

MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROGRAM
PRACTICAL OUTCOME EVALUATION



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS
OFFICE OF SYSTEMS AND EVALUATION
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53701

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S T A T E O F W I S C O N S I N

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
Donald E. Percy, Secretary

DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS
Allyn R. Sielaff, Administrator

BUREAU OF INSTITUTIONS
Robert E. Ellsworth, Acting Director
John G. Stoddard, Deputy Director

MAP SUPERVISOR
Russel L. Leik

OFFICE OF SYSTEMS AND EVALUATION
Paul H. Kusuda, Director
Perry C. Baker, Deputy Director, Statistics and Evaluation Section
Theodore H. Johnson, Deputy Director, Records Development Section

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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A positive attribute of the Mutual Agreement Program (MAP) at its implementation in October 1974 was its innovative approach in dealing with residents of Wisconsin corrections institutions. The approach enunciated planning for change, coordination of intra-institutional program and staff efforts, and coordination of interdepartmental decision making regarding those residents. As a concept, MAP contributes to an improved or enlightened criminal justice practice so routinized that these practices become an integral part of everyday activity and operations.

The far-reaching decisions which are reflections of MAP are noted in such areas as program review, program placement through scheduled reservations, and the handling of residents by institution staff. In addition, the paramount change is the confrontation at the negotiation table at which residents represent themselves in a planned parole process. However, the effectiveness of MAP in the area of process changes are beyond the scope of this report as a substantive topic. Process changes are noted not by comparison with the traditional paroling process but with one of planned, scheduled, and guaranteed program delivery.

An invaluable tool for Corrections is the capability of identifying program components to be completed by residents. Highlights of this report indicate that approximately 92 per cent of MAP participants are involved in programs provided by institution staff. A substantial degree of resident involvement is thus reflected as being needed to complete requirements of the contracts. Since identification of programs and transfers are scheduled in advance of actual participation, improved budgeting and scheduling information is available for staff decision making. Traditional parole release does not give this information in a scheduled manner and in sufficient timeliness for decision making.

MAP, like other decision-making programs and treatment-oriented programs, cannot be 100 per cent effective. MAP's methods work best for different conditions. Residents with behavioral difficulties tend to drop out more frequently because of stringent conditions placed on them by individualized contracts. Approximately 18 per cent of those who entered contracts during the first two years of program implementation had their contracts cancelled. In addition, and as is identified in the report, approximately 80 per cent of the negotiations resulted in contracts. Effectiveness of MAP can be measured by other means in addition to the information presented above.

Two particular concerns at this time reflect the average length of sentence served by MAP residents, and success rates. As noted in this report, the average length of stay for MAP contract participants was 18.9 months. An average of 13.4 months was spent in the institution prior to receiving a MAP contract.

First-released MAP participants served 48.1 per cent of their sentences (see Table A). That compared with 60.3 per cent for parolees with cancelled MAP contracts and 54.1 per cent for parolees with no MAP contract. On the other hand non-MAP parolees, that is, those who had no involvement with the program (about one-eighth of the study group) served 50.4 per cent of their sentences, almost the same as for MAP participants. All contracts must have a minimal duration of 90 days and, more importantly, when programs are contracted for, they must be completed; usually, that means a minimum of one semester if the program involves schooling. Therefore, the data for re-released offenders pose difficulties for clear analysis. Nonetheless, they have been presented to permit comparison between first and re-release circumstances.

Table B shows the success rates (viz., no return to State Corrections Institution during follow-up period) of 1975 releases categorized according to the four cohorts discussed in this report. Little differences were found among first-released MAP, NON-MAP and NO CONTRACT groups, the success rates being 89.2, 89.6, and 91.8 per cent, respectively. The group with cancelled contracts had the lowest success rate. It was also the group that served the largest percentage of sentence. Data in both Tables A and B showed marked similarity between two of the four groups, those with MAP contracts and those who had no involvement in MAP. Of interest is the probable major difference between the two statistically similar groups. MAP participants may have needed and received contracted services and the self-discipline required to meet agreed-upon objectives. Non-MAP offenders, on the other hand, may have been self-sufficient and adequate family resources to assure satisfactory pre-planning and return to home community.

TABLE A
 PERCENT OF SENTENCE SERVED BY RELEASE^{/1}
 COHORT AND TYPE OF RELEASE

TYPE OF RELEASE			TOTAL	NON MAP	NO CONTRACT	CANCELLED CONTRACT	MAP
TOTALS	<u>NUMBER</u> (PERCENT)	<u>PERCENT OF SENTENCE SERVED</u>	<u>1046</u> <u>50.3</u> (100)	<u>153</u> <u>47.1</u> (100)	<u>205</u> <u>53.5</u> (100)	<u>97</u> <u>59.6</u> (100)	<u>591</u> <u>48.6</u> (100)
<u>FIRST RELEASE</u>			<u>917</u> <u>50.7</u> (87.7)	<u>117</u> <u>50.4</u> (76.5)	<u>181</u> <u>54.1</u> (88.3)	<u>83</u> <u>60.3</u> (85.6)	<u>536</u> <u>48.1</u> (90.7)
PAROLE			816 47.9 (89.0)	90 42.7 (76.9)	139 48.5 (76.8)	52 53.4 (62.7)	535 48.1 (99.8)
MANDATORY RELEASE			101 73.0 (11.0)	27 75.9 (23.1)	42 72.6 (23.2)	31 71.9 (37.3)	1 44.4 (0.2)
<u>RE-RELEASE</u>			<u>129</u> <u>47.9</u> (12.3)	<u>36</u> <u>36.3</u> (23.5)	<u>24</u> <u>49.0</u> (11.7)	<u>14</u> <u>55.4</u> (14.4)	<u>55</u> <u>53.1</u> (9.3)
PAROLE			94 47.8 (72.9)	19 28.9 (52.8)	15 49.1 (62.5)	8 55.8 (57.1)	52 53.0 (94.5)
MANDATORY RELEASE			35 48.3 (27.1)	17 44.6 (47.2)	9 48.9 (37.5)	6 54.9 (42.9)	3 54.4 (5.5)

^{/1} Percent of sentence served is estimated by dividing the length of time served (admission to release from institution) by length of sentence (admission to discharge from parole supervision).

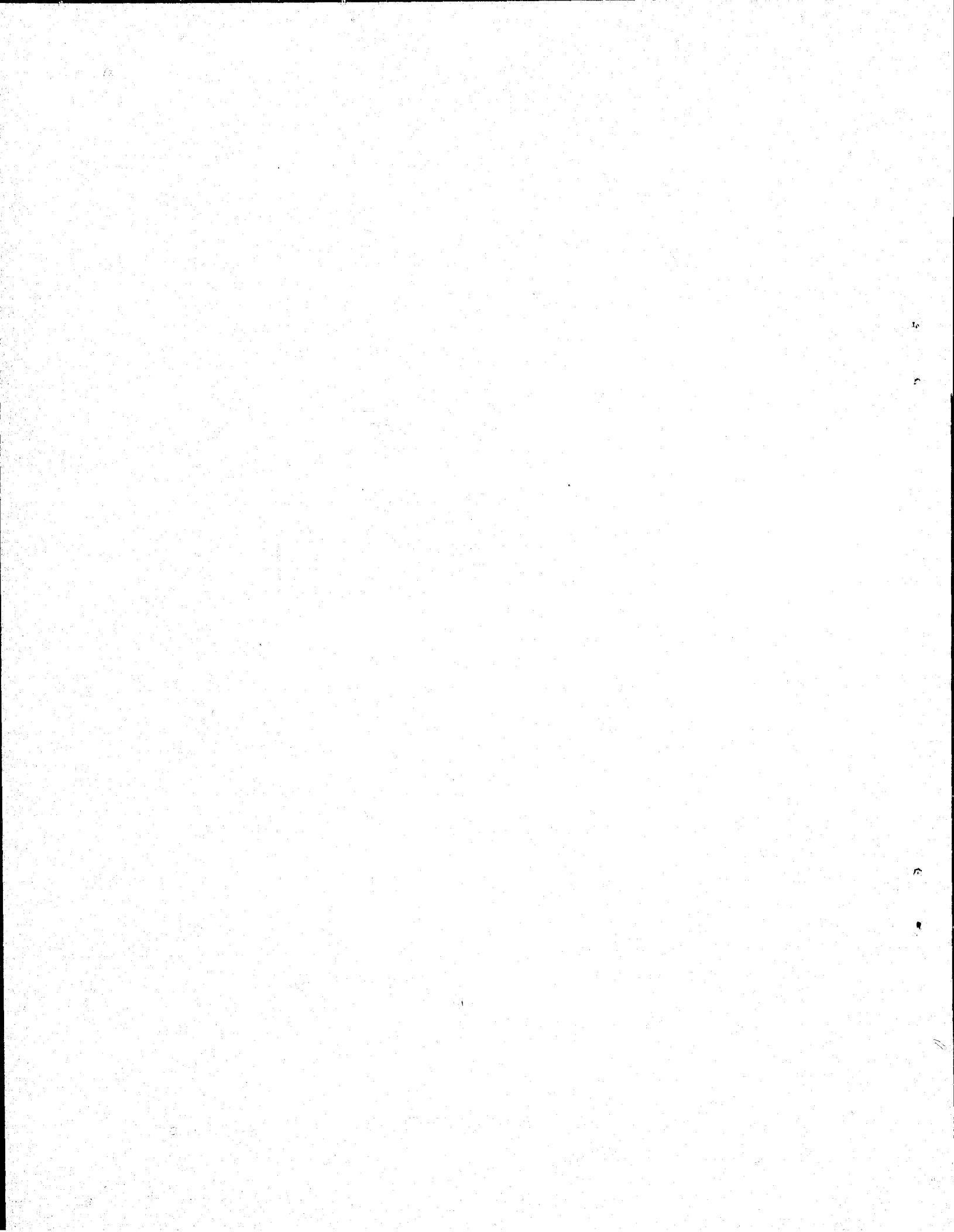
TABLE B
 OUTCOMES FOR 1975 ADULT INSTITUTION RELEASES
 FOLLOWED UP FOR ONE YEAR
 TYPE OF RELEASE BY COHORT RELEASE GROUPS ^{/1}

TYPE OF RELEASE	NUMBER OF RELEASES				SUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES				PERCENT SUCCESSFUL			
	NON MAP	NO CONTRACT	CANCELLED CONTRACT	MAP	NON MAP	NO CONTRACT	CANCELLED CONTRACT	MAP	NON MAP	NO CONTRACT	CANCELLED CONTRACT	MAP
ALL RELEASES	<u>60</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>86.7</u>	<u>89.7</u>	<u>67.9</u>	<u>88.2</u>
PAROLE	37	76	9	246	34	70	7	217	91.9	92.1	77.8	88.2
MANDATORY RELEASE	23	28	13	6	18	24	8	5	78.3	85.7	61.5	83.3
OTHER RELEASE ^{/2}	--	12	6	2	--	10	4	2	----	83.3	66.7	100.0
FIRST RELEASE	<u>48</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>89.6</u>	<u>91.8</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>89.2</u>
PAROLE	30	69	8	223	27	64	6	199	90.0	92.8	75.0	89.2
MANDATORY RELEASE	18	20	9	3	16	18	7	3	88.9	90.0	77.8	100.0
OTHER RELEASE ^{/2}	--	9	3	1	--	8	2	1	----	88.9	66.7	100.0
RE-RELEASE	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>77.8</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>77.8</u>
PAROLE	7	7	1	23	7	6	1	18	100.0	85.7	100.0	78.3
MANDATORY RELEASE	5	8	4	3	2	6	1	2	40.0	75.0	25.0	66.7
OTHER RELEASE ^{/2}	--	3	3	1	--	2	2	1	----	66.7	66.7	100.0

^{/1} The NON MAP category of COHORT RELEASE GROUPS is a random sample whose quantity is based on 25 percent of the size of the MAP RELEASE GROUP. All other COHORT RELEASE GROUPS are actual counts.

^{/2} Other Releases constitute the release categories of direct discharged, discharge-court order, and death. For all releases, there were 4 direct discharges, 14 discharges-court order, and 2 deaths.

N.B. Success was defined to mean no return to state corrections institution during follow-up period.



MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROGRAM (MAP): RESEARCH DOCUMENT #1
(Practical Outcome Evaluation)

The Mutual Agreement Program (MAP) was implemented statewide in Wisconsin in the fall of 1973. MAP provides the vehicle for coordinated and planned involvement in all phases and levels of adult institutional correctional services. Persons having input into individualized programs include the resident, Program Review Coordinator and Committee, Social Worker, Probation and Parole Agent, Institution Representative, Parole Board members, and the MAP Coordinator.

The processes involved in MAP begin with individual assessment and preparation of an individualized program proposal. The proposed agreement is submitted for a thorough review to those institutions and persons affected. Residents negotiate for a definite parole date in exchange for meeting specific, individualized objectives as to advancement in job-related skills, education, work experience, personal management, and other factors involved in release preparation. When all conditions are agreed upon, the MAP Coordinator, Institution Representative, and Parole Board members recommend that the agreement be signed by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services. After the Secretary's and resident's signatures are on the agreement, it becomes a legally binding document. The Division of Corrections must provide resources to meet contract specifications. During the time between contract signing and the resident's release, periodic reviews and evaluations are performed by the Program Review Coordinator. Such reviews occur at least once every six months, or when the resident requests contract changes, or upon revelation of problems threatening the contract. When changes appear needed, the resident, subject to the approval of the Parole Board and Institution Representative, may renegotiate for programs or date changes. Renegotiation

requires the final signature of the Secretary (DHSS) before the new or revised contract becomes effective.

In summary, MAP provides an opportunity to corrections institutional residents to practice planning skills and self-direction through voluntary choices.

The planning process itself has developmental potential because it structures decision-making into increments the residents can handle. MAP allows the institutional stay of a resident to progress so that confinement may be directly related to transition to the community.

METHODS OF EVALUATION:

Because of the anticipated broad and significant impact of the Mutual Agreement Program on the entire Wisconsin Division of Corrections system, the Bureau of Planning, Development, and Research is conducting a bi-dimensional evaluation that will measure both practical outcome and process.

PRACTICAL OUTCOME:

Outcome evaluation will focus on (1) total program characteristics in terms of residents and institutional services utilized; (2) relationships between current and historical performances by residents; and (3) effectiveness and efficiency of the MAP model.

By focusing on the above points, the outcome evaluation will pursue areas of inquiry such as:

1. MAP efforts to offset the uncertainty of corrections institutional confinement which may lead to residents not knowing (a) what should be done to obtain release from confinement and (b) when release will occur.
2. Contributions and importance of requirements for delivering training and treatment programs.

3. Reintegrative contributions stimulated through a continuous, planned sequence of programs.

However, through experience with previous projects, it was recognized that the processes of administering and implementing a project could have important bearing on the success of the project itself. A systematic study of these complex inter-relationships is therefore appropriate.

PROCESS EVALUATION:

The process evaluation of MAP focuses on the inter-relationships and impacts of MAP on administrative structure and functions. The basic research aims of the process evaluation are to (a) assess the qualitative impact of MAP processes on current corrections management functions, programs, and policies, especially as related to policy and operational decision-making; (b) determine the reciprocal impact of the above processes on the integrity of MAP purpose, concept, and procedures, utilizing an equity model measure; and (c) identify problem areas to provide recommendations improving MAP design and operation.

Central to process evaluation is the reciprocal information-sharing nature of administrative relationships and MAP functions affecting resident involvement. Factors include goals and objectives, operational procedures, program development and implementation, decision-making elements, equity considerations, responsibility and role definitions, communication processes, contract components, inter-institutional resources, release criteria, and paroling processes.

Process evaluation research emphasis is therefore not mainly statistical nor based on client outcome data. It is a qualitative evaluation focusing on the nature of the "Wisconsin model"; evaluation of the core dynamics of the MAP process as related to negotiations; analysis of all components of the MAP process

bearing on program development, implementation, and completion (the total pre- and post-negotiation processes); assessment of all related group processes involving decision-making within the MAP process; and documentation of patterns of organizational policy-making and changes in such patterns resulting from MAP.

The two methods of the MAP evaluative research will supplement each other. The information provided through each method will be used reciprocally so that the identification and understanding of additional elements for future research considerations will not be lost. As a consequence, both approaches contribute in a combined effort to assess the impact of the Mutual Agreement Program.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH:

As titled, this practical research evaluation is an attempt to assess preparation of offenders for reintegration and the reintegration mode itself. Recognition must be given to the previous research efforts conducted on the pilot project of MAP. Those research efforts have provided better insights as to the nature of outcome evaluation at a reduced level of resident participation.

Between September 1972 and August 1973 a pilot of the Mutual Agreement Program was conducted at the Wisconsin Correctional Institution (Fox Lake), a medium security corrections institution to which offenders are admitted only through a transfer process. An outcome evaluation was conducted on the pilot project under the auspices of the American Correctional Association. Two published reports have been completed. These are the final reports on the pilot project, obtainable through the American Correctional Association, 4321 Gartwick Road, College Park, Maryland 20740; and an evaluation of MAP by John Howard Associates, 67 East Madison Street, Suite 1216, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

Basic differences between the pilot project and the Division of Corrections' current program may lead to more definitive findings than those of the preliminary reports noted above. Differences in population size, organization for delivery of services, types of institutions involved, eligibility criteria for participants, expanded project staff, and clarified process seem most important.

The pilot project was limited to offenders who had sentences under ten years, who had not committed a violent crime, and who had less than one year of expected institutional stay. A total of 200 Wisconsin Correctional Institution (a medium security, transfer institution) residents were selected to participate. Of that total, 50 were retained as a control group. From the remaining 150 residents, 87 negotiated contracts which resulted in 68 being released after successfully completing contract objectives. The length of the early contracts was limited from three to 10 months in duration, with 5.8 months being the average. The increase in the number and status of participants, coupled with an increase and greater variety of service areas available, will alter the preliminary conclusions or the pilot project significantly.

Under the current MAP approach, about 1,700 residents are estimated to be within three years of their mandatory release dates. Consequently, it is possible for contracts to be written to cover almost a three-year time span. Delivery of contracted services may be more effective for this period of time than was possible under the pilot study. Furthermore, while the pilot study was confined to only one correctional institution, under the current project MAP utilizes the services and programs made available in all adult correctional institutions throughout the state.

UNIVERSE IDENTIFICATION:

Current eligibility criteria for the Mutual Agreement Program (MAP) prevent implementation of a strictly experimental design. Residents of Wisconsin corrections

institutions are initially eligible to apply for MAP if they are within three years of their mandatory release date. ^{/1} To identify potential applicants, a base listing of all residents and their corresponding mandatory release dates was established on January 31, 1975. This listing identified the names of 1,074 residents as being initially eligible for MAP from 2,766 residents incarcerated. This eligibility pool comprised slightly less than two-thirds of the total population.

The listing and various questionnaires utilized for data collection and information tracking will enable identification of four broad resident release groups: MAP, non-MAP, no contract, and cancelled groups.

The release cohorts are:

- 1) MAP: Residents who received MAP contracts and were released from correctional facilities in fulfillment of their contracts.
- 2) Non-MAP: Residents released from corrections institutions who had not been referred to MAP or who had been referred but elected not to pursue the referral.
- 3) No contract: Release residents who after being referred to MAP elected to withdraw their applications for contracts prior to the signatures validating the contracts.

/1 Mandatory release refers to the date when all residents must be released from the correctional institution. The mandatory release date is a derivative of the accumulation of state and industrial good time earned and subtracted from the length of sentence. A resident receiving mandatory release is supervised in the field by the Division of Corrections until expiration of sentence or early discharge from supervision.

- 4) Cancelled: residents who received contracts and during contract implementation but prior to release, violated or withdrew from their contracts and as a result had their contracts cancelled.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT:

To obtain information as to whether the Mutual Agreement Program (MAP) reached its objectives, the following questionnaires were developed: process questionnaire, program change and problem identification questionnaire, pre-release questionnaire and follow-up questionnaire.

PROCESS QUESTIONNAIRE:

The process questionnaire was used to collect information from the resident's initial entry into MAP to the contract implementation stages:

- 1) Persons eligible for MAP, those referred, those who developed formal proposals, and those who actually received signed contracts;
- 2) Referral sources, e.g., social worker, Parole Board, and Assessment and Evaluation;
- 3) Kind(s) of action taken before, during, and after negotiation procedures;
- 4) Kind(s) of and variation(s) between formal proposals and actual contract contents--including work assignment, education, treatment discipline, transfers, and target parole dates.

PROGRAM CHANGE OR PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION QUESTIONNAIRE:

This form was used to collect information from the initial monitoring process to the parole planning stages:

- 1) Nature and number of problems or changes;
- 2) Cancellation and/or voluntary withdrawal identification;
- 3) Variations within contracts (how closely contracts are followed);
and
- 4) Staff and resident inputs and reactions to problems or changes.

PRE-RELEASE QUESTIONNAIRE:

This form collected information from parole planning to parole release;

- 1) Kind(s) of pre-release services received by residents;
- 2) Time between completing programs in the contract to parole release date;
- 3) Parole plan information.

FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE:

This form was completed for all MAP residents and the controlled non-MAP sample during their first year on parole. The form was designed to be administered a minimum of three times per individual, once every four months on parole.

- 1) Criminal record after release, including information concerning residents returned to corrections institutions;
- 2) Employment received, job turnovers, salary, and length of time employed;
- 3) Continuing education;
- 4) Relationship between contract objectives and employment; and
- 5) Perceptions as to whether MAP was beneficial to the client from the Probation and Parole Agent's point of view.

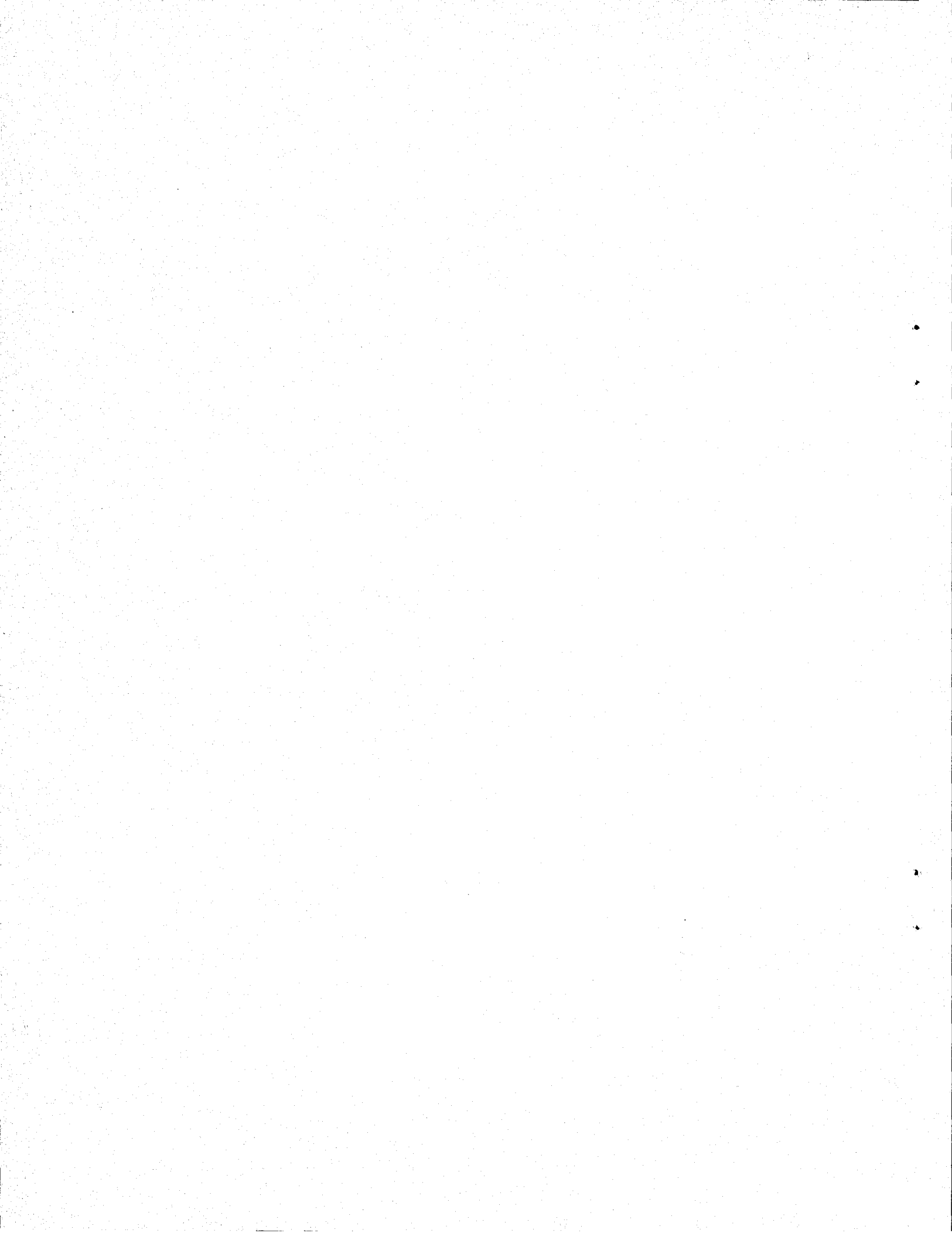
VARIABLES:

A list of variables, Table 1, was developed in cooperation with Mutual Agreement Program (MAP) staff.

TABLE 1

CLASSES OF VARIABLES IDENTIFIED FOR MAP

A. Background Variables	B. Program Variables	C. Release Variables
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age 2. Race 3. County of residence 4. Marital status 5. Offense 6. Length of sentence 7. Previous adult institution experience 8. Previous felony convictions 9. Juvenile institution experience 10. Achievement testing 11. I.Q. test level 12. Grade level prior to incarceration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Length of incarceration period 2. Pre-release employment counseling 3. Pre-release treatment (AE&T) 4. Work/study release placement 5. Residents' attitude about MAP 6. Earliness of knowing release date 7. Receiving program desired 8. Achievement of contract objectives 9. Nature of contract violations 10. Nature of contract cancellations 11. Referral source 12. Length of contract 13. Types of programs received 14. Types of treatment received 15. Transfers 16. Work assignments received 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment 2. Job skill of employment 3. Employment relation to institution training 4. Income level of employment 5. Length of time employed 6. Job turnovers 7. Continuing education 8. Parole adjustment--technical problems encountered 9. Parole adjustment--court actions 10. Return to institution



Program variables will be quantified through the Process, Program Change and Problem, and Pre-release questionnaires. Specifically, three variables will be measured by the Pre-release Questionnaire: Pre-release employment counseling, pre-release treatment, and work/study release placement. Two variables will be measured through the Program Change and Problem Questionnaires: Nature of contract violations and nature of contract cancellation. All remaining program variables will be measured through the Process Questionnaire.

All release variables will be measured through the Follow-Up Questionnaire. All background variables will be picked up through the existing statistical reporting system of adult admissions.

General descriptive data regarding contracts, cancellations, violations, releases, etc. will be displayed through frequency distributions. Utilizing these frequency counts, relationships between variables, as suggested in the project objectives, will be examined. Numerous hypotheses may be developed with the variables in Table 1. Essentially, the starting point was confined to testing the relationship of each of the variables in Table 1 among the four cohort groups: MAP, Non-MAP, No Contract, and Cancelled. Several comparisons were tested to assess realization of project objectives. Second, from these comparisons and review of the frequency distributions of quantifiable variables, further zero-order relationships were tested. These zero-order relationships included primarily variables differentially associated among the four cohort groups.

POPULATION PARAMETERS:**Limitations**

Data have been collected since October 1974 utilizing the various questionnaires discussed previously. This report covers the time period October, 1974 through February, 1976. Before presenting the population description, the following constraints must be identified.

- 1) Only residents with complete files were included in this report;
- 2) Residents involved in more than one referral had each referral reported as an independent case;
- 3) Definitions of certain variables were modified to meet with current practices of MAP, e.g., contract addenda were reported in the same manner as renegotiations;
- 4) All control groups were identified upon release from a correctional facility, i.e., a resident can potentially be a MAP violator, withdrawal, or no-contract person any time during the institutional stay;
- 5) Random sampling based on resident's offender number was utilized to select the non-MAP cases equivalent in number to 25 per cent of MAP releases during each month;
- 6) Data input may be delayed because of failure to receive questionnaires, backlog in keypunching and computerization, and coding problems.

The above limitations affect the analysis of the outcome results of MAP. Because of the bi-dimensional nature of this research, the analysis and conclusions drawn throughout this report are reviewed in light of some subjective insights about MAP in Wisconsin. Consequently, some data may be interpreted liberally, and others, very conservatively.

POPULATION DESCRIPTION:

Table 2 identifies various components pertaining to population size of MAP throughout various time periods. There was a steady increase in the adult population after the inception of MAP. The total adult population increased 22.7 per cent, while the MAP eligibility population increased 21.2 per cent. The number of active contracts fluctuated somewhat throughout this time period.

Table 2

ELIGIBILITY PROJECTION AND RESULTING RELEASES

Date	Adult Population	Population Eligible*	Active Contracts	Releases
Dec 1974	2,636	1,704	10	1
Oct 1975	2,909	2,115	556	107
Dec 1975	3,086	-	447	107
June 1976	3,236	2,066	551	225

*Population Eligible: These figures are based on the three years from mandatory release administrative eligibility criterion. Population was not estimated for December 1975.

Table 3 identifies the various quantitative information pertaining to the time period of October, 1974 through February, 1976. The data system identified 1,526 cases, of which 52 were non-MAP (chosen after release). Of this group, a total of 919 contracts were negotiated (62 per cent of 1,474 referrals). During this time 129 contracts were terminated (due to violation or withdrawal) and 212 contract cases were released (14 and 23 per cent, respectively, of the 919 original contracts signed).

Table 4 illustrates the length of contracts. Time was computed by comparing the contract effective date and the target parole date of all contracts. In contracts that were renegotiated and contained a new target parole date, the new target parole date was utilized in computing the length of contracts. As shown, the mean length was nine months, the median, 8.7 months. In addition, for renegotiations containing a new target parole date, generally 0.4 month was added to the original date. This appeared to be acceptable in view of the fact that 87 per cent of the renegotiations resulted from violations involving disciplinary reports.

Appendix 1 contains various tables identifying background characteristics pertaining to MAP data. The tables were restricted to comparisons with the release cohorts. (Until a person is released, there is no certainty as to which group each offender will be included in for analytic purposes.)

In summary, the appendix tables show MAP cases admitted with a new sentence, or a new sentence in conjunction with a probation violation; committed burglary, robbery, or theft as an offense; received sentences between 25 and 36 months; and were 21 years of age or younger.

Comparisons were made of the MAP release population with that of the non-MAP, no-contract, and violator groups in all tables found in Appendix 1. In addition to these groups is a "not assigned" group comprised of individuals not released

TABLE 3

MAP POPULATION REVIEWED

(October 1974 through February 29, 1976)

Total population reviewed	1,526
Number of referrals	1,474
Number of proposals	1,236
Number of negotiations	1,183
Number of contracts received	919
Number of cancellations	129
Number of voluntary withdrawals	17
Number of violations	112
Number of renegotiations	134
Number of contracts completed	212
Number of non-MAP persons	52
Other Identifiers	
Number of waivers (no proposal developed)	238
Number of failures to receive a contract during negotiations	264
Number of withdrawals after the proposal was developed but before negotiations	53

TABLE 4
LENGTH OF MAP CONTRACTS

TOTAL CONTRACTS	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
	912	100.0
Less than three months	41	4.4
3 months, less than 6 months	194	21.3
6 months, less than 9 months	246	27.0
9 months, less than 12 months	204	22.4
12 months, less than 15 months	143	15.7
15 months, less than 18 months	54	5.9
18 months, less than 21 months	22	2.4
21 months and more	8	.9

Mean = 9.1 months

Median = 8.7 months

during the study period. As stated previously, these individuals could eventually end up in the violator, no contract, or MAP release groups by the time they are actually released; therefore, they were excluded from the major portion of this discussion.

In general, the discussion to follow pertains to 360 cases actually released in February 1976. Conclusive information cannot be drawn on this population, but with the help of the "not assigned" group, some insights may be presented.

- A. Type of admission shows that the non-MAP, no-contract and cancelled groups were comprised of a higher percentage of new sentence admissions, while MAP included more adult probation violators with a new sentence. Eighty-three per cent of the admissions were accounted for by the two types of admissions. Further, 82 per cent of the total adult population, based on the December 31, 1975 Institution admission status report (Statistical Bulletin C-57, July 1976), were comprised of these two types of admissions.
- B. Type of offense categorizes various groups. In general, MAP cases reflected a higher percentage of drug offenses; the cancelled groups, a greater percentage of forgery and worthless check offenses; the no-contract group, a greater percentage of burglary, robbery, and theft offenses; and the non-MAP cases, a greater percentage of assault and sex offenses. It appears that MAP cases were in general more likely to have committed less serious types of offenses; the no-contract cases, fairly serious; and non-MAP, more serious types of offenses. This reflects to some extent the time to release differences, which is a MAP eligibility factor.
- C. Length of Sentence between the groups identified non-MAP, no-contract, and cancelled groups as having greater percentage of residents serving less than 18 months, all groups except no-contract are fairly represented in the 19-24

months' sentence range, and MAP residents are more often found in the 25-36 month sentence range. In addition, 22 per cent of the MAP cases - 27 per cent for non-MAP, 22 per cent for no-contract, and 13 per cent for violator groups---receive sentences longer than four years.

- D. Age showed variation among the groups. MAP and no-contract groups showed a median age of 21 years; cancelled, slightly over 23; and non-MAP, 24 years. The median age for adult males, as of December 31, 1975 (Statistical Bulletin C-57, July 1976) was 25. Both MAP and the no-contract groups fell substantially below the median age.
- E. Race-Sex characteristics differed among MAP, violator, no-contract, and non-MAP groups. The MAP group had a higher percentage of White males and a lower percentage of Black males than any other group.

CONTRACT DESCRIPTION:

Appendix 2 contains various tables identifying the frequency distribution of proposed and contracted components. There are generally five components* of both proposals and contracts: Work assignment, education, treatment, discipline, and transfers. Education, treatment and transfer components allowed provisions for one or two related elements to be negotiated. This report will discuss only the first of these elements when two are reported.

Tables 5 and 6 intend to illustrate the typical contract. As shown in Table 5, most (53.1 per cent) of all contracts were program-oriented contracts containing some provision of all five components identified above. Generally, those components were as follows:

- * The sixth component, target parole date, will be discussed later in this report.

work assignment: assigned institution needs

education: enrolled in a vocational program

treatment: participation in group counseling with clinical or social services

disciplinary: a limit of three conduct reports resulting in minor penalties

transfer: to Wisconsin Correctional Camp System

Table 6 identifies the types of contracts according to the correctional facility where negotiation occurred. Clearly, those institutions where the main mission is more program oriented tended to have a greater percentage of program-oriented contracts while more security-oriented institutions tended to have weaker program contracts, i.e., program contract without treatment or education components.

While the above illustrates the types of contracts written, further analysis ascertained the major differences between proposals and contractual components of the five areas identified. Table 7 compares proposal components in each of these areas with the 919 actual contracts. The results revealed that for 93.5 per cent of education, 63.9 per cent of treatment, 62.2 per cent of discipline, 87.8 per cent of work assignments and 68.7 per cent of transfer the proposed component was the same as the contracted component.

An important element not addressed at this time may illustrate a significant departure than what appears above. That is, the data presented above identified that the majority of cases seem to have contractual components arranged so that little resistance was encountered during negotiations. Consequently, the proposals negotiated were nearly equal to the actual contract. The point of departure is that in many instances while a case may have one component, e.g., education, the same in the proposal and contract, the remaining components may differ substantially thus making negotiations quite open rather than closed. While this information is not available at this time, further analysis will be undertaken and added as a supplement to this report.

TABLE 5
Type of Contract

	<u>Number of cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%(excluding no contracts)</u>
No contract	608	39.8	-
Performance, no-transfer	15	1.0	1.6
Performance, transfer	54	3.5	5.9
Program contract	487	31.9	53.1
Program contract, without education	187	12.3	20.4
Program contract, without treatment	<u>175</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>19.0</u>
TOTAL	1,526	100.0%	100.0%

Table 6
Type of Contract by Institution of Negotiation

	WSP		WSR		WCI		KML		TCI-F		TCI-M		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No contract	104	32.4	176	38.4	232	45.4	20	19.4	23	31.1	1	50.0	556	37.9
Performance no transfer	7	2.2	5	1.1	1	0.2	1	1.0	1	1.3	-	-	15	1.0
Performance with transfer	19	5.9	14	3.1	20	3.9	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	54	3.7
Program contract	90	28.0	163	35.6	118	23.1	72	69.9	39	52.7	1	50.0	483	32.9
Program contract without education	66	20.6	44	9.6	69	13.5	5	4.8	3	4.1	-	-	187	12.7
Program contract without treatment	35	10.9	56	12.2	71	13.9	4	3.9	8	10.8	-	-	174	11.8
TOTAL	321	100.0	458	100.0	511	100.0	103	100.0	74	100.0	2	100.0	1,469*	100.0

* Excluded from this total are 52 non-MAP cases and 5 missing cases which brings the total to 1,526.

Table 7
Proposal and Contractual Components

Education:		
Proposal same as contract	762	83.5%
Education component added to contract	21	2.3%
Education component removed from contract	72	7.8%
Education choice different than contract	58	6.4%
	<u>913</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Treatment:		
Proposal same as contract	587	63.9%
Treatment component added to contract	131	14.3%
Treatment component removed from contract	88	9.6%
Treatment choice different than contract	112	12.2%
	<u>918</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Discipline:		
Proposal same as contract	572	62.2%
Discipline component added to contract	70	7.6%
Discipline component removed from contract	4	0.4%
Discipline (proposal) less than contract	135	14.8%
Discipline (proposal) more than contract	138	15.0%
	<u>919</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Work Assignment:		
Proposal same as contract	805	87.8%
Proposal different than contract	112	12.2%
	<u>917</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Transfers:		
Proposed same as contract	631	68.7%
Transfer component added to contract	47	5.1%
Transfer component removed from contract	54	5.9%
Proposed transfer less secure than contract	53	5.8%
Proposed transfer more secure than contract	27	2.9%
Proposed transfer differ from contract	107	11.6%
	<u>919</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

In addition to the above, the identification of the original proposals of each resident was difficult. Data for proposal components were collected formally and became much closer to the same source document of contract components. A means of identifying the components originally requested by residents was through documentation of the referral by the residents' social worker which lists their interests. However, in several cases reviewed, the components at referral from the social worker and the proposal developed in conjunction with the MAP Coordinator remained untouched except for "wording" to meet contract specification and program style.

More importantly, the original proposal was generally changed because of necessity. For example, a resident may propose a certain type of education program and after investigation by the Institution Representative request that the proposal be changed because the program was not offered at the time or at the institution specified. Because of the investigation, the proposal was changed and resubmitted, making it more likely to reflect the actual contract received. Such occurrences eliminated the need to have unavoidable continuation of negotiations since the information was communicated in time to change the original proposal.

CANCELLATION AND RENEGOTIATIONS:

During implementation of a resident's contract, provisions were made that if the resident violates or requests to change his/her contract, (s)he may petition to renegotiate. During the time period of this report, 308 renegotiation petitions had been identified by MAP staff (via program change and Problem Identification Questionnaire). These petitions point out that discipline (47 per cent), transfer (18 per cent), and education (12 per cent) components comprised the bulk of problem areas. As identified in Table 3, 129 cancellations were found. In addition 134 renegotiations had occurred.

For those cases in which voluntary withdrawal was the reason for cancellation (one-eighth of all cancelled contracts), a 24 per cent resulted from education problems (see Table 8), 18 per cent from disciplinary problems, and 41 per cent from miscellaneous problem areas--the bulk being for return to court where the individual would be absent from his/her contract situation. For cases in which violations were the reason for cancellation (seven-eighths of all cancelled contracts) 84 per cent were the result of discipline as the problem area.

Based on the above information there was a clear distinction between voluntary and involuntary cancellations. This, however, may not be as astounding as it may appear. Information ^{/2} regarding the number of disciplinary reports and disciplinary committee actions indicate that MAP residents were not receiving unduly large numbers of disciplinary reports and were not singled out for special treatment just because they had contracts. Table 9 illustrates the distribution of disciplinary reports. Approximately, 16 per cent of those cases involved men with MAP contracts. In addition, nearly 10 per cent of the cases involving MAP residents resulted in a major penalty.

If this pattern continues, MAP residents will be seen as receiving fewer disciplinary activities. However, disciplinary activities that are committed are more than likely to create problems resulting in contract cancellations. No such problem exists with non-MAP residents.

/2 Based on data supplied by Karl Brekke, WCI, Institution Representative on reports submitted between 1-1-76 to 6-30-76, for the Wisconsin Correctional Institution only.

A final area reviewed in light of the above information was that of renegotiations of contracts. Table 10 identifies one-hundred twenty renegotiations (or 90 per cent of the 134 renegotiations) that resulted in new contracts. One-third of the renegotiated contracts were a result of discipline problems while one-fourth and one-fifth were because of transfer and problems. ^{/3}

POST RELEASE:

Post release follow-up was planned and implemented as a part of this evaluative research. Each MAP, no-contract, cancelled contract, and randomly selected non-MAP case was to have a minimum of three follow-up questionnaires (on three four-month intervals) responded to by their respective Probation and Parole agent. The first questionnaire was designed to cover the time period of up to four months after the individual's release; the second was between four months to eight months, etc. For this report, a total of 360 responses had been received, labeled as the first post-release follow-up ^{/4} (up to four months after release), and 40 responses for the second follow-up.

^{/3} Those cases in which violation in a program area led to a new contract comprised 38 percent of the renegotiated contract group; cases involving requested changes in program areas comprised 44 per cent of renegotiated contracts. While problem areas other than discipline contain higher percentage of renegotiated contracts in total, individually, a substantial number of discipline cases were renegotiated.

^{/4} Because of the relatively small number of responses in the non-MAP and no-contract groups of the second post-release follow-up, data from these responses will be used only to project possible trends.

Table 8
Area of Problem

	<u>Voluntary Withdrawal</u>		<u>Violated</u>	
Work Assignment	1	5.9%	1	0.9%
Education	4	23.5%	5	4.5%
Treatment	1	5.9%	2	1.9%
Discipline	3	17.6%	92	83.6%
Transfer	1	5.9%	1	0.9%
Release date	-	-	1	0.9%
Other	7	41.2%	8	7.3%
Totals	17	100.0%	110	100.0%

Table 9

Number of disciplinary reports acted upon:

MAP residents	149	15.6%
Non-MAP residents	807	84.4%
<u>Total</u>	<u>956</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Distribution of disciplinary action on MAP residents:

Minor penalty	135	90.6%
Major penalty	14	9.4%
<u>Total</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Table 10

Renegotiated Contracts Resulting in a New Contract
Problem Area by Reason for Problem

Area of Problem	Blank	Service not deliverable	Violation in area	Request change	Other	Totals	
						#	%
Work assignment	-	-	1	1	-	2	1.7%
Education	2	1	11	9	-	23	19.1%
Treatment	1	1	-	6	-	8	6.7%
Discipline	4	-	33	1	2	40	33.3%
Transfer	2	1	-	24	5	32	26.7%
Release date	-	-	-	7	-	7	5.8%
Other	-	-	-	5	3	8	6.7%
Totals	9	3	45	53	10	120	100.0%

A major departure of the post-release design for the time period may be reviewed in Table 11. As shown, non-MAP and MAP groups were generally consistent with each other while the no-contract and cancelled groups had a greater percentage of cases serving on parole for a longer time period than identified for the first post-release follow-up.

The first problem identified, viz., all groups had responses in time periods other than that which the first follow-up period was to cover, resulted from the method of post-release questionnaire distribution. By the time the post-release questionnaire was developed, tested, and revised, several individuals had already been released from Wisconsin correctional institutions. Rather than to ignore these early cases, they were included on a pick-up basis since there was knowledge gained through comparison of early program releases with later program releases. The non-MAP release group was selected hopefully to represent a similar time delay and as Table 11 points out, that was nearly accomplished.

The second problem, viz., lack of total identifiable responses, occurred because of the nature of returns from Probation and Parole Agents. In some cases, the post-release follow-up contained insufficient information or no information of offenders who had absconded or moved to a new area. To avoid distortion of responses, such responses were reported in all tables as missing cases.

An additional problem not identified above, pertained to the total number of releases in all release groups. No-contract, cancelled contracts, and MAP release were identified on each month's release listing. Some of the releases were direct discharges of out-of-state cases which were dropped from the post-release follow-up because of the inability of Probation and Parole Agents to have access to information needed to complete the follow-up questionnaires.

Special care must be given in drawing conclusions regarding the post-release adjustments of all release groups. Many comparisons were made wherein the number of cases reported were relatively small. In such occurrences, it is likely that the distribution will be unrepresentative.

Table 12 illustrates small differences occurring among non-MAP, no-contract and MAP cases for those individuals receiving a "parole maintained" status for their first post-release follow-up. While MAP releases had a slightly greater percentage of cases returning to an institution, a difference may not exist in view of percentage of absconders reported for the non-MAP and no-contract groups. The percentage of revocations pending for MAP is larger than for non-MAP and no-contract cases. Data regarding the second post-release follow-up showed, when comparing MAP releases, that return to institution was substantially higher, with none recorded in revocation pending status. That is, of the 16 MAP cases pending revocation, the second post-release follow-up indicated 5 of the 16 actually returned to an institution.

Table 11
Time on Parole By Release Group

	Non-MAP		No-Contract		Cancelled		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than 4 months	39	75.0%	40	53.3%	11	61.0%	149	70.9%
4 months - less than 8	13	25.0%	24	32.0%	5	27.9%	58	27.6%
8 months - less than 12	-	-	11	14.7%	2	11.1%	3	1.5%
Total	52	100.0%	75	100.0%	18	100.0%	210	100.0%

Table 12
Parole Status By Release Groups

	Non-MAP		No-Contract		Cancelled		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Parole maintained	39	75.0%	46	59.0%	13	72.1%	158	74.5%
Returned to institution	1	1.9%	2	2.6%	1	5.6%	6	2.8%
Revocation pending	-	-	3	3.8%	2	11.1%	16	7.5%
Technical violation - parole continued	2	3.9%	11	14.1%	-	-	14	6.6%
Court action occurred - parole continued	4	7.6%	6	7.7%	1	5.6%	9	4.2%
Absconded	2	3.9%	2	2.6%	1	5.6%	2	1.0%
Discharge	3	5.8%	4	5.1%	-	-	1	0.6%
Other	1	1.9%	4	5.1%	-	-	6	2.8%
Total	52	100.0%	78	100.0%	18	100.0%	212	100.0%

Non-MAP, no-contract, and MAP releases had nearly equal proportions of cases having full-time employment for those cases reported (Table 13). Non-MAP and MAP were equal in unemployment. The cancelled-contract, release group had the smallest percentages reported in full or part-time employment and a greater percentage reported as unemployed compared to non-MAP, no-contract, and MAP releases.

Non-MAP and MAP releases had equal percentages of cases attending school full-time (Table 14). MAP and non-MAP, when excluding the number of missing cases, had similar non-involvement in education (79 and 78 per cent respectively). No contract releases had smaller percentages of individuals pursuing education, either on full or part-time, than all other groups.

Before certain conclusions are made regarding the "success" of MAP releases on parole, additional information must be provided. While the data reported here are quite tentative, the second, third, and possibly a fourth follow-up will be analyzed to show highlights of all residents paroled. Consequently, important variables such as number of jobs held or length of time unemployed during parole may increase knowledge about success versus failure on parole. Stated differently, for example, the number of jobs held cannot accurately be related to increased monthly gross income or to reasons why certain individuals are more likely to be fired or quit their jobs. Once a sufficient number of second and third post-release follow-up questionnaires are received, variables may emerge possibly giving an insight into post-release success for all release groups.

Table 13
Employment Status By Release Group

	Non-MAP		No-Contract		Cancelled		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Full-time	18	34.6%	29	37.2%	4	22.2%	76	35.9%
Part-time	6	11.5%	11	14.1%	2	11.1%	20	9.4%
Unemployed	26	50.0%	35	44.8%	12	66.7%	109	51.4%
Missing cases	2	3.9%	3	3.9%	-	-	7	3.3%
Total	52	100.0%	78	100.0%	18	100.0%	212	100.0%

Table 14
Educational Status By Release Group

	Non-MAP		No-Contract		Cancelled		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Full-time	7	13.5%	5	6.4%	3	16.7%	29	13.7%
Part-time	3	5.8%	1	1.3%	-	-	7	3.3%
None	36	69.2%	62	79.5%	14	77.8%	140	66.0%
Missing cases	6	11.5%	10	12.8%	1	5.5%	36	17.0%
Total	52	100.0%	78	100.0%	18	100.0%	212	100.0%

To illustrate the above statement, the MAP funding proposals hypothesized lower return rates to correctional institutions for MAP than for non-MAP releases. This comparison was to be made with base line data from 1973 releases. The baseline figure in 1973 shows that 25.7 per cent of adult male parolees and 20.6 per cent of adult female parolees were returned to correctional facilities in Wisconsin after a one year follow-up. Table 12 illustrates that for the first post-release follow-up only 2.8 per cent of the MAP releases, 1.9 per cent of non-MAP and 2.6 per cent of the no-contract had returned to a correctional institution in Wisconsin. This is interpreted to mean that not enough time has passed to compare MAP outcomes with 1973 releases.

TIME COMPONENTS:

Table 15 identifies several data computations according to release groups.

15 The average length of institution time served by all release groups is 18.7 months. The no-contract releases had the shortest length of time served with a mean of 17.3 months, followed by MAP releases with 18.9 months, cancelled contract releases with 19.1 months and non-MAP releases with 20.1 months. Average lengths of time served were comparatively less than the 1973-75 mean length of stay. The calendar year 1973 (Statistical Bulletin C-54, August 1975) identified the mean length of stay of all releases (male, female, first and second releases) as 21.8 months, 1974 (Statistical Bulletin C-54, February 1976) as 21.2 months, and 1975 (Bulletin C-54, December, 1976) as 21.2 months.

15 Length of time served is calculated from the admission date to target release date of MAP participants. All other releases are calculated from the admission date to the actual release date of each participant.

Table 15. Mean Length of Time In Months^{/1} By Release Groups

Length of Time Between	Non-MAP	No Contract	Cancelled	MAP	Total For Release Groups
Admission to Proposal Development Date			$\bar{X} = 10.7$ Months N = 16	$\bar{X} = 12.4$ Months N = 212	$\bar{X} = 12.4$ Months N = 252
Admission to Contract Effective Date			$\bar{X} = 12.0$ Months N = 17	$\bar{X} = 13.4$ Months N = 210	$\bar{X} = 13.3$ Months N = 227
Admission To Target Parole Date-Proposal			$\bar{X} = 16.8$ Months N = 17	$\bar{X} = 18.3$ Months N = 211	$\bar{X} = 18.2$ Months N = 251
Admission To Target ^{/2} Parole Date - Contract	$\bar{X} = 20.1$ Months N = 52	$\bar{X} = 17.3$ Months N = 78	$\bar{X} = 19.1$ Months N = 18	$\bar{X} = 18.9$ Months N = 212	$\bar{X} = 18.7$ Months N = 360
Admission To Mandatory Release Date	$\bar{X} = 31.2$ Months N = 51	$\bar{X} = 23.7$ Months N = 78	$\bar{X} = 29.6$ Months N = 18	$\bar{X} = 27.5$ Months N = 210	$\bar{X} = 27.3$ Months N = 257
Contract Effective Date To Target Parole Date - Contract			$\bar{X} = 6.7$ Months N = 17	$\bar{X} = 5.7$ Months N = 207	$\bar{X} = 5.8$ Months N = 224
Target Parole Date - Contract ^{/2} To Mandatory Release Date	$\bar{X} = 9.8$ Months N = 49	$\bar{X} = 7.0$ Months N = 72	$\bar{X} = 10.4$ Months N = 18	$\bar{X} = 8.6$ Months N = 209	$\bar{X} = 8.3$ Months N = 358
Target Parole Date - Contract To Parole Date of First Change				$\bar{X} = 0.7$ Months N = 6	$\bar{X} = 0.7$ Months N = 6
Target Parole Date - Contract To Parole Date of Second Change				$\bar{X} = 0.9$ Months N = 1	$\bar{X} = 0.9$ Months N = 1

Note: N = number of persons. \bar{X} = mean average.

^{/1} The Mean Length of Time excludes cases in which one or both of the necessary dates needed for computation were not recorded. The totals for each release group were Non-MAP = 52, No Contract = 78, Cancelled = 18, and MAP = 212. The total sample size was 360 cases.

^{/2} The target parole date - contract is supplemented by the actual release date for Non-MAP, No-Contract, and Cancelled contract cases.

For MAP releases, compared with 1973-75 population statistics, there has been a reduction of nearly 3 months from calendar year 1973, and 2½ months from calendar years 1974 and 1975. No-contract releases served less time than MAP, while non-MAP and cancelled contract releases served more time than MAP releases.

Part of the explanation for these results may be attributed to other variables, such as type of offense and length of sentence. For example, while no-contract releases appeared to have served less time than MAP releases (or the non-MAP and cancelled contract releases), the group also contained a greater percentage of releases with a length of sentence less than two years.

Collateral data in Table 15 illustrate that for MAP releases, an average (mean) of 12.4 months passed between admission and proposal development, and one month between proposal development and the contract effective date. This reflected, for the 212 MAP releases studies for this report, an average length of contract of 5.7 months. The relatively short length of contract duration resulted from the fact that when MAP became operational, the bulk of referrals came from the adult population having relatively short deferred parole interviews. Subsequently, more residents were referred directly from the assessment and evaluation centers. Many received contracts, but had greater lengths of time on contract. This phenomenon will be expanded and scrutinized carefully in upcoming reports.

Data were reviewed to examine the effect of modifying the original target release date during the life of the contract. For MAP participants already released, 12 such changes had occurred. Seven resulted in 0.7 month being added to the original contract target release date; six resulted in an average

of 1.6 months being subtracted. While the number of cases reported here is too small to warrant accurate conclusions, it generally points out that the release date became earlier as well as later when contract changes were made. This will be assessed more carefully when the release population becomes larger.

APPENDIX 1

Admission Characteristics by Release Groups

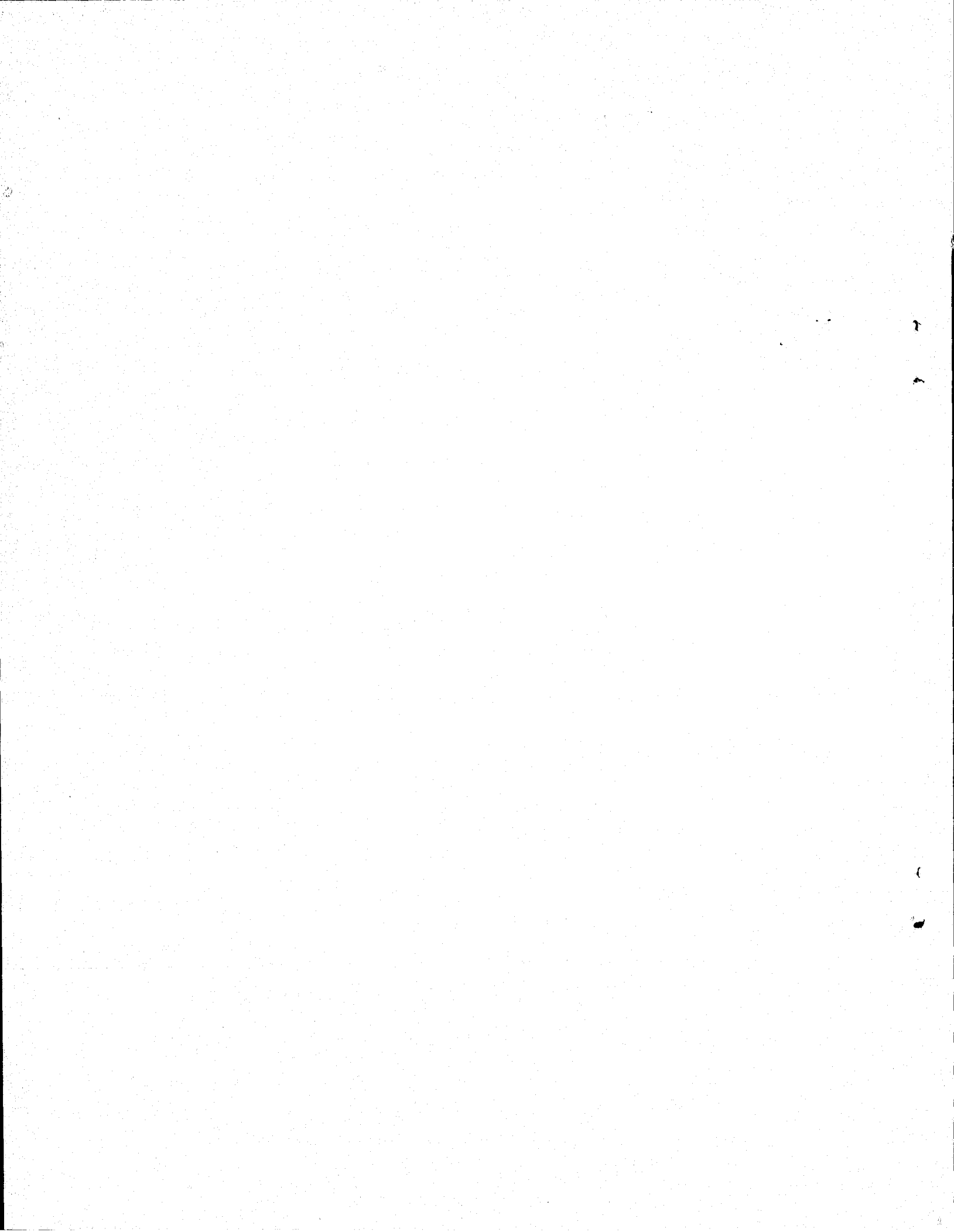


Table I
Type of Admission by Release Cohort

Type of Admission	Total		Not Assigned		Non-MAP		No Contract		Violator		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
New sentence	716	46.9	560	48.0	22	42.3	36	46.1	10	55.5	88	41.5
New sentence - adult probation violator	555	36.4	407	34.9	16	36.8	29	37.2	5	27.7	98	46.2
New sentence - juvenile aftercare violator	18	1.2	14	1.2	1	1.9	1	1.3	-	-	2	1.0
New sentence - adult parole violator	86	5.6	72	6.2	3	5.8	4	5.1	1	5.6	6	2.8
New sentence - adult MR violator	49	3.2	39	3.4	4	7.7	2	2.6	-	-	4	1.9
Adult probation violator	35	2.3	28	2.4	1	1.9	-	-	-	-	6	2.8
Adult parole violator	33	2.2	21	1.8	3	5.8	2	2.6	1	5.6	6	2.8
Adult MR violator	34	2.2	25	2.1	2	3.8	4	5.1	1	5.6	2	1.0
Total	1,526	100.0	1,166	100.0	52	100.0	78	100.0	18	100.0	212	100.0

Table II
Type of Offense by Release Cohort

Type of Offense	Total		Not Assigned		Non-MAP		No Contract		Violator		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder - all degrees	14	0.9	12	1.0	1	1.9	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
Manslaughter	19	1.2	15	1.4	1	1.9	1	1.3	-	-	2	0.9
Robbery	263	17.2	217	18.6	8	15.4	12	15.4	2	11.1	24	11.3
Assault	82	5.4	72	6.2	3	5.8	2	2.5	1	5.5	4	1.9
Burglary	543	35.6	425	36.4	15	28.8	28	35.9	5	27.8	70	33.0
Thefts	206	13.5	148	12.7	6	11.5	16	20.5	3	16.7	33	15.6
Forgery/worthless checks	156	10.2	107	9.2	7	13.5	8	10.3	5	27.8	29	13.7
Rape	30	2.0	25	2.1	2	3.9	2	2.6	-	-	1	0.5
Sexual intercourse with a child	25	1.6	18	1.5	2	3.9	1	1.3	-	-	4	1.9
Other sex offense	29	1.9	22	1.9	1	1.9	-	-	-	-	6	2.8
Drugs	97	6.4	64	5.5	1	1.9	6	7.7	-	-	26	12.3
All other offenses	62	4.1	41	3.5	5	9.6	2	2.5	2	11.1	12	5.6
Total	1,526	100.0	1,166	100.0	52	100.0	78	100.0	18	100.0	212	100.0

Table III
Average Monthly Gross Income By Release Group

	Non-MAP		No-Contract		Cancelled		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than \$300	6	25.0%	11	28.2%	3	49.9%	23	23.4%
\$301 to \$400	7	29.1%	10	25.6%	1	16.7%	17	17.3%
\$401 to \$500	4	16.7%	9	23.1%	1	16.7%	30	30.6%
\$501 to \$700	4	16.7%	9	23.1%	-	-	21	21.5%
\$701 and over	3	12.5%	-	-	1	16.7%	7	7.1%
Total	24	100.0%	39	100.0%	6	100.0%	98	100.0%

Table IV
Reason for Unemployment by Release Group*

	Non-MAP		No-Contract		Cancelled		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Client fired	1	3.3%	3	7.5%	1	6.7%	11	9.3%
Laid off	1	3.3%	5	12.5%	-	-	3	2.5%
Quit	2	6.6	4	10.0%	-	-	13	11.0%
Enrolled in school	5	16.7%	2	5.0%	3	20.0%	18	15.3%
Found no job	11	36.7%	15	37.5%	7	46.6%	51	43.2%
Refused job	4	13.4%	4	10.0%	3	20.0%	6	5.1%
Other	6	20.0%	7	17.5%	1	6.7%	16	13.6%
Total	30	100.0%	40	100.0%	15	100.0%	118	100.0%

* Includes cases in which individuals left one job to go to another during the first time period and there was a time interval between jobs referred to as unemployment.

Table V
Race-Sex by Release Cohort

Race	Total		Not Assigned		Non-MAP		No Contract		Violator		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White - male	954	62.5	712	61.0	27	51.9	54	69.2	8	44.3	153	72.2
Black - male	442	29.0	366	31.4	15	28.8	16	20.5	7	38.9	38	17.9
Other - male	56	3.6	37	3.2	5	9.7	6	7.7	1	5.6	7	3.3
White - female	36	2.4	23	2.0	1	1.9	-	-	1	5.6	11	5.2
Black - female	36	2.4	27	2.3	4	7.7	2	2.6	1	5.6	2	0.9
Other - female	2	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
Total	1,526	100.0	1,166	100.0	52	100.0	78	100.0	18	100.0	212	100.0

APPENDIX 2

Post-Release Characteristics by Release Groups

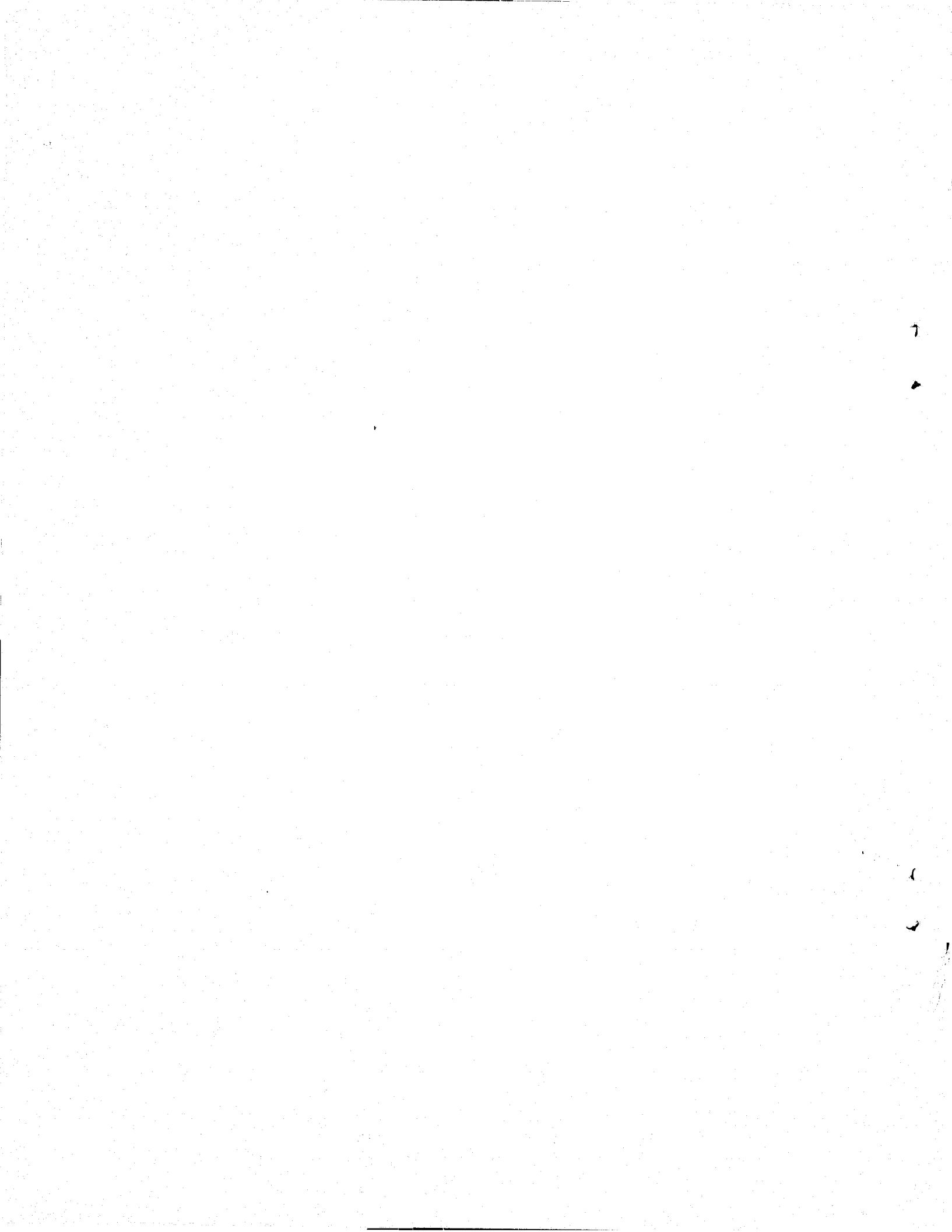


Table I
Skill Level of Employment By Release Group

	Non-MAP		No-Contract		Cancelled		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Skilled	3	12.5%	4	10.0%	2	33.3%	7	7.1%
Semi-skilled	12	50.0%	15	37.5%	-	-	41	41.9%
Unskilled	8	33.3%	18	45.0%	4	66.7%	47	48.0%
Professional	-	-	2	5.0%	-	-	2	2.0%
Other	1	4.2%	1	2.5%	-	-	1	1.0%
Total	24	100.0%	40	100.0%	6	100.0%	98	100.0%

Table II
Number of Jobs Held Since Release By Release Group

	Non-MAP		No-Contract		Cancelled		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
One	21	87.5%	29	72.5%	2	33.3%	73	74.5%
Two	2	8.3%	11	27.5%	2	33.3%	19	19.4%
Three or more	1	4.2%	-	-	2	33.3%	6	6.1%
Total	24	100.0%	40	100.0%	6	99.9%	98	100.0%

Table III
Length of Sentence by Release Cohort

Length of Sentence in Months	Total		Not Assigned		Non-MAP		No Contract		Violator		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
12 months or less	56	3.7	24	2.1	6	11.5	9	11.6	2	11.1	15	7.1
13-18 months	74	4.8	37	3.2	4	7.7	15	19.2	2	11.1	16	7.5
19-24 months	217	14.2	142	12.2	11	21.1	12	15.4	4	22.2	48	22.6
25-36 months	427	28.0	321	27.4	12	23.1	20	25.6	5	27.8	69	32.4
37-48 months	189	12.4	158	13.6	5	9.6	5	6.4	3	16.6	18	8.5
49-60 months	323	21.2	280	23.9	3	5.8	9	11.5	-	-	31	14.6
61-72 months	64	4.2	59	5.1	3	5.8	-	-	-	-	2	1.0
73-84 months	51	3.3	45	3.9	2	3.8	1	1.3	1	5.6	2	1.0
85-96 months	31	2.0	28	2.4	-	-	1	1.3	-	-	2	1.0
97-108 months	10	0.7	9	0.8	-	-	-	-	1	5.6	-	-
109-120 months	45	2.9	33	2.8	3	5.8	4	5.1	-	-	5	2.4
121 months or more	39	2.6	30	2.6	3	5.8	2	2.6	-	-	4	1.9
Total	1,526	100.0	1,166	100.0	52	100.0	78	100.0	18	100.0	212	100.0

Table IV
Age by Release Cohort

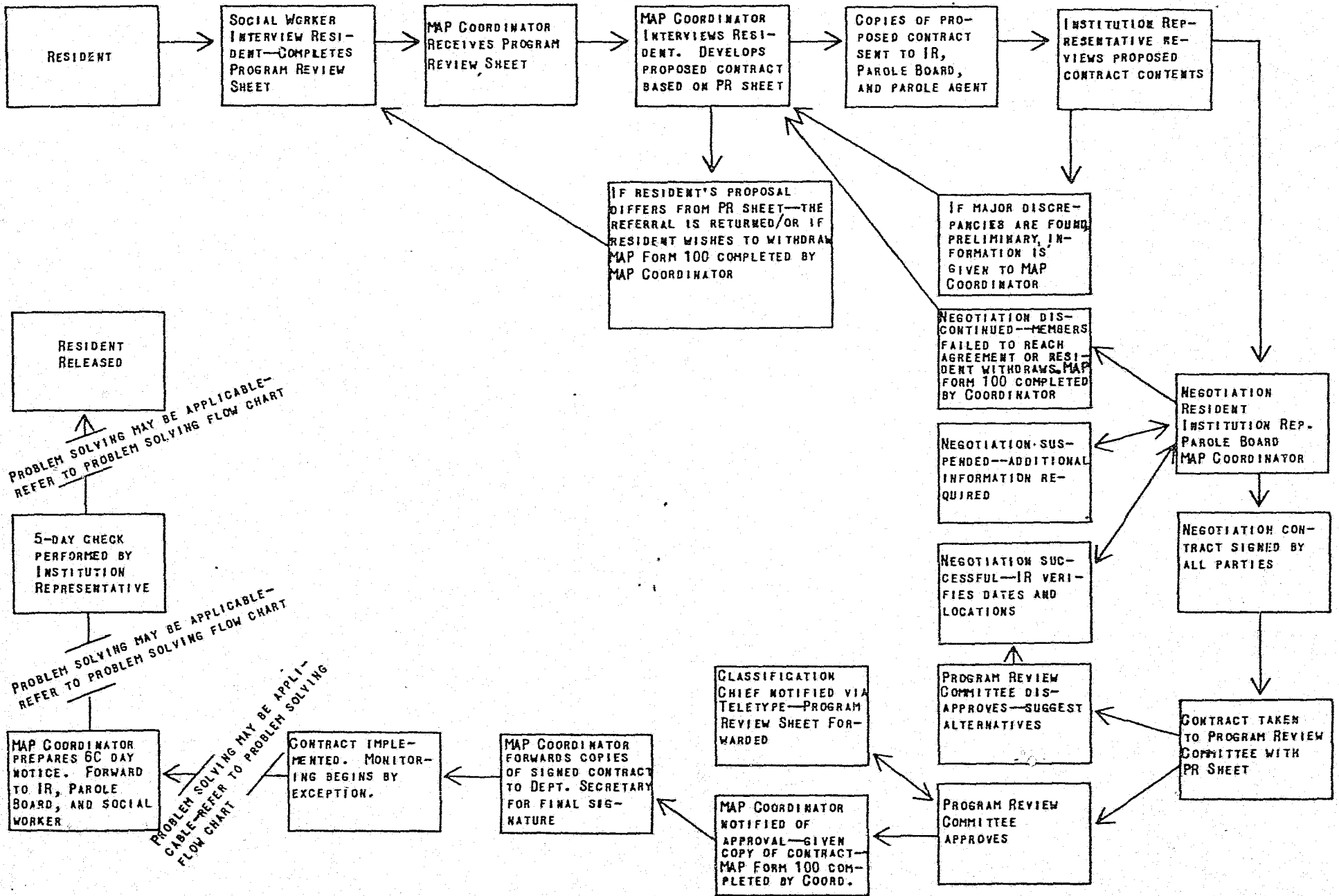
Age	Total		Not Assigned		Non-MAP		No Contract		Violator		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
18 and under	196	12.8	147	12.6	3	5.6	13	16.7	3	16.7	30	14.0
19	196	12.8	146	12.5	3	5.8	17	21.8	3	16.7	27	12.7
20	155	10.2	126	10.8	1	1.9	5	6.4	-	-	23	10.8
21	152	10.0	105	9.0	7	13.5	8	10.3	3	16.7	29	13.7
22	127	8.3	96	8.2	4	7.7	11	14.1	1	5.6	15	7.1
23	115	7.5	94	8.1	4	7.7	2	2.6	1	5.6	14	6.6
24-25	168	11.0	130	11.1	6	11.5	6	7.7	2	11.0	24	11.3
26-28	152	10.0	118	10.1	5	9.6	9	11.5	1	5.6	19	9.0
29-32	115	7.5	92	7.9	7	13.5	3	3.8	-	-	13	6.1
33 or more	150	9.7	112	9.7	12	23.0	4	5.1	4	22.1	18	8.5
Total	1,526	100.0	1,166	100.0	52	100.0	78	100.0	18	100.0	212	100.0
Average (mean) Age at Admission	23.4 years		23.4 years		26.0 years		22.1 years		23.7 years		23.0 years	

Table V
Type of Transition Funds Received During Unemployment By Release Group

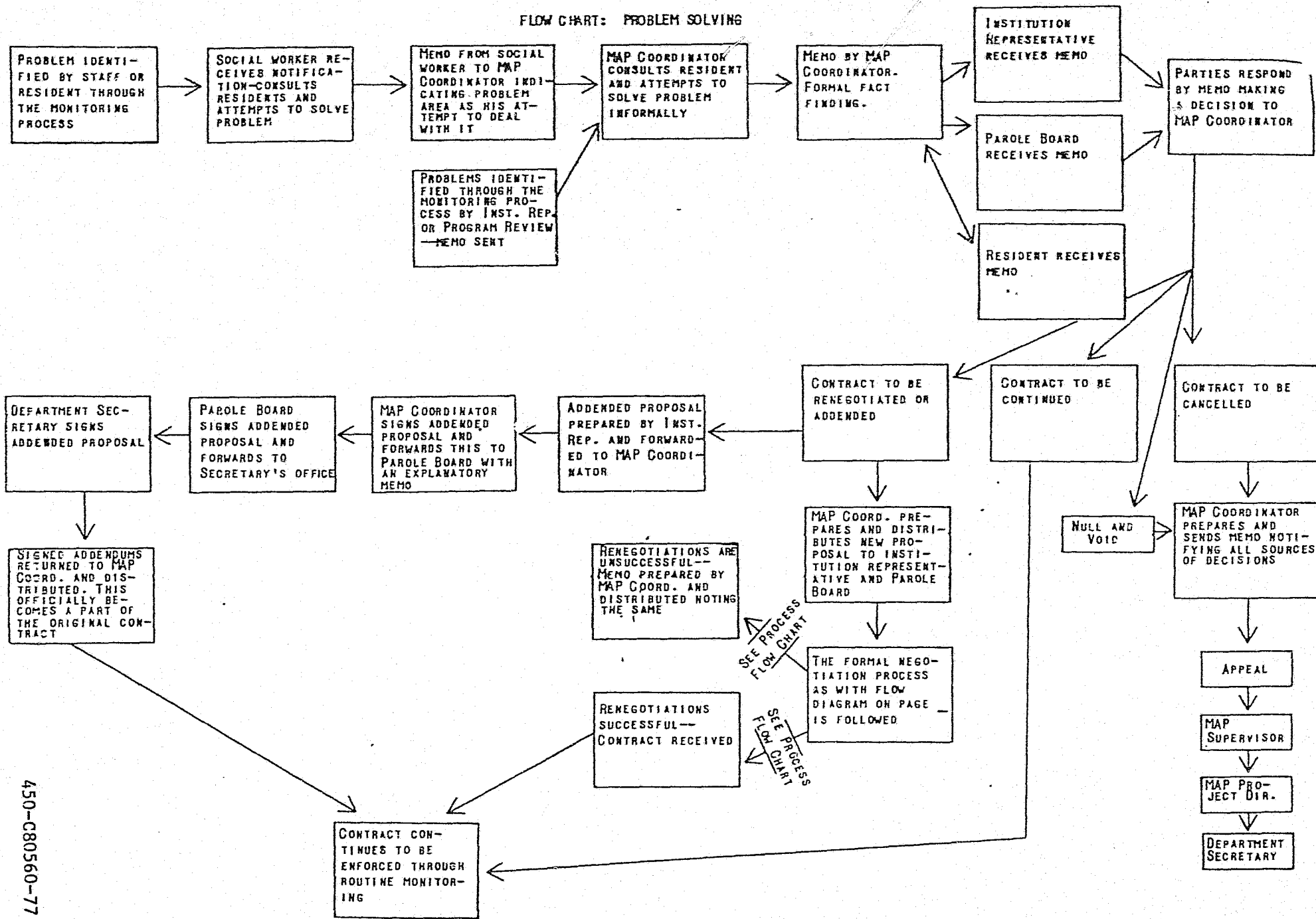
	Non-MAP		No Contract		Cancelled		MAP	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	16	53.3%	22	55.0%	9	60.0%	80	67.8%
Unemployment Compensation	1	3.3%	4	10.0%	-	-	-	-
Social Security	-	-	3	7.5%	1	6.7%	2	1.7%
Purchase of Service	2	6.7%	2	5.0%	2	13.3%	10	8.5%
Other*	11	36.7%	9	22.5%	3	20.0%	26	22.0%
Total	30	100.0%	40	100.0%	15	100.0%	118	100.0%

*Responses falling in this range were generally work release funds or family support.

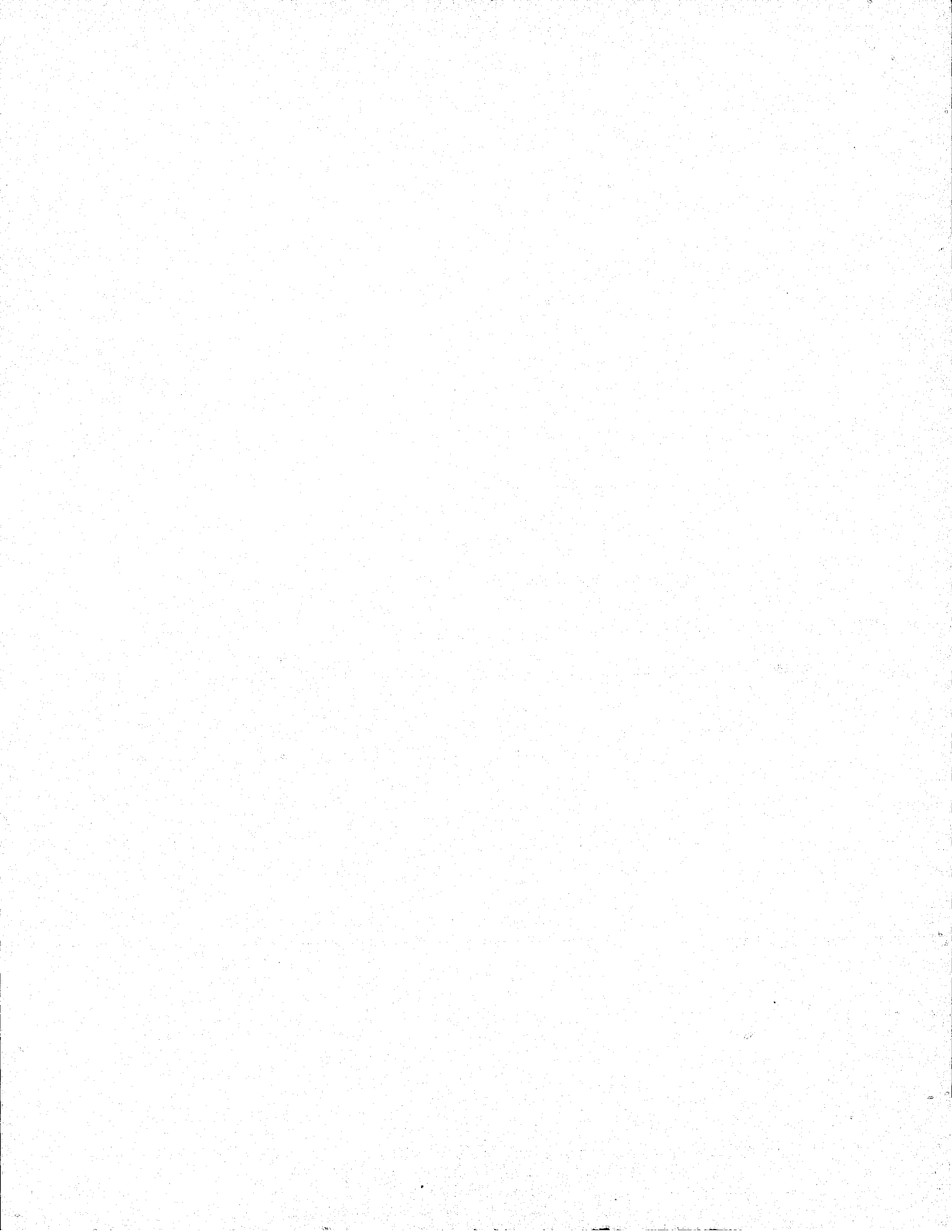
FLOW CHART: PROCESS



FLOW CHART: PROBLEM SOLVING



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