



Arrowhead Regional Corrections

Arrowhead Juvenile Center 2005 Treatment Analysis

Prepared September, 2008

Director: Tom Roy
Phone: (218) 726-2650
Email: royt@co.st-louis.mn.us

Research Analyst: Kelly Emmons
Phone: (218) 725-5044
Email: emmonsk@co.st-louis.mn.us

Arrowhead Juvenile Center 2005 Treatment Analysis Executive Summary

In 2005, 145 juveniles (122 male; 23 female) were placed in a Arrowhead Juvenile Center Treatment Program a total of 210 times. Juvenile demographics were collected along with recidivism rates following one year post discharge. Programming at Arrowhead Juvenile Center is delivered in a collaborative effort by various Arrowhead Regional Corrections staff as well as outside resources. The outcomes discussed below is a result of collaborative efforts between Arrowhead Juvenile Center, Juvenile Probation Agents and Community resources such as the Institute of Sexual Health.

Participant Characteristics

- The “typical” youth in 2005 was male, white, between 16 and 18 yrs old, and from Duluth.
(This was identical to the participants in 2004 Treatment Programs)
- 84% were male, 63% were white, and 30% were Native American; the average intake was 16.4 yrs old, with a range of 12 to 18.6 yrs.
(Slight increase of Native American population from 27% to 30% in 2005)
- 43% were assessed (YLS/CMI) as having a high or very high risk to re-offend
(This is a decrease from 2004 by 5%) Largest group represented in 2005 was Moderate to re-offend
- However, this number (43%) maybe reflective of the significant *increase* in YLS/CMI’s being completed before or shortly after intake.
(82% completion in 2005 vs. 70% completion in 2004 Treatment Analysis Report by Jared Hoy)

Outcomes

- 45% of placements resulted in any new adjudication/conviction
(compared to 40% in 2004 and 55% in 2003)
- 50% of those that re-offended did so within the first 6 months. The other 50% within a year
(Discrepancy from previous reports. i.e. 86% within the first six months after release in 2004)

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Program Characteristics

- The Arrowhead Juvenile Center Treatment programs offer male and female short term, long term and male sex offender programming.
- Short term programming (2-5 Days) is designed to give consequences to residents not complying with conditions of probation.
- Long term treatment residents are engaged in evidence based programming such as “thinking for a change” curriculum; anger management, social skills groups and culturally responsive programming.
- Each program will be examined in depth further in this report.

2005 Treatment Program Intakes

AJC Tx Program	Girls ST		Boys ST		Hillside (Girls)		Lakeside (Boys Sex Offenders)		Kenwood	
Intakes	7		92		15		17		62	
			*9		*3				*4	
Age at intake	12-13	1	12-13	9	12-13	0	12-13	0	12-13	2
	14-15	1	14-15	30	14-15	5	14-15	8	14-15	15
	16-18	5	16-18	53	16-18	10	16-18	9	16-18	45
	Average: 16		Average: 16.3		Average 16.5		Average 16.3		Average 16.7	
YLS Scores n=118	Low		Low	5	Low	1	Low	2	Low	4
	Mod	1	Mod	29	Mod	3	Mod	7	Mod	15
	High	1	High	12	High	6	High	2	High	23
	V High		V High	3	V High	2	V High		V High	2
Recidivated	2 (29%)		39(42%)		7(47%)		1(6%)		24(39%)	
Recidivated Felony Level	----		11		1		----		12	

*Number of residents who repeated the program in 2005

Participant Demographics

- Female intakes continue to rise. 16% in 2005 vs. 13% in 2002.
- Native American and African American juveniles continue to be overrepresented at AJC. Native American population in the Arrowhead Region represents 4% while intakes at AJC represented 30%
- Also, African American population in the Arrowhead Region is 1% while 6% of AJC
- Age of placement: 16-18 yr olds being the largest group represented across all four years
- The average age also reflects this trend by a steady increase in age from 15.7 in 2002 to 16.4 in 2005

Demographics		2005 n=145		2004 n=150		2003 n=166		2002 n=149
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Gender	Male	84%	16	85%	128	90%	150	87%
	Female	16%	23	15%	22	10%	16	13%
Race	White	63%	91	66%	100	58%	96	73%
	Nat Am	30%	44	27%	40	39%	64	20%
	Af Am	6%	9	6%	9	3%	5	7%
	Hisp	2%	3	1%	1	1%	1	1%
	Asian	1%	1	----	----	----	----	----
Age at Placement	12-13	6%	9	2%	3	8%	14	9%
	14-15	19%	27	20%	30	25%	41	28%
	16-18	61%	88	78%	117	67%	111	64%
	Average	16.4		16.5		15.8		15.7
County of Origin	So. St. Louis : Duluth	54%	78	55%	83	49%	81	42%
	No.St.Louis	28%	41	29%	43	32%	53	38%
	Virginia	25%	37	21%	31	22%	37	----
	Hibbing	3%	4	8%	12	10%	16	----
	Carlton	11%	16	11%	17	10%	17	14%
	Koochiching	3%	4	----	----	2%	4	2%
	Lake	----	0	1%	2	2%	3	1%
	Cook	1%	1	2%	3	4%	6	0%
	Itasca	2%	3	1%	2	1%	2	3%
	Other	4%	6	----	----	----	----	----

Participant Characteristics: Risk

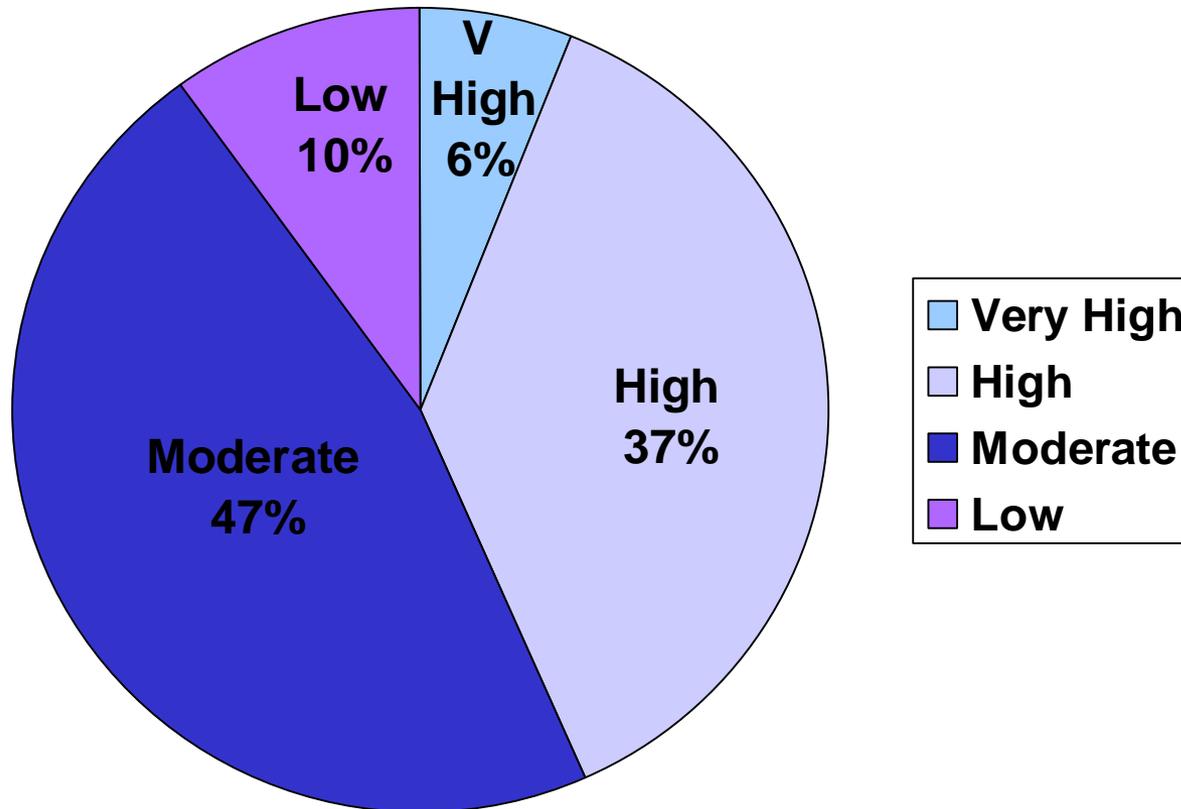
Demographics		2005 (n=139)		2004 (n=148)		2003 (n=164)		2002 (n=149)
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Risk Level	Low (0-8)	10%	12	6%	6	6%	8	3%
	Moderate (9-22)	47%	55	47%	50	41%	51	43%
	High (23-34)	37%	44	42%	44	47%	59	48%
	Very High (35-42)	6%	7	6%	5	6%	7	6%
	No YLS	27		43		39		20
Age at First Offense	8-10	6%	8	2%	3	12%	20	11%
	11-12	33%	45	20%	30	27%	44	39%
	13-14	41%	56	44%	65	36%	59	31%
	15-16	18%	25	24%	35	21%	34	16%
	17	3%	4	10%	15	4%	7	3%
	Average	13.6		13.9		13.1		12.7
Felony Adjudication	Yes	73%		72%		69%		72%
	No	27%		28%		31%		28%
Age of First Felony	No prior Felony	27%	38	28%	42	31%	50	28%
	10-12	6%	8	6%	9	13%	21	12%
	13-14	29%	41	23%	34	25%	41	25%
	15-16	24%	34	30%	45	26%	42	28%
	17	13%	18	12%	18	6%	10	8%
	Average	14.8		14.9		14.1		14.3
Total Prior Felonies	None	27%	38	28%	42	31%	50	28%
	1	34%	47	41%	61	35%	57	41%
	2-3	31%	43	26%	38	27%	45	19%
	4+	5%	7	5%	7	7%	12	12%

- **Risk Level:** Overall, Less Very High Risk residents, More Low Risk residents with Moderate Risk residents being the norm.
- **Age at First Offense:** 2003 to 2005 consistently shows almost half of all residents are charged with their first crime between 13-14 yrs.
- **Felony Adjudication:** 73% of residents placed in treatment at AJC have a history including a Felony charge.
- **Age of First Felony:** Mirrors the 13-14 yr old range for first offense
- **Total Prior Felonies:** Gradual increase from 2002 to 2005 for 2 to 3 prior felonies. Most residents had only one felony and less than 5% had four or more.

YLS/CMI Findings

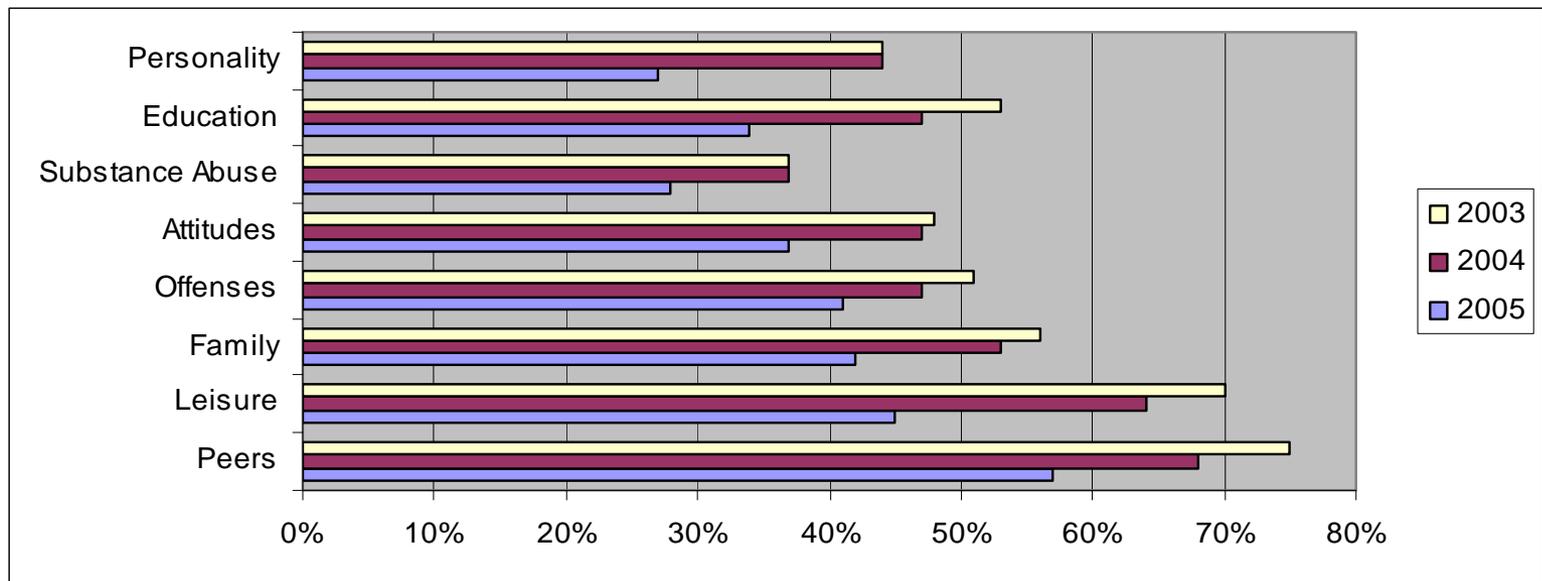
“The YLS/CMI has been generally successful in predicting predatory behavior among incarcerated youth.” (Shields & Simourd 1991)

YLS Risk Level for 2005 AJC Treatment Youth (N=118)



YLS Domains 2003-2005

Since 2003 the top three domains in need of services are: peers, leisure/recreational activities and family. The percentages represent the amount of “Yes” answers for each domain. For example, in 2005, 57% of youth answered “yes” to associating with delinquent friends or acquaintances.



Top Three YLS results for AJC

- Delinquent acquaintances rated high in the peer relations category. However, no or few “positive” friends remained low.

Suggestion: Target residents base of “positive” friends into case planning

- Leisure/Recreation showed equal amounts of limited organized activities and could make better use of time (43%).

Suggestion: Make recreational activities part of conditions of probation with proof of attendance.

- Family Circumstances/Parenting domain showed difficulty in controlling behavior and inconsistent parenting as target areas.

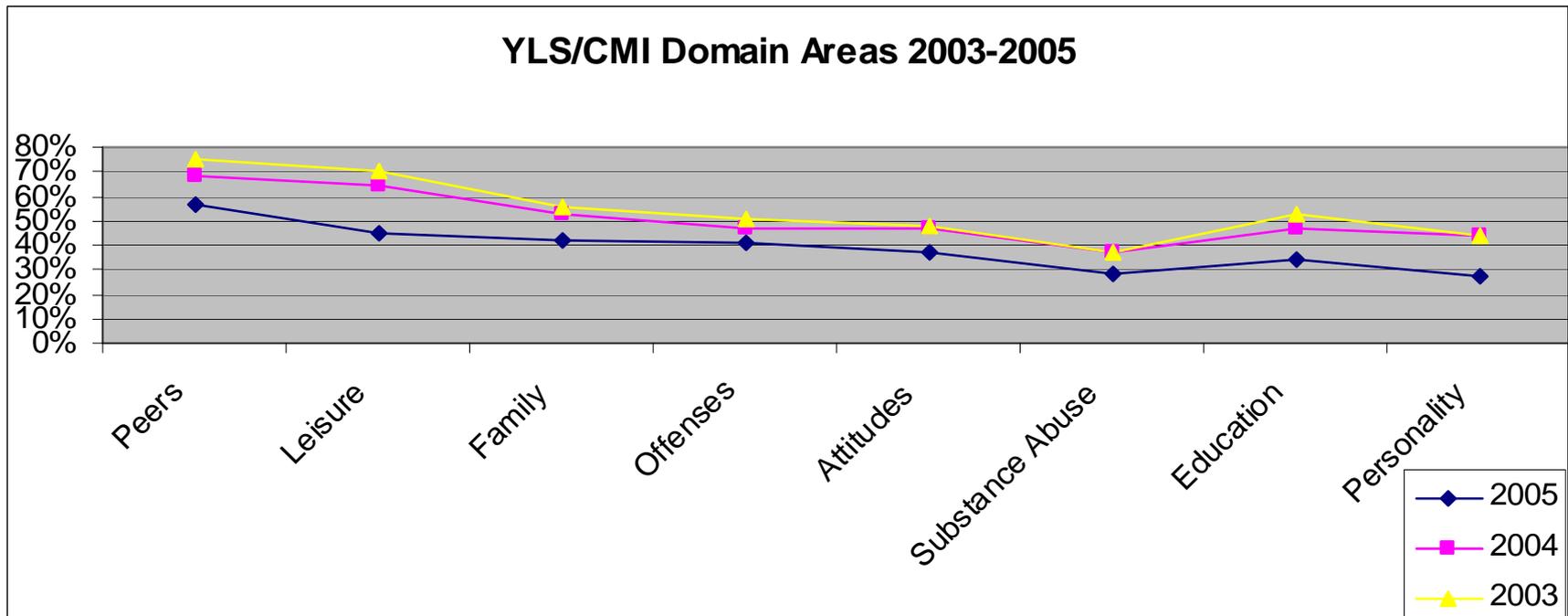
Suggestion: Revisit offering family support groups for parents with delinquent children.

Top Three Domains Identified in YLS for AJC Tx Residents

	# of Yes	% of Yes
Peer Relations		
Some delinquent acquaintances	95	35%
Some delinquent friends	91	34%
No or few positive acquaintances	35	13%
No or few positive friends	49	18%
Leisure/Recreation		
Limited organized activities	69	43%
Could make better use of time	68	43%
No personal interests	22	14%
Family Circumstances/Parenting		
Inadequate supervision	49	16%
Difficulty in controlling behavior	67	22%
Inappropriate discipline	25	8%
Inconsistent parenting	60	20%
Poor relations-Father/ child	55	18%
Poor relations-Mother/ child	50	16%

Continue: YLS Domains

However, the number of “Yes” responses over the years has decreased significantly. More YLS completions, while the number of responses decrease.



Recidivism by Length of Stay

Is there a correlation between length of programming for treatment residents at AJC and recidivism?

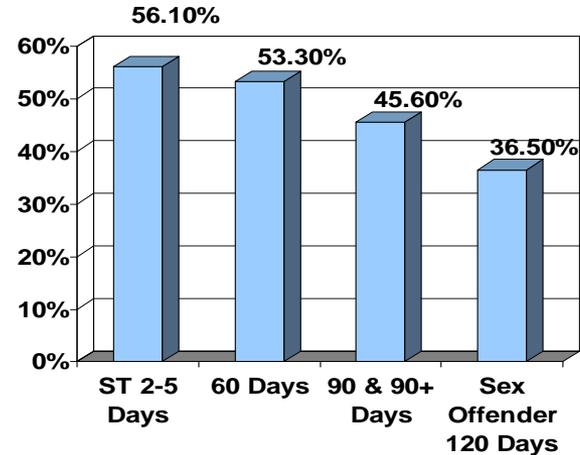
- The AJC recidivism report for 1997-2000, by Jane Ollenburger showed a strong correlation between program duration and recidivism. See Graph A.

i.e. Short term residents recidivated at 56% vs. 90 & 90 +Days at 46%

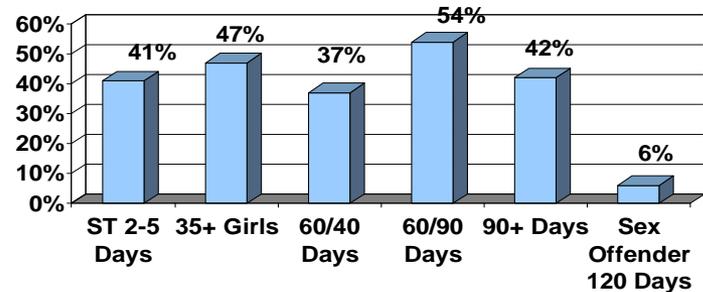
- There was not a strong correlation between length of stay and recidivism for 2005. See Graph B.

i.e. Long term 90+ Kenwood boys recidivated at 42% compared to 41% of Short term participants.

AJC Recidivism Rates For Different Commitment Statuses 1997-2000



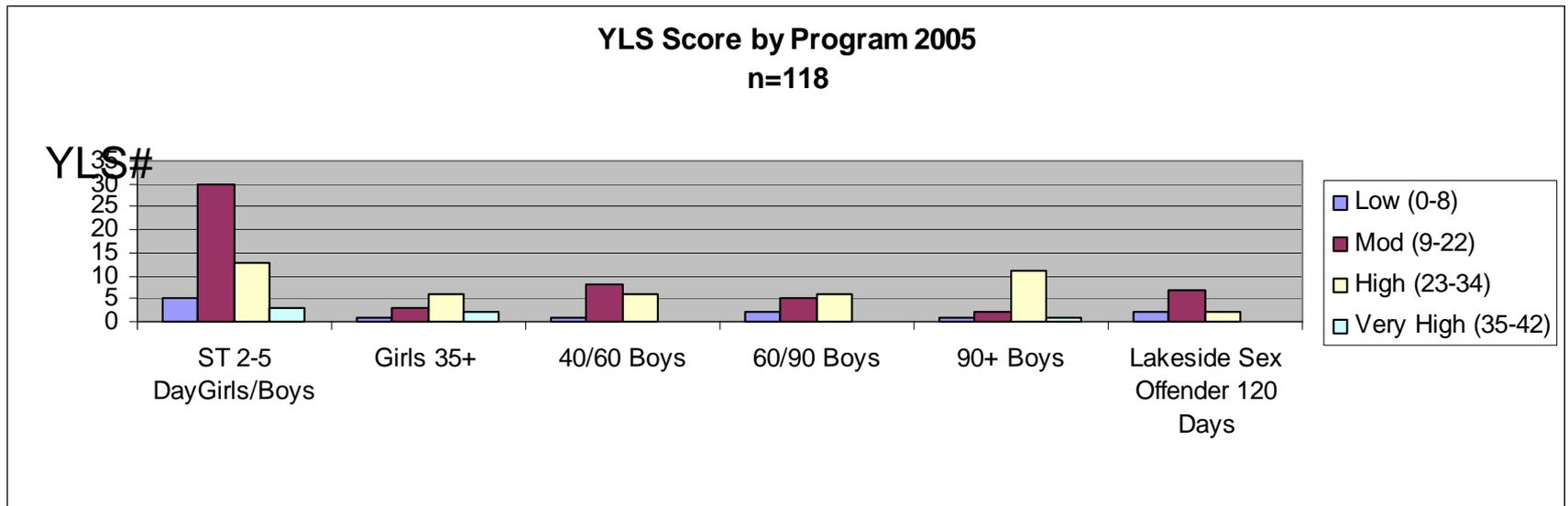
AJC Recidivism Rates for Different Commitment Statuses 2005



Recidivism by YLS

Is there a correlation between YLS score and recidivism?

- Highest representation of Moderate and High domains was in the short term program. 90+ boys also had compatible rate of high/very high YLS.
- Both groups recidivated at about the same rate (41% for ST and 42% for 90+ Boys)
- It is important to note that some of the Kenwood boys, whether it was 40/60, 60/90 or 90+ were also in the kitchen program within the same year. This may or may not explain the compatible recidivism rates. Further analysis would be needed to verify a connection between program length, programming and recidivism.



AJC General Recidivism

Overall Recidivism: 45%

compared to 40% in 2004 and 55% in 2003

Sixty- three residents recidivated (*charged and sentenced*) out of 139.

* Six not included in ARC database

Level	#	%
F	19	30%
GM	5	8%
M	39	62%

Juveniles #	Time	%
13	< 3 m	20%
19	3 to 6 m	30%
31	> 6 m	50%

Time to re-offending

50% of those that recidivated did so before 6 m; as well as 50% after 6 m. Large discrepancy from 2003/2004 reports showing 3-6 m as most likely time to re-offend.

Program Overview: Short Term Male/Female (2-5 days)

- Short term girls increased to 7 from 5 since 2002. Similar to 2004, high number of older girls (16-18yrs)
- Short term boys increased slightly from 89 to 92 residents in 2005. Almost 60% of male residents were 16 -18 yrs in age.
- Recidivated: Together 41% of short term clients (Boys/Girls) re-offended within a year
- Moderate to High YLS scores
- 42% of male short term clients recidivated, 11 residents at a Felony level.

Short Term Program	Girls		Boys		Total	
Residents	7		92		99	
Age	12-13	1	12-13	9	12-13	9
	14-15	1	14-15	30	14-15	30
	16-18	5	16-18	53	16-18	58
	Average: 16		Average: 16.3		Average: 16.2	
Race	Caucasian	43%	Caucasian	60%	Caucasian	59%
	Af American	29%	Af American	4%	Af American	6%
	Native American	29%	Native American	35%	Native American	34%
	Asian	>1%	Asian	1%	Asian	1%
YLS Scores *n= 51	Low		Low	5	Low	10%
	Mod	1	Mod	29	Mod	59%
	High	1	High	12	High	25%
	V High		V High	3	V High	2%
Recidivated	2 (29%)		39 (42%)		41%	
Recidivated Felony Level	----		11		11	

Hillside Girls 35+Day Program

- The average Hillside long term female resident was between 16 And 18 yrs old; Caucasian and scored in the high range of YLS.
- 2004 and 2005 Hillside residents were similar by having a high risk score and older than previous years residents in 2003 or 2002
- Number of intakes: 18 (three repeated the program) for 2005. 19 in 2004, 20 intakes for 2003. Population remains steady for the past four years.
- Hillside residents recidivated at the highest rate (47%) compared to other programs participants at AJC. Majority were Misdemeanor offenses; one Felony.

LongTerm Program	Hillside Girls 35+ day	
Residents	15	
Age	12-13	0
	14-15	5
	16-18	10
	Average:	
Race	Caucasian	60%
	Af American	7%
	Native American	33%
	Asian	0%
YLS Scores *n= 12	Low	1
	Mod	3
	High	6
	V	2
	High	
Recidivated	7(47%)	
Recidivated Felony Level	1	

Lakeside (Male Sex Offender) Program

- 44% of Lakeside residents were between 14 and 15yrs old; majority were caucasian with a moderate YLS score.
- Unlike previous years, 2005 residents were younger and assessed equally at low and high risk (n=2). Previous years rated low to moderate.
- Number of intakes: 17 for 2005. 18 in 2004, 18 intakes for 2003 and 20 in 2002. Slight decline in the population over the past four years.
- Lakeside residents recidivated at the lowest rate (6%) compared to other programs participants at AJC. One resident had a GM conviction for Disturbing the Peace. No same or similar convictions one year post discharge.

Long Term Male Sex Offender Program	Lakeside Boys	
Residents	17	
Age	12-13	0
	14-15	8
	16-18	9
	Average: 16.3	
Race	Caucasian	76%
	Af American	6%
	Native American	18%
	Asian	0%
YLS Scores *n= 11	Low	2
	Mod	7
	High	2
	V	0
	High	0
Recidivated	1(6%)	
Recidivated Felony Level	0	

Kenwood Male Long Term Program

- As in 2004; High risk YLS was the largest group represented with the majority of residents between 16 and 18 yrs old.
- Number of intakes: Range of 62 residents in 2005 to 74 since 2002. Population remains steady for the past four years.
- The lowest group to re-offend within Kenwood was the 60/40. 90/60 recidivated the highest with 47%. Further analysis would need to be conducted to directly correlate length of placement and recidivism.

Kenwood Long Term Program	60/40		90/60		90+		Total	
Residents	27		15		20		62	
Age	12-13	1	12-13	0	12-13	1	12-13	2
	14-15	9	14-15	3	14-15	3	14-15	15
	16-18	17	16-18	12	16-18	16	16-18	45
	Average: 16.4		Average: 17.2		Average: 17.1		Average: 16.7	
Race	Caucasian	20	Caucasian	13	Caucasian	13	Caucasian	74%
	Af American	2	Af American	0	Af American	2	Af American	6%
	Native American	5	Native American	2	Native American	5	Native American	19%
	Asian	0	Asian	0	Asian	0	Asian	0%
YLS Scores n=44	Low	1	Low	2	Low	1	Low	4
	Mod	9	Mod	3	Mod	3	Mod	15
	High	5	High	7	High	11	High	23
	V High	0	V High	1	V High	1	V High	2
Recidivated	9 (33%)		7 (47%)		8 (40%)		24 (39%)	
Recidivated Felony Level	5		4		3		12	

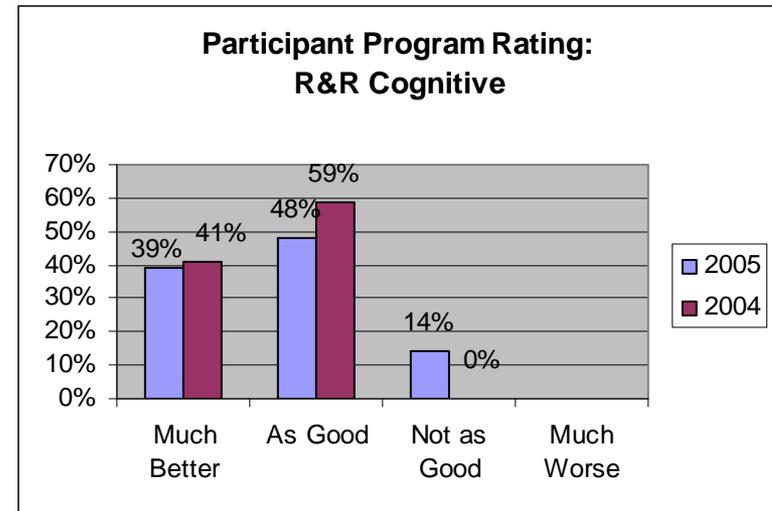
Internal Programming: Cognitive Skills

- AJC delivered two cognitive skills programs in 2005: Thinking for a change(T4C) and Reasoning & Rehabilitation (R&R). Below details clients perspective on the overall program and how they themselves perceive personal changes from programming. Thinking for a change participant rating data not available for 2005.

Participants reported making substantial improvements in...	R & R		
	2005 (n=61)	2004 (n=22)	2003 (n=53)
Conversation with Friends and others	31%	32%	47%
Controlling anger and other emotions	44%	59%	70%
Handling stress more effectively	37%	32%	43%
Thinking about problems	51%	73%	87%
Not jumping to conclusions	41%	77%	77%
Setting goals and planning life more effectively	36%	41%	57%
Considering others' perspectives and why they react	36%	41%	62%
Patience and tolerance of self and others	34%	45%	57%
Ability to make better choices	46%	64%	79%
Feeling better about self	33%	27%	55%

“Thinking about problems” and “ability to make better choices” were highest self reported areas of change.

87% rated “Much Better” or “As Good” compared to other programs in 2005.



Internal Programming: Sex Offender Program

10 youth participated in the pre and post test for the Lakeside Sex offender Treatment Program. 70% rated the program as much or as good as other programs. Self-esteem, Social Skills and learning compassion for others were the areas reported for most improvement in.

Participants reported making improvements in...	2005 (n=10)	2004 (n=9)	2003 (n=9)
Compassion for Others	90%	71%	56%
Self-esteem	80%	63%	67%
Social Skills	80%	42%	78%
Awareness Drug/Alcohol	70%	42%	56%
Controlling Anger	40%	57%	56%
Understanding how their sexual actions were wrong	40%	86%	100%

Did your actions harm others?		
YES	Pre	60%
	Post	90%

Findings 2004 & 2005

- A. Findings (2004) YLS/CMI domain scores decreased an average of 5% across all domains except for attitudes/orientation and personality/behavior
 - *-2005 YLS/CMI decreased 5% or more in ALL domains*
 - 1. Lower risk youth are being referred for treatment at AJC than in previous years. (2004 and continued to increase in 2005)
 - 2. Findings (2004) Practitioner scoring trends are “drifting” as the system becomes more saturated with the use of the YLS/CMI.
 - *-2005 YLS/CMI increased from 70% in 2004 to 82% completion in 2005*
- B. Findings (2004) AJC experienced a 9% decrease in minority populations between 2003 and 2004. While this can be viewed as progress, the over-representation of youth of color remains.
 - *2005 minority populations increased by 5% between 2004 and 2005*
- C. Findings (2004) Youth admitted to AJC had an average age of 16.5. This is almost 1 full year older than average age in 2002 (15.7). One reason for this increase is that females placed in 2004 (and 2005) were much older than those in 2003/2002.
 - *Again, of the 2005 female residents majority were 16-18 yrs old. Age appropriate programming should coincide with this trend. Average age of 2005 resident was 16.4.*

Continue: Findings 2004 & 2005

- D. Finding (2004) Recidivism data for 2004 clients, the most successful length of treatment is somewhere between 2 and 4 months. However, optimal treatment length is not clear without larger treatment numbers to analyze.
- Numbers based on 2005 program participants did not show a clear correlation between program length and recidivism. A further analysis across multiple years to further investigate a correlation between program length and recidivism.
- E. Finding (2004) Under half of 2004 long-term treatment clients received the exit survey.
- Under one third of residents leaving AJC treatment programs in 2005 completed the exit survey. Work towards a larger number of completed Exit surveys for review purposes.

2005 Findings and Recommendations

- Of those that recidivated; 50% of residents recidivated within the first 6 months, and 50% AFTER 6 months..
Recommendation: Continue to monitor future reports to see if results are specific to 2005 residents only. Implement Productive Day Programming to reflect needs of Treatment residents in aftercare.
- Short term male residents recidivated at a similar rate as long term male residents
Recommendation: Continue to monitor future reports to see if this is consistent as a reflection of the YLS/CMI. Include evidence based practices for all programming at the Arrowhead Juvenile Center.
- Re-examine Pre and Post Tests to fit programming delivery system
Recommendation: Discuss programming being implemented at AJC and the current process of collecting residents point of view. Add or remove current practices to reflect treatment services provided.
- Higher number of racial disparities for participants re-occurred in 2005 treatment program
Recommendation: Continue to monitor future reports to see if trend continues. If so, isolate 2004 factors to see if any differences can be identified to explain the lower number of racial disparities in 2004.