54.8% at termination. Although there was no change among unsatisfactory clients (76.9% at intake and at termination), among satisfactory clients there was a decrease from 56.7% at intake to 30.0% at termination. Thus, satisfactory clients are more likely to resolve (or feel that they have resolved) financial difficulties during residence than are unsatisfactory clients.

Another measure of the extent to which a client's economic concerns are being met during residence is the client's primary source of support. At intake, 50.0% of 180 Degrees clients relied on some form of governmental assistance, 27.9% relied on themselves, 17.6% relied on correctional institutions, 3.0% relied on family or friends, and 1.5% relied on training grants. By termination, 56.3% were self-supporting, 32.9% relied on governmental assistance, 4.7% relied on correctional institutions, and 6.3% relied on other sources. Among clients who satisfactorily completed residence the proportion of self-supporting clients increased from 30.0% at intake to 73.3% at termination, while satisfactory clients relying on governmental assistance decreased from 43.3% to 13.3%. Among clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence, those who were self-supporting increased from 23.1% at intake to 42.3% at termination, while those relying on governmental assistance decreased from 50.0% at intake to 38.5%. Thus, satisfactory clients are more likely to become self-supporting and independent of governmental assistance during residence than are unsatisfactory clients.

At intake to residence, 60.3% of the 180 Degrees clients were living in

jails, workhouses, or state correctional institutions, 17.6% were living in treatment programs or hospitals, and 22.1% were living by themselves or with family or friends. Following termination from residence, 13.1% were in correctional institutions, 13.1% were in treatment programs, and 70.5% were living with family or friends or by themselves. Among satisfactory clients, the proportion living in state or local correctional facilities decreased from 73.3% at intake to 0 at termination. In contrast, among unsatisfactory clients the proportion in correctional institutions decreased from 43.5% at intake to 26.1% at termination. Although 46.7% of the satisfactory clients lived by themselves following termination, only 13.0% of the unsatisfactory clients did so.

4. Chemical Abuse Treatment

Among the 68 clients terminated from 180 Degrees, 32.4% were identified as having drug abuse problems. Project staff provided counseling specific to drug abuse problems for 26.5% of its clients. Community agencies provided drug abuse counseling for 10.3% of the clients. The combined services of staff and/or agency counseling were provided to 30.9% of the clients of 180 Degrees. These data indicate that through staff counseling or referral to community agencies, 180 Degrees provides drug abuse counseling to 95.4% of the clients with identified drug problems.

Treatment for alcohol problems was an identified need of 41.2% of 180 Degrees clients. Staff counseling services for alcohol problems were provided to 30.9% of the clients, while community agencies provided counseling to 16.2% of the clients. Staff or agency counseling was provided to 35.3% of the clients. These data indicate that 180 Degrees provides counseling for alcohol problems to 85.7% of the clients who have these problems.

Because alcohol and drug abuse problems are long-term, it is recommended that 180 Degrees increase the use of community agencies to ensure continuity of treatment beyond the residential program. While the data indicate that community agencies are extensively used, the majority of counseling provided to clients with alcohol or drug problems is provided by project staff.

5. Summary of Effects

The first measure of program effects was a measure of program completion. Among 180 Degrees clients who were terminated during September, 1975 - August, 1976, 45.6% satisfactorily completed residence, 44.1% failed to satisfactorily complete residence, and 10.3% were terminated for neutral reasons. These results are a substantial improvement over previous years.

Between intake and termination, academic school attendance decreased, vocational class attendance increased slightly, and employment increased substantially. Clients who satisfactorily completed residence had greater increases in academic school attendance, vocational class attendance, and employment than did clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence. Furthermore, compared to unsatisfactory clients, those clients who satisfactorily completed residence were more likely to resolve their financial problems and to become self-supporting and independent of governmental assistance.

The majority of clients with alcohol or drug abuse problems received counseling for these problems either through staff members or community agencies. Because most of this counseling is provided by project staff, increased use of community agencies is recommended.

D. CLIENT FLOW AND CLIENT COST

1. Client Flow

The data in this section are for the period of August 1, 1975 - July 31, 1976, the last year for which complete data on client flow and cost expenditures are available. For this period, 180 Degrees had an average daily population of 16.3 clients, or an occupancy rate of 65.3%. This represents a small increase over the occupancy rate of 60.0% for December 16, 1974 - December 15, 1975.

The average length of residence for clients terminated from 180 Degrees during August 1, 1975 - July 31, 1976, was 90.5 days. For clients terminated prior to December 16, 1975, the average length of residence was 61.5 days. Thus, during the period under consideration, the average length of residence had increased by approximately one month. Part of this increase may be attributable to a decrease in clients who absconded from 28.9% prior to December 16, 1975, to 14.7% in the September, 1975 - August, 1976, period.¹ Part of the increase is attributable to an increase in the average length of residence of clients who satisfactorily complete residence and an increase in the proportion of clients who satisfactorily complete residence. The average length of residence of satisfactory clients increased from 89.8 days prior to December 16, 1975, to 124.0 days for clients terminated in the one-year period. As has been noted, the proportion of clients who satisfactorily completed residence increased from 25.0% to 45.6%.

¹The average length of residence of clients who absconded prior to December 16, 1975, was 31.7 days, while the average length of residence of clients who absconded after August 1, 1975 was 33.8 days.

2. Client Cost

During the period August 1, 1975 - July 31, 1976, the total expenditures of 180 Degrees were \$162,153.83. Based on the project's occupancy rate, this results in an average outlay of \$27.26/client/day. Thus, the cost/client/day remained almost unchanged from the \$26.90/client/day for December 16, 1974 - December 15, 1975. The increase is 1.3% which is well under inflationary increases for this period.

APPENDIX A

RECIDIVISM SUMMARY

This appendix presents a summary of recidivism data on all 180 Degrees clients. These data are presented in four sections. The first section is concerned with the recidivism of all clients during residence. The second section presents data on 180 Degrees clients during "at-risk" periods measured from the date of intake to residence. Recidivism data are also analyzed for "post-residence" periods measured from termination from residence. Post-residence recidivism data are presented in the third section. The final section presents recidivism data for clients who satisfactorily complete residence and those who fail to satisfactorily complete residence.

1. Recidivism during Residence

Recidivism data for in-residence periods were collected on 184 clients of 180 Degrees. During residence, 4.9% of these clients were convicted of new offenses¹ or had their parole or probation revoked. Types of recidivism dispositions were distributed as follows: 2.7% for misdemeanor convictions, 1.6% for felony convictions, and 0.5% for revocations. The combined rate for new felonies and revocations was 2.2%. Table A-1 presents a summary of recidivism during residence.

¹Throughout this appendix convictions for traffic offenses have been excluded.

TABLE A-1		
RECIDIVISM OF 180 DEGREES CLIENTS DURING RESIDENCE		
	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
RECIDIVISM DISPOSITIONS	9	4.9%
Misdemeanor conviction	5	2.7%
Felony conviction	3	1.6
Revocation	1	0.5
Felony conviction and revocation	4	2.2
NO RECIDIVISM	175	95.1
TOTAL:	184	100.0%

2. At-Risk Recidivism

Recidivism in residence is not measured relative to a uniform time period. For that reason, data on recidivism does not provide a measure of the number of people who recidivate per unit of time. At-risk and post-residence recidivism, however, do provide recidivism measures for units of time. At-risk recidivism is measured from the date on which a client entered a residential facility. For halfway houses designed for parolees, the assumption of at-risk recidivism is that "treatment" is incarceration and that halfway house placement is a "post-treatment" program. At-risk recidivism also provides a measure of recidivism for that period during which an offender is in the community.

During the first six-month at-risk period, 16.9% (28) of the 180 clients recidivated for new offenses or revocations, while 83.1% (138) had no recidivism dispositions. Of these clients, 4.8% were convicted of misdemeanors, 6.0% were convicted of felonies, and 6.0% were revoked. Thus,

in terms of felony convictions and revocations, 12.0% of the clients were recidivists during the six-month at-risk period. These results, which are presented in table A-2, do not differ significantly from previous results which were presented in the text in table 17.

TABLE A-2		
RECIDIVISM OF 180 DEGREES CLIENTS IN SIX-MONTH AT-RISK PERIOD		
	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
RECIDIVISM DISPOSITIONS	28	16.9%
Misdemeanor conviction	8	4.8%
Felony conviction	10	6.0
Revocation	10	6.0
Felony conviction and revocation	20	12.0
NO RECIDIVISM	138	83.1
TOTAL:	166	100.0%

During the first twelve months of the at-risk period, 7.6% of the clients were convicted of misdemeanors, 7.6% were convicted of felonies, and 4.5% were revoked. In terms of felony convictions and revocations, 12.1% (16) of the 180 Degrees clients were recidivists. Thus, 80.3% (106) of the clients had no recidivism in the twelve-month at-risk period, while 19.7% (26) were recidivists when all convictions and revocations are included. These results, which are summarized in table A-3, represent a slight decrease in recidivism from previous results which were presented in table 18.

TABLE A-3
RECIDIVISM OF 180 DEGREES CLIENTS IN TWELVE-MONTH AT-RISK PERIOD

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
<u>RECIDIVISM DISPOSITIONS</u>	26	19.7%
Misdemeanor conviction	10	7.6%
Felony conviction	10	7.6
Revocation	6	4.5
Felony conviction and revocation	16	12.1
NO RECIDIVISM	106	80.3
TOTAL:	132	100.0%

By the end of the twenty-four month at-risk period, 12.5% of 48 clients had been convicted of misdemeanors, 14.6% had been convicted of felonies, and 4.2% had had their parole or probation revoked. Thus, in terms of felony convictions and revocations, 18.8% of the clients were recidivists, while in terms of all convictions and revocations 31.3% of the clients were recidivists.

3. Post-Residence Recidivism

Post-residence recidivism assumes that participation in a halfway house program is a form of treatment and that recidivism should be measured following treatment. In contrast to at-risk recidivism measures, post-residence recidivism does not include recidivism during residence.

During the six-month post-residence period, 5.8% of the 180 Degrees clients were convicted of misdemeanors, 6.5% were convicted of felonies, and 5.2% had been revoked. Thus, of 155 clients in this follow-up group, 11.6%

were recidivists with new felony convictions or revocations. In terms of total convictions and revocations, 17.4% of the 180 Degrees clients were recidivists while 82.6% did not recidivate. These results, which are summarized in table A-4, represent a decrease in recidivism for the six-month post-residence results which are presented in table 19.

TABLE A-4
RECIDIVISM OF 180 DEGREES CLIENTS IN SIX-MONTH POST-RESIDENCE PERIOD

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
<u>RECIDIVISM DISPOSITIONS</u>	27	17.4%
Misdemeanor conviction	9	5.8%
Felony conviction	10	6.5
Revocation	8	5.2
Felony conviction and revocation	18	11.6
NO RECIDIVISM	28	82.6
TOTAL:	155	100.0%

By the end of the twelve-month post-residence follow-up period, recidivism had increased slightly to 20.3% while 79.7% of the 180 Degrees clients had not recidivated. Of these clients, 6.8% were convicted of misdemeanors, 9.3% were convicted of felonies and 4.2% had been revoked. Consequently, when recidivism is measured in terms of felony convictions and revocations, 13.6% of 118 clients were recidivists. Again, these results represent slight decrease in recidivism relative to previous results which were presented in table 20. Overall recidivism results for the twelve-month post-residence period are presented in table A-5.

TABLE A-5

RECIDIVISM OF 180 DEGREES CLIENTS IN TWELVE-MONTH POST-RESIDENCE PERIOD

	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>RECIDIVISM DISPOSITIONS</u>	28	20.3%
Misdemeanor conviction	8	6.8%
Felony conviction	11	9.3
Revocation	5	4.2
Felony conviction and revocation	16	13.6
<u>NO RECIDIVISM</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>79.7</u>
TOTAL:	118	100.0%

4. Program Completion and Recidivism

During the first six-month post-residence period, 6.1% of 33 clients who had satisfactorily completed residence in 180 Degrees had recidivated. Of these clients, 3.0% had been convicted of misdemeanors, 3.0% had been revoked, but no satisfactory clients had been convicted of felonies. Hence, when recidivism is measured in terms of felony convictions and revocations, only 3.0% of the clients who satisfactorily completed residence were recidivists.

In contrast, during the same six-month post-residence period, 23.1% of 91 clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence were recidivists. Of these clients, 5.5% were convicted of misdemeanors, 9.9% were convicted of felonies, and 7.7% were revoked. Thus, when recidivism is measured in terms of felony convictions and revocations, 17.6% of the clients who failed to satisfactorily complete the 180 Degrees program were recidivists. These results indicate that for the first six months following termination from

residence clients who satisfactorily complete residence have significantly less recidivism than clients who fail to satisfactorily complete residence.

This result does not hold up through the end of the twelve-month post-residence period. By the end of the twelve-month follow-up, 18.2% of 22 satisfactory clients and 20.3% of 69 unsatisfactory clients were recidivists. Among satisfactory clients, 4.5% were convicted of misdemeanors, 9.1% were convicted of felonies, and 4.5% were revoked. The results for unsatisfactory clients were nearly identical: 4.3% were convicted of misdemeanors, 11.6% were convicted of felonies, and 4.3% were revoked. While these results tentatively indicate that whether a client satisfactorily completes residence in 180 Degrees has little effect on long-term recidivism, one must keep in mind that the number of clients who have satisfactorily completed residence (22) is still relatively small. Consequently, these results must be viewed as tentative.

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

DATA SUMMARY FOR 180 DEGREES

<u>A. CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>1. SEX</u>			
Male		245	96.5%
Female		<u>9</u>	<u>3.5</u>
TOTAL:		254	100.0%
<u>2. ETHNIC BACKGROUND</u>			
White		196	77.2%
Black		38	15.0
Indian		15	5.9
Other		<u>4</u>	<u>1.9</u>
TOTAL:		253	100.0%
<u>3. COUNTY OF RESIDENCE</u>			
Hennepin		154	61.3%
Ramsey		23	9.2
Other metro county		19	7.6
Nonmetro county		31	12.4
Out-of-state		<u>22</u>	<u>8.7</u>
TOTAL:		249	99.2%
<u>4. FINANCIAL PROBLEMS AT INTAKE</u>			
Major problems		58	24.1%
Minor problems		82	34.3
None		<u>98</u>	<u>41.6</u>
TOTAL:		238	100.0%

5. PRIMARY SOURCE OF SUPPORT AT INTAKE	Number	Percent
Governmental assistance	111	44.9%
Self	67	27.1
Correctional institution	60	24.3
Family, relatives friends	6	2.4
Scholarship/training grant	2	0.8
Other	<u>1</u>	<u>0.4</u>
TOTAL:	247	99.9%

6. EMPLOYMENT AT INTAKE	Number	Percent
Full-time	12	4.8%
Part-time	5	2.0
None	<u>232</u>	<u>93.2</u>
TOTAL:	249	100.0%

7. VOCATIONAL CLASS ATTENDANCE-INTAKE	Number	Percent
Full-time	16	6.5%
Part-time	6	2.4
None	<u>226</u>	<u>91.1</u>
TOTAL:	248	100.0%

8. ACADEMIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE-INTAKE	Number	Percent
Full-time grades 1-12, college	10	4.0%
Part-time grades 1-12, college, G.E.D.	20	8.0
None	<u>220</u>	<u>88.0</u>
TOTAL:	250	100.0%

9. LIVING SITUATION AT INTAKE	Number	Percent
Correctional institution	119	48.2%
Jail or workhouse	23	9.3
Friends/relative	21	8.5
Treatment program	20	8.1
Self	20	8.1
Parents	12	4.9
Spouse/partner	8	3.2
Other	<u>24</u>	<u>9.7</u>
TOTAL:	247	100.0%

10. LEGAL STATUS AT INTAKE	Number	Percent
Awaiting trial	9	3.6%
Tried, awaiting sentencing	7	2.8
Probation	33	13.3
Work release	4	1.6
Parole	153	61.7
Discharged, not on parole	29	11.7
Released from institution	3	1.2
Other	<u>10</u>	<u>4.0</u>
TOTAL:	248	99.9%

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>N</u>
11. SCHOOL AGE COMPLETED	11.3 Gr.	12.3 Gr.	3-16	252
12. AGE	31.2 Yrs.	27.9	18-73	249
13. JUVENILE APPREHENSIONS	6.2 Ap.	2.3	0-97	178
14. TIMES ADJUDICATED FOR STATUS OFFENSES	2.2 Ad.	0.4	0-30	150
15. TIMES ADJUDICATED FOR NONSTATUS OFFENSES	1.7 Ad.	0.4	0-15	146
16. AGE AT FIRST ADJUDICATION, CONVICTION	16.3 Yrs.	15.3	7-37	167
17. MONTHS IN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS	14.5 Mos.	0.5	0-97	177
18. ADULT ARRESTS	6.5 Ar.	3.5	0-97	230
19. MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	4.3 Co.	1.2	0-97	202
20. GROSS MISDEMEANOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	2.7 Co.	2.1	0-14	228
21. MONTHS IN JAILS, WORKHOUSES	13.5 Mos.	5.9	0-96	190
22. TOTAL MONTHS ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES	60.5 Mos.	26.5	0-480	210
23. MONTHS FOR PRESENT OFFENSE	19.1 Mos.	13.5	0-252	238

24. OFFENSE FOR PRESENT CONVICTION

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Burglary	51	20.8%
Robbery	38	15.5
Assault	21	8.6
Forgery, counterfeiting	18	7.3
Narcotics	17	6.9
Auto theft	12	4.9
Larceny	11	4.5
Stolen Property	9	3.7
Rape	7	2.9
Homicide	6	2.4
Nonrape sex offense	5	2.0
Traffic	4	1.6
Fraud	3	1.2
Kidnapping	2	0.8
Arson	2	0.8
Property damage	2	0.8
Obstructing justice	2	0.8
Weapons	2	0.8
Driving under influence	2	0.8
Obstructing police	1	0.4
Escape	1	0.4
Unspecified property	1	0.4
None	28	11.4
TOTAL:	245	99.5%

25. OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	Number	Percent
Property	109	44.5%
Against persons	79	32.2
Narcotics	17	6.9
Traffic	4	1.6
Other	8	3.3
TOTAL:	245	99.9%

B. PROGRAM RESULTS

1. REASON FOR TERMINATION

	Number	Percent
<u>SATISFACTORILY COMPLETED RESIDENCE</u>	68	29.2%
Satisfactorily completed residence:	68	29.2%
<u>FAILED TO SATISFACTORILY COMPLETE RESIDENCE</u>	130	55.8
Lack of cooperation/poor adjustment	64	27.5
Absconded	51	21.9
Rearrested	11	4.7
Convicted of new offense	3	1.3
Revocation	1	.4
<u>NEUTRAL REASONS</u>	35	15.0
Voluntary termination	28	11.2
Withdrawn by committing agency	4	1.7
Transfer to another program	3	1.3
Inappropriate placement	1	.4
Other	1	.4
TOTAL:	233	100.0

2. LIVING SITUATION AFTER RESIDENCE	Number	Percent
Parents	16	8.9%
Spouse/partner	25	14.0
Friends/relatives	37	20.7
Self	48	26.8
Correctional institution	13	7.3
Jail, workhouse	12	6.7
Treatment program	14	7.8
Other	14	7.8
TOTAL:	179	100.0%

3. PRIMARY SOURCE OF SUPPORT-TERMINATION

Self	111	56.3%
Spouse/partner	4	2.0
Parents	1	.5
Friends/relatives	3	1.5
Governmental assistance	65	33.0
Scholarship/training grant	2	1.0
Correctional institution/jail, workhouse	9	4.6
Other	2	1.0
TOTAL:	197	99.9%

4. FINANCIAL PROBLEMS-TERMINATION

No problems	104	52.5%
Minor problems	66	33.3
Major problems	28	14.1
TOTAL:	198	99.9%

5. ACADEMIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE-TERMINATION

Full-time grades 1-12, college	10	4.3%
Part-time grades 1-12, college, G.E.D. preparation	10	4.3
None	213	91.4
TOTAL:	233	100.0%

6. <u>VOCATIONAL CLASS ATTENDANCE-TERMINATION</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Full-time	6	2.6%
Part-time	11	4.8
None	214	92.6
TOTAL:	231	100.0%

7. <u>EMPLOYMENT-TERMINATION</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Full-time	76	34.1%
Part-time	20	9.0
None	127	57.0
TOTAL:	223	100.1%

END