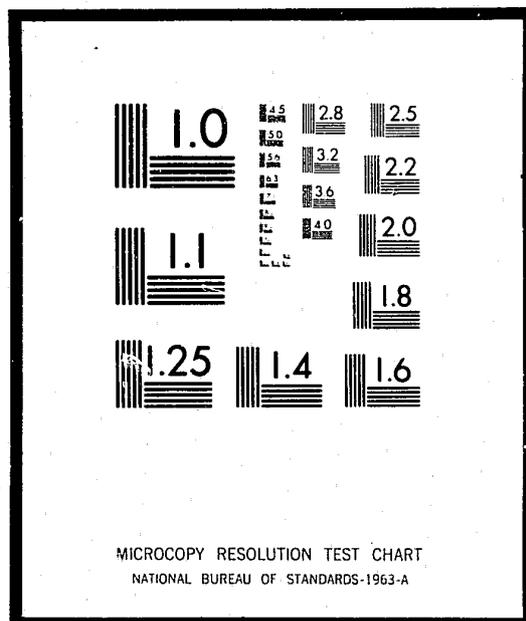


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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531**

Date filmed

9/12/75

INTRODUCTION

The Group Residence for Hard-to-Place Delinquent Juvenile Boys was funded by a grant from the Minnesota Governors Commission on Crime Prevention and Control. Program preparation began on February 15, 1971. This group residential center provided for a community-based treatment environment for delinquent and youthful offenders for whom no adequate placement alternative existed. Heretofore the Minnesota Department of Corrections had attempted placement of hard-to-place juvenile boys in its Foster-family Group Home Program, but provided virtually no placement options for those individuals in the youthful offender category.

From 1965 to 1971 it became increasingly evident that community placement resources were becoming less available and less adequate to meet the needs of male juveniles and youth who had experienced multiple failures after commitment to the Youth Conservation Commission. This was particularly true for those youth with histories of sophisticated offenses and who were considered to need more service than that provided by the traditional placement alternatives. The need for a new model was indicated as a result of the findings of an exploratory study completed October 15, 1969 by the Department of Corrections Research and Planning Division. This study found that since current department operated foster family group homes accepted placement only on a referral basis, that those individuals who were in the hard-to-place category were being normally excluded.

The placement alternatives remaining for these individuals were either prolonged residence in institutions beyond an appropriate re-

lease date, or return to the unsatisfactory environment from which they came and which in a large measure contributed to their original commitment.

After the initial program setting up tasks were completed, the Residence accepted its first client on March 29, 1971. This program added a new dimension to community-based correctional services in that it incorporated the concept of client advocacy carried out by resident correctional counselors who were formerly exclusively assigned to institutional programs. The staff of two counselors, two house parents, and a parole agent extended their services to "mini case loads" in such a way that each staff member assumed total responsibility for no more than 2-3 residents. Thus the staff member became the "expert" on his case load and addressed himself totally to the youth's social, counselling, training, health and material needs. The staff member in his role as advocate reached out with, and for his client, to provide those services and resources which meet the client's needs. The most frequent use of community services is in the area of job training and employment. The second most used community resource and associated counselling is medical since many of the client's problems are associated with drug abuse and chemical dependency.

Criteria for admission to the Residence program are as follows:

1. Have experienced at least two community failures (probation, parole, etc.) after commitment to the State correctional system. Most clients had additional history of failure while under the jurisdiction of the County Juvenile Courts (probation, etc.).

2. Attained age of 16 or older.

3. Have a plan worked out with the institutional caseworker in conjunction with Residence staff members. This plan is presumed to require a residence period of less than one year, but preferably less than six months.

4. Sufficient motivation and interest in program participation (usually determined after a pre-placement visit to the residence).

In the matter of a pre-placement plan, the client has not only participated in its development with institutional and Residence staff, but uniquely has the primary input into his own plan. The Residence aids him in developing those skills and resources necessary to the completion of his planned objectives.

Rules of conduct established by the Residence are minimal, consisting of only three basic requirements:

1. No illegal activity either in the community or in the Residence.

2. No inappropriate behavior that brings about negative attitudes of the community toward the Residence program.

3. Active cooperation in efforts to help self to become positively functional in the community through cooperation with the advocate staff member.

EVALUATION

From the program's inception, a research design was developed to provide information that permitted the present analysis of the pro-

gram to date and in the future. Each of the following tables provide the information relating to the personal and background characteristics, correctional history, and program activity for each resident. The variables studied were:

<u>Characteristics: Personal & Background</u>	<u>Correctional History</u>	<u>Program Activity</u>
Ethnic background, intelligence, county of residence, marital status of parents & occupational skill level	Age at commitment, probation-parole background, last adjudicated offense, institutional background	Age of admission, length of stay, principle program activity, program sanctions data

One person collected data from all the cases through systematic examination of file material together with data maintained on file at the Group Residence.

FINDINGS

Chart I shows the total numbers admitted to the program during the period of study, as well as referral source, type of termination, and dispositional placement upon termination.

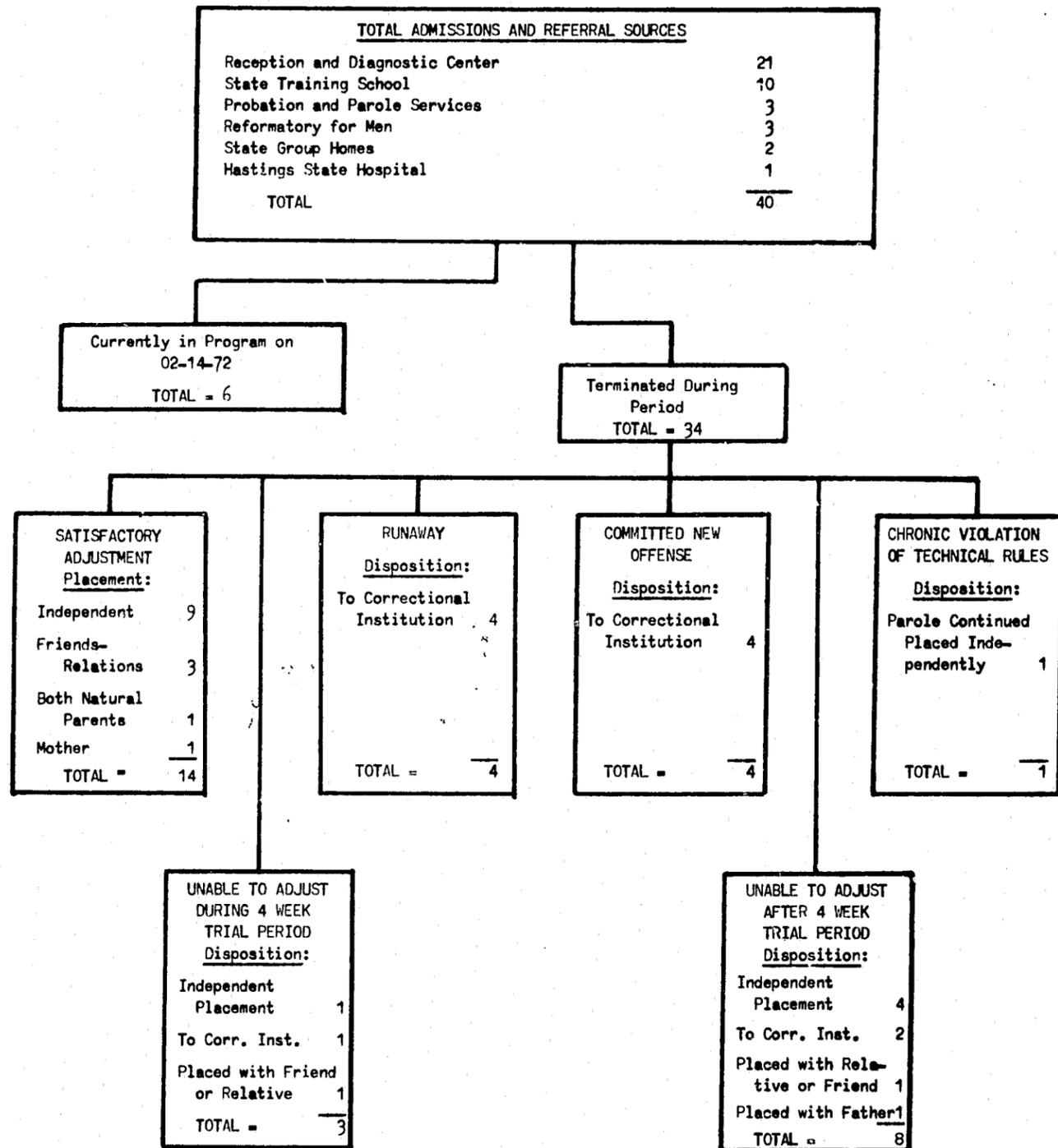


CHART I

With reference to the population of 50% of capacity on 02-14-72, it is necessary to view this as a deliberate reduction achieved by limited intake since the decision to refund the program had not yet been reached by the Governors Commission (the program was refunded on 02-28-72 and the intake restrictions have been lifted).

The three residents who were unable to adjust during the four week trial period are not considered to be program failures, but are considered as part of the intake and screening process. Fourteen and seventeen residents were considered to have completed the program satisfactorily and unsatisfactorily respectively. It is not possible to assess the "success" of the program without post-residence adjustment data which cannot be forthcoming until the follow-up period of one year has elapsed. It should be noted however, that although 17 youth were classified as unsatisfactory termination, only ten were returned to correctional institutions.

TABLE 1: Ethnic Background

	Juveniles	Youthful Offenders	Total	% Total
White	28	3	31	77.5
American Indian	6	1	7	17.5
Black	2		2	5.0
TOTAL	36	4	40	100.0

The population distribution in the institutions for juveniles is: 82.5% white; 7.9% American Indian; 8.3% Black; 1.0% Spanish-American;

.3% Other. The Residence program is proportionately meeting the needs of community placement for minority youth.

TABLE 2: Intelligence Estimate at Commitment

	<u>Juveniles</u>	<u>Youthful Offenders</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Total</u>
Superior				
Bright Normal	9		9	22.5
Average	12	3	15	37.5
Dull Normal	14	1	15	37.5
Borderline	1		1	2.5
Defective				
TOTAL	36	4	40	100.0

The inference to be drawn from these data is that this program had not discriminated against limited intelligence (22.5% above average vs. 40% below average).

TABLE 3: Marital Status of Natural Parents Compared to Youth's Living Situation at YCC Commitment

Living With at Commitment	Married Living Together		Mother Deceased	Di- vorced	Legal Separa- tion	Mother Deserted	Father Deserted	Never Married	Parents Unknown	TOTAL		
	Juv. YO	Juv. YO	Juv. YO	Juv. YO	Juv. YO	Juv. YO	Juv. YO	Juv. YO	Juv. YO	Juv. YO	Juv. YO	
Both Natural Parents	12	1			1					13	1	
Mother Only				4	1					5		
Mother & Stepfather				6	1					6	1	
Father Only				1	1		1			1	2	
Father & Stepmother			1	2						3		
Adoptive Parents								1	1	2		
Relatives or Friends				2			1			3		
Boarding or Foster Homes									1	1		
Independently	1									1		
Group Home or Halfway House	1									1		
TOTAL	14	1	1	15	2	2	1	1	1	2	36	4

Even though 13 (32%) of the residents were living with natural parents at YCC Commitment, none of these homes were apparently considered to be adequate parole placements. Twenty-seven (68%) of the residents at commitment came from family situations which were disrupted by death, divorce, separation, desertion or illegitimacy. In the latter group one was placed in a series of foster homes and the other adopted; neither of whom had known his natural parents.

These findings are commensurate with the Residence admission criterion that individuals admitted were indeed "hard to place" in terms of the availability of adequate family placement situations.

TABLE 4: Age When Entered Group Residence by Age When First Committed to YCC

AGE - When first Committed to YCC	Age when Entered Group Residence*						TOTAL
	16	17	18	19	20	21	
12		1 (5)					1
13	3 (3)	1 (4)	1 (5)				5
14	7 (2)	1 (3)				1 (7) 1 (Y0)	9
15	3 (1)	6 (2)	4 (3)		1 (5) 1 (Y0)		14
16		6 (1)	3 (2)				9
17							
18							
19					1 (1) 1 (Y0)	1 (2) 1 (Y0)	2
TOTAL	13	15	8		2	2	40

Time from first YCC commitment to Residence placement: Juveniles 2.2 years
Y0 3.8 years

*Numbers in parenthesis indicate time in years from first YCC commitment to Residence admission.

Two youthful offenders were under YCC youth commitment 1 and 2 years respectively prior to admission to the Residence, while 1 had been continuously involved in the correctional program for 7 years prior to his admission to the Residence.

Among the 36 juvenile residents, the mean age of juvenile YCC commitment was 14.7 years and the mean age at admission to the Residence was 17.2 years. These findings indicate that on the average these individuals were involved in the state correctional process 2.5 years prior to Residence admission.

TABLE 5: County of Residence at YCC Commitment

County	Juvenile	Youthful Offender	% of Total
Anoka	4		10.0
Becker	1		2.5
Benton	1		2.5
Blue Earth	2		5.0
Brown	1		2.5
Carver	2		5.0
Dakota	1		2.5
Freeborn		1	2.5
Hennepin	12	2	35.0
Polk	1	1	5.0
Ramsey	2		5.0
Rice	1		2.5
St. Louis	5		12.5
Stevens	1		2.5
Washington	1		2.5
Watonwan	1		2.5
TOTAL	36	4	100.0

The above findings show that 52.5% of the residents came from metropolitan counties.* If this geographic area is extended to include counties in the standard metropolitan areas (Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Washington) this percentage would be 72.5%.

*Hennepin, Ramsey, St. Louis

TABLE 6: Occupational Skill Level at YCC Commitment

Skill Level	Juvenile	Youthful Offender	% of Total
Skilled			
Semi-Skilled	5	2	12.5
Unskilled	34	2	85.0
Not Reported	1		2.5
TOTAL	36	4	100.0

The lack of occupational skill among residents is evident, however it is essentially commensurate with the skill levels of all juveniles and youthful offenders committed to the YCC.

TABLE 7: Number of Times Placed on State Parole or MRDC Probation

Number of Times Placed on Parole or Probation	Juvenile	Youthful Offender	% of Total
0	2		5.0
1	6		15.0
2	11	1	30.0
3	14	2	40.0
4	3	1	10.0
TOTAL	36	4	100.0

Ninety-five percent of the residents had experienced failure on State probation or parole one or more times while as juveniles prior to admission to the Residence. This is consistent with the criterion for admission eligibility.

TABLE 8: Reason for Termination of Most Recent MRDC Probation or State Parole

<u>Reason for Termination</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>Youthful Offender</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Revocation, Violation of Rules	15		37.5
Revocation, Replacement	3		7.5
Revocation, New Offense Admitted, not Adjudicated	16	3	47.5
Revocation, New Offense Adjudicated		1	2.5
Never on Parole or Probation	2		5.0
TOTAL	36	4	100.0

Only two residents (5%) (2 juveniles) had never been placed on probation from reception center or on parole prior to admission to the Residence. Ninety-five percent (38) did have this status at some time prior to admission. The majority (52.6%) of this latter group had revocations for new offenses and 39.5% had revocations for rules violation, and 7.9% were returned to the institution for replacement.

TABLE 9: Last Adjudicated Offense

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>Youthful Offender</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Rec. Stolen Property-Over \$100 (Felony)		1	2.5
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle (Felony)		1	2.5
Burglary (Felony)		2	5.0
Assault	1		2.5
Burglary	5		12.5
Disorderly Conduct	1		2.5
Drug Laws	1		2.5
Incorrigibility	2		5.0
Robbery	2		5.0
Run Away	8		20.0
Sex Offenses-Except Rape	2		5.0
Shoplifting	2		5.0
Theft	4		10.0
Truancy	1		2.5
Unauth. Use of Motor Vehicle	4		10.0
Vandalism	1		2.5
Other	2		5.0
TOTAL	36	4	100.0

Thirty percent of the juveniles were property offenders and all of the youthful offenders were convicted for property offenses. Over thirty-seven percent of the juveniles were committed for non-criminal offenses which included disorderly conduct, drug laws, incorrigibility, runaway, truancy, etc. Ten percent had the offense of unauthorized use of motor vehicle, and about 13% had personal offenses.

TABLE 10: Length of Last Stay in an Institution

Months	Juvenile	Youthful Offender	Juvenile %	Youthful Offender %
1	10		25.1	
2	6	1	15.0	2.5
3	2		5.0	
4	2		5.0	
5	1		2.5	
6	2		5.0	
7	4	1	10.0	2.5
8	2		5.0	
9				
10				
11	4		10.0	
12		1		2.5
13	1		2.5	
14	1		2.5	
15				
16				
17	1		2.5	
18				
19				
20		1		2.5
TOTAL	36	4	90.0	10.0

For Juveniles, the average length of their last stay in an institution was 5.1 months while the median stay was 4 months. For the youthful offenders the mean and median stays were both about 10 months but ranged from 2 to 20 months.

TABLE 11: Number of Months Spent in Institutions until Admitted to Group Residence

Months Institutionalized	Juvenile	Youthful Offender	Juvenile %	Youthful Offender %
1	1		2.5	
2	1		2.5	
3	1		2.5	
4				
5	2		5.0	
6	2		5.0	
7	3		7.5	
8				
9				
10	2		5.0	
11				
12	3		7.5	
13	1		2.5	
14				
15	2		5.0	
16	3	1	7.5	2.5
17				
18	3		7.5	
19	3		7.5	
20	3		7.5	
21	2		5.0	
22	1		2.5	
23	2		5.0	
24				
25				
26				
27		1		2.5
28		1		2.5
29				
30	1		2.5	
40		1		2.5
TOTAL	36	4	90.0	10.0

The juveniles spent from 1 to 30 months in correctional institutions prior to their admission to the Group Residence, while the youthful offenders spent from 16 to 40 months in the institutions.

The Juveniles spent an average of 14.1 months in institutions before admission to the Group Residence while the youthful offenders

averaged 27.75 months in institutions.

Time spent is not continuous but was frequently punctuated by a series of probations from reception center and paroles. See Table 7. This finding also supports the criterion that those individuals admitted have in fact been exposed to the correctional process for inordinate periods of time.

TABLE 12: Agency Contacts

Number of Agency Contacts	Number of Boys Making Contacts		
	Juvenile	Youthful Offender	Total
0	5	1	6
1	34		34
2	24	1	25
3	14	1	15
4	6		6
5	2	1	3
6	1		1

Only 6 residents, (2 were only in the program one day each) had no contacts with outside agencies; while the remaining 34 made from one to six contacts. They averaged about two agency contacts each.

TABLE 13: Type of Agency and Number of Times Contacted

Type of Agency	Number of Times Contacted by:	
	Juvenile	Youthful Offender
Department of Manpower Services	28	2
MDTA Skill Center	2	
Concentrated Employment Prog.	1	
Neighborhood Youth Corps	3	
Project De Novo	2	1
Division of Vocational Rehab.	4	2
Minneapolis Rehab. Center	3	
Model Cities Precinct	1	
Metropolitan Mental Health Center	1	
Mount Sinai Hospital	16	2
Welfare Departments	3	
Twin City Opportunities Indust. C.	4	1
American Indian Movement		1
Drivers Training Programs	3	
Outward Bound Program	3	
GED Program (Mpls. Public Schools)		1
TOTAL	74	10

A total of 84 contacts were made with 16 different agencies. More than 36% of the contacts were made just with the Department of Manpower Services. Mount Sinai Hospital was also extensively utilized receiving 21% of the contacts. Many of the youth who contacted Mount Sinai came to the Residence with pre-existing medical problems which had been observed in the institutions. There was also a high frequency of drug related incidents which necessitated emergency hospital treatment. The frequency of contact as well as the variety of agencies contacted demonstrates the increased accessibility and use of community resources when a program is community based.

TABLE 14: Detentions Incurred while Absent from the Residence

Number of Days in Detention	Number of Detentions						
	0		1		2		Total
	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	
0	30	3					33
1			1				1
2							
3			2				2
4			2				2
5							
6							
7					1		1
22				1			1
TOTAL	30	3	5	1	1		40

Table 14 shows that seven residents received some kind of detention outside of the Residence while in the program. Sometimes the detention involved a short term therapeutic return to MRDC upon recommendation of the Residence staff. The remaining detentions were in jails because the youth, while on authorized or unauthorized absence from the Residence, were picked up by the police on disorderly conduct charges or on suspicion of committing crimes.

TABLE 15: Program Participation at Residence

Participation	Type of Program						Total		
	Vocational		Academic Regular		Academic Remedial			Employment	
	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO		Juv.	YO
Full-Time	3	1	2				9	1	16
Part-Time	4		3	1	3		7	1	19
Irregular							9	1	10
TOTAL	7	1	5	1	3		25	3	45

The Residence's academic and vocational program activities included high school enrollment, General Educational Development (GED) training, vocational and pre-vocational training and employment. Seventy percent of the residents worked part-time, full-time or irregularly. Every resident who sincerely wanted to work was able to find employment. Thirty-six (90%) of the residents participated in one or more of the programs listed in Table 15, while four participated in none.

As an example of a program increment that has taken place for the first time in Minnesota Youth Corrections, the *GED training should be specifically noted. While in training under the sponsorship of the Concentrated Employment Program, each youth enrolled receives \$52.50 a week, not only during preparatory work to passing the GED test but he also continues to receive this amount while in subsequent vocational training.

*The passing of this course of study is equivalent to a high school diploma.

TABLE 16: Total Time Spent in Group Residence

<u>Weeks</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>Juvenile %</u>	<u>Youthful Offender</u>	<u>Youthful Offender %</u>
Less than One Week	2	5.0		
1	2	5.0		
2	2	5.0		
3				
4 (1 month)	4	10.0	1	2.5
5	3	7.5		
6	5	12.5	1	2.5
7	3	7.5	1	2.5
8 (2 months)	3	7.5		
9				
10	1	2.5		
11				
12 (3 months)				
13	1	2.5		
14	2	5.0		
15			1	2.5
16 (4 months)	2	5.0		
17	2	5.0		
18				
19				
20 (5months)	1	2.5		
21	1	2.5		
22	1	2.5		
23				
24 (6 months)				
25				
26				
27				
28 (7 months)				
29	1	2.5		
TOTAL	36	90.0	4	10.0

All of the residents have been in the program from one day to seven months and one week. For all of the residents, the median stay was seven weeks, while the average stay was 8.8 weeks. The average stay for the six residents still in the program as of February 14, 1972, was 11.5 weeks while the average stay for those terminated from the program was 8.4 weeks.

TABLE 17: Primary Reason for Leaving Group Residence by Length of Stay in Residence

Length of Stay in Weeks in Group Residence	Reason for Leaving Residence												Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent			
	New Offense		Satis- factory Adjustment		Unable to Ad- just During Trial Period		Unable to Ad- just After Trial Period		Chronic Violation of Technical Rules		Run- away from Residence				Still in Program as of Feb.14, 1972		TOTAL
	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO			Juv.	YO	
Less than one Week	1										1				2	40	100.0
1			1		1										2	38	95.0
2	1				1										2	36	90.0
3																	
4 (1 month)				1	1						3				5	34	85.0
5			1				1					1			3	29	72.5
6	1		3				1						1		6	26	65.0
7	1						1	1				1			4	20	50.0
8 (2 months)			1				1					1			3	16	40.0
9																	
10							1								1	13	37.5
11																	
12 (3 months)																	
13			1												1	12	30.0
14			1									1			2	11	27.5
15								1							1	9	22.5
16 (4 months)			2												2	8	20.0
17							1		1						2	6	15.0
18																	
19																	
20 (5 months)			1												1	4	10.0
21			1												1	3	7.5
22			1												1	2	5.0
23																	
24																	
25																	
26																	
27																	
28																	
29												1			1	1	2.5
TOTAL	4		13	1	3		6	2	1		4	5	1	40			

Table 17 on the previous page relates length of Group Residence stay and reason for leaving the Residence. The first two months seem to be crucial as 67.5% left the Residence within this time period. Fifty percent of the residents who made satisfactory adjustments left the Residence within two months after admission. All new offenses were committed during the first seven weeks at the Residence. There were three residents who could not adjust during the four week trial period, while eight could not adjust after the trial period and stayed from five to 17 weeks. The four residents who ran away did so during the first month. The resident who spent the longest time in the program (7 months and 1 week) was still in the program as of February 14, 1972.

TABLE 18: Reason for Leaving Group Residence by Number of Times Placed on State Parole & MRDC Probation

Number of Times Placed on State Parole and MRDC Probation	Reason for Leaving Group Residence												TOTAL			
	New Offense		Satis- factory Adjustment		Unable to Adjust during Trial Period		Unable to Adjust After Trial Period		Chronic Viola- tion of Tech- nical Rules		Runaway				Still in Pro- gram as of Feb., 14, 1972	
	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO
0							1		1							2
1	1		2				2				1					6
2	1		4		2		1	1			1		2			11
3	1		6	1	1		2	1			1		3			14
4	1		1								1				1	3
TOTAL	4		13	1	3		6	2	1		4		5		1	36

In accordance with the Group Residence selection criterion, fifty percent of the residents had from three to four previous state paroles or MRDC probations. The majority (57%) of the residents who made satisfactory adjustments had been placed on state parole or probation three to four times. Those who were still in the program as of February 14, 1972 had been on parole or probation from two to four times. The three residents unable to adjust during the first four weeks had from two to three previous paroles and probations.

TABLE 19: Reason for Leaving Group Residence by Length of Last Stay in an Institution

Length of Last in an Institution Months:	Reason for Leaving Group Residence												Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent				
	New Offense		Satis- factory Adjustment		Unable to Ad- just During Trial Period		Unable to Ad- just After Trial Period		Chronic Violation of Technical Rules		Runaway				Still in Program as of Feb.14,1972		TOTAL	
	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO			Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO
1	2		4				2				1		1		10		40	100.0
2	1		1		1		1	1					2		6	1	30	75.0
3			1				1								2		23	57.5
4			1		1										2		21	52.5
5	1														1		19	47.5
6			1						1						2		18	45.0
7			2	1							1		1		4	1	16	40.0
8			1								1				2		11	27.5
9																		
10																		
11			1		1						1		1		4		9	22.5
12														1	1		5	12.5
13							1								1		4	10.0
14							1								1		3	7.5
15																		
16																		
17			1												1		2	5.0
:																		
20								1								1	1	
TOTAL	4		13	1	3		6	2	1		4		5	1	36	4		

Table 19 relates the length of the last stay in an institution to reason for leaving the Group Residence. The length of the last institutional stay for 52.5% of the residents was four months or less. All of the youth who committed new offenses stayed five months or less. Sixty-two percent of the youth who were unable to adjust after the four week trial period stayed three months or less.

TABLE 20: Reason for Leaving Group Residence by Total Number of Months Spent in YCC Institutions

Total Number of Months Spent in Institutions before Arrival at Group Residence	Reason for Leaving Group Residence												TOTAL	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent		
	New Offense		Satisfactory Adjustment		Unable to Adjust During Trial Period		Unable to Adjust After Trial Period		Chronic Violation of Technical Rules		Runaway					Still in Program as of Feb. 14, 1972	
	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO				Juv.	YO
1			1											1		40	100.0
2							1							1		39	97.5
3							1							1		38	95.0
4																	
5	1				1									2		37	92.5
6							1		1					2		35	87.5
7	2		1											3		33	82.5
8																	
9																	
10							1					1		2		30	75.0
11													1	3		28	70.0
12			2										1	1		25	62.5
13			1											1		24	60.0
14																	
15											1	1		2		24	60.0
16			1		1				1			1		3	1	22	55.0
17																	
18			2				1							3		18	45.0
19			1		1							1		3		15	37.5
20			2								1			3		12	30.0
21			1								1			2		9	22.5
22			1											1		7	17.5
23							1				1			2		6	15.0
24																	
25																	
26																	
27													1	1		4	10.0
28				1										1		3	7.5
29																	
30	1													1		2	5.0
40								1								1	2.5
TOTAL	4		13	1	3		6	2	1		4	5	1	36	4		

Seventy-five percent of the youth had spent at least 10 months in correctional institutions; 45% at least 18 months and 10% had spent a total of 27 months or more in institutions. According to Tables 19 and 20, the youth who committed new offenses spent a relatively short amount of time in institutions (seven months or less - with the exception of one juvenile who totaled 30 months in institutions). On the other hand, the runaways from the Residence had spent a relatively longer amount of time in institutions (from 15 to 23 months).

TABLE 21: Source of Referral to Group Residence by Reason for Leaving Residence

Reason for Leaving Group Residence	Source of Referral to Group Residence													
	MRDC		STSB		FIELD SERVICE		SRM		HASTINGS STATE HOSP.		GROUP HOME		TOTAL	
	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO	Juv.	YO
New Offense	2				1						1			4
Satisfactory Adjustment	9		4				1						13	1
Unable to Adjust to Group Residence During Trial Period	2				1									3
Unable to Adjust to Group Residence After Trial Period	4		1		1		1				1		6	2
Chronic Viol. of Technical Rules			1											1
Runaway from Residence	1		3											4
Still in Program as of Feb.14,1972	3		1				1		1				5	1
TOTAL	21		10		2	1	3		1		2		36	4

The majority (52.5%) of the Residence youth were referred by MRDC; STSB referred 25%; field services and SRM referred 7.5% each; Group Homes 5%, and Hastings State Hospital 2.5%. Forty-three percent (9) of the MRDC referrals achieved satisfactory adjustment; forty percent (4) of the STSB referrals and 33% (1) of the SRM referrals left with satisfactory adjustments.

TABLE 22: Group Residence Expenditures

Personnel*	34,407.64
Food	9,480.00
Rent and Leases	7,703.10
Medical-Dental	2,344.68
Clothing	1,890.43
Fiscal Administration	1,605.51
Miscellaneous Material & Supplies	1,577.43
Allowance	1,389.00
Utilities	1,080.42
Equipment & Construction	988.01
Travel	890.50
Communications	802.81
Other Contract Services	728.88
Repairs & Maintenance	605.76
Stationary Supplies	509.71
Educational Supplies	297.71
Fuel	125.86
TOTAL	66,427.45

*Includes 1 parole Agent, 1 Resident Couple, 2 Counselors, and 1 Half-time Secretary.

The 40 youth stayed a total of 353 weeks and 2 days at the Residence. Multiplying the 353 weeks of care by 7 days yields a total of 2473 days of bed care actually provided. The Group Residence costs, totaling \$66,427.45, are outlined in Table 22. The total cost divided by 2473 days of bed care produces \$26.86, the cost per day. This yields an annual cost per resident of \$9803.00. The 1970-71 annual costs per inmate at MRDC and STSB, the two institutions which referred 78% of the residents, are \$13,655.00 and \$8188.00 respectively.

The Residence's average daily population was 7.63 youth compared to a daily capacity of 12. There were two periods of time during which the admissions were deliberately closed and population was permitted to decline considerably. The Residence officially stopped admission and serviced only four youth while new house parents were being employed. The population again declined near the end of the funding period as there was a question of refunding.

The 12 bed Residence was open for occupancy for 324 days from March 29 to February 14. Multiplying the number of possible occupancy days by the total number of beds yields 3888 possible bed days of care. Dividing the total cost of \$66,427 by 3888 bed days yields \$17.08 per day, which would have been the cost if the Residence had been fully occupied for 324 days. The annual cost per resident would have been \$6234 if the Residence had been fully occupied.

There is a \$9.78 per day difference between the \$26.86 actual daily cost per resident and the lowest possible daily cost of \$17.08 if full occupancy had been achieved.

SUMMARY

The Group Residence for Hard to Place Boys has been one of the first Minnesota Department of Corrections experiments in a community-based corrections program. The Residence provides a short-term, intensive program to a segment of the YCC population which previously had no access to community residential alternatives.

Exploitation and organization of community resources in an individualized plan for each resident is a prime objective of the program. In addition, the staff represents an advocacy service for each youth through which access to these resources is most effectively accomplished.

Because the Residence is available, many youth with placement difficulties are now able to depart institutions rather than spend prolonged periods in institutions although considered ready for release.

Forty youth participated in the Residence program between March 29, 1971 and February 14, 1972. As of February 14, 34 had left the Residence. Of these 34, 14 (41%) achieved satisfactory adjustment, 11 (32%) were returned to correctional institutions, and the remaining nine (27%) although unable to adjust in the Residence, were placed independently or with family or friends.

According to data collected, the admission criteria and program objectives were fulfilled. The percentage of minority group residents (22.5%) is similar to that found in state juvenile correctional institutions (18.5%). The program did not discriminate against youth with limited intelligence as 22.5% were above average and 40% below average intelligence. Sixty-eight per cent of the residents came from disrupted families. Although 32% were living with both natural parents at the time of their YCC commitment, these homes were not considered to be adequate placements. Fifty-two per cent of the residents came

from Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis Counties.

The majority of the youth had extensive correctional histories and had experienced parole and probation failures. Prior to admission to the Residence, the juveniles averaged 14.1 months in institutions and the youthful offenders 27.75 months. Seventy-five per cent of these youth had spent at least 10 months in correctional institutions. Eighty per cent had been on parole or probation at least twice.

The Residence program is practically oriented, emphasizing employment as well as vocational and academic training. The data indicates that upon admission, none of the youth were skilled, 85% were unskilled, 12.5% semi-skilled and 2.5% unknown because the youth was in the program only one day. While at the Residence, 90% participated in some vocational or academic program or were employed. Ten per cent did not participate in program activities, because they stayed for short periods of time (from one day to two weeks). A total of 84 contacts were made with 16 different community agencies. The majority of the contacts were for employment or training, and 21% were for medical treatment.

The average stay for those terminated from the program was 8.4 weeks. The first two months in the program seem to be crucial in terms of adjustment, commitment of new offenses and runaways.

The total operating costs were \$66,427.45 yielding a \$26.86 cost per day and an annual cost per resident of \$9803.00.

END