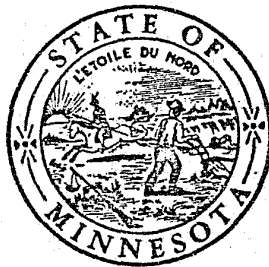


MINNESOTA
PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

OCTOBER 1974 - MARCH 1976



MINNESOTA METROPOLITAN TRAINING CENTER

Circle Pines, Minnesota

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Research and Data System

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ABSTRACT

The present report deals with 272 clients released from the Pre-Release Program at the Minnesota Metropolitan Training Center during the 18 month period from October 1974 to March 1976. These inmates were transferred from maximum security prison settings to the minimum custody environment at MMTC, approximately one month prior to release. The objective of the Pre-Release Program is to provide inmate clients with a period of decompression, and to assist them in re-entering the community by individual counseling, by conducting various workshops in job seeking skills, and by utilization of other public resources. To accomplish this objective, the major emphasis has been placed on the employment motivation of the client, based on the hypothesis that an offender is less likely to be committed again for new offenses if he maintains reasonable employment over time.

The findings of this study in terms of the fulfillment of objectives, the parole performance of clients by personal characteristics, the parole performance of clients as related to employment, and the job satisfaction follow-ups were as follows:

I. THE FULFILLMENT OF OBJECTIVES

- A. Many clients have been helped in the decompression and reintegration process from maximum security settings to free society through the assistance of the Pre-Release Program. The result of training ratings were positive, and give evidence that this objective was fulfilled. (Objective #1).
- B. Workshops conducted by various volunteers, as well as the individual and group assistance rendered by the group leaders and staff, have provided inmate clients with the information about community resources available to them, and have assisted them significantly in finding employment. (Objectives #2 and #3).

II. PAROLE PERFORMANCE BY PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

- A. By bio-ethnic backgrounds, Native Americans experienced a larger number of parole revocations than other groups.
- B. By age group, the highest number of parole revocations was in the age group of 30-40 years.
- C. The highest number of parole revocations, by marital status, was in the group of clients who were divorced.
- D. The number of dependents is not a significant factor for a client in parole performance.
- E. By educational level, the highest number of parole revocations was for those clients whose educational level was less than completion of the eighth grade. The lowest number of revocations was for the group of clients whose educational level was that of high school graduate. A curve-linear relationship was found.
- F. In general, a client who was a first offender, a property offender involving no violence, and charged for a single offense with a sentence less than three years, completed parole successfully.

III. PAROLE PERFORMANCE BY THE FACTOR OF EMPLOYMENT

- A. Vocational training within a correctional institution is highly significant in affecting clients positive parole performance.
- B. A greater number of parole revocations occurred for the client group having no prior work experience.
- C. There is a tendency noted that a higher number of parole revocations occurred for clients who are unskilled, although the skill level is an ambiguous factor in parole performance. It was determined that the more unskilled workers, who felt they were underpaid in their jobs, experienced parole revocation.
- D. A tendency is noted that those clients who earn smaller salaries experienced a greater number of parole revocations, particularly those earning less than \$300 per month.
- E. A tendency was noted that those clients with long tenure on any one job experienced fewer parole revocations.

IV. JOB SATISFACTION FOLLOW-UP DATA

- A. A statistically significant correlation between the two variables of self-confidence in skill, and job finding was established. While 47% of clients maintained high morale and self-confidence on employment possibilities, 20% of the clients who previously had trouble in finding employment now felt they had saleable skills, to enable them to find employment after program completion and release from sentence.
- B. In general, clients expressed satisfaction about their present jobs, and the excellent interpersonal relationships between themselves and supervisors, although they showed some dissatisfaction in their jobs in terms of long term job career development.
- C. Skilled clients on parole tended to be employed on a full-time basis, and remained on the same job for a longer period of time than unskilled clients.
- D. A considerable change in salaries is observed between the salary earned prior to the time of admission to institutions, and that earned following release from the Pre-Release Program.

V. PAROLE FOLLOW-UP

The comparative data of the study indicates that there is no statistically significant difference in the parole performance of those offenders released to the Pre-Release Program followed by regular parole, as compared to those offenders released directly to regular parole status. However, the Pre-Release Program clients did somewhat better in their parole performance than the matched counter-parts on regular parole status.

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CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

The President's Commission in 1967 stated that isolation from the community was poor preparation for prisoners who eventually return to the community, and that society itself suffered when prisoners were simply passing time in prison. In October 1974, the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Corrections approved plans for the formation of the Pre-Release Program at the Minnesota Metropolitan Training Center (MMTC). The program was designed to assist inmates from the Minnesota State Prison and the State Reformatory for Men during their last month of incarceration. This program was designed to provide the opportunity for participants to interact with individuals in the free community as well as allow the offender to re-establish ties with the employment system prior to his release on parole.

The program was also designed to teach them how to articulate and utilize their marketable skills in job seeking, to help them have access to the current job market and job openings related to their skills, and to aid them in developing and mailing resumes to prospective employers. Participants were also given training in how to prepare for job interviews.

I. Facility and Staff:

A residential cottage and the school building at MMTC were selected in which to house the inmates, and to conduct the workshops and classroom meetings. Other resources at MMTC were available for the program, including teaching supplies and equipment. Through financial assistance from the Department of Education, the Department of Corrections was able to contract with Control Data Corporation for assistance in implementing a job motivation program which Control Data had developed. The contract with Control Data ran from October 1974 through June 1975; and provided two staff of Control Data to train MMTC staff in their Career Clinic instructional techniques. Since July 1975 the cost of operating the program has been handled by the MMTC budget, and three MMTC staff members have been trained to carry on the Control Data Program.

The program was originally staffed with a seven member complement; a director, a secretary, two group leader trainees, one correctional counselor supervisor, and two correctional counselors. In addition, the original staffing included the two instructors under the contract with Control Data Corporation. The director was responsible for overall program planning and implementation, inter-office coordination, and staff supervision. The correctional counselor supervisor was responsible for supervising the correctional counselors and the management of the living unit. The group leaders responsibilities were categorized into three major functions: (1) orientation for clients to the program, including planning and conducting the orientation process for newly arrived clients; (2) providing individual counseling and small group counseling for clients, aimed toward problem-solving in such areas as employment exploration, family affairs and financial matters; and (3) conducting the Career Clinic program.

The program provides 15 workshops, "Information-Giving" sessions handled by volunteers from community agencies. These workshops are considered to be an important element of the program. These volunteers lead discussions around their areas of expertise and attempt to give up-to-date information on the services their agencies could provide to parolees. Other volunteer sessions are designed to help clients improve in their management of daily affairs. From November 1975 to August 1976, Help Industry Recruit Ex-Offenders (H.I.R.E.), a Minneapolis based private agency, has provided three staff members to assist in client job placement and job retention.

II. Objectives:

Objectives of the Pre-Release Program are defined as follows: (1) to provide clients with a decompression process from a maximum security setting to the community. (2) to provide clients with information about community resources available to them, and (3) to assist clients in finding employment.

Although inmates who had various marketable skills were not excluded from the target population, very few inmates had the skills and resources to support themselves adequately in the community. Many clients were not able to secure their jobs alone, and needed job counseling and job-finding-skills training while they were in the program. The program provided the service of meeting the need of clients for gradual reintegration to the community by such means as workshops, life counseling, resource identification in the community, home furloughs, and job placement.

III. Research Settings:

This present study is belatedly carried out in an ex-post-facto manner. An effort is made however to evaluate the program in terms of the following areas related to the forementioned objectives:

- (1) Achievement of decompression process from a maximum security setting to a community. (Objective #1).
- (2) Achievement of any latent function that contributes significantly to the development of correctional programming for the benefit of clients. (Objective #1).
- (3) The impact and advantage of the workshops for clients. (Object #2)
- (4) Assistance to parolees in achieving law abiding conduct after release and contributing factors reducing re-incarceration. (Object #2).
- (5) Follow-up of vocational and occupation status after release. (Objective #3).

Although emphasis is placed on the assessment of the program in terms of measured effectiveness and the benefits of workshops, job acquisition and parole performance, the present report covers the overall picture of the program as depicted by the results of data collection. In collecting this data, 272 matched pairs were established from the regular parole releasees from the State Prison and Reformatory and parolees exiting the system through Pre-Release. These matched pairs were compared on variables of race, age, time of release, and type of commitment offense. Excluded from this study were other miscellaneous releasees such as paroles to half-way houses, medical paroles, and direct discharges, etc.

To collect the data, three separate forms of questionnaires were utilized in the interviews of clients. (a) The Demographic Data of all program participants was collected by the secretary of the program when the clients entered the Pre-Release Program; (b) Training Ratings for Workshops were structured without identifying the respondents in order to secure their frank responses. These ratings were completed by clients upon completion of the program. The form consisted of simple ratings about each workshop in which the client had participated and other questions concerning employment experiences. (c) The Follow-Up Form was designed for securing parole data and was completed by the parole agent six months after release of the client from the program. Clients' present status was determined through the Department of Corrections filing room, and the Record Section of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The definition of the terms "revoked" and "non-revoked" are rather broadly defined in the present study.

"Revoked" status includes persons who (1) are returned to a state correctional institution with a parole violation; (2) have absconded and have warrant issued, with present situation unknown; (3) have court action pending for alleged commission of a new felony (excluding commission of misdemeanors); (4) are returned to state correctional institution with a new court commitment.

"Non-revoked" status includes persons who (1) have been discharged from parole; (2) remain on parole and are recommended for continuation; and (3) have been transferred to other state or out-state agencies.

In the questionnaire regarding workshop evaluation by clients, the term "positive responses" includes "very helpful", and "somewhat helpful"; while "negative responses" includes "not learning anything", "not helpful", and "waste of time".

The cost analysis of the program is based on the total expenditure during the period of study divided by the reported number of client participants who completed the program plus all clients terminated before successful completion.

To test the statistically significant relationships between institutions, and/or between the revoked and non-revoked groups, Chi Square (x^2) was calculated, and Spearman's ranking correlation co-efficient was adopted when feasible.

For the purpose of more complete conceptualization of the program operation, the researcher had frequent contacts with staff of the program and many other administrative staff of the Department of Corrections. Personal interviews relating to workshops were conducted with clients at many different times, requiring more than 40 separate interviews.

This report is divided into four chapters. I - is intended as an introduction which will enable the reader to grasp the general picture of the Pre-Release Program. In Chapter II, the workshops of the program are discussed to fulfill the demanded role of research study. Chapter III deals with "revocation" with some selected socio-economic variables, inmates correctional histories, and prior work experiences. In Chapter IV the result of on-the-job follow-up reported by parole agents is included. A comparison of the present status between the experimental group (program clients) and the control group (regular parolees) will be found in this chapter.

Finally, a cost analysis for the Pre-Release Program is discussed for particular reference by administrators.

IV. CLIENTS:

During the period from October 1974 to March 1976, 272 inmates were released from the Pre-Release Program; 174 participants from the Minnesota State Prison (MSP); and 98 participants from the State Reformatory for Men (SRM). This group comprised 20% of all inmates released from adult institutions during this period (908 inmates released from MSP and 473 inmates released from SRM). In the first three months of 1974 program operation, 28 clients were released from the program; in 1975, 180 clients were released from the program; and 64 clients were released in the first three months of 1976 (Table 1).

(1) Bio-Ethnic Background:

The bio-ethnic background of clients is as follows: 73.6% (200) were White; 18% (49) were Black; 6.3% (17) were American Indian; and 2.2% (6) were Spanish American. (Table 2)

By institution: A slightly higher proportion of non-whites from the Reformatory for Men (SRM) than non-whites from the State Prison (MSP) participated in the program. It is noted that there is no statistically significant difference in the ethnic backgrounds in the total institutional population in 1974 and 1975 and the backgrounds of the program participants.

(2) Present Age:

Since the selection criteria placed no limitation on the age of clients for admittance into the Program, the range in age varied widely. Range in age was from 19 years to 65 years for clients from the Minnesota State Prison, and from 18 years to 27 years for clients from the State Reformatory for Men (with the exception of four clients aged 29, 31, 49 and 53). The mean age of all clients was 27 years; mode age was 20 years; and median age was 24.1 years. The median age of clients was slightly higher than that of the population in adult institutions in 1974-75 (22.8 years). This is consistent with the fact that the average time served in adult institutions in the years 1974-75, was one year and 3.2 months; which when added to the median age of regular parolees from these adult institutions provides roughly the same client median age (24.1 years).

The data also notes a common trend for lower mean ages of adult residents in adult institutions the past several years. (Table 3).

(3) Marital Status:

62% (168) of 272 clients were single, while only 18.8% (51) were married at the time of participation in the program. 19.7% (53) of the clients were either divorced or separated.

There is a statistically significant difference in the marital status of clients of the two adult institutions (SRM and MSP). ($\chi^2 = 31.38$, d.f. = 2, $p < 0.01$). Aside from unidentified factors, this difference resulted mainly from the different age distribution between the two institutions. (Table 4).

(4) Number of Dependents:

As was the case in the marital status of clients as affected by age distribution of the two institutions, there is a statistically significant difference in the numbers of dependents (mostly the numbers of children) of clients between the two institutions. ($\chi^2 = 16.2$, d.f. = 1, $p < 0.01$). The mean number of dependents is one, and the mode number is none. 75.5% of SRM clients have no dependents, while 49.4% of MSP clients have no dependents.

Overall, 58.8% (160) of all clients have no dependents; while 18.4% have 1 dependent, 9.6% had 2, 6.6% had 3, and 6.6% had 4 to 9 dependents. (Table 5).

(5) Educational Level:

The educational grade completed by clients at the time of admission to the correctional institutions varied from elementary school level to college degree completion. The mode was "some high school", (40.1%); while 22.8% (62) of clients have completed the GED; and 17.3% (47) of the clients were high school graduates. 9.2% (25) of the clients had some college education; 9.5% (23) had educational achievement less than 8th grade level; and 1.1% (3) had earned college degrees. The cumulative percentages show that 10.3% of clients had obtained some college education or earned a college degree. (Table 6).

(6) Commitment County:

More than half of the clients in the program (51.5%) were committed from the two major urban counties of Minnesota: 32.4% from Hennepin County, and 19.1% from Ramsey County. (Table 7).

V. CORRECTIONAL HISTORY:

(1) Commitment Offense:

The variety of offenses indicates that the Program, unlike many other institutional programs, is open to a wide variety of offenders with commitment offenses ranging from murder to drug/law violators.

Among 24 listed types of offenses, "Burglary" was the most frequent commitment offense and "Theft" was the next most frequent offense. "Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle" was the third most frequent offense committed by clients. These three offenses comprised more than one-half of all commitment offenses by clients, and this proportion of offense distribution is identical to that found in the adult institution population. (Table 8)

(2) Prior Adult Correctional Records

The reported prior correctional records of clients include all known offenses leading to commitment to state, county, municipal and other institutions. This indicates that individuals are committed to a variety of institutions for similar offenses.

The difference in the prior adult correctional records of clients of the two adult institutions is statistically significant, and due to the difference in age distribution of these two institutions. While 64.4% of MSP clients had prior records, only 25.5% of SRM clients had prior records. On county and other municipal levels, 55.7% of MSP clients were reported to have prior records, while 27.6% of SRM clients had records. Similarly, 20.1% of MSP clients reported correctional experience in other state institutions, while 4.1% of SRM clients reported experiencing incarceration in these state institutions. (Table 9)

(3) Multiple Offenses

The study shows that 30.5% (83) of 272 clients were sentenced for multiple offenses; while 69.8% (189) of the clients were sentenced for single offenses only. Contrary to common belief, there is no significant difference in the frequency of the multiple offenses between clients of the two adult institutions. 31.6% of MSP clients were multiple offenders, while 28.6% of SRM clients are classified as multiple offenders.

For the 83 clients charged for multiple offenses, the most frequent second offense was "burglary"; and "receiving stolen property", "theft", and "aggravated robbery" were the next most frequent second offenses. (Table 10)

(4) Maximum Sentence

A study of the maximum sentences of clients indicates a wide range in sentences from one year and one day to thirty years. (Table 12)

In 60% of the sample, it is shown that clients serving present sentences actually served from one month to 89 months (7 years and 5 months). The mode of the time served was one year and four months; and the mean served time was one year and eight months. This indicates that 30.4% of the maximum sentences were actually served in institutions by clients.

The calculation for this percentage is derived as follows:

308 years (3,705 months) actual time served for clients is multiplied by 100, and then divided by 1015 total years of maximum sentence for all present sentences is equal to 30.4%.

(Tables . 12 and 13)

VI. EMPLOYMENT:

(1) Prior Work Experience:

The study shows that only 14.0% of 272 clients had generally stable employment histories, while 51.5% of the clients had sporadic employment histories. 23.2% of the clients were steadily employed but changed jobs frequently. 11.4% of the clients had no work experience of any kind.

There is a statistically significant difference in the prior work experience between clients of the two adult institutions ($\chi^2 = 15.88$; d.f. = 3; $p < 0.1$). Younger inmate clients coming from SRM had less work experience with stable employment histories, and more history showing sporadic employment; while older inmates from MSP had a considerably higher proportion of stable employment histories. (Table 14)

(2) Skill Level:

It is noted that although a higher proportion of MSP clients had skilled occupations prior to commitment compared to clients of SRM, and, conversely, that more SRM clients showed unskilled occupations prior to commitment; the difference in skill level observed between clients of these two adult institutions is not statistically significant. ($\chi^2 = 5.74$; d.f. = 2; $p < 0.1$).

The definition of "skill level" is based on Occupational Ratings by Paul K. Hatt and C. C. North "Unskilled Level" is scored 33-55; "semi-skilled" is scored 56-64, and "skilled" is scored 65 and over.

A proportion of skill levels noted in the study is as follows:

46% indicated "unskilled" occupations; 33% indicated "semi-skilled" occupations; and 21% showed "skilled" occupations. None of the clients held an occupation considered to be "professional". (Table 15)

(3) Longest Time on Any Job:

The study shows that 38.5% of the clients held jobs for less than a one year period; while 11.4% of the clients held their jobs between one year and two years, and 5.6% of the clients held jobs for periods longer than two years. 37.1% of the clients had never held any job position. The mode for time on any job held was 1 to 12 months; and the medium length of time on the job is 7.5 months. The study indicates that MSP clients held their jobs for longer periods than clients from SRM. (Table 16)

(4) Monthly Salary on Last Job:

The mode for monthly salary on last job held was \$301.00 to \$400.00; and the mean salary was about \$433.25. This figure is consistent with reported skill levels of clients for the years 1974 and 1975. More than two-thirds of the clients held jobs classified as either "unskilled" or "semi-skilled" for the last jobs held.

A difference is noted in monthly salaries for the two adult institutions. The mode salary for MSP clients was between \$301.00 and \$400.00; while the mode salary for SRM clients was less than \$300.00. The mean salary of MSP clients was \$478.60; while the mean salary for SRM clients was \$343.05, that is, \$135.62 less than the salary of MSP clients.

Only 15 clients (5.5%) had prior monthly salaries of more than \$900.00; while 52 clients (19.1%) earned less than \$300.00 per month. (Table 17)

(5) Prior Training-Certificate Obtained:

The study notes that 15.8% (43) of 272 clients had vocational training while incarcerated in correctional institutions.

The study shows a statistically significant difference in the prior training and certificates obtained between clients of the two adult institutions. More SRM clients had received vocational training than had those clients from MSP. However, the study shows that more MSP clients obtained vocational training certificates while in the community than did clients of SRM (21% vs 9.7%). (Table 18)

CHAPTER II

WORKSHOPS

Information-giving workshops is an essential part of the Pre-Release Program. These workshop sessions are conducted by numerous volunteers from both public and private agencies. While utilization of volunteer services in the field of Corrections has been stressed, most volunteer efforts are of doubtful effectiveness. The present study, however, shows that volunteer services in the Pre-Release Program are exceptionally effective. These agency volunteers serve as instructors or moderators of workshops, and contribute immeasurably to the overall implementation of the program. The successful operation of these workshops by volunteers is attributed mainly to the excellent relationships between staff of Pre-Release and the volunteers and agencies involved.

I. Variety of Workshops Dependent Upon Individual Need

As many as five workshops per week are conducted dependent upon the needs of the clients in the program and the total number of new intakes to the program each week. Usually two or more workshops are regularly scheduled each week.

Workshops were led by volunteers from such public agencies as the Department of Public Health, Department of Transportation (Public Safety), Veterans Administration, Veterans Service Officer, Discharge Review Service of the University of Minnesota, a psychiatrist from the Department of Corrections, the American Red Cross, office of the Ombudsman, Ramsey County Legal Aid Service, Hennepin County Welfare Department, Hennepin County Alcohol and Drug Information Center, and the William Mitchell College of Law. Private agencies and volunteers included the Equitable Life Insurance Company, Amicus, Iten Chevrolet Company, St. Paul Credit Bureau, Legal Aid Society, Consumer Credit Bureau, Minneapolis Rehabilitation Center, Newell Insurance Agency, and various attorneys-at-law.

II. Training Ratings for Program Workshops

A consumer survey instrument for 130 participants (47.8%) of 272 clients was administered and compiled. Due to the nature of the evaluation form, requiring a workshop evaluation without identifying the client evaluator or imposing an obligation to return the form, a considerable number of evaluations were not returned. In addition, participation in workshops by clients was not compulsory in the program, but was highly encouraged for all clients.

(3) Longest Time on Any Job:

The study shows that 38.5% of the clients held jobs for less than a one year period; while 11.4% of the clients held their jobs between one year and two years, and 5.6% of the clients held jobs for periods longer than two years. 37.1% of the clients had never held any job position. The mode for time on any job held was 1 to 12 months; and the medium length of time on the job is 7.5 months. The study indicates that MSP clients held their jobs for longer periods than clients from SRM. (Table 16)

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(5) Prior Training-Certificate Obtained:

The study notes that 15.8% (43) of 272 clients had vocational training while incarcerated in correctional institutions.

The study shows a statistically significant difference in the prior training and certificates obtained between clients of the two adult institutions. More SRM clients had received vocational training than had those clients from MSP. However, the study shows that more MSP clients obtained vocational training certificates while in the community than did clients of SRM (21% vs 9.7%). (Table 18)

(1) Workshop Ratings by Clients

For the purpose of easier comparison and analysis of the data concerning workshops, the rank order of the workshops, percents and means were computed (Table 19). The mean number of client participants in fifteen workshops was 55.2% (or 72 of a possible 130 clients), with the range from 25.5% to 92.3%. More than 1/2 of the total clients in the program participated in the first nine workshops of the total fifteen workshops conducted during the period studied. These workshops were: (1) Employment Motivation; (2) Financial Management; (3) Parole Rights and Obligations; (4) Legal Assistance agencies; (5) Other Assistance Agencies; (6) Personal Health; (7) Planned Parenthood; (8) Defensive Driving; and (9) New and Used Car Buying.

The workshop on Employment Motivation was the most preferred workshop for clients, as the program emphasizes the employment guidance and employment motivation as a primary goal (refer to Program Objectives). 120 of 130 clients (90.3%) participated in this workshop. The workshop on Financial Management was the second most preferred workshop as rated by participants. 97 of the clients (74.6%) participated in this workshop. The workshop on Parole Rights and Obligations was also popular among the clients, with 71.5% participating in this workshop.

Although some workshops are not directly related to individual clients interests, a considerable number of clients participated in such workshops as Chemical Dependency, Veteran's Benefits, and Family Life Adjustment.

All workshops were evaluated by participant clients, applying phrases of (1) very helpful; (2) somewhat helpful; (3) not learning anything; (4) not helpful; and (5) waste of time. The first two phrases, "very helpful", and "somewhat helpful" were defined as positive responses; and the three latter phrases are defined as negative responses in the workshop evaluations.

In general, the weighted mean of the separate workshops indicated positive response. 81.4% of participants responded positively while 18.6% of the participants responded negatively (Table 20). More specifically, the weighted mean of "very helpful" was 42.1%; and the weighted mean of "somewhat helpful" was 39.4%. 7.2% of the clients responded with "not learning anything", and 3.5% answered "not helpful". 7.7% of the participants responded "waste of time". (Table 21).

The range of "very helpful" was 62.5% to 24.2%; the range of "somewhat helpful" was 56.8% to 27.3%; the range of "not learning anything" was 12.3% to 0. The range of "not helpful" was 18.2% to 0; and the range for "waste of time" was 27.3% to 1.7%.

A high correlation between the rank order of frequency of participation and the rank order of positive responses (Spearman Rank Order Correlation Co-efficient: 0.65) was found. This indicates that the workshop with more participants tended to receive more positive comments. In particular, the first nine workshops presented recorded the highest frequency of participation and a greater number of positive responses (Table 22).

(2) Positive Responses:

The rank order of workshops by number of positive responses is a simple determinant in judging the overall picture of workshops conducted in the Pre-Release Program.

The workshop on Employment Motivation ranked in first in number of participants, and also ranked first in positive comments by clients. The workshop on Sensible Spending ranked 11th in the frequency of attendance and participation, yet ranked second highest in obtaining positive responses. The workshop on Other Assistance Agencies ranked fifth in the frequency of attendance and participation, and placed third in the rank order of positive responses. The workshop on Personal Health ranked sixth in the frequency of participation and fourth in the rank order of positive responses. The implication is that many clients had been helped in the decompression process from maximum security to open community through the assistance of workshops such as these.

(3) Responses by Reporting Periods:

The data on the workshop evaluations by clients was divided into two different reporting periods. The first analysis of the workshops covered the period beginning October 1, 1974 through September of 1975. The second reporting period covers that time from October 1, 1975 to March 1976, the cut-off point of the present study (Table 22).

A distinct change in the number of positive responses towards these workshops was noted especially as pertaining to certain workshops. This change was due to (1) improvement in the subject of workshops; (2) revision of subject content in the workshops; (3) replacement of instructor/group leaders; and (4) improvement in the inmates perception of the Pre-Release Program, illustrated by the many success stories and positive reactions found among the inmates in the adult institutions prior to their entry to the Pre-Release Program. During the two separate reporting periods, the high correlation between the frequency of client participation and the number of positive evaluation responses was observed. Due to the sharp increase of positive responses in some workshops, the rank order correlation co-efficient in period two was lower than that in period one.

Five workshops were upwardly ranked in period two, that is, a greater number of positive responses was obtained. These workshops were: Legal Assistance, Planned Parenthood, Sensible Spending, Family Life Adjustment, and Driver's Training.

Eight other workshops, with the exception of the workshop on Chemical Dependency were downwardly ranked in period two. We do not assume that these workshops declined in efficiency in the second period, but the change is at least partially due to the increase in the number of participants. Some workshops like Car Maintenance and Veteran's Benefits ranked low in the number of clients participating, and ranked low in the number of positive responses in both reporting periods.

III. Self-Confidence on Skill

In terms of the clients self-confidence on skill, some questions were asked at the time of the workshop evaluations:

"Do you feel that you have saleable skills?"

"Did you have trouble getting jobs in the past?"

These questions revealed clients' self-confidence about their own skills and their own feelings about the possibility of their obtaining employment. Clients feelings about their own skills and self-confidence in obtaining jobs was tabulated with categories with "yes" or "no" and "between or maybe". It was found that a statistically significant correlation between the two variables of self-confidence and skill and the obtaining of a job existed ($\chi^2 = 11.53$; d.f. = 4; p .05; r gamma = .4). This finding indicates that those clients who have high confidence in skills were better able to obtain employment.

In any case, more than one-half of the clients reporting (50.4%) indicated trouble in obtaining employment in the past; 24.8% reported occasional trouble obtaining employment; while another 24.8% of the clients reported no trouble in obtaining employment at all. (Table 23).

At the time of completion of the Pre-Release Program, the clients expressed their feelings more optimistically about getting jobs. 84.8% of the clients responded said they feel they now have saleable skills; and only 8.8% of the clients showed indecision and doubt about obtaining a job, responding "maybe", and 6.4% of the respondents denied the possibility of obtaining employment.

Remarkable progress in the perception of clients was observed between that prior to program participation and client perception after program completion (Table 23-2). This table shows that 47.2% of the clients always had high morale and self-confidence in obtaining employment. They previously had little trouble in obtaining jobs, and they still believe they had saleable skills when completing a program. Only 3.2% of the clients responded that they did have trouble in obtaining employment previously, but still felt they did have saleable skills at the time of completion of the program.

It is significant to note that 20% of the clients reporting, who had trouble in finding employment in the past, believed they now had saleable skills after their time served and completion of the Pre-Release Program, which indicates the positive change developed by the Pre-Release Program. Conversely, only 0.8% of the clients reported no trouble in finding jobs in the past; and now after time served and program participation, felt they had no saleable skills at all.

IV. Chance of Getting a Job:

A direct question "How do you feel about your chance of getting a job?" was compared with the question regarding trouble obtaining a job in the past. While 50.8% of the clients reported no trouble finding jobs in the past; 72.7% of the clients, after participation in the Pre-Release Program felt they were sure they could get jobs. 16.4% of the clients hoped that they could get jobs, while only 10.9% of the clients responded they were not too confident, or were no better off than before. On the other hand, 49.2% of the clients reported they had trouble sometime, or all the time, in obtaining a job; and only 10.9% expressed little confidence at finding employment upon completion of the program, and 16.4% of the clients hoped they would be able to obtain employment (Table 24-1).

Upon the completion of the Pre-Release Program, 21% of the clients participating felt increased self-confidence in finding employment. More specifically, 41.4% of the clients reporting no previous difficulty in obtaining jobs still felt their chances

of obtaining employment without difficulty was excellent; while only 3.9% of the clients reporting trouble obtaining jobs in the past now indicated a lack of self-confidence in obtaining jobs upon completion of the program. (Table 24-2). Also noted is that 14% of the clients previously reporting trouble in obtaining employment now felt they could obtain jobs without difficulty. 6.3% of the clients reporting prior difficulty in obtaining employment still believe they would have further difficulty obtaining jobs.

The findings of this table (Table 24) indicate the positive effects of the Pre-Release Program, although the "placebo effect" might be reflected in clients responses to a certain degree. The strong point of the data collection procedure was that the structured questionnaires were designed without identification by number or name of the client responding.

CHAPTER III

PAROLE AND PAROLE REVOCATIONS

I. PAROLE PERFORMANCE BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

The parole performance of clients of the Pre-Release Program has been analyzed by comparing the number of clients placed on parole with the number of clients paroled and returned under parole revocation; with the two categories revoked and non-revoked cross-tabulated by selected variables. In testing for statistically significant differences between these two categories, revoked and non-revoked, Chi Square (x^2) was utilized.

The parole performances of 272 clients released from the Pre-Release Program were followed for periods of six months to eighteen months. As of June 1, 1976, 195 (71.7%) of the 272 clients maintained the same status of non-revoked; whereas 77 (28.3%) of the releasees were considered in the status of revoked, that is, they were returned to a correctional institution with technical violations, new court commitment, had absconded from supervision, or had court action pending on the alleged commission of a new felony.

In comparing the performance of clients of the two primary major institutions, 71.3% of the MSP clients were in the category of non-revoked; while 72.4% of SRM clients were in the same status. At the same time, 28.7% of MSP clients were in revoked status, while 27.6% of the SRM group were in revoked status.

(1) Bio-Ethnic Backgrounds:

No statistically significant difference in revocation rate with regard to bio-ethnic backgrounds is noted by the study. It is noted, however, that a higher proportion of Native Americans are in the revoked status than other bio-ethnic background groups. None of the Mexican-American clients are in revoked status; while the White group and the Black group showed identical revocation rates; 28.5% for Whites and 28.6% for the Blacks. (Table 26).

(2) Present Age:

The age of clients is not a significant factor for parole performance. It is interesting to note, however, that the highest revoked status age group was that of age 50 years and over, and the second highest age group was the age 30 to 34 years. (Table 27).

(3) Marital Status:

The marital status of clients was not a significant factor for parole performance. It was found, however, that more divorced clients are in revoked status than those not divorced or separated. (Table 28). The study also notes that a lower proportion of married clients are in revoked status than single clients.

(4) Number of Dependents:

The number of dependents of parole clients, and the obligation for support of clients is not statistically important. The present data shows no significant difference in the parole performance of clients as related to the variable of the number of dependents. (Table 29).

(5) Educational Level:

The study notes that the highest number of clients in the revoked status was the group whose educational level was less than eighth grade; the second highest group were those clients with some college education; and the third highest group were those having completed the GED. No clients who had earned a college degree are in the revoked status; and clients who had graduated from high school were in the next lowest group in revoked status.

The present data indicates a U-shaped curve of revocation trends.

(6) County of Commitment:

While the overall parole revocation rate was 28.3%, 32.4% of clients committed by Hennepin County courts are in revoked status, a slightly higher proportion. Only 19.1% of clients committed by Ramsey County courts are in revoked status, a lower proportion of revocation than the total population.

The present data of parole revocation rates by "County of Commitment" limits further analysis, however, Table 31 serves a comparative and informational purpose.

II. REVOCATION RELATED TO CORRECTIONAL HISTORY:

The relationship between parole revocations and client correctional histories has been analyzed and no single variable of the correctional history satisfactorily explains the cause of parole revocation. It is the consensus of opinion of the research staff that many variables clustered together attributed to the rate of parole revocations.

(1) Offense Committed:

The study notes that the 272 clients studied committed 24 different types of offenses. Those clients committing 7 particular offenses, of the list of 24 types, exhibited a higher parole revocation rate than the total population (28.3%). These 7 particular offenses are: (1) manslaughter; (2) receiving and concealing stolen property; (3) aggravated robbery; (4) aggravated forgery; (5) theft; (6) burglary; and (7) unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

At the same time, the study shows that no clients committing twelve offenses from the list of twenty-four types of offenses incurred revocation of parole. These 12 offenses are: (1) criminal negligence resulting in death; (2) Murder 3rd degree; (3) kidnapping; (4) forgery; (5) fraudulent statements; (6) forged instruments; (7) aggravated criminal damage to property; (8) defeating security on personality; (9) simple arson; (10) incest; (11) rape; (12) sodomy.

Clients committing the following offenses were found to have a lower proportion of parole revocation rates than the total population: (1) illegal possession of narcotics; (2) illegal sale of narcotics; (3) simple robbery; (4) indecent assault; (5) aggravated assault.

The data also shows that two out of three clients charged with Manslaughter in the 1st Degree failed in their parole performance and are in revoked status, and 36.4% of clients charged with Receiving and Concealing Stolen Property are in parole revoked status. 35.3% of clients charged for Aggravated Robbery are in revoked status, the third highest revocation rate. 33.3% of clients charged for offense of Aggravated Forgery are in revoked status; 32.4% of clients charged with Theft; 31.2% of clients charged with Burglary; and 30% of clients charged with Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle are in revoked status. (Table 32).

(2) Total Months Served of this Sentence:

The study notes that the highest rate of parole revocation compared to the total months served on the present sentence was the group having served 37 to 48 months; consisting of clients charged with Aggravated Robbery, Aggravated Forgery, Illegal Use of Narcotics, and Receiving and Concealing Stolen Property. The second highest rate of parole revocations was for that group of clients serving 13 to 18 months on the present sentence, consisting of clients charged with Burglary, Theft and Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle. This data indicates that more property offenders, with violence involved in the offense, tended to fail in parole performance and have their paroles revoked than other types of offenders. (Table 33).

The third highest rate of parole revocations occurred for that group serving 7 to 12 months on their present sentences.

(3) Maximum Sentence:

The variable of "Maximum Sentence" indicates similar information in parole performance. None of the clients who were under sentence of 20 years, charged with Murder, Rape and Criminal Negligence resulting in death failed in their paroles; while 3 offenders charged with Manslaughter in the 1st Degree, whose sentences were much shorter did fail parole and are on revoked status. (Department of Corrections, Violation Report, 1975).

In general, a first offender, charged with a property offense involving no violence, with a maximum sentence of three years, performed best while on parole status. (Table 34).

(4) Multiple Offenses:

Fifty-three clients of a total of 181 releasees from the program, were charged with Multiple Offenses. 34% of these multiple offenders failed in their parole performance and are in revoked status, a higher revocation rate although not at a statistically significant level. (Table 35).

(5) Prior Offenses:

The study indicates no statistically significant difference in the revocation rates discovered by comparison with prior offenses committed. However, a higher proportion of clients with prior offenses and prior commitments to state correctional institutions failed on parole and are on revoked status than those with no prior offense record. (Table 35). It is interesting to note that clients with prior offenses and committed to county institutions did better in parole performance than those with no prior offenses.

Further study analysis of the variable of "Prior Offenses" is needed. It is hypothesized that clients incarcerated in county institutions for the commission of misdemeanors or first offense would perform better on parole than clients who did not have the experience of incarceration in these institutions, but were incarcerated in state institutions for more serious offenses.

III. REVOCATION BY PRIOR WORK EXPERIENCE:

In terms of the relationship between parole revocation and independent variables, such variables as "skill level" and "vocational training in correctional institutions" were found to be the most significant factors contributing to parole performance.

(1) Prior Work Experience:

The study shows no statistically significant difference in the prior work experience of the two groups of clients, revoked and non-revoked. However, a higher proportion of clients who had no prior work experience failed in their paroles, and are on revoked status. 41.9% of this group are on parole revoked status, while the percentage for the total population is 28.3% on revoked status. On the other hand, 81.6% of those clients with stable employment histories were performing satisfactorily on parole. The present data indicates that prior stable employment is important in overall parole performance. (Table 37).

(2) Skill Level:

The data indicates a U-shaped curvilinear relationship. (Table 38). The variable of "Skill Level" is a significant factor in parole performance. The highest rate of parole revocations was for those clients who were "skilled" and the second highest revocation rate was seen for clients in the "unskilled" level.

(3) Prior Vocational Training Received:

Prior vocational training received by clients from five different sources or organizations issuing certificates were tabulated. These sources were: high school, correctional institutions, vocational/technical institutes, other training agencies, and correspondence schools. While the value of vocational training in correctional institutions has been discussed and questioned among social scientists; the present study indicates that vocational training in correctional institutions significantly affects clients parole performance, as does prior work experience.

The study notes that vocational training received in correctional institution affected clients' parole performance to a higher degree than did vocational training received from any other source, with exception of vocation-technical institutes. A significantly higher number of clients not earning certificate are in revoked status. (Table 39).

(4) Monthly Salary on Last Job:

The study shows a tendency for clients earning higher salaries to perform better while on parole, with a lower parole revocation rate than lower salary clients. (Table 40).

No conclusive relationship is found between the parole revocation rate and the monthly salary received by the clients, however, there is some tendency that unskilled workers and semi-skilled workers, who felt they might be underpaid, were more likely to drift into unemployment, parole failure, and revocation.

(5) Length of Time on Prior Job:

The study shows a trend that the clients employed for longer periods of time on prior jobs performed successfully on parole; while a higher proportion of clients with shorter prior employment tenure failed on parole and are on revoked status. (Table 41).

CHAPTER IV

JOB FOLLOW-UP

I. Working Status After Release:

59 parolees (21.7 %) of 272 clients of the Pre-Release Program were interviewed by parole agents. Of those interviewed, validated data was secured for 47 clients, and tabulated for job follow-up by skill levels. Excluded from the job survey were 8 parolees who have never been employed, and 3 parolees who remained in school at the time of the six month follow-up (Table 41). Although the sample is small, percentage tables and figures will serve for further explanation.

(1) Working Status by Skill Level:

Of the clients employed full time, 47.5% were "skilled", and 35.0% were "semi-skilled" workers. At the same time 10.5% of the part-time workers were "skilled", 36.8% were "semi-skilled", and 42.1% were "unskilled". The relationship between working status and skill level is statistically significant, and there is the tendency that the skilled workers tended to work on a full time basis, while less skilled workers tended to work on a part-time basis in the present sample. (Table 42)

(2) Number of Jobs Held:

A considerable number of workers changed their employment during the sampling period. 23.7% of the workers changed employment once or twice; and 15.2% of the workers changed employment more than three times during the first six month follow-up period. The data indicates that the highest number of job changes occurred among the "semi-skilled" workers, and a lower number of job changes occurred for the "skilled". (Table 43).

(3) Length of Time on Job:

70.6% of the "unskilled" workers held employment for a period of less than three months, 29.4% of them held employment between three and six months and none of the "unskilled" held the same job for longer than six months.

Of the "semi-skilled" parolees, 47.6% held employment less than three months, 38.1% maintained employment between three and six months, and 14.3% maintained employment more than six months.

In the case of "skilled" parolees, 23.8% held employment less than three months, 42.9% held employment between three and six months, and 33.3% maintained employment more than six months.

This data indicates a high correlation between skill level and the length of job held.

(4) Monthly Salary Received:

Monthly salaries for 59 clients reporting were analyzed, and the mean monthly salary determined to be \$480.00. 28 clients of the 59 reporting received less than \$400.00 as a monthly salary, 17 received between \$400 and \$600, 8 clients received \$600-800, and 6 received monthly salaries in excess of \$800. A greater proportion of "unskilled" and "semi-skilled" parolees received less than \$400 for monthly salary (with the exception of 1 "unskilled" worker who received more than \$800); while 1 "semi-skilled" and 5 "skilled" workers received salaries in excess of \$800 per month. (Table 46)

(5) Comparison of Mean Monthly Salaries Between Jobs:

The study data notes little change in salaries earned in two different reporting periods: Last employment prior to admission to institution, and current employment at the six month follow-up. The mean monthly salary for all clients upon institution admission was \$420., while the mean monthly salary for the present sample after six months post-release is \$480.

More specifically, in the income group (less than \$400 per month) the number of clients earning this salary increased from 44.2% to 47.3% (plus 3.1%). In the income group of \$400-600 the percentage of clients declined from 33.1% to 28.9% (minus 4.2%). The income group of \$600-800 notes an increase of clients earning this salary from 12.7% to 13.6% (plus 0.9%). Clients in the income group of more than \$800 increased from 10% to 10.2% (plus 0.2%). The figures indicate a slight increase in incomes in the last two groups, which increase affects the mean of the total salaries earned. (Table 47)

Of the 59 clients reporting, 35 clients had experienced some job change, 15 clients had resigned employment, 9 clients were laid off, 8 were dismissed, and 3 had been arrested for other offenses. (Table 44)

II. JOB SATISFACTION SURVEY:

The present data (Table 48) represents a small sample collected from parole agents who interviewed clients to explore the "job satisfaction" of the client. The interviews covered three categories: (1) job satisfaction; (2) job career development; and (3) interpersonal relationships. These categories were rated on a 5 point scale: strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree and strongly disagree; with numerical ratings: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 assigned respectively. Consequently, 2.0 is equivalent to "agree", and 2.6 is equivalent to the lower degree of agreement, and approaching a negative direction.

(1) Job Satisfaction:

Four statements were addressed directly or indirectly to client/job satisfaction. First, in response to the statement "I have a sense of achievement in my present job", 23.4% of respondents answered "strongly agree", 53.2% responded "agree", 14.9% responded "undecided", and only 8.5% responded "disagree". The weighted mean (2.1) indicates the range of agreement. In the second statement: "I enjoy the feeling of responsibility that my job gives me", 21.3% responded "strongly agree", 63.8% responded "agree", 8.5% responded "undecided", 4.3% answered "disagree", and 2.1% answered "strongly disagree". For the third statement: "My job is interesting", 23.4% answered "strongly agree", 57.4% answered "agree", 8.5% stated "undecided", 8.5% answered "disagree", and 2.1% answered "strongly disagree". For the last statement: "This is a satisfying job", 25.5% responded "strongly agree", 44.7% responded "agree", 10.6% responded "undecided", and 19.1% answered "disagree". The weighted mean of responses was 2. This indicates that most clients responded agreeably to the question on job satisfaction.

(2) Job Career Development:

In response to this statement: "There are opportunities here for advancement", 23.4% answered "strongly agree", 40.4% responded "agree", and 17% responded "undecided". 12.8% of the clients responded "disagree" and 6.4% answered "strongly disagree". The weighted mean (2.4) indicates some disagreement with this statement.

In response to the second statement: "I feel secure in my job", 19.1% answered "strongly agree", 53.2% answered "agree", 17% answered "undecided", 8.5% answered "disagree", and 2.1% answered "strongly disagree".

To the third statement: "I am satisfied with my salary", 14.9% responded "strongly agree", 46.8% responded "agree", 12.8% responded "undecided", 17% responded "disagree", and 8.5% responded "strongly disagree". A relatively higher number of clients responded with negative feelings about their salaries as the weighted mean is 2.6, the highest weighted mean in the responses.

For the fourth statement: "I am satisfied with working conditions", 19.1% answered "strongly agree", 55.3% responded "agree", 8.5% responded "undecided", 10.6% responded "disagree", and 6.4% answered "strongly disagree". The weighted mean of 2.3 indicates a negative direction although it is in the range of "agree".

The final statement: "Personnel Policies and Practices are Good Ones", earned responses of 21.3% "strongly agree", 51.1% "agree", 17.1% "undecided", and 10.6% "disagree". The weighted mean of overall scores (2.3) for job career development was in the direction of negative agreement though still in the general range of "agree".

(3) Interpersonal Relationships:

To the first statement on interpersonal relationships: "I like the people with whom I work", 34% responded "strongly agree", 47.4% responded "agree", while only 6.4% responded "disagree", and 2.1% responded "strongly disagree". The weighted mean of 1.9 indicates agreement to the statement in a positive direction.

To the second statement: "I receive praise for the work I do", 27.7% answered "strongly agree", 51.1% answered "agree", 6.4% answered "undecided", while only 2.1% responded "disagree" and 4.3% responded "strongly disagree".

To the third statement: "I feel my supervisor and I understand each other", 25.5% answered "strongly agree", 61.3% answered "agree", 6.4% answered "undecided", 2.1% answered "disagree", and 4.3% answered "strongly disagree".

To the final statement: "My boss seems to be competent", 29.8% responded "strongly agree", 46.8% answered "agree", while only 8.5% answered "strongly disagree".

Overall the weighted mean for interpersonal relationships was 2.0 indicating general agreement with the statement.

(4) Related Questions:

Clients interviewed were asked to respond to their current job through the use of 11 given words suitably expressing their feelings towards this employment. Among the responses, 13 clients responded "pleasant", 8 clients answered "challenging", 7 responded "satisfied", and 2 responded "fair salary". Four clients responded "routine", 6 clients answered "dead end", 2 answered "frustrated", 2 answered "underpaid", 1 client answered "boring", 1 client answered "tiresome", and 1 responded "endless".

On the basis of these responses, 30 clients (63.9%) responded positively while 27.7% responded in a negative manner and 8.5% were undecided. (Table 49).

(5) Find Another Job:

To the question whether the clients were interested in finding another job, 34.1% responded "yes", while 23.4% responded "no", and 43.5% answered "not at this time". (Table 50).

III. PRESENT STATUS

A follow-up survey has been completed on 272 inmates admitted to the Pre-Release Program, covering follow-up periods of from six months to eighteen months.

Of the total number of men admitted to the Pre-Release Program, 195 (71.7%) performed adequately while on parole, and have not had parole revoked. Of the total group, 164 (60.3%) remained on parole at the end of the six to eighteen month follow-up period; while 28 (10.3%) had been discharged from parole; and 3 (1.1%) had been transferred to other state supervisions. 77 clients of the total group (28.3%) had failed in parole performance and had their paroles revoked. Of this group, 56 clients (20.6%) had been returned to correctional institutions after committing a new offense or for technical reasons, while 18 offenders (6.6%) were being held pending court appearances for the commission of new offenses.

In comparison, of the control group of parolees not in the Pre-Release, 181 (66.5%) performed adequately on parole, and did not have paroles revoked. 91 (33.5%) clients in the control group failed on parole, with 30 (11%) returned for parole violations, and 43 (15.8%) revoked for new offenses. (Table 51).

(1) Present Status by Bio-Ethnic Backgrounds:

In the comparison of Pre-Release parolees and regular parolees with the same bio-ethnic background, the study shows that those parolees completing the Pre-Release Program performed better on parole than their counterparts in the control group. It is noteworthy that no client in the Spanish-American background group failed on parole and experienced parole revocation.

Clients in the White background group completing Pre-Release did better in their parole performance than the control group; as did those clients in the Black background group and the American Indian background group.

The data does show, however, that a higher number of parole revocations was found in the American Indian group for both Pre-Release parolees and regular parolees in the control group. While 64.7% of clients in the American Indian background group completing Pre-Release remained on parole status, only 52.9% of the control group parolees maintained the same status (Table 52).

CHAPTER V: ESTIMATE OF COSTS

For the use of administrators in the Department of Corrections, a cost estimate of the present operation of the Pre-Release Program is based on this simple calculation: The cost per inmate is derived from the total expenditures for the program divided by the total number of inmates placed in the program for the same period. Thus, the cost per diem per inmate is derived from the total cost per inmate in the Program divided by the total number of days of inmate participation in the program. This estimate of cost will not serve for the assessment of the program in comparison with any other institutional cost estimates since the total cost used in the computation does not include such items as building maintenance costs, volunteer service fees, and other auxiliary service fees.

(1) Cost Per Inmate in 1975:

The cost per diem per inmate for the Pre-Release Program at MMTC in 1975 was approximately \$49.85. This amount is lower than the cost per diem of any other MMTC institutional program operated in the same period; but is much higher than the per diem cost at the State Prison or the State Reformatory for Men. It is lower than the per diem cost at Willow River Camp.

The estimate cost per diem per inmate in 1976 is \$39.76. This per diem amount is derived from the \$150,282.00 (total budget in 1976) divided by 270 (Projected number of inmate intakes in 1976) which equals a total cost per inmate of \$556.60. This total cost per inmate (\$556.60) is further divided by 14 days, the estimated average length of stay per inmate, yielding the cost per diem per inmate of \$39.76. (Table 53).

(2) Hypothesized Cost Per Diem Per Inmate:

The projected cost per diem per inmate in 1976 is \$39.76 (Table 54). This per diem figure represents the option of "Planning I" with a budget allocation of \$150,282.00 for nine assigned staff performing 14 days of program operation for 270 participants per year. This number of participants provides a weekly average population of 23 residents; and allows the program to serve 32% of the total number of releasees from the adult institutions (MSP and SRM). Under the same budgetary condition, "Planning I", with nine staff providing program for 21 days instead of 14 days, the cost per diem per inmate will be reduced to \$33.23.

If the option of "Planning I" is combined with "Alternative II", which would provide program for 50% of all releasees from the adult institutions, 430 inmates per year or 30 average weekly population; 14 days of program operation would yield a per diem cost of \$24.96, and 21 days of program operation will yield a per diem cost of \$16.64.

If the option of "Planning III" with a budget allocation of \$180,282.00 is combined with "Alternative II", the program would operate three cottages for 14 days program delivery to 430 inmates, 1/2 of all releasees, for a net per diem cost of \$29.94 (approximately the same per diem cost at MSP).

TABLE 1: Clients by Years

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>MSP</u>		<u>SRM</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1974	28	16.1	-	-	28	10.3
1975	115	66.1	65	66.3	180	66.2
1976	31	17.8	33	33.7	64	23.5
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0

TABLE 2: Bio-Ethnic Background

	<u>MSP</u>		<u>SRM</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Adult Institutional Population</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1974 Percent</u>	<u>1975 Percent</u>
White	129	74.2	71	72.4	200	73.6	74.9	75.1
Black	32	18.4	17	17.3	49	18.0	15.3	15.6
American Indian	10	5.7	7	7.1	17	6.3	8.7	8.1
Mex. American	3	1.7	3	3.1	6	2.2	1.1	1.0
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3: Present Age

	MSP		SRM		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
19	2	1.1	6	6.1	8	2.9
20	1	.6	31	31.6	32	11.8
21	3	1.7	24	24.5	27	9.9
22	7	4.0	13	13.3	20	7.4
23	14	8.0	10	10.2	24	8.8
24	16	9.2	2	2.0	18	6.6
25	17	9.8	4	4.1	21	7.7
26	16	9.2	3	3.1	19	7.0
27	9	5.2	1	1.0	10	3.7
28	17	9.8	-	-	17	6.3
29	12	6.9	1	1.0	13	4.8
30	7	4.0	-	-	7	2.6
31	5	2.9	1	1.0	6	2.2
32	7	4.0	-	-	7	2.6
33	6	3.4	-	-	6	2.2
34	4	2.3	-	-	4	1.5
35	4	2.3	-	-	4	1.5
36	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
37	4	2.3	-	-	4	1.5
38	4	2.3	-	-	4	1.5
40	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
41	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
42	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
43	2	1.1	-	-	2	.7
44	2	1.1	-	-	2	.7
46	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
47	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
48	3	1.7	-	-	3	1.1
49	1	.6	1	1.0	2	.7
51	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
53	-	-	1	1.0	1	.4
55	2	1.1	-	-	2	.7
64	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
65	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0
Mode	25		20		20	

TABLE 4: Marital Status

	MSP		SRM		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single.	86	49.4	82	83.7	168	61.8
Married	42	24.1	9	9.2	51	18.8
Separated or Divorced	46	26.3	7	7.1	53	19.7
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0
$\chi^2 = 31.38$ $d, f = 2$ Significance at $p < 0.01$						

TABLE 5: Number of Dependents

	MSP		SRM		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	86	49.4	74	75.5	160	58.8
1	35	20.1	15	15.3	50	18.4
2	20	11.5	5	6.1	26	9.6
3	16	9.2	2	2.0	18	6.6
4	8	4.6	1	1.0	9	3.3
5	2	1.1	-	-	2	.7
6	5	2.9	-	-	5	1.8
7	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
9	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0

TABLE 6: Educational Level

	MSP		SRM		TOTAL		Cum. %
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Degree	2	1.1	1	1.0	3	1.1	1.1
Some College	21	12.1	4	4.1	25	9.2	10.3
G.E.D.	45	25.9	17	17.3	62	22.8	33.1
High School Graduate	30	17.2	17	17.3	47	17.3	50.4
Some High School	60	34.5	49	50.0	109	40.1	90.5
Less than Eighth Grade	16	9.1	10	10.2	26	9.5	100.0
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0	

$$(x^2 = 10.06 \text{ d.f.} = 8 \text{ } p < .1)$$

TABLE 7: County Commitment

	MSP		SRM		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aitkin	2	1.1	-	-	2	.7
Anoka	13	7.5	5	5.1	18	6.6
Becker	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Beltrami	3	1.7	-	-	3	1.1
Benton	-	-	1	1.0	1	.4
Blue Earth	1	.6	1	1.0	2	.7
Brown	3	1.7	-	-	3	1.1
Case	2	1.1	3	3.1	5	1.8
Chippewa	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Clearwater	-	-	2	2.0	2	.7
Cook	-	-	1	1.0	1	.4
Crow Wing	-	-	1	1.0	1	.4
Dakota	3	1.7	4	4.1	7	2.6
Douglas	-	-	1	1.0	1	.4
Freeborn	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Goodhue	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Hennepin	60	34.5	28	28.6	88	32.4
Houston	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Hubbard	-	-	1	1.0	1	.4
Isanti	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Itasca	2	1.1	4	4.1	6	2.2
Kandiyohi	4	2.3	2	2.0	6	2.2
Koochiching	2	1.1	-	-	2	.7
Lyon	-	-	1	1.0	1	.4
Martin	2	1.1	-	-	2	.7
Meeker	-	-	2	2.0	2	.7
Mille Lacs	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Mower	4	2.3	1	1.0	5	.8
Nicollet	2	1.1	-	-	2	.7
Nobles	1	.6	2	2.0	3	1.1

TABLE 7--continued

	MSP		SRM		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Olmsted	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Ottertail	2	1.1	-	-	2	.7
Polk	1	.6	1	1.0	2	.7
Ramsey	31	17.8	21	21.4	52	19.1
Rice	3	1.7	-	-	3	1.1
Roseau	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
St. Louis	8	4.6	2	2.0	10	3.7
Scott	-	-	2	2.0	2	.7
Sherburne	-	-	1	1.0	1	.4
Steele	2	1.1	1	1.0	3	1.1
Waseca	2	1.1	-	-	2	.7
Washington	6	3.4	6	6.1	12	4.4
Watsonwan	2	1.1	-	-	2	.7
Winona	2	1.1	3	3.1	5	1.8
Wright	2	1.1	1	1.0	3	1.1
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0

TABLE 8: Commitment Offense

	MSP		SRM		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Criminal Negligence	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Manslaughter, 1st	3	1.7	1	1.0	4	1.5
Murder, 3rd	1	.6	-	-	1	1.4
Aggravated Assault	17	9.8	8	8.2	25	9.2
Aggravated Robbery	9	5.2	8	8.2	17	6.3
Kidnapping	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Simple Robbery	9	5.2	9	9.2	18	6.6
Receiving Stolen Property	9	5.2	2	2.0	11	4.0
Theft	23	13.2	11	11.2	34	12.5
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	14	8.0	16	16.3	30	11.0
Aggravated Forgery	7	4.0	5	5.1	12	4.4
Forgery Statement	5	2.9	-	-	5	1.8
Fraudulent Statement	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Forged Instrument	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Aggravated Criminal Damage to Prop.	-	-	1	1.0	1	.4
Burglary	47	27.0	30	30.6	77	28.3
Defeating Security on Personalty	2	1.1	-	-	2	.7
Simple Arson	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Incest	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Indecent Assault	4	2.3	-	-	4	1.5
Illegal Sale of Narcotics	5	2.9	-	-	5	1.8
Illegal Possession of Narcotics	11	6.3	5	5.1	16	5.9
Rape	1	.6	1	1.0	2	.7
Sodomy	-	-	1	1.0	1	.4
Other	1	.6	-	-	1	.4
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0

TABLE 9: Prior Adult Correctional Records

	MSP		SRM		TOTAL		χ^2	d.f.	Sequence Level
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
1. <u>State</u>									
Yes	112	64.4	25	25.5	137	50.4			
No or Unknown	62	35.6	73	74.5	135	49.6	37.99	1	$p < 0.01$
TOTAL	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0			
2. <u>County</u>									
Yes	97	55.7	27	27.6	124	45.6			
No or Unknown	77	44.2	71	72.5	148	54.4	20.18	1	$p < 0.01$
TOTAL	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0			
3. <u>Other State or Other Agency</u>									
Yes	35	20.1	4	4.1	39	14.3			
No or Unknown	139	79.9	94	95.9	233	85.7	12.52	1	$p < 0.01$
TOTAL	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0			

TABLE 10: Multiple Offenses

	MSP		SRM		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single	119	68.4	70	71.4	189	69.5
Multiple	55	31.6	28	28.6	83	30.5
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0

TABLE 11: Type of Multiple Offenses

	<u>MSP</u>	<u>SRM</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Aggravated Assault	2	1	3
Aggravated Robbery	3	4	7
Kidnapping	1	-	1
Simple Robbery	-	2	2
Receiving Stolen Property	6	1	7
Theft	5	2	7
UUMV	3	3	6
Aggravated Forgery	1	1	2
Forgery	2	-	2
Forgery Inst.	1	-	1
Criminal Damage to Prop.	2	1	3
Burglary	17	10	27
Rape	1	-	1
Illegal Sale of Narcotics	1	-	1
Illegal Possession of Narc.	4	2	6
Coercion	1	-	1
Escape From Custody	4	1	5
Other	1	-	1
Total	55	28	83

TABLE 12: Maximum Sentence for Offense
(N=181)

<u>Year</u>	<u>MSP</u>		<u>SRM</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1 and 1 day	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.7
2	6	5.0	3	4.8	9	5.0
3	27	22.7	14	22.6	41	22.7
4	4	3.4	-	-	4	2.2
5	56	47.1	30	48.4	86	47.5
6	1	.8	1	1.6	2	1.1
7	3	2.8	1	1.6	4	2.2
8	1	.8	1	1.6	2	1.1
10	14	11.8	10	16.1	24	13.3
15	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.1
20	3	2.5	2	3.2	5	2.8
Total	119	100.0	62	100.0	181	100.0

(Cumulated No. 1015)

TABLE 13: Total Months Served This Sentence (181 subjects)

	MSP No.	SRM No.	TOTAL	
			No.	%
1	1	-	1	.6
2	1	2	3	1.7
3	3	1	4	2.2
4	2	1	3	1.7
5	6	-	6	3.3
6	1	-	1	.6
7	2	-	2	1.1
8	3	1	4	2.2
9	3	-	3	1.7
10	4	-	4	2.2
11	6	1	7	3.9
12	3	4	7	3.9
13	4	1	5	2.8
14	2	3	5	2.8
15	3	5	8	4.4
16	11	3	14	7.7
17	6	-	6	3.3
18	4	2	6	3.3
19	4	2	6	3.3
20	8	-	8	4.4
21	5	3	8	4.4
22	3	1	4	2.2
23	1	-	1	.6
24	3	4	7	3.9
26	-	3	3	1.7
27	2	2	4	2.2
28	2	-	2	1.1
29	1	2	3	1.7
30	2	2	4	2.2
31	1	-	1	.6
32	-	3	3	1.7
33	1	1	2	1.1
34	1	-	1	.6
35	-	1	1	.6
36	3	1	4	2.2
37	1	1	2	1.1
38	-	2	2	1.1
39	-	1	1	.6
40	1	1	2	1.1
41	1	-	1	.6
43	-	1	1	.6
44	-	1	1	.6
45	1	-	1	.6
48	1	-	1	.6
53	1	-	1	.6
58	1	-	1	.6
62	-	1	1	.6
66	1	-	1	.6
84	1	-	1	.6
87	-	1	1	.6
89	1	-	1	.6
Unknown	7	3	10	5.5
* Total	119	62	181	100.0
Mean			20.47 Months	
Mode	16 mos.	15 mos.	16 mos.	

TABLE 14: Prior Work Experience

	MSP		SRM		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Work Experience	15	8.4	16	16.3	31	11.4
Worked Only Sporadically	80	46.0	60	61.2	140	51.5
Worked Steadily But Changing Jobs Frequently	47	27.0	16	16.3	63	23.2
Generally Stable Employment History	32	18.4	6	6.1	38	14.0
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0

$$(\chi^2 = 15.88 \quad \text{d.f.} = 3 \quad p < 0.01)$$

TABLE 15: Skill Level

	MSP		SRM		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Unskilled	71	40.8	54	55.1	128	46.0
Semi-Skilled	61	35.1	29	29.6	90	33.0
Skilled	42	24.1	15	15.3	57	21.0
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0

$$(\chi^2 = 5.74 \quad \text{d.f.} = 2) \quad (p < .1)$$

TABLE 16: Longest Time on any Job Help

	MSP		SRM		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	62	35.6	39	39.8	101	37.1
01 - 12 mos.	62	35.6	43	43.9	105	38.5
13 - 24 mos.	21	12.1	10	10.2	31	11.4
25 - 36 mos.	11	6.3	4	4.1	15	5.6
36 and over	18	10.4	2	2.0	20	7.4
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0
Mode	None & 1-12 mo.		1-12 mo.		1-12 mo.	
Mean					13 mo.	s.d. 36.5
Range	1-144 mo.		1-44 mo.		1-44 mo.	

$$(\chi^2 = 8.00, \text{d.f.} = 4, p < .1)$$

TABLE 17: Monthly Salary on Last Job

	MSP		SRM		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less Than \$300	23	13.2	29	29.6	52	19.1
\$301 - \$400	35	20.1	21	21.4	56	20.6
\$401 - \$500	30	17.2	11	11.2	41	15.1
\$501 - \$600	21	12.1	2	2.0	23	8.5
\$601 - \$700	7	4.0	4	4.1	11	4.0
\$701 - \$800	10	5.7	2	2.0	12	4.4
\$801 - \$900	5	2.9	-	-	5	1.8
\$900 and Over	12	6.9	3	3.1	15	5.5
Unknown	31	17.8	26	26.5	57	20.9
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0
Mean	\$478.67		\$343.08		\$433.25	

TABLE 18: Prior Training Certificate Obtained

	MSP		SRM		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Correctional Institution						
Yes	26	14.9	17	17.3	43	15.8
No	143	82.2	69	70.5	212	77.9
Did Not Complete	5	2.9	12	12.2	17	6.3
Total	174	100.0	98	100.0	272	100.0

TABLE 19: Number of Attendants by Workshops (N=130)

	Ranking	Not Attended		Attended	
		Number	Row %	Number	Row %
Employment Motivation	1	10	7.7	120	90.3
Financial Management	2	33	25.4	97	74.6
Parole Rights and Obligation	3	37	28.5	93	71.5
Legal Assistance Agencies	3	37	28.5	93	71.5
Other Assistance Agencies	5	42	32.3	88	67.7
Personal Health	6	46	35.4	84	64.6
Planning Parenthood	7	48	36.9	82	63.1
Defensive Driving	8	57	43.8	73	56.2
New and Used Car Buying	9	58	44.6	72	55.4
Chemical Dependency	10	71	54.6	59	45.4
Sensible Spending	11	73	56.2	57	43.8
Family Life Adjustment	12	82	63.1	48	36.9
Driver's Training	13	87	66.9	43	33.1
Car Maintenance	14	95	73.1	35	26.9
Veteran's Benefits	15	97	74.6	33	25.4
CUMULATED TOTAL		873		1,077	
Mean		58	44.8	72	55.2
Ranges		10-97	7.7-74.6	33-120	25.5-92.3

TABLE 20: Workshop Training Ratings by Attendant
Categorized in Positive and Negative Responses (N=130)

	Rank in Positive Responses	Positive*		Negative**		Total Number Participated		Rank in Participants
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Employment Motivation	1	116	96.7	4	3.3	120	11.1	1
Financial Management	6	79	81.4	18	18.6	97	9.0	2
Parole Rights and Obligation	5	78	83.9	15	16.1	93	8.6	3
Legal Assistance Agencies	8	74	79.6	19	20.4	93	8.6	4
Other Assistance Agencies	3	78	88.6	10	11.4	88	8.2	5
Personal Health	4	73	86.9	11	13.1	84	7.8	6
Planned Parenthood	11	61	74.4	21	25.6	82	7.6	7
Defensive Driving	10	57	78.1	16	21.9	73	6.8	8
New and Used Car Buying	9	57	79.2	15	20.8	72	6.7	9
Chemical Dependency	14	40	67.8	19	32.2	59	5.5	10
Sensible Spending	2	52	91.2	5	8.8	57	5.3	11
Family Life Adjustment	7	39	81.3	9	18.7	48	4.5	12
Driver's Training	11	32	74.4	11	25.6	43	4.0	13
Car Maintenance	13	24	68.6	11	31.4	35	3.2	14
Veteran's Benefits	15	17	51.5	16	48.5	33	3.1	15
Total		877	81.4	200	18.6	1077	100.0	

*Positive Responses indicate: "Very Helpful" and "Somewhat Helpful".

**Negative Responses indicate: "Not Learning Anything", "Not Helpful" and "Waste of Time".

Spearman Correlation Coefficient = 0.65

TABLE 21: Workshop Training Ratings by 130 Attendants

	Rank in Frequency	Very Helpful		Somewhat Helpful		Not Learning Anything		Not Helpful		Waste of Time		Total	
		No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
Employment Motivation	1	75	62.5	41	34.1	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.7	120	11.1
Financial Management	2	35	36.1	44	45.5	9	9.3	4	4.1	5	5.1	97	9.0
Parole Rights and Obligation	3.5	48	51.6	30	32.3	9	9.7	-	-	6	6.4	93	8.6
Legal Assistance Agencies	3.5	44	47.3	30	32.3	7	7.5	3	3.2	9	9.7	93	8.6
Other Assistance Agencies	5	28	31.8	50	56.8	3	3.4	1	1.2	6	6.8	88	8.2
Personal Health	6	35	41.7	38	45.2	6	7.1	2	2.4	3	3.6	84	7.8
Planned Parenthood	7	29	35.4	32	39.0	6	7.3	3	3.7	12	14.6	82	7.6
Defensive Driving	8	34	46.6	23	31.5	9	12.3	3	4.1	4	5.5	73	6.8
New and Used Car Buying	9	25	34.7	32	44.5	6	8.3	6	8.3	3	4.2	72	6.7
Chemical Dependency	10	15	25.4	25	42.4	7	11.9	3	5.1	9	15.2	59	5.5
Sensible Spending	11	23	40.4	29	50.9	-	-	1	1.7	4	7.0	57	5.3
Family Life Adjustment	12	21	43.8	18	37.5	4	8.3	1	2.1	4	8.3	48	4.5
Driver's Training	13	20	46.5	12	27.9	5	11.6	2	4.7	4	9.3	43	4.0
Car Maintenance	14	13	37.2	11	31.4	4	11.4	4	11.4	3	8.6	35	3.2
Veteran's Benefits	15	8	24.2	9	27.3	1	3.0	6	18.2	9	27.3	33	3.1
Total		453	42.1	424	39.4	78	7.2	39	3.6	83	7.7	1077	100.0

TABLE 22: Comparison of Positive Responses and Frequency of Attendance; Positive Responses Between Period I and II

	Rank Order For Attended	POSITIVE RESPONSES					
		Period I		Period II		Change of Rank Order	TOTAL
		Rank Order	%	Rank Order	%		Rank Order %
Employment Motivation	1	1	94.5	2	92.2	-1	1 96.7
Financial Management	2	4	87.5	11	69.7	-7	6 81.4
Parole Rights & Obligation	3.5*	6	85.5	7	79.2	-1	5 83.9
Legal Assistance Agencies	3.5*	9	78.3	5	83.3	+4	8 79.6
Other Assistance Agencies	5	5	87.1	12	65.3	-7	3 88.6
Personal Health	6	3	89.1	6	82.8	-3	4 86.9
Planning Parenthood	7	15	59.5	3	90.0	+12	11 74.4
Defensive Driving	8	8	80.8	10	71.4	-2	10 78.1
New and Used Car Buying	9	7	83.0	9	72.0	-2	9 79.2
Chemical Dependency	10	13	68.9	13	64.3	0	14 67.8
Sensible Spending	11	2	90.7	1	92.8	+1	2 91.2
Family Life Adjustment	12	10	78.1	4	87.5	+6	7 81.3
Driver's Training	13	11	75.0	8	72.7	+3	11 74.4
Car Maintenance	14	12	71.0	14	50.0	-2	13 68.6
Veterans Benefits	15	14	64.7	15	37.5	-1	15 51.5
			(79.6)		(74.0)		(78.9)
Rho Correlation Coefficient for Rank-Order of Attendants and Number of Positive Responses		.61		.38			.65

Period I: First 9 month period (Oct. 1974 - May 1975)

Period II: Second 9 month period (June 1975 - March 1976)

*Took a mid-point of rank for the statistical calculation.

TABLE 23-1: Self Confidence on Skill and Trouble Getting Job in Past

Do you feel that you have a soleble skill?
(← Positive Direction)

Did you have trouble getting a job in past? (← Positive Direction)	Skill Job	YES		MAYBE		NO		TOTAL	
		Row		Row		Row		Col.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	No	59	93.6	3	4.8	1	1.6	63	50.4
	Sometime	22	71.0	6	19.3	3	9.7	31	24.8
	Yes	25	80.6	2	4.8	4	12.9	31	24.8
	Total	106	84.8	11	8.8	8	6.4	125	100.0

($\chi^2 = 11.53$, d.f. = 4, $p < 0.05$)

TABLE 23-2: Percent of Self Confidence on Skill and Trouble Getting Job Based on 125 Respondents

(← Positive Direction)

Did you have trouble getting a job in past? (← Positive Direction)	Skill Job	Yes	Maybe	No	Total
	No	47.2	2.4	0.8	50.4
	Sometime	17.2	4.8	2.4	24.8
	Yes	20.0	1.6	3.2	24.8
	Total	84.8	8.8	6.4	100.0

TABLE 24-1: Chance of Getting a Job

How do you feel about your chance of getting a job?
(← Positive Direction)

Did you have trouble getting a job
in the past?
(→ Positive Direction)

	<u>I am Sure I Can Get One</u>		<u>I Hope I Can Get One</u>		<u>Not Too Confident in Getting One</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	53	81.5	17	10.8	5	7.7	65	50.8
Sometime	22	68.7	6	18.8	4	12.5	32	25.0
Yes	18	58.1	8	25.5	5	16.1	31	24.2
Total	93	72.7	21	16.4	14	10.9	128*	100.0

($\chi^2 = 6.09$, d.f. = 4, $p < 0.2$)

(gamma = .35)

(*two unknown excluded.)

TABLE 24-2: Percent of Chance of Getting a Job in Two Different Times

(← Positive Direction)

	<u>I am Sure I Can Get One</u>	<u>I Hope I Can Get One</u>	<u>Not Too Confident in Getting One</u>	<u>Total</u>
No	41.4	5.5	3.9	50.8
Sometime	17.2	4.7	3.1	25.0
Yes	14.0	6.3	3.9	24.2
Total	72.7	16.4	10.9	100.0

TABLE 25: Parole Performance by Institution

	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Total	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
MSP	124	71.3	50	28.7	174	64.0
SRM	71	72.4	27	27.6	98	36.0
Total	195	71.7	77	28.3	272	100.0

TABLE 26: Revocation by Bio-Ethnic Backgrounds

	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Total	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
White	143	71.5	57	28.5	200	73.6
Black	35	71.4	14	28.6	49	18.0
Am. Indian	11	64.7	6	35.3	17	6.3
Mex. Am.	6	100.0	-	-	7	2.2
Total	195	71.7	77	28.3	272	100.0

TABLE 27: Revocation by Present Age

Age Group	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Total	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
20-24	80	72.1	31	27.9	111	40.8
25-29	68	80.0	17	20.0	85	31.3
30-34	21	53.8	18	46.2	39	14.3
35-39	12	70.6	5	29.4	17	6.3
40-49	10	83.3	2	16.7	12	4.4
50 and over	4	50.0	4	50.0	8	2.9
Total	195	71.7	77	28.3	272	100.0

TABLE 28: Revocation by Marital Status

	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Total	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
Single	122	72.6	46	27.4	168	61.8
Married	39	76.5	12	23.5	51	18.8
Divorced	27	61.4	17	38.6	44	16.2
Separated	7	77.8	2	22.2	9	3.2
Total	195	71.7	77	38.3	272	100.0

$$(\chi^2 = 3.03, \text{d.f.} = 3)$$

TABLE 29: Revocation by Number of Dependents

	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Total	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
None	114	71.2	46	28.8	160	58.8
1	32	64.0	18	36.0	50	18.4
2	22	84.6	4	15.4	26	9.6
3	13	72.2	5	27.8	18	6.6
4	8	88.9	1	11.1	9	3.3
5	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	.7
6	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	1.8
7	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
9	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Total	195	71.7	77	28.3	272	100.0

$$(\chi^2 = 0.01)$$

TABLE 30: Revocation by Educational Level

	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Total	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
Less Than 8th Grade	15	57.7	11	42.3	26	9.6
Some High School	81	74.3	28	25.7	109	40.1
High School Grad	37	78.7	10	21.3	47	17.3
GEP	44	71.0	18	29.0	62	22.8
Some College	15	60.0	10	40.0	25	9.2
Degree Obtained	3	100.0	-	-	3	1.1
Total	195	71.7	77	28.3	272	100.0

TABLE 31: Revocation by County Committed

	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Total	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
Aitkin	2	100.0	-	-	2	.7
Anoka	13	72.2	5	27.8	18	6.6
Becker	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Beltrami	3	100.0	-	-	3	1.1
Benton	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Blue Earth	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	.7
Brown	3	100.0	-	-	3	1.1
Cass	4	80.0	1	20.0	5	1.8
Chippewa	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Clearwater	2	100.0	-	-	2	.7
Cook	-	-	1	100.0	1	.4
Crow Wing	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Dakota	6	85.7	1	14.3	7	2.6
Douglas	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Freeborn	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Goodhue	-	-	1	100.0	1	.4
Hennepin	55	62.5	33	37.5	88	32.4
Houston	-	-	1	100.0	1	.4
Hubbard	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Isanti	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Itasca	4	66.7	2	33.3	6	2.2
Kandiyohi	3	50.0	3	50.0	6	2.2
Koochiching	2	100.0	-	-	2	.7
Lyon	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Martin	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	.7
Meeker	2	100.0	-	-	2	.7
Mille Lacs	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Mower	4	80.0	1	20.0	5	1.8
Nicollet	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	.7
Nobles	3	100.0	-	-	3	1.1
Olmsted	-	-	-	-	1	.4
Otter Tail	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	.7
Polk	2	100.0	-	-	2	.7
Ramsey	38	73.1	14	26.9	52	19.1
Rice	-	-	3	100.0	3	1.1
Roseau	-	-	1	100.0	1	.4
St. Louis	9	90.0	1	10.0	10	3.7
Scott	2	100.0	-	-	2	.7
Sherburne	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Steele	3	100.0	-	-	3	1.1
Waseca	2	100.0	-	-	2	.7
Washington	10	83.3	2	16.7	12	4.4
Watsonwan	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	.7
Winona	5	100.0	-	-	5	1.8
Wright	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	1.1
Total	195	71.7	77	28.3	273	100.0

TABLE 32: Rank Ordered Revocation by Offense Committed

	<u>Non-Revoked</u>		<u>Revoked</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
Manslaughter, 1st Degree	1	25.0	3	75.0	4	1.5
Receiving/Concealing Stolen Property	7	63.6	4	36.4	11	4.0
Aggravated Robbery	11	64.7	6	35.3	17	6.3
Aggravated Forgery	8	66.7	4	33.3	12	4.4
Theft	23	67.6	11	32.3	34	12.5
Burglary	53	68.8	24	31.2	77	28.3
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	21	70.0	9	30.0	30	11.0
Aggravated Assault	18	72.0	7	28.0	25	9.2
Indecent Assault	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	.8
Simple Robbery	14	77.8	4	22.2	18	6.6
Illegal Sale of Narcotics	4	80.0	1	20.0	5	1.8
Illegal Possession of Narcotics	13	81.3	3	18.8	16	5.1
Criminal Negligence to Death	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Murder, 3rd Degree	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Kidnapping	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Simple Arson	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Incest	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Sodomy	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Fraudulent Statement	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Forged Instrument	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Aggravated Criminal Damage to Prop.	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Other	1	100.0	-	-	1	.4
Rape	2	100.0	-	-	2	.7
Defeating Security on Personality	2	100.0	-	-	2	.7
Forgery	5	100.0	-	-	5	1.8
Total	195	71.5	77	28.3	272	100.0

TABLE 33: Revocation By Total Months Served This Sentence

<u>Total Months Served This Sentence</u>	<u>Non-Revoked</u>		<u>Revoked</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 6	25	89.3	3	10.7	28	15.5
7 - 12	19	70.4	8	29.6	27	14.9
13 - 18	29	65.9	15	34.1	44	24.3
19 - 24	25	73.5	9	26.5	34	18.8
25 - 30	12	75.0	4	25.0	16	8.8
31 - 36	9	75.0	3	25.0	12	6.6
37 - 48	6	50.0	6	50.0	12	6.6
49 and over	7	87.5	1	12.5	8	4.4
Total	132	72.9	49	27.1	181	100.0

TABLE 34: Revocation By Maximum Sentence

Year	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	1.1
2	7	77.8	2	22.2	9	5.0
3	33	80.5	8	19.5	41	22.7
4	4	100.0	-	-	4	2.2
5	60	69.8	26	30.2	86	47.5
6	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	1.1
7	1	25.0	3	75.0	4	2.2
8	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	1.1
10	18	75.0	6	25.0	24	13.3
15	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	1.1
20	5	100.0	-	-	5	2.8
Total	132	72.9	49	27.1	181	100.0

TABLE 35: Revocation By Multiple Offense

	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Total	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
Multiple Offense	35	66.0	18	34.0	53	29.3
Single Offense	97	75.8	31	24.2	128	70.7
Total	132	72.9	49	27.1	181	100.0

($\chi^2 = 1.79$, n.s.)

TABLE 36: Revocation By Prior Offense(1) State Institution(a) Adult Offense

	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Total		χ^2	P Value
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %		
Yes	91	66.4	46	33.6	137	50.4	3.78	$p < .1$
No or not reported	104	77.0	31	23.0	135	49.6		

(b) Youthful Offense

Yes	72	66.7	36	33.3	108	39.7	2.18	$p < .2$
No or not reported	123	75.0	41	25.0	104	60.3		

TABLE 36--continued

(2) County Institution(a) Adult Offense

	<u>Non-Revoked</u>		<u>Revoked</u>		<u>Total</u>		χ^2	P Value
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %		
Yes	90	72.6	34	27.4	124	45.6	0.11	p < .8
No or not reported	105	70.9	43	29.1	148	55.4		

(b) Youthful Offense

Yes	72	72.0	28	28.0	100	36.8	0.01	p < .99
No or not reported	123	72.8	49	28.5	172	63.2		
TOTAL	195	71.7	77	28.3	272	100.0		

TABLE 37: Revocation By Prior Work Experience

	<u>Non-Revoked</u>		<u>Revoked</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
Generally Stable Jobs	31	81.6	7	18.4	38	14.0
Worked Sporadically	101	72.1	39	27.9	140	51.5
Worked But Changed	45	71.4	18	28.6	63	23.2
No Jobs	18	61.3	13	41.9	31	11.3
Total	195	71.7	77	28.3	272	100.0

TABLE 38: Revocation By Skill Level

	<u>Non-Revoked</u>		<u>Revoked</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
Unskilled	86	68.8	39	31.2	125	45.9
Semi-Skilled	73	81.1	17	18.9	90	33.1
Skilled	36	63.2	21	36.8	57	21.0
Total	195	71.7	77	28.3	272	100.0

$$(\chi^2 = 6.54, p < .05)$$

TABLE 39: Revocation By Prior Vocational Training *(1) Certified

	Rank Order	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Sub-Total		Rank Order
		No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Percent Certified	
Vocational Tech.	1	26	78.8	7	21.2	33	12.1	3
Correctional Inst.	2	33	76.7	10	23.3	43	15.8	2
Correspondence School	3	6	75.0	2	25.0	8	2.9	4
High School	4	42	68.9	19	31.1	61	22.4	1
Other Training	5	11	61.1	7	38.9	5	1.8	5

(2) Non-Certified

	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Sub-Total	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Percent Non-Certified
Vocational Tech.	169	70.7	70	29.3	239	87.9
Correctional Inst.	162	70.7	67	29.3	229	84.2
Corr. School	189	71.6	75	28.3	264	97.1
High School	153	72.5	58	27.5	211	77.6
Other Training	184	72.4	70	27.6	254	93.4

*Based on 272 total clients

TABLE 40: Revocation By Monthly Salary on Last Job

	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Total	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
No Income	41	71.9	16	28.1	59	21.0
Less Than \$300	36	69.2	16	30.8	50	19.1
\$301 - \$600	87	72.5	33	29.8	120	44.1
\$601 - \$900	31	72.1	12	27.9	43	15.8
Total	195	71.7	77	28.3	272	100.0

$$(x^2 = 0.2)$$

TABLE 41: Revocation By Longest Months on Any Job (N = 181)

Months	Non-Revoked		Revoked		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 3	34	61.8	21	38.2	55	30.3
4 - 6	25	78.1	7	21.9	32	17.7
7 - 12	22	73.3	8	26.7	30	16.6
13 - 24	22	73.3	8	26.7	30	16.6
25 - 36	13	86.7	2	13.3	15	8.3
37 and over	16	84.2	3	15.8	19	10.5
Total	132	72.9	49	27.1	181	100.0

$$\bar{X} = 19.36$$

Range 0 to 144 months

 $(\chi^2 = 6.5, \text{d.f.} = 5, p < .03)$ TABLE 42: Job Follow-Up Data

	Employment Experiences																	
	Full-Time Employment				Part-Time Employment				Total Employment				Student		Unemployment		Total	
	Col.		Col.		Row													
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Unskilled	9	22.8	8	42.1	17	73.9	1	4.3	5	21.7	23	32.9						
Semi-Skilled	14	35.0	7	36.8	21	84.0	1	4.0	3	12.0	25	35.7						
Skilled	19	47.5	2	10.5	21	95.8	1	4.5	-	-	22	31.4						
Total	40	100.0	19	100.0	59	84.3	3	4.3	8	11.4	70	100.0						
(Row %)		(57.1)		(27.1)														

$$(\chi^2 = 6.66 \quad \text{d.f.} = 2) \quad (p < .005)$$

TABLE 43: Number of Jobs Held

	Holding Current Job		Changed Once or Twice		Changed Three Times or More		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Unskilled	10	58.8	3	17.6	4	23.5	17	28.8
Semi-skilled	8	38.1	9	42.9	4	19.0	21	35.6
Skilled	18	85.1	2	9.5	1	4.7	21	35.6
Total	36	61.0	14	23.9	9	15.2	59	100.0

TABLE 44: Current Job Change Behavior

	No.	%
Job Continued	24	40.6
Quit	15	25.4
Laid off	9	15.3
Fired	8	13.6
Arrested	3	5.1
Total	59	100.0

TABLE 45: Length on Job Held (After Release)

	Less than Three Months		Three Months to Six Months		Six Months or More		Total	
	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Col. %
Unskilled	12	70.6	5	29.4	-	-	17	28.8
Semi-skilled	10	47.6	8	38.1	3	14.3	21	35.6
Skilled	5	23.8	9	42.9	7	33.3	21	35.6
Total	27	45.8	22	37.3	10	16.9	59	100.0

TABLE 46: Monthly Salary Received

	Less than \$400		\$401 - \$600		\$601 - \$800		Over \$801		Total	
	No.	Col. %	No.	Col. %	No.	Col. %	No.	Col. %	No.	Col. %
Unskilled	10	35.7	3	17.6	4	50.0	-	-	17	28.8
Semi-skilled	12	42.9	7	41.2	1	12.5	1	16.7	21	35.6
Skilled	6	21.4	7	41.2	3	37.5	5	83.3	21	35.6
Total	28	100.0	17	100.0	8	100.0	6	100.0	59	100.0
Total Row %		47.5		28.8		13.5				10.2

 $\bar{X} = \$480$

TABLE 47: Comparison on Row Percents in Monthly Salary Between
The Time of Last Employed and After Being Released

	<u>Less than \$400</u>	<u>\$401 - \$600</u>	<u>\$601 - \$800</u>	<u>Over \$801</u>	<u>Total</u>
Last Employed	44.2	33.1	12.7	10.0	100.0
Current Employed	47.3	28.9	13.6	10.2	100.0
Percent Change	+ 3.1	- 4.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	

TABLE 48: Job Satisfaction Survey Overall (N=47)

(1) Job Satisfaction

		1		2		3		4		5	
	Weighted Mean Score	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
		No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Row %	No.	Row %
I have a sense of achievement in my present job.	2.1	11	23.4	25	53.2	7	14.9	4	8.5	-	-
I enjoy the feeling of responsibility my job gives me.	2.0	10	21.3	30	63.8	4	8.5	2	4.3	1	2.1
My job is interesting.	2.1	11	23.4	27	57.4	4	8.5	4	8.5	1	2.1
This is a satisfying job.	2.2	12	25.5	21	44.7	5	10.6	9	19.1	-	-
<u>Weighted Mean for Job Satisfaction</u>	<u>2.1</u>	11	23.4	26	54.8	5	10.6	5	10.1	1	1.0

(2) Job Career Development

There are opportunities here for advancement.	2.4	11	23.4	19	40.4	8	17.0	6	12.8	3	6.4
I feel secure in my job.	2.2	9	19.1	25	53.2	8	17.0	4	8.5	1	2.1
I am satisfied with my salary.	2.6	7	14.9	22	46.8	6	12.8	8	17.0	4	8.5
I am satisfied with working conditions (heating, lighting, ventilation).	2.3	9	19.1	26	55.3	4	8.5	5	10.6	3	6.4
Personnel policies and practices are good ones.	2.2	10	21.3	24	51.1	8	17.1	5	10.6	-	-
<u>Weighted Mean for Job Career Development</u>	<u>2.3</u>	9	19.6	23	49.4	7	14.5	6	11.9	2.2	4.7

(3) Interpersonal Relationship

I like the people with whom I work.	1.9	16	34.0	26	57.4	-	-	3	6.4	1	2.1
I receive praise for the work I do.	2.0	13	27.7	24	51.1	7	14.9	2	4.3	1	2.1
I feel my supervisor and I understand each other.	2.0	12	25.5	29	61.3	3	6.4	1	2.1	2	4.3
My boss seems to be competent.	2.1	14	29.8	22	46.8	7	14.9	-	-	4	8.5
<u>Weighted Mean for Interpersonal Relationship</u>	<u>2.0</u>	14	29.3	25	54.1	4	9.1	2	3.2	2	4.3

TABLE 49: Current Job Described by Respondents

(N=47)

<u>Positive Responses</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Pleasant	13	27.6
Challenging	8	17.0
Satisfied	7	14.9
Fair Salary	2	4.3
Sub Total	30	63.8
<u>Middle Ranged Responses</u>		
Routine	4	8.5
<u>Negative Responses</u>		
Dead end	6	12.8
Frustrated	2	4.3
Underpaid	2	4.3
Boring	1	2.1
Tiresome	1	2.1
Endless	1	2.1
Sub Total	13	27.7
TOTAL	47	100.0

TABLE 50: Desires of Finding Other Job

	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
No	11	23.4
Not at this time	20	42.5
Yes	16	34.1
Total	47	100.0

TABLE 51: Present Status of Pre-Release Program Clients
And Clients not in the Program

<u>Present Status</u>	<u>Pre-Release Clients</u>		<u>Clients Not In Program</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Discharged	28	10.3	53	19.4
Parole Continued	164	60.3	126	46.3
Transferred to Other States	3	1.1	-	-
Deceased	-	-	1	0.4
Sub Total	195	71.7	181	66.5
Returned to Institution				
1) Parole Violation	28	10.3	30	11.0
2) New Offenses	28	10.3	43	15.8
Absconded	3	1.1	3	1.1
Court Pendings	18	6.6	15	5.6
Sub Total	77	28.3	91	33.5
TOTAL	272	100.0	272	100.0

 $(\chi^2 = 1.7, p < .2)$

TABLE 52: Present Status of Pre-Release Program Clients
And Clients not in the Program by Race

Present Status	White				Black				American Indian				Spanish American				Total			
	Pre-Release	Non-Pre-Release	No.	Col.%	Pre-Release	Non-Pre-Release	No.	Col.%	Pre-Release	Non-Pre-Release	No.	Col.%	Pre-Release	Non-Pre-Release	No.	Col.%	Pre-Release	Non-Pre-Release	No.	Col.%
Parole Continued	117	58.5	91	45.5	31	63.3	24	49.0	11	64.7	7	41.1	5	83.3	4	66.7	164	60.3	126	46.3
Discharged	24	12.0	44	22.0	3	6.1	5	10.3	-	-	2	11.8	1	16.7	2	33.3	28	10.3	53	19.4
Deceased	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4
Transferred to Other State	2	1.0	-	-	1	2.0	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.1	1	0.4
Sub Total	143	71.5	135	67.5	35	71.4	31	63.3	11	64.7	9	52.9	6	100.0	6	100.0	195	71.7	181	66.5
Returned to Inst.																				
1) Parole Viol.	25	12.5	21	10.5	3	6.1	4	8.2	-	-	5	29.4	-	-	-	-	28	10.3	30	11.0
2) New Offense	18	7.0	31	15.5	6	12.3	9	18.3	4	23.5	3	17.7	-	-	-	-	28	10.3	43	15.8
Absconded	2	1.0	2	1.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1.1	3	1.1
Court Pending	12	6.0	11	5.5	4	8.2	4	8.2	2	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	6.6	15	5.6
Sub Total	57	28.5	65	32.5	14	28.6	18	36.7	6	35.3	8	47.1	-	-	-	-	77	28.3	91	33.5
TOTAL	200	100.0	200	100.0	49	100.0	49	100.0	17	100.0	17	100.0	6	100.0	6	100.0	272	100.0	272	100.0

TABLE 53: Cost Estimated

(1) Cost Spent in 1975

A. Total Expenditure

9 Staff Salaries	\$131,790.00
Travel Expenses	2,713.00
Supplies	1,500.00
Inmate's Allowances	3,573.00
Total	\$139,578.00

B. Cost per Inmate

$\$139,578.00 \div 200* = \697.89
 (* 180 participants, 14 terminated without completion
 and 6 absconded).

C. Cost per diem per Inmate

$\$697.89 \div 14 = \49.88

(2) Estimated Cost in 1976

A. Total Budget

9 Staff Salaries	\$137,790.00
Travel Expense	3,140.00
Supplies	1,736.00
Inmate Allowances	7,616.00
Total	\$150,282.00

B. Cost per Inmate

$\$150,282.00 \div 270 = \556.60

C. Cost per diem per Inmate

$\$556.60 \div 14 = \39.76

TABLE 54: Hypothesized Cost Per Diem per Inmate 1)*

PARTICIPANTS			COST PER DIEM PER INMATE BY ALTERNATIVE PLAN	ACTUAL COST PER DIEM PER INMATE IN 1975	HYPOTHESIZED COST PER DIEM PER INMATE					
Year	% Based on				Planning 1	Planning 2		Planning 3		
	Total Released	Monthly Pop. Ave.								
////////////////////////////////////			Expenditure or Budget	\$139,578.00	\$150,282.00	\$165,282.00	\$180,282.00			
////////////////////////////////////			Staff size (person)	9	9	10	10	11	11	
////////////////////////////////////			No. of Cottage	1	1	2	2	3	3	
////////////////////////////////////			Term of Program (days)	14	14	21	14	21	14	21
180 Inmates 23%		15	Cost per diem per inmate	\$5 \$49.85	////////////////////////////////////					
270 Inmates 32%		23	Cost per diem per inmate	\$6	\$39.76	\$33.23	////////////////////////////////////			
360 Inmates 42%		30	Alternative I	////////////////////////////////////	\$29.82	\$19.88	\$32.79	\$21.80	////////////////////////////////////	
430 Inmates 50%		36	Alternative II	////////////////////////////////////	\$24.96	\$16.64	\$27.45	\$18.30	\$29.94	\$19.96
860 Inmates 100%		72	Alternative III	////////////////////////////////////	\$19.01	\$ 8.32	\$13.70	\$ 9.15	\$14.95	\$ 9.96

1)* Not included the following costs.

- a) Building maintenance cost
- b) Volunteers services
- c) Other auxiliary services fees
- d) Incipition Cost (\$55,000 from Control Data)

2) The actual cost spent in 1975

3) Projected cost per diem per inmate in 1976 based on the projected number of participants

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