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WORK RELEASE

A Selected Bibliography

by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction v

How to Obtain These Documents vii

Bibliography 1

Appendix. List of Sources 23

Index 27

INTRODUCTION

Work release is a correctional practice that permits selected inmates to work for pay outside a correctional facility in regular civilian employment while returning to confinement during nonwork hours.

The earliest recorded work-release program was initiated in 1906 in Vermont. Until about 1955, work release was practiced only sparingly and intermittently at the local level in two or three states, with Wisconsin using it most extensively under the Huber Law enacted in 1913.

After several decades of slow development, the concept of work release is now expanding rapidly at all levels of government. With this growth a wide range of methods for implementation has developed.

In addition, the mere concept of work release encompasses diverse treatment approaches. It is rehabilitative treatment combined with traditional punishment. It is both an institutional and a community program. It involves both custodial and noncustodial status. Work-release programs have been initiated and justified by many goals, some of which include easing the transition from institution to community living, reducing the financial burden of the taxpayer, reforming inmate attitudes and behavior, and maintaining inmate family ties.

Because of the differences in enabling legislation, inmate populations, and primary goals, the work-release concept is expressed in so many forms that no single operational model will have general acceptance or application. Thus, through the selected material in this bibliography, it is hoped that the reader will be aided in understanding the goals, functions, forms, and status of work release.

The material presented here is a selected portion of significant literature, rather than an exhaustive collection in which these topics are discussed. It is arranged alphabetically by author; the subject index will help readers to locate documents appropriate to their information needs.

These documents are not available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, except those indicated by the words LOAN or MICROFICHE. To obtain documents listed in this bibliography, see instructions on the following page. Many of them may be found in local, college, or law school libraries. A list of the publishers' names and addresses appears in the Appendix.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

The documents listed are NOT available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, except those indicated by the words LOAN or MICROFICHE. Many of them may be found in public, college, or law school libraries. The publisher of a document is indicated in the bibliographic citation, and the names and addresses of the publishers are listed in the Appendix.

- Those documents marked LOAN followed by the NCJ number can be borrowed from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service by submitting a request through a library utilizing the Interlibrary Loan system. For example:

LAKE COUNTY WORK RELEASE PROGRAM. Evaluation of the Lake County Work Release Program. Zion, Illinois, 1975. 16 p.
LOAN (NCJ 29638)

- Documents marked MICROFICHE: A microfiche copy of the document may be obtained free of charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. This indicates that the document is NOT available for distribution in any other form. Microfiche is a sheet of film 4 x 6 inches that contains the reduced images of up to 98 pages. Since the image is reduced 24 times, it is necessary to use a microfiche reader, which may be available at a local library. Microfiche readers vary in mechanical sophistication. A sample microfiche entry follows:

MICHIGAN. Department of Corrections. Work-Pass Program — Second Year Report. Lansing, Michigan, 1968. 9 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 11866)

- Entries bearing a National Technical Information Service (NTIS) number, such as PB 237 471, can be purchased from NTIS; 5285 Port Royal Road; Springfield, VA 22161. Be sure to include the number when ordering. For example:

BUREAU OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, INC. Work Release. In its The Financial Resources of Released Prisoners. By Kenneth J. Lenihan. Washington, 1974. p. 12 - 15.
MICROFICHE (In NCJ 13954)
PB 237 471

- Those entries that include a stock number can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents; Government Printing Office; Washington, D. C. 20402. Be sure to include the stock number on the request. For example:

_____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. A Guide to Improved Handling of Misdemeanant Offenders. By Tully L. McCrea and Don M. Gottfredson. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 122 p.
(NCJ 11964)
Stock No. 2700-00243

1. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services. Compendium of Model Correctional Legislation and Standards, Second Edition. Chicago, 1975. 870 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 19976)

This compendium contains the full texts of model correctional statutes and standards that have been drafted by major professional and governmental organizations since 1962. Models selected for inclusion in the document cover the areas of sentencing, post-conviction remedies, state corrections departments, the status and rights of prisoners and ex-offenders, probation and parole, and interstate correctional compacts. Important new items contained in this edition include the standards set forth by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and the National Sheriffs' Association's standards for inmates' legal rights. Also included are standards for activities such as halfway houses and correctional officer education; various legislative models, such as interstate parole and probation hearings; and charts with such subjects as State correctional laws and jail standards. Additionally, recommendations are included from five national study commissions that have been concerned with correctional problems. Introductory material describes the problems in each subject area, the key features of the model standards, and the differences in the included materials. The Appendices contain tables (on pages X180 and X181) that provide a state-by-state listing of statutory authorizations for work release programs.

2. AYER, WILLIAM A. Work Release: A Pre-Release Program. In Hardy, Richard E. and John G. Cull, Eds. Introduction to Correctional Rehabilitation. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1973. p. 59 - 71. (In NCJ 15519)

This paper discusses the Huber Law, a Wisconsin law enacted in 1913 that enables persons incarcerated in a county jail without a workhouse or work project to leave the place of confinement for the purpose of performing labor for wages. They return to confinement during nonwork hours. The article concludes that on theoretical grounds and from a practical standpoint, work release would seem a useful rehabilitative tool of immense potential. This remains for the concerned and equipped professionals to demonstrate.

3. BRAUTIGAM, RICHARD K. Work-Release — A Case Study and Comment. The Prison Journal, v. 52, no. 2: 20 - 35. Autumn/Winter, 1972. (NCJ 13032)

This article contains preliminary data on the operation of the Dane County jail work-release program in Madison, Wisconsin. The data supports the view that most if

not all offenders sentenced to jail can be permitted to participate in work release. The study therefore recommends that work-release legislation include the provision that everyone sentenced to a county jail be considered eligible. Additional detailed recommendations are given.

4. BUREAU OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, INC. Work Release. In its The Financial Resources of Released Prisoners. By Kenneth J. Lenihan. Washington, 1974. p. 12-15. MICROFICHE (In NCJ 13954) PB 237 471

Available provisions for financial help to released prisoners and the adverse effect such small resources may have on these persons is discussed in this document. Work-release participants usually are able to accumulate some savings from their outside jobs in contrast to prisoners who must rely on institutional or prison earnings. Work-release prisoners are usually paid the prevailing wage of the job they hold; however, most States require that the inmate pay for his room and board, clothing, and transportation to and from the job. Added to this are the expenses of dependents on public assistance, which must be repaid. This requirement often defeats the purpose of work release, namely, to help the inmate make the transition back to society and to save money. Another drawback is that many prisons are in rural areas, and an inmate from an urban area is not apt to move to the country to maintain his work-release job. A table is provided that shows the number of men on work release at the time of the survey.

5. CALIFORNIA. Department of Rehabilitation. Jail Inmates At Work: A Study of Work Furlough — Final Report. By Alvin Rudoff and T. C. Esselstyn. Sacramento, July, 1971. 97 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 2784)

The effectiveness of an ongoing work-furlough program is delineated in this final report. Within the theoretical framework of an integrative theory of punishment, several hypotheses guided the study in the description and evaluation of the organization, staff, inmates, and financial cost. Variables included background, personality, attitudes, opinions, and recidivism. The design was essentially experimental where work furlough and non-work furlough groups were compared on a before-and-after basis. The results indicated that the program is worthwhile. It is a financial success and appears to reduce certain recidivistic characteristics. However, it also seems to have some deleterious effects. It is recommended that an improved program could be achieved by use of a non-criminal theoretical framework, expansion to include other inmates, some organizational changes, use of existing community services, and more extensive cost-sharing.

6. CARR, WALTER S. and VINCENT J. CONNELLY. (Work Release). In their Sentencing Patterns and Problems — An Annotated Bibliography. Chicago, American Judicature Society, 1973. p. 9, 76, and 77. (In NCJ 11738)

The specific portions of this bibliography that pertain to work release list articles from Federal Rules Decisions and law reviews since 1952. The discussion on pro-

bation, parole, and work release is concerned with special programs on non-confinement. All articles listed strongly favor the greater use of probation and the general policy of returning offenders to society as speedily as possible. The reports on work release are enthusiastic. The programs have been successful and hold great promise for the future that prisoners can be converted into useful citizens.

7. CONNECTICUT. Department of Correction. Annual Report of Community Release Programs for the Period Ending June 30, 1972. By John P. Waters. Hartford, 1972. 54 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 11364)

Contained in this document is data on operations and activities of State work-release and educational-release programs, and descriptions of individual community-release centers. The report includes material on the community-release centers, administrative and fiscal procedures and policies, the rationale of community release, and enabling legislation. Copies of work release, medical, educational release, and inmate agreement forms are included.

8. ————. Planning Committee on Criminal Administration. Use of Subprofessional Personnel in the Criminal Justice System. By Nancy Robb. Hartford, 1973. 50 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 17501)

Two projects are evaluated in this study: the use of a probation aide in the juvenile probation office and the new careers program, which used work release participants as cottage aides at a home for boys. The new careers project was evaluated in relation to its project administration, the institute and participant change, and the overall goal achievement. It was concluded that the use of work-release personnel was of great advantage to the home as assistance to the administration, a development of specialized talents of the staff, and an addition of responsive counselors to the cottages. An overview is presented of what the evaluators see as weaknesses of the concept of the utilization of subprofessionals as part of the personnel upgrading of specific administrations.

9. CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES. Community Work — An Alternative to Imprisonment (Principles and Guidelines). Washington, 1967. 24 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 1722)

Principles, planning steps, and procedures are given for community work programs that enable prisoners to leave institutions daily for regular employment nearby. In many jurisdictions, legislation is broad enough to permit participation in community training programs and home visits. Several different types of community work programs are identified, ranging from local programs for misdemeanants to work-release programs for felon rehabilitation. Community work is not viewed as a substitute for probation or parole, rather, its value is in assisting certain types of offenders in adjusting to the environment of the community in which they will eventually work and live.

16. GOLDFARB, RONALD L. and LINDA R. SINGER. (Work Release). In their After Conviction. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1973. p. 527 - 552.
(In NCJ 10437)

Criticism of the existing American correctional system is contained in this document, with proposed changes that would make it almost entirely a community-based system. In the section on community correction, work release is discussed as one of the means of providing a bridge back to the community. The program is defined, and a brief history of work release is given. The uses of work release are discussed, and the requirements for eligibility are outlined. Also included are administration of work-release programs, employment for participating inmates, earnings of the prisoners, administrative problems, performance of work-release prisoners, and finally an evaluation of the effects of work-release programs.

17. GRUPP, STANLEY E. Proposal for the Evaluation of Work Release Programs. Normal, Illinois, 1974. 39 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15729)

Strategy for work-release programs on the local level includes appraisal of the areas of program goals, ideal standards, and residents' perspective, as well as a methodology for information collection procedures. The conceptual framework and rationale for each area is characterized, followed by notes on the data collection methodologies appropriate to that area. The strategy uses the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration publication Ordering Time to Serve Prisoners (cited herein, entry no. 56) as the basis for the ideal standards data. Included are copies of a prospective resident questionnaire, cover letter, and initial and final project evaluation forms.

18. ————. Work Release: Some Issues and Needs. In American Correctional Association Proceedings of Ninety-Eighth Annual Congress of Correction. College Park, Maryland, American Correctional Association, 1968. p. 91 - 95.
(NCJ 10060)

The need for clarity and specificity regarding the meaning of work release is examined. Also considered are the need to develop the rationale and the articulation of work-release programs within the context of a philosophy of punishment, the need to implement work release as a part of the total punishment program, and areas of specific need in the continued and future development of work release.

19. JEFFERY, ROBERT and STEPHEN WOOLPERT. Work Furlough as an Alternative to Incarceration: An Assessment of Its Effects on Recidivism and Social Cost. Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, v. 65, no. 3: 405 - 415. September, 1974.
(NCJ 18133)

This article is a report on a study that examined the effectiveness of the San Mateo County work-furlough program, which permits convicted misdemeanants to continue or secure employment while serving their sentence. The recidivism rates of work

furloughees for the 4-year period following release were compared with those of a control group of inmates with similar social and criminal histories who did not participate in the program. The study also examined the recidivism rates of men with different social and criminal histories. The researchers predicted that work-furlough inmates would fare better overall after release than the comparison group; this hypothesis was upheld since the percentages of work furloughees with no arrests and no convictions was nearly double those of the control group. The major finding of the study was that work furlough was most beneficial to those having the highest risk of failure after release — those inmates who fared worst under standard institutionalization.

20. JOHNSON, ELMER H. Report on an Innovation — State Work-Release Programs. Crime and Delinquency. v. 16, no. 4: 417 - 426. October, 1970.
(NCJ 2252)

A survey was conducted among those states with statutory authority to initiate work-release programs for adult State prisoners. In 1968, 28 States reported having such legislation and 22 had programs in operation. The survey revealed evidence of a trend toward decentralizing authority over the programs. Work-release programs vary according to differences in size of prisoner population, quality of existing resources, and prison location in relation to the potential job market for work releases.

21. ————. Work Release: Conflicting Goals Within a Promising Innovation. Canadian Journal of Corrections, v. 12, no. 1: 67 - 77. January, 1970.
(NCJ 18315)

This article discusses the theory that the major goals set for work release are inherently contradictory and that any program that tries to achieve all purposes at the same time will fail. The author suggests that the goals for a particular work-release program must be selected from among the following: operating work release as an alternative to total confinement; using work release to reshape public conceptions of the prisoner; reducing the financial burden on the taxpayer; maintaining the labor force of the free community; and using work release as the final phase of vocational training in correctional institutions. Other program goals examined include using work release as a period of transition from prison to community, as a means for the inmate to maintain family ties, as a way of reforming inmate attitudes and behavior, and as a way of lending new flexibility to court-prison interrelationships. A list of references is provided.

22. ———— and KENNETH E. KOTCH. Two Factors in Development of Work Release: Size and Location of Prisons. Journal of Criminal Justice, v. 1, no. 1: 43 - 50. March, 1973.
(NCJ 9722)

The fact that forty-one states have implemented programs of work release is evidence of the remarkable spread of such programs among the state prison systems. The article suggests that there are two factors affecting the potentiality of work

release — the number of prison units and their geographical location relative to the state's job market. The highest work-release participation rate was recorded in 1971 by those prison systems with many units well distributed about their respective state. The lowest rate was that of the systems with a large share of total inmates concentrated in very large prisons. Various housing strategies are defined; the use of several community centers is found to be associated with the highest work-release participation for each type of prison system. In addition, the article discusses prospects for further expansion of work-release programs.

23. JOHNSON, SANDRA L. and ELIZABETH B. MCCUBBIN. Taking Corrections into the Community: A Way to Begin. Raleigh, North Carolina Department of Correction, 1971. 81 p. LOAN/MICROFICHE (NCJ 3417)

Significant areas for the development of programs are discussed, highlighting the rationale for such projects, content, people involved, entry into communities, timing, and evaluation. These guidelines were derived from the experience of establishing a state-wide pilot program for women in North Carolina. Work and study release actions, staffing problems, and community reaction are considered. A research bibliography is included.

24. KING COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT. King County Sheriff's Department Work Release Program — Final Report. By C. James Coughlin. Seattle, 1968. 106 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 6)

The King County work-release program is a therapeutically oriented treatment program for adult male offenders. The program enables convicted inmates in the King County jail, Seattle, Washington, to continue their employment and support their dependents; to receive vocational training and education, if indicated; and to benefit from professional counseling offered to both them and their families. Efforts are made to help the participant maintain his dignity, strengthen his basic family unit, and better organize and structure his personal life and position in society.

25. KRAUSE, KATHERINE. Denial of Work Release Programs to Women: A Violation of Equal Protection. Southern California Law Review, v. 47, no. 4: 1453 - 1490. August, 1974. (NCJ 14911)

The author contends that failure to offer work-release programs to women prisoners is a sex-based classification that cannot stand under the rational basis test as modified by the 1971 case of Reed v. Reed or under the compelling state interest test. The nature of work-release programs and their availability to women is discussed. Two standards of judicial review of state action — restrained review and active review — are also examined. Under the restrained standard of review, the court scrutinizes a statute only to determine whether the distinctions it establishes are rationally related to the purposes of the statute. A long line of decisions upholding sex-based classifications are cited to illustrate the judicial deference to

state action using this rational basis test. Under the active standard of review, the court uses strict scrutiny when groups characterized as "suspect classifications" are involved, as well as interests the courts recognize as "fundamental rights." Judicial decisions indicating a trend toward treating sex as a suspect classification are cited. In addition, the most common reasons cited for under- and non-inclusion of women in work-release programs — added expense, less need for rehabilitation, administrative inconvenience — are examined and refuted by the author.

26. LAKE COUNTY WORK RELEASE PROGRAM. Evaluation of the Lake County Work Release Program. Zion, Illinois, 1975. 16 p. LOAN (NCJ 29638)

This work release program started operation at the Lake County jail and was later shifted to a minimum security community correctional facility. This evaluation covers the period from April, 1974 to April, 1975 and discusses transportation; wages, inmate characteristics, and program funding. Included is a discussion of the history of the Lake County work-release program as it operated out of the Lake County jail from April, 1972 to April, 1975. The program objectives and relevant statistical data from the first, second, and third year evaluation reports have been used for comparison whenever applicable. An appendix has been added to the evaluation that describes the attainment of the separation of the program from the county jail. As of June, 1975, the program has been operating from a reconstructed facility at Camp Logan, Zion, Illinois.

27. MASSACHUSETTS. Department of Correction. Characteristics of Men Accepted and Rejected for Day Work at M. C. I. Concord. By Carroll T. Miller. Boston, 1970. 15 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 3006)
Document No. 5114

Background of the program and entry requirements are given as is a summary of the attributes of those more likely to be accepted into the program. Reasons for ineligibility include a violent crime as the present offense, warrants or detainers outstanding, and more than 6 months or only several weeks remaining until parole eligibility or discharge.

28. MICHIGAN. Department of Corrections. Work-Pass Program — Second Year Report. Lansing, Michigan, 1968. 9 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 11866)

A program designed to aid selected inmates nearing release to make the transition from prison to community life is described and evaluated. Gradual movement from prison to freedom helps people adjust to responsibilities of community living. Work-pass is a program that permits carefully screened offenders to work at jobs in the community while spending their non-working hours in institutional custody. The work-pass program helps the inmate build the self-confidence he needs and to earn money to help support dependents, pay debts, and accumulate savings for the day of parole or discharge. His success with the program indicates his ability to adjust to normal employment and helps determine his parolability. The depart-

ment of corrections and employers feel that the program has been successful to date. Inmate participants have learned additional skills and stable work habits and have had increased feelings of self-worth and hopefulness. The report includes all relevant statistics for the first two years of the program (1966 and 1967).

29. MINNESOTA. Department of Corrections. Detention Services and the Division of Research and Planning. Work Release in Minnesota, 1970. St. Paul, 1971. 24 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 3280)

This annual report covers activities pertaining to those individuals whose work release was terminated during 1970. Individuals who were held under sentence in county jails, workhouses, and lockups totaled 11,091 during 1970. Of these 23.5 percent served all or part of their sentence in work-release programs. The majority of those on work release either retained previous employment or located employment themselves. Monies earned during work release enabled offenders to continue to support their dependents while serving sentences. Custody personnel in the jail facilities believe that participation in work release was beneficial in about 73 percent of the cases served, which is below the figures for preceding years. Statistics presented include work release from metropolitan areas compared to that in rural areas, offenses committed, type of institution, length of original sentence, and others.

30. ———. Department of Corrections. Division of Research and Planning. Analysis of Work Release for Felons in Minnesota. St. Paul, 1971. 41 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 2499)

This is an analysis of the Minnesota work-release program for 1970 with a 4-year trend analysis. Discussions and tables describe specific characteristics of the 154 work-release participants. Tables indicate the institution from which inmates came to the program and the particular variable under consideration. Statistical data is included.

31. ———. Department of Corrections. Division of Research and Planning. Work Release in Minnesota, 1969. By Brian Arcari. St. Paul, 1970. 32 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 2817)

This summary of the work-release program activity in Minnesota in 1969 is in tabular form and analyzed statistically using social and demographic data on the offenders in the program.

32. ———. Department of Corrections. Research, Information, and Data Systems Unit. Work Release for Felons — A Summary of Five Years Experience. St. Paul, 1973. 22 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 11189)

This report gives the characteristics of 147 participants who were terminated from the work-release program. Tables give statistical breakdown of such character-

istics as age, sex, race, marital status, number of dependents, committing offense, sentence in years, and previous convictions. Other tables relate to experience in the work-release program and cover such areas as skill level, income, and work-release success and failure. A program cost analysis is also included. Data is provided for years 1968 - 1972.

33. NORTH CAROLINA. Department of Correction. Work Release. In its Report on Phase 2 of the Development of a Total Correctional Information System. By Burlington Management Services Company. Greensboro, North Carolina, 1972. p. 65 - 79.
MICROFICHE (In NCJ 9839)

This is a study of decision processes, focusing on the information necessary, desirable for decision making and the manner in which this information should be presented. The discussion on work release is preceded by a logic diagram on the associated decision process. An analysis is then made revealing that one problem encountered was the lack of a clear definition of program goals in measurable terms. Nine other points are discussed, including the need for a way to measure success, the need for more reliable data, different selection criteria, information on employers, and the discrepancies in the interpretation and utilization of rehabilitative programs. Recommendations include development of clear definitions, of a means of measuring program effectiveness, of methods of transmitting information, and of a summary report; re-testing of inmates before disqualifying on basis of the Wide-Range Achievement Test (WRAT) or Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) tests; defining procedures for obtaining employer data; combining work-release forms; and printing work-release regulations for both employer and inmates.

34. ———. Department of Correction. Work Release Program. In its Report on Phase I of the Development of a Total Correctional Information System, v. 2. By Burlington Management Services Company. Greensboro, North Carolina, 1971. p. VII 0 - VII 12.
MICROFICHE (In NCJ 9781)

These documents cover only Phase I of a five-phase, five-year study of the Total Correctional Information System for the State of North Carolina. A major part of this study was devoted to identifying and documenting the forms used within the Department of Corrections. Only frequently used forms or only those forms used in certain functional areas were identified and summarized. The documentation on work release covers procedure flows, work-release action, job evaluation, fund ledger card, program rules and regulations for both inmate and employer, incomplete information memo, work-release disapproval and approval, suspended application, social services notification, and work-release reports from social services.

35. OREGON. Department of Human Resources. Corrections Division. Work Release Six-Year Report, July 1, 1966 - June 30, 1972. By Garland D. Godby. Salem, Oregon, 1972. 53 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 12545)

This is a statistical summary of inmates enrolled in work or educational/training programs, and the rehabilitative effectiveness of these programs. Introductory material includes a brief history of the program, a financial summary, and correctional definitions. The following statistics and appended charts provide information on persons admitted to work and on educational release programs. Six-year totals indicate the race distribution, type of crime committed, and removal data. Drug convictions by institution and new crime violations by offense are noted. Statistics show financial savings by the work and education release programs, and indicate a lower percentage of new crime violations by program participants than by non-participants.

36. RISKIN, LEONARD L. Removing Impediments to Employment of Work-Release Prisoners. Criminal Law Bulletin, v. 8, no. 9: 761 - 774. November, 1972. (NCJ 7918)

Federal laws which restrict the job opportunities of state work-release prisoners are discussed, with proposals for action by the Congress and President to end these prohibitions. Several existing laws bar employers with Federal contracts from hiring work-release prisoners and provide criminal sanctions against employers who transport in interstate commerce anything produced by prisoners or convicts. The provisions of these laws are outlined. Amendments are suggested to several congressional bills for eliminating these restrictions, and revisions are proposed to an executive order that prevents employment of work-release prisoners.

37. ROOT, LAWRENCE S. Work Release Legislation. Federal Probation, v. 36, no. 1: 38 - 43. March, 1972. (NCJ 9753)

State legislative guidelines are given for implementation of work-release programs. An analysis of work-release legislation from 40 states reveals that many of the laws follow the statutory pattern of the Federal work-release legislation. In most of the State laws, guidelines are given for the following areas — the extent of furlough privileges, the supervision over implementation, criteria for selection of participants and types of employment, requirements for housing of participants, restrictions on the disbursement of participants' earnings, and provision for penalties for violations of the work-release agreement. The laws generally allow a great deal of latitude for innovative implementation of work-release programs.

38. RUDOFF, ALVIN and T. C. ESSELSTYN. Evaluating Work Furlough: A Followup. Federal Probation, v. 37, no. 2: 48 - 53. June, 1973. (NCJ 11582)

The impact of Santa Clara County, California work-furlough program on continued criminality, family ties, and on the job history of inmates after release is discussed. Comparisons were made of traits and performance of the work-furlough and nonfurlough inmates from data collected through various test instruments. Nonfurlough inmates scored as more lively and carefree, while work-furlough inmates scored as more concerned with convention and conformity. Questionnaires sent out to families of inmates showed that the majority felt that the inmate was responsible for his own predicament; however, more of the furlough inmates' families said that the incarceration of the inmate had an undesirable effect on their lives. Work-furlough inmates had more positive attitudes toward work than non-furlough inmates, and 50 percent of the work-furlough inmates remained on the same job they had prior to sentence. Overall, work-furlough inmates had a lower recidivism rate than nonfurlough inmates.

39. SCOTT, EDWARD M. Group Therapy with Convicts on Work-Release. In Scott, Edward M. and Kathryn L. Scott, Eds. Criminal Rehabilitation...Within and Without the Walls. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1973. p. 147 - 177. (In NCJ 10462)

This article on work release focuses on group therapy. Sessions were held in the author's office because it provided a better setting and because it would afford a kind of proving ground around which he hoped to develop trust and loyalty among the group members and with him. The therapy was divided into three phases: an initial phase, when the group expressed its hostilities; a middle phase, which centered around personal vignettes, dreams, questioning of the self, doubts and fears, value of crime, awareness of choices, and reality of work; and a final phase when the inmate was nearing his parole date, at which time each inmate was given a little extra time in the group to express his anxieties and his problems. The author concludes that a few were substantially helped in their emotional growth and thought processes. He feels that there are clinical facts that substantiate his position, a few of which are given in the article.

40. SINGER, NEIL M. The Value of Adult Inmate Manpower. Washington, American Bar Association, Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, 1973. 21 p. (NCJ 11279)

An economic analysis is presented of the potential labor productivity of inmates in American adult correctional institutions. Drawing from the most current census bureau data on education and occupation levels of adult inmates, and income and earning statistics for households within these education and occupation groups, the author calculates the gross potential earnings of those incarcerated in adult penal institutions. He then estimates what portion of the inmate productivity is actually being utilized in work release, prison industries, and vocational-remedial education pursuits, what portion is being utilized in institutional maintenance activities, and what portion is being lost to society as wasted manpower potential.

The conclusion is that more than \$1 billion of a total productivity potential of as much as \$2.5 billion in inmate earnings is lost annually. The author points out that this manpower loss could be lessened by the expansion of community-based corrections programs, work release, and other such alternatives to incarceration.

41. SOUTH CAROLINA. Department of Corrections. Division of Community Programs. Annual Report, 1972-73. By Roy A. Kimbrel. Columbia, South Carolina, 1973. 52 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 12700)

Data is presented on community-based correctional centers, selection processes for release or furlough, institutional operations and procedures, and assisting agencies. The initial focus of this report is on the selection process in release. Project Transition, an effort that has expanded pre-employment training and employment opportunities for ex-offenders, is also discussed. Succeeding material examines release programs for female offenders. Data also is provided on work-release programs that details the number of participants and provides statistics on removals, recidivism, and escape. Included is a table of time requirements for work-release eligibility. The appendix includes letters from companies that have participated in the work-release program.

42. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. Work Release: Factors in Selection and Results. By Elmer H. Johnson. Carbondale, Illinois, 1969. 272 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 2267)

This systematic evaluation of the work-release program employed by North Carolina compares a sample of orthodox parolees with the paroled work-releasees to see whether the two types differ in parole performance or if they differ in quantity and quality of problems raised during supervision. Paroled work releasees were studied to evaluate consequences of the work-release experience on return to the free community. Pertinence of several selection criteria was assessed. One conclusion was that assignment early in the period of confinement enhances chances of worthy parole performance. Other factors analyzed were length of time on work release, continuation of the work-release job into parole, relationship between work-release and parole locales, and skill level of work-release jobs.

43. ————. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. Work Release: Toward an Understanding of the Law, Policy, and Operation of Community-Based State Corrections. 2 v. By Richard M. Swanson. Carbondale, Illinois, 1973. 320 p. (NCJ 10938)
Publication No. 13.10.26 (v.1) PB 222 309
Publication No. 13.10.27 (v.2) PB 222 310

Results of a manpower study designed to conceptualize understanding of work release and examine the variable effectiveness of work-release alternatives are the main topics of this report. Volume 1 describes how conceptual analysis of work-release statistical data was derived from three major sources — comprehensive

review of work-release legislation in the U. S., survey of work-release programs by mailed questionnaires, and on-site interviews at 50 correctional centers in four contrasting States and the District of Columbia. Factors found to influence work-release outcome were eligibility, resident autonomy, the work-release center's location, vocational training and placement, facilities for housing residents, and suitable job placement. A model statute is presented which offers suggestions for revision of current legislation and can be used as a guide for those States without enabling legislation. The model focuses on procedural regularity in work-release legislation, articulating criteria to be used relating to establishment, eligibility, exclusion, collection and disbursement of releasees' earnings, conditions of employment, and revocation of work-release privileges. Twenty-one additional recommendations are made. Volume 1 also includes an extensive work-release bibliography, some of the statistical results, and a directory of State work-release centers. Volume 2 contains technical reports describing the establishment of the study procedures and detailing results of the state-by-state national survey.

44. ————. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. Work Release: Toward an Understanding of Law, Policy, and Operation of Community-Based State Corrections. National Directory — State Work Release Centers. By Ronald J. Scott, Ed. Carbondale, Illinois, 1972. 13 p. (NCJ 11128)
Publication No. 13.10.31

This directory was produced as part of a national study on work release. The purpose of this directory is to facilitate interaction between those most involved and concerned with the problems and hopes of community-based corrections and manpower training.

45. ————. Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. Work Release: Toward an Understanding of the Law, Policy, and Operation of Community-Based State Corrections. Summary Report. By Richard M. Swanson. Carbondale, Illinois, 1973. 43 p. (NCJ 11021)
Publication No. 13.10.30

The concepts important to the understanding of work release and of the differential effectiveness of work-release alternatives are examined. Statistical data, limited to 1 year for collection, were derived from three major sources — comprehensive review of work-release legislation in the U. S., survey of work-release programs by mailed questionnaire, and on-site interview of 50 correctional centers in four States and the District of Columbia. Factors influencing work-release outcome were found to be inmate's eligibility, resident autonomy, the work-release center's location, vocational training and placement, facilities for housing residents, and suitable job placement. A model work-release statute is presented which offers suggestions for revision of current legislation and can be used as a guide for those States without enabling legislation. The model was designed to outline a procedural regularity in work-release legislation defining establishing criteria for authority, conditions of exclusion, eligibility, collection and disbursement of releasee's earnings, conditions of employment, and revocation of privileges. An appendix lists work-release centers by State. For the detailed results of this study, see item no. 43.

46. TAGGART, ROBERT, III. The Prison of Unemployment — Manpower Programs for Offenders. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972. 116 p.
(NCJ 10032)

This publication covers manpower policies and vocational and educational programs that prepare ex-offenders to cope with the job market. Prisoners and ex-offenders on probation and parole are a largely untapped manpower resource. Written from a manpower perspective, this report views offenders as a "highly disadvantaged clientele with serious defects in the work world...needing a wide range of services." Pre- and post-release services that can assist in the transition from a closed to an open environment include prison industry, work release, selected vocational and educational training projects, and income maintenance during post-release adjustment. Each of these services is evaluated individually. The suggestion is made to exercise greater selectivity in choosing participants for offender manpower programs.

47. TEXAS. Department of Corrections. Research and Development Division. Work Furlough Program. Huntsville, Texas, 1973. 39 p.
Special Study No. 1 MICROFICHE (NCJ 13150)

This program summary includes types of jobs, selection, wages, transportation and housing, employer-corrections department relations, and demographic data on inmates. The demographic study was limited to male inmates of a single program. Data is presented for ethnic characteristics, age, military record, educational achievement, intelligence quotients, religion, marital status, time on release, method of release, and offenses while on release. Appended are the program's enabling legislation and rules and regulations.

48. TOMPKINS, DOROTHY C. and WALTER H. BUSHER. Furlough From Prison. Berkeley, California, University of California, Institute of Governmental Studies, 1973. 68 p.
Document No. Public Policy Biblio: 5 MICROFICHE (NCJ 14646)

This bibliography covers materials on work release, furloughs, and other types of leave. The section on work release is divided according to state and local programs, Federal programs, and foreign programs. An alphabetical index is provided.

49. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. National Institute of Mental Health. Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency. Graduated Release. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1971. 30 p.
PHS Publication Number 2128 LOAN/MICROFICHE (NCJ 851)

This document reviews programs designed to ease the transition from prison to a free community, including pre-release programs, work release, and halfway houses. The majority of agencies administering the programs report that graduated release is beneficial to the offender and to society and should be expanded. The author warns, however, that it is essential that graduated release not be unnecessarily used as a further restriction upon an individual who by reasonable standards can be deemed ready for greater freedom. An extensive bibliography is included.

50. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Bureau of Prisons. New Bridges to the Community — A Collection of Studies on the First Year's Experience With the Work Release Program. By R. Renée Bowden and others. Washington, 1967. 88 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 17035)

Information is presented on the work-release programs of Federal prisons in 1965 and 1966. Characteristics of the prisoners assigned to the work-release program are presented, and an analysis of individual job descriptions is included. Most of the information in the studies comes from work-release program discharge data forms completed by the various institutions. Included on the form is data on earnings, the number of work-release assignments, inmates' purposes in participating, employer's attitude toward the inmate while on the work-release program, and willingness to give him post-release employment. Reports on removals and escapees from the work-release program also are presented. A research proposal is offered on the basis of observations of the existing work-release program.

51. ————. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Work Release: A Bibliography. By American Justice Institute. Washington, 1972. 41 p.
Work Release Resource Document No. 1 (NCJ 8624)
PB 227 671/AS

———. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Work Release: A Directory of Programs and Personnel. By American Justice Institute. Washington, 1972. 116 p.
Work Release Resource Document No. 2 (NCJ 8623)
PB 227 672/AS

———. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Work Release: A Compilation of Enabling Legislation. By American Justice Institute. Washington, 1972. 200 p.
Work Release Resource Document No. 3 (NCJ 8625)
PB 227 673/AS

Document 1 is an annotated bibliography on Federal, State, and foreign work-release programs and the administration of such programs.

Document 2 is an inventory of existing State and local work-release programs with the personnel of each agency responsible for administration, supervision, and operations. The purpose of the listing is two-fold — to facilitate communications among program administrators and planners and to serve as a resource document for criminal justice professionals who plan to initiate new work-release programs.

Document 3 covers work-release statutes at the State, county, and city level for each of the 50 States, and for the Federal government and District of Columbia. The introductory discussion covers such topics as program administration, reasons for release, statutory limitations on eligibility, and consequences of work-release violations.

52. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. (Work Release.) In its Census of State Correctional Facilities — Advance Report, 1974. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975. p. 13 and 14. Publication No. SD-NPS-SR-1 LOAN (In NCJ 25642) Stock No. 027-000-00334-6

This document contains results of a survey of about 600 state correctional facilities that obtained information on types of institutions, number of inmates, facility conditions, expenses, staff, and programs. The data on rehabilitative programs and services reveals that 61 percent of all state correctional facilities had work-release programs as did more than half the closed prisons. Results of the survey are summarized in a table that classifies the type of institution and the number and percent of work-release programs.

53. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. (Work Release.) In its The Nation's Jails — A Report on the Census of Jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975. p. 14, 15. MICROFICHE (In NCJ 19067) Stock No. 027-000-00326-5

A table presents the number and percent of jails having work-release and weekend sentence programs by size of jail. Slightly more than two-fifths of all jails sponsored work-release programs, which are designed to enable inmates to hold outside jobs while spending nonworking hours in confinement. The practice serves not only as a means of facilitating the inmates' reintegration into the community, but also enables family breadwinners to continue to provide support to their dependents. A second table shows the number and percent of jails having work-release and weekend-sentence programs by geographic region.

54. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. A Guide to Improved Handling of Misdemeanant Offenders. By Tully L. McCrea and Don M. Gottfredson. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 122 p. (NCJ 11964) Stock No. 2700-00243

This document contains concrete suggestions for improving misdemeanor correctional and lower court practices such as by the use of work release and work-educational furloughs. Other topics include court delay, pretrial jail detention, use of pre-sentence investigation reports, and special misdemeanor treatment programs. Work release is discussed in relation to the specific problem of reducing the destructive and dehumanizing aspects of incarceration. The appendixes contain descriptive reports on existing misdemeanor projects which include work release as a component.

55. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Job Training and Placement for Offenders and Ex-Offenders. By Phyllis G. McCreary and John M. McCreary. Washington, 1974. 166 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15652) Stock No. 027-000-00305-2

This volume includes material for practitioners who are planning new manpower services, or who are currently administering work-release or ex-offender employment programs. The authors report on programs sponsored by Federal agencies, business, labor, and public groups. Subjects included are work release, job placement, vocational training, and community based programs. Current thinking on the role of inmate services is reviewed, and the characteristics, economic problems, and job needs of ex-offenders are discussed. Guidelines are offered on the best way to help ex-offenders prepare themselves for jobs, how to develop jobs, how to see that former offenders are properly placed, and how to create stable employer-employee relationships. All these topics are pertinent to work release. Also discussed are program planning, administration, and evaluation. The last chapter presents an outline for a model employment and training program. A selected bibliography is also included.

56. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Technical Assistance Division. Ordering Time to Serve Prisoners — A Manual for the Planning and Administering of Work Release. By Walter H. Buscher. American Justice Institute. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 209 p. LOAN (NCJ 10782) Stock No. 2700-00205

This volume is a synthesis of the available planning and operational expertise in the field of work release, and presents the concepts in terms of broad principles, their rationales, and potential application. It provides guidelines and a substantial starting point for future work-release planning. Current trends indicate that work release is expanding rapidly and will be increasingly community-based. For that reason, this book is concerned primarily with concepts of formulation and implementation that will aid criminal justice planners and administrators at the local and county levels. The historical development and the extent of current usage of work release are described in Part 1 as an introduction to later material that discusses the objectives, and cost-effectiveness of work-release programs. A step-by-step methodology for planning a county work-release program is then developed. Part 2 covers a full range of operational considerations from staffing the program and selecting participants to maintaining program control and accountability and conducting evaluations. A glossary of work-release terms is included, with appendixes containing sample forms and checklists used in administering a program.

57. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. Institute of Government. Work Release in North Carolina — The Program and the Process. Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1973. 82 p. (NCJ 11093) PB 227 700/AS

This document presents a historical background of work release and early legislation, program features, and the function and decision making processes of the three

criminal justice system agencies involved. Program features discussed include policies and statutes governing admission, regulations concerning work-release conduct, financial compensation, available positions, and length of participation. Subsequent sections describe the manner in which work-release decisions are made in the courts, the office of corrections, and the office of paroles. Appendixes contain information on work-release statutes, characteristics of inmate participants, and outside activity levels. Sample forms from the offices of corrections and parole are also included.

58. WALDO, GORDON P., THEODORE G. CHIRICOS, and LEONARD E. DOBRIN. Community Contact and Inmate Attitudes — An Experimental Assessment of Work Release. *Criminology*, v. 11, no. 3: 345 - 381. November, 1973. (NCJ 13026)

A questionnaire was administered to work-release inmates 6 months before and just prior to their release to find what attitude change may be attributed to work release. No discernible difference was found over the duration of the work-release experience in levels of perceived opportunity, achievement motivation, or self-esteem. Further, there was no significant difference between work-release participants and a control group of non-release inmates with regard to these factors. Finally, the only attitude change attributable to the work-release experience was unfavorable since self-esteem of work-release participants was significantly lower than that expressed before work release and than that expressed by the non-release controls. The authors suggest that work release, as such, cannot be charged with failure to improve inmate attitudes, since the outcome of community contacts may depend largely on the quality of contacts sustained or expected.

59. WHELAN, CAROL S. Community Oriented Correctional Programs — Partial Confinement and Temporary Release in New York State. New York, Community Service Society of New York, Department of Public Affairs, 1975. 109 p. (NCJ 31907)

This investigation of the New York State temporary release programs involves a review of statutes; interviews of administrators, line staff, and inmates; and observations of selected temporary release programs. The initial intent of the investigation was to review the State work-release program, since the first significant partial confinement laws in New York were directed almost entirely to work release. As work release was investigated, it was found that while employment has remained a major objective of administrators and inmates alike, the concern has grown to include a broad range of community oriented objectives.

60. WISCONSIN. Division of Corrections. Bureau of Planning, Development, and Research. Huber Law Survey, 1972. Madison, Wisconsin, 1973. 12 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 12474)

Survey results are contained in this document that measure the fiscal effectiveness of the Huber law, Wisconsin's work-release program for selected county jail inmates. The Huber law, in effect since 1913, grants participating inmates the privilege of gainful employment within the community coupled with confinement

only during non-working hours. The law has been progressively expanded to include absences for such reasons as attending family needs, attending school, or receiving medical treatment. Inmates' incomes are used to pay board and maintenance costs, to reduce debts and to pay family support, and for personal expenses and savings. Aside from the obvious fiscal advantages of such a program, a rising awareness of the need for this kind of rehabilitation program has caused a trend in county courts toward Huber law sentencing. This report presents a county-by-county breakdown of sentencing under the Huber law and the resultant fiscal accruals.

61. ———. Division of Corrections. Bureau of Planning, Development, and Research. Work Release — Study Release Program, 1970 and First Five-Year Trends. By John H. Ferstl and Charles Brassington. Madison, Wisconsin, 1972. 23 p. Statistical Bulletin C-63 MICROFICHE (NCJ 2376)

This review of the Wisconsin work-release and study-release programs discusses legislation passed, program history, and future, together with a 5-year statistical trend analysis in view of pertinent program parameters. Appendices provide profiles of inmate participants, program financial data, and utility.

62. ———. Division of Corrections. Bureau of Planning, Development, and Research. Work Release — Study Release Program, Calendar Years 1971 and 1972. Madison, Wisconsin, 1973. 22 p. Statistical Bulletin C-63 MICROFICHE (NCJ 11891)

Data on operations and activities of the work-release and study-release programs, including statistics on number of inmates, characteristics of participants, and budget is contained in this document. A program summary includes new program developments, program future, and a discussion of the data.

63. WORCESTER COUNTY. Office of the Sheriff. Work Release Program. In its Worcester County Jail and House of Correction — Annual Report, 1972. Worcester, Massachusetts, 1973. p. 3 - 5. MICROFICHE (In NCJ 11782)

The work-release program in Worcester County, Massachusetts is summarized and statistics on the number and status of those participating is provided. A financial report of the program also is included.

APPENDIX

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Springfield, Illinois 62703
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311 S. Juniper Street
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5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
Also available on microfiche from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
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P. O. Box 24036, S. W. Post Office
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5285 Port Royal Road
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INDEX

All references are to bibliography entry numbers, not pages.

A

Absconders, characteristics of, 10
Absconders from the Misdemeanant Work-
Release Program: Preliminary Study,
10
Adjusting to the environment of a com-
munity, 9
Administration, 15, 16, 51, 55
Administrative procedures, 7
Alternative to total confinement, 21
Analysis of Work Release for Felons in
Minnesota, 30
Annual Report, 1972 - 73, 41
Annual Report of Community Release Pro-
grams for the Period Ending June 30,
1972, 7
Appraisal of program goals, 17
Approval/disapproval for work release,
34
Authorization, 1, 14

B

Benefits, financial, social, and correc-
tional, 11, 12, 19
Bibliographies, 6, 11, 23, 43, 48, 49,
51, 55
Business sponsors, 55

C

California, 13, 19, 38
Center location, 43, 45
Characteristics of absconders, 10
Characteristics of Men Accepted and Re-
jected for Day Work at M.C.I.
Concord, 27
Characteristics of participants, 26, 30,
32, 47, 50, 57, 62
Community based programs, 7, 9, 12, 16,
22, 41, 43, 45, 55

Community Contact and Inmate Attitudes —
An Experimental Assessment of Work
Release, 58
Community Oriented Correctional Programs —
Partial Confinement and Temporary
Release in New York State, 59
Community reaction, 23
Community Work — An Alternative to
Imprisonment (Principles and Guide-
lines), 9
Comparing furlough/nonfurlough inmates,
5, 19, 38, 42
Comparing metropolitan and rural areas,
29
Compendium of Model Correctional Legis-
lation and Standards, Second Edition,
1
Comprehensive review of legislation, 43
Concepts, 45, 56
Conceptual analysis, 43
Connecticut, 7
Consensus and disagreement, 13
Correctional officer education, 1
Cost analysis/effectiveness, 15, 32, 56
Cost Analysis of the District of Columbia
Work Release Program, 11
County-by-county breakdown of sentencing,
60
Court delay, 54
Current trends, 56

D

Dane County jail work release program, 3
Decision making process, 33, 57
Decisions upholding sex-based classification,
25
Definition of program goals, 33
Demographic data, 12, 31, 47
Denial of Work Release Programs to Women:
A Violation of Equal Protection, 25
Dependent support, 24, 53

Description of North Carolina Work Release Program and Pre-Release Program, 14
Developing jobs, 55
Directory of state work release centers, 43, 44
Disbursement of earnings, 13, 37, 43, 45
Discharge data, 50
District of Columbia, 10, 11, 43, 45, 51
Duration of release, 13

E

Earnings, 4, 11, 16, 32, 50
 disbursement, 13, 37, 43, 45
 potential for, 40
Economic analysis, 40
Economic indicators, 12
Education, 24, 40
Educational-release programs, 7, 35
Educational and vocational training, 24
Effectiveness of work release, 5, 15, 35, 43, 60
Eligibility requirements, 3, 13, 14, 16, 27, 41, 43, 45, 51
Employer-correction relations, 47
Employer-employee relations, 55
Employment, 13, 16, 24, 33, 36, 37, 41, 43, 59
Entry into the community, 23
Entry requirements, 27
Escapes, 41, 50
Evaluating Work Furlough: A Followup, 38
Evaluation, 5, 8, 12, 16, 17, 19, 23, 26, 38, 42, 55, 56
Evaluation forms, 17
Evaluation of the Lake County Work Release Program, 26
Exclusion conditions, 45
Experience in programs, 32
Extent of furlough privileges, 37

F

Facilities, 43, 45
Factors influencing outcome, 43, 45
Failure and success, 32
Family support, 53
Federal Bureau of Prisons, 13
Federal laws, 36, 37
Federal programs, 48, 50, 51, 55

Federal restrictions, 36
Federal Rules Decisions, 6
Felon rehabilitation, 9
Female offenders, 23, 25, 41
Financial benefits, 12
Financial data, 35, 61
Financial help to prisoners, 4
Financial report, 63
Financial savings, 35
Fiscal procedures, 7
Flexibility in court-prison interrelationships, 21
Florida, 12, 13
Foreign programs, 48, 51
Fundamental rights, 25
Furlough from Prison, 48

G

Geographical location, 22, 53
Goals of program, 21, 24, 28
Graduated Release, 49
Group Therapy with Convicts on Work-Release, 39
A Guide to Improved Handling of Misdemeanant Offenders, 54
Guidelines, 37, 55, 56

H

Halfway houses, 1, 49
Historical background, 16, 26, 56, 57, 61
 North Carolina, 14
 Oregon, 35
Housing, 11, 22, 37, 47
Huber law, 2
Huber Law Survey, 1972, 60

I

Illinois, 26
Impact on recidivism, family ties, job history, 38
Inmate attitudes, 58
 purposes, 50
 services, 55
Interpretation/utilization of rehabilitative programs, 33
Interstate correctional compacts, 1
Inventory of state and local programs, 51

J

The Jacksonville Community Correctional Center: A Descriptive Evaluation, 12
Jail Inmates at Work: A Study of Work Furlough — Final Report, 5
Job evaluation, 34
Job placement, 43, 45, 55
Job Training and Placement for Offenders and Ex-Offenders, 55
Jobs, type of, 37, 47, 50, 55
Judicial review, 25

K

King County Sheriff's Department Work Release Program — Final Report, 24

L

Labor,
 productivity, 40
 sponsors, 55
Legislation, 1, 3, 7, 14, 20, 36, 37, 43, 45, 47, 51, 57, 59, 60, 61
Length of participation, 42, 57
Local programs, 9, 48

M

Maintaining family ties/labor force, 21
Manpower,
 policies, 46
 services, 55
 study, 43
Massachusetts, 27, 63
Meaning of work release, 18
Measuring success, 33
Metropolitan/rural area comparison, 29
Michigan, 28
Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), 33
Minnesota programs, 13, 29, 30, 31, 32
Misdemeanant offenders, 9, 10, 19, 54
Model programs, 55
Model statutes, 1, 43, 45
Monetary benefits, 11

N

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, 1
National Sheriff's Association, 1
National survey, 13
New Bridges to the Community — A Collection of Studies on the First Year's Experience with the Work Release Program, 50
New York, 59
Nonconfinement, 6
North Carolina programs, 13, 14, 23, 33, 34, 42, 57

O

Occupational background, 12
Operations, 3, 14, 41, 43, 45, 51, 56, 62
Ordering Time to Serve Prisoners — A Manual for the Planning and Administering of Work Release, 56
Oregon, 35
Organize/structure personal life, 24

P

Parole, 1, 6
Participation, 3, 22
Pay for work release jobs, 4
Performance, 16
Philosophy of punishment, 18
Planning, 9, 56
Policy, 43, 45, 57
Post-conviction remedies, 1
Potential application, 22, 56
Practices and procedures, 13
Pre-employment training, 41
Preparing for jobs, 55
Pre-release, 14, 49
President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 15
Pretrial jail detention, 54
Principles, 9, 56
Prison industries, 15, 46
Prison units, number of, 22
The Prison of Unemployment — Manpower Programs for Offenders, 46
Probation, 1, 6
Procedure for obtaining employer data, 33

Procedures, 9, 11, 13, 34, 41, 45
Processes and program operation, 14
Professional counseling, 24
Program administration, 13
 objectives, 26
 planning, 55
 entry requirements, 27
 rules, 34
Project Transition, 41
Proposal for the Evaluation of Work Release Programs, 17
Prospects for expansion, 22
Public group sponsors, 55

R

Rationale for community release, 7, 17, 18, 23, 56
Rearrest rates, 12
Recidivism, 5, 19, 35, 38, 41
Recommendations for improvement of work furlough programs, 5
Reducing financial burden on taxpayer, 21
Reforming attitudes, 21
Regulations, 34, 47, 57
Rehabilitation, 2, 35, 52, 60
Reintegration into society, 53
Removal from program, 14, 35, 41, 50
Removing Impediments to Employment for Work-Release Prisoners, 36
Report on an Innovation — State Work-Release Programs, 20
Reports, 34
Research literature, 13
Reshaping public concept of prisoners, 21
Results, 5, 28, 29
Return to the community, 16
Rights of prisoners, 1

S

Sample forms, 56
San Mateo County program, 19
Sanford Advancement Center, 14
Santa Clara County, 38
Savings of participants, 4, 12
Selection criteria, processing, 33, 37, 41, 42, 47, 56
Sentencing, 1, 60
Skill levels, 42

South Carolina, 41
Specific needs, 18
Staffing problems, 23
Standards, 1, 17
State,
 centers, 45
 corrections departments, 1
 institutions, 52
 legislation, 37, 51
 operations/activities, 7
 pilot program, 23
 programs, 20, 48, 51
Statistical data, 11, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 40, 41, 43, 45, 53, 61, 62, 63
Statutes and standards, 1, 51, 57, 59
Strategy for work release, 17
Success and failure, 32
Supervision, 11, 13, 37, 51
Survey, 4, 13, 20, 38, 43, 45, 52, 53, 60

T

Taking Corrections into the Community: A Way to Begin, 23
Terms, glossary, 56
Therapeutically oriented program, 24
Timing, 23
Total Correctional Information System, 33, 34
The Training and Employment of Offenders, 15
Transition to community life, 21, 28, 46, 49
Transportation, 26, 47
Two Factors in Development of Work Release: Size and Location of Prisons, 22
Types of work release programs, 9

U

Use of Subprofessional Personnel in the Criminal Justice System, 8

V

The Value of Adult Inmate Manpower, 40

Violations, 37, 51
Vocational training, 12, 15, 21, 24, 43, 45, 46, 55

W

Wages, 4, 26, 47
Wide-Range Achievement Test (WRAT), 33
Wisconsin, 2, 3, 13, 60, 61, 62
Women and work release, 23, 25, 41
Work-educational furlough, 54
Work furlough, 5, 19, 38, 47
Work Furlough as an Alternative to Incarceration: An Assessment of Its Effects on Recidivism and Social Cost, 19
Work Furlough Program, 5, 47
Work-Pass Program — Second Year Report, 28
Work Release, 2, 4, 16, 33, 52, 53
Work-release assignments, 50
Work Release: A Bibliography, 51
Work Release — A Case Study and Comment, 3
Work Release: A Compilation of Enabling Legislation, 51
Work Release: Conflicting Goals Within a Promising Innovation, 21
Work Release: A Directory, 51
Work Release: Factors in Selection and Results, 42
Work Release for Felons — A Summary of Five Years Experience, 32
Work Release Legislation, 3, 37
Work Release in Minnesota, 1969, 31
Work Release in Minnesota, 1970, 29
Work Release in North Carolina — The Program and the Process, 57
Work release participants in criminal justice system, 8
Work Release: A Pre-Release Program, 2
Work Release Program, 34, 63
Work Release Six-Year Report, July 1, 1966 - June 30, 1972, 35
Work Release: Some Issues and Needs, 18
Work Release — Study Release Program, 1970 and First Five-Year Trends, 61

Work-Release — Study Release Program, Calendar Years 1971 and 1972, 62
Work Release: Toward an Understanding of the Law, Policy, and Operation of Community-Based State Corrections, 43
Work Release: Toward an Understanding of Law, Policy, and Operation of Community-Based State Corrections. National Directory — State Work Release Centers, 44
Work Release: Toward an Understanding of Law, Policy, and Operation of Community-Based State Corrections. Summary Report, 45
Work-Release Programs for Adult Felons in the United States: A Descriptive Study, 13

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7. 10/15/1944