



G.I.F.T. Research Project Document #1

GIFT MISSION

To reduce prostitution crime in the City of Minneapolis by improving the life circumstances of those involved in prostitution.

GIFT GOALS

- Abate future involvement in prostitution crime.
- Target chemical dependency and mental health concerns.
- Improve financial stability.
- Stabilize housing.
- Address the physical, mental and spiritual health of participants.

GIFT DESCRIPTION

The Gaining Independence for Females in Transition (GIFT) research project is a collaborative effort involving District Court, the Minneapolis City Attorney's Office, the Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation, P.R.I.D.E. and several community agencies. GIFT was designed through a combination of research on prostitution, best practices for female offenders and patterned after the Hennepin County Mental Health Court concept.

The hallmark of GIFT is a holistic approach used by all system players to provide continuity of supervision for participants. Through the context of a supportive therapeutic relationship, GIFT employs gender-responsive interventions and utilizes an intentional service delivery model to address criminogenic risk and decrease barriers to rehabilitation. Research and evaluation are integral components of this special project. The following components may be asked of female offenders on the GIFT Calendar:

- a. Participate in judicial reviews with Judge Charles Porter to monitor progress.
- b. Successfully complete group sessions at PRIDE (or similar agency).
- c. No use of alcohol or illegal drugs.
- d. Take all medications as prescribed.
- e. Submit to random UA's and BA's as requested.
- f. Complete a chemical health evaluation and follow recommendations, if any.
- g. Maintain contact with supervising Agent as directed.
- h. Participate in mental health therapy if there is some indication of mental illness.
- i. Have no contact with specified places.
- j. Sign all releases of information for supervising Agent.
- k. No new charges (supported by probable cause).



G.I.F.T. Research Project Document #2: A Probation Approach

Hennepin County
Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation

GIFT is also a specific probation approach designed to target women who have not yet had access to meaningful and intentional services. Given the limited resources allocated for the GIFT Research Project, extensive research was conducted to determine a set of criteria that would target the desired population and keep caseloads at a manageable size.

CRITERIA

1. Female offender arrested for a prostitution offense
2. Charged by the City of Minneapolis
3. 0-3 prior prostitution convictions
4. Can NOT be supervised by Hennepin County DOCCR for a felony case

CASE ASSIGNMENT

Probation referrals that do not meet the above criteria will be monitored by an assigned Adult Field Services program area or, if noted, supervised by Neighborhood Probation. The following is criteria for assignment of a prostitution case charged by the City of Minneapolis to a Neighborhood Probation Agent: Identified as a chronic prostitute by the community, and/or has a monitorable geographic restriction in a Minneapolis neighborhood (excluding downtown).

Cases are assigned to GIFT POs by residence address. Participants who provide an address south of I-394 are supervised by PJ Bensen (mc S638) and those north are supervised by Linda Orr (mc S638). If the participant does not have a permanent address, they are assigned based on the offense location.

All participants referred to GIFT are given the GIFT Brochure/First Appointment Form explaining the supervision components and assigning their GIFT PO.

OVER-RIDES

Any woman not meeting GIFT criteria can be reviewed for inclusion in the Research Project on a case-by-case basis. The judge, probation and city attorney will confer regarding all over-rides requests from defense counsel. If an over-ride has been granted, this information will be noted on the probation referral.



Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections & Rehabilitation GIFT Research Project

GIFT Phase II Early Outcomes

Does GIFT reduce the risk of re-offense for program participants?

October 2012

INTRODUCTION

Gaining Independence for Females in Transition (GIFT) is an evidence-based approach to the supervision of prostitution offenses and a research project. It was launched on January 1, 2009 after a two-year formative and program development period. The mission of GIFT is to reduce prostitution crime in the city of Minneapolis by improving the life circumstances of women on probation for prostitution offenses. The program targets women with 0-3 prior convictions for prostitution. The Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCCR) program collaborates with District Court, the Minneapolis City Attorney's Office, Office of the Public Defender and several community agencies. All system participants have clearly defined roles to provide a continuity of supervision using a holistic approach.

GIFT is also a research project commissioned by DOCCR to test whether the GIFT program design actually does reduce criminogenic risk and recidivism of women in the GIFT program. The research design has three phases. The GIFT Research Team comprised of a contracted external research consultant, Lauren Martin (Ph.D.), and an internal DOCCR researcher, Julie Rud (M.S.), completed the formative evaluation and design phase on December 31, 2008. The primary research question was, "Is GIFT operating according to plan?" The answer was "yes." Today the research project is collecting data for phase two, to answer the question: "Does GIFT reduce the risk of re-offense for program participants? This report provides a preliminary answer to that question. On January 1, 2013 data collection will begin for phase three of GIFT to answer the following question. "Does GIFT reduce recidivism of program participants more so than comparable populations not participating in GIFT?"¹

KEY FINDINGS

As of April 1, 2012, twenty participants had successfully completed the GIFT supervision model and all in-take and out-take research materials. ***Eighteen out of the twenty women who completed GIFT showed a large decrease in their criminogenic risk*** as measured by pre/post actuarial assessments with the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R). On average, per person LSI-R scores dropped by 10 points. At in-take, the average LSI-R score for this group was 29 with a range of 15-41; at out-take it was 19 with a range of 6-33. ***The one-year recidivism rate for the twenty women who completed GIFT was 5%***. Discussion is provided below.

¹ Full research design and plans available upon request.

THE PROSTITUTION PROBATION POPULATION IN DOCCR

The total number of prostitution cases referred to Adult Field Services (AFS) decreased during 2009 and 2010, after the formative period of GIFT. However, referrals increased during 2011. Due to the two year decline in referrals, it has taken longer than expected to reach a large enough sample of GIFT participants who have completed the program to conduct extensive statistical analysis.

Who is in the GIFT Research Project?

As stated above, GIFT is a probation model for women convicted of prostitution in the City of Minneapolis. Eligibility criteria target women who have 0-3 prior convictions for prostitution and who are not supervised on a felony level offense. As of April 1, 2012, ninety (90) individuals completed an intake process and are therefore included in the research project. The GIFT research project intake includes: a one-page participant information sheet, a 19-item prostitution questionnaire and the pre-intake assessment which includes the LSI-R and the Women's Supplemental Assessment (Trailer). Five (5) additional participants had not yet completed the LSI-R and WSA assessments and were in the process of completing intake paperwork on this April 1st. All GIFT participants were also engaged with the GIFT Review Calendar with system partners.

Regarding the 90 GIFT participants included in the research project, 4 exceeded the prior conviction criteria component, with 4, 8, 14, and 15 prior convictions. These participants were over-ridden into the program through an agreement by all system partners and appear on the GIFT Court Calendar with other eligible participants. Race breakdown for the 90 participants is as follows: Black (41%), White (33%), American Indian (26%).

Table 1: Status of GIFT Participants 1/1/2009 to 4/1/2012

	No.	%
Active Participant	45	49%
Terminated from GIFT ("Non-completer")	25	27%
Successfully Completed GIFT ("Completer")	20	22%
Total GIFT Participants	90	

GIFT research project outtake processes have occurred with 45 GIFT participants; twenty women successfully completed GIFT and twenty-five cases were terminated. Outtake includes: completion statistics, assessment of progress with GIFT goals, a transfer summary written by the assigned probation officer and, for those who successfully finish GIFT, a post assessment of the LSI-R and the Trailer.

GIFT Population Described

In this section we provide a broad overview on GIFT participants which includes information on demographics, assessment scores, and prostitution history. Please refer to Appendix 1 for tables that provide more detail. In this section and Appendix 1, we present descriptive data only, as our sample size is not large enough to warrant extensive statistical analysis. We expect to have a large enough sample for more extensive analysis by the end of 2013.

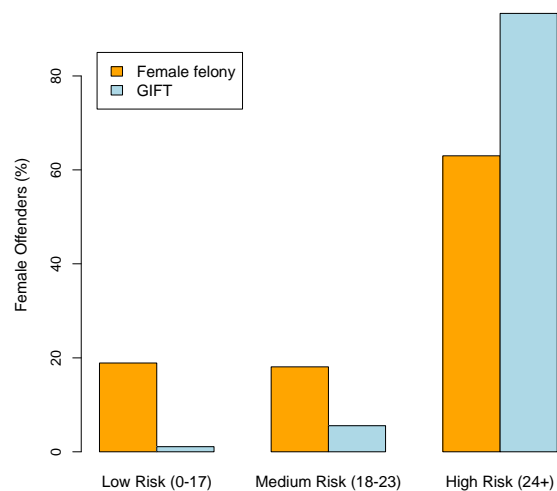
The GIFT Participant Information sheet filled out at the first probation meeting shows:

- The majority of GIFT participants have a criminal history (86%); but only just over one-third had a prior prostitution charge (41%).
- Upon intake, most GIFT participants were not receiving case management or other supportive services including chemical dependency and alcohol treatment. However, 70% did have medical insurance and some were taking medications (43%) and psychiatric medications (38%).
- A majority of GIFT participants showed significant signs of disconnection from society with factors that would greatly inhibit legal employment (as indicated by non-possession of government issued ID, insurance, and other factors).

Analysis of the initial LSI-R assessments shows similar risk/need trends. For those participants who completed the LSI-R, scores were quite high. The mean LSI-R score for all women who completed the assessment was 34.2, with a range of 15 to 49 (N=90). Hennepin County DOCCR has designated a score of 24 and higher as indicative of a high risk of re-offense, requiring more intensive supervision. **For the 90 women in GIFT who had completed an LSI-R assessment, 90% equated or exceeded the DOCCR benchmark for high risk of re-offense.**

Several analyses of Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R) scores have shown the prostitution population served by GIFT to be at statistically higher risk than all other compared populations.² We conducted a fresh analysis for this report using data current up to April 1, 2012. We compared GIFT participants to the female felony caseload using the new DOCCR cut scores for low (0-17), medium (18-23) and high risk (24+) of re-offense. The sample size for the GIFT population was 90 and the female felony caseload was 889 women. **We found that the GIFT population had statistically significantly higher LSI-R scores than the female felony caseload.** Thus, serving this particular misdemeanor population is aligned with the evidence-based principle of targeting resources to highest risk groups.

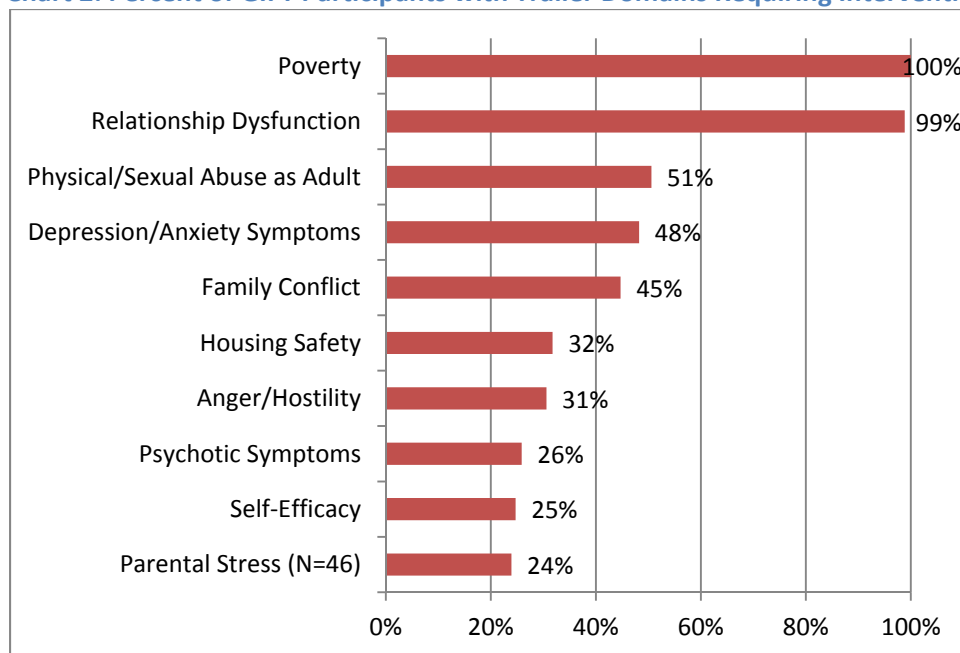
Chart 1: Risk Classifications for GIFT and Female Felony Populations from 2009-April 2012



² These reports include: GIFT Analysis of LSIR and WRNA Trailer Scores, 3/2010; 2010 ACF Booking Profile 3/2011; 2009 Adults on Supervision Profile 5/2011.

The Women’s Risk Need Supplemental Assessment (Trailer) is used to identify gender-responsive dynamic risk domains that can be targeted for change. GIFT participants were assessed as having needs in all 10 domains known to predict recidivism. Chart 2 below shows the percentage of GIFT participants (N=90) that scored high enough in dynamic risk domains to require an intervention.

Chart 2: Percent of GIFT Participants with Trailer Domains Requiring Intervention



Finally, the GIFT intake process also collects information about participants’ experiences in sex trading. Data is available in Appendix 1. Below is a summary of that information:

- Most GIFT participants first traded sex as an adult (79%); only 21% traded sex as a juvenile.
- Most GIFT participants were involved in street-based prostitution (82%); about one-third did in-call/out-call (26%) and escort services (27%). *Note: there is overlap because women could choose more than one category.*
- Frequency of sex trading was split into thirds: daily (31%), 1-5 times a week (30%), and less than weekly (37%).
- Two-thirds (66%) of participants indicated that they had at least one “regular” with whom they traded sex.
- Roughly one-third showed signs of being “pimped” or “handled.”

RECIDIVISM DATA

To examine early recidivism results, research question three for GIFT, we compare GIFT participants to a comparable historical sample. Our historical sample consists of women arrested for prostitution between 2002-03, with 0-3 prior charges, and no felony supervision. We selected this time frame because it is prior to DOCCR’s efforts to work specifically with women on probation for prostitution.³

³ See report, GIFT Historical Sample Recidivism Report, July 2010.

DOCCR defines recidivism as a new conviction in Minnesota for a misdemeanor level offense or above. It is too soon to report recidivism data beyond one year from probation start, as the data has not had time to stabilize; thus the rates for GIFT shown here must be considered minimal rates.

We compare recidivism for those women who successfully completed GIFT (“completers”) and those who started in the program but whose cases were terminated (“non-completers”). In the historical sample, there was no specialized approach to prostitution cases. So, in order to create a valid comparison group, we compare women who successfully completed their probation sentence with those whose cases were terminated early.

Table 3. One Year Recidivism Rates for GIFT and the Historical Comparison Group

	GIFT	Historical
Completer	5%	27%
Non-Completer	44%	51%
Overall	27%	38%

EARLY INDICATORS OF GIFT MID-TERM OUTCOMES

Outcome variables are investigated for GIFT participants who successfully completed the program (N=20) and those who were terminated early from probation (and GIFT) and had their sentences revoked (N=25).

In the GIFT Population Profile report dated July 2011, we provided descriptive statistics for and a comparison of the participants who had completed GIFT (“completers”) and the participants who were terminated from the GIFT project (“non-completers”). Our sample size in that report was too small to conduct further analysis. This year our sample is larger and warrants some further analysis; however, our sample is still too small for most statistical investigation.

Our findings reported here should be interpreted with caution and be viewed only as early indicators of trends. The analysis provided here advances those findings previously reported by Martin and Rud (2011).

Pre/Post scores for participants who successfully completed GIFT “Completers”

As noted above, twenty (20) women have successfully completed GIFT, including intake and outtake data collection. For these women we are able to examine intermediate outcomes related to criminogenic risk as measured by the actuarial tools, LSI-R and the Trailer, described above. In terms of LSI-R scores, we saw a marked decrease after the successful completion of GIFT. The average pre LSI-R score was 29 and the average post LSI-R score was 19.

Table 4 shows the individual domain score changes for the Trailer assessment, with generally fewer participants at risk post GIFT completion than at intake. During participation in GIFT, two participants lost custody of children while one regained it. Reported adult abuse increased for two participants upon final and decreased for one participant. As it is a static scale, decreases would show either more accurate self-report or a deterioration in recollection over time.

Table 4: Trailer Outcomes for GIFT “Completers” N=20

Trailer Domain	# at Risk Initial	# at Risk Final
Poverty	20	13
Relationship Dysfunction	20	19
Physical/Sexual Abuse as Adult	8	9
Depression/Anxiety Symptoms	7	4
Family Conflict	10	3
Housing Safety	1	2
Anger/Hostility	5	3
Psychotic Symptoms	4	2
Self-Efficacy	3	1
Parental Stress*	2	1

* The sample for the parental stress domain was N=11 at initial and N=10 at final.

Comparison of “Completers” versus “Non-Completers” of GIFT

Several variables provide indication that non-completers of GIFT are more at risk and have greater barriers than completers of the GIFT program. The averages of LSI-R scores at intake were higher for non-completers (37.1) compared to completers (29.2). However, the range of scores within each group overlapped, indicating that some women with very high LSI-R scores completed GIFT. Additionally, descriptive statistics show that non-completers seem to have greater challenges upon intake than those who successfully completed GIFT. A full table of results is available in the Appendix 4. Here are a few trends:

- Average age of first sex trade for non-completers was 20.9 years old (compared to 26.9 years old for the completers).
- Non-completers had a higher rate of prior prostitution convictions (52%) compared to completers (30%).
- Non-completers had higher rate of juvenile adjudications (25%) compared to completers (5%).
- The non-completers showed greater signs of disconnection from society. None had a driver’s license and far fewer had medical insurance.
- The non-completers had a higher rate of working in a street-based sex trading venue (92%) and trading sex with at least one “regular” (92%).
- A trend toward generational prostitution was observable among the non-completers (40% knew of a family member who also traded sex; compared to 10% of the completers).

In addition to differences in initial LSI-R scores and the prostitution intake forms between completers and non-completers, we found also differences in the initial Trailer results. The non-completers had substantially higher Trailer scores in the domains of Housing Safety and Depression/Anxiety Symptoms. The rest of the domains are reported below in Appendix 1H.

FURTHER ANALYSIS: CORRELATIONS

From theory and practice, several variables have been identified that play important roles in reduction of criminogenic risk and recidivism. To have a more comprehensive understanding of those participating in GIFT, the associations among variables is presented below via Pearson correlations. In future reports, once our sample size is large enough, we will introduce a logistic regression model. This will allow us to further discuss participant performance in GIFT and the characteristics of those benefiting the most (and the least) from participation in the program. A logistic regression model will permit us to predict the probability of a participant to successfully complete the GIFT program given the participant's characteristics and performance in some of the measures (i.e. LSI-R). One of the limitations of the logistic regression model with multiple outcome variables is that it requires a much larger sample size in order to have meaningful results.

Pearson Correlations

Correlation is a statistical measurement that describes the association between two variables. Possible correlations range between -1 and 1. A positive correlation indicates that both variables move in the same direction (+1 being a perfect positive correlation). A negative correlation indicates that as one variable increases the other decreases (-1 being a perfect negative correlation). Zero correlation means that there is no association between the two variables. Correlations were calculated using the software R (version 2.15.0).

Correlations of variables

In our analysis of all 90 participants, we found that there is a strong correlation between LSI-R scores and criminal history (.37), and moderate correlations with prior prostitution history (.29) and juvenile adjudication (.17). We found what appear to be strong associations among some additional variables discussed below (to see all correlations refer to Table 2 in Appendix 1).

- LSI-R was positively associated with criminal history and prior prostitution history.
- Older participants in GIFT reported first trading sex when older and were more likely to have a criminal history but less likely to have a juvenile adjudication.
- Those who reported working on the street tended to score higher on the LSI-R.
- Working on the street was positively correlated with having a regular, a history of family prostitution, a criminal history and use of condoms.
- Participants who reported having regulars tended to also score higher on the LSI-R.
- Having regulars is associated with history of family prostitution, trading weekly, working in only one venue, and pimping or handling.
- Those who reported trading weekly were more likely work at only one venue.
- Trading in one venue is positively correlated with being pimped or handled.
- Those who have a form of personal identification were also more likely to have health insurance.
- Health insurance is negatively correlated with condom use.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we find evidence to support that GIFT does reduce criminogenic risk for participants who successfully complete the program. We also have early indications that GIFT does reduce recidivism of

participants who successfully complete the program. We have also analyzed trends in how numerous variables (such as LSI-R and Trailer scores, prostitution specific information, and our intake data) correlate to each other and how they may relate to completion or non-completion of GIFT. However, we must wait for a large enough sample size before we declare these trends as definitive.

A Hennepin-University Partnership

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Appendix 1: GIFT Data Tables
GIFT Data 1/1/2009 to 4/1/2012

Table A: GIFT participants' information at intake

	All Participants (N=90)	Completers (N=20)	Non-Completers (N=25)	Active Participants (N=40)
Has a Criminal History	86%	85%	88%	84%
Has a Prior Prostitution Conviction	41%	25%	52%	40%
Has a Juvenile Criminal Record	22%	5%	28%	20%
Has a Drivers' License	22%	40%	16%	18%
Has a State Issued ID	40%	50%	28%	42%
Has a Birth Certificate	46%	50%	44%	44%
Has a Social Security Card	53%	65%	44%	53%
Has Medical Insurance	70%	75%	52%	78%
Takes Medications	70%	75%	52%	78%

Table B: LSI-R Scores at Intake

	Completers (N=20)	Non-Completers (N=25)	All LSI-R Pre-tests (N=90)
Mean LSI-R Intake	29	37.1	34.8
Range LSI-R Intake	15 to 41		15 to 49

PROSTITUTION QUESTIONNAIRE: ADMINISTERED AT INTAKE
(Comparison by Completion Status)

Table C: Venues of sex trading (prior to probation)

VENUE	All Participants (N=90)	Completers (N=20)	Non-Completers (N=25)	Active Participants (N=45)
Street	82%	55%	92%	89%
In-call/out-call	26%	35%	28%	20%
Escort Service	27%	30%	40%	17%
Strip Club	18%	5%	28%	19%
Sauna/Massage	7%	10%	12%	2%
Truck Stop	14%	5%	8%	22%
Crack-house	12%	5%	20%	11%
None indicated				

Note: Internet Pornography, Phone sex had less than 10% of total population

Table D: Frequency of sex trading (prior to probation)

	All Participants (N=90)	Completers (N=20)	Non-Completers (N=25)	Active Participants (N=45)
Daily	31%	35%	36%	27%
1-5 times/week	30%	25%	32%	31%
Less than weekly	37%	35%	32%	40%
Not Reported	2%	5%		

Table E: Other sex trading questions (prior to probation)

	All Participants (N=90)	Completers (N=20)	Non-Completers (N=25)	Active Participants (N=45)
First Sex Trade under 18 yrs/old	21%	10%	28%	22%
Family member who trades sex?	27%	10%	40%	27%
Regulars	66%	40%	92%	62%
Other work	19%	20%	24%	16%
In school	17%	15%	4%	18%

Table F: Indication of pimp/handler (prior to probation)

	All Participants (N=90)	Completers (N=20)	Non-Completers (N=25)	Active Participants (N=45)
Share earnings?	29%	30%	28%	29%
Work for someone?	21%	20%	18%	27%
Protection?	18%	5%	20%	22%

Table G: Condom use and birth control (prior to probation)

	All Participants (N=90)	Completers (N=20)	Non-Completers (N=25)	Active Participants (N=45)
Use Condoms	87%	70%	100%	87%
some/always with working sex	67%	80%	96%	93%
some/always with personal sex	22%	60%	48%	69%
Use other birth control	24%	20%	28%	29%

Table 5: Trailer Comparison of “completers” with “non-completers” of GIFT

Trailer Domain	Completer with Initial Risk		Non-Completer with Initial Risk		Difference
	#	%	#	%	
Poverty	20	100%	25	100%	0%
Relationship Dysfunction	20	100%	24	96%	-4%
Physical/Sexual Abuse as Adult	8	40%	13	52%	12%
Depression/Anxiety Symptoms	7	35%	14	56%	21%
Family Conflict	10	50%	9	36%	-14%
Housing Safety	1	5%	13	52%	47%
Anger/Hostility	5	25%	9	36%	11%
Psychotic Symptoms	4	20%	8	32%	12%
Self-Efficacy	3	15%	7	28%	13%
Parental Stress	2	18%	4	24%	5%

Appendix 2: GIFT Correlation Matrix
GIFT Data 1/1/2009 to 4/1/2012

Table 2: Correlation Matrix for GIFT data (N=90).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Pre LSI	1													
2. Age	.08	1												
3. Street Venue	.54	.21	1											
4. Regulars	.32	.10	.29	1										
5. Age first traded	-.21	.47	-.07	-.21	1									
6. Fam prostitution	.11	-.10	.27	.26	-.11	1								
7. Criminal history	.37	.37	.39	.18	.11	.11	1							
8. Condoms use	.11	-.02	.35	.05	.12	.13	-.11	1						
9. Trades weekly*	.13	.04	.05	.35	-.17	-.09	-.07	.05	1					
10. Prior Prostitution	.29	.15	.23	.33	-.22	.04	.24	.08	.17	1				
11. Juv. Adjudications	.17	-.54	.03	-.07	-.32	.16	-.06	-.04	-.01	-.05	1			
12. Ident	-.20	.05	-.08	-.16	.17	.02	.01	-.02	-.07	-.20	-.05	1		
13. Health Insurance	-.17	.22	-.06	-.12	.21	-.07	.06	-.24	-.03	-.03	-.04	.30	1	
14. Trades in 1 venue	.02	-.24	-.07	.39	-.39	-.03	-.07	-.03	.31	.17	.05	-.20	-.12	1
15. Pimping Index	.04	-.04	.03	.32	-.14	-.02	-.02	-.07	.22	-.07	.03	-.09	-.14	.42

Note: Trades weekly = 6-7 days a week. NAs were excluded from the analysis.

Appendix 3: GIFT Logistic Regression Model

GIFT Data 1/1/2009 to 4/1/2012

The logistic regression model assumes that y_1, \dots, y_n , the observed completion GIFT status (0 = terminated, 1 = successful) are a realization of Y_1, \dots, Y_n which are independent and $Y_i \sim \text{Bern}[\pi(\mathbf{x}_i)]$, $i = 1, \dots, n$.

$$\log \frac{\pi(\mathbf{x}_i)}{1 - \pi(\mathbf{x}_i)} = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \text{preLSI} + \beta_3 \text{Age} + \beta_4 \text{StreetVenue} + \beta_5 \text{Regulars} + \beta_6 \text{AgeFirstTraded} + \beta_7 \text{FamProst} + \beta_8 \text{CrimHist} + \beta_9 \text{CondomUse} + \beta_{10} \text{TradesWeekly} + \beta_{11} \text{PriorProst} + \beta_{12} \text{JuvAdjud} + \beta_{13} \text{Ident} + \beta_{14} \text{HInsurance} + \beta_{15} \text{VOne} + \beta_{16} \text{Pimp}$$

Where $\mathbf{x}_i = (x_{i1}, \dots, x_{i16})^T$ where $x_{i1} = 1$, x_{i2} is the value of preLSI for the i th case, x_{i3} is the value of Age for the i th case, x_{i4} is the value of StreetVenue for the i th case, x_{i5} is the value of Regulars for the i th case, x_{i6} is the value of AgeFirstTraded for the i th case, x_{i7} is the value of FamProst for the i th case, x_{i8} is the value of CrimHist for the i th case, x_{i9} is the value of CondomUse for the i th case, x_{i10} is the value of TradesWeekly for the i th case, x_{i11} is the value of PriorProst for the i th case, x_{i12} is the value for JuvAdjud for the i th case, x_{i13} is the value of Ident for the i th case, x_{i14} is the value of HInsurance for the i th case, x_{i15} is the value of VOne for the i th case, and x_{i16} is the value of Pimp for the i th case.

Appendix 4: GIFT Data and Variables Created

GIFT Data 1/1/2009 to 4/1/2012

Data and Variables

A total of 90 individuals have been enrolled in GIFT; from which 20 participants have completed the program successfully; 25 had their participation terminated; and 45 are currently enrolled in the program. For purpose of this portion of our analysis, some composite variables were created while other variables were simplified. A venue indicator (vone) was created in which participants were classified as either reporting to work in one venue or multiple venues. A personal identification variable (Ident) was created in which the participant was classified as having a social security card and either a driver's license or personal identification, or none of the above. A pimping variable was also created (pimp) in which participants have indicated that they share earnings, working for someone or being protected, or none of the above. We recoded frequency of sex trading (prior to probation) into three categories: 1-6 times a week, 1-5 times a week and once a week or less.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of variables based on GIFT completion status.

	GIFT Completion Status		
	Completer	Non-Completer	Active
Pre LSI (Mean)	29.2	37.1	34.8
Age at GIFT Intake	36.7	30.8	34
Street Venue (%)	55	92	95
Regulars (%)	40	92	67
Age first traded	26.9	20.9	24.7
Family prostitution (%)	10	40	27
Criminal history (%)	85	88	95
Condoms use (%)	70	100	90
Trading 6-7 days a week	37	36	27
Prior Prostitution (%)	30	52	36
Juvenile Adjudications (%)	5	25	24
Identification (%)*	56	95	78
Health Insurance (%)	75	52	78
Trades in only one venue (%)	33	60	42
Pimping Index (%)**	35	40	44

Note: *Ident is a new variable created out of several variables related to "identification." The new variable is a dichotomous; the participant was classified as having a social security card and either a driver's license or personal identification, or none of these. **Pimping Index is a new variable created out of three variables that indicate handling. The Pimping Index is a dichotomous variables in which participants were classified as being pimped if participants shared earnings, reported working for someone or being protected.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
COUNTY OF HENNEPIN

DISTRICT COURT
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

In re the Partial Closure of a Courtroom
To Conduct GIFT Calendar Hearings

ORDER

Whereas, the Fourth Judicial District Court has created a problem-solving court entitled “Gaining Independence for Females in Transition,” also known as the “GIFT Calendar,” which is a therapeutic court focused on reducing recidivism by providing intensive and varied services to women engaged in prostitution;

Whereas, the services provided to the women are tailored to each client, but can include mental health therapy, chemical dependency treatment, cognitive skills training, medical treatment, education and other support services;

Whereas, the court hearings on the GIFT Calendar involve candid discussion of the progress of the women in their rehabilitation;

Whereas, all the women participating in the GIFT Calendar have been sexually exploited by prostitution, and most if not all of the women have also suffered other trauma and abuse;

Whereas, the abuse and exploitation of the women participating in the GIFT Calendar has been perpetrated mostly, if not entirely, by men, some of whom still have influence over the women and accompany them to court;

Whereas, the nature of the GIFT Calendar requires a safe environment for the women participants, conducive to honest and open discussion;

Whereas, a safe environment cannot be established in court with the presence of men who may have exploited the women participants;

Whereas, there is no way to distinguish male spectators who are a positive influence from those who are a negative influence on the women participants;

NOW THEREFORE IT IS ORDERED,

1. Male spectators shall be excluded from the GIFT Calendar courtroom while the GIFT Calendar is in session.
2. Male criminal justice professionals shall be allowed in the courtroom to carry out their duties as they relate to the GIFT Calendar.

BY THE COURT

Peter A. Cahill

Digitally signed by Peter A. Cahill
DN: cn=Peter A. Cahill, o=Fourth Judicial District Court,
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Date: 2013.01.06 21:41:20 -0600



Peter A. Cahill
Judge of District Court

DATED: January 6, 2013