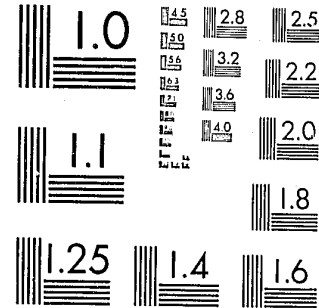


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 ANESHINABE LONGHOUSE
FINAL REPORT

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PREFACE

The Evaluation Unit of the Crime Control Planning Board (formerly the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control) 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 Anishinabe Longhouse, a halfway house for adult, Indian offenders. The body of this report is presented in two parts. Part I covers the project for the period of June 1, 1974, when Anishinabe Longhouse implemented its residential program, 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 Anishinabe Longhouse, it also allows cross-reference with the halfway house sections of the more comprehensive report. Data collection on Anishinabe Longhouse was continued by the Evaluation Unit through August, 1976. Part II of this report is concerned with Anishinabe Longhouse for the last year of data collection: September 1, 1975 - August 31, 1976. Because there is some overlap in the data used in Part I and Part II, Appendix A presents a summary of data on all clients.

Under the evaluation approach employed for residential 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 Anishinabe Longhouse collected data on all clients at intake to and termination from residence in the community facility. Hence, this evaluation report could not have been completed without the extensive cooperation of John Poupart, executive director, and the staff of Anishinabe Longhouse.

PART I

A. INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of the data on Anishinabe Longhouse, a halfway house for adult, Indian men. Part I of this report covers the period of June, 1974, the month during which Anishinabe Longhouse implemented its residential program, through December 15, 1975. The data analyzed in Part I were used in the sections on halfway houses in Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota: An Evaluation 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 Anishinabe Longhouse are not identified in that report.

The format for this report allows one to compare the client population and program results of Anishinabe Longhouse with those of all other halfway houses. However, the use of such comparisons must be carefully examined. First, Anishinabe Longhouse is a halfway house specifically designed to serve Indians. Among the remaining seven halfway houses, only Anishinabe Waki-igan (which closed in December, 1974) was also designed specifically for Indians. Consequently, the ethnic background of Longhouse clients is unique among halfway houses. Second, the Longhouse program is designed for males. This distinguishes the Longhouse from Pi House, which served females, and from Freedom House and 180 Degrees, which served both males and females. As a consequence of such differences, comparisons between Longhouse clients and those of other halfway houses should be made with caution, keeping in mind that

there are in fact differences among these projects.

The comparisons which are made in this report contrast Longhouse clients and those of other halfway houses. The other projects included in these comparisons are Alpha House, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, Retreat House, and 180 Degrees.

B. ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE 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 Anishinabe Longhouse, 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 should 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 halfway house programs.
- (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. Consequently, this evaluation of Anishinabe Longhouse also looks at the following goals which are specific to this project:

- (A₁) To reduce the unusually high occurrence of recidivism among adult, Indian males from 39% returned to correctional institutions within three months following release to 19.5%.
- (B₁) To increase employment by 40% for Indian ex-offenders who are residents of Anishinabe Longhouse.
- (E) To reduce Indian populations at MSP and SRM by 15%¹.

The immediate focus of halfway house programs is to resolve economic,

¹From grant #4517011075 awarded to the Department of Corrections for Anishinabe Longhouse by the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control.

psychological, and social problems of their clients. Program planners believe criminal behavior is a result of or response to problems of these types. Consequently, the following set of objectives was developed by Anishinabe Longhouse planners to resolve these problems and to achieve program goals:

- (1) To serve 30 residents per year, 10 of whom are diversion clients (goals A₁, C).
- (2) To provide pre-release counseling for 20 men at the Reformatory and at the Prison during the year (A₁).
- (3) To provide individual counseling for all residents (A₁, B₁, C).
- (4) To provide referrals to existing community agencies for chemical abuse, employment training, and education problems (B₁, C).
- (5) To provide group counseling for all residents (A₁, C).
- (6) To provide follow-up contacts with former residents at least once per month (A₁, B₁).
- (7) To provide an Indian culture program in the Longhouse utilizing Indian resources from the community (A₁, C).
- (8) To provide a pre-sentence diversion plan for fifteen Indian males from Hennepin County Court Services (A₁).
- (9) To provide a court screener as liaison between Hennepin County Court Services and Anishinabe Longhouse.¹

Program planners believe that by implementing these objectives effectively, the goals indicated will be achieved. These objectives encompass a number of the basic features of the Anishinabe Longhouse program. First, Anishinabe Longhouse begins providing counseling to Indian inmates prior to their release from correctional institutions (objective 2). Pre-release counseling concentrates on helping inmates develop realistic parole plans which will be implemented when the clients begin residence in the Longhouse facility. Second, Anishinabe Longhouse provides either services and individual counseling for problems their clients have or helps arrange for needed

¹From Grant #4517011075.

services via referrals to appropriate community agencies (objectives 3,4). Third, Anishinabe Longhouse employs a program of group counseling and Indian culture within the residential facility. This aspect of the program is directed toward the Indian population and is unique among halfway house programs. Fourth, in addition to helping inmates adjust to a noninstitutional environment, the Longhouse program actively seeks and accepts offenders diverted to the community facility in lieu of incarceration (objectives 1, 8, 9). As a consequence, this program has been designed to work with both offenders referred directly from courts and offenders released from institutions following incarceration.

The ultimate goal of Anishinabe Longhouse is to reduce the recidivism rate of the client population, i.e., achievement of goals A and A₁. The "philosophy" underlying this program is that through the achievement of goals B, B₁, and C, (rehabilitation and increased education/training/employment), achievement of goals A and A₁ will follow. Consequently, the Longhouse program concentrates on solving the problems of individual clients (objectives 3, 5) and increasing the client's education and/or employment prospects (objectives 4, 7). The combination of the individual counseling, group counseling, and the Indian culture program within the project and the use of existing community agencies outside the project is thought to be the most realistic approach toward achieving goals B, B₁, and C.

C. ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE CLIENTS

1. Demographic Characteristics

The Anishinabe Longhouse program is designed to serve male Indians. Through December 15, 1975, 83 clients had been admitted to the residential program. In contrast, the seven other halfway houses had a population which

was 87.6% male (N=672) and was 52.8% White, 29.8% Black, 14.8% Indian and 2.5% Other (N=668). Indeed, Anishinabe Longhouse served 45.6% of all the Indians served by eight halfway house programs. Thus, the Longhouse clients differ from the clients of other halfway houses in terms of sex and ethnic background.

As is indicated in table 1, Longhouse clients with an average age of 26.0 years are two-and-a-half years younger than clients of other halfway houses, who had an average age of 28.5 years. However, the median age of Longhouse clients (25.1 years) is very close to that of other halfway house clients (25.3 years).¹ Consequently, in terms of age, Longhouse clients are similar to clients in other halfway houses. As is also indicated in table 1, the educational level of Longhouse clients is slightly lower than that of other halfway house clients. Longhouse clients had completed an average of 10.9 grades, while the median level was 11.4 grades. Of the 82 Longhouse clients on whom information was available, 48.8% had completed high school level education. Consequently, over half of the programs clients lacked a high school or G.E.D. diploma.

¹The 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.

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

MEASURE	AGE AT INTAKE		HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	
	Longhouse Clients	Other Halfway House Clients	Longhouse Clients	Other Halfway House Clients
Mean	26.0 years	28.5 years	10.9 grades	11.3 grades
Median	25.1 years	25.3 years	11.4 grades	11.8 grades
Range	16-43	17-73	7-14	1-20
Std. dev.	6.66	8.94	1.49	1.88
Number of clients	83	651	82	654

^aOther halfway houses are Alpha House, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, Retreat House, and 180 Degrees.

The majority of Anishinabe Longhouse clients are residents of Hennepin (74.7%) and Ramsey (7.6%) Counties. Only 8.9% were residents of other Minnesota counties, whereas 8.9% were residents of other states. In comparison, among clients of other halfway houses, 50.6% were residents of Hennepin County, 31.0% of Ramsey County, 14.4% of other Minnesota counties, and 4.0% from other states. Table 2 provides data on county of residence of halfway house clients.

COUNTY	LONGHOUSE CLIENTS	OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS
Hennepin	74.7%	50.6%
Ramsey	7.6	31.0
Other metro county ^b	-0-	5.0
Other Minnesota county	8.9	9.4
Out-of-state	8.9	4.0
TOTAL:	100.1%	100.0%
NUMBER:	79	646

^aOther halfway houses include Alpha House, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, Retreat House, and 180 Degrees.

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

2. Socioeconomic Characteristics

Table 3 provides a basis for comparing the educational, training, and employment activities of Anishinabe Longhouse clients at intake with those activities of clients of other halfway houses. As may be seen from this table, there are few differences between Longhouse clients and those of other programs. Among Anishinabe Longhouse clients, 17.3% were involved in full-time or part-time academic programs, 10.0% were involved in vocational training programs either full-time or part-time, and 13.6% were employed full-time or part time. Consequently, most of the Longhouse clients were unemployed and not in school or in vocational training programs at intake to residence. By defining a client as "active" if he is engaged--either full-time or part-time--in an educational or vocational training program or is employed full-time or part-time, only 26.6% of the Anishinabe Longhouse clients were active at intake.

	LONGHOUSE CLIENTS	OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS
1. ACADEMIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		
Full-time grades 1-12, college	7.4%	10.0%
Part-time grades 1-12, college, GED preparation	9.9	11.0
None	82.7	79.0
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%
NUMBER:	81	638
2. VOCATIONAL CLASS ATTENDANCE		
Full-time	8.8%	9.1%
Part-time	1.3	3.4
None	90.0	87.5
TOTAL:	100.1%	100.0%
NUMBER:	80	638
3. EMPLOYMENT		
Full-time	8.6%	10.7%
Part-time	4.9	1.7
None	86.4	87.6
TOTAL:	99.9%	100.0%
NUMBER:	81	647
4. ACTIVITY STATUS^b		
Full-time	22.2%	23.4%
Part-time	4.2	5.0
Inactive	73.6	71.6
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%
NUMBER:	72	543

^aThe other halfway houses are Alpha House, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, Retreat House and 180 Degrees.

^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 not in any of these 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 Anishinabe Longhouse clients. At intake, 19.3% of the 83 clients reported major financial problems (i.e., a large debt or a number of small debts and expenses relative to ability to pay), 53.0% reported minor financial problems (small debts), and only 27.7% reported no financial problems. Yet 36.5% of the Longhouse clients relied on themselves as their primary source of support

prior to entry to the project, while an additional 16.2% relied on governmental assistance and 29.7% relied on correctional institutions as their primary sources of support. Table 4 provides a list of the primary sources of support of Anishinabe Longhouse clients.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Self support ^a	27	36.5%
Correctional institution	22	29.7
Governmental assistance ^b	12	16.2
Friends/relatives	8	10.8
Parents	2	2.7
Scholarship/training grants	2	2.7
Spouse/partner	1	1.4
TOTALS:	74	100.0%

^aIncludes clients with no sources of income.

^bIncludes Welfare and Social Security benefits.

The majority of residents entered Anishinabe Longhouse from state correctional institutions (36.1%), county jails or workhouses (10.8%), and other treatment programs, including other community programs (14.5%). Only 7.2% of these clients were living by themselves or with their spouse or partner. These data indicate that finding suitable post-residence living situations is a major problem for Anishinabe Longhouse clients. Table 5 provides a summary of the living situations of Longhouse clients prior to intake.

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Correctional institution	30	36.1%
Friends/relatives	14	16.9
Other treatment program	12	14.5
Jail/workhouse	9	10.8
Self	5	6.0
Parents	5	6.0
Spouse/partner	1	1.2
Other	7	8.4
TOTALS:	83	99.9%

3. Correctional Histories¹

The correctional histories of Anishinabe Longhouse 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 Anishinabe Longhouse clients and of clients in other halfway houses.

As is shown in table 6, the "average Anishinabe Longhouse client" has had a fairly extensive involvement in the criminal justice system. On the average, an Anishinabe Longhouse client was apprehended 7.1 times as a juvenile, adjudicated delinquent 5.5 times for status offenses, adjudicated delinquent 2.1 times for nonstatus offenses, and spent an average of 14.3 months

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.

in juvenile correctional institutions. On the average, a Longhouse client was first adjudicated when he was 14.8 years old. As can also be seen from table 6, Anishinabe Longhouse clients were likely to have been adjudicated delinquent at a younger age and to have had more extensive involvement in the criminal justice system as juveniles than were clients of other halfway houses, i.e., the average client of other halfway houses was likely to have been less involved as a juvenile.

TABLE 6
COMPARISON OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL HISTORIES OF CLIENTS IN ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE AND IN OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES^a

VARIABLE	LONGHOUSE CLIENTS				OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS			
	Mean	Median	Range	N=	Mean	Median	Range	N=
Number juvenile apprehensions	7.1	2.8	0-50	71	4.6	0.9	0-97	481
Number times adjudicated delinquent, status offenses	5.5	1.5	0-40	66	1.6	0.8	0-45	444
Number times adjudicated delinquent, nonstatus offenses	2.1	1.3	0-10	65	1.4	0.8	0-39	442
Age at first adjudication, conviction ^b	14.8	13.7	7-27	75	15.7	14.9	7-44	372
Number months in juvenile correctional facilities	14.3	5.8	0-90	76	8.9	0.8	0-97	435

^aOther halfway houses are Alpha House, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, Retreat House, and 180 Degrees.

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

Data on adult correctional histories, presented in table 7, indicate that Anishinabe Longhouse clients also have had extensive involvement in the criminal justice system as adults. To summarize these data, the average number of adult arrests is 11.7 arrests, with a median of 7.5 arrests. The average number of misdemeanor convictions for Longhouse clients is 10.4 convictions, with a median of 3.5 convictions, while the average number of gross

misdemeanor and felony convictions is 2.4 convictions, with a median of 1.8. As can be seen from table 7, Anishinabe Longhouse clients had more extensive involvement in the criminal justice system than did other halfway house clients in terms of adult arrests and misdemeanor convictions. However, there was little difference between Longhouse clients and other clients in terms of gross misdemeanor and felony convictions.

TABLE 7
COMPARISON OF ADULT CORRECTIONAL HISTORIES OF CLIENTS IN ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE AND IN OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES^a

VARIABLE	LONGHOUSE CLIENTS				OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS			
	Mean	Median	Range	N=	Mean	Median	Range	N=
Number adult arrests	11.7	7.5	0-90	81	6.5	1.6	0-97	571
Number misdemeanor convictions	10.4	3.5	0-96	79	4.0	1.2	0-97	520
Number gross misdemeanor and felony convictions	2.4	1.8	0-19	83	2.2	1.6	0-15	575
Number months in jails and workhouses	12.1	5.5	0-96	80	9.6	3.5	0-97	522
Number months in adult correctional facilities	32.3	16.2	0-168	82	38.3	16.3	0-480	568
Number offenses for present conviction	1.3	1.1	0-3	77	1.2	1.1	0-5	629
Number months in correctional facility for present conviction.	15.9	6.5	0-144	80	15.2	8.5	0-216	614

^aOther halfway houses are Alpha House, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, Retreat House, and 180 Degrees.

Anishinabe Longhouse clients spend an average of 12.1 months in jails and workhouses and an average of 32.3 months in adult, state or federal correctional institutions. The median values for these variables were 5.5 months in jails and workhouses and 16.2 months in state or federal institutions as adults. The data in table 7 indicate that clients of other halfway houses have been incarcerated in adult, state or federal institutions for an average of 38.3 months, with a median of 16.3 months, and in jails and workhouses for an average of 9.6 months, with a median of 3.5 months.

Thus, clients in other halfway houses had spent slightly more time in state and federal institutions, but slightly less time in local correctional facilities than did Anishinabe Longhouse clients. Finally, Anishinabe Longhouse clients spent an average of 15.9 months in correctional facilities for their most recent offenses prior to program entry.

Anishinabe Longhouse clients were convicted of a wide variety of offenses. Table 8 presents data on the types of offenses for which clients were adjudicated or convicted. Among 76 Anishinabe Longhouse clients, 52.6% were convicted of property offenses, 31.6% of offenses against persons, 6.6% of juvenile offenses, 1.3% of narcotics offenses, and 1.3% of other offenses, while 6.6% were not convicted of offenses. As can be seen from table 8, the major difference between Longhouse clients and clients of other halfway houses is that 52.6% of the Longhouse clients were convicted for property offenses, whereas 39.6% of other halfway house clients were convicted for property offenses.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	LONGHOUSE CLIENTS		OTHER HALFWAY HOUSE CLIENTS	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Against person	24	31.6%	228	36.0%
Property	40	52.6	251	39.6
Narcotics, liquor law violations	1	1.3	46	7.3
Traffic offenses	0	-0-	8	1.3
Juvenile offenses	5	6.6	2	0.3
Other ^b	1	1.3	42	6.6
None	5	6.6	57	9.0
TOTAL:	76	100.0%	634	100.1%

^aOther halfway houses are Alpha House, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, Retreat House, and 180 Degrees.

^bOther offenses include prostitution, weapons offenses, probation/parole violations, driving while intoxicated, public peace violations, and obstructing justice.

Approximately one-half of the Anishinabe Longhouse clients were on parole at the time of intake to residence. At intake, the legal status of Anishinabe Longhouse clients was distributed as follows: 50.6% on parole, 18.2% on probation, 16.9% discharged from institutions but not on parole, 7.8% awaiting trial, 1.3% convicted but awaiting sentencing, and 5.2% on other legal statuses. The legal status of clients may also be grouped according to pre-institution status (awaiting trial, convicted but awaiting sentencing, and probation), post-institution status (parole and discharged but not on parole), and other. On this classification, 27.3% of the Anishinabe Longhouse clients were on pre-institution statuses at intake, 67.5% on post-institution statuses, and 5.2% on other statuses.

D. ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS

1. Program Completion

The first measure of the effectiveness of the Anishinabe Longhouse program is the proportion of clients who satisfactorily complete their residential program. Clients who have satisfactorily completed residence are those clients who, in the judgment of Anishinabe Longhouse 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 were asked to leave or were evicted because they refused to participate in the program. "Absconded"¹ refers to those clients who left the program without

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

staff permission or knowledge. Other reasons for termination from residence that imply program failure are "rearrested" and "convicted of a new offense." A client who was terminated from residence for any one of these four 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 types of cases: in one the placement agency may have found a more appropriate agency; 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. Although such clients have not completed the residential program, they have not "failed" in the program. These two reasons, along with "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 the residential 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 Anishinabe Longhouse clients were terminated from residence from the beginning of the residential program through December 15, 1975. The data for this table were provided by Anishinabe Longhouse staff.

REASON FOR TERMINATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
<u>SATISFACTORILY COMPLETED RESIDENCE</u>	32	41.0%
Satisfactorily completed residence	32	41.0%
<u>FAILED TO SATISFACTORILY COMPLETE RESIDENCE</u>	25	32.1
Lack of cooperation/poor adjustment	12	15.4
Absconded	11	14.1
Rearrested	2	2.6
<u>NEUTRAL REASONS</u>	21	26.9
Voluntary termination	18	23.1
Withdrawn by committing agency	2	2.6
Other	1	1.3
TOTAL:	78	100.1%

Of 78 Anishinabe Longhouse clients who have terminated from residence, 41.0% satisfactorily completed residence, 32.1% failed to satisfactorily complete residence, and 26.9% were terminated for neutral reasons. The primary reasons for failing to complete residence were "lack of cooperation/poor adjustment" (15.4%) and "absconded" (14.1%). Among neutral reasons, "voluntary termination" (23.1%) was the primary reason for termination from residence. Table 10 presents a comparison of Anishinabe Longhouse and other halfway houses on reasons for termination from residence.

TABLE 10
CLASSIFICATION OF REASONS FOR TERMINATION: COMPARISON BETWEEN
ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE AND OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES¹

CLASSIFICATION OF REASON FOR TERMINATION FROM RESIDENCE	ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE		OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Satisfactorily completed residence	32	41.0%	147	30.7%
Failed to satisfactorily complete residence	25	32.1	248	51.8
Neutral reasons	21	26.9	84	17.5
TOTAL:	78	100.0%	479	100.0%

¹Other halfway houses include Alpha House, Freedom House, Pi House, Retreat House, and 180 Degrees. Anishinabe Waki-igan was excluded because it closed shortly after Anishinabe Longhouse opened and many data on the terminations of 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, Anishinabe Longhouse has a higher rate of satisfactory completion of the residential program (41.0%) than do other halfway houses as a group (30.7%). Moreover, examination of the rates of individual halfway houses shows a range of 25.0% to 41.0%. Thus, among halfway houses, Anishinabe Longhouse has the highest proportion of clients who have satisfactorily completed residence.

As a group, other halfway houses had a higher proportion of clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence (51.8%) than did Anishinabe Longhouse (32.1%). Examination of the rates of individual projects shows a range from 32.1% to 65.6%, for clients who fail to satisfactorily complete residence. Hence, among halfway houses, Anishinabe Longhouse has had the lowest proportion of clients who fail to satisfactorily complete residence. For neutral terminations, the range among halfway houses was 8.2% to 26.9%--so Anishinabe Longhouse had the highest proportion of neutral terminations.

2. Education, Vocational Training, and Employment

The following analysis compares educational and vocational activities

and employment status at intake with those at termination. However, among these activities, increasing employment is specifically a goal of the Anishinabe Longhouse program, whereas no programmatic features are directed toward education and vocational training. 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, 18.1% of the Anishinabe Longhouse 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 6.1% were attending educational programs at termination. Thus, among Anishinabe Longhouse clients, there is a decrease in educational activities between intake and termination. Moreover, this decrease holds for satisfactory clients as well as for unsatisfactory clients. Thus, it appears that educational objectives are less important to Anishinabe Longhouse clients at termination than they were at intake to residence.

There were few changes in the educational level of Anishinabe Longhouse clients between intake and termination. Among clients who satisfactorily completed residence the proportion of clients who completed high school or G.E.D. programs increased from 56.7% at intake to 66.7% at termination. Consequently, among satisfactory clients the decline in academic school attendance may be attributed, in part, to completion of some clients' educational objectives during residence. In contrast, there were no changes in educational

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

level among unsatisfactory clients. Finally, it should be noted that the decline in educational activities is common to halfway house clients and, in general, applies to both satisfactory and unsatisfactory clients in halfway houses.¹

	INTAKE	TERMINATION	N
Clients who satisfactorily completed residence	17.2%	10.3%	29
Clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence	12.5	8.3	24
All clients ^b	18.1	6.1	72

^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."

Given the relatively short period of residence in Anishinabe Longhouse (75.6 days), much change in the vocational skills of residents should not be expected. Table 12 presents data on the attendance of Anishinabe Longhouse clients in vocational training programs. As can be seen from table 12, there was little change in the activity of clients in vocational training programs.

Among all clients there was a 1.4% decrease in vocational class attendance from 11.4% at intake to 10.0% at termination. Among satisfactory clients, there was a decrease of 3.4% (one client) between intake and termination, whereas there was no change among unsatisfactory clients. Again, as was the case with educational activities, the vocational training activities

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

of Anishinabe Longhouse clients was typical of halfway house clients.¹

	INTAKE	TERMINATION	N
Clients who satisfactorily completed residence	24.1%	20.7%	29
Clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence	4.3	4.3	23
All clients ^b	11.4	10.0	70

^aIncludes all clients employed full-time or part-time.

^bIncludes clients terminated for "neutral reasons."

In contrast to education and vocational training activities, and reflecting the employment goal of this program, the data show an increase in employment of Anishinabe Longhouse clients between intake and termination. Among all Anishinabe Longhouse clients, there was a small increase in employment from 14.5% at intake to 24.6% at termination. Among satisfactory clients, there was an increase of 39.3% for clients who were employed full-time or part-time, from 10.7% at intake to 50.0% at termination. Among clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence, there was a decrease in employment from 17.4% at intake to 4.3% at termination. Table 13 presents a summary of the employment activities of Anishinabe Longhouse clients.

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.

	INTAKE	TERMINATION	N
Clients who satisfactorily completed residence	10.7%	50.0%	28
Clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence	17.4	4.3	23
All clients ^b	14.5	24.6	69

^aIncludes all 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 houses had a similar increase in employment of approximately 40% between intake and termination. Among those satisfactory clients, the increase was from 26.2% at intake to 68.3% at termination. Thus, while satisfactory clients in other projects were more likely to be employed at termination than were satisfactory clients in Anishinabe Longhouse, there was no significant difference in the size of the increase--Anishinabe Longhouse is typical of halfway houses in this respect. Second, among unsatisfactory clients in other halfway houses, there was an increase in employment from 7.6% at intake to 20.9% at termination. However, as is shown in table 13, unsatisfactory clients in Anishinabe Longhouse had a decrease in employment between intake and termination. In this respect, Anishinabe Longhouse is dissimilar to other halfway houses.¹

A summary measure of changes in academic and vocational program

¹Employment of halfway house clients is discussed in Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota: An Evaluation Report, pp. 125-126.

attendance and employment activities from intake to termination combines 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 the client activity at intake and termination for Anishinabe Longhouse.

	INTAKE	TERMINATION	N
Clients who satisfactorily completed residence	36.0%	48.9%	25
Clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence	30.4	17.4	23
All clients ^b	31.7	36.7	60

^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 small increase in activity among all Anishishinabe Longhouse clients from 31.7% at intake to 36.7% at termination. Among clients who satisfactorily completed residence, there was also an increase of 12.0% from 36.0% at intake to 48.0% at termination. In contrast, as previous data would also indicate, there was a 13.0% decrease in the activity status of clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence.

One of the major goals of the Anishinabe Longhouse program is to increase the employment of its residents by 40% between intake to and termination from residence. Among all clients in the program, the results show an increase of only about 10%--clearly far short of the goal. However, no

halfway house program can expect all its clients to successfully function in the program. It is important to note, in relation to this goal, that among clients who satisfactorily complete residence, Anishinabe Longhouse is achieving this goal. The data show an increase in the employment of satisfactory clients of 39.3%. Moreover, further analysis of these data shows that this also represents an increase of 39.3% in full-time employment. Finally, it is also important to recall that among halfway houses Anishinabe Longhouse also had the highest proportion of clients who satisfactorily completed residence and the lowest proportion of clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence.

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 an improvement in the perceived financial situation of Anishinabe Longhouse residents. Among all residents, the proportion of clients with minor or major financial problems decreased from 69.7% at intake to 53.0% at termination. Moreover, among clients who satisfactorily completed residence, there was a major decrease from 69.0% at intake to 31.0% at termination. In contrast, among unsatisfactory clients there was only a small decrease of 5.2%.

TABLE 15
FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE CLIENTS
AT INTAKE AND AT TERMINATION^a

	INTAKE	TERMINATION	N
Clients who satisfactorily completed residence	69.0%	31.0%	29
Clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence	78.9	73.7	19
All clients ^b	69.7	53.0	66

^aIncludes minor and major 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, 40.0% of the Anishinabe Longhouse clients relied on some form of state or local governmental support as their primary source of support, 35.0% relied on themselves, and 11.6% relied on family or friends. By termination, only 20.0% relied on governmental assistance, whereas 48.3% relied on themselves and 20.0% relied on family or friends.

Among clients who satisfactorily completed residence, 48.3% relied on themselves as primary source of support at intake, 27.6% relied on governmental assistance, and 6.8% relied on family or friends. By termination, the proportion of satisfactory clients who were self-supporting increased dramatically to 72.4%, while 13.8% relied on family or friends and only 6.9% were supported by governmental assistance. In contrast, the proportion of unsatisfactory clients who were self-supporting actually declined from 29.4% at intake to 17.6% at termination. Moreover, the proportion of unsatisfactory clients who relied on some form of governmental assistance did not change from 29.4% at intake. Consequently, among Anishinabe Longhouse residents, clients who satisfactorily complete residence are the clients who become

self-supporting by termination.

One of the problems clients face during residence in a halfway house is finding a suitable living situation after residence. Among Anishinabe Longhouse clients, the proportion of clients who lived in correctional institutions decreased from 40.9% prior to intake to 6.0% following termination. Moreover, there were increases in clients living by themselves from 7.6% to 21.2% and in clients living with family and friends from 25.8% prior to intake to 65.2% following termination from residence.

Among satisfactory clients, the proportion in correctional institutions and jails decreased from 42.9% prior to intake to 0 following termination, while those living on their own increased from 10.7% to 39.3% and those living with family or friends increased from 21.5% to 57.1%. Among unsatisfactory clients, those in correctional institutions decreased from 42.8% to 14.3%, whereas those clients living with family or friends increased from 28.5% to 76.2% following termination. An additional 9.5% of the unsatisfactory clients went to other treatment programs, but no unsatisfactory clients lived by themselves following termination from residence.

4. Summary of Effects

The first measure of program effects was the rate of program completion. Among former Anishinabe Longhouse clients, 41.0% satisfactorily completed residence, 32.1% failed to satisfactorily complete residence, and 26.9% were terminated for neutral reasons. These results were compared with the results for five other halfway houses which were operational in 1975. Among these halfway houses, Anishinabe Longhouse had the highest proportion of clients who satisfactorily completed residence and the lowest proportion of clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence.

The data show that Anishinabe Longhouse clients have a 10% increase in employment between intake and termination. While this result falls short of the goal of a 40% increase, clients who satisfactorily complete residence had a 39% increase in employment. Consequently, Anishinabe Longhouse is achieving its employment goal with respect to those clients who satisfactorily complete residence, although it falls short of this goal with respect to all residents. In contrast to employment, clients' activities in academic and vocational training programs decreased--for both satisfactory and unsatisfactory clients--between intake and termination. However, of these activities, employment is the only activity in a specific goal of this program. Further comparisons between satisfactory and unsatisfactory clients show that clients who satisfactorily complete residence are likely to resolve their financial problems, become self-supporting, and live independently or with family or friends, whereas clients who fail to satisfactorily complete residence have little change in financial problems and actually decline in self-support.

E. RECIDIVISM ANALYSIS

One of the goals of Anishinabe Longhouse is to reduce further involvement of its clients with 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. However, because few Anishinabe Longhouse clients have been terminated from residence for as long as 24 months, this report will

be concerned only with recidivism in residence and during the first 12 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 and 12 months following intake to residence, the "at-risk" recidivism periods. Second, recidivism for periods of 6 and 12 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 Anishinabe Longhouse clients were convicted of new offenses or had their probation or parole revoked during residence. Table 16 provides a summary of various indices of recidivism during residence.

During residence, which averaged 75.6 days, 8.6% of the Anishinabe Longhouse clients were convicted of new offenses or had probation or parole

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.

	NUMBER OF CLIENTS	PERCENT
<u>RECIDIVISM DISPOSITIONS</u>	5	8.6%
Misdemeanor conviction	3	5.2%
Felony conviction	2	3.4
Revocation	0	-0-
Felony conviction and revocation	2	3.4
<u>NO RECIDIVISM</u>	53	91.4
TOTAL:	58	100.0%

revoked.¹ Recidivism dispositions included 5.2% convicted of new misdemeanors, and 3.4% convicted of new felonies. No clients were revoked during residence. Consequently, depending upon the indicator used, the recidivism rate of Anishinabe Longhouse clients while living in residence varied from 3.4% (new felony convictions) to 8.6% (all convictions).

Comparisons between the recidivism of Anishinabe Longhouse clients and clients of other halfway houses² show only small differences. Among clients of other halfway houses, recidivism during residence included 3.7% convicted of misdemeanors, 4.2% convicted of felonies, and 2.2% revoked (N=406). Thus, the rates for new felony convictions and revocations were 3.4% for Anishinabe Longhouse and 6.4% for other halfway houses.

2. Program Completion and Recidivism

Theoretically, those clients who satisfactorily complete the Anishinabe

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 Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, Retreat House, and 180 Degrees.

Longhouse program should do better than those who fail to satisfactorily complete the program. The question to be answered in this section is: Do clients who satisfactorily complete residence in Anishinabe Longhouse have 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 both the six-month and twelve-month post-residence follow-up periods, clients who satisfactorily completed the residential program had substantially less recidivism than did clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence. Among satisfactory clients, 3.7% were convicted of misdemeanors in the six-month follow-up period (N=27) and 7.1% were convicted of misdemeanors in the twelve-month follow-up period (N=14). No clients who satisfactorily completed residence in Anishinabe Longhouse were convicted of felonies or revoked during the six-month and twelve-month follow-up periods.

In contrast, among unsatisfactory clients, 11.1% were convicted of misdemeanors, 5.6% were convicted of felonies and 11.1% were revoked (N=18) in the six-month follow-up period. Thus, 16.7% of the unsatisfactory clients were convicted on new felonies or revoked and 27.8% recidivated in the six-month period including all offenses and revocations. Only 7 unsatisfactory clients had completed the twelve-month follow-up period. Of these 7 clients, 1 (14.3%) was convicted of a misdemeanor and 1 (14.3%) was revoked in the twelve-month follow-up period.

¹Throughout the discussion in this section, no recidivism information is presented on clients who were terminated for "neutral reasons."

Comparisons of satisfactory and unsatisfactory clients of Anishinabe Longhouse with those of other halfway houses show no substantial differences from these results. In general, clients who satisfactorily complete halfway house residential programs had significantly lower recidivism rates than did clients who failed to complete residence.

3. At-Risk Recidivism

At-risk recidivism looks at the recidivism of Anishinabe Longhouse clients measured from intake to residence. As can be seen in table 17, during the first six months following intake to residence, 8.6% (5) of the Anishinabe Longhouse clients were convicted of misdemeanors, 6.9% (4) were convicted of felonies, and 5.2% (3) were revoked. Thus, 12.1% (7) were convicted of felonies or revoked and 20.7% (12) were recidivists when all offenses are considered (N=58).

	ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE	OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES
<u>RECIDIVISM DISPOSITIONS</u>	20.7%	16.9%
Misdemeanor conviction	8.6%	5.7%
Felony conviction	6.9	7.0
Revocation	5.2	4.2
Felony conviction and revocation	12.1	11.2
<u>NO RECIDIVISM</u>	79.3	83.1
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%
NUMBER:	58	402

^aIncludes Alpha House, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, Retreat House, and 180 Degrees.

Table 17 also provides a comparison between Anishinabe Longhouse and other halfway houses. As may be seen from this table, recidivism of Anishinabe Longhouse clients in the six-month at-risk period is typical of the recidivism

of halfway house clients. Although Longhouse clients had a slightly higher rate of misdemeanor convictions, there was no difference in the recidivism of Longhouse clients and other halfway house clients in terms of new felonies and revocations.

During the twelve-month at-risk period, 16.2% (6) of the Anishinabe Longhouse clients were convicted of misdemeanors, 8.1% (3) were convicted of felonies, and 2.7% (1) were revoked (N=37). Thus, 10.8% recidivated with felony convictions and revocations, whereas in terms of total convictions and revocations 27.0% were recidivists.

In contrast, in terms of total convictions and revocations, only 18.9% (34) of the clients of other halfway houses (N=180) were recidivists in the twelve-month at-risk period. However, the difference between these clients and clients of Anishinabe Longhouse is due to misdemeanor convictions. Although 16.2% of the Longhouse clients were convicted of misdemeanors, only 7.8% of the clients of other halfway houses were convicted of misdemeanors. There was no significant difference between the rates for felonies and revocations of the Longhouse and of other halfway houses: 10.8% of the Longhouse clients were recidivists and 11.1% of the clients of other halfway houses were recidivists on this measure.

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 (post-residence) follow-up periods. Consequently, any recidivism which occurred

during residence is not included in the analysis of post-residence recidivism. Table 18 summarizes the recidivism data for the six-month post-residence period.

RECIDIVISM DISPOSITIONS	ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE	OTHER HALFWAY HOUSES
	17.2%	15.5%
Misdemeanor conviction	8.6%	5.4%
Felony conviction	3.4	5.4
Revocation	5.2	4.7
Felony conviction and revocation	8.6	10.1
<u>NO RECIDIVISM</u>	82.8	84.5
TOTAL:	100.0%	100.0%
NUMBER:	58	406

^aIncludes Alpha House, Anishinabe Waki-igan, Freedom House, Pi House, Reshape, Retreat House, and 180 Degrees.

During the first six-months following termination from residence, 8.6% of the Anishinabe Longhouse clients were convicted for misdemeanors, 3.4% were convicted of felonies, and 5.2% were revoked. Thus, 8.6% (5) were convicted of felonies or revoked and 17.2% (10) were recidivists when misdemeanors are included (N=58). As may be seen from table 18, Anishinabe Longhouse clients are typical of halfway house clients.

During the twelve-month post-residence period, 11.5% (3) of the Anishinabe Longhouse clients were convicted of misdemeanors, 7.7% (2) were convicted of felonies, and 3.8% (1) were revoked (N=26). Recidivism in terms of felony convictions and revocations included 11.5% of the Longhouse clients, whereas total recidivism included 23.1% of the clients.

In comparison, the total recidivism rate for other halfway houses was 19.6% (61), including 12.2% (38) convicted of felonies or revoked (N=312). Again, the major difference between clients of Anishinabe Longhouse and those of other halfway houses is due to misdemeanor convictions. Among Longhouse clients, 11.5% were convicted of misdemeanors, whereas 7.4% of the clients of other halfway houses were convicted of misdemeanors. There were no significant differences between the recidivism rates of Anishinabe Longhouse clients and clients of other halfway houses.

5. Recidivism Summary

The recidivism analysis compared post-residence recidivism of clients who satisfactorily completed residence with that of clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence. During both the six-month and twelve-month post-residence follow-up periods, clients who satisfactorily completed the residential program had substantially less recidivism than did clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence. Furthermore, no clients who satisfactorily completed residence were convicted of felonies or revoked during the twelve months following residence. These results indicate that satisfactorily completing residence is positively related to reduced recidivism following residence.

Analysis of recidivism for both at-risk and post-residence follow-up periods indicates that there were no significant differences in the recidivism of Anishinabe Longhouse clients and clients of other halfway houses. Thus, the recidivism of Anishinabe Longhouse clients indicates that--in terms of recidivism--the Longhouse program is typical of halfway houses.

A general goal of Anishinabe Longhouse is to reduce the recidivism of its clients relative to recidivism of a comparable group of ex-offenders who

did not participate in halfway house programs. A comparison group of parolees was selected for the halfway house analysis in Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota: An Evaluation Report. Indian members of the comparison group were compared to Indians in halfway houses. In terms of total recidivism in the at-risk periods, Anishinabe Longhouse clients had significantly less recidivism than did Indians in the comparison group. This recidivism of Anishinabe Longhouse clients was 27.0%, whereas that of comparison group members was 63.6%. However, when recidivism is measured in terms of felony convictions and revocations, there were no significant differences between Anishinabe Longhouse clients and Indians in the comparison group: 10.8% of Anishinabe Longhouse and 13.6% of the comparison group members were recidivists in terms of felonies and revocations.

Anishinabe Longhouse also had a specific goal of reducing returns to state correctional institutions within three months of release to 19.5%. Among 58 Anishinabe Longhouse clients, only 8.6% (5) have been returned to state correctional facilities. Furthermore, only 5.2% (3) of the clients were returned to institutions during the three-month time interval for this goal. Consequently, Anishinabe Longhouse is achieving the specific recidivism goal for this project.

F. CLIENT FLOW AND CLIENT COST

1. Client Flow

This section looks at the flow of residents through Anishinabe Longhouse. The data in this section are for the period of June, 1974, when the project began accepting residents, through December 15, 1975. During this period, Anishinabe Longhouse admitted a total of 83 residents.

The capacity of the Longhouse facility is 14 residents. For the period of June, 1974 - December 15, 1975, Anishinabe Longhouse had an average daily population of 9.7 residents, or an average occupancy rate of 69.3%. For the period of December 16, 1974 - December 15, 1975, the occupancy rate increased to 77.1%, or 10.8 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 higher than that of Anishinabe Longhouse.

Among all halfway houses, the average length of residence varied from 61.5 days to 195.9 days. The average length of residence in Anishinabe Longhouse was 75.6 days, second shortest among halfway houses. In 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 Anishinabe Longhouse in which clients who satisfactorily completed residence averaged 92.4 days in residence.

2. Cost Analysis

During the period December 16, 1974 - December 15, 1975, Anishinabe Longhouse had total outlays of \$147,134.00. Based on the project's occupancy rate, this results in an average outlay of \$37.33/client/day.² Among halfway houses, Anishinabe Longhouse had the second highest cost/client/day.

¹Included are Alpha House, Freedom House, Pi House, Retreat House, Re-shape, and 180 Degrees. Further information on client flow is presented on pp. 85-90 of Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota: An Evaluation Report.

²For further information on costs of halfway houses, see Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota: An Evaluation Report, pp. 99-104.

These figures may also be compared to the costs of institutionalization in a state correctional facility.¹ Among institutions, the cost/client/day was \$26.99 at the State Prison, \$31.03 at the Reformatory, and \$65.02 at the Metropolitan Training Center. Consequently, the cost/client/day at Anishinabe Longhouse was higher than those of the Prison and Reformatory, but much lower than the costs of the Metropolitan Training Center.

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 costs/program completer ranged from \$2,421.00 to \$6,484.53. Anishinabe Longhouse was fourth among seven halfway houses with a cost figure of \$3,434.36/program completer. In comparison, the costs/client 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 Anishinabe Longhouse program operation for the period of June 1, 1974 - 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 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 Anishinabe Longhouse program for the period of September 1, 1975 - August 31, 1976. 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.

PART II

B. ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE CLIENTS

1. Demographic Characteristics

For the period of September 1, 1975 - August 31, 1976, sixty-four male clients were admitted to Anishinabe Longhouse. Of the sixty-four clients, 98.4% (63) were Indian and 1.6% (1) were White. Clients admitted in this one-year period were approximately the same age as clients admitted prior to September, 1975. The average age of the sixty-four new clients in Anishinabe Longhouse was 26.7 years, with a median age of 23.9 years. The average educational level of these clients was 10.5 grades, while the median level was 10.9 grades. Of the sixty-four clients, 35.9% had completed high school level education. These data show a slight decrease in the educational level of

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intake and 75.9% were inactive. Again, this represents a small decrease in active clients from 32.5% in the earlier period. Table 19 presents a summary of the intake activities of Anishinabe Longhouse clients in the one-year period.

TABLE 19
INTAKE ACTIVITIES OF ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE CLIENTS ADMITTED TO RESIDENCE IN SEPTEMBER, 1975 - AUGUST, 1978

	NUMBER	PERCENT
1. ACADEMIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		
Part-time, GED preparation	7	11.5%
None	54	88.5
TOTAL:	61	100.0%
2. VOCATIONAL CLASS ATTENDANCE		
Part-time	2	3.3%
None	59	96.7
TOTAL:	61	100.0%
3. EMPLOYMENT		
Full-time	4	6.3%
Part-time	3	4.8
None	56	88.9
TOTAL:	63	100.0%
4. ACTIVITY STATUS^a		
Full-time	4	6.9%
Part-time	10	17.2
Inactive	44	75.9
TOTAL:	58	100.0%

^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 sixty-four clients, 26.6% reported major financial problems, 60.9% reported minor financial problems; and 12.5% reported no financial problems at intake. These data indicate a small increase in the proportion of clients with financial problems at intake. Of clients admitted prior to

3. Correctional Histories¹

The correctional histories of clients admitted to Anishinabe Longhouse 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 20 presents a summary of the juvenile correctional histories of Anishinabe Longhouse clients.

TABLE 20
JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL HISTORIES OF ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE CLIENTS ADMITTED TO RESIDENCE IN SEPTEMBER, 1975 - AUGUST, 1976

VARIABLE	MEAN	MEDIAN	RANGE	N
Number juvenile apprehensions	9.3	4.3	0-75	64
Number times adjudicated delinquent, status offenses	4.5	2.0	0-40	63
Number times adjudicated delinquent, nonstatus offenses	2.0	0.4	0-20	62
Age at first adjudication, conviction ^a	14.1	14.0	7-27	64
Number months in juvenile correctional institutions	11.5	1.3	0-84	63

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

On the average, an Anishinabe Longhouse client was apprehended 9.3 times as a juvenile (the median is 4.3 apprehensions); adjudicated delinquent for nonstatus offenses 4.5 times (median is 2.0 times); and adjudicated delinquent 2.0 times for nonstatus offenses (median is 0.4 times). On the average, an Anishinabe Longhouse client was first adjudicated delinquent when he was 14.1 years old. Although the average number of months spent in juvenile correctional

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.

institutions is 11.5 months, the median (1.3 months) indicates that the majority of the clients had spent less than two months in juvenile correctional institutions. These data indicate that clients admitted after September 1, 1975, did not differ appreciably from previous clients in terms of juvenile apprehensions, adjudications for status and nonstatus offenses, and age at first adjudication. However, previous clients had been incarcerated in juvenile institutions for longer periods than had clients admitted in the one-year period.

Data on adult correctional histories are presented in table 21. To summarize these data, the average number of adult arrests was 10.3 arrests, with a median of 4.8 arrests. The average number of misdemeanor convictions was 8.6 convictions (median is 3.7 misdemeanors), while the average number of gross misdemeanor and felony convictions was 1.8 convictions (median is 1.3 convictions). These data indicate that clients admitted to Anishinabe Longhouse in September, 1975 - August, 1976, had approximately one-half fewer convictions per person for gross misdemeanors and felonies than had previous Longhouse clients. Clients admitted in the one-year period had spent an average of 7.6 months in jails and workhouses, with a median of 4.6 months, a decrease from that of previous clients. Moreover, clients admitted to residence after August, 1975, had spent fewer months in adult state or federal institutions than had previous clients. On the average, the more recent clients had spent 25.2 months in adult institutions, but the median was 0.5 months. Indeed, 50.8% of these clients had not been incarcerated in state or federal institutions prior to entering Anishinabe Longhouse. Finally, the clients admitted after August, 1975, averaged 11.7 months in institutions for their most recent conviction (median is 2.3 months). Again, these data indicate that more recent Anishinabe Longhouse clients have had less involvement

in the criminal justice system than previous clients had.

TABLE 21
ADULT CORRECTIONAL HISTORIES OF ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE CLIENTS

VARIABLE	MEAN	MEDIAN	RANGE	N
Number adult arrests	10.3	4.8	1-80	63
Number misdemeanor convictions	8.6	3.7	0-96	62
Number gross misdemeanor and felony convictions	1.8	1.3	0-8	64
Number months in jails and workhouses	7.6	4.6	0-32	64
Number months in adult correctional facilities	25.2	0.5	0-216	61
Number of offenses for present conviction	1.4	1.2	0-3	62
Number of months in institutions for present conviction	11.7	2.3	0-144	61

Among the sixty-three clients on whom offense data are available, 58.7% were convicted of property offenses, 20.6% were convicted of offenses against persons, 1.6% were convicted of narcotics offenses, 7.9% were convicted of other offenses, and 11.1% were not recently convicted. Relative to clients admitted prior to December 16, 1975, these data show no change in the proportion of property offenders and an 11.0% decrease in clients convicted of crimes against persons (and corresponding increases in "other" and "none").

At intake, 35.0% of the clients were on parole, 21.7% were on probation, 11.7% were discharged from institutions without parole, 16.7% were awaiting trial, 5.0% were awaiting sentencing, and 10.0% were on other legal statuses. These legal statuses may be grouped according to pre-institution status (awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing, and probation), post-institution status (parole, discharge without parole, and conditional release), and other statuses. On this classification, 43.3% of the Anishinabe Longhouse clients were on pre-institution status, 48.3% were on post-institution status, and 8.3% were on

other statuses. These data indicate that recent clients were more likely to be admitted to residence on pre-institution status than had previously been the case.

C. ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS

The previous section, "Anishinabe Longhouse 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 for neutral reasons.¹ Table 22 presents a summary of the reasons for which clients were terminated from residence in Anishinabe Longhouse during the one-year period under consideration.

¹Further explication of this classification and definitions of reasons for termination are presented in Part I, Section D, pp. 16-19.

REASON FOR TERMINATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
<u>SATISFACTORILY COMPLETED RESIDENCE</u>	28	47.5%
Satisfactorily completed residence	28	47.5%
<u>FAILED TO SATISFACTORILY COMPLETE RESIDENCE</u>	12	20.3
Lack of cooperation/poor adjustment	2	3.4
Absconded	10	16.9
<u>NEUTRAL REASONS</u>	19	32.2
Voluntary termination	14	23.7
Withdrawn by committing agency	1	1.7
Other	4	6.8
TOTAL:	59	100.0%

As can be seen from table 22, 47.5% of the clients satisfactorily completed the residential program in Anishinabe Longhouse. Although this program had the highest rate of satisfactory completion of residence among halfway houses prior to December 16, 1975, the proportion of clients who satisfactorily completed residence has increased since that time. Among the four halfway houses which had been operational for two or more years, Anishinabe Longhouse had the highest proportion of clients who satisfactorily completed residence during September, 1975 - August, 1976.¹

During the same one-year period, 20.3% of the clients failed to satisfactorily complete residence. This represents a 12% decrease in the proportion of clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence from a rate of 32.1% for clients terminated prior to December 16, 1975. As was the case previously, Anishinabe Longhouse had the lowest proportion of clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence during the one-year period. Indeed,

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

Anishinabe Longhouse 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. Most of the clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence absconded from the program (16.9%), while a few (3.4%) were terminated for lack of cooperation or poor adjustment. No clients were terminated from residence for reasons indicating new involvement in the criminal justice system (rearrest, conviction, or revocation). Finally, 32.2% 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 10.7% of the Anishinabe Longhouse clients were attending academic programs at intake, only 7.1% were attending at termination. However, among satisfactory clients there was a small increase from 7.1% at intake to 10.7% at termination. In contrast, although 8.3% of the unsatisfactory clients were attending academic programs at intake, none were at termination. With the exception of the slight increase for satisfactory clients, these results were similar to those for academic school attendance in earlier periods.

For clients terminated in the one-year period vocational class attendance decreased from 5.6% at intake to 3.7% at termination. Although 7.7% of the satisfactory clients were attending vocational classes at termination,

none of the unsatisfactory clients were in vocational programs at termination. Relative to clients terminated prior to December 16, 1975, these results are similar to the results for earlier clients but also indicate that fewer Longhouse clients are in vocational training programs than had previously been the case.

The major (non-recidivism) goal of the Anishinabe Longhouse program is to increase employment of its residents by 40% between intake and termination. Thus, it is not surprising that participation in academic and vocational training decreased between intake and termination. In contrast, among all clients terminated from residence during the one-year period, employment increased from 16.4% at intake to 38.2% at termination. While this increase of 21.8% is far short of the goal of 40.0%, it is more than double the 10.1% increase among clients terminated prior to December 16, 1975. Moreover, in the earlier period, only 24.6% of the clients were employed at termination.

Among satisfactory clients terminated from residence in the one-year period, employment increased from 14.3% at intake to 67.8% at termination, an increase of 53.5%. These results indicate that Anishinabe Longhouse is meeting--and exceeding--its employment goal with those clients who satisfactorily complete residence. In contrast, among unsatisfactory clients employment decreased from 16.7% at intake to 0 at termination.

If a client is engaged full-time or part-time in academic programs, vocational training, or employment, the client is labeled active. If a client is not engaged in any of these activities either full-time or part-time, the client is labeled inactive. Table 23 presents a summary of the activity status of Anishinabe Longhouse clients at intake and at termination.

TABLE 23
ACTIVITY STATUS OF ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE CLIENTS TERMINATED
FROM RESIDENCE DURING SEPTEMBER, 1975 - AUGUST, 1976^a

	INTAKE	TERMINATION	N
Clients who satisfactorily completed residence	25.0%	67.8%	28
Clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence	33.3	-0-	12
All clients ^b	30.8	40.3	52

^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 23 indicate a small increase in the activity of Anishinabe Longhouse clients from 30.8% at intake to 40.3% at termination. This represents little change from the results for clients terminated prior to December 16, 1975. Among clients who satisfactorily completed residence there was an increase in active clients from 25.0% at intake to 67.8% at termination. This increase of 42.8% shows a marked improvement over the 12.0% increase among satisfactory clients terminated prior to December 16, 1975. Among unsatisfactory clients, however, there was a decrease from 33.3% at intake to 0 at termination.

3. Economic Changes

There was a small improvement in the proportion of clients with perceived financial problems between intake and termination. The proportion of clients with minor or major financial problems decreased from 72.7% at intake to 61.8% at termination. Among satisfactory clients there was a substantial decrease from 75.2% with minor or major financial problems at intake to 44.4% at termination. In contrast, 100.0% of the unsatisfactory clients had financial problems at intake and 90.0% had such problems at termination. Consequently, satisfactory clients were more likely to resolve their financial

problems during residence than were 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, 34.0% of the Anishinabe Longhouse clients relied on some form of governmental assistance, 32.0% relied on correctional institutions, 20.0% were self-supporting, 10.0% relied on other treatment programs, and 4.0% relied on family or friends. By termination, 50.0% of the clients were self-supporting and 18.0% relied on their family or friends, whereas the proportions relying on governmental assistance and correctional institutions had decreased to 28.0% and 4.0%, respectively. Among clients who satisfactorily completed residence the proportion of clients who were self-supporting increased from 25.0% at intake to 75.0% at termination, whereas the proportion of satisfactory clients relying on governmental assistance decreased from 35.7% at intake to 25.0% at termination. In contrast, none of the clients who failed to satisfactorily complete residence were self-supporting at termination. Thus, satisfactory Anishinabe Longhouse clients were much more likely to become self-supporting during residence than were unsatisfactory clients.

At intake to residence, 35.8% of the Anishinabe Longhouse residents were living in correctional institutions, jails, or workhouses, 43.4% were living in treatment programs, 7.5% were living by themselves, and 22.7% were living with family or friends. Following termination from residence, 5.7% were living in state or local correctional institutions, 3.8% were in treatment programs, 18.9% were living by themselves, and 71.7% were living with family or friends. Among satisfactory clients, 32.2% were living in state or local correctional institutions at intake, but none were in those facilities at termination. The proportion of unsatisfactory clients in institutions

also decreased from 66.7% prior to intake to 11.1% following termination.

Although 28.6% of the satisfactory clients lived by themselves following termination, none of the unsatisfactory clients did so.

4. Summary of Effects

The first measure of program effects was a measure of program completion. Among Anishinabe Longhouse clients who were terminated from residence during the period of September, 1975 - August, 1976, 47.5% satisfactorily completed residence, 20.3% failed to satisfactorily complete residence, and 32.2% were terminated for neutral reasons. During this period, Anishinabe Longhouse continued to have the highest proportion of satisfactory clients and the lowest proportion of unsatisfactory clients among halfway houses.

Between intake and termination, academic school attendance and vocational class attendance decreased, but employment more than doubled. Although Anishinabe Longhouse has yet to reach its goal of a 40% increase in employment, the employment of clients who satisfactorily completed residence increased by 53.5%. Thus, Anishinabe Longhouse is attaining its employment goal with respect to satisfactory clients. Moreover, clients who satisfactorily completed residence had a slight increase in academic school attendance and did not have a decrease in vocational class attendance. In addition to increases in employment, clients who satisfactorily completed residence were more likely to resolve their financial problems and to become self-supporting during residence than were unsatisfactory clients.

REPORT SUMMARY

REPORT SUMMARY

This report is the final report on Anishinabe Longhouse, a halfway house for adult, male Indians located in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The report covers the period of June, 1974, when the Residential program began accepting clients through August, 1976. The primary goals of the Anishinabe Longhouse program are:

- (A) To reduce the unusually high occurrence of recidivism among adult, Indian males from 39% returned to correctional institutions within three months following release to 19.5%; and
- (B) To increase employment by 40% for Indian ex-offenders who are residents of Anishinabe Longhouse.

In order to achieve these goals, the Anishinabe Longhouse program was organized to provide individual and group counseling, to develop an Indian culture program for residents, and to provide referrals to community agencies for residents.

The report is divided into two parts. Part I covers the period of June, 1974 - December 15, 1975, in order to allow comparisons with halfway house data reported in Residential Community Corrections Programs in Minnesota: An Evaluation Report. Part II covers the last year for which data were collected: September, 1975 - August, 1976. Because there is some overlap in the data analyzed in Parts I and II, Appendix A provides a summary of data on all clients in the program through August, 1976.

The findings of this report indicate that in many respects Anishinabe Longhouse is comparable to other halfway houses. However, there are three points which should be specifically noted. First, among six halfway houses studied, Anishinabe Longhouse had the highest proportion of clients who satisfactorily completed residence and the lowest proportion of clients who failed

to satisfactorily complete residence. This result is important because clients who satisfactorily complete residence are likely to do better on other measures--such as employment and recidivism--than are clients who fail to satisfactorily complete residence. Second, Anishinabe Longhouse is achieving its employment goal with respect to those clients who satisfactorily complete residence, although it falls short of this goal with respect to all residents. Third, Anishinabe Longhouse has achieved its goal of reducing returns to correctional institutions. During the first three months following release, only 5.2% of the clients were returned to correctional institutions.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

DATA SUMMARY FOR ANISHINABE LONGHOUSE

<u>A.</u>	<u>CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1.	<u>SEX</u>		
	Male	<u>129</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
	TOTAL:	129	100.0%
2.	<u>ETHNIC BACKGROUND</u>		
	White	1	0.8%
	Indian	<u>126</u>	<u>99.2</u>
	TOTAL:	127	100.0%
3.	<u>COUNTY OF RESIDENCE</u>		
	Hennepin	96	77.4%
	Ramsey	6	4.8
	Other metro county ^a	1	0.8
	Other Minnesota county	12	9.7
	Out-of-state	<u>9</u>	<u>7.3</u>
	TOTAL:	124	100.0%
^a Includes Anoka, Dakota, Carver, Scott, and Washington Counties.			
4.	<u>FINANCIAL PROBLEMS AT INTAKE</u>		
	Major problems	31	24.2%
	Minor problems	70	54.7
	None	<u>27</u>	<u>21.1</u>
	TOTAL:	128	100.0%

5. PRIMARY SOURCE OF SUPPORT AT INTAKE		
	Number	Percent
Self	35	27.8%
Governmental assistance	32	25.4
Correctional institution	36	28.6
Friends/relatives	8	6.3
Treatment program	6	4.8
Parents	2	1.6
Spouse/partner	1	.8
Scholarship/training grant	2	1.6
Other	4	3.2
TOTAL:	126	100.1%

6. EMPLOYMENT AT INTAKE		
Full-time	11	8.8%
Part-time	4	3.2
None	110	88.0
TOTAL:	125	100.0%

7. VOCATIONAL CLASS ATTENDANCE-INTAKE		
Full-time	7	5.7%
Part-time	3	2.3
None	113	91.9
TOTAL:	123	100.0%

8. ACADEMIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE-INTAKE		
	Number	Percent
Full-time grades 1-12, college	6	4.9%
Part-time grades 1-12, college, GED preparation	14	11.4
None	103	83.7
TOTAL:	123	100.0%

9. LIVING SITUATION AT INTAKE		
	Number	Percent
Correctional institution	41	32.0%
Treatment program	29	22.7
Jail, workhouse	17	13.3
Friends, relatives	17	13.3
Self	8	6.3
Parents	6	4.7
Spouse/partner	4	3.1
Other	6	4.7
TOTAL:	128	100.1%

10. LEGAL STATUS AT INTAKE		
Awaiting trial	15	12.6%
Tried, awaiting sentencing	4	3.4
Probation	24	20.2
Parole	52	43.7
Discharged, not on parole	12	10.1
Conditional release	6	5.0
Other	6	5.0
TOTAL:	119	100.0%

	Mean	Median	Range	N
11. SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED	11.3 Gr.	11.6 Gr.	7-14	127
12. AGE	26.2 Yr.	24.3 Yr.	16-46	128
13. JUVENILE APPREHENSIONS	8.2 Ap.	3.9 Ap.	0-75	116
14. TIMES ADJUDICATED FOR STATUS OFFENSES	4.6 Ad.	1.8 Ad.	0-40	110
15. TIMES ADJUDICATED FOR NONSTATUS OFFENSES	2.1 Ad.	0.9 Ad.	0-20	108
16. AGE AT FIRST ADJUDICATION, CONVICTION	14.5 Yr.	13.8 Yr.	7-27	120
17. MONTHS IN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS	13.4 Mo.	4.8 Mo.	0-90	121
18. ADULT ARRESTS	11.4 Ar.	4.6 Ar.	0-90	125
19. MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	10.2 Co.	3.6 Co.	0-96	122

	Mean	Median	Range	N
20. GROSS MISDEMEANOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	2.1 Co.	1.5 Co.	0-19	128
21. MONTHS IN JAILS, WORKHOUSES	10.5 Mo.	5.0 Mo.	0-96	125
22. TOTAL MONTHS ADULT COR- RECTIONAL FACILITIES	30.0 Mo.	9.8 Mo.	0-216	125
23. MONTHS FOR PRESENT OFFENSE	13.1 Mo.	4.2 Mo.	0-144	122

24. OFFENSE FOR PRESENT CONVICTION	Number	Percent
Burglary	25	20.8%
Auto theft	21	17.5
Robbery	13	10.8
Assault	13	10.8
Larceny	13	10.8
Forgery, counterfeiting	4	3.3
Homicide	3	2.5
Driving while intoxicated	3	2.5
Stolen property	2	1.7
Narcotics	2	1.7
Public peace	2	1.7
Extortion	1	.8
Property damage	1	.8
Juvenile property	3	2.5
Juvenile person	2	1.7
None	<u>12</u>	<u>10.0</u>
TOTAL:	120	99.9%

25. OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	Number	Percent
Property	66	55.0%
Against persons	30	25.0
Narcotics	2	1.7
Other adult	5	4.2
Juvenile	5	4.2
None	<u>12</u>	<u>10.0</u>
TOTAL:	120	100.1%

B. PROGRAM RESULTS

1. REASON FOR TERMINATION

	Number	Percent
SATISFACTORILY COMPLETED RESIDENCE	53	46.1%
Satisfactorily completed residence	53	46.1%
FAILED TO SATISFACTORILY COMPLETE RESIDENCE	30	26.1
Lack of cooperation/poor adjustment	12	10.4
Absconded	16	13.9
Rearrested	2	1.7
NEUTRAL REASONS	32	27.8
Voluntary termination	28	24.3
Withdrawn by committing agency	3	2.6
Other	<u>1</u>	<u>.9</u>
TOTAL:	115	100.0%

2. LIVING SITUATION AFTER RESIDENCE

	Number	Percent
Parents	19	18.6%
Spouse/partner	15	14.7
Friends/relatives	35	34.3
Self	21	20.6
Correctional institution	2	2.0
Jail, workhouse	5	4.9
Treatment program	3	2.9
Juvenile detention	1	1.0
Other	<u>1</u>	<u>1.0</u>
TOTAL:	102	100.0%

3. PRIMARY SOURCE OF SUPPORT-TERMINATION

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Self	50	51.0%
Spouse/partner	2	2.0
Parents	3	3.1
Friends/relatives	11	11.2
Governmental assistance	22	22.4
Scholarship/training grant	3	3.1
Correctional institution/jail, workhouse	5	5.1
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>2.0</u>
TOTAL:	98	99.9%

4. FINANCIAL PROBLEMS-TERMINATION

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
No problems	46	44.7%
Minor problems	44	42.7
Major problems	<u>13</u>	<u>12.6</u>
TOTAL:	103	100.0%

5. ACADEMIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE-TERMINATION

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Full-time grades 1-12, college	2	1.8%
Part-time grades 1-12, college, GED preparation	8	7.1
None	<u>103</u>	<u>91.2</u>
TOTAL:	113	100.1%

6. VOCATIONAL CLASS ATTENDANCE-TERMINATION

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Full-time	8	7.3%
Part-time	1	.9
None	<u>101</u>	<u>91.8</u>
TOTAL:	110	100.0%

7. EMPLOYMENT-TERMINATION

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Full-time	31	28.4%
Part-time	5	4.6
None	<u>73</u>	<u>67.0</u>
TOTAL:	109	100.0%

END